

A PROJECT ON SWACCHHA BHARAT
SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
AT BHATGAJ VILLAGE
NITAIPUKHURI
SIVASAGAR

Submitted by
Team-3, SWACCHHA BHARAT
SUMMER INTERNSHIP
H.C.D.G. College
2018.

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(1)

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Date: 23/06/2018

Certificate

This is to certify the Project entitled "A Project on Swachh Bharat Summer Internship, 2018 in Bhalgay Village of Nitaipukhuri Region by Hem Chandra Dev Goswami College, Sivasagar" for Project study is carried out by Team-3, Swachh Bharat Summer Internship, 2018 of Hem Chandra Dev Goswami College under my supervision. It embodies the work by the students themselves.

Leena Dutta

Declaration:

We hereby affirm that the work presented in the Project entitled "A Project on Swachh Bharat Summer Internship, 2018 at Bhatgaz village of Nitaipukhuri Region by Hem chandra Dev Goswami College" is exclusively our own

Signatures

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(17)

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Abbreviation

- APL - Above Poverty Line
- BPL - Below Poverty Line
- H.C.D.G - Hem Chandra Dev Goswami
- NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
- SBA - Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan
- SBSI - Swaccha Bharat Summer
Internship

1.0. Introduction :

Environment Pollution is a serious problem of modern era. Biodegradable and non-biodegradable pollutant have adversely affect the greenery environment all over the world. The air, land and water of world are pollutant due to man made and natural activities. It has different effect upon the living and non-living components of the environment.

In the contemporary age all of the nations have been operate several socio-economic activities to achieve a higher stage of development. There are various negative impacts on our environment. because of these activities. And it is negative impact on human being. There have been various activities taking in international level to reduce such impact and to keep safe the ecology. These are UN conference of human settlement and environment held on Stockholm on 1972, Report of Brundtland Commission 'Our Common Future' in 1987, United Conference on Environment and Development held on Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992 (The Earth Summit), The Philippine Agenda 21 held in 1996 etc.

India also attempt to introduce several steps to save the environment from man made hazardous. for example, Silent Valley Movement (Kerala), Appiko Movement (Karnataka), Chipko Movement under the leadership of Sunderlal Bahuguna in 1972 etc. In modern days, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is an important, largely spread campaign introduced by government of India.

SBA is a cleanliness campaign which is also known as Swachh Bharat Mission and Clean India Mission. It aims to clean up the streets and infrastructure of

India's cities, smaller towns; and rural areas. The objectives of Swachh Bharat include eliminating open defecation through the construction of household-owned and community owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring toilet use. The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is India's largest cleanliness drive, that includes employees, school students and college students from all parts of India.

The mission contains two sub-missions: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ("gramin" or rural), which operates under the ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (urban), which operates under the ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

As part of the campaign, volunteers, known as swachhagrahis, or "ambassadors of cleanliness", have promoted indoor plumbing and the community approaches to Sanitation (CAS) at the village level. Other non-governmental activities include national real time monitoring and updates from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as The Ugly Indian, waste warriors and SWCH Pune (Solid Waste Collection and Handling) that are working towards its ideas of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

2.0 Title :

A Project on Swachh Bharat Summer Internship, 2018 in Bhatgaz Village of Nitai pukhuri Region by Hem Chandra Dev Goswami College.

30. Significance of the Study :

(2)

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a Swachh Bharat mission led the government of India to make India a clean India. It is launched as a responsibility of the each and every Indian citizen to make this country a Swachh country. This campaign has initiated people towards the cleanliness. Students of college are joining this "Clean India Campaign" very actively with great fervour and joy.

The first and major significance of the study is to make conscious in the rural area people about scientific cleanliness. Most of the people from the rural area are unaware about the problems caused by their doings or misdeeds. They think that what they do with the plastics, vegetables, water standing is the right process of cleanliness. But they don't know about any of scientific or natural way of cleanliness. They are unaware that what they throwing open like above mentioned things are help them out to make manure. So, they should taught by someone else about some scientific process.

It is also important for the rural area's people to realize how the open process of defecation is dangerous. The smell, that came from the open storage garbage, the water that come through the open storage garbage may harm the people in many ways. So, it is important to teach them to eliminate open process of defecation.

Another important thing to teach the peoples from the rural area how solid waste management is

possible. Solid waste offers for recycling items that do not belong to garbage. Solid waste can pollute the surrounding air and can seriously affect the health of humans wildlife and our environment. All kinds of solid wastes are known as refuse or garbage. It contributes to land degradation. Homes where people live are some of the major sources of solid waste. Garbage from these places include food wastes, plastics, paper, glass, leather, household items like electronics, tires, batteries. Most of the people throwing it away and doesnot think so far. After a few days of decomposition, a foul smell is produced and it becomes a breeding ground for different types of disease. causing insects as well as infectious organisms.

Water pollution is a formidable problem. People suffered different diseases from increasing water pollution now a days. Water pollution may be from industries, agricultural farms, wastage, different types of chemicals, HIV virus, etc. These types of polluted things in the water create many diseases, like; Typhoid, Cholera, Diarrhea, dysentery, Hepatitis etc. By SBSI, the villagers aware about the polluted water in the village. Many of people of the village used to drink water without filtering, so it is necessary to inform those villagers that without filtering water is harmful for their health. Though the water seem to be clean but, actually this water is not usefull for drinking purpose and harmful for health.

Students are free in summer vacation, and belongs to the same area. Students can take active participation in the internship programme. Students do some household survey and find some important facts. What is done by villagers, what they think about cleanliness and their educational qualities are also included in this project, so that students can better understand their misdeeds, problems and find some solutions for the villagers.

4.0 Objectivities:

- ① To investigate the Cleanliness and Sanitation related work at Bhatgaz village of Nitaipukhuri region under Swachh Bharat Summer Internship.
- ② To propose the involvement of Under-graduate level students of H.C. D. G College and villagers of Bhatgaz village in cleanliness Drive and Sanitation related work under Swachh Bharat Summer Internship.

5.0. Diftination:

In the project study, SBSI refers to cleanliness and sanitation related awareness campaign by degree level students of H.C. D. G College, at Bhatgaz village, Nitaipukhuri.

Bhatgaz is a village located at Demow Block of Sivasagan District. It is situated under Pukhuri Panchayat five k.M distance from Nitaipukhuri H.C. D. G. College. There are 127 number of habitants lived at the village. It is harmony of different cultured people.

H. C. D. G College is situated at Nitaipukhuri region under Sivasagan district of Upper Assam. It is a provincialized colleg affiliated to Dibrugarh University, Assam. The college was established in 1965. It aims to provide higher education to the inhabitants of Nitaipukhuri region. It has Arts Stream from Higher Secondary to college level. It has take different innovative steps in the field of higher education.

6.0. Limitations :

The study is limited to following points :

- ① Area Limitation: The study is limited to only Bhatgaz Village, Nitai Pakhurri, Sirasagar.
- ② Sample Limitation: The study is limited to only thirty four numbers of houses
- ③ Time Limitation: The study is limited to only June month.

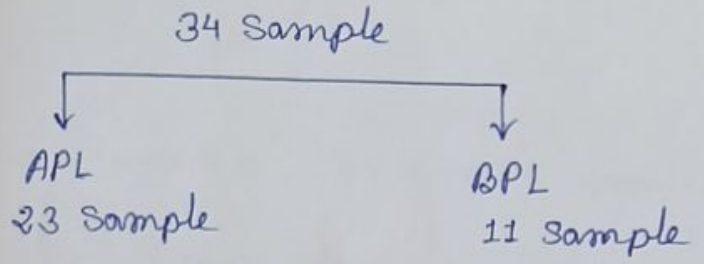
7.0 Methodology:

7.1. Method: The field survey method was used. Both primary and secondary data are used to prepare this project.

7.2. Population: The population includes 127 numbers of homes of Bhatgaj village of Nidarpuhurzi region, Sivaxagar.

7.3 Sample :

Distribution of Sample regarding 34 sample.





APL = 
BPL = 

Figure-1: Poverty line of the sample

7.4. Tools

A Pre-Constructed Household Survey Schedule Prepared by SSSI Programme H.C.D.G. college was administered on the Sample.

7.5. DATA ANALYSIS

The data will be analysed by frequency table
graphical Presenting of data. discuss. for
next page

3.0 Findings of the Study

8.1 Cleanliness and Sanitation related Work in Bhatgaj village

The Swacha Bharat Abhiyan Cleanliness and Sanitary Campaign aim to clean the road and infrastructure open defecation Problem. Sanitation more important than independence there was aware of the pathetic sanitation of Bhatgaj rural people at that time and they dream of clean area of Bhatgaj where the emphasized on cleanliness and Sanitation as an integral part of living. our adopted area Bhatgaj village people are participated in Swacha Bharat Abhiyan related activities in their village. people are participated. Work are given below —

- (i) Tree plantation.
- (ii) Cleanliness Campaign
- (iii) Hygienic Sanitary System.

in their above work villagers are participated in the village. Swacha Bharat Abhiyan are succeeded when construct individual, cluster and community toilet. open defecation Problem is one of the main causes of adopted area. for pollution environment. People are construct latrine

and wants towards establishing in the village general awareness is the most important for backward of open defecation and promotion latrine use to create dedicated ground slabs to bring about behavioural change and promotion change mindset towards and proper sanitation solid waste management and Purify drinking water and participated SBA and villagers keep village clean and ensure solid and liquid waste management through gram Panchayat and ensure management for cleanliness in the area of Bhatga Cleanliness and beauty always go hand in hand.

Table 1(A): Household Information.

Income			APL/BPL			Type of family			Education			Occupation		
Information	No of respon Sed	% of respo nsed	informa tion	No of respon d	% of respo nd	informa tion	No of respon Sed	% of respo nsed	informa tion	No of respon Sed	% of respo nsed	informa tion	No of respon Sed	% of respo nsed
25000-50,000	9	26.47	APL	23	67.64	Joint	14	41.18	Primary	32	27.82	Agriculture	34	29.56
50,000-75000	11	32.35	BPL	11	32.35	Single	20	58.82	H.S.L.C	39	33.91	Job	13	11.30
									H.S.S	25	21.73	House wife	26	22.60
75000-100000	6	17.64							Graduate	16	13.91	Business	15	13.104
100000-above	8	23.52							Master degree	3	2.60	Education	27	23.47
Total	34	100%	Total	34	100%	Total	34	100%	Total	115	100%	Total	115	100%

In the above table No 1.(A) we have notice that Household information, our study area 27. people house we have 34 house. Selected and collect information.

There are different income level. Some people 25,000 - 50,000 income level in yearly. it was found that 26.47% of respondents to have income. more people income level 50,000 - 75,000 in yearly and it was 50,000 - 75,000 income yearly respondent people 32.35%. out of 17.64% people says their income 23.52% in yearly. and 23.52% people income level 100000 above

In India planning commission estimated the number and Proportion of people living below the Poverty line at national and state level, Separately for rural and urban areas. it was Poverty, Poverty line below and above. Poverty line. it was found that 67.34% of the respondents are above Poverty line and 32.65% people respondents they are below Poverty line.

When we have question that their people they have type of family and their people are respondent that two types of family Single and Joint. both are family here, it was 41.17%

people, have respondent in their family are. Joint and 58.82% people family are Single.

Education. is that Process of facilitating learning or the acquisition all knowledge skill value believe and habits. education is ~~also~~ commonly divided formally into such stage as Primary, H.S. L.C, H.S.S Graduate and. Master degree (M.A). in our study area 27.82% people are Primary level educated and 33.91% people are educated H.S.L.C and 21.73% people (Higher Secondary, school) H.S.S educated Some are 13.9% people are Graduate level and many people 2.60% are educated M.A (Master degree)

population wise people are. Professional occupation are different, Job, business, many people occupation education and Housewife. any activities person (people) are engaged in our study area 29.56% people engaged in his occupation agricultural here and 11.30% are engaged Job. and 13.04% people are occupation business. 23.47% people occupation education and they have reading for Primary level to Master degree level. 22.60% are women housewife in daily life

8*

Two unit box one unit

Figure 2: Household information

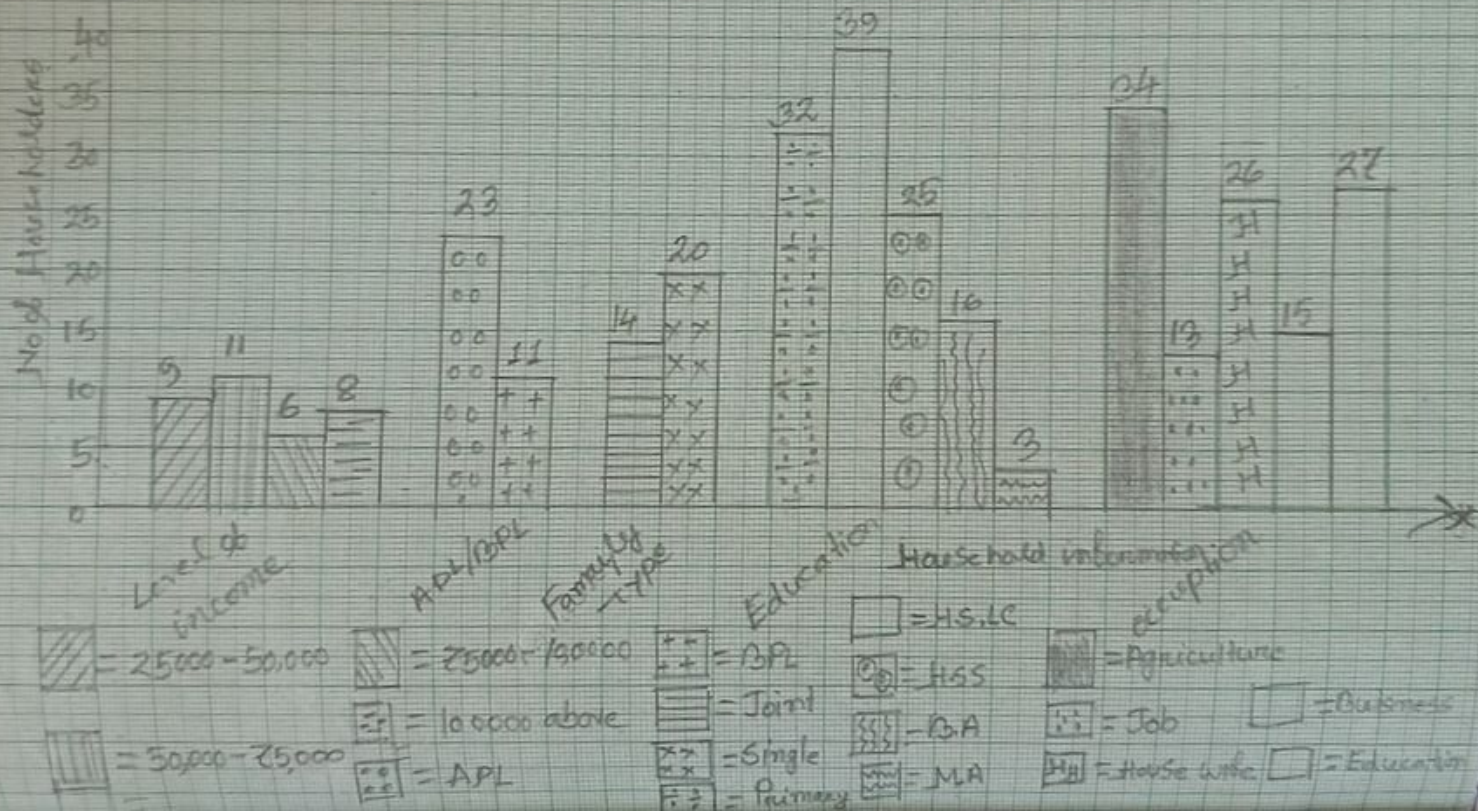


Table 2(A) : Swacha Bharat Abhiyan Information

Knowing about SBA			How to Knowing about SBA			Participated		
inforuma tion	No of respon sed	% of respon sed	inforuma tion	No of respon sed	% of respon sed	inforuma tion	No of respon sed	% of respon sed
yes	29	85. 29	News	17	50	yes	18	52.94
No	5	14. 70	Activities of Gaon Pan chayat	15	44.11	No	16	47.05
			N Go Acti vities	2	5.88			
Total	34	100%	Total	34	100%	Total	34	100%

In the above table No. 2(A) we have noticed that Swacha Bharat Abhiyan information, about knowing SBA and how to know SBA and people are participated in information in our study are Bhatgaon when collect the information people are respond given below -

about 85.29% people are know SBA and 14.70% people not know about SBA (Swacha Bharat Abhiyan) in their people are less developed in general awareness and activities

in their people about know SBA different information. 50% people have know news, and 44.11% people knows Activities of Gaon panchayat Some people NGO active members and they have know NGO activities

So far as Swacha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) have participated Some people who knows cleanliness and good environment are based in our daily life. 52.94% people are respond they have Participated SBA and 47.05% people are respond they have not participated in Swacha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA)

8A

two unit bar one unit

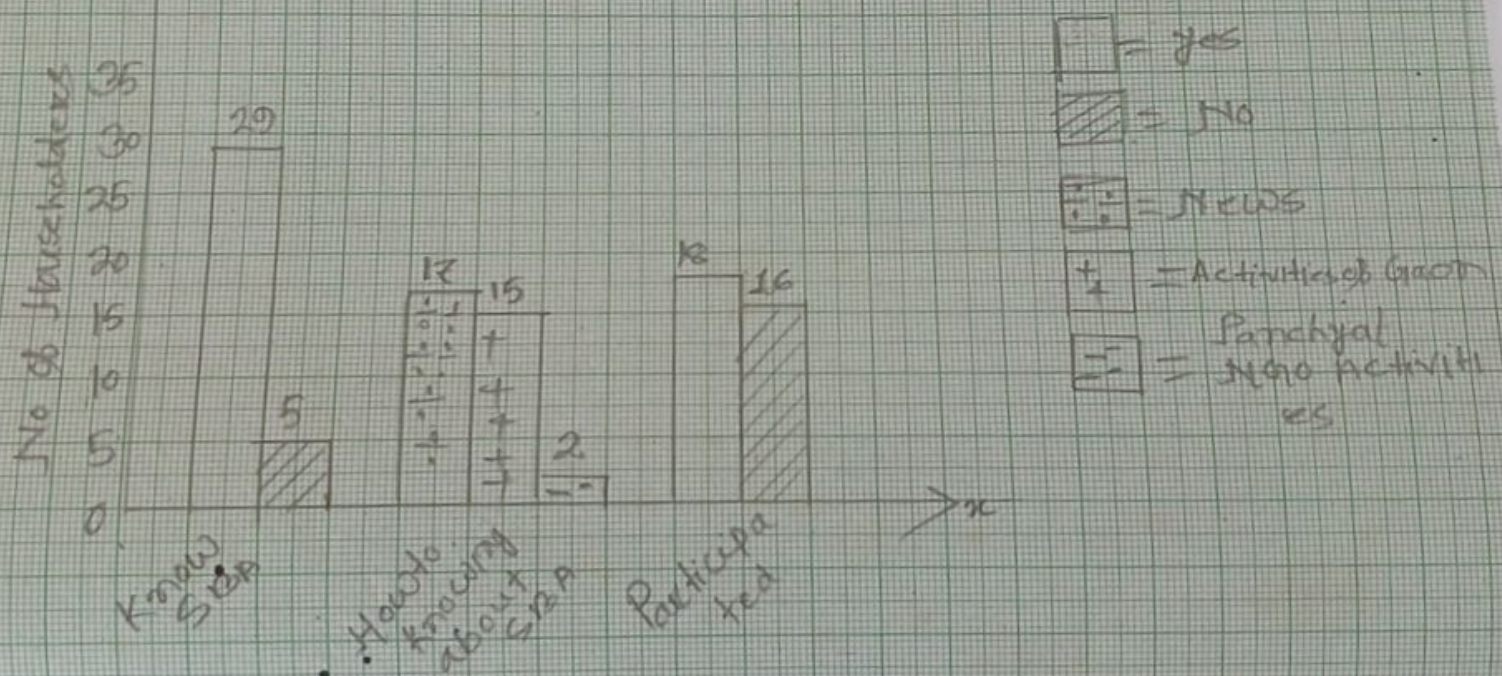


Figure 3: Swacha Dhat Nkhyan

Table 3(A) : Drinking water Information

Source of Drinking water			Periby Drinking Water			System of Periby Water			Diseases		
Information	No of responded	% of responded	Information	No of responded	% of responded	Information	No of responded	% of responded	Information	No of responded	% of responded
Well			Yes	9	26.47	Bailing	7	20.58	Malaria	2	5.88
River			No	25	73.52	Home made filter	2	5.88	Typhoid	2	5.88
Tubewell	34	100				Market filter	7	20.58	Diarrhea	2	5.88
Water Supply											
Total	34	100%	Total	34	100%	Total	34	100%	Total	34	100%

In the above table No 3(A) we have noticed that Drinking water information.

More people have their use of source drinking water of tubewell. in their area people have only use bor tubewell. it was respectively tube well use 100% people.

in the the table No . mention.. the people are (water) Drinking water Purity and no purity, in case of 26.47% people responds that Purity Drinking water and 73.52% people not Purity drinking water.

people have how to Purity in his drinking water and their people replied that the people had use use home made filter and market filter. 73.54 people are no system use bor Purity drinking water. 5.88% people are use home made filter and 20.58% people are used market filter.

one measure of cleanliness that usually over looked is the Prevalance of communicable diseases there are quite a few infection that are decee.

directly linked to lack of cleanliness. in the
too No 3.(A) in last two years dises. are. Diarrhea
5.88% people. are diseas. bor. diarrhea. in last
two years. 94.12% people. no disease. in last
two years.

Two unit bar one unit

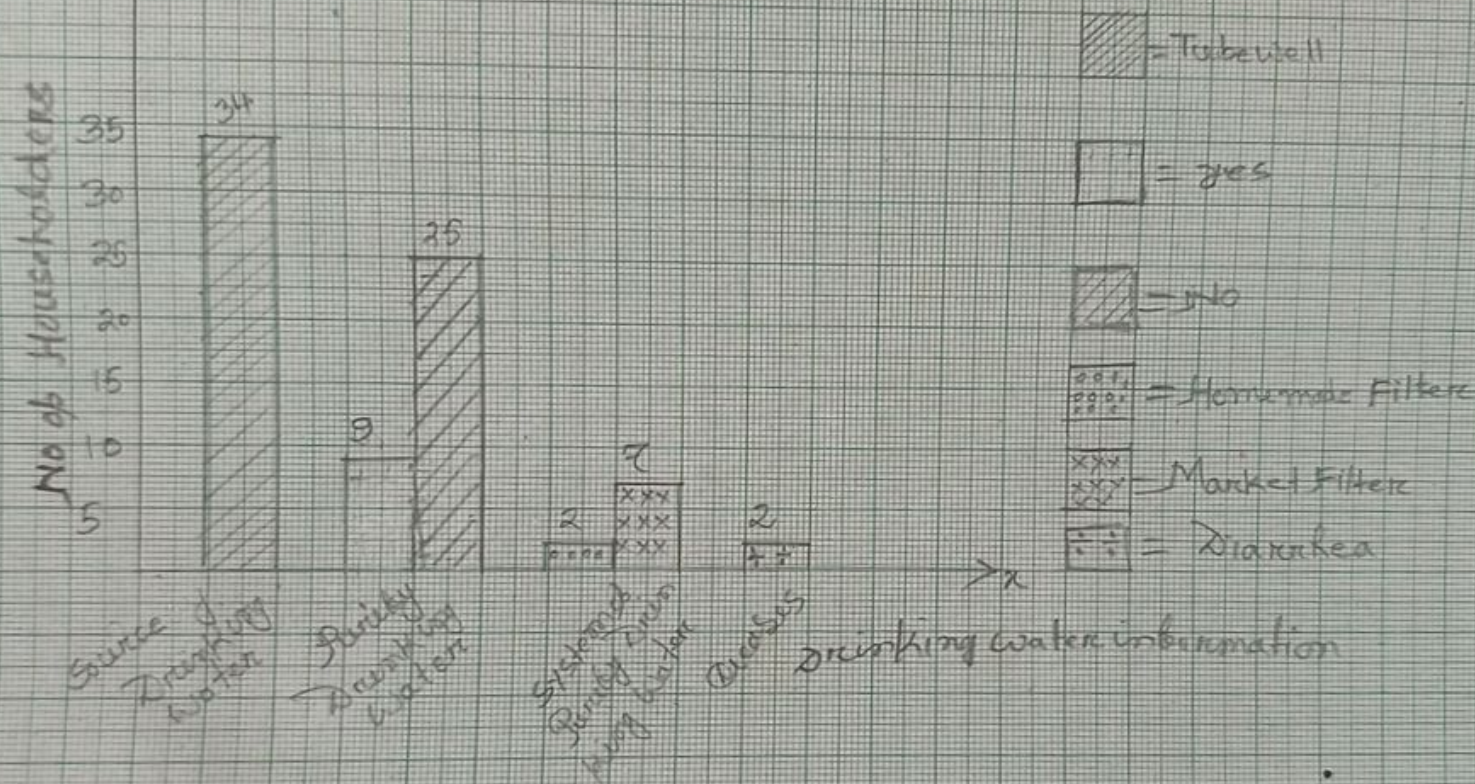


Figure 4: Drinking water information

Table 4(A): Sanitation Information of House holders

(A) Open defecation problem			(B) Having toilet			(C) Type of toilets			(D) Receiving benefit of govt. scheme			(E) Distance of toilet		
Opin	No of Response	Percentage of Response	Opin	No of Response	Percentage of Response	Toilet	No of Response	Percentage of Response	Opin	No of beneficiaries	Percentage of beneficiaries	Distance	No of Response	Percentage of Response
Yes	3	8.82%	Yes	33	97.06%	Kutcha	1	3.03%	Yes	19	55.88%	5 meters	20	60.61%
						Semi- Pucca	2	6.06%				10 meters	8	24.24%
No	31	91.18%	No	1	2.94%	Pucca	30	90.91%	No	15	44.12%	Above 10 meters	5	15.15%
Total	34	100%		34	100%		33	100%		34	100%		33	100%

Table 4(A) shows the sanitation reformation of 34 householders of Bhatgaz village. Part A shows the information about open defecation problem. There are three householders who informed about open defecation problem in their village and other thirty one householders who haven't noticed this problem in their village. The percentage of response are 8.82% and 91.18% respectively.

Part B shows the information of having toilet in their house. where thirty three householders have toilet and other one householder has not toilet which indicate the open defecation system in their house. Their percentage of response are 97.06% and 2.94% respectively.

Type of toilet shows the information of different types of toilets having their sanitation system. One householder has kutcha toilet, two householders have Semi-pucca toilets and the other householders have Pucca toilets. The percentage of these are 3.03%, 6.06% and 90.91% respectively.

In part D we found that there are 19 beneficiaries who have received benefit of government scheme and other fifteen householders have not received benefit of government scheme. Their percentage of response are 55.88% and 44.12% respectively.

Part E shows the information of distance

of their toilets, eight householders have 10 meters and last five householders have 10 meters above distance of their toilets from their house. Percentage of responses are 60.61%, 24.24% and 15.15% respectively.

Y ↑

Two unit for One unit

Yes =

No =

Kutcha =

Semi-Pucca =

Pucca =

5 meters =

10 meters =

Above 10 meters =

No. of householders

35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

Open defecation problem

Having toilet

Type of toilet

Receiving benefit of govt. scheme

Distance of toilet

Sanitation Information

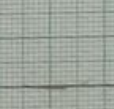
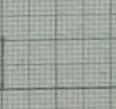
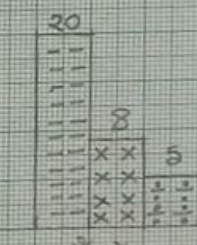
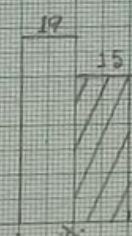
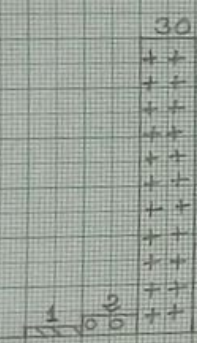
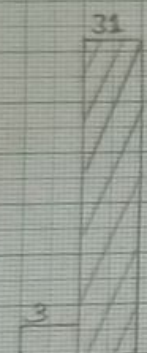


Figure - 5 : Sanitation Information of householders

Table 5(A): Solid Waste Management of house holders

(A) Residual generated			(B) Decomposing of bio-degradable waste			(C) Decomposing of plastic waste			(D) Segregation of waste			(E) Having segregate dustbin for plastic waste		
Type	No of Response	Percentage of Response	Opin	No of Response	Percentage of Response	Opin	No of Response	Percentage of Response	Opin	No of Response	Percentage of Response	Opin	No of Response	Percentage of Response
① bio-degradable	2	5.88%	Throwing open	30	88.24%	Throwing open	5	14.71%	Yes	9	26.47%	Yes	2	5.88%
② Plastic	9	26.47%	Bio-composting	4	11.76%	Burning	29	85.29%	No	25	73.53%	No	32	94.12%
Bottles	23	67.65%												
Total	34	100%		34	100%		34	100%		34	100%		34	100%

(31)

Table 5(A) shows the solid waste management of 34 householders of Bhatgaz village. Residual generated part shows information of residual generated waste. Where two type of residual generated waste in respectively bio-degradable waste and plastic waste. There are 2 householders use bio-degradable waste and 9 householders use plastic waste and 23 householders generated both waste. Their percentage of response are 5.88%, 26.47% and 67.65% respectively.

Part B and e explain decomposing of bio-degradable waste and plastic waste information. In both case there are two opinion of decomposing of waste. In part B 30 householders throws bio-degradable waste openly and other 4 householders used to composting the waste biologically which they generated. Their percentage of response are 88.24% and 11.76% respectively.

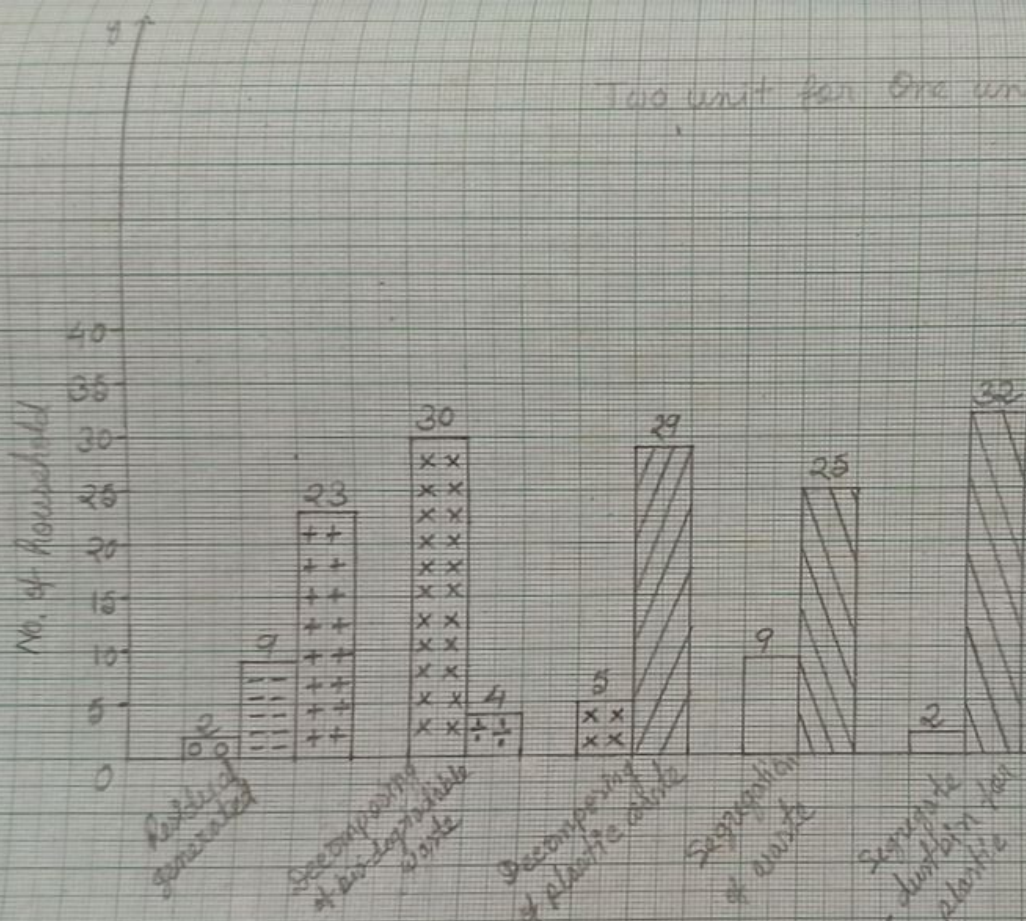
Similarly, 5 householders throwing openly and other 29 householders used to burn plastic waste and their percentage are 14.71% and 85.29% respectively.

If we compare between decomposing of bio-degradable waste and plastic waste we have found that the problem of throwing openly in case of biodegradable waste and plastic waste, there are a huge difference. In case of bio-degradable waste the problem of throwing openly is very higher than plastic waste.

In segregation of waste part explain the information of waste segregation in our sample. There are 9 householders who segregate their waste and other 25 householders did not segregate waste. In that case their percentage are 26.47% and 73.53% respectively.

(32)

Again part E - explain about segregate dustbin for plastic waste. Here 2 householders have dustbin for plastic waste and 32 householders have not segregate dustbin for their plastic waste.



- bio degradable =
- plastic =
- Garbage =
- Remaining open =
- bio-Composting =
- Burning =
- Yes =
- No =

figure-6 : Solid Waste Management

Information of Solid waste management

B.2 Involvement of Under graduate level student in SSSI

H.E.D.G Collage student have been Participated in SSSI and our adopted area Bahatgay village was less developed and less general awareness and during the summer internship Programme student will have Pave the way for overall cleanliness in Gums or villages. a part from taking steps on overall cleanliness. We will have to set-up system for Sustainable Sanitation and cleanliness Roadside Gehoul. playground, School ground are clean and system for Sustainable Sanitation and cleanliness about under the Campaign. We have all student Participated in Swacha Bharat Abhiyan activities will have a great learning experience.

DISCUSS ON FINDINGS

The SBSSI Programme in Bahalgay village is objective to make villagers aware about environmental problems. It has been found that most of the villagers are above poverty line and they are educated. Peoples are mainly primary and secondary level passed, but a few members are highly educated. They basically lived on agriculture.

It has been found from the project study that most of the villagers acquire knowledge on cleanliness and sanitation from newspapers and different activities undertaken by goon panchayat. The non-governmental organisation is less active in this regard. So, government steps should be strengthened in the village for further cleanliness campaign. Half of the sample villagers have participated in cleanliness programme and rest of the villagers have no experience on it. So, they should also be encouraged to participate in the programme.

Most of the villagers have no problem of open defecation. But a few sample villagers have no toilet and problem of open defecation. These people have kuttcha toilet. Toilets are also build near from the house. So, government should take steps to reach the unreachd people in regard of sanitation

facility.

All villagers used to drink water from tubewell. But it was found that majority of the people used to drink water without purifying it. Only a few people used homemade or market filter. Other people have habit of boiling water. It was found a good sign that they are not suffering from diseases like malaria and typhoid. A small boy was found suffering from diarrhea.

In regard to solid waste management system of villages, it was found that the residual garbage of villagers covers mainly plastic products. Most of the villagers used to burn the plastic materials which is very harmful for living beings. They generally throwing openly the bio-degradable waste. They have no knowledge of segregating them. They did not make bio-degradable manure from household garbage. The villagers burn the garbage without segregating decomposed bio-degradable waste and plastic waste. They did not use separate garbage bin to throw the waste materials. Therefore, it can be concluded that the villagers should be trained to scientific use of waste-materials so that solid waste can be used in effective way.

Suggestion :

(37)

The following are some suggestions that we are able to deliver for the people from our survey and from our understanding —

- ① Different garbage bin for paper, glass, plastic, waste material, compost, bio-degradable waste should be used in home and in public places. They should create the habit.
- ② People should be trained and advised to either reuse or recycle waste material.
- ③ Participation of villagers in cleanliness campaign should be ensured. NGO activities in the village should be increased.
- ④ Villagers should be made habit to use filter for purifying drinking purpose.
- ⑤ Villagers should be made aware to avoid the uses of plastic covers, plastic disposable, plastic bag etc.
- ⑥ Younger Children should be teach about cleanliness and sanitation. They should be encouraged to throw waste in dustbin. They are teach about usefulness of plantation.
- ⑦ Most importantly not just encourage people to clean the surroundings, but make it a campaign for future.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is the campaign started by the Government of India for making India a clean and green Country. As a citizen of India and be a part of it in making of clean India; we shall not throw any garbage on the roads and keep our surrounding clean. The use of hazardous component should be reduced, reuse goods and recycle the materials to make India as world standard in every field, social-economic measures are needed to curb the environmental problems in the country. The government should implement comprehensive programme and reorient the existing environmental programmes.

Assam is an ideal place for youth generation. Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said,
 "Be the change That you want to see in
 The World"

SBSI inspires students to take positive steps for making the villagers of Bhatgaz Village aware of environmental degradation and to keep the village clean. Thus, we can expect it as an ideal village in our state.

1.0 Appendices

1.1 Appendix A: Household Survey Schedule

Household Survey Schedule

(পৰিয়ালভিত্তিক সমীক্ষা প্ৰশ্ন তালিকা)

Village Level Information:

গাঁও সম্বন্ধীয় তথ্য :

(a) Name of the Village (গাঁওৰ নাম) : Bhatgaj (ভাতগাজ)

(b) Name of the Development Block: Demow

(উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ নাম) : ডিমৌ

(c) District (জিলা) : Sivasagar (শিৱসাগৰ)

(d) State (ৰাজ্য) : Assam (অসম)

Household Information (পৰিয়ালৰ তথ্য) :

(a) Head of the Family (পৰিয়ালৰ মূৰব্বী) :

(b) Income (Rs) আয় (টকা) :

(c) APL/BPL :

(d) Type of Family (পৰিয়ালৰ প্ৰকাৰ) : Joint (যুগ্ম)/Singular (একক)

(e) Others (অন্যান্য) :

No.	Name	Relationship with Head of the family	Education	Occupation	Age
নং	(নাম)	(পৰিয়ালৰ মূৰব্বীৰ সৈতে সম্বন্ধ)	(শিক্ষা)	(জীৱিকা)	(বয়স)

Swacchha Bharat Abhiyan (স্বচ্ছ ভাৰত অভিযান):

(a) Do you know about SBA? Yes / No

আপুনি SBA সম্পৰ্কে জানেনে? হয় / নহয়

(b) If yes, How do you know?

(যদি জানে, কেনেকৈ?)

News / Activities of Gaon Panchayat / NGOs Activities

বাৰ্তা / গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ কাৰ্যসূচী / NGO ৰ কাৰ্যকলাপ

(c) What are the activities undertaken through SBA in your village? (Please Specify)

SBA ৰ অধীনত আপোনাৰ গাঁওত কি কি কাৰ্যসূচী লোৱা হৈছে? (সুনির্দিষ্ট কৰিব)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(d) Have you participated in SBA? Yes/No

SBA আপুনি অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰিছেনে?

4. Drinking Water Information:

(খোঁরা পানীৰ তথ্য)

(a) Source of Drinking water: Tank/Well/River/Tubewell/Water Supply

খোঁরা পানীৰ উৎস :

(b) Do you purify drinking water? Yes/No

খোঁরা পানীৰ বিশুদ্ধীকৰণ কৰেনে?

(c) If yes, How? Boiling/Homemade Filter/Marketed Filter

যদি কৰে, কেনেকৈ?

(d) Have your family members suffered from the following diseases in last two years frequently?

আপোনাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ সদস্যই খোঁরা দুটা বছৰত তলত দিয়া বেমাৰসমূহত সঘনে ভুগিছিল নেকি?

Cholera/Typhoid Fever/Diarrhea/

5. Sanitation Information (অনাময় তথ্য):

(a) Do you have open defecation problem in the village?

আপোনাৰ গাঁৱত মুকলি ঠাইত শৌচ কৰাৰ সমস্যাটো আছেনে? Yes/No

(b) Do you have toilets? Yes/No

পৰিয়ালত শৌচাগাৰ আছেনে?

(c) If yes, then what is the type?

যদি আছে কেনে প্ৰকৃতিৰ? Kutteha/Semi Pucca/Pucca

(d) Have you received the benefit of govt. scheme for construction toilet?

শৌচাগাৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী আঁচনিৰ সুবিধা পাইছেনে?

(e) Distance of toilet from the House?

বাসগৃহৰ পৰা শৌচাগাৰ দূৰত্ব: 5 Meters/10 Meters/ 10 Meters and above

6. Solid Waste Management

(গোচি আৱৰ্জনাৰ বাৱস্থাপনা)

(a) Type of Residual generated: biodegradable / plastics

(আৱৰ্জনাৰ ধৰণ)

(b) How do you decompose your bio-degradable wastes?

ক্ষয়প্ৰাপ্ত আৱৰ্জনা কেনেকৈ নিষ্কাশন কৰে?

Throwing open /Bio-composting

মুকলি ঠাইত নিক্ষেপ/পচন সাৰ প্ৰস্তুতকৰণ

(c) How do you decompose your plastic wastes?

প্লাষ্টিক জাতীয় আৱৰ্জনা কেনেদৰে নিষ্কাশন কৰে?

Throwing in open /Burning

মুকলি ঠাইত নিক্ষেপ/(দহন)

(d) Do you segregate waste?

আৱৰ্জনা পৃথকীকৰণ কৰেনে? Yes/No

(e) Do you have segregate dustbin for plastics?

প্লাষ্টিক জাতীয় আৱৰ্জনাৰ বাবে খৰচ পৃথক ডাষ্টবিন আছেনে? Yes/No

Date:.....

Signature of Interviewer

Declaration: [All data collected through this schedule will only be used for preparation and implementation of SBSI activities]



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