# WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT REPORT WITH EVALUATION





ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION INSTITUTE GANDHI ASHRAM, AHMEDABAD-380 027, INDIA



**PADMASHRI** ISHVVARBHAL PATFL DIRECTOR पर्यावरणीय स्वच्छता संस्थान गांघी आश्रम, अहमदाबाद - ३८० ०२७ गुजरात राज्य - भारत

**ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION INSTITUTE** GANDHI ASHRAM, AHMEDABAD-380 027 **GUJARAT STATE - INDIA.** 

Phone: 483850, 482052; (R) 482515

CABLE: SANITATION

# Preamble:

We are very grateful to the honorable members and office bearers of the voluntary Agencies actively involved in the project with their own enthusiasm at the Taluka level for their untiring efforts in rendering their valuable help in successful implementation of this project. We are extremely thankful to the honorable chairman and also the members of the Gujarat water supply and sewerage Board for their warm cooperation and very useful and timely suggestions in making this unique project of this kind grand success. We cannot forget expressing our deep sense of appreciation of the officer on special duty of the water supply and sewerage BOard and the superintending Engineer, the Assistant Engineers and supervisors of the world Bank cell of the Board for their active contribution and cooperation in this project as without whose help, this project would not have gained the momentum and dynamism it received during the varying stages of its implementation

Besides, we are very much pleased to put on record our appreciation for the unflinching support and active participation of the officers of the Taluka Boards, sarpanchs, up-sarpanchs. members of the village panchayats, village-level workers, the gram sevaks and talatis of the villages that are included in this project

We are also very thankful to the principals and teachers of the Primary Schools, youth and women organizations of the villages incorporated in this project for their whole-heared cooperation and very warm and active participation in rendering this project an enviable success. We do appreciate the village-level workers as also the cleanliness motivatars for their useful and timely help in this project.

We are equally pleased to thank and appreciate the untiring efforts and services rendered by the project co-ordinator shri Viren B. Joshi, Shri Jayesh Patel, Shri Bimal Bhavsar, late Shri Dashrathbhai shah, and Smt. Nayanaben Patel in making this project a grand success. We are specially thankful to shri MS Tripathi, retired chief engineer, Gujarat water supply and sewerage Board for his valuable guidance in the evaluation of this project

In the end, we rest with expressing our warm and equally deep sense of gratitude for the sincere efforts put forth by the Motivatars, officers and all other named and unnamed plenty of personnel for their lively and active contribution, cooperation and heart-rending, participation in making this unique project of vital importance a grand and unforgettable success for its implementation that will go a longway in conveying very useful and rewarding message for the betterment of the health and well bring of the huge sea of poor human beings living in far-flung villages not only in the case of those that are incorporated in this project but also in the case of those that are forry the periphery and similarly placed and situated so far as the water and waterrelated problems reconcerned A FEET WATER SUPPLY

LANDEN I WE CHAI 59 L 71e Hagu⊕ P.O. Eo. Tel. (370, 8179 1 ext 141/142 WN 12749

12749 ...822 INGU93

ISHWARBHAI PATEL)

DIRECTOR

-

# WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT (1991-92) CONTENTS

Sr.No.	Subject	Page Number
1.	Prologue	
, 2.	Water Awareness Project	1.
3.	Nodal Agency	2
4.	Selection of Project Area	3
5.	Non Government Organizations. (Sub-Agencies)	4
6.	Base line Survey	4
7.	Training and Seminars	5
8.	Allotment of Survey and Monitoring	5
9.	Results and Findings of Base line Survey.	6
10.	Conclusion of Base Line Survey	13
11.	Modality of the Project	15.
12.	Action Plan	15
13.	Preparing Literature	15
14.	Village Camps and meetings	16
15.	Awareness Committees	17
16.	Exhibition, Demonstration and Competition.	17
17.	Awareness Tours	17

•		
		•
		•
		•
		71

Sr.No.	Subject		Page Number
18.	Soak pits		18
19.	Evaluation		19 .
20.	Conclusion		20
21.	Administrative Structure	9	21
1	ANN	EXURES	
1.	Brief details of selected Project area.	ľ	22
2.	Base Line survey Form	at	29
3.	Broad outlines for the implementation of proje	ect.	33
4.	Slogans and Banners		43
5.	Soak-Pit		46
6.	Action Plan		48
7.	Pamphlet - Literature		50
8.	Details of Awareness C	amps	58.
9.	Details of Water Aware	ness Camps.	61
10.	Details of Village meeti	ng	. 64
11.	Details of Exhibition		67
12.	Details of Villagewise Soak-pits		70
13.	Details of Awareness T participants.	our of	73

		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		- 
		-
		,
		·_
		_
		_
	۵	•
	-	
		_
		_

Sr.No.	Subject	Page Number
14.	Evaluation Statement Format (To be Filled by individual family.)	76
15.	Survey card Regarding Evaluation (to be filled villagewise by the voluntary Agency in charge.)	79
16.	Survey Card No. 2 (-dodo-)	82
17.	Talukawise Abstract of Degree of response to the Project Activity.	84
18.	Abstract of Response to questionnaire	85 <sup>°</sup>
19.	Evaluation Statement for Taluka Khedbrahma in district Sabarkantha.	88
20.	Evaluation Statement for Taluka Kadi in District Mehsana.	91
21.	Evaluation statement for Taluka Khambhat in District Kaira.	94
22.	Evaluation statement for Taluka Thasra in District Kaira,	97
23.	Evaluation Statement for Taluka Dholka in District Ahmedabad.	100
24	Graphs showing Base Line Survey findings.	103
25	Graphical presentation of Awareness Created.	118
26	Children Competition Winner's Specimen.	124
27	Photo Copies of three Poster's	127

		N.
		•
		-

-

٠.

# WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT (1991-92)

### REPORT

### WITH EVALUATION

PROLOGUE: Water is a scarce commodity, Although it is available in nature in plenty, Its occurrence and its distribution over the earth's surface is neither uniform nor regular. In fact, it is available in least quantity, where it is most needed: Further, increase in population, rapid industrialization and urbanization as also the pace of development and scientific and technological advancement, rapid increase in per capita consumption of water is markedly observed. Tailor-made quantity of water as per requirement is also not available in nature; and as such, lot of human efforts, ingenuity and cost are involved in treatment and transportation of water. All these efforts cost money.

There is however, a very challenging task for the scarcity of drinking water, absence of sanitation, and also about the equally inadequate knowledge and information regarding health and hygiene in quite a large number of people. some 2500 and odd children die every day due to diorahea and vomit. Only 8% of the houses have latrine facility and some as many as 80% of the people believe that water which is apparently clean and sweet in taste is safe water. Some 61% of us do not wash their hands with soap even after visit to a lavatory.

### WATER AWARENESS PROJECT.:

The Gujarat water Supply and Sewerage Board, Gandhinagar is very actively involved in formulation and implementation of Rural Water Supply Schemes taken up in the State with the financial assistance from the Government of India, State Government and other Foreign Funding Agencies. In certain cases, local-self Governments (PANCHAYATS) also arrange for providing safe drinking water by means of tube-wells, over-hand tanks etc. etc. from their own meagre resources.

In the year 1985, a survey of about 725 Rural Water Supply Schemes in some 21 talukas was conducted and it was observed that 260 water supply schemes had one defunct. It was also an equally moot question whether the water reaching the people was really quite clean and secondly, whether the people really knew about the expenditure incurred for the supply of clean drinking water.

In view of the above back-drop and foregoing discussion, the state Water Supply and Sewerage Board decided to launch a project for drinking water about the "Water Awareness" with the financial assistance of the world Bank under its project "IDA CREDIT - 1280 - International Development Aid".

It is, therefore, decided to start a very big awareness campaign regarding water and water-related activities so as to make the people more and more aware about the water, health and hygiene. They have to be informed that about 80% diseases in our country are water-borne and water-related diseases. Every body must have an access to safe drinking water. Quantity of safe water is limited and the world is running out of safe water. Wasting of water is a social crime Safe drinking water given in houses and villages costs money and it cannot be free. Non hygienic habits can pollute even safe water, supplied to their houses, before it reaches their stomach. The people should have a systematic way of disposing waste water.

The aims and objectives of the project are to create awareness about water and to get rid of certain beliefs and myths about water from the minds of the people.

Now, if any program is to be made successful, then, the masses have to be mobilized and creation of awareness/can be best achieved by combination of facts and emotions; and a passionate concern for the water has to be built in masses; more particularly in the target group. This would go a long way in achieving the desired objective. This is, therefore, a unique project of its kind world over.

### **NODAL AGENCY:**

In order to carry out the activities of such a novel project of WATER AWARENESS in quite a large number of far-flung villages, there should be a sound agency with some first-hand knowledge, experience and back-ground about association of and dealing with the village based masses.

The Environmental Sanitation Institute, 136, Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad-27 is one such Agency with a long-experience of constructing scme 50,000 water-seal latrines on No Profit. No loos bases in semi-urban and rural areas of the State. The name and fame of this Institution are known not only throughout the length and breadth of the country, but even beyond the boundaries Considering all these vital factors like experience, knowledge and its vibrant and active interest in carrying out such type of activities, this institute, namely,

the Environmental Sanitation Institute, Ahmedabad is the best choice to work as a Nodal Agency for this important "Water Awareness Project" which will have farreaching and positive impact on the health and economic well being of the community in general and the target group in particular.

# **SELECTION OF PROJECT AREA:**

The project Area has been selected in consultation with the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board and it was desired to select the area in such a way so as to cover wide range of population and also where the water supply schemes with different types of sources are completed and where the village people are already reaping the benefit of the schemes and the schemes are regularly being maintained and operated. Keeping these general norms in view, 50 villages situated in 4 districts and 5 talukas are selected for the purpose of initiation of the project. Derails of range of population and the Rural Water Schemes with different sources of supply of water are grouped for convenience as under:-

# (1) POPULATION

GROUP OF VILLAGES RANGE OF POPULA			OF POPULATION
10 V	illages.	150 -	350
15	и	300 -	500
15	u	500 -	1000
5	u	1000 -	1500
5	и	1500 -	3000

Total: 50 Villages.

No.

# (2) WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

(	<b>)</b>
NO, of Villages.	Type of System.
10	Wells.
15	Stand-Posts.
10	Individual Pipe-Lines.
. 10	Stand-Posts.
5	Hand Pumps

Special care is taken and enough effort is made to see that the benefit of the project reaches even some of the remote and far-flung villages; so as to gauge more realistic perspective of the prevailing situation regarding water, heath and hygiene in such of the villages. Population of the villages selected should not exceed 2000 people and villages in the backward and remote area having rainfall with varying intensities were selected.

### **NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SUB-AGENCIES.:**

After selecting the villages as per the norms stated above, it has been decided to take up the work of implementation of their project with the help of voluntary Organizations having active interest in such type of project experience and zeal to carry out the work in the villages assigned to them under the project All these Voluntary Agencies (Non Government organizations) were required to work as per the guidelines laid down by the Environmental Sanitation, Institute, Ahmedabad, Which is the NODAL AGENCY for this project. 5 such Voluntary Agencies were selected for 5 different Talukas and each of them were allotted 10 villages in their respective Talukas for carrying out various activities concerning the project.

Brief details about the names of the Voluntary Agencies, Project area Allocated to each along with names of villages and the number of houses/population covered are furnished in Annexure-I.

### **BASE-LINE SURVEY**

Before taking up the actual initiation of the project on a massive scale, a preliminary base line survey with 10% houses of the selected 50 villages was

conducted so as to access the effect and results of the approach contemplated. This sort of pre-testing in the form of pilot or base line survey is also necessary to minimize waste and to reap higher dividends. Of the 50 villages proposed to be covered under the project, their total Population is about 45000 people. It was decided to conduct base-line survey in about 10% of the population; that is, covering 1000 houses with a population of about 5000 people. These houses had different sources of water. Information about Quality of water as also the quantity of water requited for various activities like bathing, drinking, washing etc. was obtained and studied in this base-line survey. The requisite information is sought directly from the village-people and also from the village Panchayats (Local Self Government) related departments. In order to access the situation regarding the health of the people of all the 1000 houses under the base-line survey, special type of questionnaire giving details of their habits and way of living had been designed. Each family of the 1000 houses was required to submit the information in a prescribed proforma given as Annexure-II. Base-Line Survey was also necessary, important and useful for the formulation of the strategy and approach to the problem before embarking upon such a costly project of creating water Awareness in masses, so that it does not result into economic uncertainty.

### TRAINING & SEMINARS:

A Seminar was arranged for the selected NGOS and their appointed project assistants. About 25 persons participated in this one day seminar. They were given clear picture of the project and the purpose of this base line survey.

In order to carry out this important and basic activity on a more sustained and scientific lines, each of the 5 selected Non Government Organizations (NGO) was required to select 2 motivators for each of the 50 villages. This would result into better coordination under the supervision of project assistants. The motivators were given orientation Training for a period of two and half days in a batch of 50 at the Environmental Sanitation Institute. They were exposed to audio video slide shows and lectures from the experts on the subject. 100 motivators were thus given training on their job.

# **ALLOTMENT OF SURVEY AND MONITORING:**

After the seminar was over, each of the NGOS, was allotted number of houses depending upon the total number of houses to be covered under the project area. Each NGO then started the work and its progress was continuously

monitored. After the NGOs completed their work, the survey forms were checked up at random and even some houses were revisited for resurvey by us for verification and the results thereof were very satisfactory.

### **RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF BASE LINE SURVEY:**

After the careful compilation and their detailed critical analysis of all the data collected from this base-line survey of 1000 houses, results so obtained were very highly interesting and observations thereof served us as very good guide and played a very pivotal role in preparing a very sound and solid ground for the meaningful implementation of this project of WATER AWARENESS.

Detailed observations and our comments on this base-line survey are given in the following paragraphs:-

# (1) Socio Economic Structure:

In general information section of the survey form, we got names & addresses of the house hold alongwith caste information to begin with.

CASTE	<u>FAMILIES</u>
SCHEDULE CASTE.	216
SCHEDULE TRIBE.	78
OTHERS	584
BAXI PANCH.	122
Total : (Economically 8	Socially Backward). 1000

As we can very well observe, NGOs have done a good job in their random selection of houses for the survey. We will not discuss caste findings in details since object of our project is to reach every one in the village regardless of caste, creed, race of religion.

**INCOME:** We also asked them about their yearly income; but it was like asking age of a young woman. One can avoid asking this question in future surveys in our country where 808 out of 1000 said, they were earning less than Rs.8000 per year!

**PROFESSION**: (Graph-1): As we can see in the bar graph, about 64.5% of the project area families are engaged in agriculture as farmers & 23.7% of families are engaged in agriculture. So total of 88.2% people in our project areas are directly engaged in agriculture as their profession. Though Kadi & Dholka Talukas

seem to have greater number of labourers as compared to other Talukas of our project area.

**FAMILY SIZE:** (Graph-2): It is quite interesting that 26% of the families surveyed, are between only 1 to 4 members. Further, only Khedbrahma taluka shows 13 out of 26 total families that has family size of more than 13. Khedbrahma taluka showing bigger family size 4 to 7 & 76.2% families have size of 1 to 7. Let us wish we find majority family sizes between 1 to 4 in future surveys.

(2) WATER SOURCES & WATER AVAILABILITY: (Graph-3): We still have the wells as our major source of water for all purposes. Except drinking water for cattles, about 46% population of project area is depending on wells as their water source for drinking, bathing & washing. It is encouraging to notice that about 47% of the total families covered under the project are drinking water from taps in their houses or from the stand post which is being considered best quality of water as compared to the other sources i.e. well, hand pumps, ponds, rivers etc.

Kadi taluka has a very healthy source of water because 203 families out of 215 families have an eccess to the pipe line water i.e. house connections and stand posts. Dholka taluka also has good number of families using pipe line water but there is big difference between Dholka & Kadi, Since Dholka having a saline ground they have no other option but to depend on pipe line water. When farmers get greedy & break these pipe lines for irrigation purposes, tremendous amount of problems are created to the concerned villages.

It is very up setting to note that we have 6% of families drinking water from ponds. Total number of 80 families, using hand pumps for drinking water, & 79 of those 80 are in Khedbrahma & Thasra talukas. It is interesting to find out that most of the families covered under the project area in Khambhat are depending on wells as their water source for all purposes, i.e 195 out of 200 families are dependent on wells as their water source, in Khambhat taluka. During our visits, we found most of the wells situated inside ponds were very polluted

WATER AVAILABLE: (Graph-4): When we talk about availability of water through pipe lines, most families get water in morning hours. It seems like villages under the project area get water for 2 hours on an average. Most villages of kadi & Dholka taluka get their water twice a day i.e. in morning & evening. We also came across some cases where water supply time was not certain because

of various reasons. We also found some stand posts with a very poor flow not enough for the fixed time water supply for the village. On investigation, we found reasons like leaking water lines, abusing the water lines, attaching more villages in the scheme than originally planned etc

AVERAGE WATER REQUIREMENT PER FAMILY: (Graph-5). As we can see in graph, 77.2% of families require upto 300 litres for water during the day. It is very interesting to see that if we get more we use more should reflect in this data but that is not the case. Dholka taluka (Specially where our project villages are located) water is scarce but they happened to be using more water than others. May be it is the case, when you ask a hungry man how much he is going to eat he will give you an estimate of more than he can eat. Those 23 families showing usage of 900 to 1000 litres of water probably reflecting those 26 big families of more than 13 members in the family.

**DISTANCE OF WATER SOURCE FROM HOUSE:** (Graph-6): Nothing obvious stands out in this data other than 42 families just in Dholka region walking more than a km. to get their water. We did find/out that in case of bad summer, some villagers might have to walk 5 to 10 km. to near by village for their water requirements.

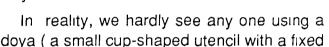
TIME SPENT FOR COLLECTING WATER FOR A DAY:

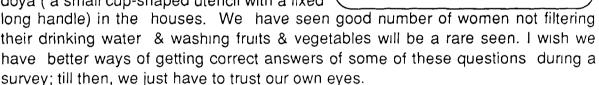
		KADI.	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBHAT	TOTAL
ss t	han 1 Hr.	141	70	8	56	177	452
to	2	72	109	126	106	28	441
to	3	2	10	67	37	-	116
to	4	-	-	-	7	-	. 7
ore '	than 4	-	-	- '	6	-	6
							1022
	to to to	ss than 1 Hr. to 2 to 3	to 3 2 to 4 -	ss than 1 Hr. 141 70 to 2 72 109 to 3 2 10 to 4 -	ss than 1 Hr. 141 70 8 to 2 72 109 126 to 3 2 10 67 to 4	ss than 1 Hr. 141 70 8 56 to 2 72 109 126 106 to 3 2 10 67 37 to 4 7	ss than 1 Hr. 141 70 8 56 177 to 2 72 109 126 106 28 to 3 2 10 67 37 - to 4 7 7 -

It is vary sad to see in this table that 89% of our village females are spending an average of 1 to 2 hours just to get water for a day Bhal Nalkantha region (Dholka) reflecting scarcity of water showing 7 families out of 200 spending 3 to 4 hours in collecting their water & 6 out of 200 families again show more than 4 hours spent in just getting water requirement of the day.

(3) PERSONAL HYGIENE & SANITATION

: (Graph-7 & 8) : In this section of survey, we asked questions like do you clean water pots? Do you cover the water pot? Do you wash your hands before eating etc. The graphs of these questions are pretty self explanatory: but all the answers like 1000 out of 1007, cleaning their water pots every day. 924 out of 963 filtering their drinking water etc. are hard to believe. Aren't they? This is like asking business men do you pay all your taxes?





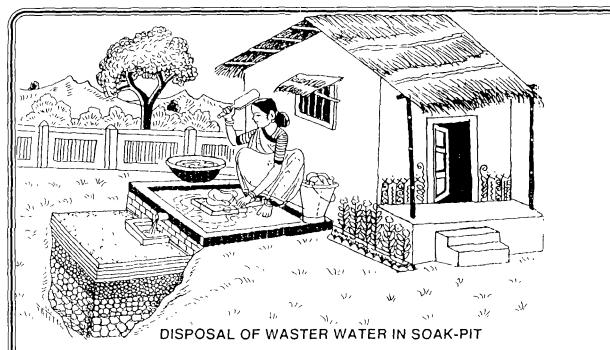
On second graph, it is noticeable that most of families are not using doya (a small cap shaped utencil with a fixed long handle) for taking water out of drinking pot. It is also stunning to find out that 43% of people only use water for washing their hands after defecation and 40% use soil for washing their hands where as only 11% people use soap for washing their hands after defecation. Same with washing their cooking & eating pots, only 03% use soap for washing those pots, majority use soil (sand) for that purpose. Thus our personal hygiene in the



project area seems to be very poor regardless of some good looking answers.

# **SANITATION: LATRINE: (GRAPH-9)**

As we see in the pie chart, 16% families do have latrines in their houses. Average sanitation in the state is around 8% but the reason of it being 16% is that our project area has been given latrines covered under our low cost sanitation project under which, we have constructed around 35361 latrines in rural Gujarat, with the help of 105 voluntary organizations in 1043 villages in less than 3 years



**WASTE WATER**: (Graph-9)

About 47% of our villages in project area is getting their water through pipe lines. That means more use of water & easy availability. But only 14% families have system for waste water disposal. Thus our villages do have problem of being dirty & giving them cheap & easy availability of water makes it harder. Training for soak pit construction & building minimum of 1000 soak pits.

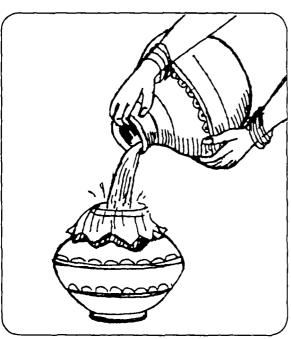


in the project area, is one of our project activities. Wouldn't be a good idea to think about water disposal before providing water to a village?

# SMOKELESS OVENS: (Graph-9)

Average rural Indian women are inhaling smoke worth 200 cigarettes a day, using wood burning traditional ovens for cooking purposes Only 10% houses are having smokeless ovens in the project area. Advantages of using smokeless ovens are enormous. Gober gas is even a better option of smokeless ovens, but it is a little expensive.

# (4) ABOUT OUR WATER AWARENESS WHAT IS SAFE WATER: (Graph-10)



Can you believe 82% of us think that visually clean, sweet tasting, good for cooking & stomach are the qualities of safe water ? Kadi & Khambhat taluka seem to have greater lack of awareness compared to other talukas under the project area. This tells us how important it is to educate & have awareness programs for our villagers.

Only 24% families knew that polluted water can cause sickness. While infact, 80% diseases are water borne, this type of ignorance shows how bad our health sanitation & water related awareness is.

It is surprising to note that 57% of the people surveyed answered that mosquito breeds in garbage & not water. But at the same time 71% knew that house fly breeds in filth & garbage.

# **SAFE WATER SOURCES**: (Graph-11)

50% of total people surveyed, think that well is the only safe water source, 29% considered pipe line water & 10% said hand pump is a safe water source. 30 persons even said pond is the safe source of water. We found villages where they have been connected with pipe lines & getting water for last 6 months still not willing to use that water for cooking or drinking, they use that water for washing, Isn't that shocking? Looking at the graph it seems like whatever water source they have in their region, they considered that to be a safe water source For example, all 200 persons in Khambhat said well is a safe source, whereas 124 out of 200 in Dholka said pipe water is safe water source.

# WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING WATER SOURCES: (Graph-12).

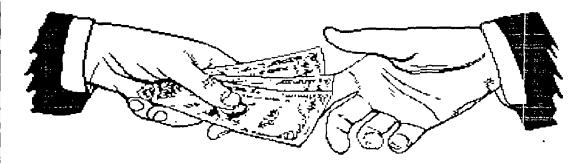
Only 49% think that it is the villagers responsibility to maintain & take care of their village water source. Others said it is Government's or panchayat's (Local Self Government) responsibility to maintain their village water source. But again, out of that 49% who think it's their responsibility to maintain water source, how many have gen-uine conviction is another question. Because

majority of villages under our project area had their water sources in bad shape & that includes wells, stand posts, ponds etc More people chose Panchayat than Government for maintenance of their water sources.

# (5) WATER CHARGES

It is general impression that no one wants to pay any thing towards water bill in our rural areas. But on asking HOW MUCH THEY CAN PAY FCR HOUSE CONNECTION PER MONTH: (Graph-13)

Answers are encouraging because more than 93% said they can pay up to Rs.50/- a month for water connection in their houses. About 7% even said they can pay more than Rs.10 to Rs.20 per month. Seems like NGO in Khambhat avoided asking this question in their region, since majority of their project villages have wells as their only water source.



# **HOW MANY ACTUALLY PAYS TAXES:** (Graph-14)

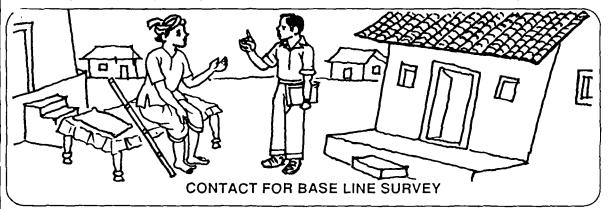
More than 93% said they will pay up to Rs.50 for their water bill but surprisingly upon asking how many are actually paying anything towards their pipe line water usage? 76% are not paying any thing. About 24% said that they are paying water taxes but again how much of that is true is another problem.

Where as it is hard for our villagers to understand that good water can't be for free. The question I think is, do we force them to pay by cutting water connections or first create an awareness that they must drink safe water & that water costs money & they have to participate in that expenditure?

We did ask question like how many people died in their family in last one year & what were their ages? But nothing specific came out of that data so no sense in discussing those data. But When we asked 'HOW MUCH DID THEY SPEND FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT IN LAST YEAR (Graph-15) About 44% of surveyed 1000 families spent minimum of 1000 to maximum of Rs. 1500 or more for obtain-ing medical treatment during the year. Out of that 44%, 25%

spent more than Rs. 1000. It we take smaller amount of what they said they spent for medical treatment (i.e. 66 families between Rs 20 to 50, just taking Rs.20 x 66 = 1320) amount spent for medical treatment per family comes to 180 per family. But there is no willingness to pay for safe water, isn't that shocking again?

**CONCLUSION OF BASE LINE SURVEY:** After analyzing & looking at the findings of survey, it is very easy to conclude that it is absolutely necessary to design more projects for improving the level of water awareness in our country



As we found that 82% of us don't even know that 80% dieseas in our country are water borne & water related. Most of us don't know what safe water is Whatever water source is available in our villages, we consider that to be a safe water source. It is very important to create a need for safe water in the minds of our rural population. They must feel that they should have an access to safe drinking water. At the same time, our villagers should realize and be aware that safe and easy availability of drinking water is not free. A systematic and expensive set-up is essential to provide such water and for safe water a complex treatment plant might also be necessary and all these cost money and they should pay waterver share they are supposed to pay regularly. Unfortunately, most of us are not paying anything towards safe water available to us.

Actually very few of us know how little sweet water is available on our earth & how fast it is being polluted all around the world. Most of us are careless about amount of water we are using for different purposes Regardless of rural or urban background, we all need to be aware about how to stop wasting water. Experts predict that in coming years, it is quite possible that we might have to buy water in bags just like we are buying milk. Wasting water is a social crime and we have to take this message to our people more specially where water is easily available.

One more very important task that we have to tackle is to show & make them aware about how safe water becomes polluted & unsafe because of their non-hygienic habits. Some of the survey findings relating to our personal hygiene are shocking & disturbing; for example, 83% not using soap after defecating, not washing pots regularly with soap not bathing every day; mud, dirt & filth around water sources all these and many more, play a major role of not allowing safe water to reach our stomach. Thus, only providing safe water through pipe lines in our villages is not the answer to our problem. With help of such projects, we have to create an awareness in our majority of population relating to their non hygienic habits and how safe water gets polluted because of it and how that is related to their health

It is also stunning to find out that majority of us think that maintaining and taking care of water source is panchayat's or Government's responsibility. Most of the water sources in our villages are in bad shape. We have to educate them that by abusing & damaging water source, You are damaging your own property, your own villagers especially women will have problems using damaged or broken stand posts, taps, wells, pipe lines etc. They must feel that it is their own responsibility to maintain their village water sources.

Where we gave water through pipe lines, those villages look like monsoon in summer time. Since our villages have no systematic way of disposing of waste water, they are full of mud, ponds & filth that hurts the original purpose of improving health of villagers by giving them safe water it is absolutely important to educate and encourage our villagers to construct soak pits specially where house connections are provided and around the water sources. By allowing waste water to go on the streets and other places, we are risking the health of village because this creates a perfect breeding place for our enemy mosquitoes

Thus, we have work cut-out for us. It is needless to say how important it is to execute such awareness projects. Out target group must be women, because in most families women are directly responsible for collecting & dealing with water requirements of the family. Since the system has driven our people towards expecting subsidies, loans, charity and something free from each project and programme, it seemed like a plane educative & awareness project like this can have the situation one might feel this little difficult. But with grace of lord and hard work, so far results are encouraging & response is outrageous.

MODALITY OF THE PROJECT: The basic aim of this project is to create awareness regarding water and water-related issues in the minds of the masses. Quite a large number of people in the villages are illiterate or semi-illiterate and as such, age-old and conservative approach of mere education and lectures will not be effective and hence it is not likely to create any desired impact and longlasting effect. Attempt is therefore, made in such a way that problems & issues concerning the target villages in their day to day life are given due importance Greater degree of stress has, therefore, been laid on their orientation & practical demonstrations. exhibitions. posters, placards, phamplets and literature. Village-meetings seminars, discourses, Water-Awareness camps, waterawareness tours, formation of Pani Panchayat Committees, film-shows, Audio and Video cassette shows etc. for providing sufficient awareness regarding water in each of these 50 villages that have been made part and parcle of this project. Pappet-show, Street dramas, Enterlainament programs, Bhajans (Prayers) and competitions for children were also arranged as to involve more and more people in this programme.

Broad outlines for the successful, meaningful and result-oriented implementation of this project were laid down in well defined and specified manner by the Environmental Sanitation Institute, Ahmedabad which is the nodal agency for this Project and these were widely distributed for the information and guidance of the concerned 5 sub-agencies entrusted and involved directly in the implementation of this project. They are given as Annexure-III in the report. Submission of proper monthly progress reports in the prescribed format was also man datary for the dual purposes of follow-up and monitoring. Catchy slogans are given in Annexure-IV and instructions regarding Soak-pits are given in Annexure-V.

**ACTION PLAN:** Time based monthly program was prepared for the implementation of this project and is given as Annexure-VI. This programme also gives information about all the activities involved in this project.

# Preparing Literature.

Water-related literature and material for orientation, education and motivation was prepared before implementation of the project was initiated Six sets of banners with 10 water-related slogans, 100 banners (2 for each village) showing the programmes and some slogans on them were prepared Besides, posters, 200 Slides, folders and play-cards were carefully prepared and are used for different programs and activities during the project Translation of Pamphlet for giving information regarding water-borne diseases to the participants and the villages covered under the project is given as Annexure-VII.

# Village Camps and Meetings:

A village level camp and village meeting were arranged in each of the 50 villages for the education and creating water awareness in the whole village. The aim was to invite and encourage larger participation in the village. Even Government Official around the region were involved for exchange of information and for free communication. Extensive use of banners, posters, audio-videos slides were made for such full one day camps and meetings. Details regarding timings, places, number of participation etc. are given in Annexures-VIII, IX and X for Awareness Camps, Water Awareness camps and village meetings respectively.



VILLAGE CAMP AND EXHIBITION

# **AWARENESS COMMITTEES:**

A Water Awareness Committee was formed in each village covered under the project. These committees included some leading male and female members of the village; and they met once a fortnight for discussion and solving water related issues and problems and also for the purpose of supporting the project based activities.

# **Exhibition, Demonstration and Competition:**

In order to inculcate and develop a sense of feeling regarding water and its associated activities like treatment, disposal of waste water, identify and appreciate the difference between clean and dirty water etc. etc., necessary water awareness material for exhibition and demonstration of Soak-Pits, ways of water-filtration etc. was prepared and exhibition was held in each village. A clean house competition along with water related picture competitions were also arranged in village schools during the project period. Details of exhibitions about their venue, date, time number of participants etc. are given in Annexure-XI. Three plates of first three winners of drawing-competition arranged for children of project area villages are also incorporated in this report so as to indicate the extent of interest shown by the participants as well as the children

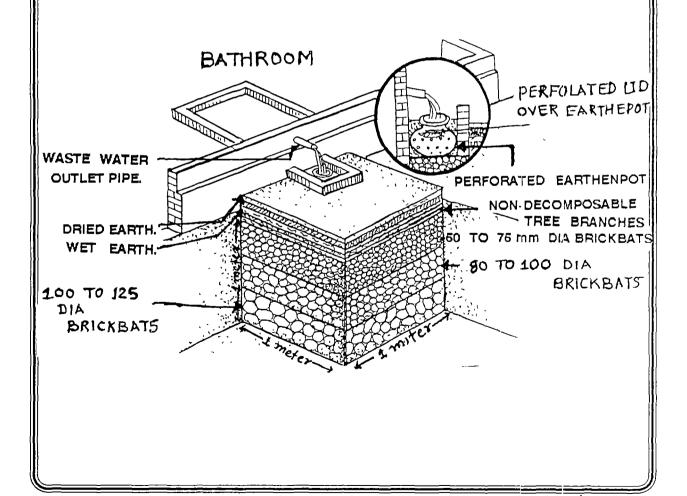
# **Awareness Tours:**

It had been planned to select 5 persons from each village for a period of 2 days' tour and covering a distance of as much as 500 kilomenters for visit to the different water-supply schemes, water-purification plants, dams, water and sewage testing laboratory etc; so that they could physically see for themselves and learn more and more about water and in turn, they would also influence other villagers about what they knew and learned They got a chance of better exposure to the plants and their operating personnel and could gather more information regarding water- related works by way of questioning and communication. Information regarding village tours and their particulars are furnished in Annexure-XIII. Each of the sub-agencies was required to arrange for such village tours on pre-determined dates and place of visit so that proper personnel of the host institution were available for answering the relevant auestions and explaining to the visitors as per their requirement and standard

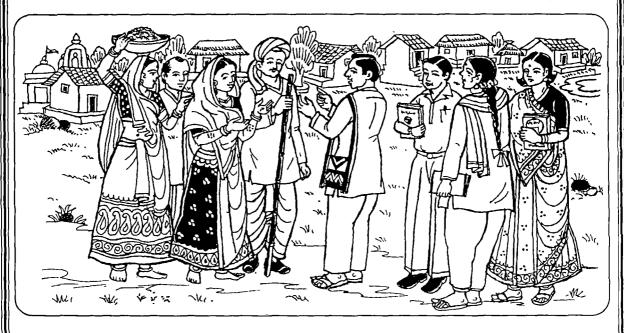
**POSTERS:** Three posters namely, (i) up-keep of water sources (ii) Prevention of waste of water and (iii) Prevention of pollution of water are pasted for exhibition in all the villages under the Project and they are also hept in this report at the end.

# Soak-Pits:

There is no proper and scientific arrangement for the disposal of waste water, almost, in any of the villages, hence it had been decided to prepare at least 1000 Soak-Pits in the villages covered under the project as this method of disposal of waste water is relatively cheaper. Preparation of a soak-pit does not involve highly skilled labour and can easily be constructed quickly from the materials mostly available locally. Even an incentive amount of Rs 25/- per Soak-pit has been sanctioned for the beneficiary. Information regarding construction and materials required for a soak-pit is already furnished in Annexure-V as stated earlier. Very warm response was received for the village people and as many as 1213 number of Soak-pits are actually prepared as per the villagewise details furnished in Annexure-XII. as against 1000 soak-pits envisaged initially



# **EVALUATION:**



At the time of completion of the activities covered under this project, special attention has been devoted to the important and very useful technique of project evaluation so that sound and reliable information can be available regarding the impact of the project. This would also enable the decision-makers and planners in their decision making process and/or also the desirability of such projects. Keeping this basic aspect in view, special 'proformas were formulated for this purpose. The five Non- Government Organizations which were mainly involved in the implementation of this project, were given one proforma to be filled in by the individual families contacted. This proforma to be filled in by the family is given in Annexure-XIV. The proformas so filled in by the individual families were then clubbed in villagewise and the NGOs were required to submit the villagewise information in the proforma given as Annexure-XV. The water tours were conducted by each of the 5 NGOs by selecting 2 persons from each of the 10 villages under their charge, and hence a special survey card No 2 given in Annexure-XVI was required to be submitted Talukawise by each of the NGOs.

In order to access the degree of response to the various activities of the project, a general proforma giving the idea regarding the overall response to the project has been formulated; and the information so received from the NGOs is tabulated Talukawise and this has been furnished in the form of an abstract and it is given in Annexure-XVII. It will be observed from this piece

of information that the response is highly encouraging and equally rewarding, it being more than 90% in the affirmative; 659 families participated in the various project activities as against 720 families contacted.

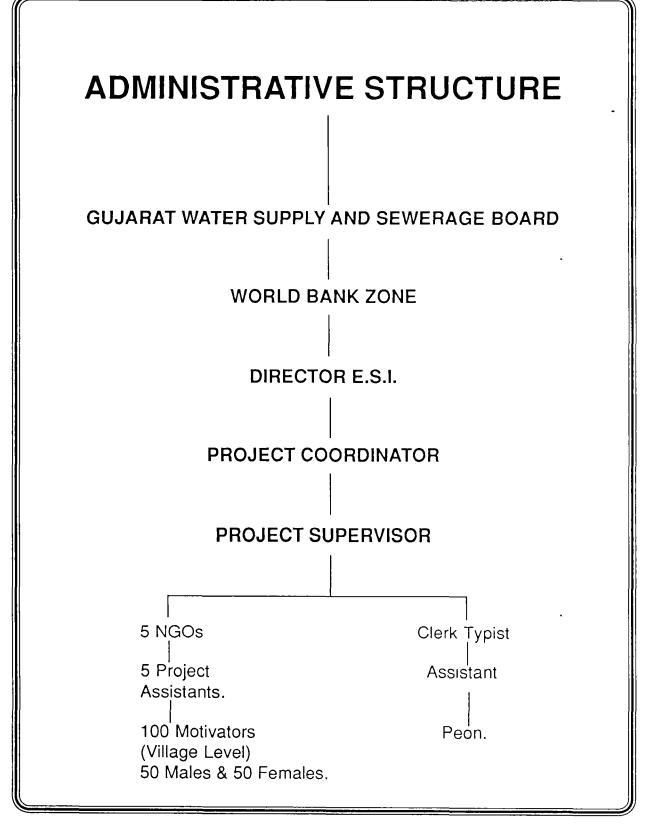
All the 659 families that participated in the project also showed remarkable change in their attitude, way of living and encouraging improvement in their personal hygiene as would be observed from their replies and response to the questionnairy given in Annexure-XVIII, and this phenomena speaks strongly in favour of the implementation of such type of projects. This is well coloborated when type of replies received after the initiation of this project are compared with the replies received to the similar questions at the time of the basic or the preliminary or the pilot survey.

Talukawise information for all the 5 talukas received from the concerned NGOs after the initiation of the project activities are given in Annexure-XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII for Khedbrahma, Kadi, Khambhat, Thasara and Dholka Taluka respectively.

Graphs for vital information regarding personal hygiene, mode of disposal of waste water from the houses, what they consider to be the safe source and what they understand by the term "Clean Water" are also prepared and even from the cursory look of the graphs, it will immensely be very clear that the project is worth its cost, as this project will go a long way in curtailing and minimizing the medical bills of the entire community quite substantially, and this is no small achievement. The Project period is just one year and its cost is only Rs. 7 42 lacs. One can, therefore, well imagine the likely dividend to be reaped with so meager expenditure, particularly when we are so much worried about very high infant mortality rate prevalent in the country

# **CONCLUSION:**

The project has tried to throw enough light on the idea about the water in the minds of the masses covered under the project. It has highlighted about their myths and beliefs regarding health and habits of the people. More and more of such types of projects drawn for covering larger areas with more population will go a long way in creating greater degree of awareness about the water and the cost of its production.



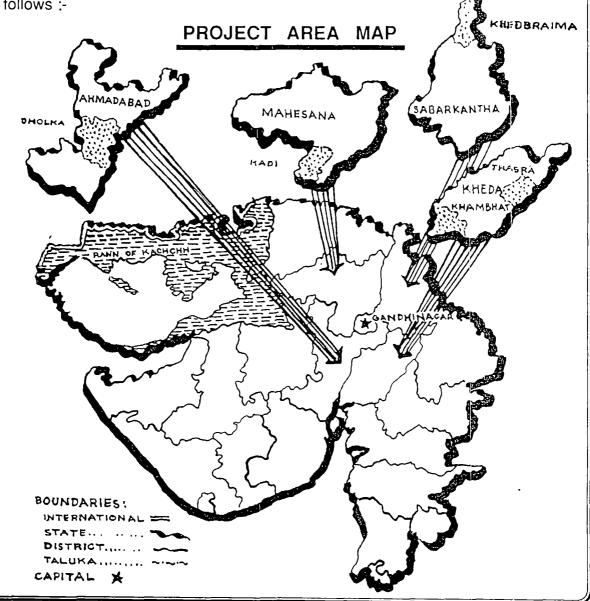
# WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

# WITH EVALUATION

**ANNEXTURE - 1** 

# BRIEF DETAILS OF SELECTED PROJECT AREA

The details regarding the names of the villages, number of houses in each village and its population are furnished as under. The names and addresses of the voluntary agencies associated with this project are also furnished. They are as follows:-



# **DISTRICT: KHEDA**

Kheda District is spread in 7194 square km in 10 talukas & 965 villages having population of 3015027. Majority of population is engaged in agriculture for their living. Tobacco is a popular crop in this region. This region is considered to be a good region of Gujarat State, in all aspects. But we still were able to find some remote villages where the villagers can really benefit from this project.

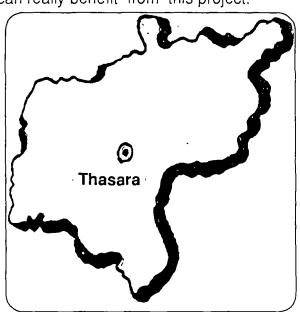
# Taluka - Thasara:

# **Voluntary Organization:**

# Lalbhai Group Rural Development Fund:

Anandji Kalyanji Block, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

This NGO is engaged with our institute since quite a long period & they are doing some outstanding activities in the field of rural development, doing projects like rural sanitation, rural health, women upliftment, family-advise and dispute-solving.



				_
	NAME	HOUSE	POPULATION	
1.	Amrutpura	100	600	
2.	Shamalpura	50	350	
3	Vithalpura	40	700	
4.	Kodhana Mowada	85	500	
5.	Porda	300	1500	
6.	Mor Ambli	2711	250	
7.	Bhaidva	125	1000	
8.	Muliad	3861	500	
9.	Vallabhpura	137	804	
10.	Bordi	250	1250	
_				/



# Taluka : Khambhat

# **Voluntary Organization:**

# Navsarjan Trust:

This NGO is small in size but doing excellent work for harijans & backward community, helping them get justice, educating them to come out of crushed & backward environment along with some rural development work in the region

	NAME	HOUSES	POPULATION	
1.	Kanavada	212	1036	
2.	Valndpura	240	1287	
3.	Ghorad	200	848	
4.	Chikhalia	75	447	
5.	Mahıyarı	324	2112	•
6.	Tol	100	565	
7.	Valli	180	1380	
8.	Indranaj	400	1918	
9.	Amaliyara	210	1250 .	
10.	Jichka	383	876	

# **DISTRICT: MEHSANA:**

District Mehsana is spread in 9027 sq km in 11 talukas & 1084 Villages Main profession is agriculture in the region growing Bajara, wheat & oilseeds as their main agriculture products. It is basically a plain region. Our project district is located 50 k.m. north of Ahmedabad

# Taluka: Kadi

# **Voluntary Organization:**

# Associated Rural Development Trust:

Bhagwati Hospital, Jansalpur, Taluka Kadi

They are very active in rural sanitation health, education & other related projects & are very successful with the assistance of encouraging staff



		<del></del>		
	NAME	HOUSES	POPULATION	
1	Jasalpur	425	2000	
2	Aldesam	400	1600	
3	Visalpur	300	1000	
4.	Mokasan	250	1560	
5.	Nagrasan	400	1223 .	
6.	Dıgdi	150	707	
7	Bhatasan	300	1557	
8.	Dholasan	160	980	
9.	Haripura	80	309	
_ 10 _	Blasar	500	2040	

### **DISTRICT: SABARKANTHA:**

District Sabarkantha is spread in 7390 sq l m in 10 talukas & 1500 villages having population of 1502284. Northern part of the district is covered with hills, where our project district is located. Main agriculture product here is corn & castor-oil seeds. Project area is located 140 km north east of Ahmedabad.

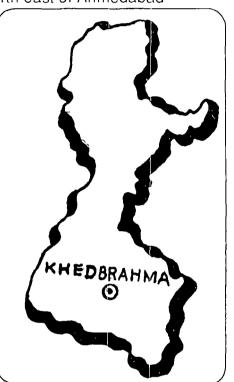
# Taluka: Khedbrahma

# **Voluntary Organization:**

Narottam Lalbhai Group Rural Development fund :

Kalyanji Anandji Block, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.

They are engaged in some outstanding rural development activities, in the region & are working with our institute on different projects since quite a long time.



	NAME	HOUSES	POPULATION	
1.	Nava-nana	85	371	
2.	Didhia	200	1033	
3.	Dholivav	100	453	
4.	Galodia	320	1698 -	
5	Tandalia	85	430	
6	Bahedia	245	1251	
7	Silvad	75	362	
8	Chikhla	150	775	
9	Shitol	145	668	
10.	Kherivav	55	234	

#### **DISTRICT: AHMEDABAD:**

District Ahmedabad is spread in 8,707 sq km in 7 talukas & 683 villages having population of 38,75,794 Project taluka is located about 90 km south west of Ahmedabad. This region has actual water problems It has saline soil & water all around. Main crop is wheat, depending mostly on rainfall which is not enough & regular for the crop.



Talukas : Dholka

Voluntary Organization:

Bhalnalkantha Prayogik Sangh:

Post Gundi, Taluka Dholka

This NGO is located in a beautiful environment of Gundi Ashram performing different rural development activities, following the teachings & dreams of a very holy Jain Saint Shri Santbalji Maharaj

# Villages

	NAME	HOUSES	POPULATION	
1	Arnej	255	1373	
2	Saragwada	310	2568	
3.	Bholad	250	2016	
4	Samanı	110	926	
5.	Memar	200	992	
6	Gundanapura	70	550	
7	Begva	85	883	
8	Dhingda	325	1265	
9	Laxmipura	50	300	
10	Utelia	290	2172	

# IMPROVED SANITATION WILL LEAD TO A HEALTHY AND HAPPY FAMILY

#### (TRANSLATED FROM GUJARATI)

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION INSTITUTE.**

GANDI ASHRAM, AHMEDABAD-380 027.

ANNEXURE - II

# BASE LINE SURVEY FORMAT WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:									
Village Name				<del></del>	Taluka				District
Name of the H									
Address									
Caste		_Profess	sion		_ Yearly	y Incom	e	Fa	amily Members
(2) WATER SO	DURCE	S:							
DRINKING	Тар,	Rıver,	Stream,	Pond,	Well,	Hand	Pump,	Stand	Post
COOKING	Тар,	River,	Stream,	Pond,	Well,	Hand	Pump,	Stand	Post
BATHING	Тар,	River,	Stream,	Pond,	Well,	Hand	Pump,	Stand	Post
WASHING	Тар,	River,	Stream,	Pond,	Well,	Hand	Pump,	Stand	Post
CATTLE	Тар,	River,	Stream,	Pond,	Well,	Hand	Pump,	Stand	Post
IF GETTING		Моі	rning from			to	o		Hr
PIPE LINE WA	ATER	Afte	ernoon fro	m		t	0		Hr
TIMINGS ARE Evening From					t	o	_	Hr	
APPROX WATER REQUIREMENT OF THE H				OUSE	-			LITRES .	
DISTANCE BETWEEN HOUSE & WATER SOURCE								METRE/K M	
TIME SPENT	TIME SPENT FOR WATER COLLE CTION IN A DAY HRS								

(3) CLEANLINESS HYGIENE & SANITATION:

DO YOU CLEAN WATER POTS YES, NO

IF YES, HOW? WATER, ASH, SOIL, SOAP

DO YOU COVER WATER POTS?

YES, NO

DO YOU FILTER DRINKING WATER?
YES, NO

WHAT DO YOU USE FOR TAKING GLASS, POT TO GLASS

WATER OUT OF POT?

DOYO, (a small cup shaped utensil with a

fixed long handle) BOWL, OTHER

EACH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY YES, NO

TAKES BATH EVERYDAY?

IF NOT EVERYDAY, IN HOW 1,2,3,4,5

MANY DAYS?

HOW DO YOU DISPOSE OF YOUR SOAK PIT, DRAINAGE, GARDEN,

WASTE WATER? TREES, OUT ON STREET

HOW DO YOU DISPOSE OF YOUR PIT, GARBAGE, CAN, NEAR HOUSE,

SOLID WASTE? IN STREET, OUT SIDE VILIA GE

DO YOU HAVE LATRINE? YES, NO

IF YES, WHAT TYPE?

DRY, SEPTIC TANK, HAND FLUSH,

PRAITWO-PIT, OTHER

HOW ABOUT SMOKELESS OVEN?
YES, NO

DO YOU WASH FRUITS & YES, NO

**VEGETABLES BEFORE EATING?** 

WHAT DO YOU USE FOR ASH, SOIL, SOAP, OTHER

CLEANING POTS?

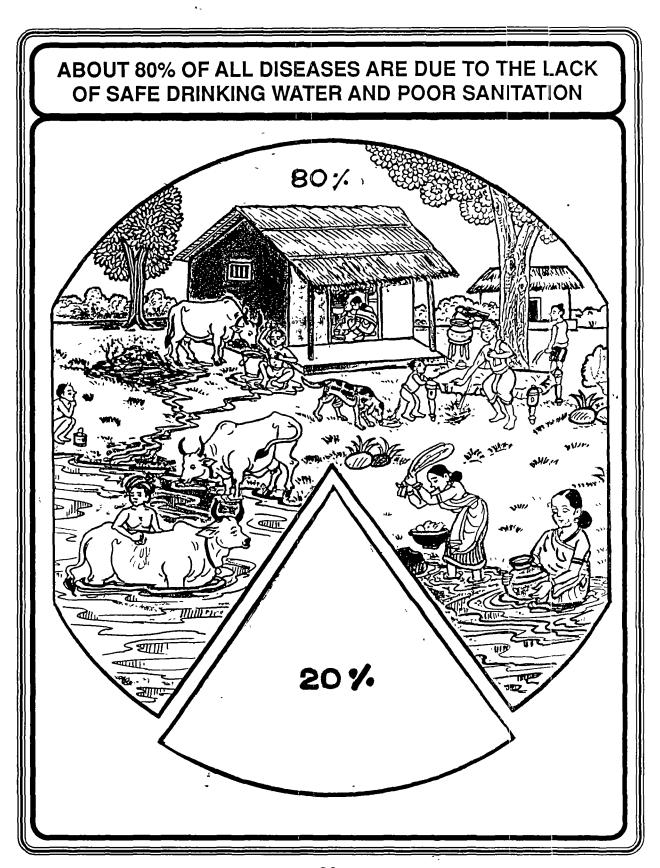
DO YOU WASH YOUR HANDS YES, NO

BEFORE MEAL?

DO YOU WASH YOUR HANDS YES, NO

AFTER DEFECATION?

(4) AWARENESS & ATTITUDE TOWARDS CLEA	ALINESS & WATER :
(4) AWARENESS & ATTITUDE TOWARDS CLE	ALINESS & WATER .
WHAT IS SAFE WATER	LOOKS CLEAN, EASY TO DIGEST, SWEET,
	GOOD FOR COOKING, FREE OF GERMS
WHERE DOES MOSQUITO BREED ?	WATER, FOOD, FILTH, OTHER
WHERE DOES FLY BREED ?	WATER, FOOD, FILTH, OTHER
WHAT IS A SAFE WATER SOURCE?	RIVER, STREAM, POND, HAND PUMP, TAP
WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR	GOVERNMENT, PANCHAYAT (LOCAL SELF
MAINTAINING YOUR WATER SOURCES ?	GOVERNMENT) VILLAGERS, SARPANCH,
	OTHERS
IF YOU GET HOUSE (WATER)	RS
CONNECTION HOW MUCH MONEY	
CAN YOU AFFORD PER MONTH?	
DO YOU PAY WATER BILL ?	YES, NO HOW MUCH
(5) SICKNESSES & DEATH RATE	
HOW MANY FAMILY MEMBERS	FOR HOW MANY DAYS ?
GOT SICK DURING LAST YEAR ?	
DEATHS IN THE FAMILY	
DURING LAST * 12 MONTHS.	YES, NO AGE
MONEY SPENT FOR TREATMENT	
DURING LAST YEAR	RSAPPROX
	•
	SINGNATURE OF SURVEYOR

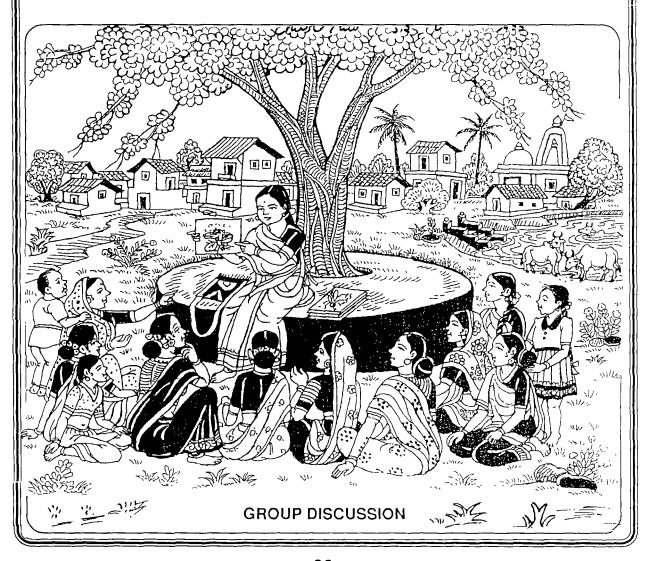


# BROAD OUTLINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

ANNEXTURE - III

Broad outlines for the implementation of the "Water Awareness Project" as per the views and opinion of Shri Ishwarbhai Patel an ardent proponent and expert in the water related activities and project are given. These outlines are very general and not confined within fixed set of parameters and there is a scope for any suggestions and changes that would bring variety to the subject Shri Ishwarbhai Patel is a Director of the Environmental Sanitation Institute, Ahmedabad a Nodal Agency of this Project.

# Village Meeting



# Village Meeting

There should be one village meeting for the implementation of this project. Activities and preparations thereof will be as under -

#### (1) Arrangement and Organization:-

- a) Place of Meeting :
  - In any Public place like Chora (an open public place), Play- Ground, any School-compound etc
- b) Date of meeting should be fixed
- c) Invite various speakers
- d) The entire village should be informed of the date, Venue and time of the meeting by exercising very extensive publicity by means of beating large drums or by trumpets and voices or by writing on the walls

#### (2) Cleaning of the Place:

- (A) a) To spread carpets.
  - b) To Arrange for water.
  - c) To Arrange for Power and Mike
  - d) To Arrange for exhibition and demonstration
  - e) To invite different speakers
  - f) To show slides and arrange for video-show
  - g) To arrange for entertainment programs like Dramas, Bhajans, Poetic-Songs etc etc

# (B) To invite and request the following dignitaries/personnel to attend the meeting:

Sarpanch and Vice-Sarpanch of the village Panchayat Talati, Secretary and Village-workers of the village Local Leaders of the village. Members and Officers of the concerned departments of Taluka and District Panchayats, Doctor and Veterinary Doctor of the village. Rank-holders of the concerned Institution Rank-holders of Youth Forum and Women Organization of the village Rank-holders of the cooperative Society of the village, school Teachers and taughts To obtain the concurrence and cooperation of the village Sarpanch

#### (C) Report on Village Meeting:

The Report should contain the following information

Name of the village, Taluka & District Date and time of the meeting Names of the Personnel attending the meeting from the Higher Office Number of Males, Females, Children and total number attending the meeting The report should state the name of the person convening the meeting as also the names of the Chief Speakers.

A Special List of issues discussed in the meeting should be prepared. The report should also indicate the names of leaders who attended the meeting, but who were not the member of the local institution/organization. The list should bear their name, and their designation.

The issues raised by the Village people in the meeting

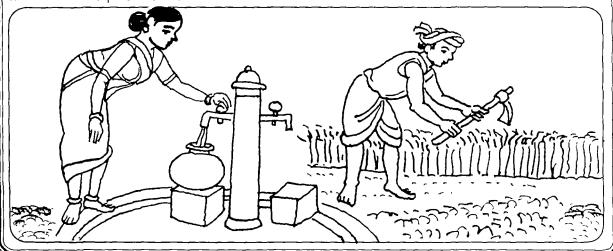
Also state if any exhibition or demonstration is arranged during the meeting

Details of entertainment program along with its main theme, names of its organizers, number of persons attending the function etc. should be given in the report.

Details of Prayer meeting alongwith the name of the persons reciting the prayers and total numbers attending the prayer should be stated in the report

Time of commencement, completion and duration of the meeting should be given.

Total expenditure incurred and its details should be sent alongwith their vouchers to the Environmental Sanitation. Institute and the payment will be made after the receipt of sanction.



#### Awareness Camp:-

One day "Water Awareness" Seminar should be held in each of the 50 villages selected for the project.

- 1 The timing of the camp should be from 10 A M to 7 P M
- 2. The place of the Camp should be at some public place like school playground or in the office of the Village Panchayat
- 3. Spread the mattress. Arrange for water Arrange for electricity and mike Also arrange for an exhibition at the camp site.
- 4. This Camp should be conducted with concurrence and cooperation of Panchayat Sarpanch and other Personnel of the Panchayat
- 5. Opening ceremony function should be got done by Honorable Minister of the Government or any higher official dignitary
- 6 Department Heads and Rank-holders should be invited to attend the camp
- 7 Speakers from various disciplines like Medical, Engineering, Rank-holders of District and Taluka Panchayats should also be invited to the camp
- 8 Only 50 concerned and interested participants should be invited to the camp.
- 9. Register of such 50 participants should be maintained giving therein following details -



		SAMPLE	. FORM	
Sr No	Name of the Village	Taluk	a	Name and address of the Selected participants
1	2	3		4
Doggo	otion	Ago	Educationa	LOvelington 9
Design	alion	Age	experience	l Qualification &
5		6	7	
Curren		Subject of nterest	How does one he in the Project	lp Remarks
8	9	<del>)</del>	10	11
(a) (b) 11 12 13	Survey Activity. They Should be indicate the issued concerned department of the content of the c	formed into groups sues raised and artment for taking a ord their experience stration of soak-pit in the condemonstration abords should be exhibit	of 10 persons, their likely solappropriate mea gained from such the camp out water and camp	h camps
15	Expenditure of F	e and video show in the Rs. 2 per person atte for tea and break-fa	ending the Camp	o from 11 AM to 5 PM

#### 3. Public Awareness Committee :-

#### Pani Panchayat Committee:

- 1) Public Awareness Committee or Pani Panchayat Committee should be formed in every village.
- 2) There should not be less than 10 and not more than 25 members of this Committee. This Committee should be formulated in consultation with the Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat.
- 3) The member of the pani Panchayat Committee should be co-opted from the following.
  - Sarpanch/Deputy Sarpanch/Talati-cum-Mantri/School Teacher of the village/leaders of the Women-Organization, rank-holders of the Youth Organization, Leaders of the village level institutions / individuals interested in this activity.
- 4) There should be every fortnighly meeting of this Committee and its date and time should be intimated to Environmental Institute. Ahmedabad
- 5) The Minutes of this meeting should be properly maintained and a copy thereof be sent to Environmental Institute, Ahmedabad in time
- 6) Necessary reference should be made to the concerned Departments for the issues raised in the meeting and their discussion
- 7) Details of the action taken on the minutes of the previous meeting should be shown in the subsequent meeting.

#### 4. Village Camp:

- 1) This camp should be covered in the presence of coordinator, Assistant Coordinator and the Project assistant.
- 2) The Venue, date and time of the Camp should be done in consultation with the Environment Institute, Ahmedabad
- 3) The Venue of the Camp should be a school-Complex or a Committee Hall.
- 4) The Camp place should be properly cleaned, arrangement for water, electricity and mike should be made. Mattress should be spread.
- 5) Agenda for discussion in the camp should be fixed
- 6) Invite experts for lectures at the camp.

speakers: (1) An Engineer from the water supply Sewerage Board (2) Expert Doctor President of the District/Taluka panchayat or their officials. (4) Leaders should be invited 7) There should be procession in the village on the day, the camp is to be convened. 8) Demonstration for the clean water should be arranged in the camp 9) Exhibition should be arranged. 10) Leaders from various wards should be chosen 11) Competition should be held during the camp and a program should be arranged for the prize distribution in the village meeting at night. 12) Film slides and Film show should be arranged at the end of the camp 13) The Environmental Institute, Ahmedabad should be informed immediately of the persons attending the camp. The format of intimation regarding personnel attending the camp will be as under :-Sr Name of Name of Name of Designation No the village Taluka the person Educational Qualification Age Experience 7 6 8

#### (5) Water Awareness Tour:

- 1 The institution should arrange for a two-day tour program for enriching the knowledge regarding water
- The tour-program giving places of visits and distance in kilometer to be covered should be fixed in advance and the Environmental Sanitation Institute should also be informed in advance
- This tour program should be so arranged as to include the demonstration of water works, water-purification plants etc etc
- 4 Prior permission of the concerned officer-in-charge should be obtained before fixing the place of visit.
- 5. Total number of persons in tour-program should not be more than 50
- 6. Only those persons attending regularly the committee of water Awareness should be selected for such an awareness tour
- 7. Five members should be selected from such villages for the tour, three should be males and two female members
- 8. Relatives of the Motivators should not be included in the tour
- 9. Before starting for the awareness tour, details of all the 50 members of the tour should be furnished to the Environmental sanitation Institute Ahmedabad in the following profoma:

#### -: PROFORMA :-

Sr No	Village	participating members	
1	2	3	4

Age	Educational Qualification	Experience
5	6	7

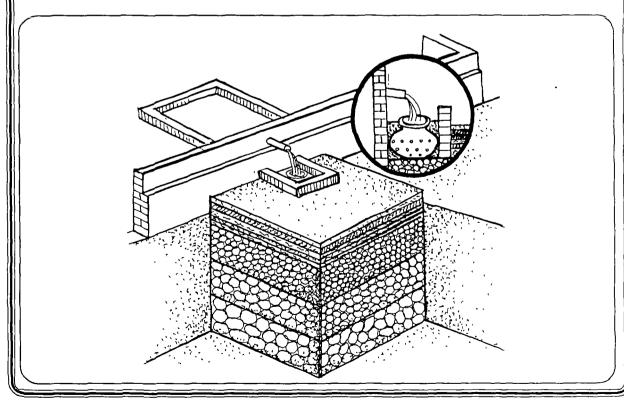
- 10. Time and Action plan of the tour should be intimated to the Environmental Sanitation Institute, Ahmedabad.
- 11. A tour-report covering the following details should be submitted to the Environmental Sanitation Institute, Ahmedabad within 5 days of the completion of the Water Awareness tour.

#### They are -

- (1) Name of place visited.
- (2) Duration of visit.
- (3) Persons contacted at the place of visit
- (4) Type and extent of knowledge obtained
- (5) A short Note if any discussion/questioning held during the visit

#### (6) Duties of Motivators :-

- 1 Only local person interested in such activity should be selected as a Motivators.
- 2 Motivators should prepare the list of beneficiaries and should keep with him a format given below for the Soak-pits.



## FORMAT FOR THE STATEMENT

TO BE MAINTAINED FOR THE SOAK-PITS :-

}	f the Villagef the Taluka			
Sr No	Name & Address	House No	Place of Soak-Pit	Date
			Inside Outside	
1	2	3	4	5
Sıze	Quantity of water used in No of cans	Source of water	Name of the instructor	Rernarks
6	7	8	9	10
		·		

- 3. The Motivators should report to the project Assistants
- 4 Write Slogans (Catehy Phrases) in the village
- 5 Arrange for the meetings in the village and report its compliance
- 6. Stick posters (bills) in the village.
- 7. Take out a procession in the villages and explain to the people
- 8. Contact daily 10 families.
- 9 Write Reports about the Water Awareness Committees
- 10. Submit monthly reports
- 11 Arrange competitions in the village
- 12. Soak-pits should be got made and to supervise them

### WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

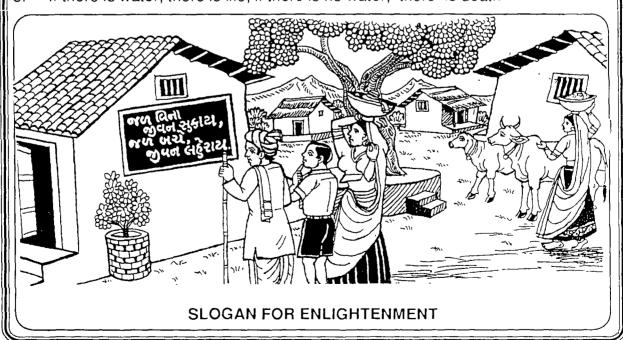
#### ANNEXURE-IV

#### **SLOGANS AND BANNERS**

During the implementation program, for creating water Awareness in masses, some catchy short, heart-rending and deeply striking poetry-like phrases and songs in the form of Slogans were extensively recited and repeated during various processions, seminars, meetings, lectures, orientation meetings etc so as to create a very sound and deep impact on the minds of the participating public so that true message regarding water, its utility, its importance and its price can very well be received by the people and the users. Such messages will go a long way in creating real awareness about water.

#### some few samples of such slogans are given below:

- 1. Water is life.
- 2 Fluoride-ridden water causes calamity of health
- 3. Scarcity is a curse of nature, whereas human-sin is the cause of wastage of water
- 4. Life flourishes with water, but it ceases to function without water
- 5. If there is water, there is life; if there is no water, there is death



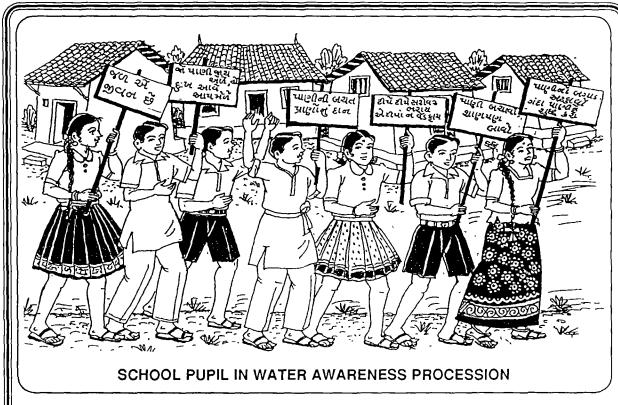
- 6 Why do you invite miseries?
  - Why do you leave your taps open?
- 7. Now that water has received speech and so use and preserve it like life
- 8. Treat the dirty water and trade it in the tick
- 9. Stop stop stop wastage of water.
- 10. Misery will follow the wastage of water
- 11. Water is God's precious gift, its wastage is God's insult
- 12. Repair quickly trickling taps, stop thereby water-wastage
- 13 Save water; save speech.
- 14. Water is precious wealth of life, preserve it also life alike
- 15. A trickling tap is like a porous pocket, resulting into wastage of storage
- 16. Water is mother, water is succour, and water is the home of happiness
- 17. Universe is contained in water and so water is world's vitality
- 18 Price of water is invaluable and hence it is the synonym of life

The slogans were shown on the play-Cards and cloth banners during seminars, camps and meetings so as to convey the information and message about water more effectively and for creating long-lasting and result oriented awareness.

#### **BANNERS**

At least 2 Banners were exhibited in each of the 10 villages of each of the 5 Talukas, They were .-

- 1. Remedies of prevention of Contagious Diseases
- 2. Contagious diseases in human beings
- 3. Prop-hylactic measures for excrement & vomits
- 4. Spread of Poliomyelitis.
- 5 Malaria.]
- 6. Round worms.



- 7. Tuberculosis: Can it be cured?
- 8. Itch.
- 9. Typhoid.
- 10. Use and maintenance of water seal latrines
- 11. personal Hygiene.
- 12. Let us form good habits.
- 13. INDIA MARK-II Hand pumps.
- 14. Ideal Sanitary Well.
- 15. Cheap type water seal Latrines.
- 16. Soak-pit for disposal of waste water
- 17. Ideal Clean village.
- 18. A Clean house in village.
- 19. Biogas Plant.

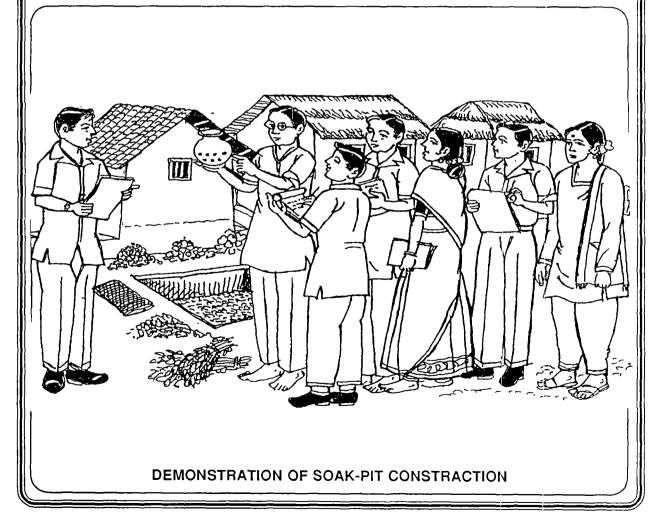
# **WATER AWARENESS PROJECT**

#### ANNEXURE - V

#### SOAK-PIT

#### Soak-Pit for the disposal of waste water :-

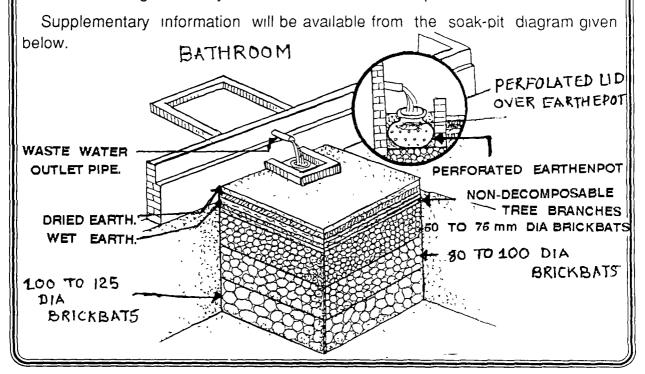
There is no drainage facility available in a village for the disposal of waste water. As a result, the pits in the surroundings get filled up with waste water causing thereby streets/roads slushy This creates a nuisance and pits become the breeding homes for mosquito. This creates health hazard and causes Malaria, Elephantises, Felsiparum fever etc. etc. Soak-pit is therefore, the best alternative for the elimination of dreadful nuisance in absence of the scientific facility required for the safe disposal of waste water. Tools and implements required for the construction of soak-pit are quite handy and they can very easily be got ready at a very nominal cost



#### Method of preparing a soak-pit :-

- 1. Dig a pit 1 m. by 1 m. adjusting the wall of the house.
- 2. About 10 to 15 buckets of water which is normally used by a family can be soaked in this soak-pit.
- 3. In order to prepare this soak-pit, use about 50 troughs of brick-bats or stones, small porous-pots, sticks of cotton or heena which does not get rot, leaves with bundle of flannel, sand, bricks, and a small quantity of cement.
- 4. Fill the pit with big brick-bats at the bottom, place on them medium sized brick-bats, and smaller sized stones on the top leaving 15 cms of top of the pit unfilled. No mud should be allowed to fall into the pit
- 5. The water will be soaked into the soak-pit.
- 6. A small porous pot should be placed below the inlet pipe in the soak-pit The pit should then be filled with brick-bats of stones in three equal layers, place cotton or henna strips over the brick-bats, and cover the pit with flanned cloth. Spread a little wet soil over this cloth and spread dry earth on the top to cover the pit.

In order to protect the soak-pit from filth and mosquitoes, it should be constructed using the locally available materials and implements.



#### **ACTION PLAN FOR WATER AWARENESS PROGRAM** ANNEXTURE-VI **ACTION PLAN** Sr Particulars 10/91 11/91 12/91 1/92 2/92 3/92 4/92 5/92 6/92 7/92 8/92 9/92 10/92 No Selection of Institutions and Distribution of Villages. Meetings with Institutions and discussion about the Project. 3. Selection and Training of Four Project Assistants Composing and Printing two Forms for Survey Selection of One male and One Female worker Carrying out survey and preparing Report for every village Preparing literatrue for the project. To Organize Awareness Seminars.

Sr. Particulars 9/91 10/91 11/91 12/91 1/92 2/92 3/92 4/92 5/92 6/92 7/92 8/92 9/92 10/92 No To convene Public Meetings. 10 To frame Committees for public Awareness 11 To Arrange tour Programs 12 Awareness project-Demonstration, exhibition, Competitions 13 To prepare 1000 Soak-pits for disposal of water. 14 To complete the remaining activities 15. Evaluation of the Project

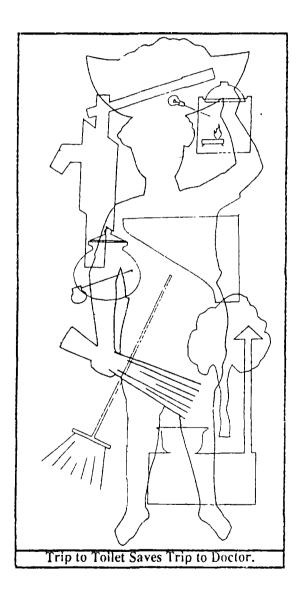
# **WATER AWARENESS PROJECT**

WITH EVALUATION

ANNEXTURE - VII

PAMPHLET

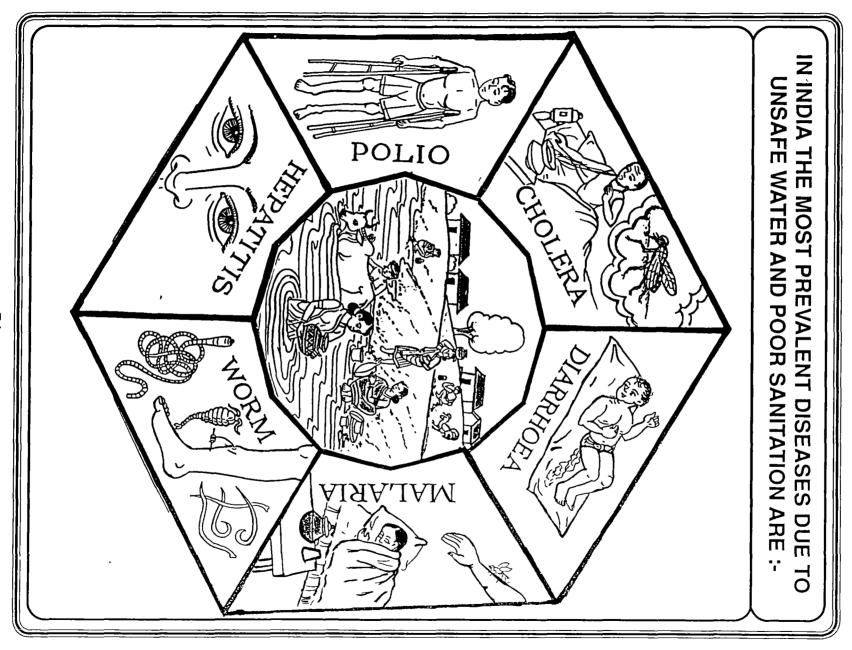
LITERATURE





#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION INSTITUTE**

GANDHI ASHRAM AHMEDABAD-380027 (INDIA)



#### WATER BORNE DISEASES :-

#### (1) General information regarding water and quantum of water :-

Water is life. The water is considered to be potable when it is sweet in taste safe for drinking and wholesome for cultinary purposes. Water is used in various multifarious activities of our daily life. Water is thus used for domestic, agriculture, industries, shipping & navigation, fisheries and recreation. Even though there is plenty of consumption of water in such a large quantity, as much as 99% of water is either salile or is held up within the two poles of the earth, whereas the remaining quantity of fresh water circles in the natural cycle. As a result, there is a very serious and important problem today of finding enough water of acceptable quality, and this problem is closely interconnected with social, technological and techno-economic aspects.

#### (2) Read.... Ponder.... and understand.

About 97% of total water available is saline and it is in the seas, out of the remaining 3% of swe at water, about 2% are locked up in the in the North and the South poles while rest of the 50% of water flows in the forms of streams and rivers. Our country is not able to fully harness the water flowing into the sea. Rest of the 50% water lying underground is used by human beings, cattle, birds, agriculture and industries. But in view of rapidly increasing population, the limited underground source is also durindling. Ever lowering water levels in our wells and tube-wells bear testimony to this proposition. Quite a large number of the women folk of our country have to walk for a distance of 5 to 10 kilometers per day to fetch water. As a result, an average time of nearly 6 to 10 hours per day are wasted and about 600 calaries of energy have to be expended for getting water.

Some 2500 children below just 1 year of age die daily on account of djarrhoea and vomiting in our country as a direct cause of unwholesome water. In our country, various commonly occurring diseases like Cholera, Typhoid, Diarrhoea, Vomits, Dysentery, Jaundice, guineaworm are water borne diseases. About 80% of the diseases in our country are due to bad water. Many of us still believe that If water is apperently clean, sweet in taste and easy in digestion, it is a good quality water; but this belief is erroneous. Water free from bacteria and pollution is pure water.

#### 3. Qualities of potable water :-

Drinking water standards have been fixed by many nations as well as by the W.H O. They serve as very useful, helpful and effective guide when water is life, then polluted water damages our life; and as such, we can accept only that water which is potable and wholesome. Higher the degree of quality of water, higher will be standard of our health; it will decrease our medical bills and enhance our capacity to put in more work, enhances our period of work and this will result in betterment of our physical health and material wealth. Drinking water standards are thus fixed keeping in view the health aspect of the people Every developed country has fixed its own standards for



drinking water. The drinking water standards are fixed keeping in view the various aspects like source of water, economic capability of the nation, standard of living of the people, availability of equipments/instruments capable of measuring in the least quantity etc. etc. We in India also do have "Drinking Water Standards IS 10500 of 1991" and it is available, on request, from the Bureau of Indian Standards, Third Floor, Puspak Building, Noor Mohmad Shaikh Marg, Ahmedabad. Besides, keeping the basic aspects of health and affordability in view, the W.H.O. has also fixed "Drinking Water Standards" that are well within the reach of Developed as well as Developing Nations

Effect of quality of water it felt on Agriculture as well as the cattle and bird wealth of the nation. Water of poorer quality affects adversely the milk-yielding capacity and also the reproductive capacity of the cattle. Water of higher degree of salinity or say water having higher amount of Total Dissolved Salts affect adversely the yield of the crop as well as the soil. Water of only certain tailor made quality is used for certain industries depending upon the type of product to be manufactured, quality of water available, purification cost involved etc. etc. Even river flowing full with unsafe water can spread various diseases and so it is utmost desirable to have general knowledge and information regarding quality of water and this will save us from falling prey to water-borne diseases

#### 4. Elements affecting quality of water :-

The main cause of water-borne diseases is due to impure water. One can hardly get water of purest form in nature. During course of its run, too many extraneous impurities are added to the water; and as such, various bacteria, cause diseases. Some elements cause acidity in water. Due to the mixing of some of the atmospheric gases into the water, acidity is enhanced and some times, the water emits foul smell. Water gets polluted due to dissolved elements, Chemicals, bacteria as also by mingling with industrial effluents; and so the water cannot be put to the intended or desired use Such polluted water is the cause of all water-borne diseases. Taste of water is affected by addition of saline elements; at times, water becomes bitter.

There can be two types of impurities in water; namely, suspended and dissolved. Algae, bacteria, silt, leaves etc. cause suspended impurities; whereas dissolved impurities are due to fluorides, chlorides, sulphates, nitrogen etc etc Even water appearing to be pure and harmless to the naked eye need not be believed to be pure water.

On account of population explosion, rapid urbanization and industrialization, even the mighty Ganges considered to be holy has now got to be cleaned up for which a very ambitious and costly project of "Ganga Action Plan" has been launched. The old proverb "No waste in water" has been belied these days; not only that but on the contrary, this conception has been proved to be malicious and deceptive; and hence it is risky to drink even flowing water, considering the same to be clean and safe. Besides, domestic, industrial wastes are discharged into the rivers and this has aggravated the pathetic situation, so much so, that at times, even the river-banks are observed to be stinking. As a result, water thus polluted either by industrial chemicals or bacieria can have a very disastrous and telling effect on the human-health, even if consumed inadvertently. In the same way, well-water in the close proximity of septic Tank or public conveniences can be a cause of water borne diseases; and so such of the wells should be completely sealed up and water from such wells should never be allowed to be used. cleaning of urensill or washing of clothes near the well without proper platform and plaster must be totally stopped; so that pollution of well-water due to seepage can be prevented. A well should be at least 15 to 17 metres away from the sanitary convenience and should be located in the upstream of such a public convenience

#### 5. Water borne diseases :-

From the foregoing discussion regarding water quality and likely causes of pollution, it must now be very clear to appreciate that water which is used for our domestic consumption should be quite clean and potable; as otherwise, there is absolute risk of contacting any water borne disease. Consumption of unsafe water is the direct cause of high infant mortality rate in India Typhoid, para Typhoid, Cholera, Hepatitis-B. Dysentery, Diarrhoea, gastro enteritis, systasomiasis are water-borne diseases due to the consumption of bad water. Polluted water can cause T.B., Fularenzza, Anthrax and other worm diseases Water polluted due to chemicals can cause liver diseases. It is not that all types of Typhoid or gastroententis are due to water alone, in the same way, Hepatitis can be caused even by intake of impure milk, food or intimate contact. Water cerceria cause systasomiasis. Methanaglobinemia or the "Blue babies" is caused in children below age of 6 months due to higher concentration (more than 50 parts per million) of Nitrates in the water. Such water on entering the system, turns into Nitrites affecting the blood-oxygen, and the baby turns blue Adults are, however, not much affected by such water. It is, therefore, advisable not to give water with higher Nitrate contents to the children. If water contains more than 1.5 mg/litre of Fluorides, it will cause dental cavies. The mal effect of fluorides is more prominently seen in the cases of children drinking such fluoride-ridden water right from birth till they acquire the age of 8 to 10 years. Whereas in the case of adults bones and joints get cramped due to intake of such water over a rong period. Intake of water having fluoride contents of more that 1.5 milligram per litre is not advisable. On the other hand, the teeth also decay in the cases of those people who consume water having fluoride-contents of less than 10 milligram per litre of water. It will be interesting to observe that the areas having people with dental caries has relatively smaller number of people with dental decay, as with less of lodine in water, gotter is more prevalent in that area, and hence iodinization of salt is advocated in some areas. Salt prepared from sea water contains iodine in its natural form and when such natural salt in its crystalline form is used in preparation of food, it offers good protection against goiter

Presence of copper, lead and iron in very small (trace) quantities in water helps in the development of the body, but their detection in higher concentrations in water is harmful and the taste of the water goes bitter Presence of magnesium salts in water also creates problems in the stomach of persons who are not used to intake of such waters.

#### Poison in the Water :-

Sometimes, poison also gets its entry quite inadvertently into the water either at the source or during distribution due to developmental activities. Acids get their entry into the water during mining operations. Cases of beast fatality have been reported due to ingress of water ladden with Blue green Algae Plastic pipes manufactured from improper and impure materials also get dissolved in water, similarly heavy metals used in the manufacture of pipes, fittings and joints also get dissolved in water and all such waters also create health problems. Indiscriminate discharge of untreated or partially industrial effluent into Natural course of rivers can work as poison. Nuclear effluents when discharged into water, ingested by the fish, and this ultimately finds way into the human stomach and infringes permanent damage upon the human body. Insecticides used in agricultural-activities find their way through the irrigation-drainage into rivers and can have poisonous effect on the human body with passage of time; and this accumulation also increases along with the increase in life span of the individuals. Higher sodium content of water can be harmful to persons having less ingress of salt in their diet. People naturally resent taking water that is turbid, coloured, obnoxious and saline, but sometimes, even apparently clear water without any smell can never always necessarily be safe water because of the likely effects of pollution hitherto discussed, on account of such ignorance, one has to pay very dearly in terms of physical health.

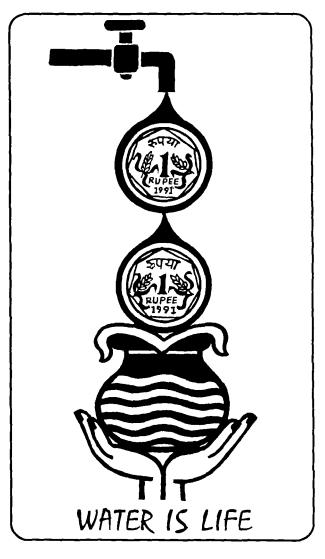
In short, it is advisable to consume river/stream water only after its proper purification, and even the tube well water should be consumed only after appropriate laboratory examination and after applying proper and adequate does of chlorine.

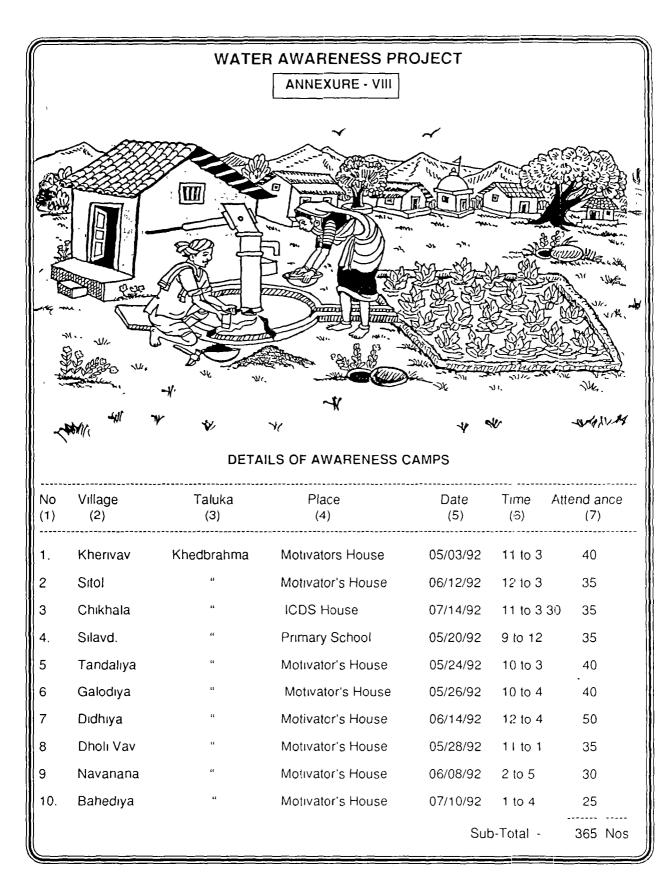
#### 6. Saving of Water :-

Water is an invaluable gift of nature to the human beings. Water that gives us life, must be saved. If we will save water, water will save us. General information and knowledge about water is not only essential but it is, in fact inevitable. It is, therefore, absolutely essential to see that the quality of water is not endangered, neither it should be polluted, nor its consumption should be rendered risky; as otherwise, its poor and perverted quality brings a catastrophic and disastrous epidemics for which the community will be required to pay a very heavy price. All possible ways and means should be adopted so as to maintain water in its pristine state, so that we can make the full and safe use of this natures' gift.

We should, therefore, bear in mind that pollution of water must be stopped, and this is our primary and socially common obligation

Not only that the quality of water should be protected, but also its unnecessary waste should be avoided. The water is not available every where in the required quantity, and this has, therefore, to be conveyed by means of long distance pipe lines, and ever increasing expenditure has to be incurred. We can, therefore, ill afford its waste or extravagant use. We will have to learn the optimum use of every drop of water; as it is this drop of water that goes to form a lake. In view of the increase in various developmental activities, the consumption of water his also gone manifold. In fact, our human culture is water dependent and hence, it is said that you save water and, in turn, water will save you.





No (1)	Village. (2)	Taluka (3)	Place (4)	Date (5)	Time A	ttend ance (7)
11	Kanavada	Khambhat.	Gram Panchayat House	06/20/92	12 to 4	45
12	Gorad.	tt.	Primary School	05/16/92	12 to 4	80
13.	Mahiyari	44	Primary School	06/16/92	12 to 4	85
14	Gichka.	"	Primary School	05/24/92	12 to 4	90
15	Walli	u	Primary School	05/19/92	12 to 4	81
16	Chikhliya	u	Primary School	05/31/92	12 to 4	72
17.	Valanda pura	u	Primary School	05/24/92	12 to 4	125
18	Amlıyara.	и	Primary School	06/06/92	11 to 3	125
19	Tol.	и	Primary School	05/28/92	12 to 3	100
20	Indranaj	íí	Primary School	06/14/92	12 to 3	120
				Su	ıb-Total -	923 Nos
No (1)	Vıllage (2)	Taluka (3)	Place (4)	Date (5)	Time A (6)	ttend ance (7)
21.	Balasar.	Kadı.	Primary School	03/14/92	12 to 3	100
22	Harıpura.	u	Gram Panchayat House	03/16/92	12 to 3	100
23	Dholasan.	"	Dairy's House	03/31/92	12 to 2 30	100
24.	Bharasan.	"	Primary School	03/16/92	12 to 4	125
25	Dıgdı	и	Primary School	01/18/92	12 to 3 30	150
26.	Nagrasan	и	Primary School	08/01/92	12 to 4	75
27	Bhatasan	u	Primary School	04/13/92	11 to 3.30	75
28	Mokasan.	и	Primary School	08/01/92	12 to 4	75
29	Aldeshan	ti .	Primary School	05/07/92	12 to 3 30	125
30	Jasalpur	и	Dairy's House	08/21/92	12 to 2 30	75
		<del></del>		·	Sub-Total -	1000 Nos

No. (1)	Village. (2)	Taluka (3)	Place (4)	Date (5)	Time / (6)	Attend at (7)	nce
31.	Samalpura.	Thasra.	Primary School	04/26/92	11 to 5	100	
32.	Mor Ambli.	и	Morambli Panchayat	05/04/92	11 to 5	18	
33.	Vallabhpura	u	Primary School	05/17/92	12 10 6	· 47	
34	Bordi	и	Primary School Ground.	05/19/92	11 to 5	37	
35.	Porda.	íí	Primary School Ground.	05/24/92	11 to 6	149	
36.	Bhaidva.	и	Primary School ground	05/08/92	11 to 4	167	
37	Kodha na Muvada	a	Primary School ground	05/22/92	11 to 6	160	
38.	Vitthalpura	и	Primary School	05/28/92	11 to 5	157	
39.	Mudiad.	и	Near Panchayat House	05/20/92	11 to 4	160	
40.	Amrutpura .	а	Primary School ground.	03/31/92	11 to 5	67	
				:	Sub-Total	- 1224	Nos
41	Uttelia	Dholka	Primary School Ground	08/03/92	12 to 3	84	
42	Bholad	u	Primary School Ground	08/02/92	12 to 4	150	
43	Samanı	и	Primary School Ground	08/02/92	12 to 4	100	
44	Laxmıpura	46	Primary School	08/02/92	12 to 4	75	
45	Sargvala.	u	Primary School	08/02/92	12 to 4	100	
46	Gunda na para	u	Primary School	08/02/92	12 to 3 3		
47.	Memar	u	Primary School	08/02/92	12 to 3.3	0 125	
48.	Begwa.	44	Primary School	08/12/92	11 to 4	75	
49	Arnej.	44	Mandvi Chok		11 to 4	125	
50.	Dhingda	"	Primary School	08/23/93	11 to 3	125	
				S	ub-Total -	1034	Nos
				Gra	and-Total	4546	Nos.

#### DETAILS OF THE WATER AWARENESS CAMPS

# NAROTTAM LALBHAI RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

TALUKA:- KHEDBRAHMA
DISTRICT:- SABARKANTHA

ANNEXTURE - IX

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	TIME	PLACE		ATTENDAN	ICE	TOTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	
1	KHERIVAV	02/11/92	11 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	75	25	200
2	SITOL	01/10/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	125	50	25	200
3	CHIKHALA	03/11/92	11 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	40	10	150
4	SILVAD	01/28/92	11 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	40	30	10	80
5	TANDALIYA	04/16/92	11 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	50	25	25	100
6	GALODIYA	12/14/91	2 TO 6	PRIMARY SCHOOL	150	200	100	450
7	DIDHIYA	04/12/92	12 TO 5	MOTIVATO'S HOUSE	60	35	15	110
8	DHOLI VAV	04/10/92	10 TO 5	PRIMARY SCHOOL	50	20	10	80
9	NAVANANA	12/26/91	10 TO 3	PRIMARY SCHOOL	60	50	20	130
10	BAHEDIYA	03/12/92	10 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	50	30	20	100
					785	555	260	1600

#### DETAILS OF THE WATER AWARENESS CAMP

BHALNALKANTHA PRAYOGIK SANGH TALUKA :- DHOLKA DISTRICT :- AHMEDABAD

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	TIME	PLACE		ATTENDAN	CE	TOTAL
Ì	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	
1	UTTELIA	03/05/92	12 TO 4 00	DARBAR GHAD	150	50	30	230
2	BHOLAD	07/20/92	12 TO 4 00	PRIMARY SCHOOL	150	50	40	240
3	SAMANI	07/05/92	11 TO 4 00	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	50	40	190
4	LAXMIPURA	02/22/92	11 TO 4 00	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	25	100	200
5	SARGVALA	07/09/92	12 TO 4 00	PRIMARY SCHOOL	85	25	100	210
6	GUNDA NA PARA	01/25/92	12 TO 4 00	PRIMARY SCHOOL	50	25	25	100
7	MEMAR	04/10/92	11 TO 2 30	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	25	125	225
8	BEGWA	03/25/92	12 TO 2 30	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	15	100	190
9	ARNEJ		12 TO 5	MANDI CHOK	50	25	50	125
10	DHINGDA	01/07/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	150	75	100	325
(								
					960	365	710	2035
.[								

#### DETAILS OF THE WATER AWARENESS CAMP

NAVSARJAN TRUST TALUKA :- KHAMBHAT DISTRICT :- KHEDA

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	TIME	PLACE	А	TTENDANC	E 7	TOTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	
1	KANAVADA	01/15/92	11 TO 4	PANCHAYAT HOUSE	50	22	60	132
2	GORAD	05/16/92	12 TO 4	PHC HOUSE	75	20	125	220
3	MAHIYARI	03/20/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	60	21	75	156
4	GICHKA	03/27/92	11 TO 3	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	45	25	170
5	VALLI	03/03/92	11 TO 3	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	25	30	130
6	CHIKHLIYA	03/14/92	12 TO 3	PRIMARY SCHOOL	125	45	35	205
7	VALANDA PURA	03/07/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	125	1 00	40	265]
8	AMLIYARA	03/10/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	75	75	250
9	TOL	02/17/92	12 TO 4	GRAMPANCHAYAT HOUSE	50	22	15	87
10	INDRANAJ	04/22/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	80	40	60	180
					840	415	540	1795

#### **DETAILS OF THE WATER AWARENESS CAMP**

A.I.R.D. TRUST TALUKA :- KADI DISTRICT :- MEHSANA

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	TIME	PLACE	A <sup>-</sup>	TTENDANCE	Ē	TOTAL	
    	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDRE		
1	BALSA	04/29/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	81	25	100	206	
2	HARIPURA	03/28/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	75	25	75	175	
3	DHOLASANA	04/23/92	12 TO 4	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	150	75	175	400	
4	BHARASAN	04/24/92	12 TO 3 30	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	100	50	150	300	
5	HIGDI	12/29/91	12 TO 4 30	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	130	71	82	283	
6	NAGRASAN	04/30/92	12 TO 4 30	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	75	175	350	
7	BILSPUR	02/19/92	11 TO 4 40	PRIMARY SCHOOL	125	50	150	325	
8	MAKASAN	02/24/92	12 TO 4 40	PRIMARY SCHOOL	150	50	200	400	
9	ALDESHAN	03/27/92	12 TO 4 30	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	50	200	350	
10	JASALPUR	02/20/92	12 TO 4 00	DARI'S HOUSE	150	75	150	375	
					1161	546	1457	3164	

## DETAILS OF THE WATER AWARENESS CAMP

## LALBHAI GROUP RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND TALUKA:- THASRA DISTRICT:- KHEDA

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	TIME	PLACE	A <sup>-</sup>	TTENDANCE	. 1	OTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDRE	N
1	SAMALPURA	02/12/92	11 TO 6 00	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	75	50	125	250
2	MOR AMBLI	02/20/92	11 TO 6 00	MORAAMBLI PANCHAYAT	100	125	99	324
3	VALLABHPURA	11/07/92	11 TO 6 00	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	24	107	50	181
4	BORDI	01/17/92	11 TO 5 00	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	47	101	115	263
5	PORDA	04/23/92	11 TO 6 00	NEAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	24	39	75	138
6	BHAIDVA	05/02/92	11 TO 6 00	NEAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	50	50	175
7	KODHA NA MUVADA	01/13/92	11 TO 6 00	PRIMARY SCHOOL	30	36	75	141
8	VITTHAL PURA	03/29/92	11 TO 5.00	PRIMARY SCHOOL	59	67	65	191
9	MUDIAD	01/20/92	11 TO 5 00	NEAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	40	78	75	193
10	AMRUTPURA	12/23/92	11 TO 5 00	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	31	32	42	105
					505	685	771	1961



USE OF WASTE WATER IN KITCHEN GARDEN

#### WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECTS

## ANNEXTURE X

#### DETAILS OF VILLAGE MEETINGS

A.I.R.D.TRUST TALUKA :- KADI DISTRICT :- MEHSANA

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	PLACE		ATTENDANCE:		TOTAL
	VILLAGE			MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	1
1	BALSA	04/29/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	75	25	100	200
2	HARIPURA	03/28/92	PANCHAYAT HOUSE	100	75	150	325
3	DHOLASANA	04/23/92	TEMPLE'S GROUND	150	50	125	325
4	BHARASAN	04/24/92	ON CHORD	150	50	150	350
5	DIGDI	12/29/91	IN TEMPLE	300	150	200	650
6	NAGRASAN	04/30/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	175	25	100	300
7	BHARASAN	02/19/92	NEAR TEMPLE	250	100	200	550
8	MOKASAN	02/24/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	200	100	300	600
9	ALDESHAN	03/27/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	250	100	200	550
10	JASALPUR	02/20/92	VILLAGE'S CHORD	150	75	150	375
						`	
				1800	750	1675	4225

## WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECTS DETAILS OF VILLAGE CAMPS

LALBHAI GROUP RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
TALUKA :- THASRA
DISTRICT :- KHEDA

NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	DATE	PLACE	MALE	ATTENDANCE FEMALE	CHILDI	TOTAL REN
1	SAMALPURA*	04/18/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	50	7:0	125	245
2	MOR AMBLI	07/04/92	MORAABLI PANCHAYAT	100	125	99	324
3	VALLABHPURA	05/06/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	131	24	107	262
4	BORDI	03/27/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	46	101	147	294
5	PORDA	04/23/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	24	29	75	128
6	BHAIDVA	05/02/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	75	50	50	175
7	KODHA NA MUVADA	01/11/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	30	36	75	141
8	VITTHAL PURA	03/28/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	59	67	65	191
9	MUDIAD	04/14/92	NEAR PANCHAYAT HOUSE	40	18	75.	133
10	AMRUTPURA	03/23/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	62	31	42	135
				617	551	860	2028

#### WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECTS

# DETAILS OF VILLAGE CAMPS BHALNALKANTHA PRAYOGIK SANGH TALUKA:- DHOLKA DISTRICT:- AHMEDABAD

NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	DATE	PLACE	MALE	ATTENDANCE FEMALE	CHILDREN	TOTAL I
1	UTTELIA	03/05/93	DARBAR GHAD	150	75	25	250
2	BHOLAD	07/20/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	150	81	50	281
3	SAMANI	07/05/92	GAM NO CHORO	100	50	30	180
4	LAXMIPURA	02/22/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	25	50	175
5	SARGVALA	07/09/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	125	50	100	275
6	GUNDA NA PARA	01/25/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	50	25	50	125
7	MEMAR	04/10/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	50	25	150	225
8	BEGWA	03/25/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	100	.75	100	275
9	ARNEJ		PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	25	50	150
10	DHINGDA	01/07/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	150	75	100	325
}							
ļ				1050	506	705	2261

## WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECTS DETAILS OF VILLAGE CAMPS

NAROTTAM LALBHAI RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND TALUKA :- KHEDBRAHMA DISTRICT :- SABARKANTHA

NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	DATE	PLACE	MALE	ATTENDANCE FEMALE	CHILDREN	TOTAL
1	KHERIVAV	02/11/92	MOTIVATOR'S HOUSE	100	75	25	200
2	SITOL	01/10/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	75	50	20	145
3	CHIKHALA	03/11/92	MOTIVATOR'S HOUSE	50	40	10	100
4	SILVAD	01/28/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	60	20	10	90
5	TANDALIYA	04/16/92	SARPANCH'S HOUSE	50	25	25	100
6	GALODIYA	12/14/91	PRIMARY SCHOOL	300	75	125	500
7	DIDHIYA	04/12/92	MOTIVATORHOUSEGROUND	80	50	20	150
8	DHOLI VAV	04/10/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	60	20	5	85
9	NAVANANA	12/26/91	NEAR TEMPLE	150	50	25	225
10	BAHEDIYA	03/12/92	MOTIVATOR'S HOUSE	75	40	10	125
<b>(</b> )							
1)				1000	445	275	1720
<b>[</b> {							

#### WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECTS

#### **DETAILS OF VILLAGE CAMPS**

NAVSARJAN TRUST TALUKA :- KHAMBHAT DISTRICT :- KHEDA

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	PLACE		ATTENDANCE		TOTAL
	VILLAGE	ı		MALE	FEMALE	CHILDRE	N
1	KANAVADA	01/15/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	25	125	225
2	GORAD	05/16/92	DAIRY'S GROUND	50	15	50	115
3	MAHIYARI	02/17/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	50	150	275
4	GICHKA	03/27/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	250	150	175	575
5	VALLI	03/03/92	<b>GRAM PANCHAYAT HOUSE</b>	100	50	50	200
6	CHIKHL IYA	03/14/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	25	50	150
7	VALANDA PURA	03/07/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	150	75	60	285
8	AMLIYARA	03/10/92	GRAM PANCHAYAT HOUSE	75	20	125	220
9	TOL	02/17/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	40	30	17	87
10	INDRANAJ	01/22/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	75	50	40	165
				965	490	842	2297



## WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT DETAILS OF EXHIBITIONS

#### ANNEXTURE-XI

## NAROTTAM LALBHAI RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND TALUKA:- KHEDBRAHMA DISTRICT:- SABARKANTHA

NO	NAME OF TH	E DATE	PLACE	TIME	A	TTENDANG	DE .	TOTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDRE	
1	KHERIVAV	02/11/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 3	75	50	25	150
2	SITOL	01/10/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	10 TO 5	75	50	20	145
3	CHIKHALA	03/11/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	12 TO 4	100	40	0	140
4	SILVAD	01/28/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	12 TO 3	40	30	10	80
5	TANDALIYA	04/16/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	11 TO 5	150	50	0	200
6	GALODIYA	12/14/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	11 TO 5	350	150	100	600
7	DIDHIYA	04/12/92	MOTIVATIOR'S HOUSE	1 TO 4	60	35	15	110
8	DHOLI VAV	04/10/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 TO 4	50	20	10	80
9	NAVANANA	12/26/91	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 4	51	40	20	111
10	BAHEDIYA	03/12/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	100	40	10	150
1								
H					1051	505	210	1766

## WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT DETAILS OF EXHIBITION

NAVSARJAN TRUST TALUKA :- KKHAMBHAT DISTRICT :- KHEDA

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	PLACE	TIME	А	TTENDANG	)E	TOTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	
							<del>-</del>	
, 1	KANAVADA	01/15/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 3	100	50	125	275
2	GORAD	05/16/92	PANCHAYAT HOUSE	12 TO 3	125	50	125	300
3	MAHIYARI	02/17/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	100	50	200	350
4	GICHKA	03/03/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	150	75	150	375
5	WALLS	03/14/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	100	50	25	175
6	CHIKHLIYA	03/14/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	100	75	30	205
7	VALANDA PURA	03/07/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 3	150	50	40	240
8	AMLIYARA	03/10/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 3	100	75	75	250
9	TOL	02/17/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 4	30	18	30	78
10	INDRANAJ	01/22/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 4	100	30	60	190
ll								
					1055	523	860	2438

## WATER AWARNESS PILOT PROJECT DETAILS OF EXHIBITION

A.I.R.D. TRUST TALUKA :- KADI DISTRICT :- MEHSANA

NO	NAME OF TH	E DATE	PLACE	TIME	A	TTENDANCE		TOTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDR	EN
1	BALASAR	04/29/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	75	25	100	200
2	HARIPURA	03/28/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	75	50	100	225
3	DHOLASAN	04/23/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	150	75	175	440
4	BHARASAN	04/24/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4 30	100	50	150	300
5	DIGDI	12/29/91	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4 30	100	50	150	300
6	NAGRASAN	04/30/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4 30	150	50	150	350
7	BHATASAN	02/19/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4 30	150	50	250	450
8	MOKASA	02/24/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4 30	200	100	300	600
9	ALDESHAN	03/27/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4 30	100	50	2000	2150
10	JASALPUR	02/20/92	DARIY'S HOUSE	12 TO 4 00	150	75	150	375
					1250	575	3525	5350

## WATER AWARNESS PILOT PROJECT DETAILS OF EXHIBITION

LALBHAI GROUP RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

TALUKA :- THASARA

DISTRICT :- KHEDA

МО	NAME OF THE	DATE	PLACE	TIME	A	TTENDANCE	7	OTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	J
1	SAMALPURA	04/18/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	11 TO 4 00	130	70	60	260
2	MOR AMBLI	07/04/92	MORE PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 6 00	25	35	100	160
3	VALLABHPURA	05/06/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 6 00	20	37	57	114
4	BORDI	03/27/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 6 00	20	30	40	90
5	PORDA	04/23/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 5 00	42	47	50	90
6	BHAIDVA	05/02/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 5 00	30	30	45	105
7	KODHA NA MUVADA	01/11/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 5 00	10	30	50	90
8	VITTHAL PURA	03/28/92	PANCHAYAT'S HOUSE	11 TO 6 00	35	30	45	110
9	MUDIAD	04/14/92	NEAR PANCHAYAT HOUSE	11 TO 4 0	30	50	75	155
10	AMRUTPURA	03/23/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 5	50	40	30	120
		<del></del>		<del>,</del>	392	399	542	1333

## WATER AWARNESS PILOT PROJECT DETAILS OF EXHIBITION

## BHALNAL KANTHA PRAYOGIK SANGH TALUKA :- DHOLKA

**DISTRICT: AHMEDABAD** 

NO	NAME OF THE	DATE	PLACE	TIME	Α	TTENDANCE		TOTAL
	VILLAGE				MALE	FEMALE CHILD	REN	
1	UTTELIA	03/05/92	DARBAR GHAD	11 TO 4	150	75	30	255
2	BHOLAD	07/20/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	11 TO 3 30	200	75	50	325
3	SAMANI	07/20/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 3 30	150	75	50	275
4	LAXMIPURA	02/22/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	12 TO 4 30	100	50	100	250
5	SARGVALA	07/09/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	11 TO 3	90	75	100	250
6	GUNDA NA PARA	01/25/92	PRIMARY SCHOOLGROUND	12 TO 4	75	50	50	175
7	MEMAR	04/10/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	75	50	125	250
В	BEGWA	03/25/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 4	100	50	125	275
9	ARNEJ		MANDVI CHOK	12 TO 3	150	50	125	325
10	DHINGDA	01/07/92	PRIMARY SCHOOL	12 TO 3	150	75	100	325
					1240	625	855	2720
H								



## WATER AWARENESS PROJECT.

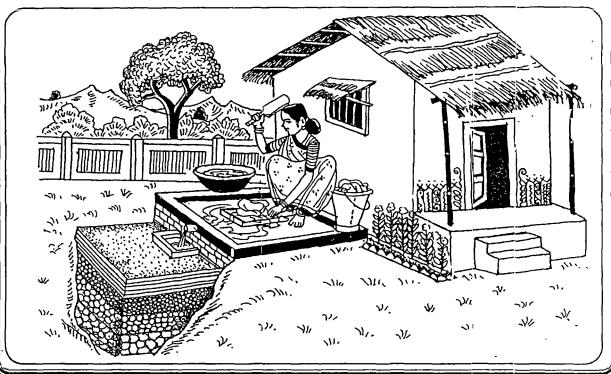
## ANNEXURE XII

## Details of the Villagewise Soak Pits

No.	Village.	Taluka	No of Soakpits	Name of the Sub-Agency
1		Khedbrahma	20	Narottam lalbhai Group
2	Sitol	и	20	и
3	Chikhala	u	20	44
4	Silvad	66	21	ч
5	Tandaliya	44	22	и
6	Galodiya	11	25	a ·
7	Didhiya.	"	20	и
8	Dholi Vav	ıı	20	ű
9	Navanana	и	20	if
10.	Bahediya	и	20	и
		Sub-Total <sup>.</sup>	208 Nos	
11.	Kanavada.	Khambhat	20	Navsarjan Trust
12.	Gorad.	u	20	и
13	Mahiyarì	u	30	и
14.	Gichka.	u	20	16
15.	Wallı.	u	20	ú
16	Chikhliya	u	20	u
17	Valandapura.	ri .	22	и
18.	Amliyara	и	35	•
19	Tol	u	15	"
20	Indranaj.	u	20	u
		Sub-Total -	222 Nos	

No	Village.	Taluka	No.of Soakpits	Name of the Sub-Agency
21.	Balasar.	Kadi.	20	A I.R.D.
22.	Haripura.	и	20	u
23	Dholasan	α	20	и
24	Bharasan.	"	20	и
25	Digdi	u	50	u
26.	Nagrasan	и	21	и
27.	Bhatasan.	и	25	"
28.	Mokasan	u	65	u
29.	Aldeshan.	u	20	и
30	Jasalpur.	и	20	и
		Sub-Total	281 Nos	
31.	Samalpura	Thasara	35	Lalbhai Group
32	Mor Ambli.	ss.	35	ű
33.	Vallabhpura	и	20	α
34	Bordı.	и	30	II
35	Porda.	11	45	a
36.	Bhaidva	u	20	и
37	Kodha na Muvada.	11	25	
38	Vitthalpura	a	27	α
39	Mudiad.	ıs	25	и
40.	Amrutpura.	u	23	и
37 38 39 40.		Sub-Total :	295 Nos.	

No	Village.	Taluka	No of Soakpits	Name of the Sub-Agency
41.	Uttelia.	Dholka	20	Bhainalkantha
42	Bholad.	и	20	и
43.	Samami.	u	20	u
44	Laxmipura.	u	20	н •
45	Sargvala.	££	20	u
46	Gunda na para.	и	20	и
47.	Memar.	u	20	и
48	Begwa.	и	27	и
49	Arnej	и	20	и
50.	Dhingda	и	20	tt
		Sub-Total	207 Nos	
		Grand Total	1213 Nos	



	WATER AWARENESS PROJECT.							
		DETAILS O	FAW		ESS TOU	RS OF PARTIC	IPANTS.	
				Ann				
Sr No	Name of the Sub-Agency.	Date of Tour	Numb Partice in the Ma- le	cipants tour	To- tal	Places visited	Purpose of visit	Subjects of interest experts and personnel conducting tour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Associated Rural Develp- ment Trust, Bhagwati Hospital, Jansalpur, Taluka.Kadi, District: Mehsana.	23.3 92 to 24 3.92	20	30	50	Dharoi Dam.  Village Tavadia  Visit to G J T I Fatehpura Eivnron- mental Sanitation	Visit to Irrigation power & works Visit to defluori dization plant  Water Quality water Sanitation plant Personal	Shri Ishwarbhai Patel, Director, personal Hydiene water Awareness and village cleanliness Office of the GJTI informed about water Quality & Analysis
2	Bhal Nalkantha prayogik sangh, Post:Gundi Ta Dholka, District: Ahmedabad.	24.3 92 to 25.3 92	20	28	48	Institute (E S I.)  Kathlal Region, Regional water supply scheme  Ahmedabad water fair Kotarpur	Hygiene & Village Cleanl ness  Distribution of water by pipe Line Net work  Orientation about	Shri Ishwarbhai patel, Director, E S T An officer of Gujarat water supply & Sewerage Board

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		্য 		5	 	/ 		y 
							Water Supply equipments & discussion about prevention of wastage of water pictorial story.	
						G.J.T.I Laboratory Gandhi-	Water Quality Analysis	·
						nagar Environ- mental sanita- tion Institute (E.S I)	Personal Hygiene and cleanli- ness in Villages.	
3.	Navsarjan Trust. Ta:Khambhat, District: Kheda.	3.4 92 to 4.4.92.	20	30	50	Fatehpura water works pariage Kaneval safai Vidyalaya	water pufifi- cation plant.	Rural Sanitation personal Hygiene Water Awareness
	•						Sanitation and Hygi - ene	Shri Ishwarbhai paṭel Director, E S.I ,
						Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute (G J T.I)	Quality of water physical, Chemical & Bacte- rilogical	Shri patel from the G.J T I explained about water quality and its examination

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Narottam Lalbhai Group, Rural Develop- ment	3.4.92 to 4.4.92	20	30	50	Sarvodaya Ashram Shamlaji,	Farm pond for water Harvest- ing	Officer of the Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute
	Fund: Kalyanji Anandji Block, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.					Meshwo Dam and Regional Water Supply Scheme	Activity about water Supply & Water Purifica- tion	institute.
					•	G J.T.I Gandhi- nagar, E S I Ahmedabad	plant Water Quality Village Health & Rural Sanita-	Shri Ishwarbhai patel, Director, ESI, Ahmedabad
5	Lalbhai Group Rural Develop- ment Fund Activity	8 4.92 ot 9 4.92	20	28	48	Kathlal Region Regional water Supply Scheme	Water distribu- tion by pipe Line Network	Officer of the water Supply & Sewerage Board
	in Taluka: Thasara, District: Kheda					Ahmedabad water Fair Kotarpur	Orienta- tion about water supply equipments and Discu- ssion about prevention of wastage of water	-do-
						G J T.I Gandhi- nagar E S I Ahmedabad	Water  Quality &  Analysis  Rural  Sanitation  & Hygiene	-do- Director, E S I , Ahmedabad

## WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT

<u> </u>		E	VALUATIO	N STATEMEN	TFORMAT	
		(	( To be filled	d by Individua	l Family ).	
			AN	NEXTURE XI	V	
Name	of the	Agency		-	<del></del>	
Head	of fami	ily		-	<del></del>	
Profe	ssion			: _		
Annu	al Incor	ne of the Family		-		
Name Villag	e of the			Name of the Taluka		Name of the District
			-: QU	ESTIONNAIR	E :-	
1.		e utensils kept before filling			Yes/No	
2.		stored water overed ?			Yes/No	
3.		u fill water Itering it ?			Yes/No	
4.		lo you take out ater from the pot ?				
	(ı) B	y dipping glass				•
	(II) By	y tilting / bending th	e pot			
li		y means of a Doya ensil with a fixed lo		-shaped		

Arrangement for the disposal of sewage

5.

	(ı) Soak pits	
	(ii) Drain.	
	(iii) Plantation of Trees and flowering trees	
	(IV) No System in existence	
6	Do you wash fruits/vegetables before Consumption?	Yes/No
7.	Do you wash hands prior to taking meals ?	Yes/No
8	How do you clean your hands after visit to lavatory?	
	(i) Ash (ii) Clay (iii) Soap (iv) Only water	
9.	What do you understand by "Clean Water"?	
}	(ı) Clean in appearance	
1	(ii) Easy (Light) in digestion	
	(III) Sweet	
}	(iv) Good in cooking.	
	(v) Free from germs/bacteria	
	- pollution - free	
10.	What is the source of your clean water?	
	(ı) River (iı) STream (ıiı) pond	
	(iv) Wells (v) Hand pump (vi) Tube-well	
11.	Who is responsible for maintenance of stand-post / Hand pumps ?	
	(i) Government	
	(ii) Panchayat	
	(iii) Village People.	
12.	Do you regularly pay water tax ?	Yes/No
13.	Has the wastage of water been stopped after initiation of activities of	
	water awareness project ?	Yes/No.

- 14 In which activities regarding water awareness project did you participate?
- 15. Did you receive any new nformation regarding water through water awareness project?

Yes/No

Name of the evaluator

Sign of the evaluator

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: / /199



## WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

## SURVEY CARD REGARDING EVALUATION.

(To b	e filled in villagev	vise by the Voluntary A	gency in-charge	of the survey)
		ANNEXTURE	xv	
Name and Addre of the Agency.	ess			
Name of the	Village	Taluk	a	District
Name of the Proj	ect Assistant			
1. VILLAGE ME	EETING :-			
Date		Place	Tım	e
Number of P	resentees			
	Male	:		· <del>-</del>
	Females	:		_
	Children	·		
	Total			
Brief Note of Act	ivities	-		
		_		
Were the water-russues about the Village discussed			Yes/No	
Were thee water issues solved?	r-related		Yes/No	
What educational were used in the meeting?				·

			<del></del>	
2. EXHIBITION / DEMC	NSTRATION :-			
Date	Pla	ace	<del></del>	
Time : From		to		
Number of visitor	S			
	Males			
	Females			
	Children			
	Total		<del></del>	
Any Specific matt	ter	:		
2 WATED AWADENE	CC CEMINAD.			
3. WATER AWARENE				
Date	Pla	ace		-
Time : From		to	<del></del>	
Number of Attend	dants			
	Males			
	Females			
	Children			
	Total			
Name of the orator		subject	time	
		Subject	time	
1	<del></del>			
2	<del></del>			
3				
4				
5				
(				

4.	WATER AWARENESS TO	OUR :-	
	Number of participants from	Villages	
		Males	<del></del>
		Females	<del></del>
		Children .	·
		Total	
5	WATER COMMITTEE :-		
	Number of Members	·	
	Males present	:	<del></del>
	Females Present		<del></del>
	Total Presentees		
	Number of issues discussed	d ·	<del></del>
	Number of issues resolved	:	
6.	SOAK-PITS :-		
	Number Targetted	· <del></del>	
	Actual Number prepared	:	
7.	AWARENESS CAMP :		
	Place		
	Date	·	
	Time : From	to	
	Total number attended _		
,			Signature of Representative of Voluntary Agency

## WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

	ANNEXTURE	: XVI			
SURVEY CARD No. 2					
(To be filled in by the Voluntary Agency	).				
Name and Address of the Agency	-				•
Name of the Taluka in which the activities were carried out	~				
District	-				
	WATER TO	UR			
Dates of Tour : From	to				
Total number of days					
Number of participants in the tour :-					
Males	٠ ـ				
Females	٠ ـ				
Total	~				
Places of Visit			Purpose		
				<del></del>	
<del></del>				<del></del>	
Was the benefit of lecture of any Honourable dignitary received ?		Yes/ñ	No		

If, 'Yes'; give following details:-		
Name of the Lecturer	Subject	Place
1		•
2.		
3		
4		
·	Signature of the Representative of the A	gency
		જળ પ્રવાસ
an of option of	માહિષમું લગાર	
		W. M. O
37		M
	111 111 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
2), 32	N''	
	The state of the s	W. July
WATER AW	ARENESS TOUR	

#### WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT

## ANNEXTURE XVII

## TALUKAWISE ABSTRACT OF DEGREE OF RESPONSE TO THE PROJECT ACTIVITY

Total	Number of families contact	cted			72	20			
	per of families participated nected) in the activities of t ct					59 that ii 1 52%	S		
Sr. No	Name of the contacting Voluntary Agency.	Name of the Taluka Affirmative of the (concerned) Activity.		)	Negative (unconcer- ned)		Total number of Fam- ilies		
			Num- ber	P e	Perc- nt- ge	Num- ber	Perc-	conta- cted	
1.	Narottaam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund.	Khedbrahma	126	96 1	8%	05	3 82%	131	
2	Lalbhai Group Rural Development Fund.	Thasra	116	94 3	0%	07	5 70%	123	
3	A.I.R.D. Trust	Kadı	181	91 0	0%	18	9 00%	199	
4.	Navsarjan Trust.	Cambay	131	93 5	7%	09	6.43%	140	
5.	Bhal Nalkantha Experimental Group	Dholka	105	82 6	i7%	22	17.33%	127	
 					Tota	al Numb	er of Famil	ies 720	
			G	enera	al Affır	mative -	659	91 52%	
					Ne	gative -	61	8 48%	

# WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT EVALUATION STATEMENT ABSTRACT OF RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE ANNEXTURE XVIII

l					
			Yes	No	Perce- ntage
1		ne utensils kept clean e filling water ?	659		100%
2	Is the	stored-water kept ed ?	659	-	100%
3.	Do yo	ou fill water after ng it ?	659	-	100%
4		do you draw water from ater-pot			
	(1)	By means of dipping glass into the pot	193	-	-
ļ	(ii)	By Tilting/bending the pot.	18	-	-
	(iiı)	By means of a Doya (a small cup-shaped utensil with a fixed long handle)	448	-	-
5		gement for disposal vaste-water :			•
	(1)	Soak pit	347	•	-
	(11)	Drain.	21		
	(iii)	Plantation of trees and flowering plants.	76	-	-
	(IV)	No System in existence	215	-	-
6		ou wash fruits/vegetables e consumption ?	659	-	100%
7		ou wash hands to taking meals ?	658	1	-

	<del></del>		Yes	No	Perce- ntage
8.		do you clean your hands visit to lauatoroy ?			
	(1)	With Ash	47	-	-
	(11)	With clay.	300	-	-
	(III) V	Vith soap	276	-	-
	(IV) V	Vith only water.	36	-	-
9.		t do you understand by an Water" ?.			ļ
	(1)	Clean in appearance	65	-	<u>-</u>
	(11)	Easy (Light) in digestion	15	-	
	(iii)	Sweet	14	-	-
	(IV)	Good in cooking.	4	-	-
	(v)	Free from germs/ bacteria - pollution free.	561	-	-
10	Wha wate	t is the source of clean er?			
	(1)	River	3	-	-
	(11)	Stream.	1	-	-
	(ni)	pond	5	-	-
	(iv)	Wells	215	-	-
	(v)	Hand-pump.	148	-	
	(vi) 7	Гube-well.	287	-	-
11.		is responsible for mainte- ce of stand-post/Hand pump?			
	(i)	Government.	32	<u>-</u>	

		<del></del>			Yes.	No	. Perce- ntage
	(11)	Local Se	lf-Government		83		-
	(III)	Village-P	eople.		544	-	-
12.	Do yo water	ou regularl tax ?	y pay		) ) ) 624	35	
13	been of act	stopped a	ge of water Ifter initiation vater aware- ie ?		) 624	33	-
14	water	nich activit awarenes ou particip	ss project		· -	-	-
15 i	nform	ou receive lation afte ter awarei			656	3	
	Numb familio conta	es	720	Numbers of families responded	659		
				Name of the E	Evaluator		
				Signature of the Evaluator	ne		
Date		/ /199	)				

WATER IS GOD'S PRECIOUS GIFT, IT'S WASTAGE IS GOD'S INSULT.

# WATER AWARENESS PROJECT EVALUATION STATEMENT FOR TALUKA 'KHEDBRAHMA' IN DISTRICT: SABARKANTHA.

## ANNEXTURE XIX

Name of the Agency carrying out the Survey

: Narottam Lalbhai grup

	,	· iiio Gai voy			
11		families	Number of famil	lies	400
cont	acted.	131.	responded		126
1		he utensils kept n before filling water?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	126
2		e stored-water kept red ?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	126
3		ou fill water after ng it ?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	126
4	How the p	do you draw water from ot ?			
	(1)	By means of dipping glass into the pot?			35
	(11)	By tilting/bending the pot			18
	(ui)	By means of a Doya (a sm utensil with a fixed long ha			73
5		ngement for disposal of e water			
	(1)	Soak-pit			84
	(ii)	Drain.			6
	(111)	Plantation of trees and flower-plants			21
	(IV)	No System in existence			15
6		ou wash fruits/vegetables re consumption ?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	126
7		ou wash hands prior to g meals ?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	126

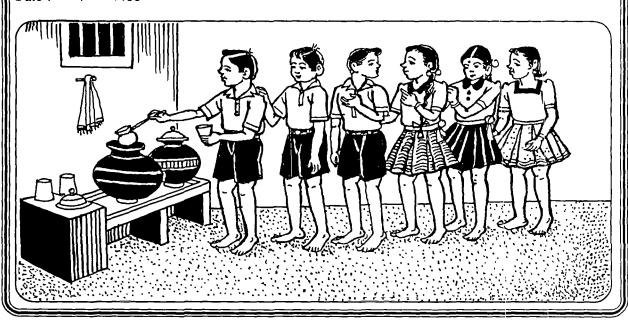
8		do you clean your s after visit to lavatory ?	
	(i)	With ash.	15
	(11)	With clay/Sand	56
	(111)	With soap.	51
	(iv)	With only water.	4
9.		t do you understand by n water" ?	
	(i)	Clean in appearance.	21
   	(ii)	Easy (light) in digestion.	11
	(iii)	Sweet.	4
	(iv)	Good in cooking.	3
	(v)	Free from germs/bacteria-pollution free.	. 87
10.		t is the source of an Water" ?	
	(i)	River.	1
	(ii)	Stream.	1
	(iii)	Pond.	-
	(iv)	Wells.	53
	(v)	Tube-wells	68
	(vı)	Hand-Pumps.	3
11	for m	m do you consider responsible naintenance of Stand-post/ d-Pump ?	
	(1)	Government.	. 3
	(ii)	Local Self-Government (Panchayat)	17
lli	(111)	Village-people	106

12	Do you regularly pay water tax ?	Yes/No	-
13.	Has the westage of water been stopped after initiation of activities of water Awareness Project?	Yes/No	116/10
14.	In which activities of water Awareness Project did you participate?		-
15.	Did you receive any new information after initiation of water Awareness Project?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	126

Name of the Evaluator.

Signature of the Evaluator.

Date: / /199



## WATER AWARENESS PIL OT PROJECT

## Evaluation Statement for Taluka 'Kadi in District Mehsana.

## ANNEXTURE XX

			ANNEXTURE XX		
	e of the	Agency carrying ey.	: A.I.R.D.	Trust.	
Numl conta		Families <b>199.</b>	Number o responde		
1		ne utensils kept before filling ?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	181
2		e stored-water covered ?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	181
3		ou fill water after ng it ?		Yes/ <del>No</del>	181
4		do you draw water the pot ?			
	(1)	By means of dipping glass into the pot			. 52
	(11)	By tilting/bending the pot.			-
	(111)	By means of a Doya (a small cup-shaped utensil with a fixed long handle).			129
5.		ngement for disposal este water .			
	(1)	Soak-pit			93
	(11)	Drain.			12
	(111)	Plantation of trees and flower-plants			22
	(IV)	No System in existance			54

6.	vege	ou wash fruits/ tables before umption ?	Yes	181
7.	Do yo to tak	ou wash hands prior king meals ?	Yes/No	180/1
8		do you clean your hands visit to lavatory ?		
	(i)	With ash		9
	(11)	With clay/sand		92
	(iii)	with soap		69
	(iv)	With only water.		11
9		do you understand by in water" ?		
	(1)	Clean in appearance		9
	(ii)	Easy (Light) in digestion.		1
	(111)	Sweet		· 1
	(IV)	Good in cooking.		1
	(v)	Free from germs/bacteria- pollution free		169
10	What	t is the source of "Clean Water"		
	(1)	River		1
	(ii)	Stream		-
į.	(111)	Pond.		- !
	(iv)	Wells.		6
ĺ	(v)	Tube well.		32
	(vI)	Hand Pump.		142

11.	for ma	n do you consider responsible aintenance of Stand-post/ I-Pump ?			<b>*</b>
	(1)	Government.		3	
	(11)	Local Self-Government (Panchayat)		14	
-	(iII)	Village-People.		164	
	(IV)	others			
12		ou regularly pay r tax ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	181	
13.	stopp	the wastage of water been beed after initiation of titles of water awareness ct?	Yes/No	171/10	
14.	watei	hich activities of r Awareness Project ou participate ?	-		
15.	ınforr	rou receive any new mation after initiation atter Awareness Project?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	181	
			Name of the Evaluator.		_
			Signature of the Evaluator		_
Date	. ,	/ /199			

WATER IS PRECIOUS WEALTH OF LIFE,
PRESERVE IT ALSO LIFE ALIKE.

## WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

## **EVALUATION STATEMENT FOR TALUKA KHAMBHAT IN DISTRICT KAIRA.**

## ANNEXTURE XXI

	ANNEXTORE XXI					
	Name of the Agency Carrying Navsarjan Trust. out the Survey.					
	ber of facted.	amilies 140	Number of families 131 responded	,		
1		ne utensils kept before filling water ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	131		
2		stored-water covered ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	. 131		
3	Do yo	ou fill water after it ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	131		
4		do you draw water the pot ?				
	(i)	By means of dipping glass into the pot.		40		
	(ii)	By tilting/bending the pot		-		
	(III)	By means of a Doya (a small cup-shaped utensil with a fixed long handle)		91		
5.		ngement for disposal ste water -				
	(1)	Soak-pit		72		
	(11)	Drain		-		
	(111)	Plantation of Trees and flower-plants		5		
	(IV)	No System in existance		54		
6.		ou wash fruits/vegetables e consumption ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	131		
7.		ou wash hands prior to g meals ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	131		

8		do you clean your s after visit to lavatory ?	
	(1)	With ash.	5
	(11)	with clay/sand	57
	(m)	With soap.	53
	(IV)	With only water	16
9		do you understand lean Water" ?	
	(1)	Clean in appearance	9
	(ii)	Easy (light) in digestion	1
	(III)	Sweet.	3
	(IV)	Good in cooking.	
	(v)	Free from germs/becteria Pollution free	118
10.		is the source of in Water"	
	(i)	River.	1
	(ii)	Stream.	-
	(111)	Pond	1
	(ıv)	Wells.	. 75
	(v)	Tube-wells	11
	(vi)	Hand pumps.	43
11	for m	m do you consider responsible naintenance of Stand-post/ d Pump ?	
	(1)	Government.	6
	(ii)	Local self-Government(Panchayat).	18
	(iii)	Village-people.	107

12 Do you regularly pay Yes/No water tax? 13. Has the wastege of water been Yes/No. 126/5 stopped after initiation of the activities of water awareness Project? 14 In which activities of water Awareness Project did you participate? 15. Did you receive any new Yes 131 nformation after initiation of water Awareness Project? Name of the Evaluator. Signature of the Evaluator. Date / 199 0 回 回

## WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

## **EVALUATION STATEMENT FOR TALUKA THASRA IN DISTRICT KAIRA.**

ANNEXTURE XXII							
		Agency the Survey	Lalbhai Group Rural Development Fund, DAKOR.				
Number of families contacted 123			Number of families responded 116				
1		e utensils kept before filling water ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	116			
2.	Is the	e stored-water kept ed ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	116			
3	Do yo	ou fill water after ng it ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	· 116			
4	How do you draw water from the pot ?						
	(i)	By means of dipping glass into the pot.		44			
	(11)	By tilting/bending the pot		-			
	(111)	By means of a Doya (a small cup shaped utensil with a fixed long handle)		72			
5		gement for disposal ste-water					
	(1)	Soak-pit		38			
	(11)	Drain		3			
	(111)	Plantation of trees and flower-plants.		. 23			
	(iv)	No System is existance		52			
6		ou wash fruits/vegetables e consumption ?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	116			
7	Do you wash hands prior to Yes/No 116 taking meals?		116				

8	How do you clean your hands after visit to lavatory?			
	(ı)	With ash.	15	
	(II)	With clay/Sand	54	
	(ıiı)	With soap.	46	
	(IV)	With only water	1	
9.		do you understand by n Water" ?		
	(i)	Clean in appearance.	23	
	(H)	Easy (light) in digestion.	2	
	(ıiı)	Sweet.	6	
	(iv)	Good in cooking.	-	
	(v)	Free from germs/bacteria- pollution-free	85	
10.		What is the source of "Clean water" ?		
	(1)	River.	-	
	(11)	Stream	-	
	(11)	Pond.	-	
	(IV)	Wells.	70	
	(v)	Tube-wells.	27	
	(vi)	Hand-Pumps.	19	
11. f	or ma	m do you consider responsible aintenance of Stand-post/ I-Pumps ?		
	(1)	Government	2	
	(ii) (iii)	Local-Self-Government (Panchayat)	16	
<u>[</u>	(iii)	Village-People	98	

#### WATER AWARENESS PROJECT

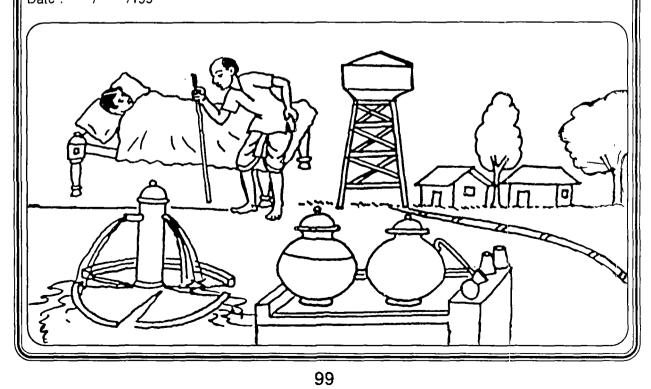
#### EVALUATION STATEMENT FOR TALUKA DHOLKA IN DISTRICT AHMEDABAD.

		AN	NNEXTURE XXIII				
Name of the Agency Bhalnalkantha Prayogik Sangh, carrying out the Survey Post - Gundi, Taluka : Dholka.							
		amilies <b>127</b>	Number of families responded 105				
1		e utensils kept before filling water ?	Yes/ <del>No</del> 10	05			
2		stored-water covered ?	Yes/ <del>No</del> 10	05			
3.	Do yo	ou fill water after ng it ?	Yes/ <del>No</del> 10	05			
4	How opot ?	do you draw water from the					
	(1)	By means of dipping glass into the pot.	•	22			
	(11)	By tilting/bending the pot		-			
	(ui)	By means of a Doya (a small cup-shaped utensil with a fixed long handle)		83			
5		gement for disposal of water.		i			
	(1)	Soak-pit		60			
	(11)	Drain		-			
	(111)	Plantation of trees and flower plants		5			
	(iv)	No System in existence		40			
6		ou wash fruits/vegetables e consumption ?	Yes/ <del>No</del> 1	05			
7.		ou wash hands prior to g meals ?	Yes/ <del>No</del> 1	05 			

12	Do you regularly pay water tax ?	Yes/No	
13.	Has the wastege of water been stopped after initiation of activities of water Awareness Project?	Yes/No	110/6
14.	In which activities of water Awareness Project Did you participate?		-
15.	Did you receive any new information after initiation of water Awareness Project?	Yes/ <del>No</del>	116
		Name of the Evaluator.	

Signature of the Evaluator.

Date . /199



8		do you clean your s after visit to lavatory ?	
	(i)	With ash	3
	(ii)	With clay/sand	41
	(II)	With soap.	57
	(iv)	With only water.	4
9.		do you understand lean water" ?	
	(1)	Clean in appearance.	3
	(ii)	Easy (Light) in digestion.	-
	(ıii)	Sweet.	-
:	(ıv)	Good in cooking	
	(v)	Free from germs/bacteria-pollution free ?	- 102
10		is the source of n Water"?	
	(1)	River.	-
	(11)	Stream.	4
	(111)	Pond.	-
	(IV)	Wells	11
	(v)	Tube-Wells.	80
	(vı)	Hand-Pumps	10
11.	for m	m do you consider responsible aintenance of Stand-post/ I-pump ?	
	(1)	Government	. 18
	(11)	Local Self-Government (panchayat)	18
	(iii)	Village-people	69

12. Do you regularly pay water tax ?

Yes/No

13. Has the westage of water been stopped after initiation of activities of water Awareness project.

Yes/No

100/5

14 In which activities of water Awareness project did you participate?

15. Did you receive any new information after initiation of water Awareness Project?

Yes/No

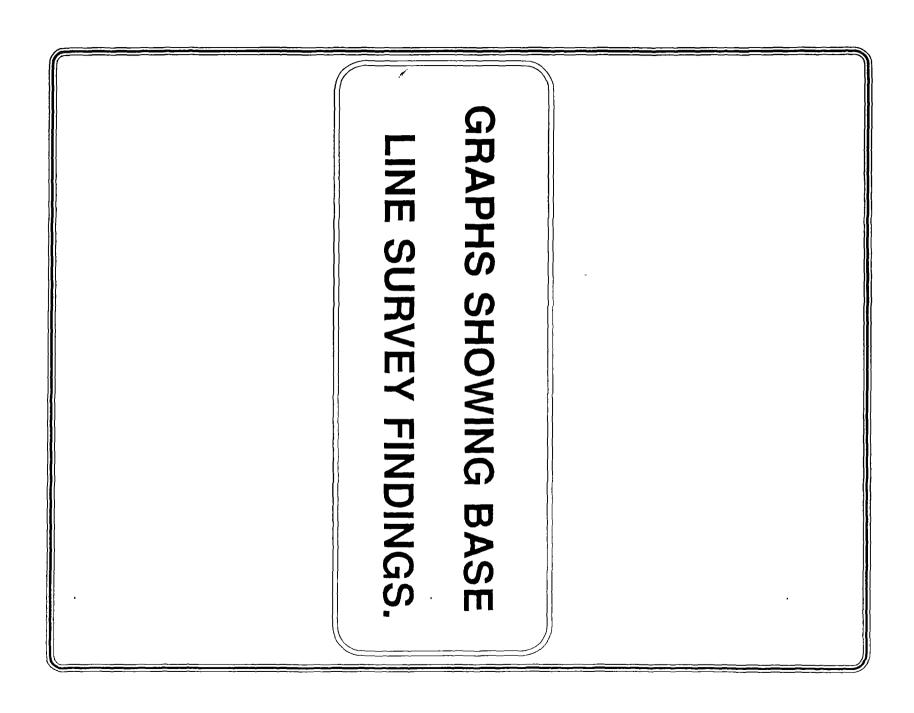
102/3

Name of the Evaluator

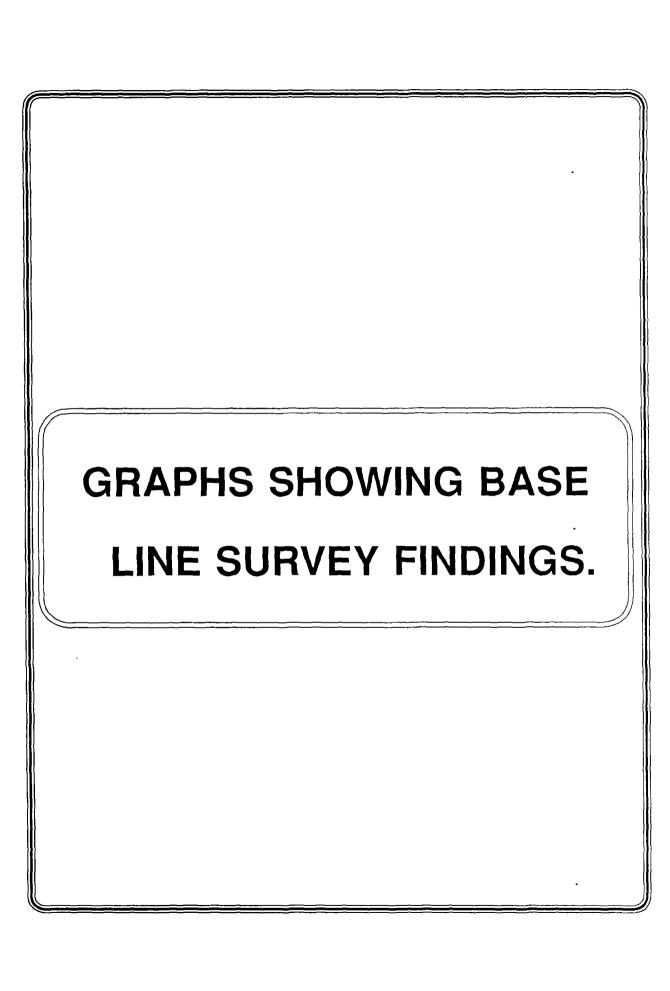
Signature of the Evaluator.

Date · / /199





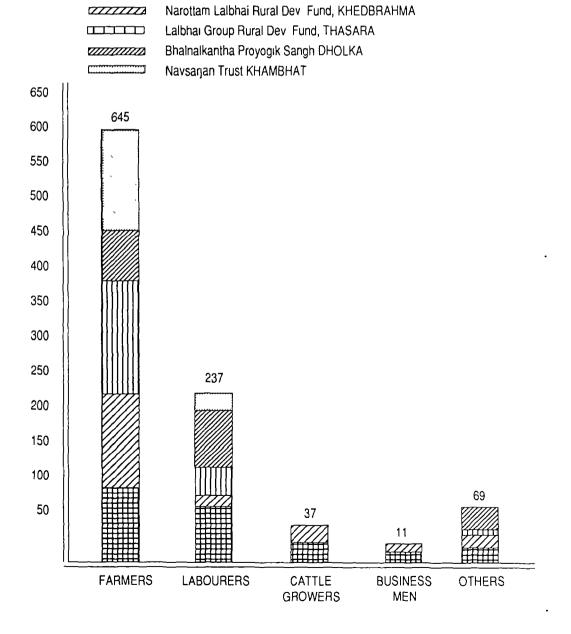
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•	1		
•			
•			
•			
•			
-			
	c		
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
ê			
-			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
_			
_			
_			
→			
-			
-			
-			
_			
_			



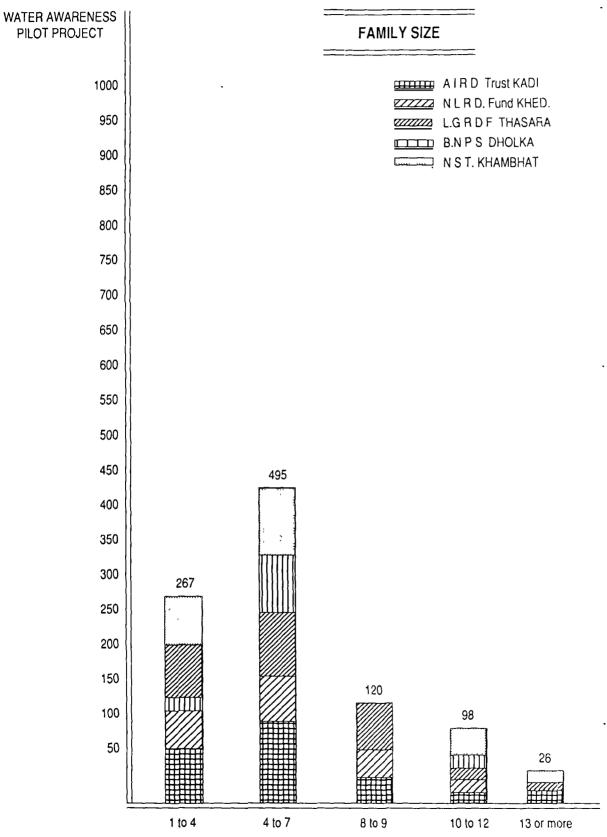
		<b>(=</b>
		-
19		-
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
,		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•

#### **PROFESSION**

	KADI	KHED	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBHAT	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
FARMING	85	138	169	80	175	645	64.5%
LABOUR	84	11	32	85	25	237	23 7%
BUSINESS	24	4	-	10	-	38	3 8%
CATTLE	3	7	-	-	-	11	1 1%
OTHERS	19	9	3	37	1	69	6 9%
						1000	



A.I.R.D. Trust KADI

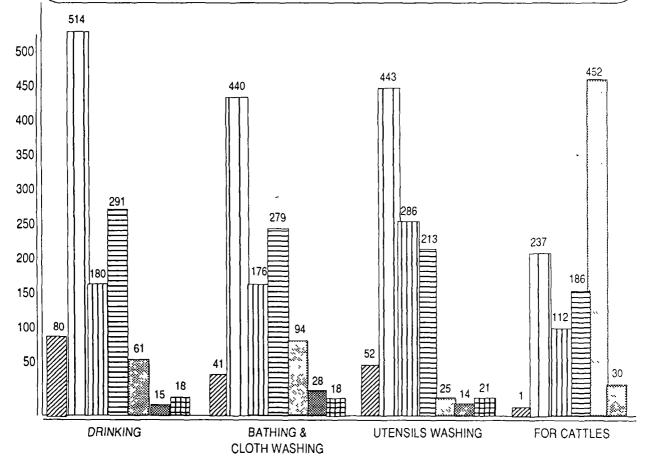


#### WATER SOURCES

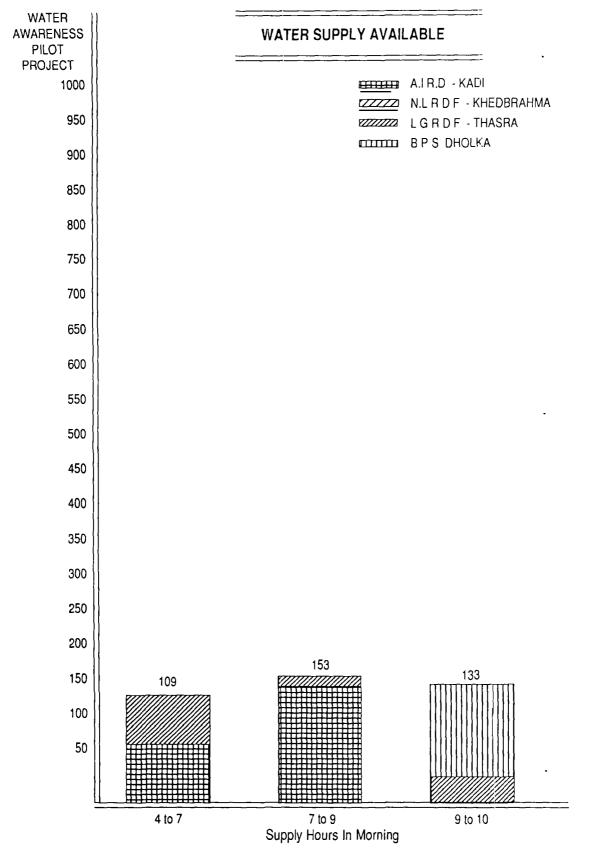
Hand pump
Well
Tap
Stand post
Pond
River

Stream

	KADI	KHED	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	TOTAL
4	63	45	28	79	52	267
to 7	118	63	105	103	100	489
to 9	24	37	59	•	-	120
0 to 12	5	20	8	24	41	98
or More	5	13	1	-	7	26
						1000



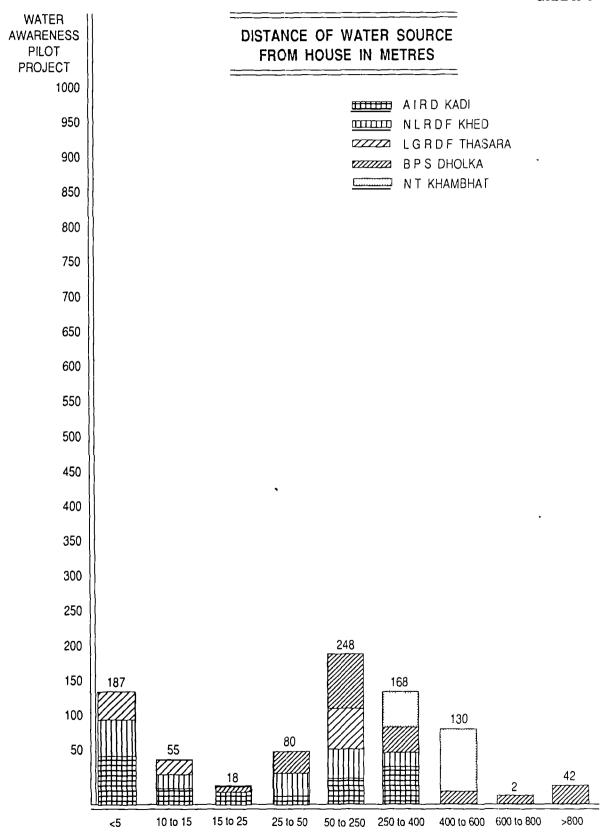




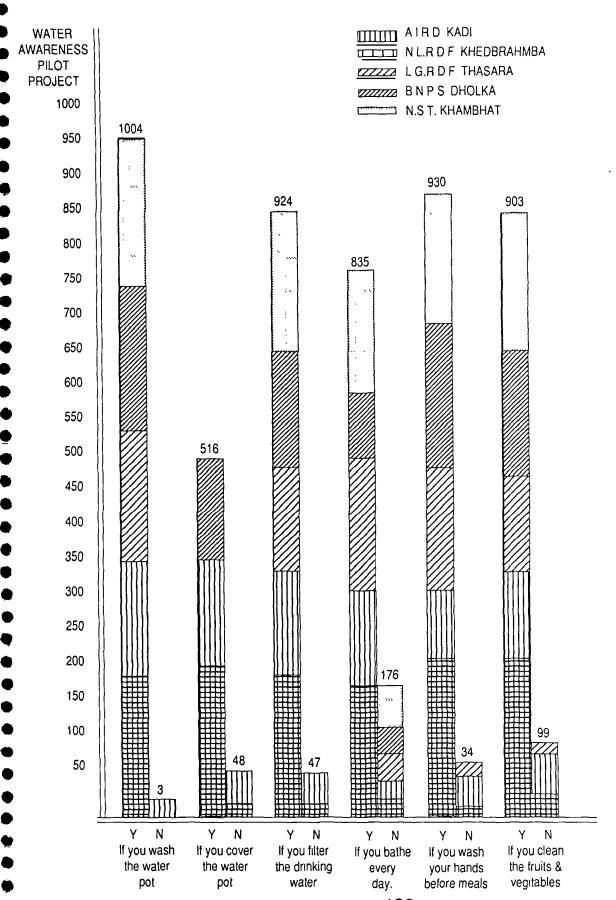
#### GRAPH-5

								GRAPH-5
WATER AWARENESS PILOT PROJECT			DAILY	WATER	REQUIF	REMENT	<b>:</b>	
1000	1					AIRD TR		I
950						L.GRDF BPS DHO	THASRA	
900						NAVSARJA		SAR
850						·		
800	LESS THAN 100 LITRES	KADI 28	KHED 53	THASRA 26	DHOLKA 51	KHAM 144	TOTAL 302	PERCENTAGE 30 2%
750	100 TO 300	187	43	108	76	56	470	47 0%
	400 TO 600	-	43	52	71	-	166	16 6%
700	600 TO 800	-	30	5	10	-	45	4 5%
650	800 TO 1000	-	6	13	4	-	<u>23</u> 1000	2 3%
600								
550								
500								
450		F	470					
400			,,,,,,					
350								
300	302							
250								
200								٠
150				166 ∭∭	П			
100								
50					Ц	45	00	
							23 	
	100	1	00 to 300	400 to	600	600 to 800	900 to 1	000

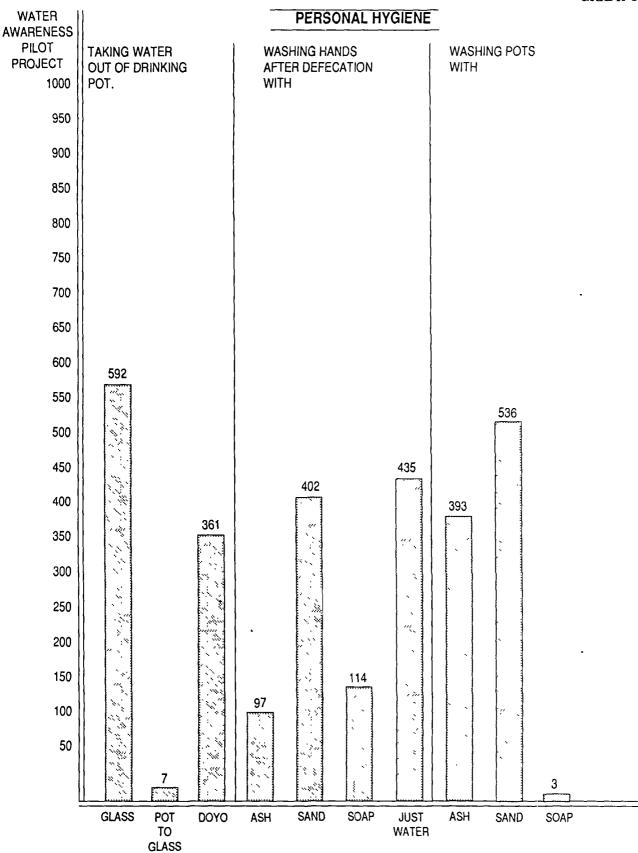
#### GRAPH-6



**GRAPH-7** 

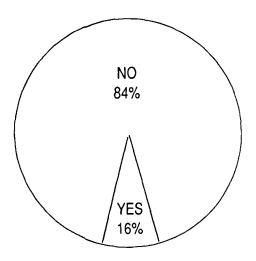




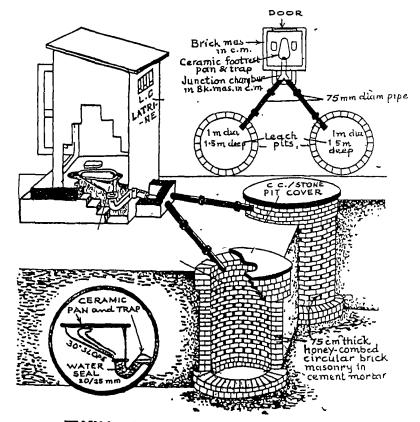


#### **SANITATION**

#### DO YOU HAVE LATRINE?



#### LOW COST SANITATION SCHEME

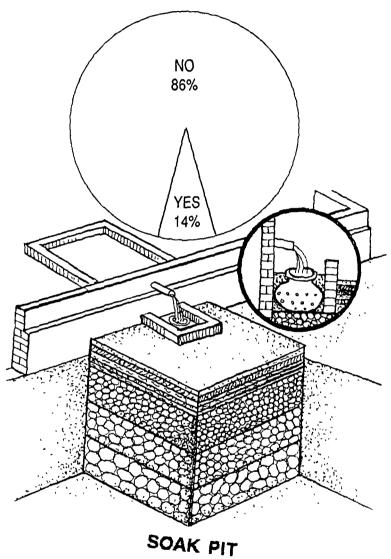


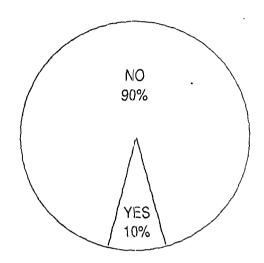
TWIN LEACH PIT LATRINE

GRAPH-10

## DO YOU HAVE A SYSTEM OF DISPOSING WASTE WATER?

### DO YOU HAVE SMOKELESS OVENS IN YOUR HOUSE?



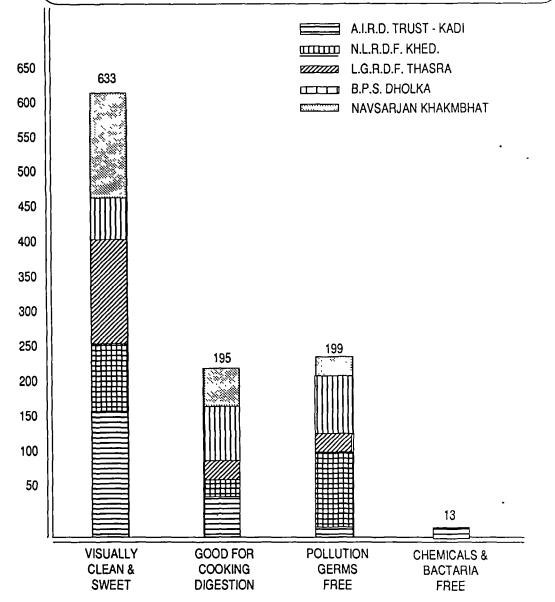


SMOKELESS OVEN



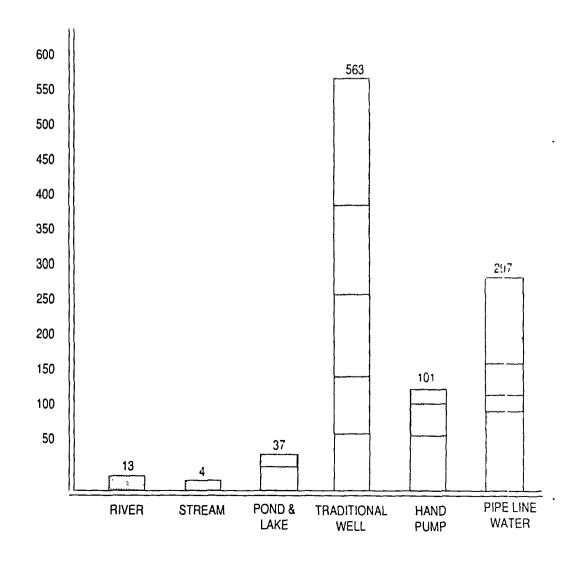
#### WHAT IS SAFE WATER?

	KADI	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBHAT	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
VISUALLY							
CLEAN & SWEET	160	95	169	55	154	633	60 86%
GOOD FOR							
COOKING &							
DIGESTION	40	17	23	75	40	195	18 75%
FREE FROM							
GERMS &							
BACTARIA	15	68	14	109	6	212	20.38%
(						1040	



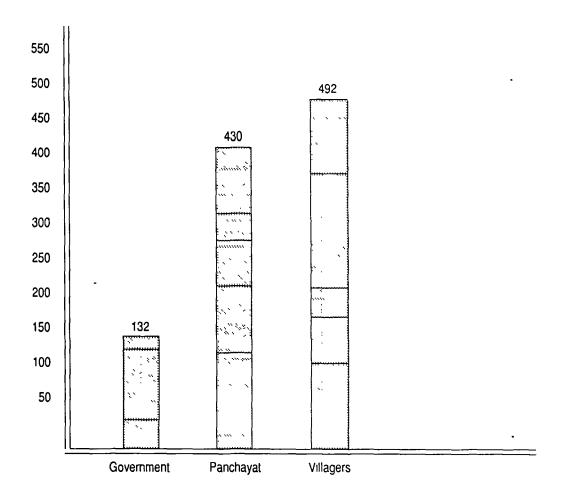
#### WHAT IS SAFE WATER SOURCE?

KADI	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	. TOTAL
12	-	-	1	-	13
	1	2	1	-	4
30	-	-	3	•	37
53	70	158	82	200	563
2	56	41	2	-	101
114	17	42	124	-	297
					1015
	12 30 53 2	12 - - 1 30 - 53 70 2 56	12 1 2 30 53 70 158 2 56 41	12       -       -       1         -       1       2       1         30       -       -       3         53       70       158       82         2       56       41       2	12       -       -       1       -         -       1       2       1       -         30       -       -       3       -         53       70       158       82       200         2       56       41       2       -



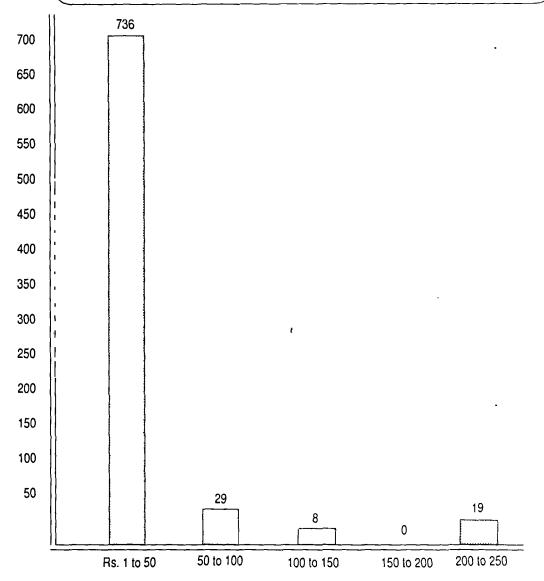
# WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING VILLAGE WATER SOURCE?

	KADI	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
GOVERNMENT	3	40	64	25	-	132	12.52%
PANCHAYAT	113	94	66	52	105	430	40 79%
VILLAGERS	99	58	75	165	95	492	46 67%
						1054	-



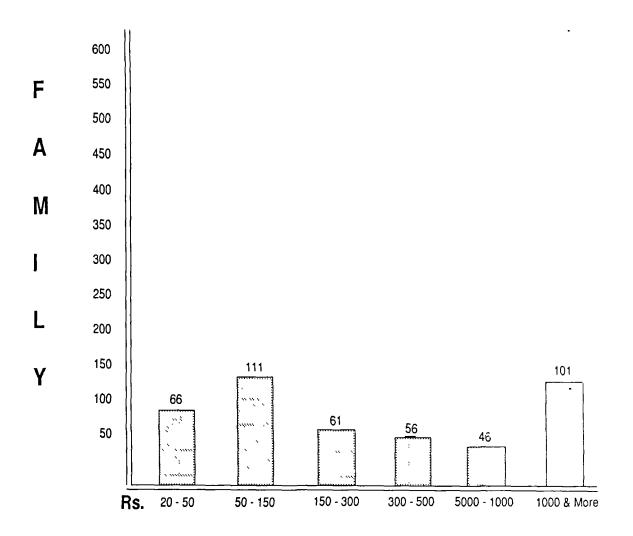
# HOW MUCH MONEY YOU CAN PAY PER MONTH TOWARDS WATER BILL IF YOU GET HOUSE CONNECTIONS?

	KADI	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	TOTAL
1 to 50	214	162	151	209	-	736
50 to 100	-	13	13	3	-	29
100 to 150	-	8	-	-	-	8
150 to 200	-	-	•	-	•	-
200 to 250	1	-	18	-		19
						792



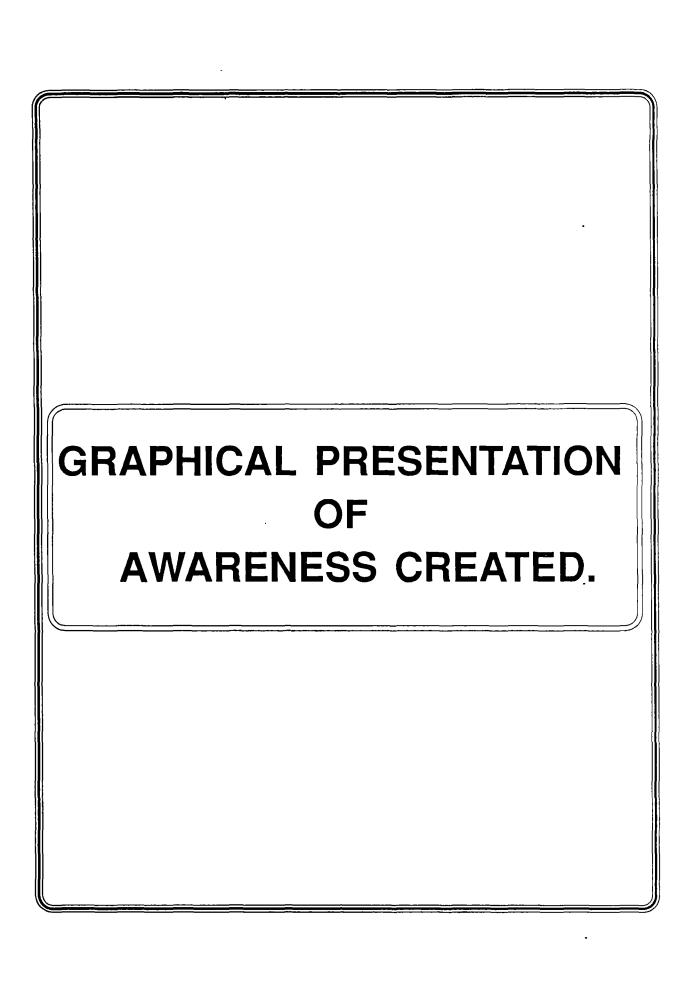
#### HOW MUCH MONEY YOU SPEND FOR GETTING MEDICAL TREATMENT?

	KADI	KHED	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	TOTAL
20 to 50	50	6	7	3	-	66
50 to 150	37	2	19	5	48	111
150 to 300	13	7	16	25		61
300 to 500	2	1	14	39		56
500 to 1000	5	7	8	26	-	46
MORE THAN						
1000	18	1	19	63		101
						441





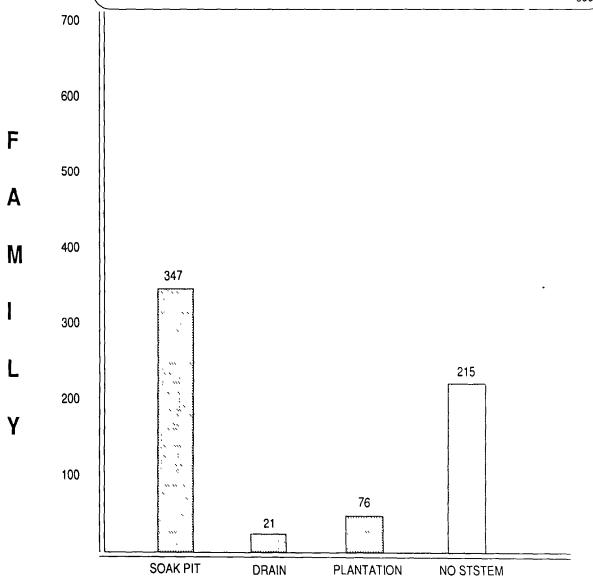
ı



•		

#### WATER AWARENESS PROJECT ARRANGEMENT FOR DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER TALUKAWISE FAMILIES RESPONDED

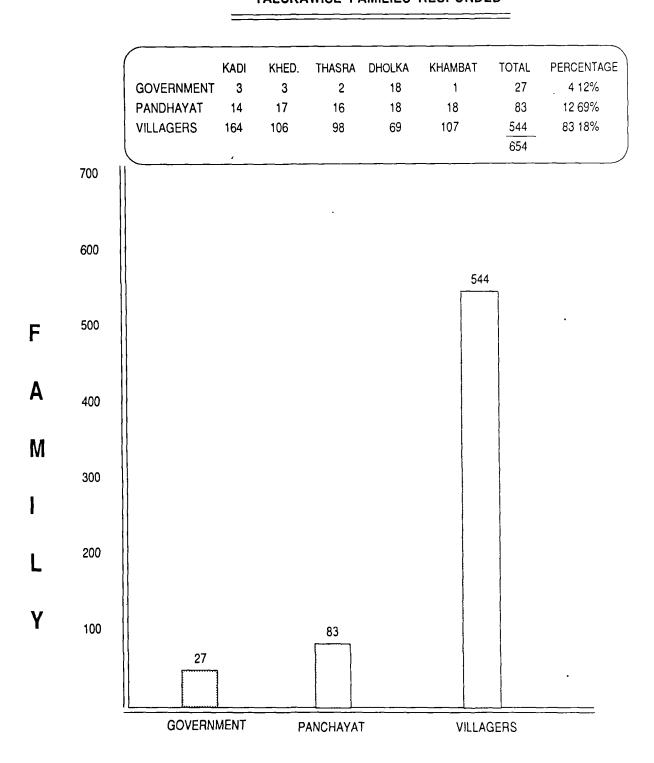
	KADI	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	TOTAL
004457						
SOAK PIT	93	84	38	60	72	347
DRAIN	12	6	3	-		21
PLANTATION	22	21	23	5	5	76
NO SYSTEM	54	15	52	40	54	215
						659



AWA I	ARENESS PILOT ROJECT		==	WHAT IS	SAFE WAT	ER SOURCE	=	
			KADI	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	TOTAL
		RIVER	1	1	-	-	1	3
		STREAM	-	1	-	4	-	5
		POND	-	-	-	•	1	1
		WELL	6	53	70	11	75	• 215
		HAND						
		PUMP	142	3	19	10	43	217
		TUBE						
	700	WELL	32	68	27	80	11	218
	700							659
	600							
F	500							
J								
Α	400							
М								•
	300							
l					2	21	7	218
L	200							
Υ	100							
		3	5	]	1			
		RIVER	STREA		ND & W	ELL HAI PUI		R FROM E WEEL

WATER

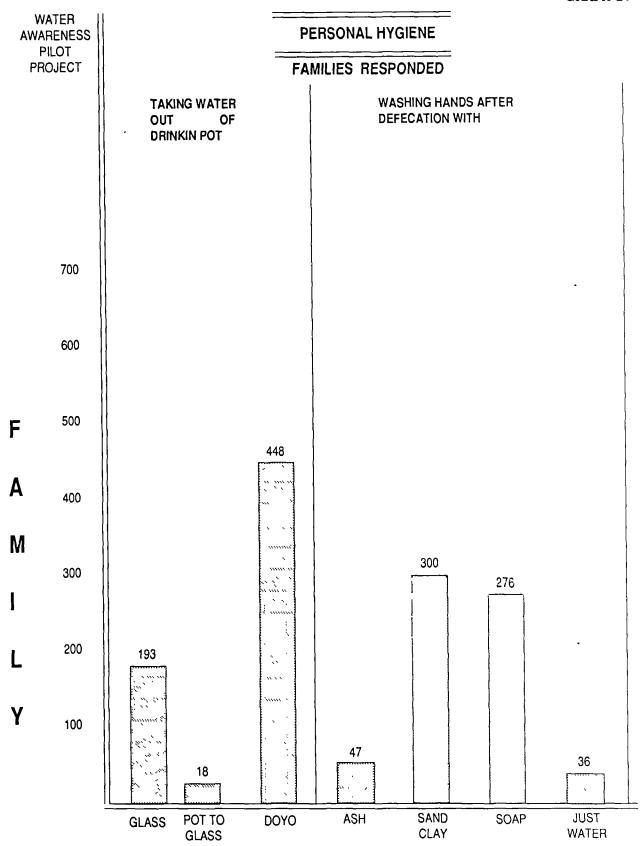
# WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME TALUKAWISE FAMILIES RESPONDED

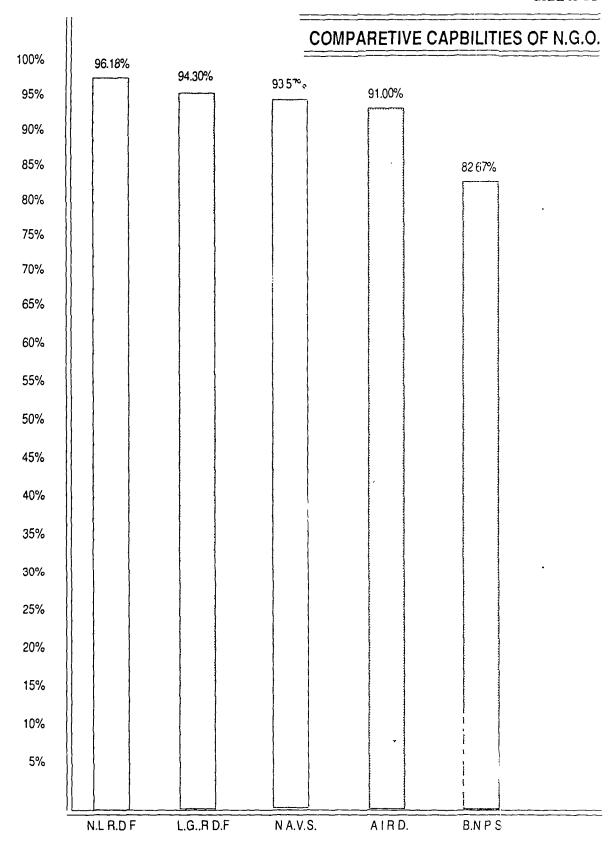


WATER
<b>AWARENESS</b>
PILOT
PROJECT

#### WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND BY CLEAN WATER

	ROJECT		=		CLEAN W	ATER	===	•
			KADI	KHED.	THASRA	DHOLKA	KHAMBAT	TOTAL
		CLEAN IN APPEARANCE	9	21	23	3	9	65
		EASY IN DIGESTION	1	1 <b>1</b>	2	_	1	15
		SWEET	1	4	6	-	3	14
		GOOD IN	1	3	•	-	-	4
	700	FREE FROM    GERMS	169	87	85	102	118	561
								TOTAL 659
							561	
	600							
F	500							
1								
Α	400							
	400							
M								
	300							
i								
ı.	200							
L								
Υ								
•	100	65						
			15		14	4		
		300				4		
		CLEAN IN AP- PEARANCE	EASY IN DIGESTION	SV	VEET	GOOD IN COOKING	FREE FRO GERMS	М





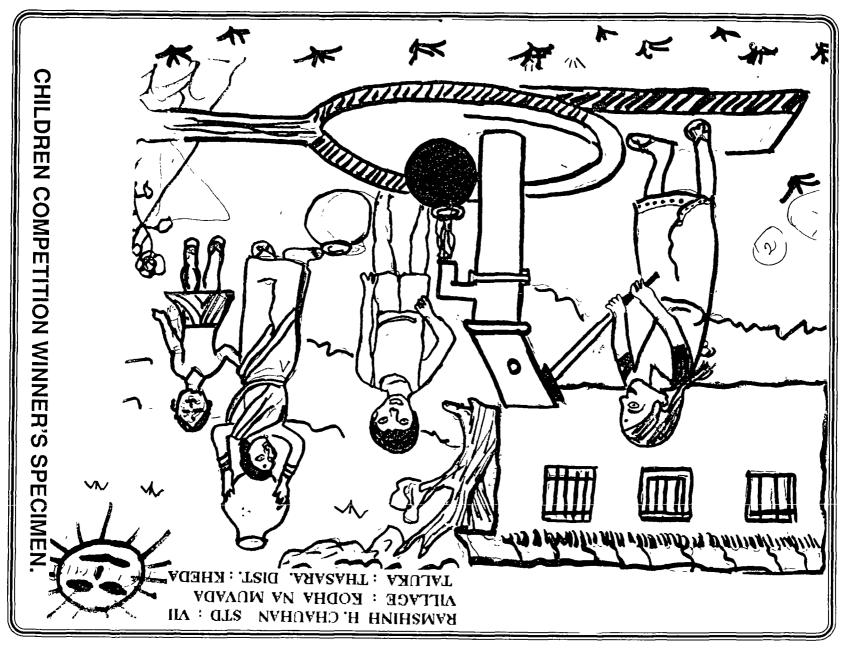


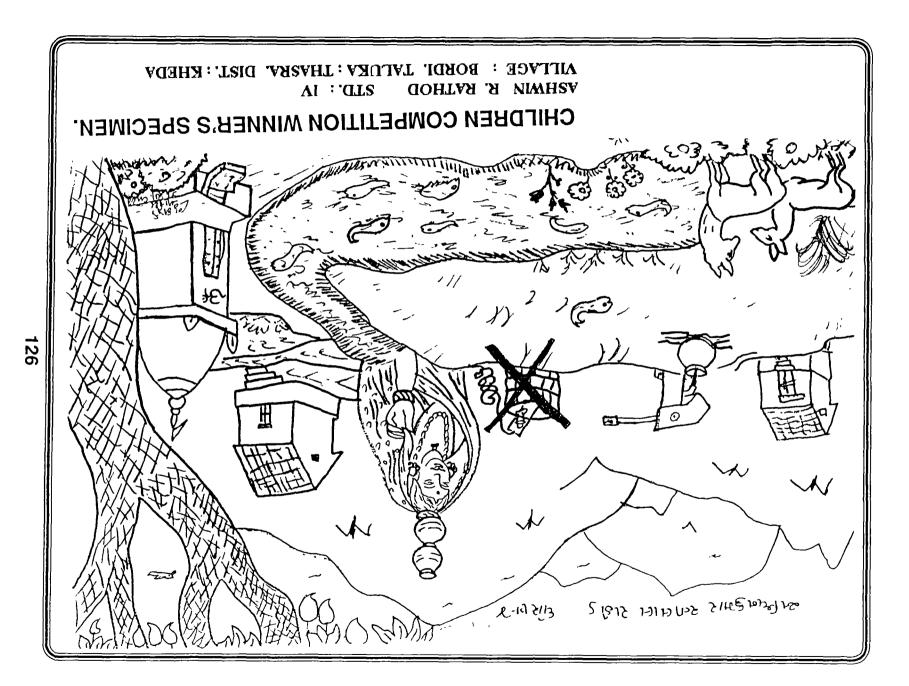
JETAWAT VIMALKUMARI B. STD: VII

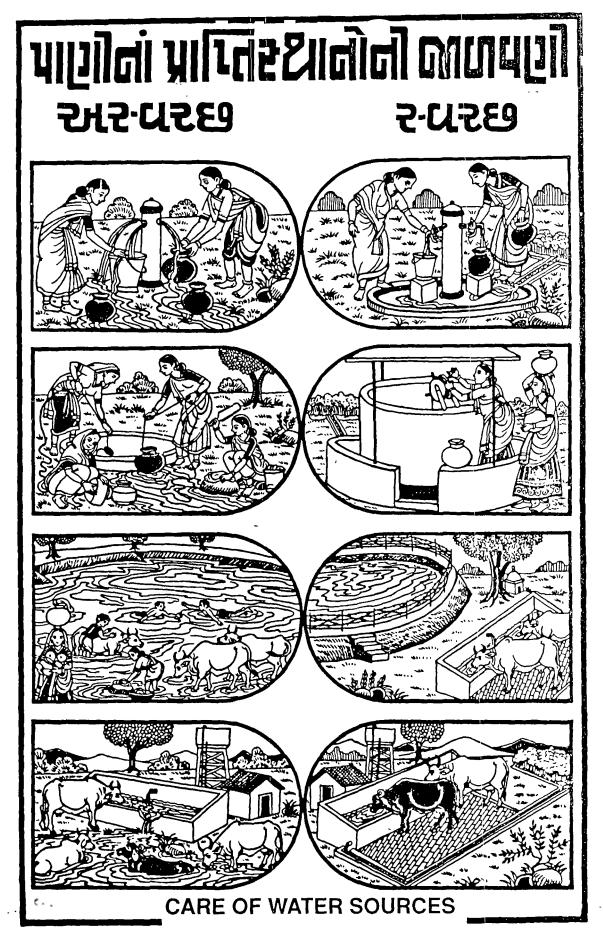
VILLAGE: SHAILWAD

TALUKA: KHEDBRHAMA DIST.: S.K.

CHILDREN COMPETITION WINNER'S SPECIMEN.



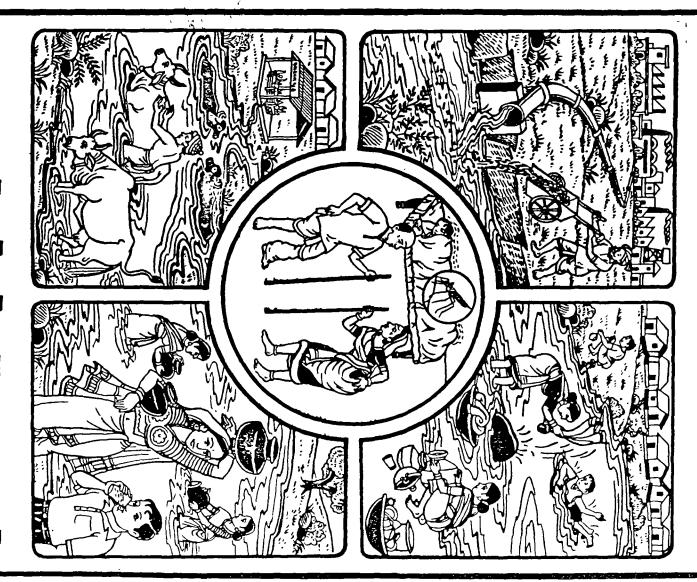




**CLEAN** 

**UNCLEAN** 

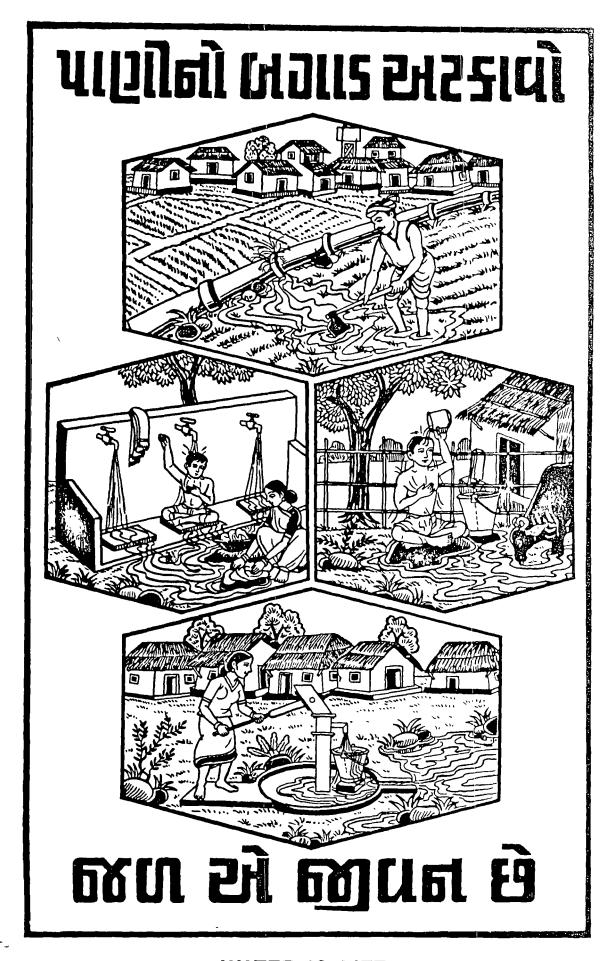
# IPA 3H 리왕되



# i einiel **HPILP**

PREVENT POLLUTION OF WATER

SAVE VILLAGES FROM DISEASES



WATER IS LIFE

#### LOW COST SANITARY



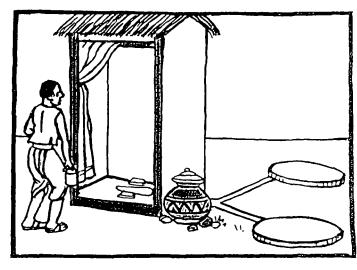


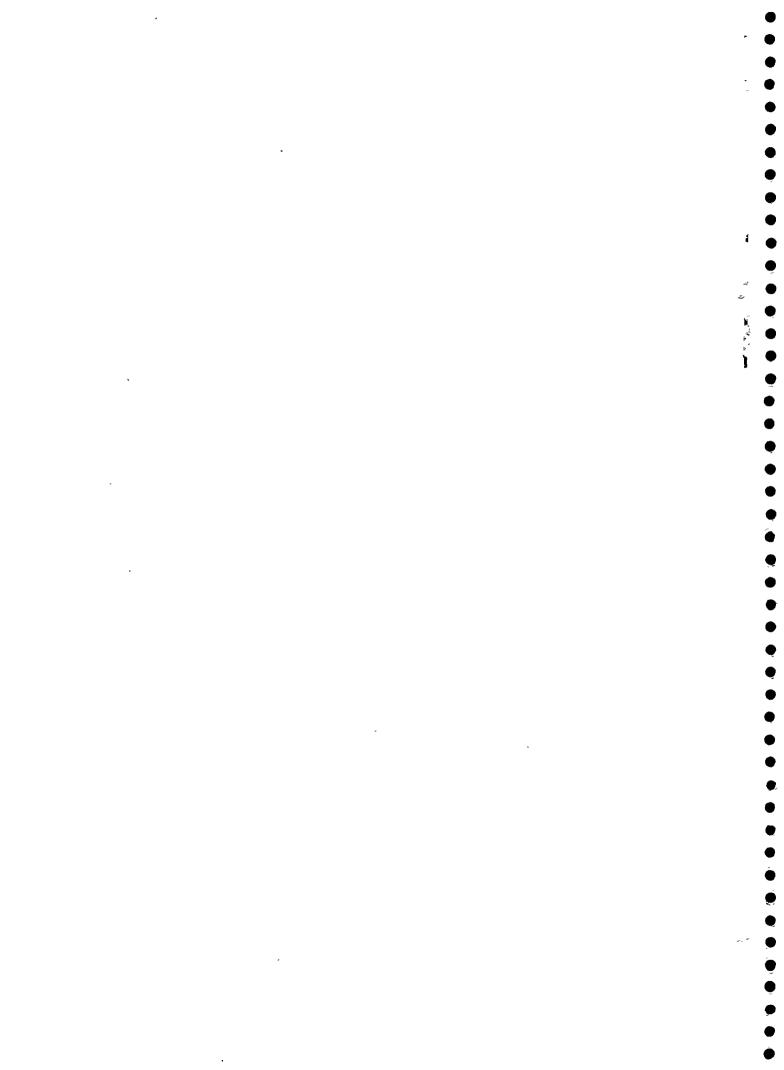




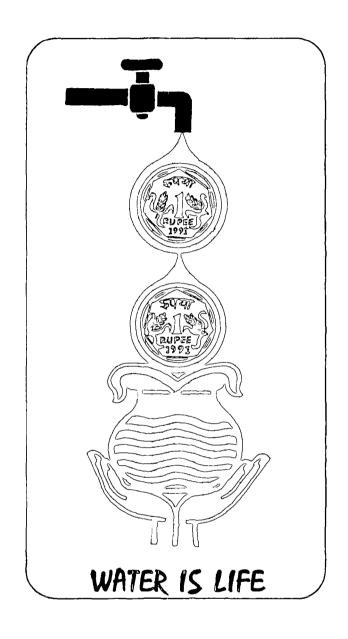








•					
•					
•					
•					
•					
•					
•			-		
•			-		
<b>•</b>			•		
•					
•					
•					
	•				
•					
•					
•					
•					
•					
•					
•		,			
•					
•					
•					
9					
•					
٠					
•					
•					
:•.					
•					
•					
<b>Q</b>					
•					
9					
				0	
•					
•					
٠					
•					
-					



SPONSERED & FINANCED BY
GUJARAT WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE BOARD
WORLD BANK ZONE