

SANITATION SITUATION IN BIHAR

Concurrent Monitoring of *Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan/SBM (G)*



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Sanitation Situation in Bihar
Concurrent Monitoring
of
Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan/SBM (Grameen/Rural)

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PREFACE

The present monograph 'Sanitation situation in Bihar' is an outcome of a larger project entitled "Concurrent Monitoring of *Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan/ SBM (G)*", in collaboration with UNICEF, Bihar. This study has been conducted in two phases and surveyed a total of 12 sample districts of Bihar by the undersigned. In first round of the study Banka, Gaya, West Champaran, Kaimur, Sheikhpura and Sitamarhi districts were covered. The remaining six districts namely Gopalganj, Supaul, East Champaran, Vaishali, Bhojpur and Purnea were surveyed in second round of survey. This monograph contains the main findings of the survey. The main objective of the study is to find out the coverage of toilets and sanitation status in the state, to identify the current bottlenecks in the Open Defecation Free (ODF) implementation and determining how to address these bottlenecks, to produce evidence and generate knowledge for what works and what does not work in providing equitable, gender responsive, and quality hygiene and safe sanitation services and to inform the government on the main findings which could be incorporated into their implementation plan.

Although there are some data available on toilet construction and related issues, but there is a dearth of information on the contributory and the limiting factors in toilet use, hygienic practices, availability of water, cultural practices related to the sanitation, etc. These are intrinsically linked and may prove very important to make the state ODF sustainable. The present monograph, therefore, is not only helpful in understanding the overall sanitation situation in the state, but also gives the insights into the socio-cultural barriers in achieving the ODF and sustaining it in the state.

This monograph has benefitted from the assistance of a number of people and institutions. The authors would like to thank all those who are directly and indirectly associated with this study and in preparation of the monograph:

First of all, sincere acknowledgement is expressed towards United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF), Bihar for assigning the study to the Institute (ANSISS). The officials from UNICEF Dr. Prabhakar Sinha, Rajeev Kumar and Namrata deserve special mention for their constant support and guidance in completing the study.

The authors are very much thankful to the institute faculty members, especially Prof. D. M. Diwakar, former Director of the Institute and Head, Division of Economics, who has been a constant support throughout the study. Sincere gratitude is also expressed towards the Director and present Registrar (I/C) and the team of Administration and Accounts of the Institute for their sincere cooperation in completing the project. We are also thankful to Mr. Satish Chandra Jha, the Director and Prof Nil Ratan, Registrar (I/C) for the approval for the publication of this important document.

The authors are also pleased to express their appreciation for all the research staffs involved in this study for their hard work in conducting the fieldwork and data collection. Special thanks are due to Dr. Vandana Kumari for her research assistance and Jitendra Kumar for the secretarial assistance in preparing the monograph.

Government officials at different levels, PRI members and other key informants of the studied villages were very much helpful during the entire course of data collection. Last but not the least the authors are very much thankful to all the respondents and community members of surveyed twelve districts for giving their valuable time and providing necessary information and all-out support throughout the field work and data collection.

We hope this monograph will serve the purpose and meet out the objectives of the funding agency, the state government and other stakeholders involved in the policy formulation and programme implementation.

A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna
November, 2020

Rajeev Kamal Kumar
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ACRONYMS

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ANSISS	Anugrah Narayan Sinha Institute of Social Studies
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
BC	Backward Class
BCC	Behavioral Change Communication
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPMU	Block Project Management Unit
BRLPS	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society
BSO	Block Sanitation Officer
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
DSBM	District Swachh Bharat Mission
EBC	Extremely Backward Class
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bihar
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSS	Gram Swachhata Sabha
HHs	Households
HRD	Human Resource Development
IAY	Indira AwasYojana
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
LSBA	Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan
LSY	Lohiya Swachh Yojana
MDMS	Mid Day Meal Scheme
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
OBC	Other Backward Class
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
SBM (G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SC	Schedule Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Schedule Tribe
THR	TaKe Home Ration
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VO	Village Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WOT	Without Toilet
WT	With Toilet

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan (LSBA) is a combination of *Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin* (SBM-G)- a centrally sponsored scheme and *Lohiya Swachh Yojana* (LSY)- a state sponsored scheme, which aimed to make the state of Bihar Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October 2019. LSBA aims to achieve ODF by improving the cleanliness of rural areas with special focus on Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) among the community members. The objective is to make 8404 *Gram Panchayat* (GPs) of 534 blocks in 38 districts of rural Bihar ODF by constructing a total of 1.6 crores Individual Household Latrines (IHHL). Now the implementation responsibility is with Rural Development Department, which further delegated the task to Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS).

So far, the sanitation situation of Bihar is a matter of concern. It is the fourth lowest (73.17 percent) ODF coverage of the country (source: <http://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/odf.aspx>). The state has been struggling to improve the sanitation indicators for years but so far it has not been able to achieve the target. As the state is divided into various geographical regions and heterogeneous socio-cultural population, the challenges are compounded to achieve the ODF status. The suitability, sustainability and usage pattern of toilets need to be assessed. Even after achieving the ODF status, the post experiences show that attainment of one-time ODF status may not be sustained unless stopping open defecation is adopted as a social norm by every member of the community.

1.2 Literature Review

Health is considered as one of the most important indicators of development. The health of an individual is mainly dependent upon two factors, i.e. heredity and environment, which also includes social and cultural environment along with physical environment (Kumar 2019). According to Basu (1992), health is a function- not only of medical care but of the overall integrated development of society i.e. cultural, economic, education, social and political. Each of these aspects has a deep influence on health, which in turn influences all these aspects.

In India, the open defecation rate is still very high. At the international level many countries are making lots of improvement for cleanliness and sanitation and eliminating the open defecation very fast. In rural sub-Saharan Africa, where people are poorer, only about 35 percent of households defecate in open. Even in rural Bangladesh, only five percent of people defecate in open, and in rural China, two percent of people defecate in the open (Coffey et. al 2015). In India access to toilets is still a huge problem, especially in rural India. Census 2011 found that 70 percent of rural households do not have a toilet or latrine facility

in their houses (Government of India, 2012). At all India level, 53.1 percent households have no latrine facilities (Census, 2011). As per Joint Monitoring Report (2017) of World Health Organization and United Nation Children's Fund more than half of open defecation occurred anywhere in the world comes from the rural India.

According to Coffey and Spears (2018), open defecation is not driven by poor economic condition. They found that open defecation is common even in those households who own assets, such as television, mobiles, etc. Their study argues that in India, open defecation is not a result of lack of access to water. Every third household that has water in the premises, its members also defecate in the open. In India, inexpensive pit toilets are relatively rare, instead people either use an expensive toilet with large tank or they defecate in open.

Coffey et. al (2016) also argue : “why do so many people in rural India defecate in the open, when they could, instead, make and use inexpensive pit latrines like the ones used in other countries?” The economic growth and literacy has rapidly increasing and also access to water sources has improved. Coffey et. al (2017) argues that widespread open defecation in rural India is not attributed to relative material or educational deprivation. So that, open defecation has important indicator for the development of the country. Ghosh and Mukesh (2019) argue that in India, open defecation is not compatible with the economic performance of the country and also open defecation is a black spot for the country.

Several other studies also indicate that the people's attitude and sanitation behaviour are also dependent upon social, cultural, and religious factors. In a study titled “*culture and the health transition: understanding sanitation behaviour in rural north India*”, it has been found that in the rural north India the sanitation behaviors get influenced from culture, social and religious factors. This study found that having an inexpensive latrine at home is considered by many to be ritually impure, and that latrine pit emptying presents special challenges in a society that is renegotiating caste and untouchability. It has also been found that the construction of toilets and use of toilets that do occur in rural India reflect and reinforce the cultural interpretations that perpetuate open defecation among the majority of the rural population. Open defecation in India is attributable to beliefs, value, and norms about purity, pollution, caste, and untouchability (Coffey et.al 2017).

It has also revealed in different studies that open defecation is also related with the religious values and practices of the people. Open defecation in rural India has strong correlation with religion. These studies found that Hindu households are more likely to report open defecation as compared to the Muslim households. The social groups and religious groups that come from lower strata of the society are still having low access to toilets for defecation. But considering the traditional and cultural baggage as the only contributing factor for low achievement of toilets is only misleading, because India has large regional disparity (Coffey and Spears 2018, Coffey et. al 2017, Ghosh and Mukesh 2019).

³<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p4hg73l/In-rural-India-70-of-households-do-not-have-a-toilet-or-latrine-Government-of/>

Many studies reviewed the impact of water and sanitation practices on health and also practices of hygienic behaviors and their impacts. Esrey et.al (1991) stated that there has a strong correlation between the human health (diarrhoeal illness levels) and water for domestic, hygienic and also human excreta disposal. Fewtrell and Colford (2004) found that in developing countries hygienic interventions, mainly centered on hand-washing and other 'good' behaviors in the home and focused hand-washing interventions may be more effective than hygiene education interventions.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

UNICEF has been providing technical support to the Government of Bihar (GoB) in the implementation of LSBA as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is one of its important components of intervention. For effective planning and implementation, evidence generation, analysis and management of knowledge become important for ODF sustainability and ensuring behaviour as changes for safe sanitary practices. Though there is much secondary data reported on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) on toilets construction, but there is a little data available on how those are being used - the contributory and the limiting factors in toilet use, hygienic practices, availability of water and programme management issues that may contribute a lot to the sustainability of ODF. Therefore, there is a need for capturing ground reality through primary survey, and the same needs to be analyzed to gain insights into the factors creating bottlenecks in attaining the goal of ODF status and its sustainability. UNICEF has entrusted this assignment to A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies.

This study has been conducted in two rounds and surveyed a total of 12 sample districts of Bihar. In first round of the study Banka, Gaya, West Champaran, Kaimur, Sheikhpura and Sitamarhi districts were covered. The remaining six districts namely Gopalganj, Supaul, East Champaran, Vaishali, Bhojpur and Purnea were surveyed in second round of survey.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

As mentioned, the present study has been completed in two rounds. The methodology and objectives for both the rounds of the study are slightly different. The round wise objectives of the study are as follows:

1.4.1 Round - I

The objectives of the “Concurrent Monitoring of *Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan/ SBM (G) Round-I*” were threefold:

- Identify the current bottlenecks in the ODF implementation and determining how to address those bottlenecks through UNICEF intervention.
- Produce evidence and generate knowledge for what works and what does not work in providing equitable, gender responsive, and quality hygiene and safe sanitation services, and test our assumptions on theory of change.

- Inform government counterparts on the main findings which could be incorporated into their implementation plan for the coming year.

1.4.2 Round - II

The objectives of the “Concurrent Monitoring of *Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan/SBM (G)* of Round-II” are also similar to first round except one addition in second round. The objectives are as follows:

- To know the coverage rate of toilets in the state.
- Identify the current bottlenecks in the ODF implementation and determining how to address those bottlenecks through UNICEF intervention.
- Produce evidence and generate knowledge for what works and what does not work in providing equitable, gender responsive, and quality hygiene and safe sanitation services, and test our assumptions on theory of change.
- Inform government counterparts on the main findings, which could be incorporated into their implementation plan for the coming years.

1.5 Outline of the Study

This monograph is presented in six chapters including Introduction, Methodological Approach, Profile of the Study Area, Findings of the Study in Round I and Round II, and Conclusion and Suggestions. Out of five chapters, three chapters are combined for both the rounds of survey. The other two chapters, i.e. four and five have separate findings for round one and round two, as the methodology and objectives for both the rounds are not same. For the combined chapters, i.e. one, two and three, the essential components and basic differences of both the rounds are being presented separately, wherever felt essential. At the end of the report few important information are also annexed.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

2.1 Introduction

This concurrent evaluation of LSBA programme of Government of Bihar has been undertaken in twelve select districts of Bihar. The evaluation has been carried out in two rounds of equal number of districts taken in each round. The first round of evaluation includes Banka, Gaya, West Champaran, Kaimur, Sheikhpura and Sitamarhi districts. Another six districts namely Gopalganj, Supaul, East Champaran, Bhojpur, Vaishali and Purnea were surveyed in second round. Based on the objectives discussed in chapter one, the methodological approach has been adopted. This chapter discusses the methodology of data collection adopted for the study.

2.2 Sampling and Sample Size

The data has been collected on the basis of sample suggested by UNICEF. In both the rounds the survey has been conducted at household level. UNICEF has been supporting five out of 13 aspiring districts, as well as eight districts suggested by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS), Government of India, of which two districts (Gaya and Purnea) are common. Another district – Kaimur is also getting a special support for becoming ODF through LSBA.

2.2.1 Round - I

For the first round of the survey at household level, a stratified sampling procedure is used to determine the number of households. The stratification criteria in the districts are households with toilet and without toilet. Since the two districts- Sheikhpura and Sitamarhi are already declared ODF, focus is on the timeline of construction of toilets as the level of stratification; i.e., whether the toilets were constructed before 2014 or after that. The year 2014 has been chosen as base year for being the year when SBM was launched. In the first round of concurrent monitoring, six districts were chosen. From each district one block and one GP has been selected randomly and four villages selected in every GP. On the whole, a total of 25 villages from six GPs have been surveyed. A total of 2071 households were surveyed from the above six districts. Of this, 1157 households were with toilets and remaining 914 households were without toilets (see Annexure, Table A1.1). Table 2.1 illustrates district wise sample size for the first round of concurrent monitoring.

Table- 2.1: Sample Size for Concurrent Monitoring of LSBA/SBM (G) (Round - I)

S. N.	Districts	HH With Toilets	HH without Toilets
1	Banka	206	176
2	Gaya	224	141
3	Kaimur	224	139
4	West Champaran	218	156
5	Sheikhpura*	225	94
6	Sitamarhi*	60	208
Total		1157	914

**For Sheikhpura and Sitamarhi, the level of stratification is whether the toilets were constructed before 2014 or after 2014*

In addition to the household survey, government schools, Anganwadi Center (AWC) and community toilets located in the village were also targeted. Since the survey of the first round was undertaken during December, 2019; these schools could not be surveyed due to winter vacation. AWCs were also closed due to the long strike by the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs). The community toilets were not available at any of the surveyed villages.

2.2.2 Round - II

The main focus of the second round of survey was to understand the coverage rate of the toilets. For this, purposive random sampling procedure is used to determine the total number of households. The probability of households having toilet is considered to be 50 percent. From each district, one block has been selected and from each block, four villages have been selected randomly. As a whole, 72 villages from 18 blocks of six select districts were covered in the second round. For the selection of the households from the sampled villages, every fifth household of the village was selected. In this way, a total of 1536 households were surveyed from these six districts. Of this, 893 households were with toilets and remaining 643 households were without toilets (Table A2.1).

For both the rounds, the year 2014 has been chosen as benchmark year for being the year when Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched by the central government. Beside the household survey, the government schools, Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and community toilets were also targeted in this round. The selection criteria for AWCs and Schools were one AWC and one school per village. A total of 72, Anganwadi Centers and government Schools were visited in this round of survey. The community toilets were not available in any of the surveyed villages. Out of this, 58 AWCs and 66 schools could be surveyed, as some of the schools were closed on the day of visit and also some of these schools and AWCs were located elsewhere. Table 2.2 illustrates district wise sample size of HHs, AWCs and government schools:

Table- 2.2: Sample Size for Concurrent Monitoring of LSBA/SBM (G) (Round II)

S. N.	Districts	Households	AWCs		Schools	
			Target	Covered	Target	Covered
1	Gopalganj	187	12	12	12	10
2	Supaul	200	12	11	12	09
3	East Champaran	393	12	11	12	10
4	Vaishali	276	12	11	12	10
5	Bhojpur	223	12	09	12	09
6	Purnea	257	12	12	12	10
Total		1536	72	66	72	58

2.3 Methodological Approach and Study Tools

As mentioned, the present study has been conducted in two rounds. To achieve the objectives of the project, the survey involved collection of both secondary and primary data. The methodological approach adopted for the data collection is mixed in nature (both quantitative and qualitative data) in both the rounds of survey. Primary data were collected through a comprehensive set of study tools by the research staff under the direct supervision of the Project Directors (faculty members of ANSISS). Separate study tools were developed for the collection of quantitative and qualitative data. An interview schedule was developed for the household level respondents. For the qualitative data, separate checklists were developed for conducting FGD and observations during transient walk. Qualitative techniques helped in getting the better insights of respondents and community members' behaviour, attitude and practices towards basic sanitation and hygienic issues. It also highlights the monitoring and IEC mechanism of the programme.

2.4 Data Collection and Data Analysis

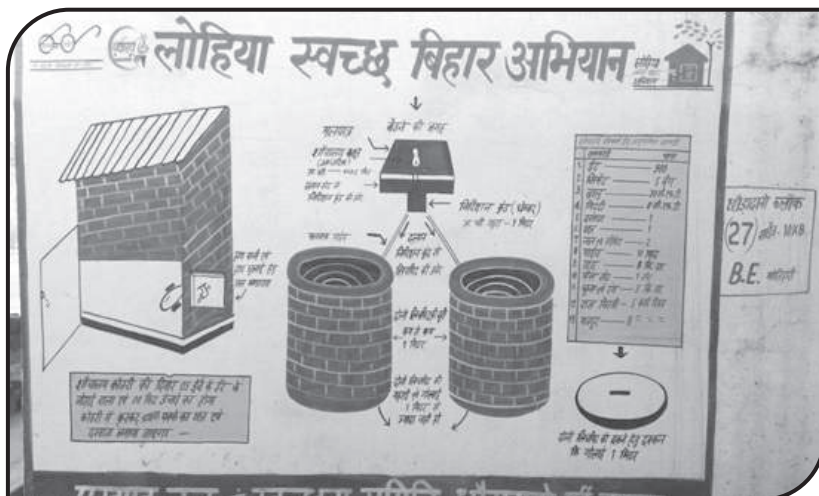
To ensure the data quality, several measures have been taken including hiring of qualified and experienced team members, training of research and field investigators, field monitoring and supervision spot checks/back checks (up to 5 percent of filled-in schedules). At the time of data entry, the data entry format was translated into English, the filled-in schedules were edited and coded appropriately, and entered data were checked thoroughly for any inconsistency. The data were processed through MS Excel and SPSS for meaningful analysis and interpretation.

Before the start of the fieldwork and data collection, existing literature from the published research papers, reports, articles, etc., were consulted. These were immensely helpful in research design and developing the study tools. These literatures were also useful in developing the final report of the study.

2.5 Limitations

The study has been conducted on sample basis with limited resources in terms of time and other logistics arrangements. Due to the paucity of sufficient time, the qualitative methods could not be utilized fully; otherwise it would have helped in developing more insights into the sanitation and behaviour of the people. The cultural behaviour and associated issues related with sanitation require more time.

The study is mainly focused on the sanitation coverage and implementation of LSBA programme, being run by the government, but it also collected the data related to the people's knowledge, attitude and practices towards the sanitation coverage and process. All these are dynamic aspects of the study and capturing these processes in entirety was a major challenge.



CHAPTER 3

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Introduction

This chapter briefly discusses the basic profile of the sample districts under the study in both the rounds of survey. It also presents the names of the villages selected under different GPs of the blocks and sample characteristics of the respondents. The main purpose of this chapter is to understand the basic profile of the area and people to have some insights into the context of the study. As mentioned in previous chapter, a total of 12 districts were covered under this concurrent monitoring of LSBA.

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 Round – I Districts

In the first round of the survey, six districts were selected, i.e. Sitamarhi, Kaimur, Banka, Gaya, Sheikhpura and West Champaran. From each district, one block and one GP has been selected randomly. Four villages from each GP of the block selected, except in Rainia Jogdiha GP of Banka block from where five villages were selected. On the whole, a total of 25 villages from six GPs have been surveyed.

Sitamarhi

The district of Sitamarhi was carved out of Munger district in the year 1972. It is situated in the northern part of Tirhut division. It ranks 11th in terms of population (34, 23,574) and 22nd in terms of area (2294 Sq.km) in the state of Bihar. This district has three sub-divisions and 17 blocks with four municipalities and 273 Gram Panchayats and 845 revenue villages. The literacy rate is 52.05 percent; the sex ratio of the district is 918 (census, 2011). As per census 2011, only 20.8 percent households were having toilets. The district has been declared ODF recently in 2019. In this district, four villages in Maheshiya GP of Riga block are selected. These villages are: Pakari, Maheshiya, Basantpur and Batarauliya.

Kaimur

The total area of this district is 8,268 Sq. Km. This district has two sub-divisions, Mohaniya and Bhabhua and 11 blocks with 149 Gram Panchayats and 1700 villages. The total population of this district is 16, 26,384. The literacy rate of the district is 69.34 percent, (male literacy 79.37 percent and female literacy 58.4 percent). The sex ratio is 920. Only 16.7 percent households in the district have toilets (Census 2011). Four villages, namely Mahendrawar, Bhairavpur, Orgai and Gobrachh from Padhauti GP of Bhagwanpur block are selected for the survey.

Banka

Banka is situated at the far south-east of the State of Bihar. This district was established on 21st February, 1991, prior to this it was a sub-divisional town of Bhagalpur district. This

district consists of 11 blocks and two municipalities, i.e. Banka and Amarpur. The total population of Banka district is 20, 34,763. The literacy rate is 58.17 percent; the sex ratio is 907 of the district. There are 12.3 percent households in this district having toilets as per census 2011. Five villages of Rainia Jogdiha GP of Banka block is selected for the survey are: Baisa, Bishanpur, Asni, Murhara and Chamreli.

Gaya

Gaya is one of the districts of Magadh division. The Gaya city is also headquarters for the Magadh division and district. The total area of the district is 4,976 sq km. The district is divided into four sub-divisions and 24 blocks. There are altogether 2,886 villages and four towns in the district. The total population of the district is (43, 91,418). The literacy rate is 54.8 percent; (male and female literacy rate are 63.0 and 46.1 percent respectively). There are 24.2 percent households in this district having latrine facility (Census 2011). Four villages are selected randomly from Bhadeja GP of Manpur block. The villages are: Majhauri, Iguna, Surheri, and Bhadeja.

Sheikhpura

Fifth district under the survey is Sheikhpura, which is part of Munger division. It is a new district carved out from Munger in the year 1994 with its headquarters at Sheikhpura town. There are six blocks in this district. The district occupies an area of 689 square km. It has a population of 6,36,342 with sex ratio of 930 females for every 1000 males. The literacy rate of the district is 63.86 percent. Of this, male literacy is 73.56 percent and female literacy is 53.40 percent. There are 28.9 percent households in this village having latrine facility (Census 2011). The four villages selected for the survey from Pinjari GP of Barbigaha block are: Pinjari, Kuserhi, Mahamda and Dumri.

West Champaran

The last district selected for the first round of survey is West Champaran, which is situated in the north-west corner of Bihar. The district occupies an area of 5228 sq. km. As per Census 2011, total population is 39, 35,042 with 909 sex ratio. The literacy rate is 55.70 percent (male literacy rate is 65.59 percent and female literacy rate is 44.69 percent). As per Census 2011, the district has only 15.9 percent households having latrine facility. The GP selected for the survey is Jagirahan which comes under Thakrahan block. The villages covered are Bhatahwan, Jagirahan, Belwaripatti, and Bheriyari Tola.

3.2.2 Round – II Districts

Similarly in the second round of survey, six more districts namely Gopalganj, Supaul, East Champaran, Vaishali, Bhojpur, and Purnea were covered. In the next stage, three blocks from each district were selected and from each block four villages were selected randomly. In this way a total of 72 villages of 18 blocks from the above six districts were covered in the second round of LSBA survey.

Gopalganj

The district Gopalganj is located in the North-West corner of the Bihar State. It became an independent district in 1972, before that it was part of Saran district. This district consists of two sub-divisions and 14 blocks. The total area of this district is 2033 sq. km and the total population is 25, 6,012, which is 2.46 percent of total population of Bihar. The literacy rate of the district is 65.47 percent and the sex ratio is 1021 which is highest in the state. As per census 2011, only 20 percent households in this district have toilets. Three blocks (Thawe, Phulwaria and Manjha) are selected for the survey and four villages selected from each of these three blocks.

Supaul

The Supaul district was carved out from the erstwhile Saharsa district in 1991. The total area of Supaul district is 2425 sq. km. It is part of the Koshi division and the river Koshi flows through the district which is considered as sorrow of not only this area, but whole of the state of Bihar. It has four sub-divisions and 11 blocks. The total population of this district is 22, 29,076, which is 2.14 percent of the total population of the state. The literacy rate of the district is 57.67 percent. The sex ratio is 929. A total of 12 villages from three blocks namely Supaul, Nirmali and Saraigarh Bhaptiyahi are selected for the survey.

East Champaran

Third district selected for the survey is East Champaran. This district came into existence on 2nd November 1972 and the headquarters of the district is Motihari. The district comprises of 27 blocks and 1270 villages. The total area of this district is 3968 sq. km and the total population of the district is 50, 99,371. The literacy rate of the district is 55.79 percent and the sex ratio is 902. There are 18.2 percent households in this district having toilets as per census 2011. A total of 12 villages are selected from three blocks of the district namely Narkatia (Chauradano), Paharpur and Kalyanpur blocks.

Vaishali

Vaishali district occupies an area of 2036 sq. km. In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Vaishali as one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640 districts). It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Vaishali comes under Tirhut division. The district is divided into three subdivisions, 16 blocks, 290 Gram Panchayat and 1572 villages. The total population of the district is 3495021, which is 3.36 percent of the total population of the state. The literacy rate is 66.60 percent and sex ratio is 895. Twelve villages are selected randomly from three blocks of this district. The blocks are: Bhagwanpur, Patepur and Bidupur.

Bhojpur

It is located in western part of Bihar. Arrah town is the administrative headquarters of this district. The district occupies an area of 2395 sq. km. The district has three sub-divisions

namely Ara Sadar, Jagdishpur and Piro, which is further divided into 14 Blocks consisting of 228 Gram Panchayats and 1244 villages. The total population of the district is 2728407 with sex ratio of 907. The total literacy rate of the district is 70.47 percent which is third highest in the state. Three blocks selected for the survey are Koilwar, Arrah and Charpokhari, and from each block four villages are selected for the survey.

Purnea

The last district selected under the survey is Purnea. The district occupies an area of 3229 sq. km. The district has four sub-divisions and 14 blocks, 246 GP and 1450 villages As per Census 2011, the district had a total population of 32, 64,619 with 921 sex ratio. The total literacy rate of the district is only 51.08 percent. Three blocks selected for the survey are Bhawanipur, Srinagar and Baisa. From each block, four villages are selected for the survey.

3.3 Sample Characteristics

3.3.1 Sample Characteristics: Round -I

The sample characteristics defined in terms of caste, religion, occupation, educational level, etc., of the respondents covered in this survey. Following table 3.1 shows the religion and caste of the respondents. It may be seen from the table that above 94 percent sample households follow Hindu religion. Maximum Hindu HH are found in Sheikhpura district (99.7 percent) and minimum in Banka district (89.5 percent). About 28 percent belongs to General Caste, three percent to ST and rest belongs to OBC and SC caste groups (Table 3.1).

Table: 3.1 Religion and caste wise distribution of respondents in sample districts (%): Round-I

	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	West Champaran	Total
Religious Status							
Hindu	94.0	98.1	89.5	91.5	99.7	92.0	94.0
Muslim	6.0	1.9	10.5	8.5	0.3	8.0	6.0
Caste groups							
General	1.9	17.6	59.9	7.9	48.6	24.9	27.8
OBC	31.3	35.5	12.3	37.0	7.8	27.3	25.2
EBC	28.7	8.3	22.8	2.7	32.3	19.8	18.4
SC	31.7	34.2	5.0	48.8	11.3	23.5	25.6
ST	6.3	4.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	4.5	3.0

The most striking feature of the sample households is that 47.1 percent respondents are illiterate. The primarys educated respondent are 13.2 percent, while graduation and above is only 5.2 percent. Apart from respondents' educational level, the highest education level of any member of the household is quite better, as 22.8 percent are middle passed and 17.5 percent are matric passed.

It also indicates that the awareness towards education in the villages has increased, as the new generation is attending formal educational institutions. Predominantly around 56 percent households are daily wage earners and monthly income for 46.7 percent HH ranges from Rs. 5,000 to 10,000. Almost 38 percent respondents have less than Rs. 5000/ monthly income. Among the districts, Sitamarhi and West Champaran have maximum wage labourers (around 69 percent) ; while Sheikhpura has minimum. It has also been observed that wage earners have less income in most of the districts, except West Champaran (Table 3.2).

Table: 3.2 Educational attainment, occupation & monthly income in sample districts (%): Round-I

Indicators	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	West Champaran	Total
Educational level of respondents							
Illiterate	65.3	43.5	29.1	54.8	33.2	60.2	47.1
Primary	13.4	9.4	17	11.5	12.5	15	13.2
Middle	12.7	18.2	19.1	13.2	15.7	10.7	15
Matric	4.5	12.4	18.3	10.4	19.7	8.3	12.5
Inter	2.6	9.1	8.6	5.2	10.7	3.7	6.8
Graduation and above	1.5	7.2	7.6	4.7	7.5	2.1	5.2
Others	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0	0.2
Highest educational level of HHs							
Illiterate	24.6	10.2	10.5	15.9	6.6	11.0	12.7
Primary	19.6	9.1	11.5	11.0	10.3	23.3	14.0
Middle	29.5	23.7	18.1	24.1	16.9	25.7	22.8
Matric	11.2	18.2	15.7	17.0	23.2	19.0	17.5
Inter	8.6	17.6	19.1	12.3	20.4	13.1	15.4
Graduation and above	6.3	20.7	24.1	19.5	21.3	7.5	16.9
Others	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.6
Main occupation							
Wage labour	69.4	56.5	45.3	60.5	39.5	69	56.4
Farmer	16.4	25.1	31.2	19.5	44.2	16.3	25.4
Business	4.9	10.5	3.4	13.4	2.8	6.1	7.0
Govt. Job	0.7	1.4	5.2	1.1	3.4	1.6	2.3
Pvt. Job	8.6	6.6	14.9	5.5	10.00	7.00	8.8
Monthly household income							
Below 5000	50.7	32	48.4	24.1	39.5	35.8	37.9
5001 to 10000	38.4	48.2	40.6	50.1	47.3	53.5	46.7
10001 to 15000	9.3	15.7	6	21.1	7.2	9.1	11.5
15001 to 20000	1.5	2.8	0.8	2.7	1.6	0.8	1.7
Above 20001	0	1.4	4.2	1.9	4.4	0.8	2.2

The sample covers 46.2 percent households belonging to BPL category and they are also have ration cards as well. But 25 percent respondents do not have any ration card. Overwhelmingly 99 percent of sample respondents have their own houses. Regarding type of house, only 22.4 percent houses are pucca, maximum (32.9 percent) houses are semi-pucca. The important feature of sample household is that 69 percent families are nuclear; while 31 percent are joint families. Surprisingly enough number of families (86.4 percent) own and also use mobiles despite their poor socio-economic conditions (Table 3.3).

Table: 3.3 Ration cards, ownership of house & type of houses, type of family and ownership of mobile in sample districts (%): Round-I

	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	W. Champaran	Total
Availability of Ration Cards							
APL	5.6	3.0	42.4	8.5	20.7	11.8	15.9
BPL	62.7	39.9	31.7	42.5	59.2	47.9	46.2
Antyodaya	13.4	5.5	3.9	11.0	0.6	12.8	7.8
APL &Khadh Suraksha	2.2	1.1	4.5	0.5	0.9	2.4	2.0
BPL &Khadh Suraksha	2.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	5.3	5.1	3.2
No Card	13.4	50.4	11.5	37.5	13.2	20.1	25.0
Ownership status of house							
Own	100	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.7	99.5	99.4
Rented	0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.6
Types of house							
Hut	57.8	16.3	20.4	17.5	14.4	50.3	28.5
Kacha	19.8	28.9	17.8	10.1	17.6	4.8	16.3
Semi-Pucca	15.7	37.5	26.4	45.8	37.3	31	32.9
Pucca	6.7	17.4	35.3	26.6	30.7	13.9	22.4
Types of family							
Nuclear	73.9	70.8	71.7	67.1	59.6	70.6	69
Joint Family	26.1	29.2	28.3	32.9	40.4	29.4	31
Mobile ownership status							
Yes	90.3	76.6	87.7	91.5	85.3	88	86.4
No	9.7	23.4	12.3	8.5	14.7	12	13.6

It has also come out during the survey that only a few or negligible households own a TV set and read newspapers regularly. Regarding the availability of livestock, there is no significant difference in availability in both household with toilet (59.1 percent) and without toilet (57 percent). All the households having livestock dispose cow dung/manure in open places.

3.3.2 Sample Characteristics: Round -II

Following tables from 3.4 to 3.6 present the sample characteristics of respondents in terms of caste, religion, occupation, educational level, etc., in Round-II survey. It is found that above 88.74 percent sample households follow Hindu religion and rest comes from Muslim religion. Maximum Muslim households have been found in Purnea (36.19 percent) and Supaul (20.0 percent) districts and minimum is Vaishali (0.72 percent) and Bhojpur (1.35 percent) districts. About 16.67 percent belongs to General Caste, 3.84 percent ST, 18.62 percent comes from SC and rest belongs to either OBC or EBC (Table 3.4).

Table: 3.4 Religion and caste wise distribution of respondents in Sample Districts (%): Round-II

	Gopalganj	Supaul	E. Champaran	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Religious status							
Hindu	85.56	80	97.96	99.27	98.65	63.81	88.74
Muslim	14.44	20	2.03	0.72	1.35	36.19	11.26
Caste groups							
General	25.67	12.5	9.92	20.29	18.38	18.29	16.67
OBC	36.36	41	31.3	41.3	43.5	51.75	40.17
EBC	14.44	18	43.51	8.69	8.52	15.96	20.7
SC	17.65	28.5	10.18	27.89	28.7	5.84	18.62
ST	5.88	0	5.09	1.81	0.9	8.17	3.84

In the second round of the survey, the most striking feature of the sample respondents is low level of literacy rate as well, i.e. more than 47 percent respondents are illiterate. The primary educated is 14.87 percent, while graduation and above is only 4.17 percent. Approximately 47.40 percent respondents are daily wage earners and farmers are 35.94 percent. The monthly income for 50.45 percent HH ranges from Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 and for more than 29 percent households, it is less than Rs. 5000 (Table 3.5).

Table: 3.5 Educational attainment, occupation & monthly income in sample districts (%): Round-II

	Gopalganj	Supaul	E. Champaran	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Educational level							
Illiterate	37.97	56.5	52.92	43.11	31.84	57.58	47.53
Primary	12.3	12	13.49	19.57	17.94	13.22	14.84
Middle	18.18	12.5	17.03	13.77	15.25	12.06	14.91
Matric	16.04	6	9.66	11.23	18.39	9.72	11.52
Inter	10.16	9.5	4.33	6.15	8.97	4.66	6.77
Graduation and above	4.81	2	2.55	6.16	7.63	2.73	4.17
Others	0.53	1.5	0	0	0	0	0.26

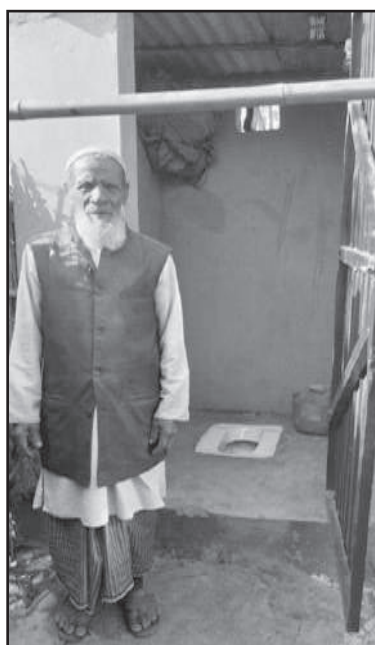
Main occupation							
Wage	39.57	50.5	203	40.58	43.5	54.86	47.4
Farmer	42.25	31	154	30.8	39.01	33.07	35.94
Business	6.42	8.5	11	8.33	2.24	3.89	5.08
Govt. Job	2.67	0.5	6	5.43	3.59	0.39	2.34
Pvt. Job	9.09	9.5	19	14.86	11.66	7.78	9.24
Monthly Income of HHs							
Below 5000	27.27	30	36.89	19.56	31.88	26.07	29.16
5001 to 10000	52.94	51	49.61	54.34	50.67	45.13	50.45
10001 to 15000	13.36	14	9.92	17.02	16.14	26.07	15.75
15001 to 20000	3.2	2.5	1.27	3.62	0	1.16	1.88
Above 20001	3.2	2.5	2.29	5.4	1.34	1.55	2.73

More than 48 percent households of sample belong to BPL category. Overwhelmingly 99.54 percent of sample households have their own houses, but only 23.18 percent houses are pucca. The important feature of sample families is that 54.5 percent of them are nuclear; while 45.90 percent are joint families. Majority of respondents (87.5 percent) own and use mobiles. At the same time, it also came out during the survey that only a few households own a TV set and read daily newspapers (Table 3.6).

Table: 3.6 Ration cards, ownership of house & type of houses, type of family and ownership of mobile by respondents in sample districts (%): Round-II

	Gopalganj	Supaul	East Champanan	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Availability of Ration Cards							
APL	9.62	9.5	1.78	7.24	8.52	13.23	7.62
BPL	36.36	56	55.72	51.81	39.91	42.02	48.11
Antyodaya	2.67	2.5	5.34	5.07	2.24	6.23	4.3
No Card	38.5	20.5	17.3	23.55	29.14	14.01	22.59
Khad Surksha	5.88	5.5	5.59	8.69	4.48	19.07	8.27
APL & Khadh Surksha	2.13	0.5	1.01	0	2.24	0	0.91
BPL & Khadh Surksha	3.74	5.5	11.95	3.62	11.21	5.06	7.36
Antyoday & Khadh Surksha	1.06	0	1.27	0	2.24	0.39	0.85
House ownership status							
Own	98.93	100	99.74	99.27	99.55	99.61	99.54
Rented	0	0	0	0.72	0.44	0.38	0.26
Others	1.06	0	0.25	0	0	0	0.19

Types of house							
Straw & reeds Hut	9.63	41	31.55	18.48	14.8	33.85	25.72
Kacha	20.32	16	17.56	11.23	18.38	34.24	19.47
Semi-Pucca	24.6	29.5	28.24	44.57	38.57	23.74	31.64
Pucca	45.45	13.5	22.65	25.72	28.25	8.17	23.18
Types family							
Single	44.92	62	46.06	57.61	44.84	70.82	54.05
Join Family	55.08	37.5	53.94	42.39	55.16	29.18	45.9
Others	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.07
Mobile ownership status							
Yes	92.51	87	84.98	88.04	88.78	86.38	87.5
No	7.48	13	15.01	11.95	11.21	13.61	12.5



CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND FINDINGS: ROUND-I

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the in-built dynamics of households with and without toilets and also sustained use and non-use of toilets and hygienic practices of the surveyed households in round one survey. The effort has also been made to find out barriers that prevent a household from not constructing and not using a toilet. Six districts namely Sitamarhi, Kaimur, Banka, Gaya, Sheikhpura and West Champaran have been covered on sample basis. As mentioned in previous chapters, the stratification criteria for the first round of survey are households with and without toilets. Out of total 2071 households covered in first round, 1157 were having toilets, while remaining 914 households were not having toilets. The village, block and district wise distribution of households with and without toilets is given in Annexure –I (Table A1.1).

This chapter presents the findings of round one in three sections. The first section deals with the findings related to the households with toilets, including the types, functioning and sustainable use of toilets. The second section deals with the households without toilets. The last section is combined part for both the types of households, i.e with and without toilets, which includes health and sanitation issues, people's knowledge, attitude and practices towards sanitation.

4.2 Households with Toilets

This section presents the findings related to households with toilets, such as construction of toilets by individual household and financial assistance from the government in construction, proper functioning of toilets, type of toilets, awareness of the respondents, etc. It also captures the different dimensions of use of toilet to the extent possible.

4.2.1 Type of Toilets

Table 4.1 shows type of toilets and its different dimensions, including technical specifications (district wise tables are also provided in the Appendix- Table A1.13). Two leach pit and septic tank dominate the category, constituting together around 88 percent of toilets. It is also found that there are no households having Eco-san and Bio digester toilets. Urban Pan (73.3 percent) is mainly used in the toilet. Rural pan is also used substantially (26.4 percent). Only exception is recorded in Sheikhpura district where less than 50 percent households use urban pan.

Table 4.1: Types of toilets and technical specifications (%)

Types of toilets	One Leach Pit	Two Leach Pit	Septic Tank	Others	
	11.0	44.9	43.5	0.7	
Types of pan used	Rural pan	Urban pan	Western pan	Others	
	26.4	73.3	0.3	0.0	
Distance between pits	Less than 1 metre	1 metre	2 metres	More than 2 metres	NA*
	41.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	53.2
Depth of the pits	Less than 1 metre		1 metre	2 metres	
	34.9		28.7	36.4	
Distance between toilet and source of drinking water	Less than 10 metres		10 to 15 metres	More than 15 metres	
	62.7		21.5	15.7	
Distance between toilet and Kitchen	57.6		25.7	16.7	

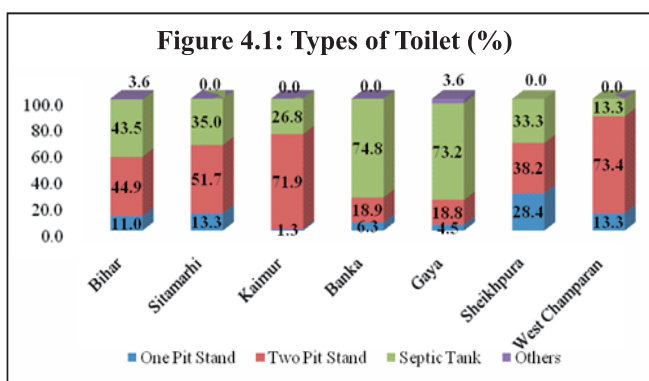
**NA in case of household having one pit stand and septic tank*

The distance between two pits is mainly less than one meter (41.9 percent). However, the depth of the pits is almost equal among different categories of toilets (Table 4.1). When we see the district wise data, it is found that Kaimur and West Champaran districts have more than half of the toilets having less than one meter depth. The depth of pits for these districts is 55.8 percent and 51.4 percent respectively. Respondents cited different reasons for this. In Kaimur, respondents blamed the private contractors who have constructed the toilets; whereas in West Champaran, they said that the water level is very high and if they dig more than one meter, the water may be contaminated.

The standard norm of distance between toilets and source of drinking water has largely been ignored during the construction of the toilets in six studied districts. In this case, the distance recorded is less than 10 meters for around 63 percent of the households. This is true for all the districts. Similarly, the distance between toilet and kitchen for 57.6 percent HHs in these districts is less than 10 metres. Among districts, Gaya recorded maximum households with toilets breaching this norm, since distance between toilets and source of drinking water for 76 percent, and distance between toilet and kitchen for 71.8 percent is less than 10 meters (Table A1.13). The most cited reasons for less distance are attributed to the lack of space and land available to the HHs.



The other important dimensions of available toilets are given in Table 4.2. The two major limitations are clearly revealed that most of the toilets do not have any tap connected with the tank inside and outside the toilets and availability of any wash basin. However, this is not very surprising given the poor economic conditions of the



households and scarcity of the land. The next specification is regarding the shape of pit, which is mainly round shaped (more than half i.e. 54.9 percent). District wise analysis shows that maximum (81.2 percent) toilets are round shaped in West Champaran; whereas it is lowest (10.7 percent) in Banka district (Table A1.14). The reason is that Banka district has mainly septic tank toilets, i.e. 74.8 percent (Table A.13).

Other important specifications of toilets, such as pipe covered with soil, space (width and height) within toilet, roof of toilet are more than 88 percent. However, if we see the construction of water tank beside toilet, it is only 12.9 percent. Similarly, availability of tap and wash basin are also in very less number of toilets. But white washing of toilet has been done for almost 60 percent and doors fitted in 84 percent toilets (Table 4.2).

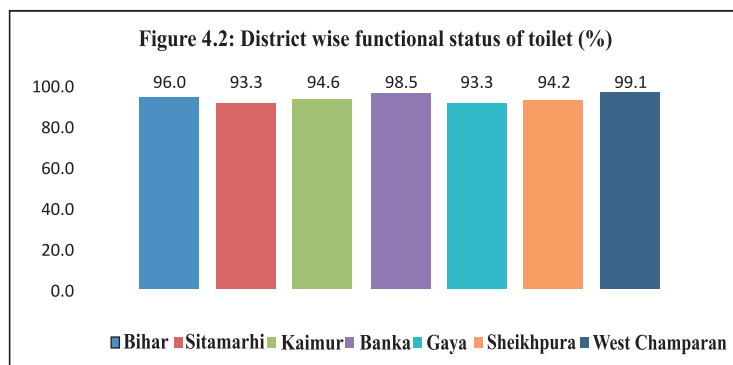
A little above two third (67.1 percent) households admit that PRI members and SHGs members have played very important roles in the construction of toilets in the villages. They have also been instrumental in awareness generation and facilitating the payments (financial assistance from the government) after the construction of toilets.

Table 4.2: Different dimensions of toilet construction (%)

Indicators	Yes	No
Round Pit	54.9	45.1
Pipe covered with soil	96.6	3.4
Toilet is 4ft long and 3ft wide from the inside	91.7	8.3
Toilet is 6ft high from front and 5.5 ft. high from back	88.4	11.6
Roof of toilet is intact	88.7	11.3
Water tank is being constructed beside the toilet	12.9	87.1
Any tap connected with tank inside and outside the toilets	8.5	91.0
Any wash basin or platform to wash hand near the tank	7.6	92.4
White washed toilets	59.6	42.7
Door fitted in toilet	84.4	29.5
Toilet door having proper latch	83.6	1.4
Airy and lighted Toilet	61.6	38.4
Any role of PRI and SHGs members in toilet construction	67.1	32.9

4.2.2 Functional Status of Toilets

This study finds that 96 percent toilets are functional on the date of survey (Table 4.3). District wise data shows more than 99 percent toilets are functional in West Champaran district, whereas Sitamarhi and Gaya districts have 93 percent functional toilets (Fig. 4.2).



The major reason of not functioning of the toilet is lack of water (28.3 percent) and habitual practices (13 percent). Not having proper door is also a major cause of non-functionality. However, nearly half of the respondents (43.5 percent) cited multiple reasons behind non-functioning of the toilets (Table 4.30).

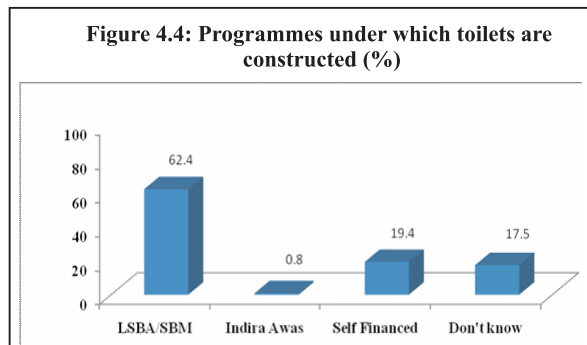
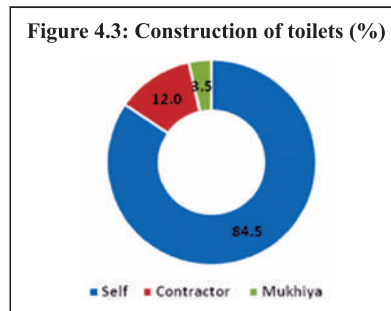
It is found that most of the toilets (82.9 percent) have been constructed in last two years (Table 4.3). This is also consistent with all the surveyed districts except Sheikhpura and Banka where more than 20 percent of toilets have been functional for more than four years. Regarding the use of toilets, all the family members of more than 95 percent households have been regularly using toilets. More than 98 percent HHs in Sitamarhi, Banka and West Champaran districts have been regularly using toilets, while remaining three districts, i.e. Kaimur, Gaya and Sheikhpura have less than 93 percent use by the family members (Table A1.15).

The availability of water is one of the most important factors for sustained use of toilet. Majority of the households (above 82 percent) use bucket/mug/lota in toilets for use of water after defecation, as most of the toilets are not connected with tap (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Functional status and regular use of toilets (%)

Functionality of toilet	Yes				No	
	96				4	
Reason for non-functioning of toilets	No Door	Broken seats	Tank is blocked	Lack of water	Not habitual	Multiple reason
	13	0	2.2	28.3	13	43.5
Since when toilet is functional	Below 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years		3 to 4 years	4 years and above
	59.5	23.4	4.8		2.9	9.5
Family members regularly use toilets	Yes				No	
	95.1				4.5	
Arrangement of water in toilets	Tap water	Reservoir/Howda	Bucket/Mug/Lota		No Arrangement	NA
	9	1.5	82.7		2.9	4

Regarding the construction of toilets, approximately 85 percent households have constructed toilets on their own (Fig. 4.3). This implies that the community members had taken the initiative in constructing toilets in their houses. However, in Kaimur, above 30 percent toilets have been constructed by the contractors (Table A1.16).

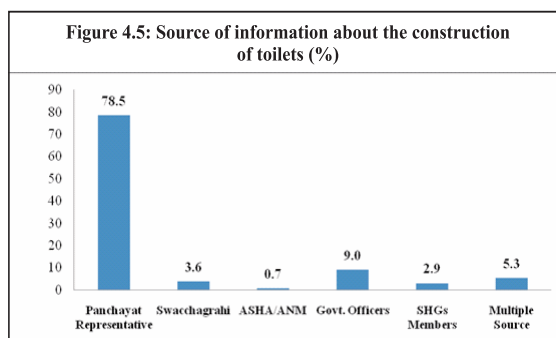


More than 60 percent toilets have been constructed under the LSBA programme. Other than this, 19.4 percent HHs have also constructed the toilets on their own. Some of the respondents (17.5 percent) are not aware of the programme (Fig. 4.4). Among the districts, Banka is at the

bottom in the construction of toilets under any program, as nearly 35 % have constructed on their own (Table A1:17).

Information regarding the construction of toilets with financial assistance from the government has also affected the construction of toilets. It has been observed that in those villages where the government and non-government officials and PRI members are more active, the construction of toilets is also more.

Panchayat representatives have been playing an important role in providing information on the constructions of the toilets. It is also emerged from the focused group discussions and observations during the field survey, especially in districts of West Champaran, Kaimur and Sitamarhi, where more than 80 percent families got the information from PRI members (Table A1.18). Other than PRI



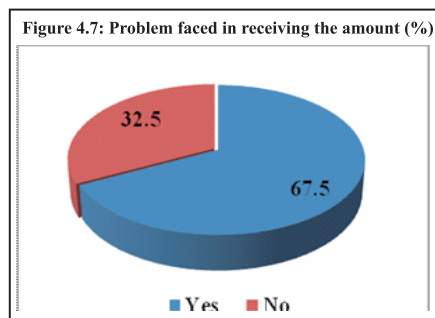
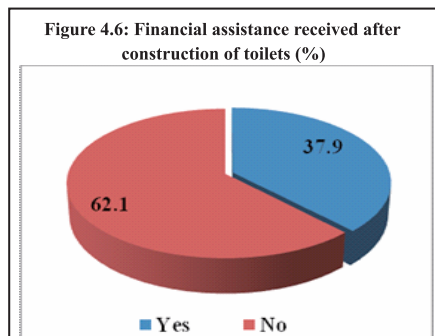
members, government personnel, *Swachhagrahi*, and SHG members have also been very crucial in generating awareness and mobilizing villagers for the construction of toilets (Fig. 4.5).

During the survey, respondents express their dissatisfactions over the delay in receiving financial assistance. This also discourages household without toilets to take initiative for the construction of the same. All the respondents were aware of the amount to be received for the

construction of a unit from the government. However, around 62 percent of the families still have not received financial assistance even after construction of the toilet (Fig. 4.6). The district wise data shows that maximum respondents from Gaya (77.2 percent) and Banka (75.7 percent) districts did not receive the financial assistance from the government yet (Table A1.19).

Further, 67.5 percent respondents said that they have been facing problem in receiving the grant (Fig. 4.7). Maximum respondents from Banka district (83.5 percent) have faced problem or still facing problem in receiving the financial assistance. In Gaya as well almost 80 percent respondents faced problem (Table A1.20).

Some of them who already received the financial assistance have also faced problem in getting their payments, and also not received the full amount (i.e. Rs. 12,000/-). Most of the respondents who received the financial aids also complained that they had to pay between Rs. 3000 to 4000 for the same or received deducted amount. During the FGD, it appeared that the delay in transferring of fund has negative impact on the households without toilet to take initiative for the construction of the toilet.



4.3 Household without Toilets

This section highlights the different issues related to the households without toilets, such as factors affecting the construction of toilets, if there is any preference for defecation in open, problems faced in OD, especially by the women, etc. The following analysis has been done for 914 HHs, where toilets are not available.

Table 4.4 presents different dimensions of HHs without toilets including the reasons for not having toilets in households. Preference for having HH toilets comes out quite clearly as 97.4 percent respondents said their choice for toilets in their households. Those who prefer OD cited different reasons, such as, it gives them opportunity to stroll in open air, they meet with co-villagers, and also they can look after their farm in the morning while going for defecation in the open fields. Almost two third (62.4 percent) respondents cited poor economic conditions for not having toilets. Other reasons behind this are- not receiving government facilities (12.4 percent) and lack of land (11.3 percent). However, all these reasons are not mutually exclusive. Among surveyed districts, maximum respondents (70.7 percent) from Sitamarhi have cited poor economic condition and more than 14 percent respondents in Kaimur and West Champaran districts have cited availability of land (Table A1.21).

A considerable portion of respondents have the perspective that they are not receiving assistance for the construction of toilets due to lack of support and initiatives from public representatives (31.2 percent) and also due to lack of departmental support (28.7 percent). However, this is a contrasting view in comparison to the households having toilets. Other reasons are lack of awareness about the programme and government's provisions (Table 4.4). Participants during FGD also complained about the indifferent attitude of government officials and they have to run after them in order to sanction the scheme.

Table 4.4: Different dimensions of households without toilet (%)

Preference for open defecation (n= 914)							
Preference	Yes			No			
	2.6			97.4			
Reason for not constructing toilets							
Not received govt. facility	Lack of land		Poor economic condition	Do not want to construct		Multiple reasons	
12.4	11.3		62.4	0.3		13.6	
Reasons for not receiving govt. assistance							
Lack of awareness	Lack of departmental support	Lack of support from PRI members	Govt. provides assistance after construction	Lack of land	Don't have Aadhar card	Multiple reasons	
11.3	28.6	31.2	3.7	0.8	0.1	24.3	
Problem faced during Open Defecation							
Fear of snakes/Scorpio/ animals	Fear of accidents	Fear of anti-social elements	Fear of rain	Social discrimination	Fear of govt. employees/ officers	Women feel shyness	Multiple Reasons
9.2	3.5	4.8	9.7	4.1	4.9	2.6	61.2

Table 4.4 further shows that almost all the respondents without having toilets in their houses admit that they face various kinds of problems in open defecation. The problems include: fear of snakes, accidents, anti-social elements, etc. Interestingly a few respondent claims that open defecation also brings social discrimination. They also fear administration. Women mainly do not prefer open defecation due to bashfulness. However, none of the respondents mentioned the negative impact on health due to open defecations. This also reflects the lack of proper awareness. FGD reveals that a few male members prefer open defecation due to their tobacco addiction. As mainly agriculture being the principal occupation, it is also difficult to return back home and use toilet in the morning. Observations during morning and evening revealed that women mainly go for open defecation before dawn and after dusk in small groups. Most shockingly, they do not carry water with them and use water only after coming back to home.

Some of the key observations from FGDs and morning and evening observations are also in consonance with the quantitative findings. First, among both the categories of households, people especially women prefer toilets, but some of the respondents are in favour of OD for various reasons mentioned above. Second, those villages which are already declared ODF are still lagging behind in sustained use of toilets and also all the houses are not having toilets.

Management of excreta and garbage in houses are also very poor. Usually, more children and men found defecating in open. The excreta of children and animal are also thrown in open. The children who are less than three years defecate in open. Hand washing practices is also not proper in all the surveyed villages. People still consider soil as pure and prefer it, especially in houses without toilets. In most of the discussions and observations it was found that government has also tried to form the monitoring committee, but these are not much active in the villages. People said that they came to know about the toilet construction scheme of the government from PRI, SHSG members, ASHA, etc. They also said that they received the assistance amount for toilet construction with much difficulty. Some of them also said that they had to pursue the concerned officials but still did not get the full amount.

Focused Group Discussions

Village: Bishanpur; GP: RainiaJogdiha; Block: Banka; District: Banka

In the FGD conducted at Bishanpur on 24th December 2018, fourteen villagers participated. Of this eleven participants were males and remaining three were females. In this village, only a few houses have toilets. Some of them also said that toilet is even shared by different families. Regarding the information about toilet construction scheme, the participants said that they have come to know through TV, radio, etc. They said that the village has not been declared ODF yet.

Regarding the sustained use of toilet, all the participants said that they use the toilets regularly. However, some of them also counted the benefits of open defecation, such as they can meet each other and also walk in open and breathe in fresh air. The children less than three years do not use toilet. They usually defecate in house premises and open spaces near the house and their faeces are also disposed in open.

The participants also informed that the village does not have any monitoring committee. During the discussion, the participants also informed that they face a lot of problem in getting assistance amount for toilet construction. It takes much time to receive the funds from the government.

The knowledge about cleanliness drive was spread through IEC activities in the villages undertaken by district and block level offices. Most of them also said that they wash their hands with soap and soil after defecation. People also clean their toilets themselves with harpic or any other liquid cleaner, but during the observation most of the toilets were found dirty and soiled.

Morning /Evening Observations

Village: Pakari; GP: Maheshiya; Block: Riga; District: Sitamarhi

The purpose of this transient walk during the morning and evening hours was to make observations of the villagers' sanitation behavior. The field team was organized into small groups of two investigators so that people might not become cautious. The team also used to observe the main village roads and side lanes for the human excreta. These casual strolls helped the team to understand the exact sanitation status of the village and behavior of people towards sanitation. These observations were extremely helpful in understanding the consistency in responses of the respondents during the interviews and FGDs.

During the morning observations on 20/12/2018 the team found that 30 people went for open defecation in which fifteen were men, nine were women and six were children. Women were in small groups, while men found going alone. Some of them also carry torch and water. Further, it was also found that some of them who go for open defecation have toilets in their houses. Men and women were wearing sleepers at the time of defecation, but the children did not wear sleepers. People who are going out for defecation use soil only for cleaning their hands after use of water. Those who carry water, they sometime come to some source of water either at home or tube well or well where they use soil or soap for washing their hands. Some children do not wash their hands just after defecation. Some of them also used detergent powder.

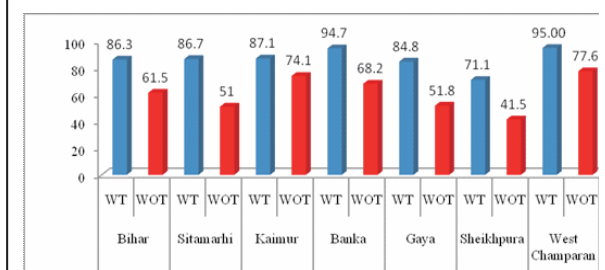
During the evening observations next day, less number of people found going out for defecation in the open. A total of 24 people were found going for OD. Of this, twelve were men, four were women and eight were children. Similar observations were made in the evening as well.

Local monitoring committee has not been found for monitoring open defecations. People later informed that the monitoring committee has been formed in the beginning, but it is no more active. However, sometimes, block level officials visit the village and discourage open defecation. Regarding IEC activities, wall writing related to healthy sanitation practices, open defecation, etc., were not observed at any place and also poster, banners, etc., were not found at the time of survey. However, it was found later that the block level officials have visited this village to make the villagers aware about use of toilet. Also, there is no community toilet found in this village.

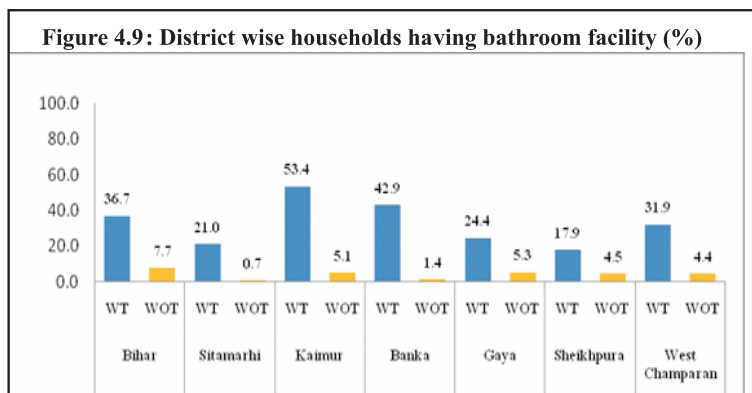
4.4 Health and Sanitation

This section is presented combined for both types of houses i.e., with and without toilets. It gives the findings related to the behaviour of respondents towards health and sanitation, such as, arrangement of source of drinking water in the houses, availability of bathrooms, disposal of garbage, including management of cattle's manure, children faeces, etc.

Fig 4.8 : District wise households having drinking water facility (%)



The considerable variation is recorded in arrangement of drinking water in households with toilets and households without toilets. More than 86 percent of households having toilets also have its own source of drinking water in the household premises; whereas only 61.5 percent households without toilets own the source of drinking water within the premises (Fig. 4.8).



Similar variation is also recorded in households having bathroom facility, as 36.7 percent households with toilet also have bathrooms, while only 7.7 percent households without toilet have bathrooms (Fig. 4.9).

However, it needs to be noted that the availability of land is one of the

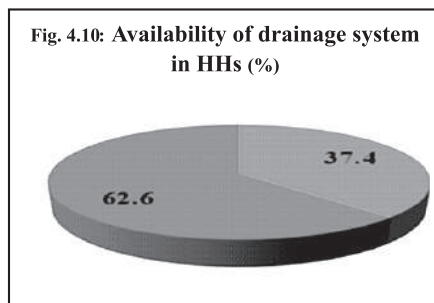
most significant factors in owning toilets, as indicated earlier. These factors also indicate the positive correlation between source of water and availability of space/land within house for having toilets and bathrooms (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Availability of principle source of water and bathroom in households (%)

Availability of source of drinking water		
Category	Yes	No
HH with toilet	86.3	13.7
HH without toilet	61.5	38.5
Total	75.4	24.6
Availability of bathroom		
HH with toilet	31.9	68.1
HH without toilet	4.4	95.6
Total	19.7	80.3

Table 4.6 shows people's attitude and practices towards health, hygiene and sanitation behaviour. People having toilet in their houses, mostly use either soap or detergent (75.5 percent) after defecation, while people not having toilet use mostly soil (33 percent) and soap/detergent (38 percent). Among districts, Gaya has highest (92.9 percent) percentage of HH with toilets using either soap or detergent, and in other category i.e. HH without toilets the use of soap or detergent is the highest (57.8 percent) in Sheikhpura district. Among HH without toilet, the use of soil is the highest (41.8 percent) in Sitamarhi district (Table A1.23). It has come to light during FGD conducted in West Champaran district that the villagers use either soap or detergent with soil, as they consider soil pure.

Children faeces are mainly disposed in open spaces, such as into the open drains and fields. This is applicable to both kinds of households, i.e. houses with and without toilets. Only 19.6 percent of households having toilet dispose children's faeces into the toilets. Household garbage is also managed poorly, as two-third (65.6 percent) of the households with and without toilets disposed it in open spaces.



Using dustbin in houses is rarely recorded. Only 18.3 percent households are having covered drains and rest is having uncovered drains (Table 4.6). Among districts, Sheikhpura tops the list in covered drains (approximately 36 percent) and Banka and West Champaran are at the bottom (Table A1:23). Other households, therefore, are compelled to utilize either open space or blotting pits for drainage.

Table 4.6: Different dimensions of sanitation behaviour and drainage system in HHs (%)

Type of hand washing agents used after defecation					
Category	Soap/Detergent	Ashes	Soil	Liquid soap	Multiple
HH with toilet	75.5	0.7	6.9	2.3	14.6
HH without toilet	38.1	3.1	33.3	0.3	25.2
Total	59	1.7	18.5	1.4	19.4
Disposal of children faeces					
	In open	In toilet	Not Applicable		
HH with toilet	18.2	19.6	62.1		
HH without toilet	45.5	0.0	54.5		
Total	30.3	11.0	58.7		
Disposal of garbage					
	In open	In pit	In field	In dustbin	
HH with toilet	63.7	10.1	25.2	1.0	
HH without toilet	68.1	12.1	19.3	0.5	
Total	65.6	11.0	22.5	0.8	
Drainage system					
	Open drains	Blotting pits	Covered/enclosed drain	Open stream drain	
HH with toilet	48.0	8.0	23.9	20.1	
HH without toilet	64.8	8.1	11.1	16.1	
Total	55.4	8.0	18.3	18.3	

4.5 Monitoring and IEC Mechanism

It is also found from the survey that monitoring committees are not much active now, as only 37.4 percent respondents said that monitoring committees are active (Fig. 4.11). However, there is a large variation recorded in effectiveness of monitoring committee among the districts, with the highest (81.6 percent) in Sitamarhi and the lowest (4.1 percent) in Banka

district (Table A1:24). It has been found during the discussions with respondents that these committees were active during the initial stage of the mission (LSBA), but gradually these became dormant.

Regarding IEC activity, the IEC campaigns are visible in the sample districts and the respondents also confirmed about it. The IEC activities for toilet construction are implemented in this village through the mass media, wall paintings, etc. Distribution of banners and poster are also used for awareness generation. Respondents admitted that the IEC activities are mainly undertaken by the local swachhagrahi (volunteers for cleanliness & sanitation), district and block level officials and village level workers and representatives. A lot of IEC activities including nukkad natak, local meetings, etc., were organized for the villages. In the studied villages, the teachers in the government schools were also sensitized and these teachers in turn further instructed the parents and guardians for use of toilets and those children who are found defecating in open will not be given the scholarships and other incentives by the school.

4.6 Sanitation Status in Public Institutions

In the surveyed villages, two types of government institutions, viz. Aganwadi Centers and Schools in the area have been visited during the field work, but during the study most of the schools found closed due to winter vacation. Aganwadi workers were also on the strikes and AWCs were also closed. Therefore, only a few schools could be visited. The toilets in the schools were in dilapidated condition and most of the visited school toilets were found very dirty. These toilets need to be immediately repaired. Mostly, children use agricultural fields for defecation because of poor condition of toilet and young children use either agricultural fields or go to their homes for defecation. Facility for washing the hands is rarely available in the school premises and the arrangement of water in the toilet for the use after defecation is also very poor.

Major observations at Primary School Pakari, Maheshiya

Village & GP: Maheshiya; Block: Riga, District: Sitamarhi

- During the observation, it was found that only a few children were using the school toilet. The toilets in the schools are in dilapidated condition and all the toilets were found very dirty.
- Younger children also use the school toilets, but those who are not able to use toilet in the school, they go to their homes. Most of the children were found wearing sleepers. Some of the children also use open spaces near school campus for defecation.
- The source of water available in this school is hand pump, which is located near the toilet. It was found functional.
- Most of the children were not found washing their hands before taking the meal. However, they clean their hands after having meals. The teachers of the school claimed that the children are regularly sensitized for cleanliness, but they also accepted that the toilets are in bad shape and need urgent repair.



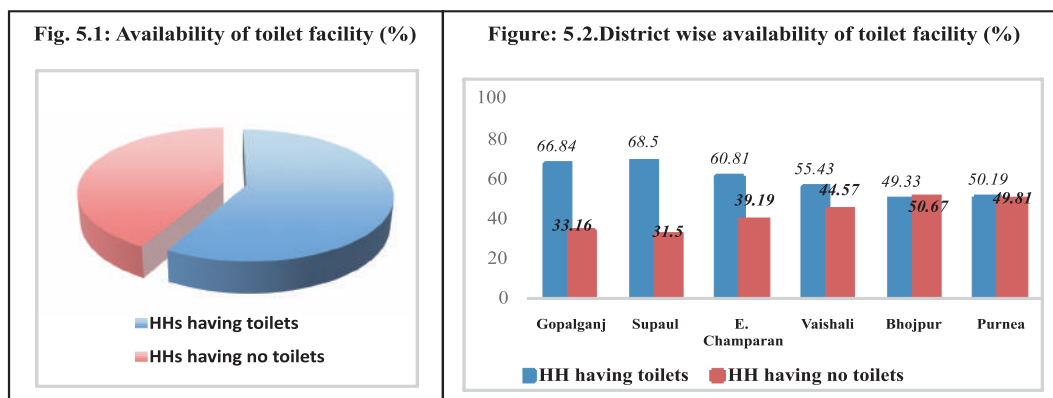
CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND FINDINGS: ROUND-II

5.1 Introduction

In Round-II survey, six more districts namely Gopalganj, Supaul, East Champaran, Vaishali, Bhojpur, and Purnea are taken. This chapter discusses the sanitation coverage and sustained use of toilets in these studied districts. It also describes the hygienic practices of the surveyed households. The effort has also been made to find out barriers that prevent a household from constructing and using a toilet. In last two sections of this chapter, health and sanitation behaviour of people and IEC and monitoring mechanism are given. At the end of the chapter, sanitation status of public institutions, i.e. schools and AWCs is presented. Findings are presented through simple and self explanatory figures, graphs and tables. The detailed district wise tables are given in the Annexure-II. One FGD and morning/evening observation is also given to understand the insights into the implementation of LSBA.

It may be observed from the following Fig 5.1 that only 58.14 percent of the surveyed households are having toilets. It has also come out in the survey that most of the households (83.33 percent) without toilets belong to weaker section of the society (OBC/EBC-60.87% and SC/ST- 22.46%). District wise data in Fig. 5.2 shows maximum availability of toilets in houses in Supaul district (68.5 percent) and Gopalganj district (67 percent), while minimum in Purnea district only.

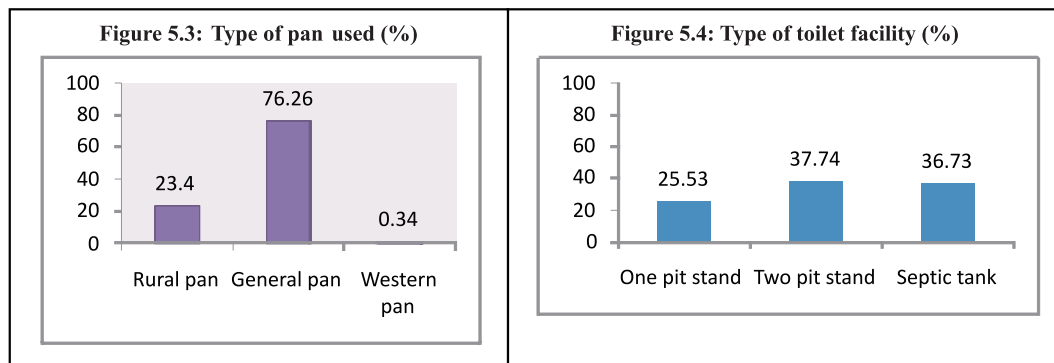


5.2 Type of Toilets and Technical Specification

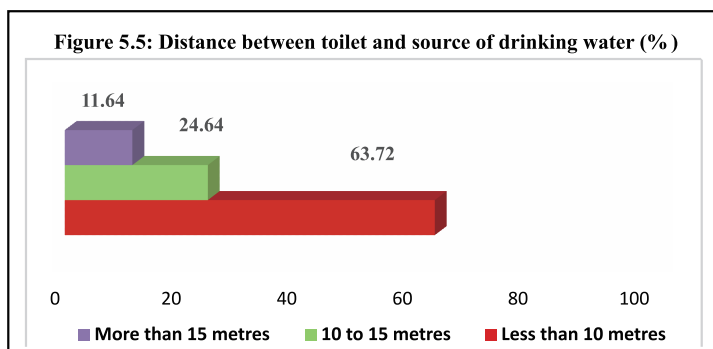
This section shows types of toilets and its different dimensions, including technical specifications (state and districts wise tables are provided in the Tables A2:13 and A2.14 respectively). Two pit stand and septic tank are dominant category of toilets, constituting together around 74 percent of toilets. It is also found that there are no household with Eco-san and Bio digester toilets. The distance between two pits is mainly one meter (29.34 percent) or less than one meter. However, the depth of the pits is almost equal among different categories

of toilets. More than 48 percent toilets in Supaul and Vaishali districts have depth of more than two meters (Table A2:14).

It can be observed from Fig. 5.3 that general pan (76.26 percent) is mainly used in the toilet. Rural pan is also used substantially (23.4 percent). Among the districts, the similar trend was recorded except for Gopalganj district, where as many as 34 percent households use rural pan (Table A2.14).



The standard norm of distance between toilets and source of drinking water has largely been ignored during the construction of toilets. The distance recorded is less than 10 meters for around 64 percent households (Fig. 5.5). This is true for all the districts. Only exception is Purnea district where 52 percent households follow the standard norms of distance between toilets and source of drinking water. Among districts, East Champaran, Gopalganj and Bhojpur recorded maximum households with toilets breaching this norm of distance between toilet



and source of drinking water. In these three districts, the distance between toilets and source of drinking water is not maintained for more than 70 percent of households (Table A2.14). The most cited reasons for less distance are attributed to the lack of land available to the households.

The other important dimensions of available toilets regarding standard norms for the construction of toilets are given in Fig. 5.6 (descriptions in Table A2.16). Two major limitations are clearly revealed. First, most of the toilets do not have any tap connected with the tank inside and outside the toilets. Second, the availability of wash basin was not

recorded. However, this is not very surprising given the poor economic conditions of the households and scarcity of the land. The next specification is regarding the shape of pit, which should be mainly round in shape. But around 10 percent of toilets are not constructed in round shape. District wise analysis shows that maximum

(68.20 percent) toilets are round shaped in East Champaran, it is lowest in Supaul district (38.69 percent). The reason behind that Supaul district has mostly septic tank toilets (61.04 percent). More than 71 percent respondents admit that PRI members and SHGs members have played important roles in the construction of toilets in the villages. But they have not been instrumental in awareness generation and facilitating the payments after the construction of the toilets (Tables A2.15 & A2.16).

5.3 Construction and Functional Status of Toilets

Regarding the construction of toilets, approximately 87 percent households have constructed toilets on their own i.e. they constructed on self initiative (Fig. 5.7).

More than 40 percent toilets have been constructed under the LSBA programme. Other than this, people also constructed the toilets on their own (27.10 percent). Some of the respondents (28.78 percent) are also not aware of this (Fig. 5.8). Among the districts, Purnea is the highest (58.14 percent) in the construction of toilets under LSBA programme (Table A2.19).

In the second round survey also, it has been found that Panchayat representatives have been

Figure 5.6: Toilets constructed on the basis of standard norms

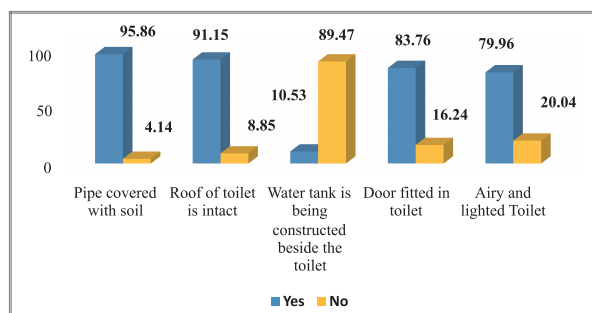


Figure: 5.8 Programmes under which toilets are constructed (%)

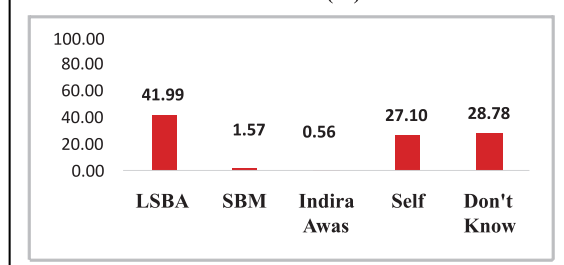
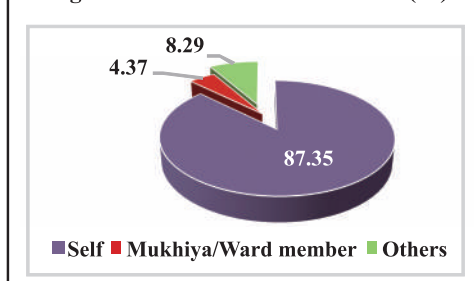


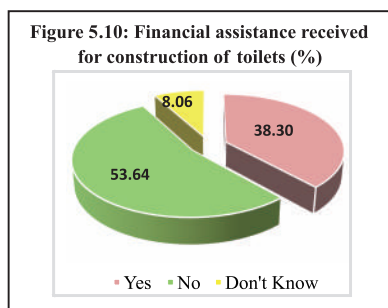
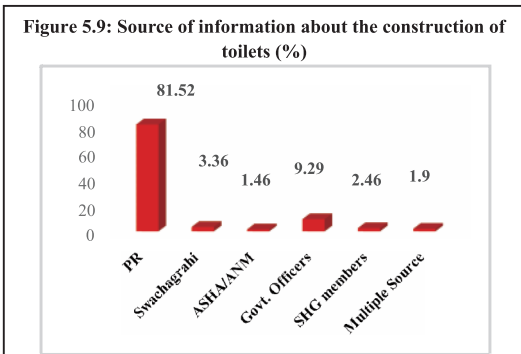
Figure 5.7: Construction of toilets (%)



playing an important role in providing information to the villagers regarding the scheme of toilets constructions. It is also emerged from the focused group discussions and observations during the field survey, especially in districts of Purnea, East Champaran and Supaul. Other than PRI members, government personnel, SHG members and *Swachhagrahi* have also been very

crucial in generating awareness and mobilizing villagers for the construction of toilets (Fig. 5.9).

During the survey, respondents express their dissatisfactions over the delay in receiving the financial assistance from the government. This also discourages household to take initiative for the construction of the toilets. Most of the respondents were aware about the amount to

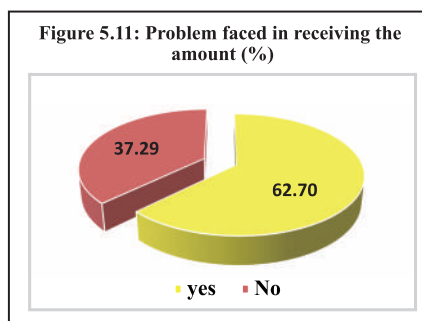


be received for the construction of a single unit from the government. However, around 54 percent households still have not received financial assistance even after the construction of the toilet (Fig. 5.10). Maximum respondents (71.82 percent) from Bhojpur district did not receive the assistance yet.

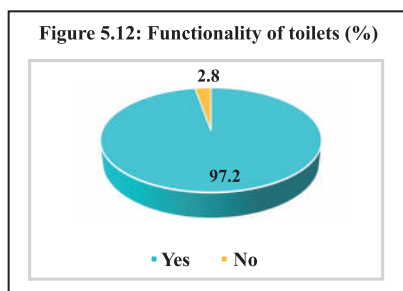
Further, 62.70 percent respondents said that they have been facing problems in receiving the grant (Fig. 5.11). Some of them who already received the financial assistance had also faced problem in getting the fund, and some of them

said that they did not receive the full amount of assistance of Rs. 12000 (Fig. 5.11).

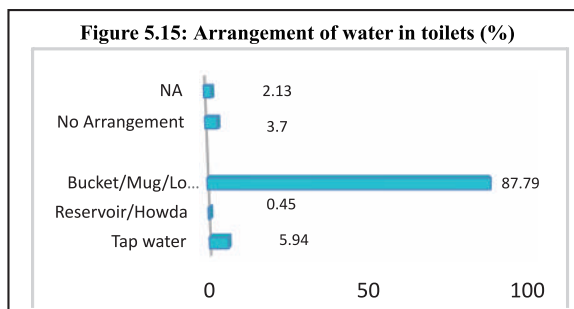
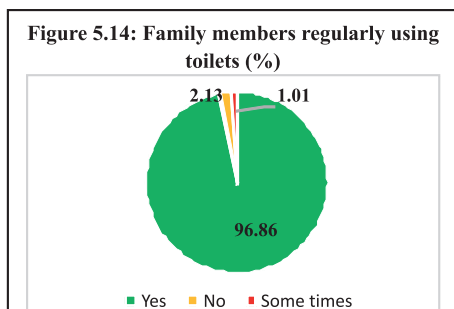
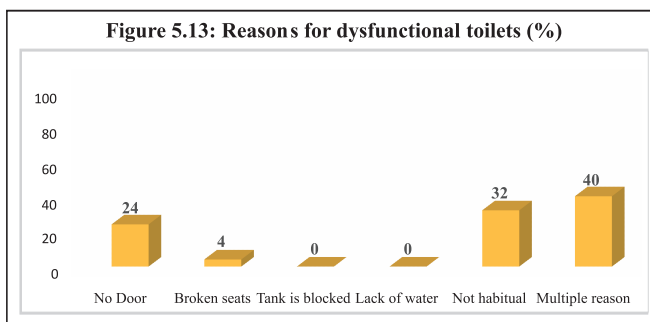
Functional status of available toilets in the houses was also enquired from the respondents in the study districts. It has been found that 97.20 percent toilets are functional on the date of survey (Fig. 5.12). District wise data show more than 95 percent toilets are functional in all the surveyed districts. Of this, Supaul district has highest (98.54 percent) functional toilets (Table A2.18).



The major reason of dysfunctional status of the toilets is that owners do not take proper care of toilet, as they have old habits of open defecation (32 percent). Other reason is toilets are without door (24 percent). However, maximum respondents (40 percent) cited multiple reasons behind non-functioning of the toilets. It has been found that most of the toilets (81.19 percent) have been constructed during last two years. Remaining 10.4 percent of toilets have been constructed before that. Vaishali has maximum (18 percent) such houses where toilets have been constructed during last four years (Table A2.18).



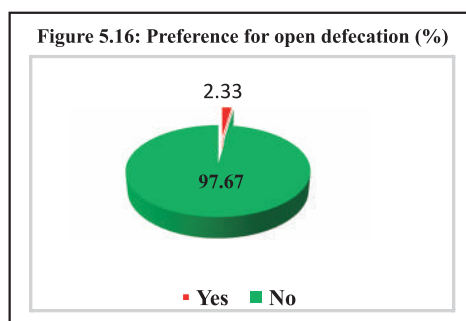
Regarding the sustained use of toilets, all the family members for more than 96 percent households have been regularly using toilets (Fig. 5.14). The availability of water is one of the most important factors for sustained use of toilet.



Majority of the households, above 87 percent use bucket/mug/lota in toilets for use of water after defecation (Fig. 5.15). In three districts namely Supaul, Vaishali and Purnea more than 98 percent family members are using toilets regularly. Buckets/mug/lota is used maximum in Supaul and Purnea districts (more than 94 percent), while tap is used maximum (11.76 percent) in Vaishali district (Table A2:18).

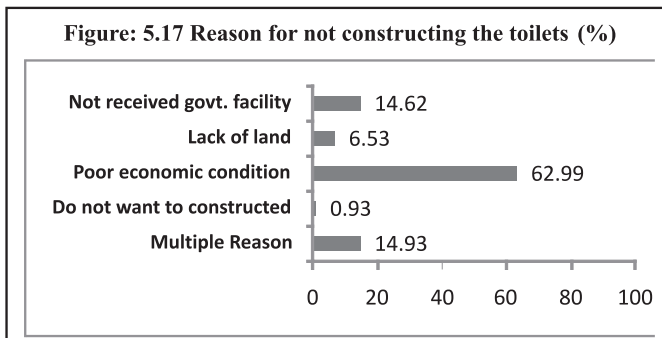
5.4 Non- Availability of Toilet

The reasons for not having toilet in the surveyed houses were also found out from the respondents. Fig. 5.16 delineates the reasons for not having toilets in households. However, preference for having toilets comes out quite clearly



(97.67 percent), even from those who do not have toilets in their households. Those who prefer defecating in open cited different reasons, such as, old habit, an opportunity to stroll in open air and meeting with co-villagers, and also they can look after their farm in the morning while going for OD.

Almost two third (62.99 percent) respondents cited poor economic conditions for not having toilets. Not receiving government facilities, lack of land are also some other reasons behind this (Fig. 5.17). However, all these reasons are not mutually exclusive. Among surveyed districts, maximum



respondents (81.25 percent) from Purnea have cited poor economic condition and more than 17 percent respondents in Gopalganj district have cited lack of land for toilet construction. In East Champaran district, 25.32 percent respondents cited reasons for not constructing toilets as non-receipt of government assistance (Table A2.24).

A considerable portion of respondents have the perspective that they are not receiving assistance for the construction of toilets due to lack of support and initiatives from public representatives (24.57 percent) and also due to lack of departmental support (35.30 percent). Other reasons are lack of awareness about the programme, government's provisions (Table A5.23). Participants during FGDs also complained about the indifferent attitude of government officials. They said that they have to run after them in order to sanction the scheme. Almost all the respondents without having toilets in their houses admit that they face various kinds of problems in open defecation. The problems include: fear of snakes, rain, anti-social elements, and women respondent said they feel shyness. Interestingly a few households claimed that open defecation also brings social stigma and discrimination now. They are also scared of the administration. Women mainly do not prefer open defecation due to bashfulness (Table A2.24). This also reflects the lack of proper awareness.

FGD also reveals that a few male members prefer open defecation, as agriculture being their principal occupation; it is also difficult for them to return back home and use toilet. Morning/evening observations reveal that women go for open defecation before dawn and after dusk. Most of them do not carry water with them and use water only after coming back to home. It has also been observed that some of the women go for the defecation without wearing any sleepers and the children also do not wear the sleepers.

**Focused Group Discussions at Village: Chakaku/Yaqubchak
GP: Harivanshpur; Block: Bhagwanpur; District: Vaishali**

The FGD was conducted on 14th March 2019 with 8 participants in the presence of Mukhiya and her husband. During the discussions, following findings emerged:



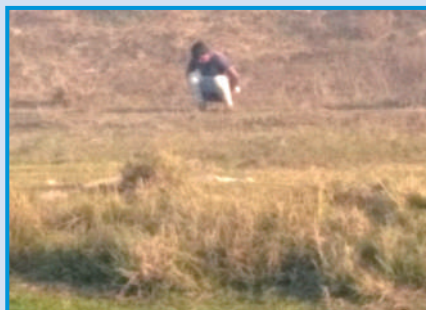
- According to the participants, about 75 percent toilets have already been constructed in this village. People got the information regarding toilet construction from Ward members, Mukhiya, and Jeevika members.
- Clear preference for the household toilet was revealed during the discussion. There is no community toilet in the village. Participants also accepted that children below three years do not use toilets and their faeces are thrown in open drains or fields.
- This village has not been declared ODF till the time of survey and all the participants were also not aware about this fact. Regarding the monitoring committee, participants informed that it was active in the beginning, but now it is almost dormant and no more effective.
- Regarding the receipt of assistance amount from the government, most of the villagers have not received amount for toilet construction. They also said that getting fund for toilet construction is quite difficult. It takes a lot of time and effort and despite close and constant perusal, they do not get full amount of Rs. 12,000/- Most of them have received only Rs. 10,000/.
- On washing their hands after defecation, participants said that they wash their hands either with soap or surf. None of them use soil or ash in this village.
- Participants also informed that IEC activities at the village level were undertaken in the past. Street drama was organized and a team from Uttar Pradesh was also called for this purpose. In addition to this, the local PRI members, Jeevika members and block officials were involved in awareness generation. Wall paintings at some places were also observed.

**Morning /Evening Observations at Village& GP: Dighiya
Block: Nirmali , District: Supaul**

Morning and evening observations were undertaken by the team members in the village to check the actual status of the cleanliness and defecation practices. During the casual stroll and observations, the team did not find any wall paintings or any other IEC activities in the village. They also observed human faeces in open, on side walk and road side. Regarding open defecation, the team found 28 people went for open defecation (12 men, 9 women and 7 children) in early morning. Men and children were going alone, but the women were going in small groups in early morning, before the sunrise. The site for the defecation is also marked, as women and children usually defecate in agricultural field or road sides, but the men go near riverside. It was also found that a few men who were having toilets in their houses were also going out for defecation out of their habits. Women were not found carrying water, as they use

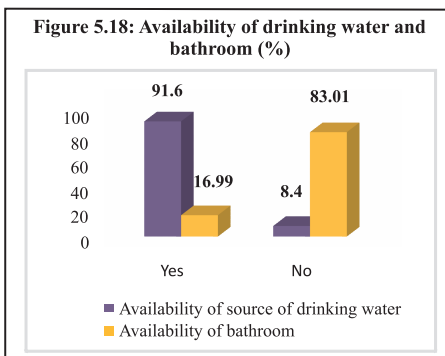
water after coming back to the home. Men and Women use sleeper while going out for open defecation except children. People also use either soap or surf, but most of them use soil after defecation.

Regarding the village monitoring committee to check the open defecation, the team did not find anyone preventing people from defecating in the open. It has also emerged from the discussions and interviews that the monitoring committees are not functional in this village.



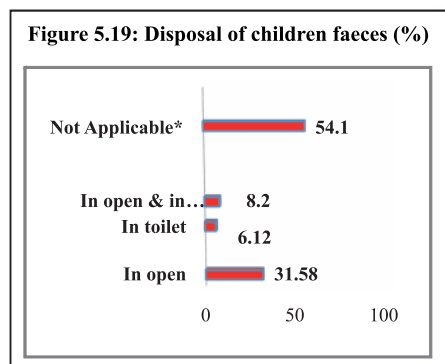
5.5 Health and Sanitation

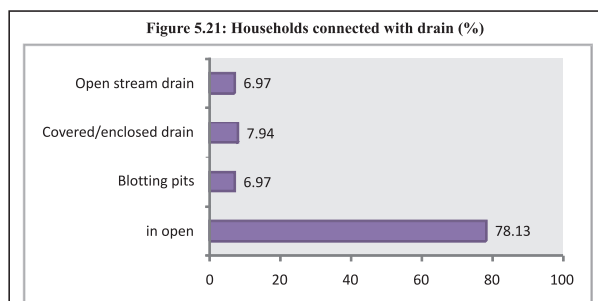
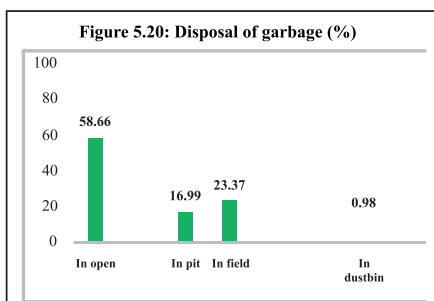
This section describes the behaviour of respondents towards health and sanitation issues, such as, arrangement of source of drinking water, disposal of garbage, including management of cattle's excreta, children faeces, etc. More than 91 percent households own source of drinking water in the household premises itself. It is also found that around 17 percent households have bathrooms. The households having bathrooms also have toilets in the houses (Fig. 5.18).



People's attitude and practices towards health, hygiene and sanitation is also studied. Most of the respondents (83.72 percent) use multiple agents such as soap/detergent/soil /ashes after defecation for washing their hands. In some of the FGDs in Purnea, Bhojpur and East Champaran districts, participants revealed that they use mostly soil

with soap, as they consider soil pure and this is also due to their poor economic condition. Only 6.12 percent of respondents said that they dispose children faeces into the toilets. Household garbage is managed poorly, as most (58.66 percent) of the households with and without toilets disposed it in open spaces. Using dustbin in houses is rarely recorded in studied villages and these are mainly



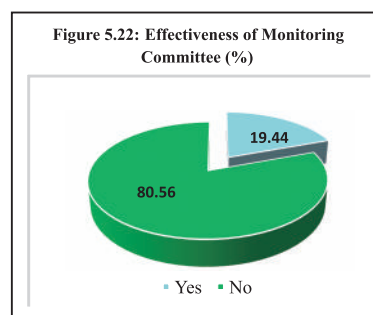


disposed in open spaces, such as open drains and open fields (Fig. 5.19 & Fig. 5.20).

Only 7.94 percent houses are having covered drains and rest houses are with open drains (Fig. 5.21). Among districts, Bhojpur tops the list in covered drains and Supaul and Vaishali are at the bottom (Table A2:30). Therefore, households are compelled to utilize either open space or blotting pits for waste waters of houses.

5.6 Monitoring and IEC Mechanism

It is also found from the survey and discussions that monitoring committees are not much active now, as only 19.44 percent respondents report that monitoring committees are functional (Fig. 5.22). However, there are large variations recorded among the surveyed districts with the highest (45.45 percent) in East Champaran and the lowest (6.50 percent) in Vaishali district (Table A2.31).



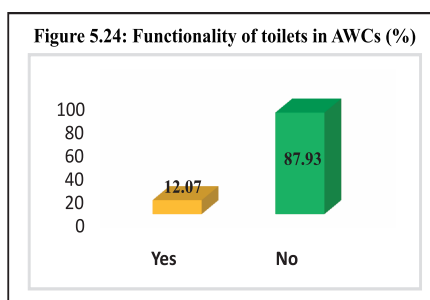
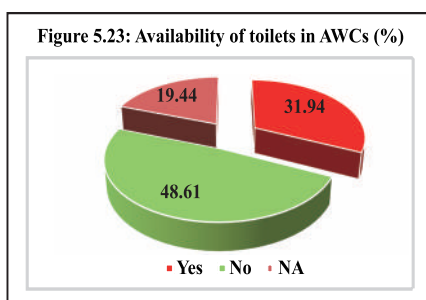
Regarding IEC activities under the programme, it is found during the fieldwork that a number of IEC activities including *nukkad natak* (street play), wall paintings, miking, local meetings, etc., were organized at the time of launch of the programme in all the surveyed districts. The IEC activities were undertaken in the area by the district and block level officials, and also by the frontline workers and PRI members including, Vikas Mitra, Ward members, Mukhiya, Anganwadi workers. But at the time of survey except in a few villages of Supaul and Vaishali districts, the IEC activities were not found.

5.7 Sanitation Status in Public Institutions

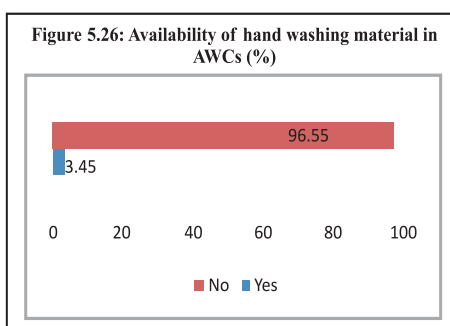
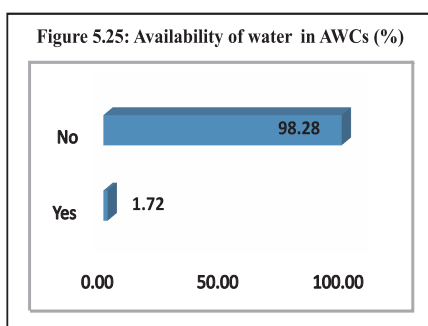
In the surveyed villages, two types of government institutions, viz. Anganwadi Centers and Schools were visited during the field work. In each of the 72 surveyed villages, one AWC and one government school of different levels/grades have to be visited. Of this, 9 AWCs and 3 schools are found closed, whereas in five villages AWCs and in three villages schools were not available (Table A2.32). Thus a total of 58 AWCs and 66 schools were visited. The purpose of the observation was to understand the sanitation practices and cleanliness of the government institutions as per the standard norms.

5.7.1 Sanitation Status in AWCs

Out of 58 AWCs visited, only 23 were having toilet facilities in the premises. Of this, most of the toilets were in poor condition in terms of cleanliness (87.93 percent). These toilets were also not in proper use (Fig. 5.23 & Fig. 5.24).



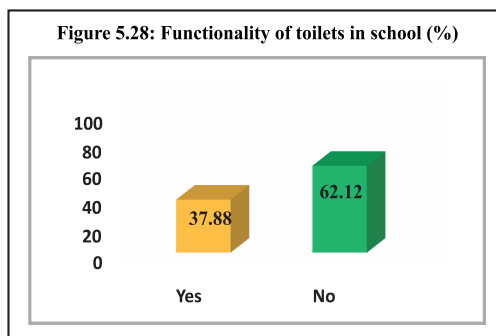
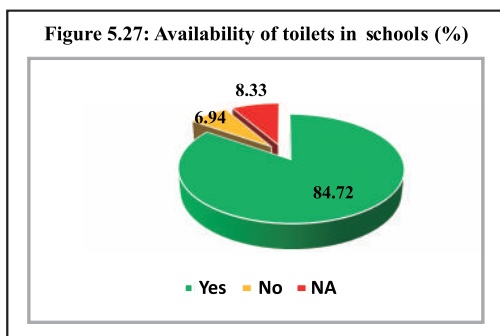
The arrangement of water in the toilet for the use after defecation was also very poor. Only 1.72 percent toilets in these AWCs were having water arrangement. Facility for washing the hands was available only in 3.45 percent in AWC (Fig. 5.25 & Fig. 5.26).



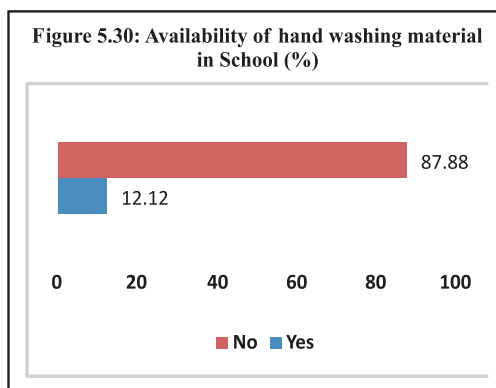
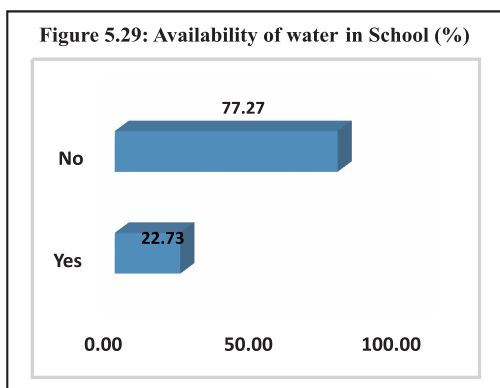
It has also been observed that the AWC workers do not pay much attention to the cleanliness of the toilets and the premises. One of the reasons of poor sanitation in the AWCs is the rented AWC building. Anganwadi workers also do not come on time and open the centres. The overall sanitation status of the AWC was not very satisfactory.

5.7.2 Sanitation Status in Schools

Out of 66 government schools visited, 61 (84.72 percent) have toilet facilities in the school premises (Fig. 5.27). The toilets are in poor condition in terms of cleanliness in most of the schools; only 37.88 percent of toilets are found functional (Fig. 5.28).



The arrangement of water in the toilets for the use after defecation is also poor as only 22.73 percent toilets in schools were having water arrangement (Fig. 5.29). Facility for washing the hands is available for 12.12 percent in schools (Fig. 5.30).



Overall scenario in the visited public institutions was not found satisfactory at all. However, the sanitation status of school is slightly better as compared to the AWCs. The reason of this may be the rented building for most of the AWCs. Another important reason for poor sanitation status in public institutions may be lack of ownership and a thinking which encourage the stakeholders that the children in schools and AWCs do not require the toilets during the open hours.

**Major observation at Anganwadi Center *Maripur* (Ward no- 06)
AWC Code: 37; Village: Maripur; Block: Phulwariya; District: Gopalganj**

AWC Maripur was visited on 9th March 2019. This centre is being run in a rented private house. The centre lacks any prominent signage and any type of wall writing. However, a few information are scribbled on a small board. Other information regarding nutrition and THR, etc. is also not available. The premise of the centre is quite neat and clean and also well maintained. The AWC worker informed that the centre opens regularly and the children and women also come to the centre daily. A total of 40 children and 16 women (eight each lactating and pregnant women) are registered. Of this, 30 children were present at the time of visit.



The visiting team finds that this centre lacks toilet. If the children need to use the toilet, they have to go to their own houses or defecate in open near the AWC. If the kids defecate at the centre, the faeces are disposed off by the Anganwadi staffs. They said that the faeces are put in pit and covered with soil. Sometime the children wash their hands with soil and soap after defecation. They also wash their hands before eating either by soil or soap. The AWC has its own hand pump installed by the Anganwadi Sevika in the year 1995. This hand pump is also used as source of drinking water.

**Major Observation at Primary School *Madhuban Tola, Baruari*
Village: Kataiya Madhuban Tola; Block: Supaul, District: Supaul**

Primary School at Madhuban Tola in village Baruari was visited on 8th March 2019. The school found well maintained, and the premises of the school were clean as well. The name of the school and other information regarding teachers, MDMS were clearly displayed on the wall of the kitchen shade. This school is situated on its own land but lacks any pucca building. A temporary structure has been erected in which the school is being run.



The school has its own toilet but it is closed as the toilets have been constructed on a disputed piece of land. Due to this, children had to go out in open field for defecation. Some of them also go back to their homes for use of toilet. The teacher claimed that the children wash their hands after defecation. Children also said that they have developed the habit of washing their hands properly with soap or surf. During the observation, the team also found the children were washing their hands before and after taking the meal with soap. The children clean their plates before and after taking the meal. The cook maintains the hygiene during the cooking.

In general, it has been observed that the school teachers and staffs do not pay much attention to the cleanliness of the toilets and the premises. In most of these public institutions, the pipes of the toilets were found broken. Overall condition of toilets and sanitation is well below satisfactory level. The conducting of Mid-Day Meal Scheme and *Poshahar* are not also very satisfactory in the school and Anganwadi Centers respectively. The school and Anganwadi premises are not properly managed. Interacting with the students, it appears that proper hand washing before taking meal is not taken care of by the teachers. The kitchens are also not satisfactory in terms of cleanliness. These key observations from FGDs and morning and evening observations are also in consonance with the quantitative findings.

This study was an attempt to understand different aspects of sanitation status of Bihar. Having conducted field survey at the household level of six selected districts, this study identifies strength and weakness of LSBA/SBM (G). A lot of task is yet to be completed to make the districts ODF since only 58.2 percent households own toilet. On the other hand 97 percent of existing toilets are functional. The most notable finding comes out that most of the respondents of households without toilet also want to construct toilets in their houses. This is the strength of the program that needs to be fetched to achieve the goal of LSBA.

CHAPTER – 6

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Summary

The last chapter tries to summarise the whole study and also gives a few suggestions at the end. *Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan* (LSBA) is a combination of *Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin* (SBM-G) - a centrally sponsored scheme and *Lohiya Swachh Yojana* (LSY)- a state sponsored scheme, which aimed to make the state of Bihar Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October 2019. The objective is to make all *Gram Panchayats* (GPs) of 534 blocks of Bihar ODF, by constructing a total of 1.6 crores Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). Now the implementation responsibility of LSBA is with Rural Development Department, which further delegated the task to Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS). The state has been struggling to improve the sanitation indicators for years but so far it has not been able to achieve the target. As the state is divided into various geographical regions and heterogeneous socio-cultural population, the challenges are still compounded to achieve the ODF status. Even after achieving the ODF status, the post experiences show that attainment of one-time ODF status may not be sustained unless it is adopted as a social norm by every member of the community.

The present study “Concurrent Monitoring of LSBA/SBM (G) in select districts of Bihar” has been conducted by A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna with financial and technical support from UNICEF. This study has been conducted in two rounds and surveyed a total of 12 sample districts of Bihar.

6.1.1 Summary: Round-I

In first phase of the study Banka, Gaya, West Champaran, Kaimur, Sheikhpura and Sitamarhi districts were covered. The main objectives of Round-I: to identify the current bottlenecks in the ODF implementation and determining how to address these bottlenecks, to inform the government on the main findings which could be incorporated into their implementation plan, and to produce evidence and generate knowledge for what works and what does not work in providing equitable, gender responsive, and quality hygiene and safe sanitation services.

A total of 2071 households (1157 HHs with toilets and 914 without toilet) have been surveyed in first phase of monitoring. Six blocks from six districts have been randomly selected. From these six blocks, 25 villages have been further selected devising structure schedule along with Focused Group Discussions and morning and evening observations.

The findings revealed that most of the households with toilets have constructed these toilets on their own in last two years, and 60 percent toilets constructed in last one year. More than 83 percent households either own two pit or septic tank toilets. Nearly 42 percent toilets have the distance of less than one meter between two pits. Only 28.7 percent households maintain the standard depth of the pits of one meter. These toilets are mostly fitted with urban pan (73.3 percent). Out of constructed toilets, 96 percent were functioning on the date of survey and same percentages of family members have been also using it regularly. Lack of water and habitual practices are the main reasons for non-use of toilets. Majority of them (above 80 percent) use bucket/mug /lota in toilets. PRI and SHG members along with local officials

have been playing important role in construction of toilets and sanitation awareness. Delay in receiving financial assistance discourages villagers to take initiative for toilet construction, as 62 percent who already constructed toilets are yet to receive financial assistance.

More than 97 percent households without toilets have shown preference for toilets, as most of them admit that they face various problems in open defecation. Women mainly do not prefer open defecation. However, non of the respondent stated the bad health impact of open defecations. Most of them cited poor economic conditions (62.4 percent) and lack of land (11.3 percent) for not having toilets. A considerable number of respondents (31.2 percent) have the perspective that they are not receiving funds due to lack of support from officials and public representatives. Regarding effectiveness of village monitoring committee, only 37.4 percent reported effectiveness of monitoring committee. At the district level, there is a huge variation in it, with highest (81.6 percent) in Sitamarhi and lowest (4.1 percent) in Banka.

Turning to the other hygienic issues, it appears that people having toilet mostly use soap or detergent and soil or ash in case of not having toilets after defecations. A considerable portion of households, for both the cases (HH with and without toilets), disposes the children faeces in open space, only 19.6 percent HHs with toilets dispose faeces into toilet. Garbage is also mainly disposed in open space. The availability of drinking water at the household premise seems to impact the owning of toilet, as 86.3 percent of households having toilet have water facility in the household premise. This figure for HHs without toilets is low (61.5 percent). Availability of bathroom in the houses also impacting toilet owning. For 31 percent HHs with toilets also have a bathroom, but it is only 4.4 percent for HHs without toilets.

Some other facts have been revealed during FGD and morning/evening observations. Though situations have improved in last few years, a lot of works is yet to be accomplished, as number of HHs without toilets is substantial. As mentioned earlier, the delay in the transfer of funds demonstrates negative impact on construction of toilet. People also expressed their dissatisfaction on the issue that funds are transferred after construction of toilet and full amount of assistance is also not being paid. This is particularly problematic for the poorer households who cannot afford to spend their own money. A few of them still prefer open defecation due to their old habit and for similar other reason.

The other hygienic issues such as hand washing after defecations, disposal of child excreta and garbage are not properly carried out. As *swachhata* encompasses all the aspects of health and sanitations, the proper functioning of mid-day meal scheme and ICDS programme are also very much significant.

6.1.2 Summary: Round-II

In the second round of survey, six more districts, namely, Gopalganj, Supaul, East Champaran, Vaishali, Bhojpur and Purnea were selected. The main objectives of the second phase are: to know the coverage rate of toilets in the state; to identify the current bottlenecks in ODF implementation and determining how to address these bottlenecks; to produce evidence for what works and what does not work in providing equitable, gender responsive, and quality hygiene and safe sanitation services; and to inform the government on the main findings which could be incorporated into their implementation plan.

In Round-II, 72 villages from 18 blocks from the above mentioned six districts were selected. For selection of the households from the sampled villages, every fifth household of the village was selected. In this way, a total of 1536 households were surveyed from these six districts. Of this, 893 (58.1%) households were with toilets and remaining 643 (41.9%) households were without toilets. In addition to the interview, a few FGDs and morning and evening observations were also conducted. Beside the household survey, the government schools, AWCs and community toilets were also targeted in this round as well.

Most of the households with toilets have constructed their toilets on their own in last two years. Of this, 57.11 percent toilets are constructed in last one year. More than 74 percent households either own two pit stands or septic tank toilets and 25.53 percent households own one pit stand toilet. Households mainly use general pan (76.26 percent) and rural pan (23.40 percent). Majority (94.29 percent) of the households maintained the standard depth of the pits of one meter, and 97.20 percent toilets were functioning on the date of survey. Overwhelmingly above 96 percent family members have also been regularly using the toilets. The main reasons of non-use of toilets, for those having access to toilets, are dysfunctional status, habitual practice, etc. Majority of households with toilets (87.79 percent) use bucket/mug/lota for use of water after the defecation.

Regarding the construction of toilets, PRI members have been playing important role. However, it came out during the survey and the FGDs that the beneficiaries had to face problems due to delays in transfer of financial assistance, long wait and pursuing the concerned person and still the beneficiaries do not get the full assistance amount. Around 53.64 percent of the households constructed toilets but still did not receive financial assistance. The standard norms for toilet construction have largely been ignored. Minimum distance to be maintained between toilets and source of drinking water has not been followed by (63.72 percent) HHs. More than 97 percent households have shown preference for toilets, as most of them admit that they face various problems in open defecation. Women mainly do not prefer open defecation due to shyness.

Regarding reasons for not constructing the toilet, most of them cited poor economic conditions (62.99 percent), lack of land (6.53 percent), and not receiving government's facilities (14.62 percent). However, all these reasons are not mutually exclusive. A considerable number of respondents have the perspective that they are not receiving fund due to lack of departmental support (35.3 percent) and public representatives (24.57 percent). Regarding current monitoring of the programme, only 19.44 percent respondents said about existence of effective monitoring committee in their villages.

In case of public institutions, such as Anganwadi Centers (AWC) and govt. schools, 31.94 percent AWCs are having toilet facilities, but only 9.72 percent toilets are in functional condition on the date of survey. The arrangement of water in the toilet was also very poor, as only 1.72 percent AWCs had the same. Facility for washing the hand (cleaning agent) was available only in 3.45 percent AWCs.

In case of govt. schools, 87.22 percent have toilets facilities, but the toilets in most of the schools were in poor condition. Only 34.72 percent toilets in these schools were functional on the date of survey. The arrangement of water in the toilets for the use after defecation was also poor, as only 22.73 percent schools were having water facility. Similarly, the facility for washing hands was available only in 12.12 percent schools. People mostly use soil, soap or detergent and ashes in both cases, i.e. having toilet and not having toilets.

6.2 Conclusion and Suggestions

In light of the findings of the present study, it could be concluded that the ongoing sanitation programme of the government has huge impact on the sanitation scenario of the state. Prior to the launch of LSBA and SBM (G) in the state, the sanitation status of the state, especially in rural areas, was very poor. A lot has been done by the government so far, but still it has to go a long way to achieve the total sanitation in the state. The government has able to construct a number of latrines in mission mode, but it still has not covered the entire population. Although some of the districts have been declared as ODF, but the ground reality is quite different. All the households of the ODF district are not covered by IHHL.

It is clearly evident from the study that people without any toilet in their houses also shown their preference for the IHHL. Most of the respondents, especially women, said that they face problems in open defecation. They want to construct the toilets, but due to the reasons beyond their control, such as lack of land and water, late payment in the financial assistance from the government, rampant corruption in receiving the financial assistance, etc. hinder them to go forward. The government should take some strict step and also adopt some measures to overcome the above hindrances for full sanitation coverage.

It has also been found that people are not much aware about the health, hygiene and sanitation issues. Those having toilets in houses have also been using it on regular basis. For hand washing after defecation, people have also become aware as some of them have started using soap and detergent powder in place of only soil and ash. Thus, the government has not only been successful in achieving its sanitation coverage target quantitatively, but also successful in generating awareness among the people.

However, some other interesting facts have also been revealed in FGDs and morning/evening observations. There are still a substantial number of households without toilets. A few respondents with household having toilet are still going outside for defecation, just out of habit. Agriculture being the principal occupation, it is also difficult to return back home to use toilet as well. A few respondents also cited the reason of morning walk and getting fresh air while going out. The other hygienic issues, such as hand washing after defecation, disposal of child excreta, cattles manure and garbage are not properly carried out. These are behaviour related issues and for this, the government should keep focusing on the awareness generation programmes. Also, the monitoring committee at the village level has to be made functional as these have become dormant. These small steps of the government will certainly help to improve the sanitation status further in the state, as sustained use of the toilet is even a bigger challenge than achieving the ODF.

In general, the sanitation status has been improved drastically after the launch of the sanitation programme in the state, but somehow it has also lost some vigour. This also reflects in the fact that most of the village level monitoring committees are now dormant and also lack IEC and BCC activities in the villages. The government should also there is take proper care of the sanitation status of the public institutions, such as schools and AWCs. If people associated with these institutions have thinking that the children do not need toilets during the open hours, the government has even bigger task to sensitize and make them aware.

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Annexure- I : District Level Data - Round I

Table A1.1: Sampling framework of the study - Round I

District	CD Block	Gram Panchayat	Revenue Village	Sample Size		Total Samples
				HH With Toilets	HH without Toilets	
Sitamarhi	Riga	Mahesiya	Pakari	15	52	268
			Maheshiya	15	52	
			Basantpur	15	88	
			Batarauliya	15	16	
			Total	60	208	
Kaimur	Bhagwanpur	Padhauti	Mahendrawar	56	00	363
			Bhairavpur	56	00	
			Orgai	56	139	
			Gobrachh	56	00	
			Total	224	139	
Banka	Banka	RainiaJogdiha	Baisa	62	58	382
			Bishunpur	73	61	
			Asni	25	21	
			Murhara	07	36	
			Chamreli	39	00	
			Total	206	176	
Gaya	Manpur	Bhadeja	Majhauri	56	35	365
			Iguna	56	35	
			Surheri	56	36	
			Bhadeja	56	35	
			Total	224	141	
Sheikhpura	Barbigaha	Pinjri	Pinjri	64	26	319
			Kuserhi	62	22	
			Mahamda	49	22	
			Dumri	50	24	
			Total	225	94	
West Champaran	Thakrahan	Jagirahan	Bhathawan	54	39	374
			Jagirahan	55	39	
			Belwaripatti	100	61	
			Bheriyari Tola	09	17	
			Total	218	156	
Aggregate				1157	914	2071

Table: A1.2: Caste wise distributions of respondents in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HHs	General	OBC	EBC	SC	ST	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	3.3	36.7	33.3	23.3	3.3	22.4
	WOT	1.4	29.8	27.4	34.1	7.2	77.6
	Total	1.9	31.3	28.7	31.7	6.3	100
Kaimur	WT	19.6	29	5.8	40.2	5.4	61.7
	WOT	14.4	46	12.2	24.5	2.9	38.3
	Total	17.6	35.5	8.3	34.2	4.4	100
Banka	WT	66	7.3	23.8	2.9	0	53.9
	WOT	52.8	18.2	21.6	7.4	0	46.1
	Total	59.9	12.3	22.8	5	0	100
Gaya	WT	11.2	49.1	4.5	29.5	5.8	61.4
	WOT	2.8	17.7	0	79.4	0	38.6
	Total	7.9	37	2.7	48.8	3.6	100
Sheikhpura	WT	58.7	7.1	28.4	5.8	0	70.5
	WOT	24.5	9.6	41.5	24.5	0	29.5
	Total	48.6	7.8	32.3	11.3	0	100
West Champaran	WT	28.9	30.3	20.6	14.2	6	58.3
	WOT	19.2	23.1	18.6	36.5	2.6	41.7
	Total	24.9	27.3	19.8	23.5	4.5	100
Grand Total		27.8	25.2	18.4	25.6	3.0	100

Table: A1.3: Religion wise distributions of respondents in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Hindu	Muslim	Total
		%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	98.3	1.7	22.4
	WOT	92.8	7.2	77.6
	Total	94	6	100
Kaimur	WT	98.2	1.8	61.7
	WOT	97.8	2.2	38.3
	Total	98.1	1.9	100
Banka	WT	91.7	8.3	53.9
	WOT	86.9	13.1	46.1
	Total	89.5	10.5	100
Gaya	WT	86.2	13.8	61.4
	WOT	100	0	38.6
	Total	91.5	8.5	100
Sheikhpura	WT	99.6	0.4	70.5
	WOT	100	0	29.5
	Total	99.7	0.3	100
West Champaran	WT	93.6	6.4	58.3
	WOT	89.7	10.3	41.7
	Total	92	8	100
Grand Total		94	6	100

Table: A1.4: Educational level of respondents in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter	Graduation and Above	Others	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	61.7	13.3	8.3	8.3	5	3.3	0	22.4
	WOT	66.3	13.5	13.9	3.4	1.9	1	0	77.6
	Total	65.3	13.4	12.7	4.5	2.6	1.5	0	100
Kaimur	WT	40.6	8.9	18.8	14.3	10.3	7.1	0	61.7
	WOT	48.2	10.1	17.3	9.4	7.2	7.2	0.7	38.3
	Total	43.5	9.4	18.2	12.4	9.1	7.2	0.3	100
Banka	WT	16.5	18.9	17	25.2	11.7	10.7	0	53.9
	WOT	43.8	14.8	21.6	10.2	5.1	4	0.6	46.1
	Total	29.1	17	19.1	18.3	8.6	7.6	0.3	100
Gaya	WT	49.1	10.3	14.3	12.1	7.1	6.7	0.4	61.4
	WOT	63.8	13.5	11.3	7.8	2.1	1.4	0	38.6
	Total	54.8	11.5	13.2	10.4	5.2	4.7	0.3	100
Sheikhpura	WT	28.9	11.6	14.7	21.8	12.4	9.8	0.9	70.5
	WOT	43.6	14.9	18.1	14.9	6.4	2.1	0	29.5
	Total	33.2	12.5	15.7	19.7	10.7	7.5	0.6	100
West Champaran	WT	55	14.7	10.6	11	5.5	3.2	0	58.3
	WOT	67.3	15.4	10.9	4.5	1.3	0.6	0	41.7
	Total	60.2	15	10.7	8.3	3.7	2.1	0	100
Grand Total		47.1	13.2	15	12.5	6.8	5.2	0.2	100

Table: A1.5: Highest educational level of any family member in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter	Graduation and Above	Others	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	8.3	13.3	30	15	16.7	16.7	0	22.4
	WOT	29.3	21.6	29.3	10.1	6.3	3.4	0	77.6
	Total	24.6	19.8	29.5	11.2	8.6	6.3	0	100
Kaimur	WT	8.5	7.6	22.8	17	18.8	25	0.4	61.7
	WOT	12.9	11.5	25.2	20.1	15.8	13.7	0.7	38.3
	Total	10.2	9.1	23.7	18.2	17.6	20.7	0.6	100
Banka	WT	4.4	5.3	14.1	19.4	20.9	34.5	1.5	53.9
	WOT	17.6	18.8	22.7	11.4	17	11.9	0.6	46.1
	Total	10.5	11.5	18.1	15.7	19.1	24.1	1	100
Gaya	WT	5.8	5.4	24.6	17.9	16.5	29.5	0.4	61.4
	WOT	31.9	19.9	23.4	15.6	5.7	3.5	0	38.6
	Total	15.9	11	24.1	17	12.3	19.5	0.3	100
Sheikhpura	WT	3.6	8	16	24	22.2	24.9	1.3	70.5
	WOT	13.8	16	19.1	21.3	16	12.8	1.1	29.5
	Total	6.6	10.3	16.9	23.2	20.4	21.3	1.3	100
West Champaran	WT	4.6	19.3	25.7	22.9	16.1	10.6	0.9	58.3
	WOT	19.9	28.8	25.6	13.5	9	3.2	0	41.7
	Total	11	23.3	25.7	19	13.1	7.5	0.5	100
Grand Total		12.7	14	22.8	17.5	15.4	16.9	0.6	100

Table: A1.6: Distribution of main occupation of respondents in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Wage	Farmer	Business	Govt. Job	Pvt. Job	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	60	21.7	6.7	1.7	10	22.4
	WOT	72.1	14.9	4.3	0.5	8.2	77.6
	Total	69.4	16.4	4.9	0.7	8.6	100
Kaimur	WT	55.4	26.3	11.2	0.9	6.3	61.7
	WOT	58.3	23	9.4	2.2	7.2	38.3
	Total	56.5	25.1	10.5	1.4	6.6	100
Banka	WT	28.6	43.7	4.9	8.3	14.6	53.9
	WOT	64.8	16.5	1.7	1.7	15.3	46.1
	Total	45.3	31.2	3.4	5.2	14.9	100
Gaya	WT	46	26.8	18.8	1.3	7.1	61.4
	WOT	83.7	7.8	5	0.7	2.8	38.6
	Total	60.5	19.5	13.4	1.1	5.5	100
Sheikhpura	WT	29.8	51.6	3.1	3.1	12.4	70.5
	WOT	62.8	26.6	2.1	4.3	4.3	29.5
	Total	39.5	44.2	2.8	3.4	10	100
West Champaran	WT	63.8	22	5.5	1.8	6.9	58.3
	WOT	76.3	8.3	7.1	1.3	7.1	41.7
	Total	69	16.3	6.1	1.6	7	100
Grand Total		56.4	25.4	7	2.3	8.8	100

Table: A1.7: Distribution of monthly income of HHs in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Below 5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	Above 20001	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	43.3	41.7	8.3	6.7	0	22.4
	WOT	52.9	37.5	9.6	0	0	77.6
	Total	50.7	38.4	9.3	1.5	0	100
Kaimur	WT	25.4	51.8	18.3	3.1	1.3	61.7
	WOT	42.4	42.4	11.5	2.2	1.4	38.3
	Total	32	48.2	15.7	2.8	1.4	100
Banka	WT	34.5	49	8.7	1.5	6.3	53.9
	WOT	64.8	30.7	2.8	0	1.7	46.1
	Total	48.4	40.6	6	0.8	4.2	100
Gaya	WT	18.8	49.6	25.4	3.6	2.7	61.4
	WOT	32.6	51.1	14.2	1.4	0.7	38.6
	Total	24.1	50.1	21.1	2.7	1.9	100
Sheikhpura	WT	32.9	51.6	8.9	2.2	4.4	70.5
	WOT	55.3	37.2	3.2	0	4.3	29.5
	Total	39.5	47.3	7.2	1.6	4.4	100
West Champaran	WT	37.6	52.8	7.8	0.9	0.9	58.3
	WOT	33.3	54.5	10.9	0.6	0.6	41.7
	Total	35.8	53.5	9.1	0.8	0.8	100
Grand Total		37.9	46.7	11.5	1.7	2.2	100

Table A1.8: Availability of ration cards of households in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	APL	BPL	Antyodaya	No Card	APL & Khadh Surksha	BPL & Khadh Surksha	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	5	66.7	16.7	10	1.7	0	22.4
	WOT	5.8	61.5	12.5	14.4	2.4	3.4	77.6
	Total	5.6	62.7	13.4	13.4	2.2	2.6	100
Kaimur	WT	2.2	44.6	6.7	46.4	0	0	61.7
	WOT	4.3	32.4	3.6	56.8	2.9	0	38.3
	Total	3	39.9	5.5	50.4	1.1	0	100
Banka	WT	49	28.2	2.9	12.6	1.9	5.3	53.9
	WOT	34.7	35.8	5.1	10.2	7.4	6.8	46.1
	Total	42.4	31.7	3.9	11.5	4.5	6	100
Gaya	WT	11.2	45.5	7.6	35.7	0	0	61.4
	WOT	4.3	37.6	16.3	40.4	1.4	0	38.6
	Total	8.5	42.5	11	37.5	0.5	0	100
Sheikhpura	WT	25.3	56	0.9	10.7	0.9	6.2	70.5
	WOT	9.6	67	0	19.1	1.1	3.2	29.5
	Total	20.7	59.2	0.6	13.2	0.9	5.3	100
West Champaran	WT	15.1	50.5	11.5	17.9	2.3	2.8	58.3
	WOT	7.1	44.2	14.7	23.1	2.6	8.3	41.7
	Total	11.8	47.9	12.8	20.1	2.4	5.1	100
Grand Total		15.9	46.2	7.8	25	2	3.2	100

Table A1.9: Ownership status of house in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Own	Rented	Total
		%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	100	0	22.4
	WOT	100	0	77.6
	Total	100	0	100
Kaimur	WT	99.6	0.4	61.7
	WOT	98.6	1.4	38.3
	Total	99.2	0.8	100
Banka	WT	99.5	0.5	53.9
	WOT	99.4	0.6	46.1
	Total	99.5	0.5	100
Gaya	WT	100	0	61.4
	WOT	99.3	0.7	38.6
	Total	99.7	0.3	100
Sheikhpura	WT	100	0	70.5
	WOT	95.7	4.3	29.5
	Total	98.7	1.3	100
West Champaran	WT	99.5	0.5	58.3
	WOT	99.4	0.6	41.7
	Total	99.5	0.5	100
Grand Total		99.4	0.6	100

Table: A1.10: Types of house in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Fuss Hut	Kacha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Total
		%	%	%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	28.3	25	26.7	20	22.4
	WOT	66.3	18.3	12.5	2.9	77.6
	Total	57.8	19.8	15.7	6.7	100
Kaimur	WT	9.8	23.7	43.3	23.2	61.7
	WOT	26.6	37.4	28.1	7.9	38.3
	Total	16.3	28.9	37.5	17.4	100
Banka	WT	12.6	10.7	26.2	50.5	53.9
	WOT	29.5	26.1	26.7	17.6	46.1
	Total	20.4	17.8	26.4	35.3	100
Gaya	WT	6.3	6.3	53.6	33.9	61.4
	WOT	35.5	16.3	33.3	14.9	38.6
	Total	17.5	10.1	45.8	26.6	100
Sheikhpura	WT	9.8	15.1	39.1	36	70.5
	WOT	25.5	23.4	33	18.1	29.5
	Total	14.4	17.6	37.3	30.7	100
West Champaran	WT	39.4	4.6	37.6	18.3	58.3
	WOT	65.4	5.1	21.8	7.7	41.7
	Total	50.3	4.8	31	13.9	100
Grand Total		28.5	16.3	32.9	22.4	100

Table: A1.11: Types of family structure in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Single	Join Family	Total
		%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	70	30	22.4
	WOT	75	25	77.6
	Total	73.9	26.1	100
Kaimur	WT	64.7	35.3	61.7
	WOT	80.6	19.4	38.3
	Total	70.8	29.2	100
Banka	WT	64.6	35.4	53.9
	WOT	80.1	19.9	46.1
	Total	71.7	28.3	100
Gaya	WT	62.5	37.5	61.4
	WOT	74.5	25.5	38.6
	Total	67.1	32.9	100
Sheikhpura	WT	56.4	43.6	70.5
	WOT	67	33	29.5
	Total	59.6	40.4	100
West Champaran	WT	69.3	30.7	58.3
	WOT	72.4	27.6	41.7
	Total	70.6	29.4	100
Grand Total		69	31	100

Table: A1.12: Mobile ownership status of HH in sample districts (%) - Round I

Districts	HH	Yes	No	Total
		%	%	%
Sitamarhi	WT	93.3	6.7	22.4
	WOT	89.4	10.6	77.6
	Total	90.3	9.7	100
Kaimur	WT	80.4	19.6	61.7
	WOT	70.5	29.5	38.3
	Total	76.6	23.4	100
Banka	WT	92.2	7.8	53.9
	WOT	82.4	17.6	46.1
	Total	87.7	12.3	100
Gaya	WT	95.1	4.9	61.4
	WOT	85.8	14.2	38.6
	Total	91.5	8.5	100
Sheikhpura	WT	89.8	10.2	70.5
	WOT	74.5	25.5	29.5
	Total	85.3	14.7	100
West Champaran	WT	87.6	12.4	58.3
	WOT	88.5	11.5	41.7
	Total	88	12	100
Grand Total		86.4	13.6	100

Table A1.13: District wise types of toilets and technical specifications (%) - Round I

Districts	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	West Champaran	Total
Type of Toilets							
One Pit Stand	13.3	1.3	6.3	4.5	28.4	13.3	11.0
Two Pit Stand	51.7	71.9	18.9	18.8	38.2	73.4	44.9
Septic Tank	35.0	26.8	74.8	73.2	33.3	13.3	43.5
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6
Type of Pan							
Village Pan	28.3	13.4	26.9	8.5	52.0	31.0	26.4
General Pan	71.7	86.2	72.1	91.5	48.0	69.0	73.3
Western Pan	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Distance between two pits							
Less than 1 mtr.	51.7	68.3	16.5	18.3	36.9	65.6	41.9
1 mtr.	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.7	0.5	1.5
2 mtr.	0.0	1.3	3.9	0.4	2.7	0.5	1.6
More than 2 mtr.	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	1.7
NA*	48.3	28.1	76.2	80.4	57.8	26.1	53.2
Depth of the pits							
Less than 1 mtr.	28.3	55.8	14.1	16.5	37.3	51.4	34.9
1 mtr.	33.3	7.1	35.0	27.2	41.8	31.7	28.7
2 mtr.	38.3	37.1	51.0	56.3	20.9	17.0	36.4
Distance between toilets and source of drinking water							
Less than 10 mtr.	61.7	55.8	64.1	76.3	53.8	64.2	62.7
10 to 15 mtr.	26.7	20.5	25.7	11.2	24.4	24.8	21.5
More than 15 mtr.	11.7	23.7	10.2	12.5	21.8	11.0	15.7
Distance between toilets and kitchen							
Less than 10 mtr.	60.0	42.0	55.3	71.8	61.8	56.4	57.6
10 to 15 mtr.	25.0	29.0	32.1	18.8	23.1	26.2	25.7
More than 15 mtr.	15.0	29.0	12.6	9.4	15.1	17.4	16.7

Table A1.14: District wise different dimensions of toilet construction (%) - Round I

Indicators/District	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	W.Champaran
Round Pit	61.7	70.1	10.7	39.3	68.4	81.2
Pipe covered with soil	93.3	93.8	95.1	98.2	98.2	98.6
Toilet is 4ft long and 3ft wide from inside	95.0	85.3	98.5	84.4	94.7	95.4
Toilet is 6ft high from front and 5.5 ft. high from back	96.7	87.5	87.9	86.2	84.9	93.6
Roof of toilet is intact	95	93.8	93.2	93.8	75.6	85.8
Water tank is being constructed beside the toilet	11.7	21.9	16	3.6	8.9	14.7
Any tap connected with tank inside and outside the toilets	3.3	5.4	16.1	2.2	7.6	14.7
Any wash basin or platform to wash hand near the tank	5.0	3.6	16.1	3.6	4.4	11.9
White washed toilets	61.7	87.5	71.8	42	36	61.5
Door fitted in toilet	83.3	82.6	89.3	87.1	72.9	91.3
Toilet door having proper latch	85.0	80.4	88.8	87.1	72	89.9
Airy and lighted toilet	78.3	39.7	86.4	36.6	59.6	83.9
Any role of PRI and SHGs members in toilet construction	63.3	65.6	59.2	75.9	61.8	73.4

Table A1.15: District wise functional status and regular use of toilets (%) - Round I

Districts	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	W Champaran	Total
Functionality of toilets							
Yes	93.3	94.6	98.5	93.3	94.2	99.1	96.0
No	1.7	5.4	1.5	6.7	5.8	0.9	4.0
Reason for non-function of toilets							
Door is not fitted	0.0	33.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
Broken seats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1
Tank is blocked	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
Lack of water	100.0	16.7	33.3	60.0	0.0	0.0	32.6
Not habitual	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	28.3
Multiple reasons	0.0	25.0	66.7	26.7	69.2	100.0	4.3
Since when toilet is functional							
Below 1 Year	50.8	59.0	37.4	69.4	46.2	86.6	59.5
1 to 2 Years	39.0	34.9	24.1	20.1	22.6	11.1	23.4
2 to 3 Years	5.1	2.4	10.3	5.7	4.7	0.9	4.8
3 to 4 Years	1.7	1.4	7.4	1.4	4.7	0.0	2.9
4 Years & above	3.4	2.4	20.7	3.3	21.7	1.4	9.5
Family members regularly use toilets							
Yes	98.3	92.9	98.1	92.4	93.3	98.2	95.1
No	1.7	6.7	1.5	7.6	5.8	1.4	4.5
Arrangement of water in toilets							
Tap water	6.7	9.4	18.3	8.9	5.3	4.1	9.0
Reservior/Howda	1.7	2.6	1.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	1.5
Bucket/Mug/Lota	81.7	78.1	78.2	78.6	84.9	94.0	82.7
No Arrangement	8.3	4.5	1.0	3.1	3.1	0.9	2.9
NA	1.7	5.4	1.5	6.7	5.8	0.9	4.0

Table A1.16: District wise construction of toilets (%) - Round I

Mode	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	W. Champaran	Total
Self	91.7	62.5	98.5	89.7	84.0	87.2	84.5
Contractor	0.0	30.4	1.0	10.3	13.8	6.9	12.0
Mukhiya	8.3	7.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	6.0	3.5

Table A1.17: District wise programmes under which toilets are constructed (%) - Round I

Districts	LSBA	SBM	Indira Awas	Self	Don't Know
Sitamarhi	63.3	3.3	0.0	18.3	15.0
Kaimur	64.3	2.2	0.0	14.7	18.8
Banka	41.7	1.0	3.4	35.0	18.9
Gaya	67.9	0.0	0.0	14.7	17.4
Sheikhpura	62.2	2.7	0.9	24.9	9.3
West Champaran	65.6	1.4	0.0	8.7	24.3
Total	60.8	1.6	0.8	19.4	17.5

Table A1.18: District wise source of information about the construction of toilets (%) - Round I

Districts	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	W. Champaran	Total
Panchayat Representative	81.7	83.9	72.8	64.3	77.8	92.7	78.5
Swachagrahi	8.3	3.1	11.2	0.4	2.7	0	3.6
ASHA/ANM	0	0	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7
Govt. Officers	1.7	5.4	11.2	10.3	16.9	3.2	9
SHG members	1.7	0	2.4	11.6	0	0.9	2.9
Multiple Reason	6.7	7.6	0.5	12.9	2.2	2.3	5.3

Table A1.19: District wise financial assistance received after construction of toilets (%) - Round I

Districts	Yes	No
Sitamarhi	50.0	50.0
Kaimur	57.2	42.9
Banka	24.2	75.7
Gaya	22.7	77.2
Sheikhpura	30.7	69.3
West Champaran	50.5	49.5
Total	37.9	62.1

Table A1.20: District wise problem faced in receiving financial assistance (%) - Round I

Districts	Yes	No
Sitamarhi	56.7	43.3
Kaimur	48.3	51.8
Banka	83.5	16.5
Gaya	79.9	20.1
Sheikhpura	75.5	24.4
W. Champaran	54.1	45.9
Total	67.5	32.5

Table A1.21: District wise reason for not constructing toilet, reason for not receiving financial assistance (%) - Round I

Districts	Sitamarhi	Kaimur	Banka	Gaya	Sheikhpura	W. Champaran	Total
Reason for not constructing the toilets							
Not received govt. facility	7.7	20.1	6.8	22.0	16.0	7.1	12.4
Lack of land	12.0	14.4	5.7	11.3	10.6	14.1	11.3
Poor economic condition	70.7	54.7	68.2	53.9	57.4	62.2	62.4
Don't want to construct	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
Multiple reasons	9.6	10.1	18.8	12.8	14.9	16.7	13.7
Reason for not receiving government assistance							
Lack of awareness	15.9	2.2	17.6	12.1	8.5	7.1	11.3
Lack of departmental support	28.8	35.3	29.0	22.7	36.2	23.1	28.7
Lack of public representativ support	35.1	43.2	14.8	27.7	18.1	44.9	31.2
Amount received after construction	2.4	1.4	0.6	14.2	0.0	3.8	3.7
Lack of land	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8
Don't have a Aadhar cards	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Multiple reasons	16.3	16.5	37.5	23.4	36.2	20.5	24.3
Problems faced during defecation							
Fear of snakes/scorpion/animals	9.2	5.9	18.8	9.9	6.7	2.0	9.2
Fear of accidents	5.8	2.2	1.8	0.7	4.5	5.2	3.5
Fear of anti-social elements	7.3	7.4	0	2.1	5.6	6.5	4.8
Fear of rain	7.3	8.9	8.2	15.6	12.4	8.5	9.7
Social discrimination	4.9	4.4	1.2	9.9	3.4	1.3	4.1
Fear of govt. employees/ officers	12.1	0.7	0.6	8.5	0	3.3	4.9
Bad impact on health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Women feel shy	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	9.0	3.3	2.6
Multiple reasons	53.4	70.5	63.5	53.3	58.4	69.9	61.2

Table A1.22: District wise HHs having source of water and bathroom (%) - Round I

Districts	Sitamarhi		Kaimur		Banka		Gaya		Sheikhpura		W Champaran		Total	
HHs	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT
Availability of source of drinking water														
Yes	5.2	18.9	19.5	18.3	19.5	21.4	19.0	13.0	16.0	6.9	20.7	21.5	86.3	61.5
No	5.1	29.0	18.4	10.2	7.0	15.9	21.5	19.3	41.1	15.6	7.0	9.9	13.7	38.5
Availability of bathroom														
Yes	36.7	7.7	21.0	0.7	53.4	5.1	42.9	1.4	24.4	5.3	17.9	4.5	31.9	4.4
No	63.3	92.2	79.0	99.3	46.6	94.9	57.1	98.6	75.6	94.7	82.1	95.5	68.1	95.6

Table A1.23: District wise dimensions of sanitation behaviour and drainage system in HHs (%) - Round I

Districts	Sitamarhi		Kaimur		Banka		Gaya		Sheikhpura		W. Champaran		Total	
HHs	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT
Type of hand washing agents used after defecation														
Soap/Surf	81.7	30.3	84.4	49.6	55.1	33.5	92.9	39.7	72.3	57.8	77.1	43.6	75.5	38.3
Ashes	5.0	5.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	5.0	1.9	0.0	2.3	2.6	0.7	3.1
Soil	3.3	41.8	10.7	33.8	30.3	29.0	2.2	36.9	15.6	11.6	5.0	25.6	6.9	33.3
Liquid Soap	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.3
Multiple	8.3	22.6	4.0	15.1	12.8	35.2	3.1	17.7	8.8	29.3	14.7	28.2	14.6	25.2
Disposal of Child faeces														
In open	2.8	23.3	19.9	12	18.5	17.8	23.2	17.3	22.3	9.9	13.3	19.7	18.2	45.5
In toilet	5.3	0	19.4	0	11.5	0	18.9	0	18.1	0	26.9	0	19.6	0
Not Applicable**	5.8	22.3	19.2	17.9	19.6	20.5	18.4	13.9	19.1	10.6	17.9	14.9	62.2	54.5
Disposal of garbage														
In open	4.2	20.3	19.4	16.1	18.7	20.7	18.5	16.2	20.2	10.1	19	16.6	63.7	68.1
In pit	11.1	38.7	16.2	1.8	19.7	20.7	6.0	9.0	21.4	9.9	25.6	19.8	10.1	12.1
In field	5.2	22.2	19.6	18.8	13.7	13.1	27.8	17	17.2	11.4	16.5	17.6	25.2	19.3
In dustbin	8.3	0.0	41.7	80.0	41.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5
Drainage system														
Open drain	55.0	61.5	41.1	43.2	62.1	78.4	34.4	67.4	45.3	47.9	56.4	80.8	48	64.8
Blotting pit	18.3	19.2	1.8	0.7	3.4	7.4	7.1	2.1	2.2	5.3	22.5	7.7	8	8.1
Covered drain	11.7	10.6	19.6	12.2	23.8	5.1	28.6	11.3	36.4	30.9	14.2	5.1	23.9	11.1
Open stream drain	15.0	8.7	37.5	43.9	10.7	9.1	29.9	19.1	16.0	16.0	6.9	6.4	20.1	16.1

* NA means not applicable in the case of household having one pit stand and septic tank.

** Households having no child (Blow 5 Years)

Table A1.24: District wise effectiveness of monitoring committee (%) - Round I

Districts	Yes	No
Sitamarhi	81.6	18.4
Kaimur	31.1	68.9
Banka	4.1	95.9
Gaya	35.5	64.5
Sheikhpura	37.1	62.9
West Champaran	22.2	77.8
Total	37.4	62.4

Annexure- II : District Level Data - Round II

Table A2.1: Sampling framework of the study - Round II

District	CD Block	Gram Panchayat	Revenue Village	Sample Size
Gopalganj	Phulwaria	Phulwariya	Phulwariya	15
			Maripur	16
		Pakoli Baddo	Bishunpura	15
			Sangrampur Gopal	16
	Thawe	Bideshi Tola Thawe	Bideshi Tola Thawe	15
			Hardia	16
		Ekderawa	Gajadhar Tola	16
			Sihorwa	15
	Manjha	DewpurShekhpurdil	Shahabuddin Tola	15
			Gobindapur	16
		Bangara	Goniar	16
			Deuria	16
	Total			
Supaul	Saraigarh Bhaptiyahi	Loukaha	Baisa	16
			Nonpar	17
		Chhitahi Hanuman nagar	BajdariChakla	17
			Dholi	Girdhari
	Supaul	Baruari	KataiyaMadhuban Tola	16
			Katbansi	16
		Parsarma Parsouni	DhudhauraMalikana	17
		Goth Baruari	BarailMilik	17
	Nirmali	Dighiya	Dighiya	16
			Dudhaila	17
		Kamalpur	Kamalpur	17
			Rupauli	17
	Total			
East Champaran	Narkatia	Mahuawa	Lakshman Nagar	33
		Rampur	Rampur	33
		Hiramani	Tola Banjari	33
		Kudarkat	Dhapahar Patti HardiyaGarhal	32
	Paharpur	Majhariya	SarhangiChhap	33
			Tok Bharwaliya	33
		Tejpurwa	Bharwaliya	33
			Khairwa	33
	Kalyanpur	ParsouniWazid	DewpurParsa	32
		BarharwaMahanand	MadhopurSarup	33
			Dharampur	32
		Koyla Belwa	Madhuban	33
	Total			

District	CD Block	Gram Panchayat	Revenue Village	Sample Size	
Vaishali	Bhagwanpur	MadhopurMhodat	Dohji Ram Chandar	23	
		Manganpur	Sihma Kalyan	23	
			Bakhra Khurd	23	
		HarivanshpurBanthu	YukubChakurfChakaku	23	
	Patepur	Nirpur	ChakBairisal	23	
		Gobindpur Bela	Bijaypura	23	
			MustafapurJaisinghpur	23	
		Chak Jadav	Bharthipur	23	
	Bidupur	DilawarpurGowardhan	DilawarpurHemti	23	
		Sahdullahpur Dhabouli	Basantpur KakrahtaUrfMilki	23	
			Uphraul	23	
			ThakChakurshi	PanapurKusiari	23
	Total				276
	Bhojpur	Arrah	Kadari	Mohanpur	18
Deorhi				19	
BaghiPakar			Singhi Tala	18	
Ganghar			SundarpurKudiya	19	
Koilwar		Daulatpur	Mana Chak	18	
		Mathurapur	Sundarpur	19	
		Gopalpur	Kosihan	19	
			Gopalpur	18	
Charpokhari		Koyal	Madhuri	18	
		Malaur	Balihari	19	
			Dekura	19	
		Mukundpur	Chand Dihri	19	
Total				223	
Purnea	Bhawanipur	Suraiti	DumraMahabalMilik	21	
		Sonma	Garhia	22	
		Basantpur Chintamani	BasantpurChintamanMilik	22	
		Raghunathpur	MahathuaMilik	21	
	Srinagar	Singhiya	Dhamaili	21	
		KhokhaUtri	Khokha	21	
		GardhiyaBalua	Uchepur	21	
		Jhunni Kala	Shahbaz	22	
	Baisa	Raibair	Khushhalpur	22	
			Bardiha	22	
		Majhauk	Runki	21	
			Singhia	21	
	Total				257
6 Districts	18 Blocks	53 Panchayats	72 Villages	1536	

Table A2.2: Caste wise distributions of respondents in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	General	OBC	EBC	SC	ST	Total
Gopalganj	25.67	36.36	14.44	17.65	5.88	100
Supaul	12.50	41.00	18.00	28.50	0.00	100
East Champaran	9.92	31.30	43.51	10.18	5.09	100
Vaishali	20.29	41.30	8.69	27.89	1.81	100
Bhojpur	18.38	43.50	8.52	28.70	0.90	100
Purnea	18.29	51.75	15.96	5.84	8.17	100
Grand Total	16.67	40.17	20.7	18.62	3.84	100

Table A2.3: Religious status of respondent in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Gopalganj	85.56	14.44	100
Supaul	80.00	20.00	100
East Champaran	97.96	2.03	100
Vaishali	99.27	0.72	100
Bhojpur	98.65	1.35	100
Purnea	63.81	36.19	100
Grand Total	88.74	11.26	100

Table A2.4: Educational level of respondents in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter	Graduation & above	Others	Total
Gopalganj	37.97	12.30	18.18	16.04	10.16	4.81	0.53	100
Supaul	56.50	12.00	12.50	6.00	9.50	2.00	1.50	100
East Champaran	52.92	13.49	17.03	9.66	4.33	2.55	0.00	100
Vaishali	43.11	19.57	13.77	11.23	6.15	6.16	0.00	100
Bhojpur	31.84	17.94	15.25	18.39	8.97	7.63	0.00	100
Purnea	57.58	13.22	12.06	9.72	4.66	2.73	0.00	100
Grand Total	47.53	14.84	14.91	11.52	6.77	4.17	0.26	100

Table A2.5: Highest educational levels of any family member in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter	Graduation & above	Others	Total
Gopalganj	1.07	4.27	18.72	30.48	26.20	18.71	0.53	100
Supaul	7.00	15.50	22.50	17.50	21.50	12.50	3.50	100
E. Champaran	8.49	16.03	31.80	15.52	15.78	11.70	0.76	100
Vaishali	6.58	9.78	20.65	20.29	21.38	20.29	0.72	100
Bhojpur	4.94	5.38	16.14	20.62	26.00	26.46	0.45	100
Purnea	9.72	15.56	31.13	20.23	14.79	8.17	0.39	100
Grand Total	6.77	11.78	24.61	19.99	20.12	15.76	0.98	100

Table A2.6: Distribution of main occupation of HH in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	HH	Wage	Farmer	Business	Govt. Job	Pvt. Job	Total
Gopalganj	WT	35.20	44.80	4.00	4.00	12.00	66.84
	WOT	48.39	37.10	11.29	0.00	3.23	33.16
	Total	39.57	42.25	6.42	2.67	9.09	100.00
Supaul	WT	44.53	35.77	10.95	0.73	8.03	68.50
	WOT	63.49	20.63	3.17	0.00	12.70	31.50
	Total	50.50	31.00	8.50	0.50	9.50	100.00
East Champaran	WT	49.79	38.91	3.35	2.51	5.44	60.81
	WOT	54.55	39.61	1.95	0.00	3.90	39.19
	Total	203.00	154.00	11.00	6.00	19.00	100.00
Vaishali	WT	27.45	34.64	11.11	8.50	18.30	55.43
	WOT	56.91	26.02	4.88	1.63	10.57	44.57
	Total	40.58	30.80	8.33	5.43	14.86	100.00
Bhojpur	WT	36.36	41.82	1.82	4.55	15.45	49.33
	WOT	50.44	36.28	2.65	2.65	7.96	50.67
	Total	43.50	39.01	2.24	3.59	11.66	100.00
Purnea	WT	42.64	41.86	4.65	0.78	10.08	50.19
	WOT	67.19	24.22	3.13	0.00	5.47	49.81
	Total	54.86	33.07	3.89	0.39	7.78	100.00
Grand Total	WT	40.43	39.31	5.94	3.47	10.86	58.14
	WOT	57.08	31.26	3.89	0.78	7.00	41.86
	Total	47.40	35.94	5.08	2.34	9.24	100.00

Table A2.7: Distribution of monthly income of HHs in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Below 5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	Above 20001	Total
Gopalganj	27.27	52.94	13.36	3.2	3.2	100
Supaul	30.00	51.00	14.00	2.50	2.50	100
East Champaran	36.89	49.61	9.92	1.27	2.29	100
Vaishali	19.56	54.34	17.02	3.62	5.40	100
Bhojpur	31.88	50.67	16.14	0.00	1.34	100
Purnea	26.07	45.13	26.07	1.16	1.55	100
Grand Total	29.16	50.45	15.75	1.88	2.73	100

Table A2.8: Availability of ration cards of HHs in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	APL	BPL	Antyodaya	No Card	Khad Surksha	APL & Khadh Surksha	BPL & Khadh Surksha	Antyodaya & Khadh Surksha	Total
Gopalganj	9.62	36.36	2.67	38.5	5.88	2.13	3.74	1.06	100
Supaul	9.5	56.00	2.50	20.50	5.50	0.50	5.50	0.00	100
East Champaran	1.78	55.72	5.34	17.30	5.59	1.01	11.95	1.27	100
Vaishali	7.24	51.81	5.07	23.55	8.69	0.00	3.62	0.00	100
Bhojpur	8.52	39.91	2.24	29.14	4.48	2.24	11.21	2.24	100
Purnea	13.23	42.02	6.23	14.01	19.07	0.00	5.06	0.39	100
Grand Total	7.62	48.11	4.30	22.59	8.27	0.91	7.36	0.85	100

Table A2.9: Ownership status of house in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Own	Rented	Others	Total
Gopalganj	98.93	0.00	1.06	100
Supaul	100.00	0.00	0.00	100
East Champaran	99.74	0.00	0.25	100
Vaishali	99.27	0.72	0.00	100
Bhojpur	99.55	0.44	0.00	100
Purnea	99.61	0.38	0.00	100
Grand Total	99.54	0.26	0.19	100

Table A2.10: Types of house in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Fuss Hut	Kacha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Total
Gopalganj	9.63	20.32	24.6	45.45	100
Supaul	41.00	16.00	29.5	13.5	100
E. Champaran	31.55	17.56	28.24	22.65	100
Vaishali	18.48	11.23	44.57	25.72	100
Bhojpur	14.8	18.38	38.57	28.25	100
Purnea	33.85	34.24	23.74	8.17	100
Grand Total	25.72	19.47	31.64	23.18	100

Table: A2.11: Types of family structure in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Nuclear	Join Family	Others	Total
Gopalganj	44.92	55.08	0.00	100
Supaul	62.00	37.50	0.50	100
East Champaran	46.06	53.94	0.00	100
Vaishali	57.61	42.39	0.00	100
Bhojpur	44.84	55.16	0.00	100
Purnea	70.82	29.18	0.00	100
Grand Total	54.05	45.90	0.07	100

Table A2.12: Mobile ownership status of house in sample districts (%) - Round II

Districts	Yes	No	Total
Gopalganj	92.51	7.48	100
Supaul	87.00	13.00	100
E. Champaran	84.98	15.01	100
Vaishali	88.04	11.95	100
Bhojpur	88.78	11.21	100
Purnea	86.38	13.61	100
Grand Total	87.50	12.50	100

Table A2.13: Types of toilets and technical specifications (%) - Round II

Types of toilets	One Pit Stand	Two Pit Stand	Septic Tank	Others	
	25.53	37.74	36.73	0.00	
Types of pan used	Village pan	General pan	Western pan	Others	
	23.4	76.26	0.34	0.0	
Distance between pits	Less than 1 metre	1 metre	2 metres	More than 2 metres	NA*
	7.95	29.34	0.45	0.00	62.26
Depth of the pits	Don't know		1 metre	2 metres	More than 2 meter
	5.71		32.03	30.12	32.14
Distance between toilets and source of drinking water	Less than 10 metres		10 to 15 metres	More than 15 metres	
	63.72		24.64	11.64	

Table A2.14: District wise types of toilets and technical specifications (%) - Round II

Districts	Gopalganj	Supaul	East Champaran	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Type of Toilets							
One Pit Stand	14.40	24.82	16.32	30.07	25.45	48.84	25.53
Two Pit Stand	53.60	13.14	53.56	22.88	30.00	43.41	37.74
Septic Tank	32.00	62.04	30.13	47.06	44.55	7.75	36.73
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Type of Pan							
Rural Pan	34.40	11.68	32.22	16.99	29.09	11.63	23.40
General Pan	65.60	88.32	67.78	81.70	70.00	88.37	76.26
Western Pan	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.91	0.00	0.34
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Distance between two pits							
1 mtr.	49.60	5.84	43.93	12.42	22.73	33.33	29.34
2 mtr.	0.80	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.45
More than 2 mtr.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less than 1 mtr.	3.20	7.30	8.79	10.46	7.27	9.30	7.95
NA*	46.40	86.86	46.77	77.12	70.00	56.59	62.26
Depth of the pits							
1 mtr.	39.20	7.30	39.20	11.76	28.18	42.64	32.03
2 mtr.	28.80	38.69	28.80	21.57	47.27	21.71	30.12
More than 2 mtr.	27.20	49.64	27.20	48.37	20.00	35.66	32.14
Don't know	4.80	4.38	4.80	18.30	4.55	0.00	5.71
Distance between toilets and source of drinking water							
Less than 10 mtr.	71.20	57.66	74.06	50.33	76.36	48.84	63.72
10 to 15 mtr.	20.80	28.47	12.97	35.95	14.55	41.09	24.64
More than 15 mtr.	8.00	13.87	12.97	13.73	9.09	10.08	11.65
More than 15 mtr.	9.60	18.25	13.81	21.57	11.82	24.81	16.57

Table A2.15: Toilet constructed on the basis of government guidance (%) - Round II

Indicators	Yes	No
Round Pit	53.53	46.47
Pits are perforated	39.31	60.69
Pipe covered with soil	95.86	4.14
Toilet is 4ft long and 3ft wide from the inside	95.30	4.70
Toilet is 6ft high from front and 5.5 ft. high from back	92.50	7.50
Roof of toilet is intact	91.15	8.85
Water tank is being constructed beside the toilet	10.53	89.47
Any tap connected with tank inside and outside the toilets	7.28	92.72
Any wash basin or platform to wash hand inside the tank	7.61	92.39
White washed toilets	58.12	41.88
Door fitted in toilet	83.76	16.24
Toilet door having proper latch	83.20	16.80
Airy and lighted Toilet	79.96	20.04
Any role of PRI and SHGs members in toilet construction	71.89	28.11

Table A2.16: District wise toilet constructed on the basis of government guidance (%)- Round II

Indicators/District	Gopalganj	Supaul	East Champanan	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Round Pit	62.40	38.69	68.20	50.98	48.18	41.09	53.53
Pits are perforated	60.00	3.65	68.20	16.34	50.00	21.71	39.31
Pipe covered with soil	97.60	90.51	96.65	92.81	100.00	98.45	95.86
Toilet is 4ft long and 3ft wide from the inside	100.00	90.51	97.91	88.89	96.36	97.67	95.30
Toilet is 6ft high from front and 5.5 ft. high from back	100.00	85.40	93.72	86.93	95.45	94.57	92.50
Roof of toilet is intact	82.40	93.43	91.63	91.50	89.09	97.67	91.15
Water tank is being constructed beside the toilet	26.40	0.73	7.95	3.27	2.73	25.58	10.53
Any tap connected with tank inside and outside the toilets	16.80	2.19	5.86	9.15	3.64	6.98	7.28
Any wash basin or platform to wash hand inside the tank	25.60	0.73	5.02	6.54	4.55	6.20	7.61
White washed toilets	64.80	41.61	54.81	76.47	37.27	71.32	58.12
Door fitted in toilet	89.60	89.05	71.97	84.97	79.09	96.90	83.76
Toilet door having proper latch	87.20	89.78	70.71	85.62	80.00	95.35	83.20
Airy and lighted Toilet	78.40	78.83	76.57	75.16	80.00	94.57	79.96
Any role of PRI and SHGs members in toilet construction	72.00	73.72	82.85	43.14	88.18	69.77	71.89

Table A2.17: Functional status of toilet (%) - Round II

Functionality of toilet	Yes				No	
	97.2				2.8	
Reason for non-functioning of toilets	No Door	Broken seats	Tank is blocked	Lack of water	Not habitual	Multiple reason
	24	4	0	0	32	40
Since when toilet is functional	Below 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years		3 to 4 years	4 years and above
	57.11	24.08	4.37		4.03	10.41
Family members regularly use toilets	Yes		No		Some times	
	96.86		2.13		1.01	
Arrangement of water in toilets	Tap water	Reservoir/Howda	Bucket/Mug/Lota		No Arrangement	NA
	5.94	0.45	87.79		3.7	2.13

Table A2.18: District wise functional status of the toilets (%) - Round II

Districts	Gopalganj	Supaul	East Champaran	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Functionality of toilets							
Yes	95.20	98.54	96.23	98.04	98.18	97.67	97.20
No	4.80	1.46	3.77	1.96	1.82	2.33	2.80
Reason for non-function of toilets							
Door is not fitted	0.00	50.00	11.11	66.67	0.00	66.67	24.00
Broken seats	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	4.00
Tank is blocked	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lack of water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not habitual	50.00	0.00	44.44	0.00	50.00	0.00	32.00
Multiple reasons	50.00	50.00	44.44	33.33	50.00	0.00	40.00
Since when toilet is functional							
Less than 1 Year	60.80	35.04	71.97	42.48	58.18	65.89	57.11
1 to 2 Years	17.60	30.66	18.83	32.68	23.64	23.26	24.08
2 to 3 Years	3.20	10.95	2.51	3.92	4.55	2.33	4.37
3 to 4 Years	3.20	10.22	1.67	2.61	4.55	3.88	4.03
4 Years & above	15.20	13.14	5.02	18.30	9.09	4.65	10.14
Family members regularly use toilets							
Yes	95.20	98.54	96.23	98.04	94.55	98.45	96.86
No	4.00	0.73	3.77	0.65	1.82	0.78	2.13
Sometimes	0.80	0.73	0.00	1.31	3.64	0.78	1.01
Arrangement of water in toilets							
Tap water	10.40	2.92	4.60	11.76	5.45	0.00	5.82
Reservoir/Howda	0.80	0.73	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.45
Bucket/Mug/Lota	78.40	94.89	84.10	84.97	85.45	94.57	86.79
No arrangement	4.80	1.46	6.28	0.65	5.45	2.33	3.70
NA	4.00	0.00	3.35	0.65	1.82	2.33	2.13
Multiple arrangement	1.60	0.00	1.26	1.96	1.82	0.00	2.12

Table A2.19: District wise programmes under which toilets are constructed (%)- Round II

Districts	LSBA	SBM	Indira Awas	Self	Don't Know
Gopalganj	41.60	0.00	0.00	36.80	21.60
Supaul	40.15	4.37	0.00	15.33	40.15
East Champaran	38.08	0.42	2.09	35.15	24.26
Vaishali	33.33	3.27	0.00	23.53	39.87
Bhojpur	46.36	0.91	0.00	39.09	13.64
Purnea	58.14	0.78	0.00	9.30	31.78
Total	41.99	1.57	0.56	27.10	28.78

Table A2.20: District wise source of information about the construction of toilets (%) - Round II

Districts	Gopalganj	Supaul	East Champaran	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Panchayat Representative	70.40	85.40	88.28	75.16	73.64	89.92	81.52
Swachagrahi	3.20	4.38	1.67	10.46	0.00	0.00	3.36
ASHA/ANM	1.60	2.19	0.84	0.65	4.55	0.00	1.46
Govt. Officers	16.00	8.03	5.02	12.42	7.27	10.08	9.29
SHG members	3.20	0.00	0.42	1.31	13.64	0.00	2.46
Multiple Source	5.60	0.00	3.77	0.00	0.91	0.00	1.9

Table A2.21: District wise financial assistance received after construction of toilets (%) - Round II

Districts	Yes	No	Don't Know
Gopalganj	3.7	8.4	1.9
Supaul	7.61	6.49	1.23
East Champaran	8.62	16.57	1.57
Vaishali	3.81	10.3	3.02
Bhojpur	3.25	8.85	0.22
Purnea	11.31	3.02	0.11
Total	38.3	53.64	8.06

Table A2.22: District wise problem faced in receiving financial assistance (%) - Round II

Districts	Yes	No
Gopalganj	61.60	38.40
Supaul	56.93	43.06
East Champaran	66.10	33.89
Vaishali	79.73	20.26
Bhojpur	80.00	20.00
Purnea	28.68	71.31
Total	62.70	37.29

Table A2.23: Reasons for not having toilet facility in households (%) - Round II

Preference for open defecation (n= 643)									
Preference	Yes					No			
	2.33					97.67			
Reason for not constructing toilets									
Not received govt. facility	Lack of land			Poor economic condition		Do not want to construct		Multiple reasons	
14.62	6.53			62.99		0.93		14.93	
Reasons for not receiving govt. assistance									
Lack of awareness	Lack of departmental support	Lack of support from PRI members	Govt. provides assistance after construction		Lack of land	Don't have Aadhar card		Multiple reasons	
15.24	35.3	24.57	5.29		1.71	0.00		17.88	
Problem faced during Open Defecation									
No any problems	Fear of snakes/ scorpio/ animals	Fear of accidents	Fear of anti-social elements	Fear of rain	Social discrimination	Fear of govt. employees/ officers	Women feel shyness	Bad impact on health	Multiple Reasons
2.80	3.89	0.78	2.18	14.00	1.24	1.87	4.67	0.62	67.96

Table A2.24: District wise reason for not receiving toilet facility (%)- Round II

Districts	Gopalganj	Supaul	E.Champaran	Vaishali	Bhojpur	Purnea	Total
Reason for not construct the toilets							
Not Received govt. facility	9.67	6.34	25.32	8.13	16.81	12.50	14.61
Lack of land	17.74	7.93	7.79	4.87	3.54	3.12	6.53
Poor economic condition	51.61	74.60	48.05	78.86	45.13	81.25	62.98
Don't want to construct	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.81	1.77	0.00	0.93
Multiple reasons	20.96	6.34	18.83	7.31	32.74	3.12	14.93
Reason for not receiving government assistance							
Lack of awareness	6.45	19.04	18.18	14.63	11.50	17.96	15.24
Lack of departmental support	43.54	19.04	35.06	35.77	26.54	46.87	35.30
Lack of public representative support	11.29	52.38	14.93	43.08	6.19	27.34	24.57
Amount received after construction	4.83	4.76	5.19	5.69	9.73	1.56	5.28
Lack of land	9.67	3.17	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71
Multiple reasons	24.19	1.58	24.67	0.81	46.01	6.25	17.88
Problems faced during defecation							
Fear of snakes/ scorpion/ animals	4.84	4.76	2.6	7.32	0.00	4.69	3.89
Fear of accidents	1.61	3.17	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
Fear of anti social elements	0.00	4.76	0.00	4.07	0.88	3.91	2.18
Fear of rain	12.90	11.11	16.39	14.63	9.73	23.44	14.00
Social discrimination	4.84	3.17	0.65	0.00	0.88	0.78	1.24
Fear of govt. employees/ officers	3.23	1.59	0.65	4.07	0.00	2.34	1.87
Bad impact on health	3.23	1.59	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62
Women feel shyness	8.06	0.00	12.99	0.00	4.42	0.00	4.67
Multiple reasons	59.68	66.67	70.78	59.35	83.19	64.06	67.96
No any Problem	1.61	3.17	0.00	10.57	0.88	0.78	2.80

Table A2.25: Availability of principle source of water and bathroom (%) - Round II

	Yes	No
Availability of source of drinking water	91.6	8.4
Availability of bathroom	16.99	83.01

Table A2.26: District wise households having drinking water and bathroom facility (%) - Round II

Districts	Gopalganj		Supaul		East Champaran		Vaishali		Bhojpur		Purnea		Total		
	HHs	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT
Availability of source of drinking water															
Yes	64.71	29.95	67.50	29.00	54.71	34.86	52.54	38.41	47.98	39.91	48.64	43.97	55.21	36.39	
No	2.14	3.21	0.50	2.50	6.11	4.33	2.90	6.16	1.35	10.76	1.56	5.84	2.93	5.47	
Availability of bathroom															
Yes	16.04	2.67	12.50	0.50	16.03	1.78	22.83	2.17	11.66	1.79	10.51	1.56	15.23	1.76	
No	50.80	30.48	56.00	31.00	44.78	37.40	32.61	42.39	37.67	48.88	39.69	48.25	42.90	40.10	

Table A2.27: Dimensions of hygiene and sanitation behaviour (%) - Round II

Soap/Detergent	Ashes	Soil	Liquid soap	Multiple
11.78	0.13	4.1	0.26	83.72
Disposal of children faeces				
In open	In toilet	In open & in toilet		Not Applicable*
31.58	6.12	8.2		54.1
Disposal of garbage				
In open	In pit	In field		In dustbin
58.66	16.99	23.37		0.98
Drainage system				
In open	Blotting pits	Covered/enclosed drain		Open stream drain
78.13	6.97	7.94		6.97

* The HHs having no children below 5 years of age

Table A2.28: Availability and functional status of toilets in AWCs and School (%) - Round II

Public Institute	AWCs (n=58)	Govt. Schools (n=66)
Availability of toilets		
Yes	31.94	84.72
No	48.61	6.94
NA	19.44	8.33
Functionality of toilets		
Yes	12.07	37.88
No	87.93	62.12

Table A2.29: Arrangement of water & hand washing material in AWCs and School (%) - Round II

Public Institute	AWCs (n=58)	School (n=66)
Availability of water		
Yes	1.72	22.73
No	98.28	77.27
Availability of hand washing material		
Yes	3.45	12.12
No	96.55	87.88

Table A2.30: District wise dimensions of sanitation behaviour (%) - Round II

Districts	Gopalganj		Supaul		East Champaran		Vaishali		Bhojpur		Purnea		Total	
HHs	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT	WT	WOT
Type of hand washing agents used after defecation														
Soap/Surf	3.20	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.27	2.65	79.07	48.44	12.77	10.42
Ashes	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.11	0.16
Soil	1.60	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	2.65	5.43	37.50	1.12	8.24
Liquid soap	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.16
Multiple reason	92.00	93.55	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.82	93.81	15.50	13.28	85.67	81.03
Disposal of Child faeces														
In open	14.4	46.77	27.74	42.86	21.34	61.04	19.61	38.21	26.36	37.17	21.71	40.63	21.72	45.26
In toilet	7.2	0	18.25	0	10.04	0	17.65	0.81	7.27	0	0	0	10.41	0.16
In toilet & in pit	24	1.61	0	0	20.5	0	0	0	20.91	0	17.83	0	14	16
Not Applicable	54.4	51.61	54.01	57.14	48.12	38.96	62.75	60.98	45.45	62.83	60.47	59.38	53.86	54.43
Disposal of garbage														
In open	44.00	38.71	65.69	79.37	46.03	50.65	58.82	60.98	63.64	59.29	71.32	78.13	53.20	61.28
In pit	28.80	25.81	5.11	3.17	25.52	22.08	12.42	5.69	18.18	19.47	20.16	8.59	17.73	14.31
In field	27.20	32.26	29.20	17.46	27.20	26.62	22.88	33.33	18.18	21.24	8.53	13.28	27.81	23.95
In dustbin	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.65	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.47
Drainage system														
Open drain	68.00	69.35	81.02	88.89	76.15	74.68	68.63	87.80	59.09	79.65	91.47	95.31	74.58	83.05
Blotting pit	7.20	4.84	13.87	4.76	5.02	7.79	13.73	4.88	3.64	2.65	7.75	3.91	8.40	4.98
Covered drain	15.20	11.29	2.92	1.59	9.62	13.64	5.23	0.81	21.82	11.50	0.00	0.78	8.73	6.84
Open stream drain	9.60	14.52	2.19	4.76	9.21	3.90	12.42	6.50	15.45	6.19	0.78	0.00	8.29	5.13

Table A2.31: District wise effectiveness of monitoring committee (%) - Round II

Districts	Yes	No
Gopalganj	14.52	85.48
Supaul	14.29	85.71
East Champaran	45.45	54.55
Vaishali	6.50	93.50
Bhojpur	18.58	81.42
Purnea	6.25	93.75
Total	19.44	80.56

Table A2.32: District wise sampled Schools and Anganwadis - Round II

District	CD Block	Gram Panchayat	Revenue Village	School	Anganwadi
Gopalganj	Phulwaria	Phulwariya	Phulwariya	Visited	Visited
			Maripur	Visited	Visited
		PakoliBaddo	Bishunpura	Visited	Visited
			Sangrampur Gopal	Visited	Visited
	Thawe	Bideshi Tola Thawe	Bideshi Tola Thawe	Visited	Closed
			Hardia	Visited	Visited
		Ekderawa	Gajadhar Tola	Visited	Closed
			Dhatiwna	Sihorwa	Visited
	Manjha	DewpurShekhpurdil	Shahabuddin Tola	Visited	Visited
			Gobindapur	Visited	Visited
		Bangara	Goniar	Visited	Visited
			Deuria	Visited	Visited
	Total				12
Supaul	Saraigarh Bhaptiyahi	Loukaha	Baisa	Visited	Visited
			Nonpar	Visited	Visited
		Chhitahi Hanuman nagar	BajdariChakla	Visited	AWC not found
		Dholi	Girdhari	Visited	Visited
	Supaul	Baruari	KataiyaMadhuban Tola	Visited	Closed
			Katbansi	Not Found	Not Found
		ParsarmaParsouni	DhudhauraMalikana	Visited	Visited
		Goth Baruari	BarailMilik	Visited	Visited
	Nirmali	Dighiya	Dighiya	Visited	Visited
			Dudhaila	Visited	Visited
		Kamalpur	Kamalpur	Visited	Visited
			Rupauli	Visited	Visited
	Total				11
East Champaran	Narkatia	Mahuawa	Lakshman Nagar	Visited	Visited
		Rampur	Rampur	Visited	Visited
		Hiramani	Tola Banjari	Visited	Visited
		Kudarkat	Dhapahar Patti HardiyaGarhal	Visited	Closed
	Paharpur	Majhariya	Sarhangi Chhap	Not Found	Closed
			Tok Bharwaliya	Visited	Visited
			Bharwaliya	Visited	Visited
		Tejpurwa	Khairwa	Visited	Visited
	Kalyanpur	ParsouniWazid	DewpurParsa	Visited	Visited
		BarharwaMahanand	MadhopurSarup	Visited	Visited
			Dharampur	Visited	Visited
		Koyla Belwa	Madhuban	Visited	Visited
	Total				11

District	CD Block	Gram Panchayat	Revenue Village	School	Anganwadi
Vaishali	Bhagwanpur	MadhopurMhodat	Dohji Ram Chandar	Visited	Visited
		Manganpur	Sihma Kalyan	Visited	Visited
			Bakhra Khurd	Visited	Visited
	HarivanshpurBanthu	YukubChak/ Chakaku	Visited	Visited	
	Patepur	Nirpur	ChakBairisal	Visited	Visited
		Gobindpur Bela	Bijayapura	Visited	Not Found
			Mustafapur Jaisinghpur	Not Found	Not Found
			Chak Jadav	Bharthipur	Visited
	Bidupur	DilawarpurGowardhan	DilawarpurHemti	Visited	Visited
		SahdullahpurDhabouli	Basantpur Kakrahta/Milki	Visited	Visited
			Uphraul	Visited	Visited
		ThakChakurshi	PanapurKusiari	Visited	Visited
	Total				11
Bhojpur	Arrah	Kadari	Mohanpur	Visited	Visited
			Deorhi	Closed	Visited
		BaghiPakar	Singhi Tala	Visited	Visited
		Ganghar	Sundarpur Kudiya	Visited	Visited
	Koilwar	Daulatpur	Mana Chak	Closed	Closed
		Mathurapur	Sundarpur	Closed	Visited
		Gopalpur	Kosihan	Visited	Closed
			Gopalpur	Visited	Visited
	Charpokhari	Koyal	Madhuri	Visited	Visited
		Malaur	Balihari	Visited	Visited
			Dekura	Visited	Visited
		Mukundpur	Chand Dihri	Visited	Closed
	Total				09
Purnea	Bhawanipur	Suraithi	DumraMahabalMilik	Visited	Visited
		Sonma	Garhia	Visited	Visited
		Basantpur Chintamani	Basantpur Chintaman Milik	Visited	Visited
		Raghunathpur	Mahathua Milik	Visited	Visited
	Srinagar	Singhiya	Dhamaili	Visited	Visited
		KhokhaUtri	Khokha	Visited	Visited
		GardhiyaBalua	Uchepur	Visited	Closed
		Jhunni Kala	Shahbaz	Visited	Visited
	Baisa	Raibair	Khushhalpur	Visited	Not Found
			Bardiha	Visited	Visited
Majhauk		Runki	Visited	Visited	
		Singhia	Visited	Visited	
Total				12	10
6 Districts	18 Blocks	53 Panchayats	72 Villages	66	58

Annexure- III : Field Photographs of Concurrent Evaluation of LSBA











Project Team

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