

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL DRINKING WATER MISSION

**MULTI-MEDIA PACKAGE ON MOTIVATION FOR
COMMUNITY SUPPORT MOBILIZATION**



TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE
BHOPLAL REFERENCE CENTRE
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION

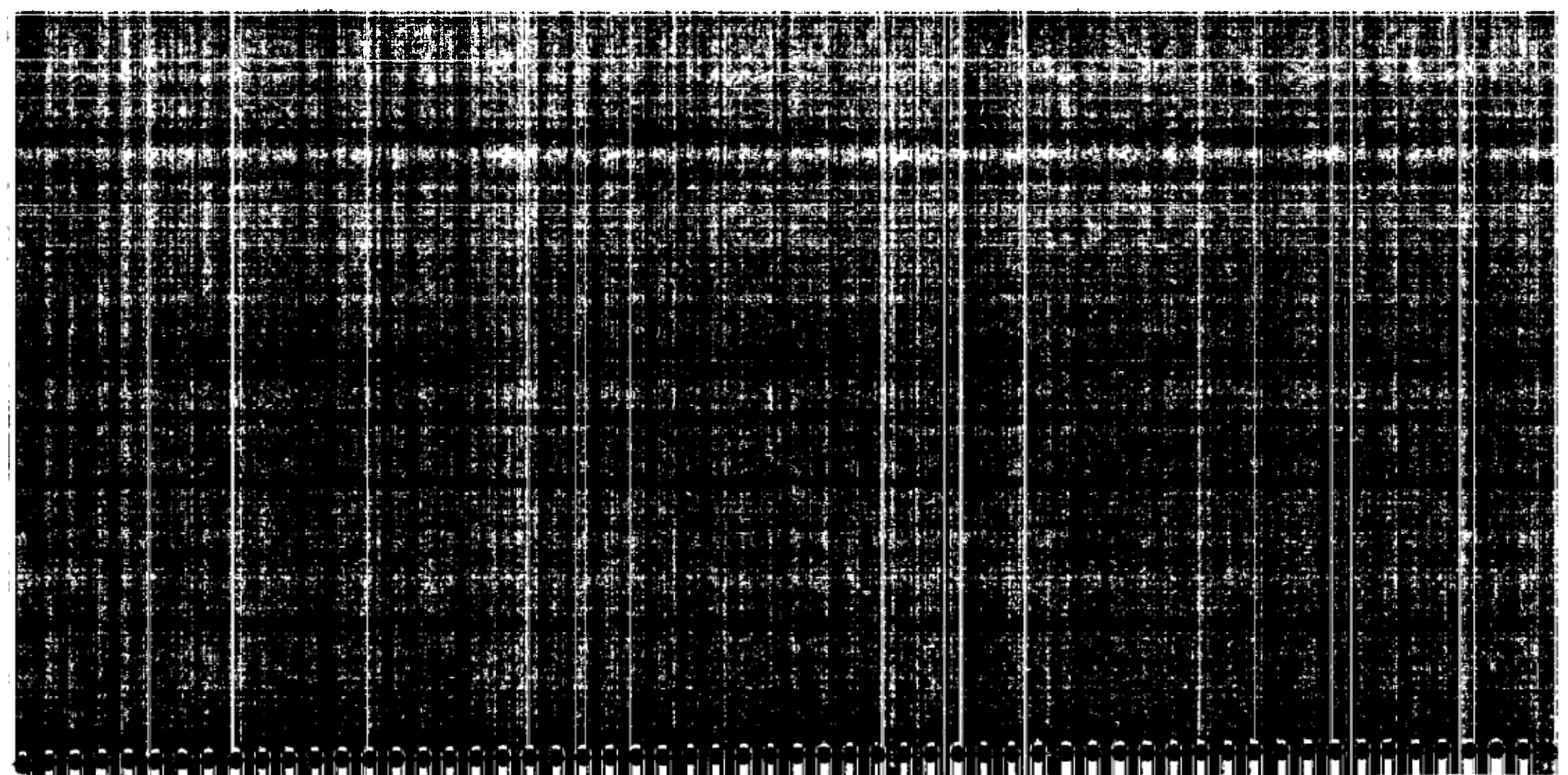
FOR TRAINEES



**TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE,
BHOPLAL 462 002**

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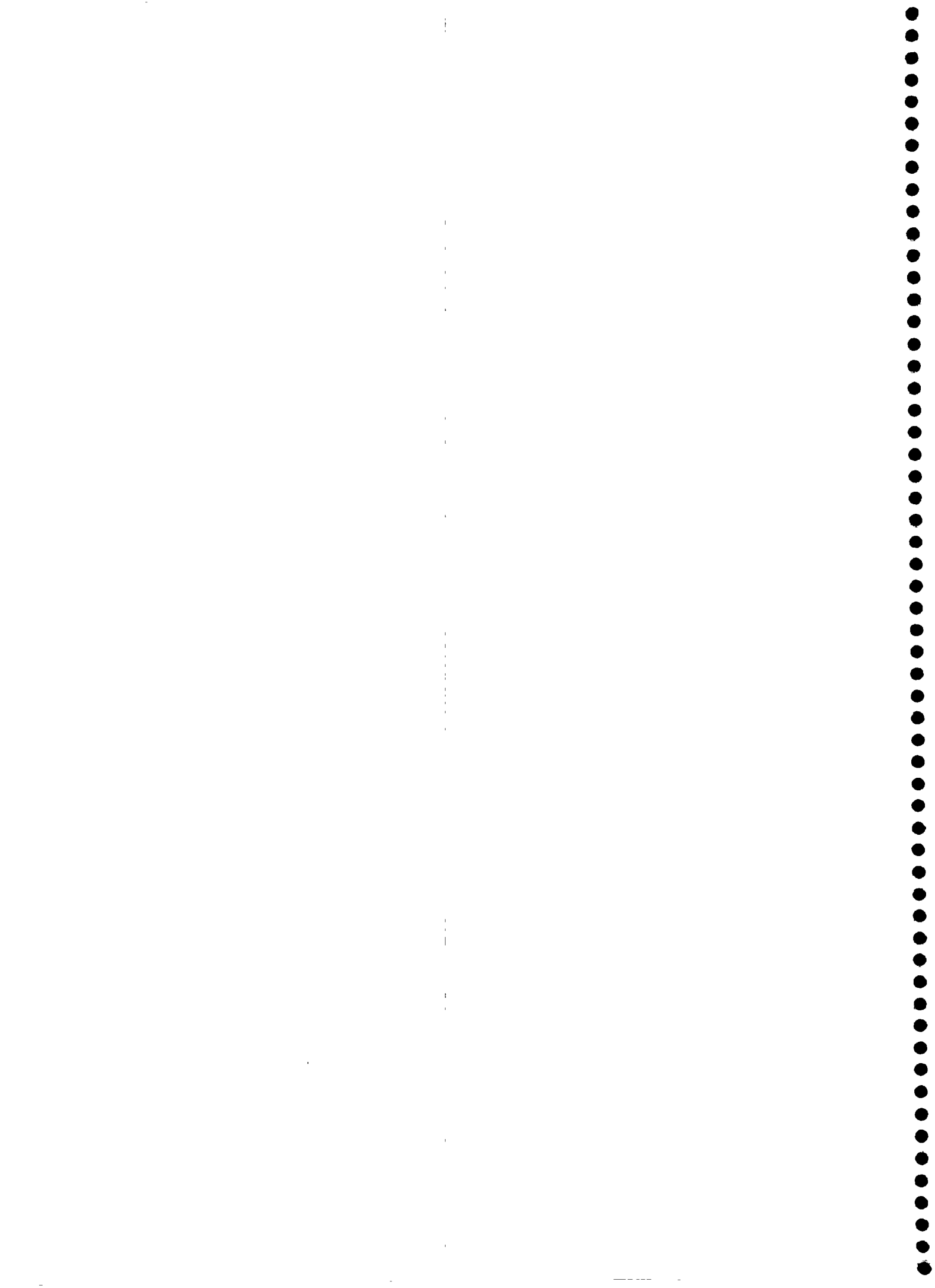


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COMMUNITY SUPPORT MOBILIZATION**

FOR TRAINEES

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P R E F A C E

Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission the TTTI Bhopal is charged with the responsibility of developing two Multi Media Packages for guiding trainers in the pursuit of Mission Objectives. These two packages shall be subsequently translated into a number of local languages and used to train trainers, who in turn shall be transferring know how and skills to hundreds of functionaries playing key roles under this mission. The other utility of these packages is to assist the development of a network of outreach and training by which people in far flung and diverse location could be trained in a uniform and standard manner to perform crucial tasks in the mission. Given the dimensions of villages, and beneficiaries, to be covered and given the fact that the impact of the mission has to be sustained for the future, both developing human resources and integrating them through a supportive network become key factors.

The first package relates to Maintenance and Repair of Handpumps. Trained trainers would be using this package to train selected youth from rural areas to become hand-pump repair technicians and pursue this profession on an entrepreneurial basis, under the support and supervision of the Village Panchayats. The trained trainers are from selected Community Polytechnics located under the vicinity, certain NGOs and some identified engineers/technicians from Public Health Engineering Departments. The package is based on a competency based developing approach and envisages the development of requisite competency in training through intensive skill practice, aided by



transfer of learning through multiple media including handouts, transparencies, slides, charts and video clips.

The second package relates to motivating community support in establishing and sustaining the mission in rural areas. It consists of two parts - one for Trainers, who shall be from community polytechnics, NGOs, and another for trainees who normally will be Surpanches, Village elders, Teachers, Mahila Mandal Leaders and such people of influence.

Since the package is on motivating and obtaining commitment for the mission from such people of influence, the package contains competencies and related media, aided with techniques of involving people in the establishment and maintenance of drinking water and sanitation facilities. It will also assist for the use of special skills like counselling for such people who hesitate in participating in the mission.

The effectiveness of competency based training, which forms the basis of both the packages would depend on serious implementation with requisite effort. The package includes training resources which would aid a complex and difficult venture, and enhance the quality of grass root development, to a large extent. We hope that the packages will be used by trained trainers only, in a planned manner.

R.K. Mani
Director
Technical Teachers'
Training Institute
Shamla Hills, Bhopal.

6th February 1996



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N.P.Tiwari
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B.L.Gupta

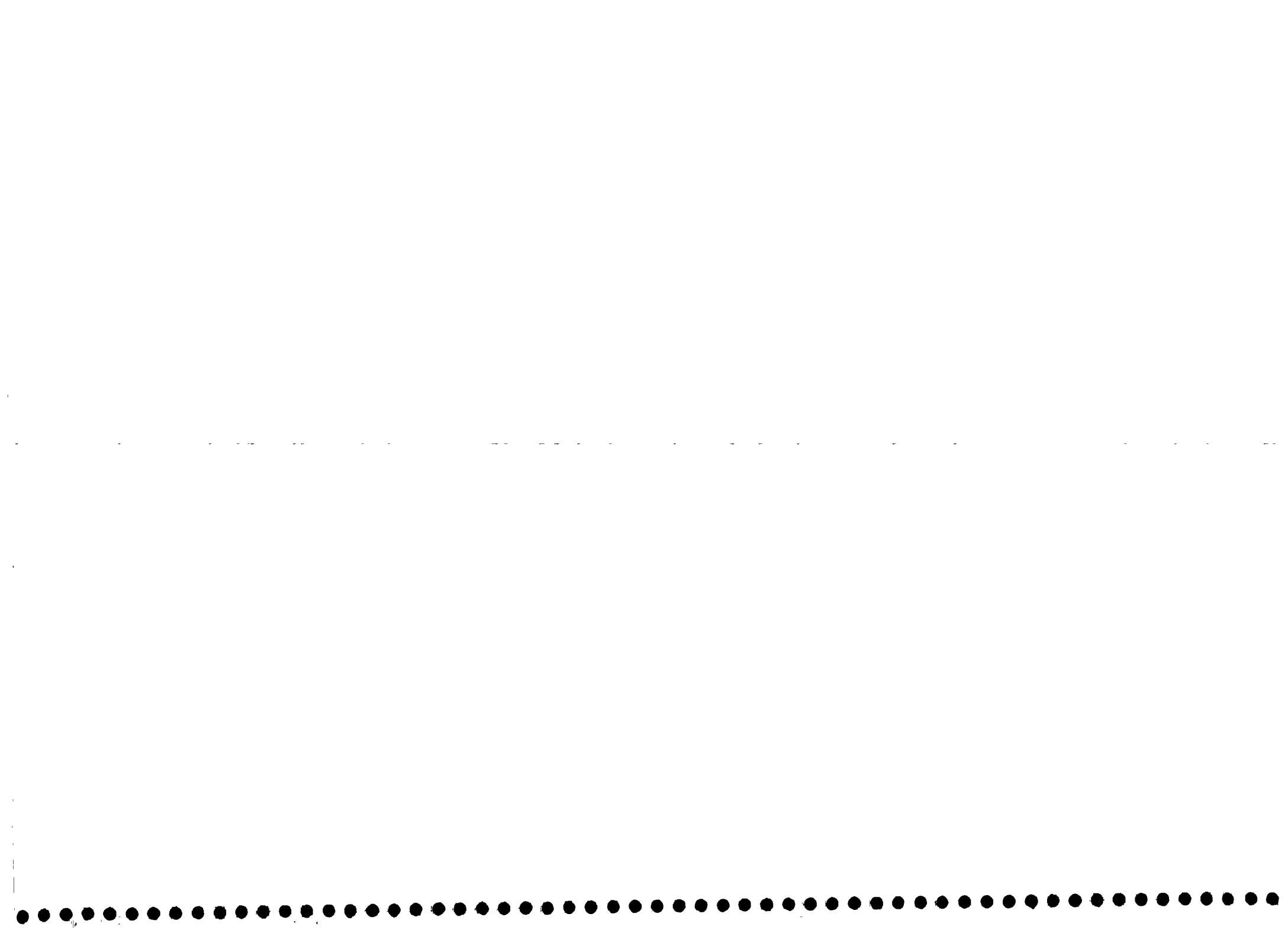


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MOTIVATION FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT MOBILIZATION

TERMINAL COMPETENCY

MOTIVATE COMMUNITY FOR SUPPORT MOBILIZATION

TARGET POPULATION

This Multi-media package envisages to build capability in the trainees to influence and involve people in the community in using safe drinking water, maintaining cleanliness, and sustaining drinking water supply and proper rural sanitation.

The package is meant to be used by the trainees who will in fact be the motivators. They include Sarpanches, Panches, Village Leaders, Mahila Mandals, Teachers and Educated Village Youth.

RATIONALE

Ever since independence, the Government laid emphasis on improving the general quality of life of the rural masses. A number of developmental programmes have been undertaken to -

- * provide safe drinking water,
- * improve personal health and hygiene, and
- * improve environmental sanitation.

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Government of India attempts to intensify these efforts through community support mobilization. It is felt that the benefits of these programmes can reach the beneficiaries only through their active involvement in these programmes.

The Mission has undertaken a comprehensive Human Resources Development Programme for motivating and educating the rural people so that they can become active participants in the implementation of this Programme.

These motivators will influence villagers to use safe drinking water, maintain personal health and hygiene, and sustain drinking water supply and environmental sanitation.

This Multi-Media package contains - written material, diagrams, photographs, slides and posters for effective communication of the message to the people of rural areas.

A number of trainee centred ACTIVITIES have been included ensuring Motivation for Community Support Mobilization.



STAGES OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT MOBILIZATION:

(1) AWARENESS:

At this stage, the villagers are informed of the aims, dimensions and benefits of the Project. In other words, the existence and the need of the project are established. Once the benefits are made known to them, they are likely to become interested to know more about the project.

(2) UNDERSTANDING:

The villagers will be anxious to know in what way the project will benefit them individually, their family members and their village as a whole. The motivators will be required to identify the related problems and difficulties of the villagers and convince them how they can overcome these problems and difficulties through the Project.

(3) MOTIVATION:

The villagers will feel the inner urge to fulfil their needs and become ready to make efforts in this direction. The motivators should narrate the sources of benefits as well as the efforts they will be required to make in order to take these benefits. An environment should be created so that the villagers volunteer to follow some of the safe practices covered under the project.

(4) INVOLVEMENT:

A number of villagers have adopted some of the safe practices by now. They should be provided with more and more opportunities to follow these practices. The help of these persons should be taken to influence other villagers.

(5) MOBILIZATION:

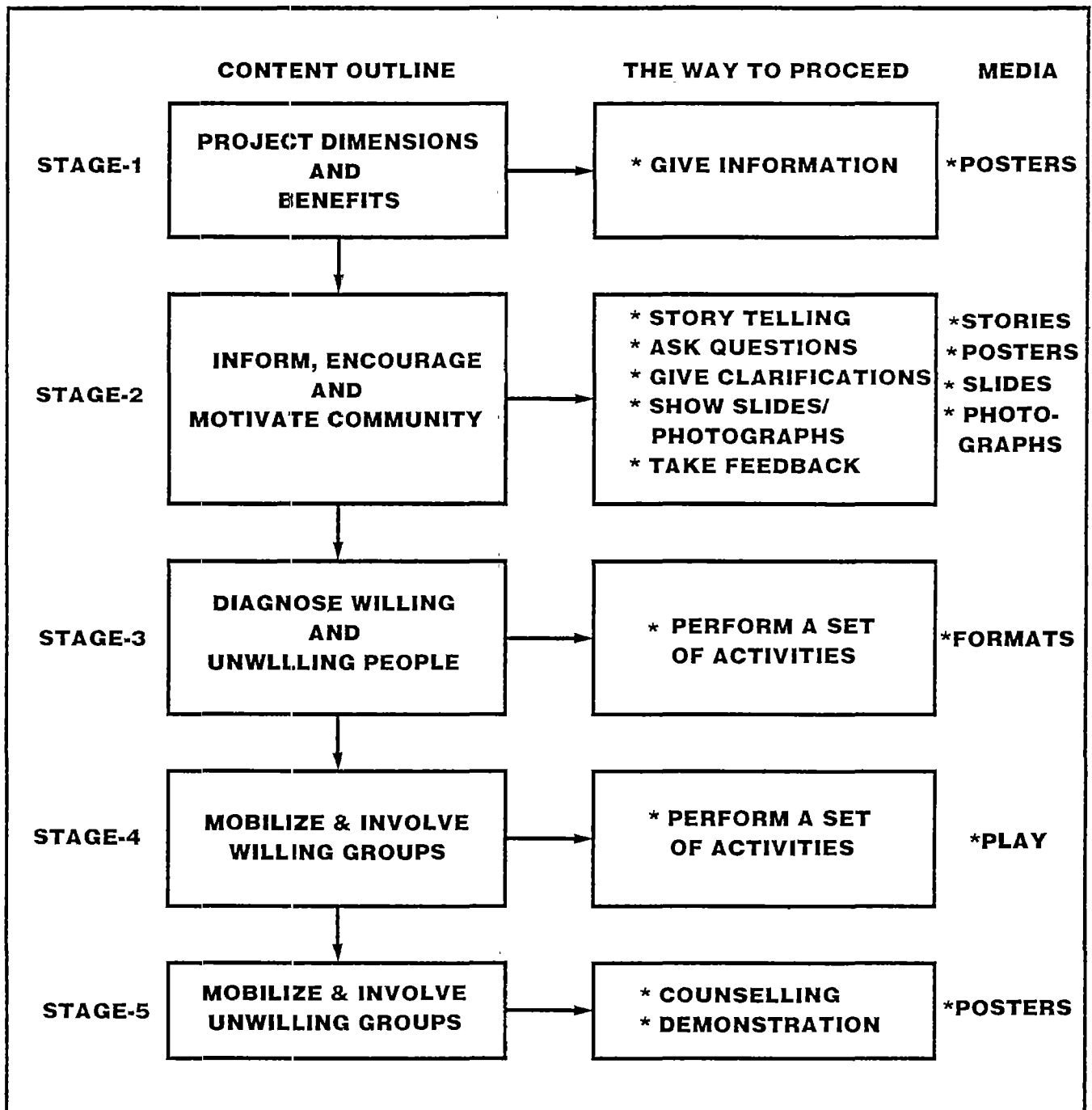
Identified willing and influential persons from different community pockets should be encouraged to counsel other persons in the community. At this stage, villagers, by and large, start owning the Project and become part of it. They will also develop capability of managing the physical and human resources to sustain the project.

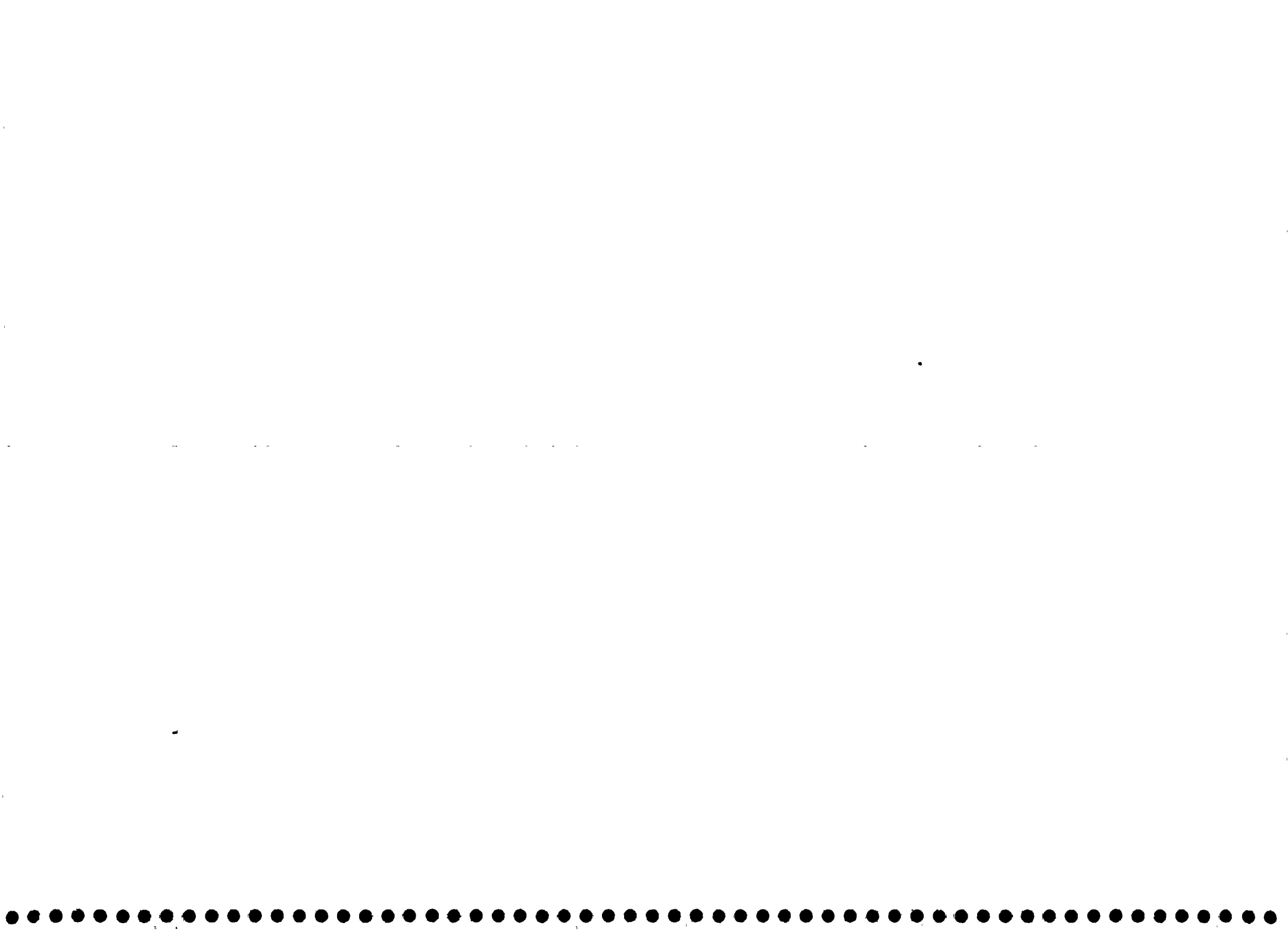
A proper understanding of these stages will enable the motivators to influence the villagers and ultimately make them a part of the project.



MULTI-MEDIA PACKAGE ON MOTIVATION FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT MOBILIZATION

SCHEMATIC LAYOUT OF THE PACKAGE





MULTI- MEDIA PACKAGE ON MOTIVATION FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT

MOBILIZATION

COMPETENCIES

TO ENABLE THE TRAINEES TO:

1. COMMUNICATE APPROPRIATELY PROJECT DIMENSIONS AND BENEFITS TO COMMUNITY AND THE NEED TO ASSOCIATE CLOSELY WITH THE PROJECT.
2. INFORM, ENCOURAGE AND MOTIVATE COMMUNITY TO RESPOND POSITIVELY FOR IMPROVING PROJECT DIMENSIONS, FEATURES, BENEFITS AND THE NEED FOR A COLLECTIVE EFFORT TO MANAGE THE PROJECT.
3. DIAGNOSE WILLING (RECEPTIVE) AND UNWILLING PEOPLE AND GROUPS IN THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY TOWARDS ACCEPTING THE CONCEPT OF SELF-HELP AND COMMUNITY EFFORT.
4. WILLING AND RECEPTIVE IN THE COMMUNITY UNDERTAKE COLLECTIVE EFFORT AND SUSTAIN THEIR WILLINGNESS THROUGH TASK ACHIEVEMENT.
5. INVOLVE UNWILLING AND NON-RECEPTIVE (RESISTANT) GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY TO SUSTAIN AND MANAGE THE PROJECT.



COMPETENCY - 1

COMMUNICATE APPROPRIATELY PROJECT DIMENSIONS AND BENEFITS TO COMMUNITY AND THE NEED TO ASSOCIATE CLOSELY WITH THE PROJECT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To enable the participants to, in the context of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission:

- a) list out its salient features or dimensions.
- b) elaborate the benefits of each dimension.
- c) analyse the current village status with respect to each project dimension, diagnose strengths and weaknesses, and openly express the need for community involvement and collective effort to reduce weak spots.



RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL DRINKING WATER MISSION

ACTIVITY-1

The trainee will communicate project aim, features, dimensions, sources of benefits and efforts required.

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Government of India has contributed significantly towards the national commitment of providing safe drinking water and rural sanitation in villages. In order to make this project a success, motivation for community support mobilization is essential.

1.2 PROJECT AIM :

The Project aims at capability building of rural people to sustain water supply and sanitation programmes in rural areas through community participation and community support mobilization.

USE POSTER-I ('OUR VILLAGE' WE ARE PROUD OF IT)

1.3 PROJECT FEATURES :

The features of the project are to:

- * develop awareness about the water supply and sanitation programmes in the rural areas.

USE POSTER-II

- * develop awareness about personal hygiene, health and environmental sanitation amongst the people.
- * play a dominant role at the grassroot level in ensuring that the drinking water systems are maintained effectively and sanitation programmes are promoted.

USE POSTER-III



- * bring about the attitudinal change in the people so that they own and sustain the systems.

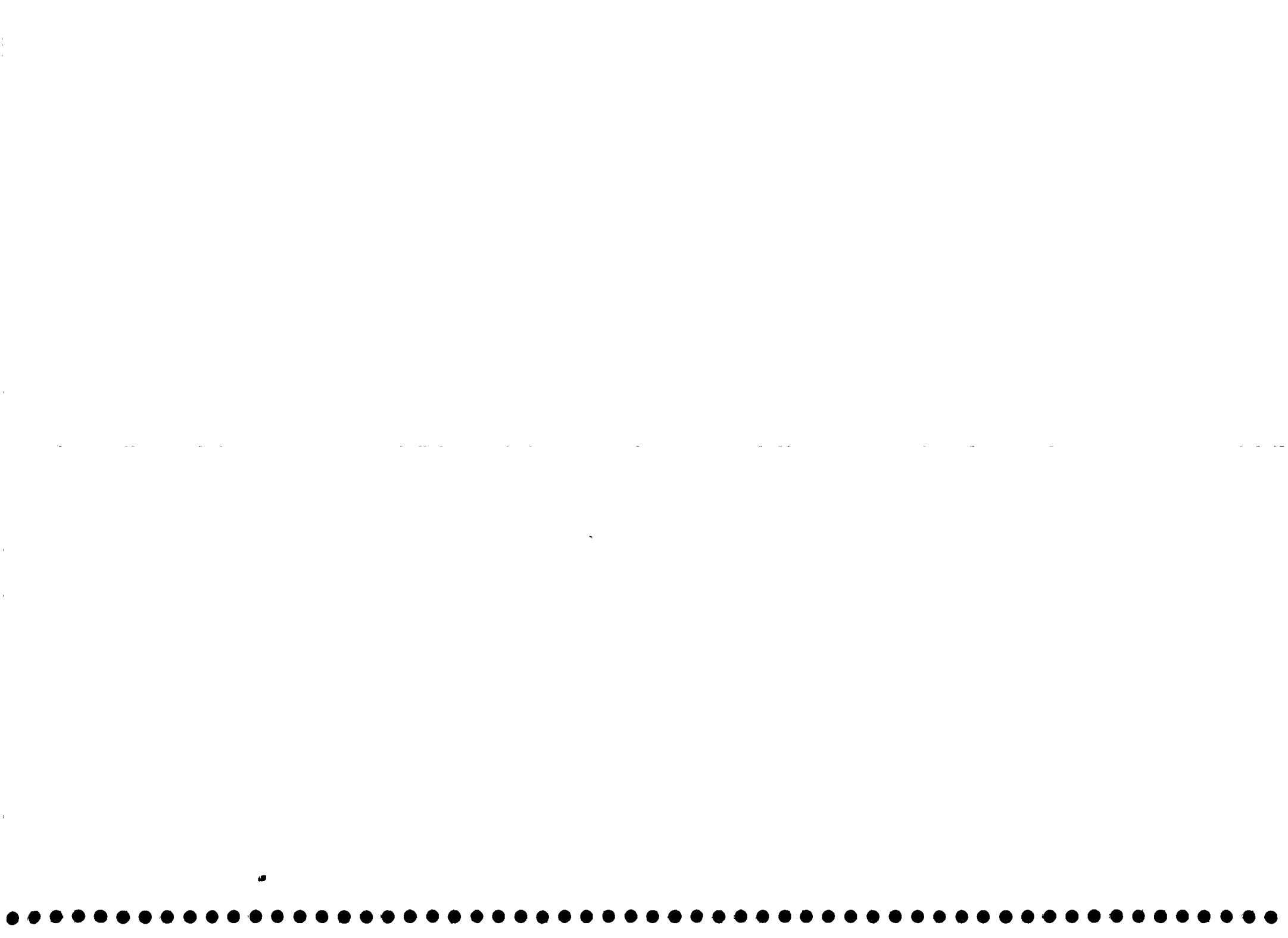
USE POSTER-IV (HANDLE WITH CARE)

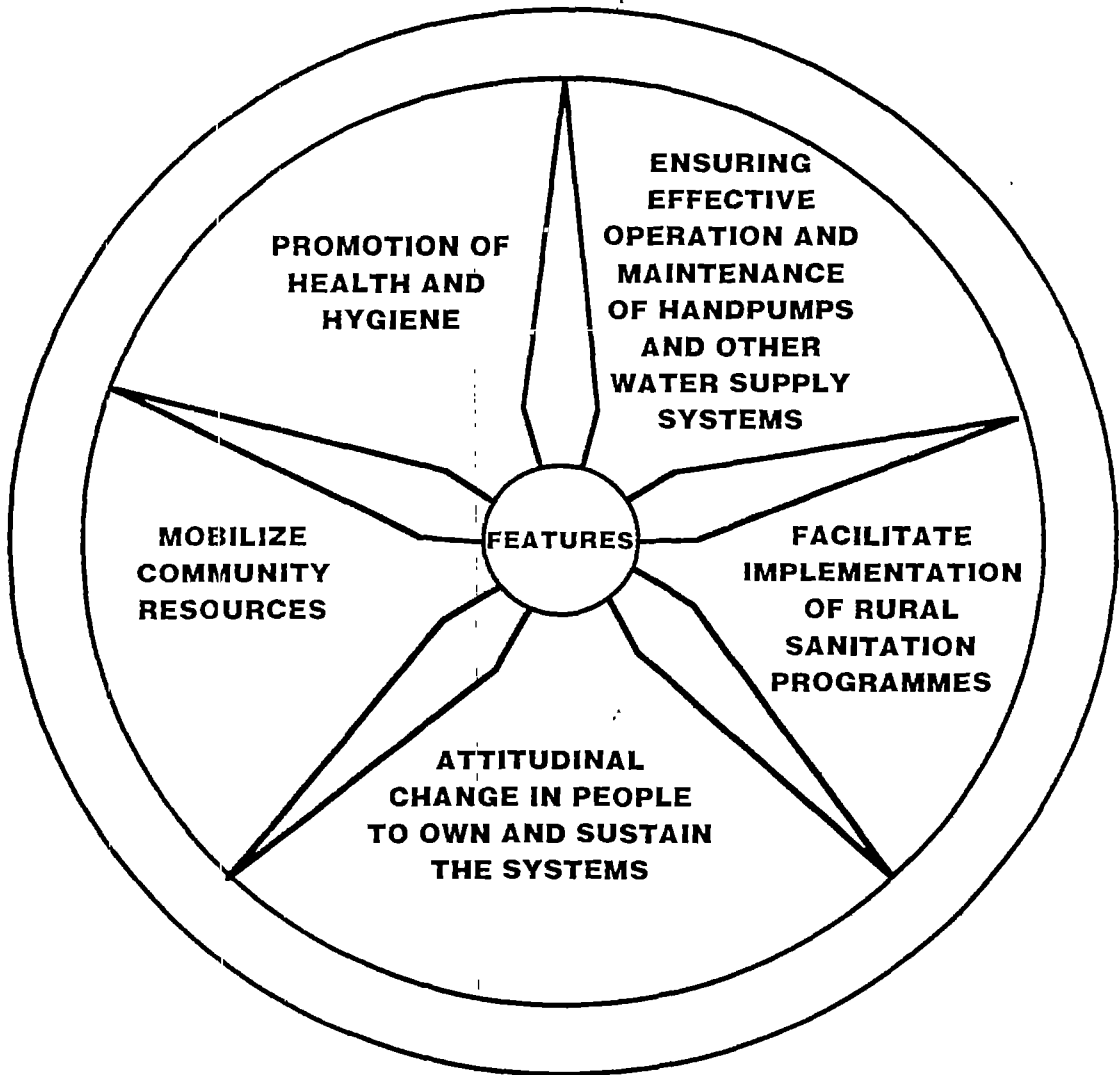
- * mobilize community resources (both physical and human) for sustaining water supply systems and facilitating sanitation programmes in the rural areas.

USE POSTER - V (KEEP ENVIRONMENT CLEAN)

USE POSTER - VI (WHO ELSE WILL DO IT ?)

USE POSTER - VII (WE SWEAR TO PROTECT YOU)





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- FEATURES -

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1.4 PROJECT DIMENSIONS:

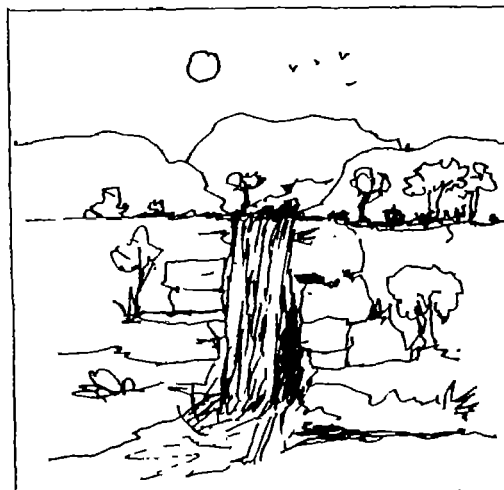
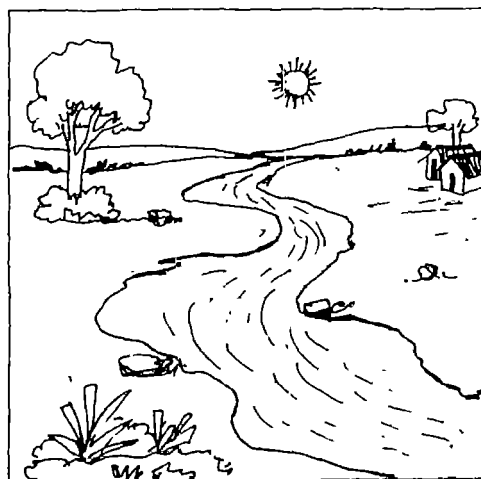
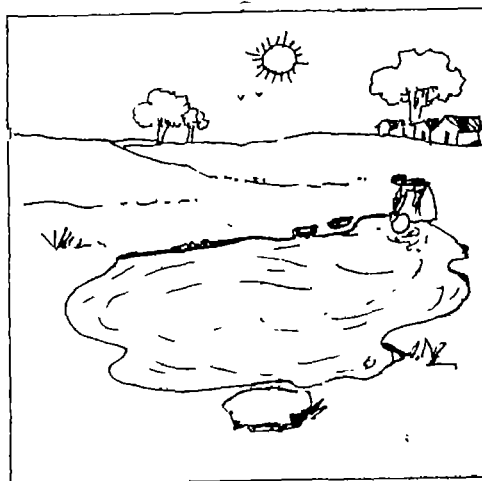
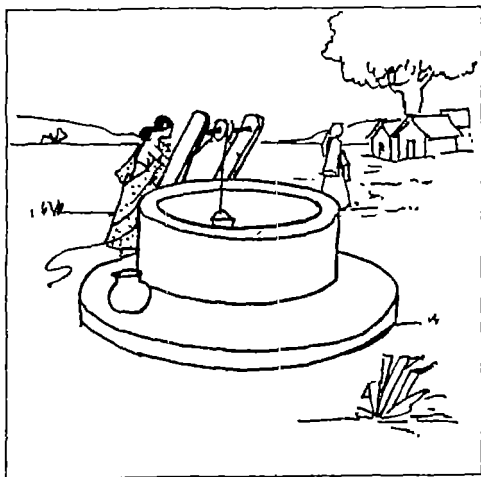
Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission mainly focuses on the following three dimensions:

- a) assured supply of safe drinking water,
- b) promotion of personal health and hygiene, and
- c) improvement in environmental sanitation.

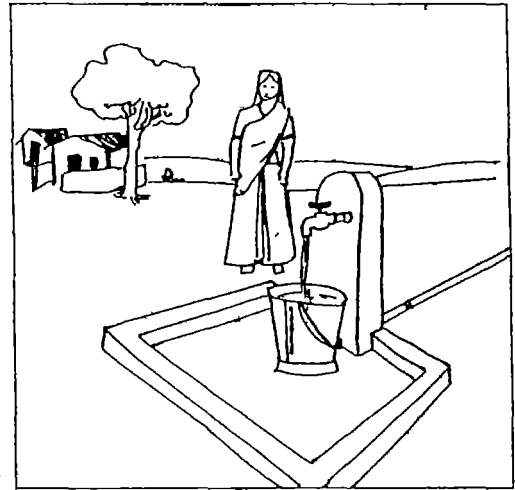
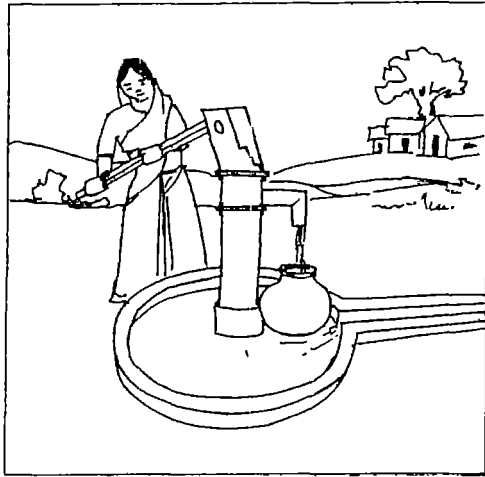
A brief description of each dimension, alongwith, its benefits to the community is given below:

a) ASSURED SUPPLY OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

Water is a natural resource which is essential for the survival of humans as well as all other living beings. Villagers use water drawn from different sources like wells, ponds, rivers, springs, handpumps, taps etc. Water drawn from these sources is not necessarily safe for drinking.





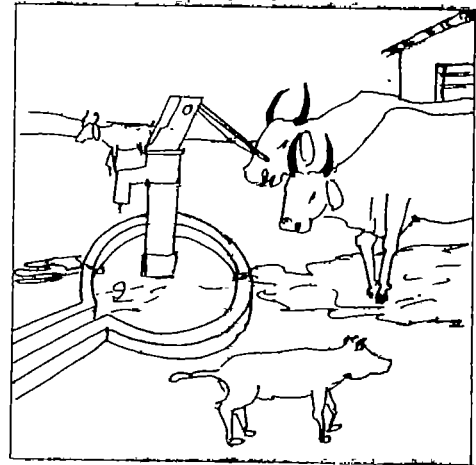
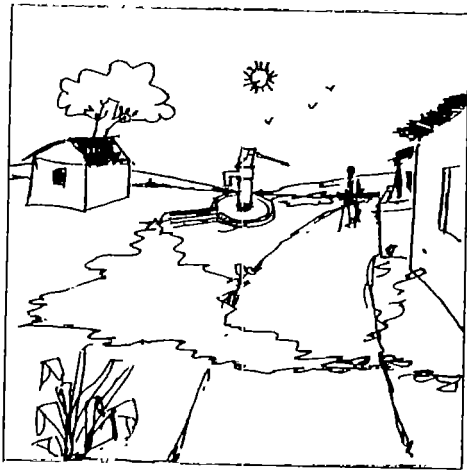
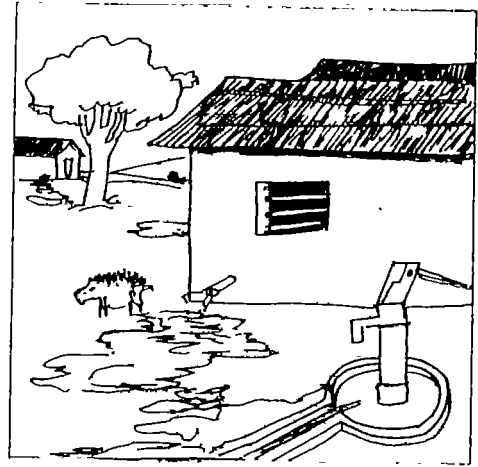


The water gets contaminated because of -

- * washing clothes,
- * taking bath,
- * defecating in the vicinity,
- * accumulation of waste water,
- * keeping the surroundings dirty,
- * allowing cattle to move around water sources etc.







Use of unsafe drinking water affects the health and hygiene in many ways. Some of the bad effects are:

- * increase in diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, skin diseases etc.
- * more expenditure on medicines and medical treatment
- * high rate of infant mortality
- * loss of working days
- * decrease in productivity, etc.

It is, therefore, essential to use safe drinking water.

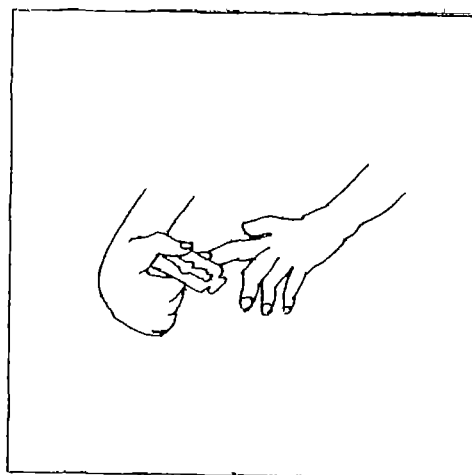
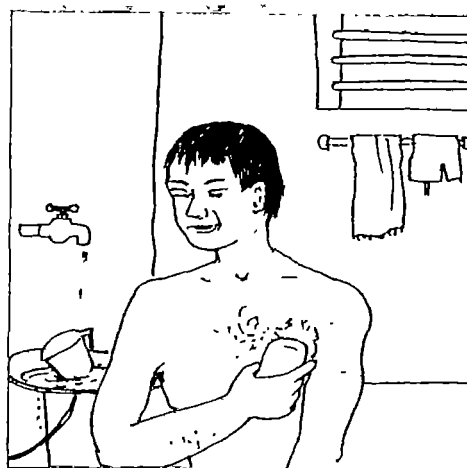


The benefits of using safe drinking water are:

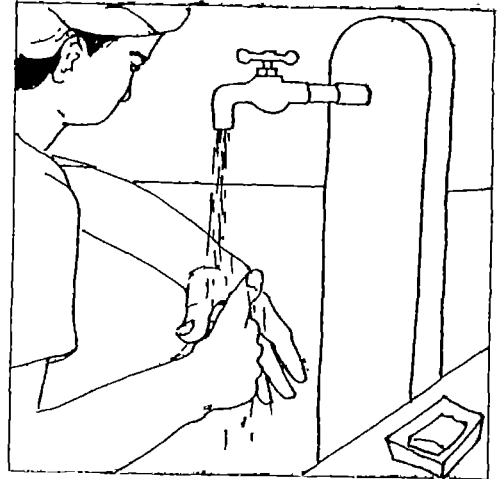
- * less cases of water-borne diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid etc.
- * less expenditure on medicines, and treatment,
- * decrease in infant mortality,
- * healthy children, women and men,
- * sometimes reduction in cattle mortality etc.

b) PROMOTION OF PERSONAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Hygiene is concerned with personal cleanliness. It aims to preserve health and prevent the spread of diseases. Air, water and food are necessary to keep good health. Personal cleanliness is equally important. It includes -







- * cleaning teeth,
- * taking bath regularly,
- * wearing clean clothes,
- * cutting nails,
- * cleaning nose and ears,
- * washing hands with soap or ash etc.

Parents as well as the elderly members of the family should follow the above practices. Children should also be encouraged to maintain cleanliness.

The benefits of personal health and hygiene are:

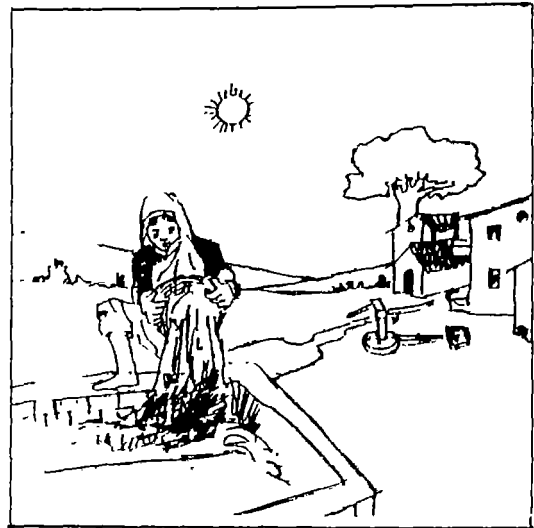
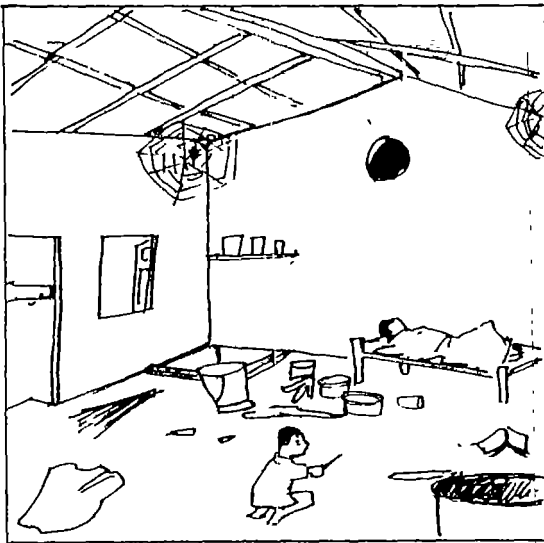
- * prevention and spread of diseases,
- * no loss of working days due to sickness,
- * increase in productivity,
- * acceptability by others, etc.



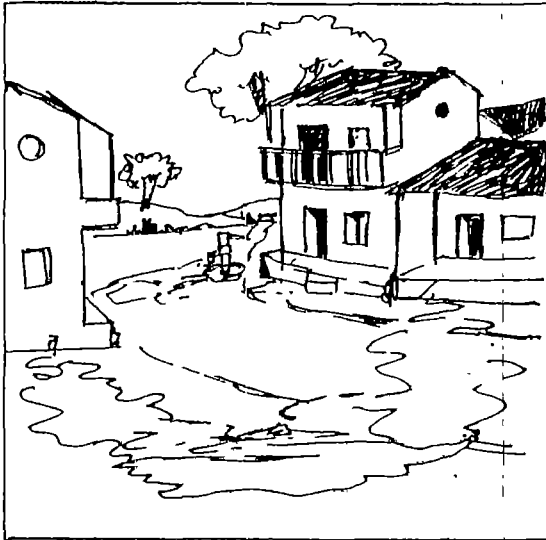
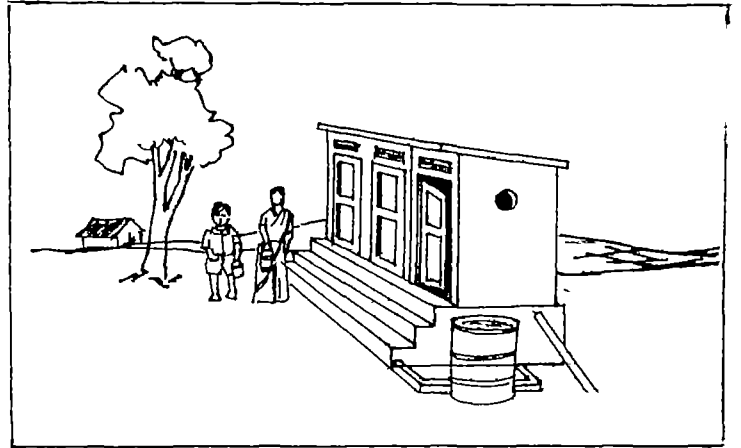
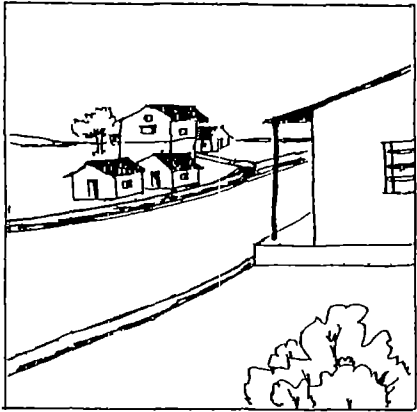
C) IMPROVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Personal cleanliness is essential to keep good health and prevent diseases. It is equally important to keep home and its surroundings clean. Environmental sanitation can be promoted by

- * cleaning and dusting houses,
- * throwing waste material in the compost pit,
- * constructing covered drains, and cleaning them regularly,
- * constructing family toilets,
- * dumping animal and agricultural waste in the compost pit,
- * constructing covered street drains,
- * constructing community toilets and their regular cleaning,
- * keeping neighbourhood clean.
- * keeping the surroundings of water sources clean,
- * constructing cattle sheds away from the house and cleaning them.
- * keeping kitchen neat and clean,
- * discouraging defecation in open spaces,
- * constructing soak pits to collect drain water,
- * disposing of industrial wastes properly (if any) etc.





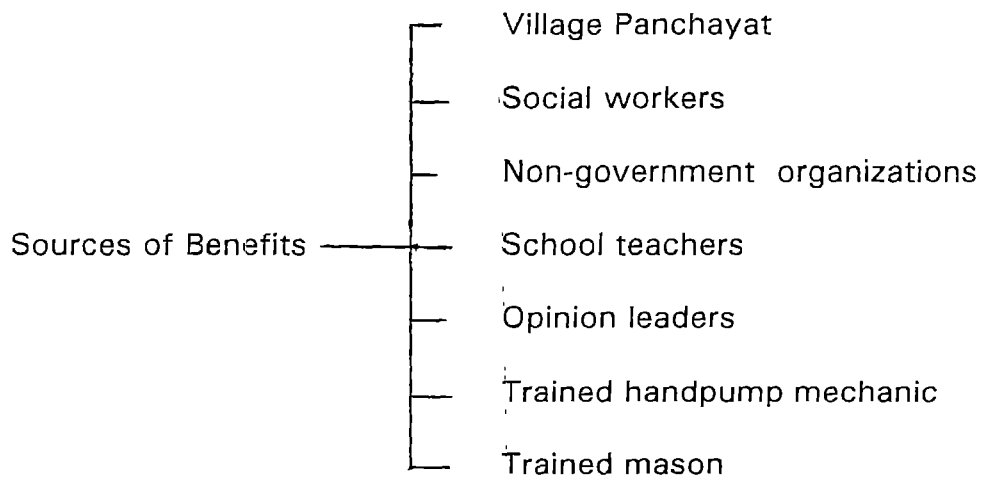




The benefits of improving environmental sanitation are:

- * prevention of diseases,
- * healthy environment,
- * clean homes and neighbourhood,
- * better utilization of waste materials,
- * healthy children, women and men,
- * comfortable community life,
- * longer and happier life etc.

1.5 SOURCES OF BENEFITS :



USE POSTER-VIII (WHOM TO CONTACT ?)

1.6 EFFORTS REQUIRED :

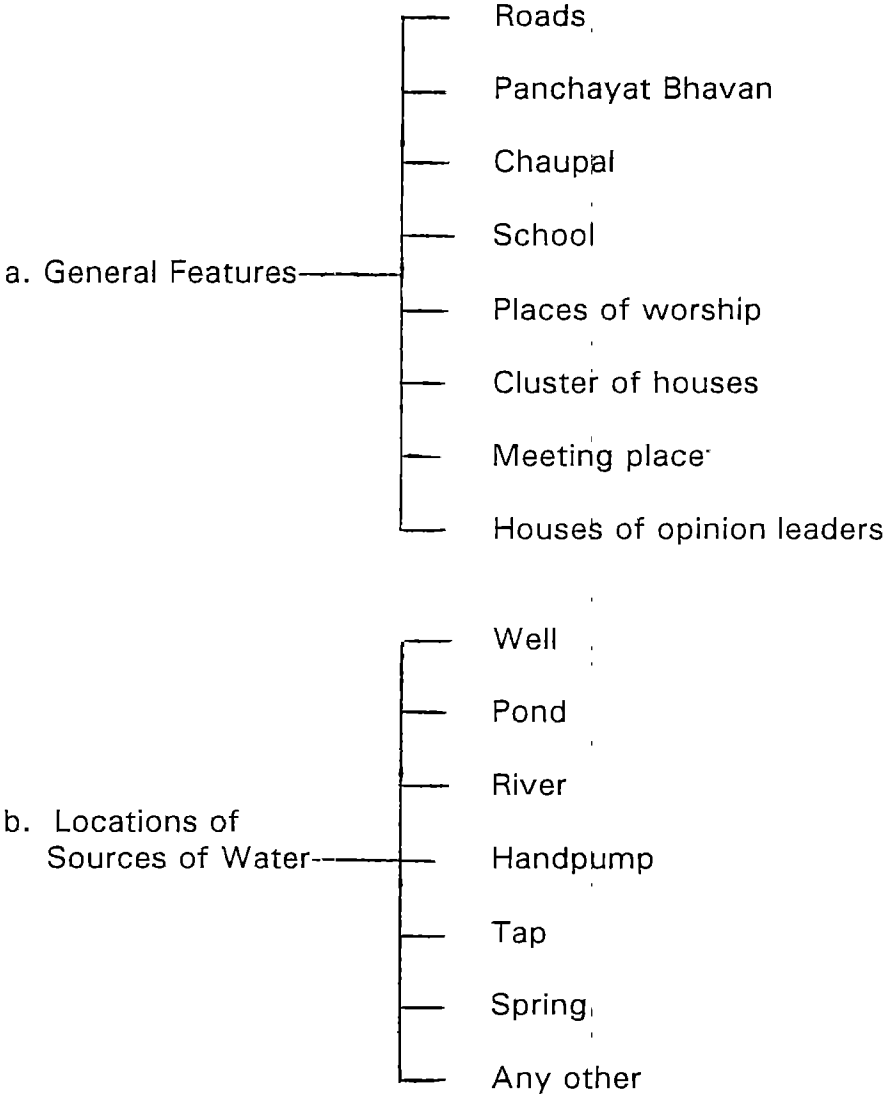
You will have to make some efforts to derive maximum benefits from the project. The nature of these efforts are:

- * use available facilities,
- * contact resource persons,
- * cooperate in maintaining and sustaining facilities,
- * convince others to use facilities,
- * keep yourself and your environment clean, and
- * contribute for creating and maintaining facilities.

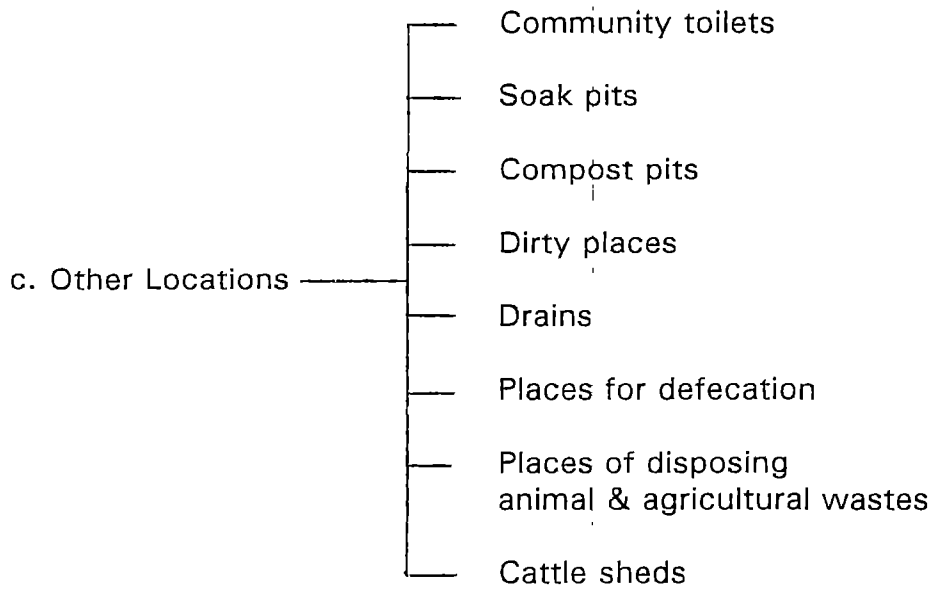


ACTIVITY-2

The trainee will gather information related to:





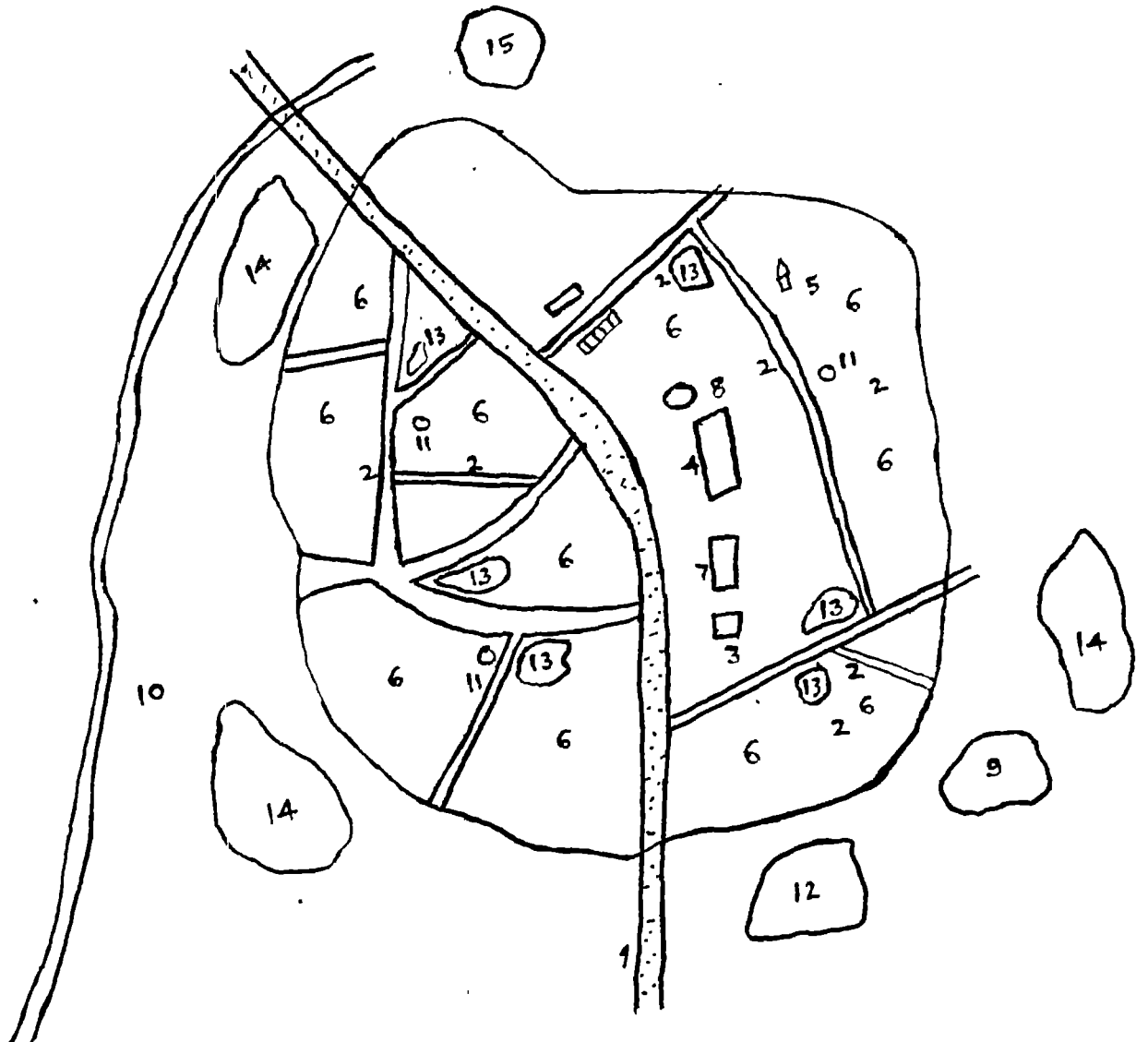


On the basis of above information the trainee will draw a crude social map of the village. It will give an overview of the locations of houses and other places, different resources and facilities available in the village.

A sample of a crude social map is given for your guidance.



SOCIAL MAP



KEY :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. WATER BOND MACADAM ROAD | 9. POND |
| 2. KUTCHA PATH | 10. RIVER |
| 3. CHAUPAL | 11. HANDPUMP |
| 4. SCHOOL | 12. COMPOST PIT |
| 5. RELIGIOUS PLACE | 13. GARBAGE DUMP |
| 6. HABITATS | 14. PLACES FOR DEFECCATION |
| 7. COMMUNITY HALL | 15. STONE MINE |



ACTIVITY- 3

The trainee will gather villagers and seek information about each project dimension viz.

- a) assured supply of safe drinking water,
- b) personal health and hygiene, and
- c) environmental sanitation.

The trainee will collect information in the table given below:

QUESTIONS	VILLAGERS' RESPONSES
<p>a) SAFE DRINKING WATER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * What are the sources of water? * How many wells are there? * Are these wells covered? * Are the surroundings of these wells clean? * Who is responsible for cleaning the wells? * Do you get water from these wells throughout the year? * How many handpumps are installed in your village? * How many handpumps are functional? * How many handpumps have proper platforms and drains? * Are the surroundings of the handpumps clean? * Do people wash utensils and take bath at the handpump site? * Is there any pond in your village? * Do you use pond water for drinking purposes? * Is the pond water safe for drinking? 	



QUESTIONS	VILLAGERS' RESPONSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Where do cattle drink water? * Is there any river near your village? * Do people use river water for domestic purposes? * Do people get sufficient and safe drinking water throughout the year? <p>b) PERSONAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Do the villagers wash their mouth and brush teeth daily? * What do they use for brushing their teeth? * Do they take bath regularly? * Where do they take bath? * Do they wear clean clothes? * Do they cut their nails regularly? * Do they wash their hands with soap or ash after defecating? * Do they wash their hands before and after taking meals? * Do the parents keep their children clean? <p>c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Do the villagers clean and dust their houses daily? * Where do they throw waste materials? * Have the drains been constructed to drain out waste water? * Are these drains properly covered? * Are the drains cleaned regularly? * Where do people defecate? 	



QUESTIONS	VILLAGERS' <u>RESPONSES</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * How many people have constructed family toilets? * Where do people dump animal and agricultural waste? * Do you keep your neighbourhood clean? * Are the surroundings of the water sources kept clean? * Are the cattle sheds constructed away from the houses? * Are the cattle sheds cleaned everyday? * Is the kitchen kept neat and clean? * Are the soak pits constructed to collect drain water? * Do people throw waste materials on the path? * Are the village paths littered with water and mud? * who cleans the village paths? 	





FEEDBACK TO TRAINEES

The trainee will conduct the discussion in such a way that the villagers will themselves openly express the need for collective efforts to reduce the weak areas.

The nature of villagers' responses to the above questions will be as follows:-

- * The weaknesses of the village can be reduced/removed only due to our active involvement.
- * Unless and until people of the village involve themselves the weaknesses will not be reduced.
- * The weaker areas can be reduced only when we make collective efforts. It is our village, we are responsible to keep it neat and clean.
- * We will not depend on the Government or any other agency for help. We will generate our own resources.

FEEDBACK TO TRAINEES

During the discussion with the villagers the trainee will observe their behaviour to identify willing (receptive) and unwilling (non-receptive) groups. Some of the indicators of these two groups are listed below:

GROUPS	INDICATORS
Willing (Receptive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- readiness to listen- patient listening- show interest- respond properly- seek clarifications- convince others- offer services- provide resources
Unwilling (Non- receptive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- not ready to listen- stubborn- difficult to convince- disinterested- tradition bound- opposes others views- withdrawn

FEEDBACK TO TRAINEES

The trainee will conduct the discussion in such a way that the villagers will themselves openly express the need for collective efforts to reduce the weak areas.

The nature of villagers' responses to the above questions will be as follows:-

- * The weaknesses of the village can be reduced/removed only due to our active involvement.
- * Unless and until people of the village involve themselves the weaknesses will not be reduced.
- * The weaker areas can be reduced only when we make collective efforts. It is our village, we are responsible to keep it neat and clean.
- * We will not depend on the Government or any other agency for help. We will generate our own resources.

FEEDBACK TO TRAINEES

During the discussion with the villagers the trainee will observe their behaviour to identify willing (receptive) and unwilling (non-receptive) groups. Some of the indicators of these two groups are listed below:

GROUPS	INDICATORS
Willing (Receptive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- readiness to listen- patient listening- show interest- respond properly- seek clarifications- convince others- offer services- provide resources
Unwilling (Non- receptive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- not ready to listen- stubborn- difficult to convince- disinterested- tradition bound- opposes others views- withdrawn

COMPETENCY - 2

INFORM, ENCOURAGE AND MOTIVATE COMMUNITY TO RESPOND POSITIVELY FOR IMPROVING PROJECT DIMENSIONS, FEATURES, BENEFITS AND THE NEED FOR A COLLECTIVE EFFORT TO MANAGE THE PROJECT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES :

To enable the community folk to, in the context of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission:

- a) seek clarifications about the features and benefits of each dimension.
- b) openly express the need for benefit realisation and improving the status of the village in each dimension.
- c) express readiness to put in personal efforts for ensuring fulfilment of Mission objectives.
- d) help each other through information sharing, in case someone is not aware of the project or the nature of efforts needed for realization of benefits.



ACTIVITY - 4

The trainee will narrate the story "Fruits of Collective Efforts" to the villagers.

" FRUITS OF COLLECTIVE EFFORTS"

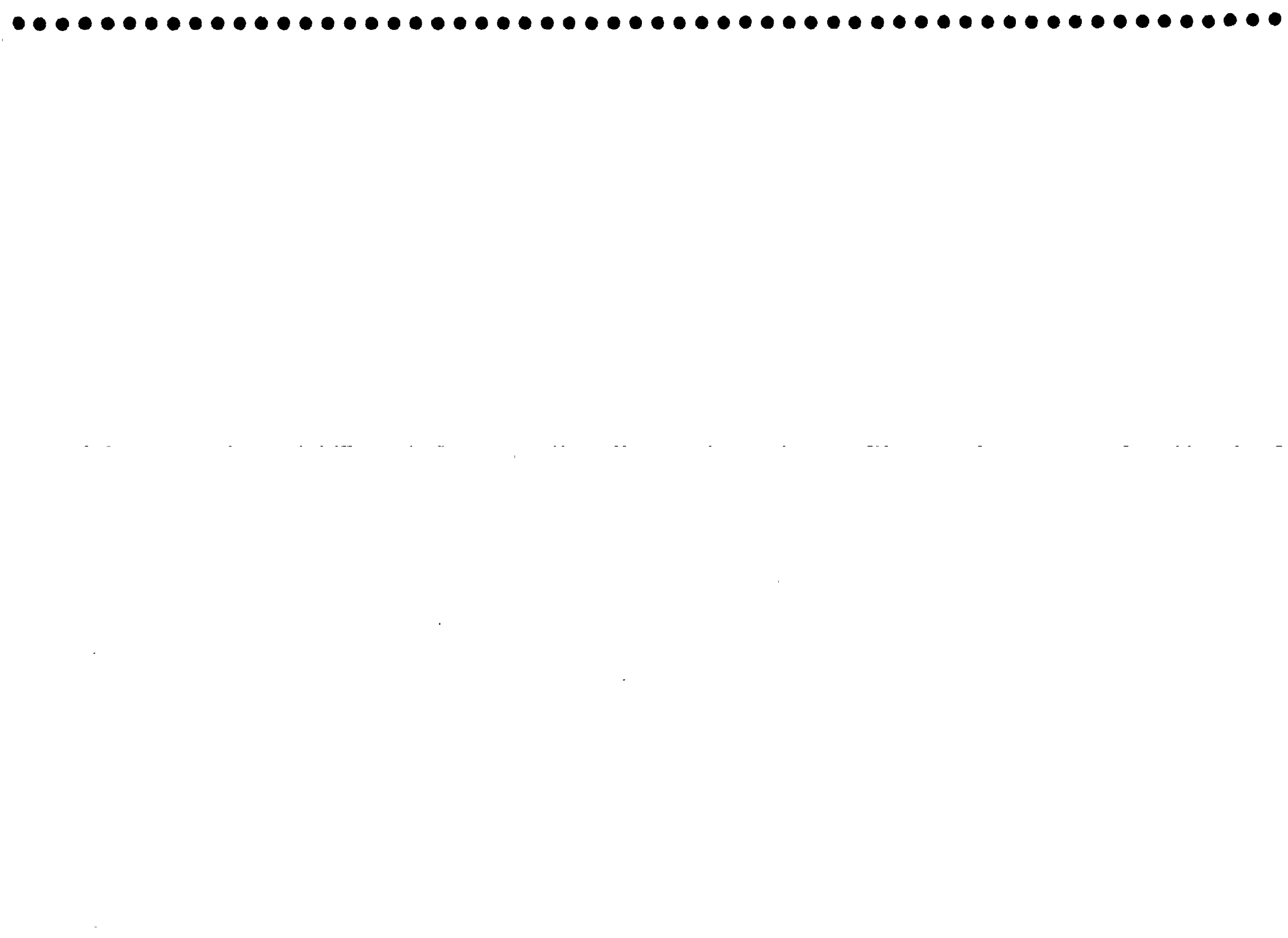
'Amirpura' is a small village which is situated about 40 Kms away from the town. Five years ago, the people of this village fell victim to an epidemic and suffered a great loss of life and money. The villagers became concerned and started thinking about the future course of action. The health workers and other knowledgeable persons suggested certain measures to be taken to prevent the diseases in future. The villagers, by and large, agreed and formed a village level committee - with an old villager as its head. They decided to form three small sub-committees each to look after - safe drinking water, personal health and hygiene and environmental sanitation. The members of these sub-committees identified some willing and interested men, women and youth and included them in their groups as per their choice. The members of these committees were made aware of the problems and issues related to the three areas. They agreed to take some immediate steps and fixed some targets. They also prepared a plan of action to achieve these targets and started working. Within a short period of time, good results were visible and villagers also started joining these active groups and expressed the desire to work. It was observed that a majority of villagers became health and cleanliness conscious. The infant mortality rate got reduced to one-fourth. In the last three years, people did not suffer from any serious disease. The expenditure on medical treatment was reduced. The villagers could devote their time, money and efforts to agricultural activities. The people were, by and large healthy and happy. The village set an example for others.

ACTIVITY - 5

After narrating the story "Fruits of Collective Efforts" to the villagers the trainee will ask the following questions:

QUESTIONS:

- (1) Why did the villagers organize themselves into the groups?
- (2) How did the villagers involve themselves in the welfare activities?
- (3) How will you promote correct practices in the three areas mentioned in the story for the betterment of your village?



FEEDBACK TO TRAINEE

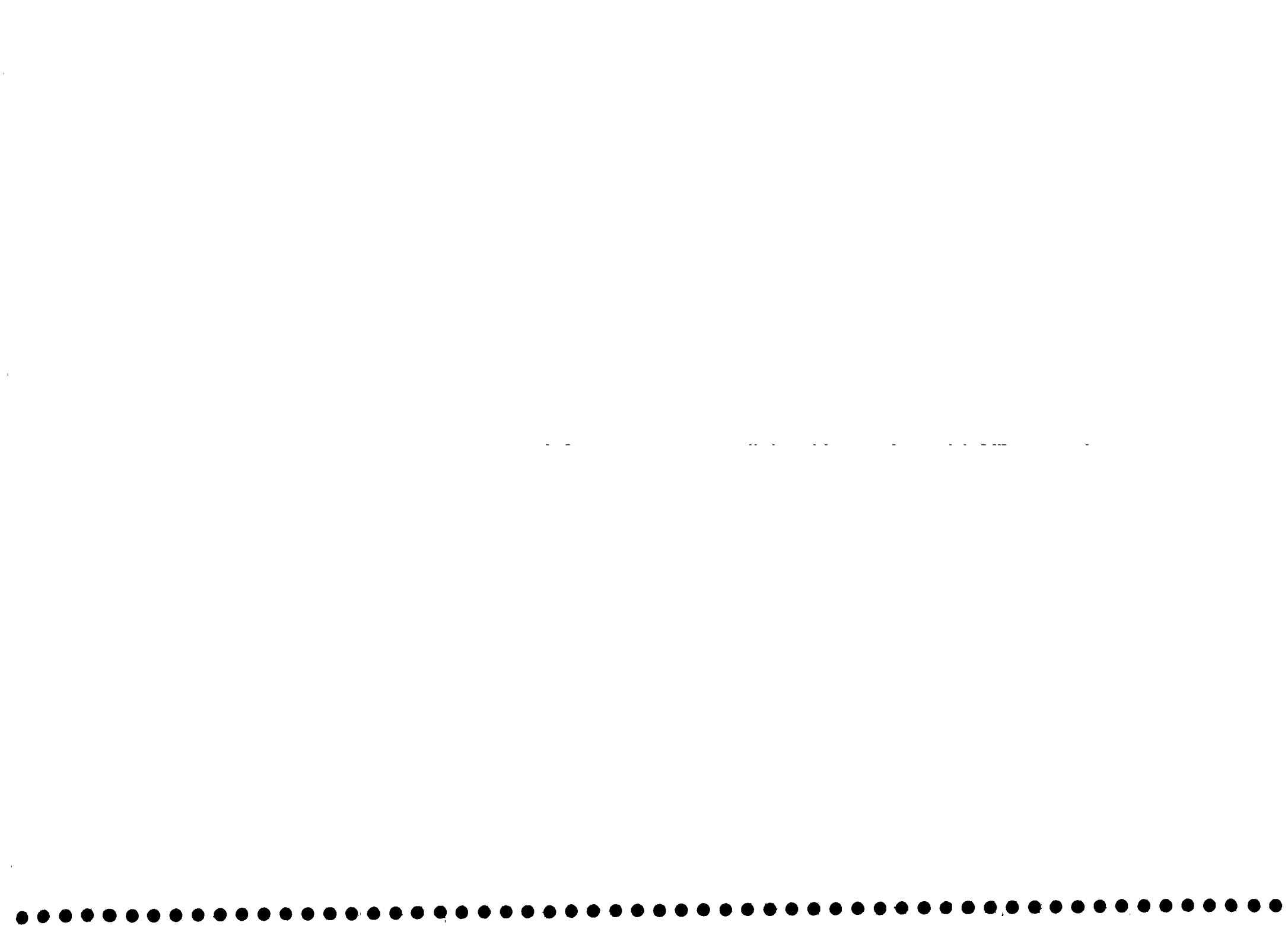
WHY DO PEOPLE
GET INVOLVED ?

- . CLARITY OF BENEFITS
- . THREAT TO EXISTENCE
- . POSSIBILITY OF GETTING IMPORTANCE
- . PAST EXPERIENCES
- . DESIRE TO GAIN EXPERIENCE
- . TRUST
- . POSSIBILITY OF DIRECT/INDIRECT BENEFITS
- . AVOID PROBLEMS :
PERSONAL
SOCIAL
RELIGIOUS
ECONOMIC
- . MAINTAINING RELATIONSHIPS
- . RECOGNITION
- . POSITIVE ATTITUDES
- . IMITATION



WHY DO PEOPLE NOT
GET INVOLVED ?

- . LACK OF INFORMATION
- . INCOMPETENCE
- . TASK DIFFICULTY
- . UNINTERESTING WORK
- . LACK OF RECOGNITION
- . LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT
- . LACK OF TIME
- . LACK OF GAINS/BENEFITS
- . PERSONAL EGO
- . DELAYED BENEFITS
- . INCONVENIENCES CAUSED
- . LACK OF TRUST
- . THREAT
- . TRADITIONAL OUTLOOK
- . CLASH OF INTERESTS



ACTIVITY - 6

The trainee will narrate " An Autobiography of a Handpump" to the villagers.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A HANDPUMP

I am an important machine. I provide safe drinking water to the people and thus protect them from many fatal diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid etc.

My name is "Handpump". I was born in a factory. My parents are the engineers. I am made of cast iron.

The ground water table is going down day by day due to insufficient rainfall and increasing irrigation practices. As a result, the open wells are drying up and fail to meet the requirement of water throughout the year. The water of these shallow open wells often gets contaminated.

I draw safe drinking water from deep strata of the ground to the earth's surface for your use. This water gets filtered in its natural course.

You must thank Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Government of India which gave me an opportunity of coming to your village with the sole purpose of supplying safe drinking water throughout the year. I was installed by the Public Health Engineering Department under the guidance of your Gram Panchayat.

I promise to serve to your utmost satisfaction. But you must commit yourself to fulfil all the conditions given below:

CONDITIONS :

- * Construction of platform around me with a drain leading to a garden or a soak pit
- * Proper operation of the lever
- * Regular check up and lubrication
- * Bathing and washing around me to be prohibited
- * Toilets to be constructed at least 300 meters away from me
- * Provision of proper drainage of rainwater in my vicinity
- * Filth and garbage to be disposed away from me
- * Not to be allowed to remain out of order for long



- * Spare parts to be kept ready for replacement
- * Services of the trained Mechanic to be made available when needed

If you do not fulfil all these conditions, you will

- * not get water at all.
- * get contaminated water.
- * have to bring water from long distances.
- * suffer from fatal diseases like - diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid and gastroenteritis, jaundice etc.

The villagers operated me properly in the first few months. As per my promise, I supplied them safe drinking water. All the people were very happy. Due to the carelessness of some people I went out of order. The people of the locality had to walk long distances to bring drinking water from well. The well did not supply sufficient water during summer. Nothing was done for about two months. People thought, the handpump was installed by the Government and the Government was responsible for its repairs. Some persons tried to collect money from the people of the locality. They called the trained mechanic from a nearby village. He came and repaired me. I started supplying water to the users again. The users advised other people to operate me gently.

I would like to make one thing very clear to you all that I am NOT a Government property. I am your sincere friend.

PLEASE :

- * ACCEPT ME.
- * OWN ME.
- * TAKE CARE OF ME.
- * USE ME.

LET ME TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OF SUPPLYING SAFE DRINKING WATER TO YOU.

USE POSTER - IX (I AM YOUR FRIEND, USE ME)





ACTIVITY - 7

After narrating "An Autobiography of a Handpump" to the villagers the trainee will ask the following questions.

QUESTIONS :

1. How can you get handpump installed in your village ?
2. Why do handpumps go out of order ?
3. How can you keep the handpump operational in future ?

ACTIVITY - 8

The trainee will narrate the story "Thanks to Handpump" to the villagers.

THANKS TO HANDPUMP

There was a small village called Narwar which was situated in a remote tribal area. No source of drinking water was available within this village. A big pond was situated at a distance of about 1 Km. south of this village. The villagers used the water of this pond for various purposes like drinking, bathing and washing. The cattle of this village were also made to use the same water.

The villagers followed the tradition of using one side of the pond for drawing drinking water, the other for bathing and washing. The third side was used for attending natural calls, and the remaining side was used for the cattle.

The people using water from the pond, by and large, suffered from stomach disorders and skin diseases.

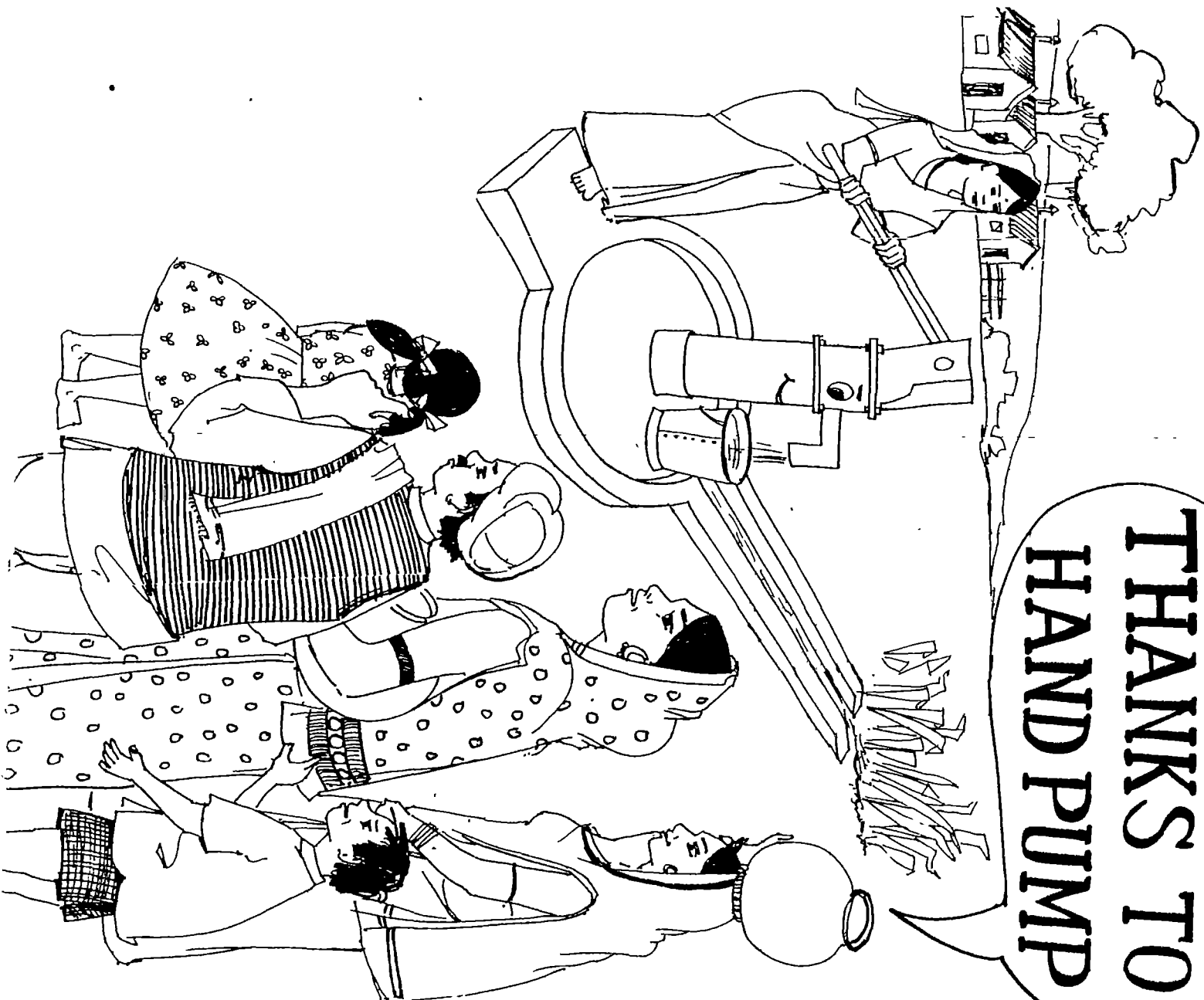
A handpump was installed at the northern end of this village due to the efforts of some leaders under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The people of this part of the village started using this facility for all purposes. But the people from the southern part of the village continued to use pond water in spite of the fact that the distance between both the sources of water was almost the same.

After about six months, the people who used water from the handpump realised that they got rid of stomach disorders and skin diseases.

USE POSTER-X (THANKS TO HANDPUMP)



**THANKS TO
HAND PUMP**





ACTIVITY - 9

After narrating the story "Thanks to the Handpump" to the villagers, the trainee will ask the following questions to take feedback.

QUESTIONS :

1. What were the causes of stomach disorders and skin diseases with which the villagers suffered?
2. What benefits did the users of the water drawn from the handpump derive?
3. How should people using handpump water influence those using water from the pond?

ACTIVITY - 10

The trainee will provide an opportunity to the villagers to seek clarifications and ask for additional information. He will involve others from the same group to clarify doubts and give additional information.



ACTIVITY - 11

The trainee will show the slides on " Safe Drinking Water" one by one. The details given in the slides will also be narrated by the trainee.

SAFE DRINKING WATER

Sl No	SLIDES	NARRATION BY TRAINEE
1	Developing awareness among the people	Developing awareness among the villagers is the first step to involve them in the programmes like - * assured supply of safe drinking water, * personal health and hygiene, and * environmental sanitation.
2	A handpump with proper drain	A good platform and proper drain keep the surroundings of the handpump clean.
3	A handpump with soak pit	Construct a soak pit to collect waste water. It will keep the handpump surroundings clean.
4	Carrying drinking water home	Do not carry drinking water in uncovered vessels. The dirt and dust will contaminate the water on the way.
5	Filtering water at home	Store drinking water at home only after filtering it with a clean cloth.
6	Dipping hands into the water vessel	Never take out water dipping your fingers into the vessel. The dirt of your fingers will contaminate the drinking water.
7	Water taken out with a long handled ladle	This is the correct way of taking out drinking water from the vessel.
8	Cleaning utensils near the handpump with ash	This practice chokes the drain and makes the surroundings of the handpump muddy.
9	Washing clothes near the handpump	The soap water will contaminate drinking water. It also causes inconvenience to the users who are waiting for their turn. The spreading water makes the vicinity of the handpump muddy.



SI No	SLIDES	NARRATION BY TRAINEE
10	Taking bath at the handpump site	It is not desirable to take bath at the handpump site. The accumulating water breeds mosquitoes.
11	Taking bath at the handpump platform	Take bath at your home. The waste water could have been diverted to the nearby field.
12	A handpump without platform and drain	Absence of platform and drain makes the surroundings dirty. Cattle make it still dirtier. Muddy water breeds mosquitoes.
13	A handpump without a drain	Construct a drain to discharge waste water away from the handpump site. Do not allow children to operate the handpump.
14	A handpump with proper platform and drain	It is not desirable to take bath and wash clothes in the vicinity of the handpump. Connect the drain with the soak pit.
15	A well with muddy surroundings	A proper drain should be constructed to keep the surroundings of the well clean. The muddy road causes inconvenience to the villagers.
16	A handpump with a kutchra drain	The villagers have made a good effort to drain out waste water. This drain should be cleaned regularly.
17	Users cleaning the drain	The users have come forward to clean the drain themselves. Others should follow this good practice.
18	The handpump drain connected with street drain	This is a good way of discharging waste water.
19	A handpump with very dirty surroundings	Is the water drawn from this handpump safe for drinking ? Who will improve this situation ?
20	A handpump without a handle	Is it worth the expenditure made by the Government ? The users should contact the Gram Panchayat and the mechanic. They should also collect money for repair and maintenance, if required.



After showing the set of slides on " Safe Drinking Water", the trainee will initiate a discussion with the villagers on how they will promote correct practices.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY - 11

The trainee will show the photographs on "Safe Drinking Water" and ask the villagers to identify those showing CORRECT and INCORRECT practices.

After showing the set of photographs on 'Safe Drinking Water' , the trainee will initiate a discussion with the villagers on how they will promote correct practices.

ACTIVITY - 12

The trainee will narrate the story " Sanitation Through a Mass Movement".

SANITATION THROUGH A MASS MOVEMENT

A small village called Dhurwar is surrounded by forest from the three sides. A river flows by the side of the village. The land along the river is used for agricultural purposes. A majority of the residents had been disposing of their night soil alongside the river traditionally. A voluntary organization influenced the people to use individual as well as community toilets. As a result, some people constructed individual toilets with their assistance. The Gram Panchayat also constructed community toilets in different localities. Thus a large number of villagers started using these toilets.

It was observed that a group of people continued with the traditional practice in spite of being educated about the benefits of using toilets and the adverse effects of using the riverside. This affected the environment of the whole village which came in the grip of diseases.

The people using toilets became concerned and chalked out a joint strategy to convince the non-users.

To begin with, they took influential people into confidence and included them in their group. In small groups, they went door to door to convince each member of the family to construct and use toilets. They also informed these people about the schemes under which toilets could be constructed at a low cost. During these visits, they also put social pressure to use community toilets.

This organised effort resulted in construction of individual toilets and use of community toilets by the non-users.



ACTIVITY - 13

After telling the story "Sanitation Through a Mass Movement" to the villagers, the trainee will ask the questions given below.

QUESTIONS :

1. How did people come forward to construct individual toilets?
2. Why did the people of Dhurwar suffer from diseases?
3. What made the toilet- user group to convince the other group?
4. What strategy was used by the toilet using group to influence the other group?

ACTIVITY - 14

The trainee will provide an opportunity to the villagers to seek clarifications and ask for additional information. He will involve others from the same group to clarify doubts and provide additional information.



ACTIVITY - 15

The trainee will show the slides on " Personal Health & Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation" one by one. The details given in the slides will also be narrated by the trainee.

**PERSONAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

Sl No	SLIDES	NARRATION BY TRAINEE
1	Use of toilet	Use toilet to keep the environment clean.
2	Washing hands	Always wash your hands with soap or ash after using toilet.
3	Biting nails	It is not a good habit. Germs collected in the long nails enter your body. You will fall sick.
4	Nail cutting	Cut your nails regularly.
5	Cutting nails of children	Cut the nails of your children from time to time.
6	Cleaning teeth	Clean your teeth with ash or tooth powder in the morning everyday.
7	A child with running nose	Elders should clean the running nose of the children with clean cloth.
8	Bathing child	A daily bath will keep the child neat and clean. It is good for child's health.
9	Taking bath	Take bath everyday with soap. It will keep your body free from harmful germs.
10	Wearing clean clothes	Always wear clean clothes after taking bath. Wash your clothes with soap or other detergents.
11	A neat and clean kitchen	Clean your kitchen everyday to keep flies and other insects away. Always keep drinking water and foodstuffs in covered containers.
12	Washing hands before meals	It is essential to wash your hands with ash or soap before taking your meals. It will prevent harmful germs from entering your body.



SI No	SLIDES	NARRATION BY TRAINEE
13	A neat and clean house	Keep your house clean. Cleanliness is essential for the health of your family.
14	Throwing waste material in front of a house	It is not sufficient to clean your house. The surroundings should also be kept clean.
15	Clean front of a house	It is a good practice , others should learn a lesson.
16	Waste material dumped in the vicinity of a house	The pile of waste material will breed flies and insects which will spread diseases.
17	Keeping cattle and throwing waste material near the houses	It is not desirable. It will affect the health and environment adversely.
18	A compost pit	Dig a compost pit away from the locality and dump waste materials into it. It will keep the environment clean and give you good quality manure.
19	Digging a new compost pit	Dig another compost pit when the first one gets filled up.
20	A muddy path	The muddy path causes inconvenience to all the villagers. Construct a drain along the path.
21	A kutchi drain	A katchi drain requires to be cleaned regularly.
22	A pucca drain	Construct a pucca drain to drain out waste water away from the locality.
23	Construct toilet	Get a toilet constructed by a trained mason. You should avail of the facilities provided by the Government for this purpose.
24	Community toilets	Use community toilets and keep them clean.
25	A bio-gas plant	Construct bio-gas plants to use animal and agricultural waste. You will get cooking gas and good quality manure.



After showing the set of slides on "Personal Health and Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation", the trainee will initiate a discussion, with the villagers on how they will promote correct practices.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY - 15

The trainee will show the photographs on "Personal Health and Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation" and ask the villagers to identify those showing CORRECT and INCORRECT practices.

After showing the set of photographs on 'Personal Health and Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation', the trainee will initiate a discussion with the villagers on how they will promote correct practices.



COMPETENCY - 3

DIAGNOSE WILLING (RECEPTIVE) AND UNWILLING PEOPLE AND GROUPS IN THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY TOWARDS ACCEPTING THE CONCEPT OF SELF-HELP AND COMMUNITY EFFORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

To enable the community folk to:

- a) express their willingness by responding or withdrawing from a live challenge for creating a clean environment around an existing (comparatively dirty) water source.
- b) confirm willing and unwilling behaviour through undertaking a similar second assignment, say cleaning the surroundings or inside of a school or a Panchayat Bhavan.
- c) openly exhibit early acceptance, delayed acceptance or resistance (or rejection) to community (collective) effort.



ACTIVITY-16

The trainee will take the villagers to a Handpump site. The surroundings of this handpump are muddy and cattle are drinking accumulated water. There is an overgrowth of wild plants. The drain is partly broken and choked.

The trainee will ask the group as to what is wrong with the site. He will listen to their responses and observe their behaviour.

The trainee will propose to clean the surroundings. He will listen to the responses, observe their behaviour, and watch their actions.

FEEDBACK TO TRAINEE

The trainee will identify 'willing' and 'unwilling' villagers on the basis of the actions given in the table.

WILLING	UNWILLING
* Accompany the trainee to the site	* Withdraw from the group
* Respond properly	* Remain silent
* Cooperate	* Disturb others
* Seek clarifications	* Indifferent
* React positively	* Oppose
* Offer services	* Withdraw
* Arrange resources	* Observe from a distance
* Start the work	* Leave the site
* Motivate others to join	* Persuade others not to join



ACTIVITY - 17

The trainee will take the same group of villagers to the school building this time. The surroundings of the school are dirty. Wild plants have grown in the playground. Cattle are grazing and making the surroundings including the verandah of the school dirty.

The trainee will ask the group as to what is wrong with the school surroundings. He will listen to their responses and observe their behaviour.

He will propose to take some immediate steps to clean the surroundings. He will listen to their responses, observe their behaviour, and watch their actions.

FEEDBACK TO TRAINEE

The trainee will confirm the behaviours of both willing and unwilling persons identified in the previous activity. While confirming the willing and unwilling behaviours the trainee will refer to the nature of actions given in the table of previous activity.

ACTIVITY - 18

The trainee will classify the villagers into three groups given in the table below on the basis of the observations made during the performance of both the tasks.

EARLY ACCEPTORS	DELAYED ACCEPTORS	RESISTANTS



COMPETENCY- 4

WILLING AND RECEPTIVE GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY UNDERTAKE COLLECTIVE EFFORT AND SUSTAIN THEIR WILLINGNESS THROUGH TASK ACHIEVEMENT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

To enable the willing and receptive groups in the community to:

- a) undertake and complete one or two assignments (like ensuring sustained water supply from handpump, ensuring sustained cleanliness of selected toilets, ensuring at least 80% of the children adopt personal hygiene approaches within a week) on their own as a group effort.
- b) search for and identify such future assignments for themselves, make crude plans for undertaking the assignment, and deploy their own group resources for the assignment.



STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINING INVOLVEMENT OF RECEPTIVE GROUPS

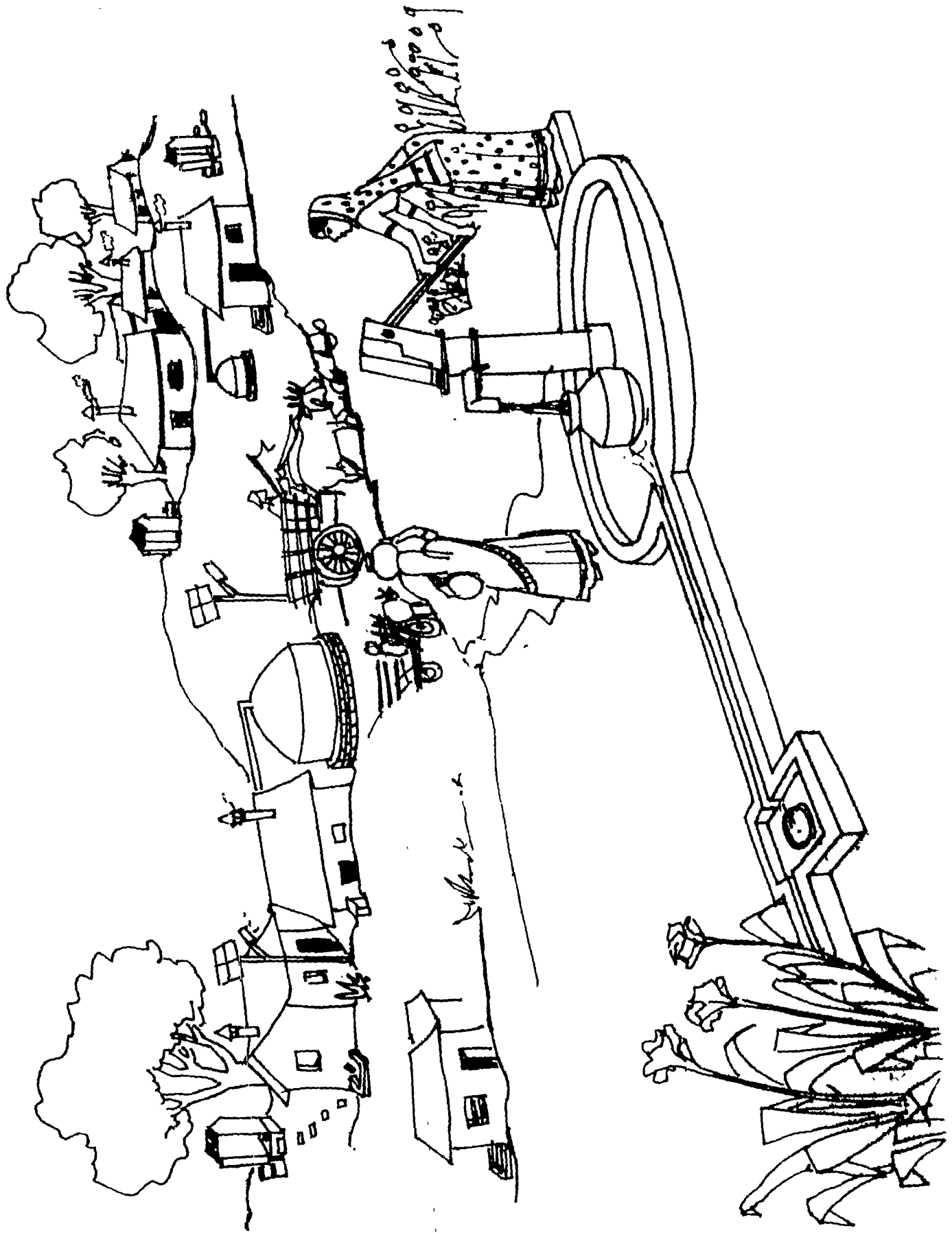
After having identified willing (receptive) and unwilling (non-receptive) groups, it is necessary to sustain the interest of the willing group and persuade the unwilling group and involve them in the activities. Different strategies will be adopted for the above groups.

Some responsibility should be given to the willing group and they should be allowed to work on their own. They will generate resources and resolve the problems collectively. In case they face any difficulty, they should be provided guidance and support. In the meantime, those who express willingness to join the group should be welcomed and given responsibility.

The elderly people, the women, youth and children should be given some responsibility in view of their interest and capability.

Villagers should be motivated to adopt correct practices individually and as a family.







ACTIVITY-19

In the situation given below, the trainee will observe the behaviour of the receptive group.

A handpump had been installed recently near a village school. The handpump was used by the school children and the families in the neighbourhood. The water was accumulating around the handpump. The children were seen playing with the handpump. The school teacher (the trainee) became concerned and invited the people of the locality to visit the site. The people decided to take the responsibility of monitoring the operation and maintenance of the handpump.

FEEDBACK TO TRAINEE

Over a period of time the trainee will observe the behaviour of the receptive group to see their sustained involvement in the given situation. Some of the indicators of their sustained involvement are that the group members -

- * advise the users not to take bath at the handpump site,
- * advise them not to clean utensils and wash the clothes,
- * advise the villagers not to allow the children to play with the handpump
- * generate resources needed,
- * construct a soak pit,
- * clean the drain regularly, and
- * call the trained mechanic for regular check up.

ACTIVITY-20

The trainee will organise the play 'SELF-HELP'.

SELF-HELP

Mohan: Namaste, Sohan, I see you after a long time. Did you go out of the village?

Sohan: Namaste brother. Yes, I had to go out to attend the marriage of my sister's daughter. I have come back today itself.



Mohan: I have observed that many people of our village are suffering from diarrhoea.

Sohan: Yes, you are right. But it should not have happened. This is a water borne disease. Earlier, the villagers used pond water for drinking, but now the Government has installed handpumps in our village. People are using clean water now.

Mohan: Of course, the Government has installed Handpumps in our village for the benefit of all of us. But the problem is with the users. They do not use the pumps properly.

Sohan: What makes you say so?

Mohan: Didn't you notice? Many people take bath and wash their clothes on the platform.

Sohan: What is wrong with that?

Mohan: Not only that, ladies wash their utensils also.

Sohan: I don't think, there is any harm in doing so.

Mohan: No brother, it is harmful. You must have seen, the platform has been broken, the drain is choked with ash and dirt. The waste water has accumulated around the hand pump and the vicinity has become muddy.

Sohan: But the people are getting sufficient drinking water.

Mohan: Have you ever thought where does this waste water reach due to percolation ?

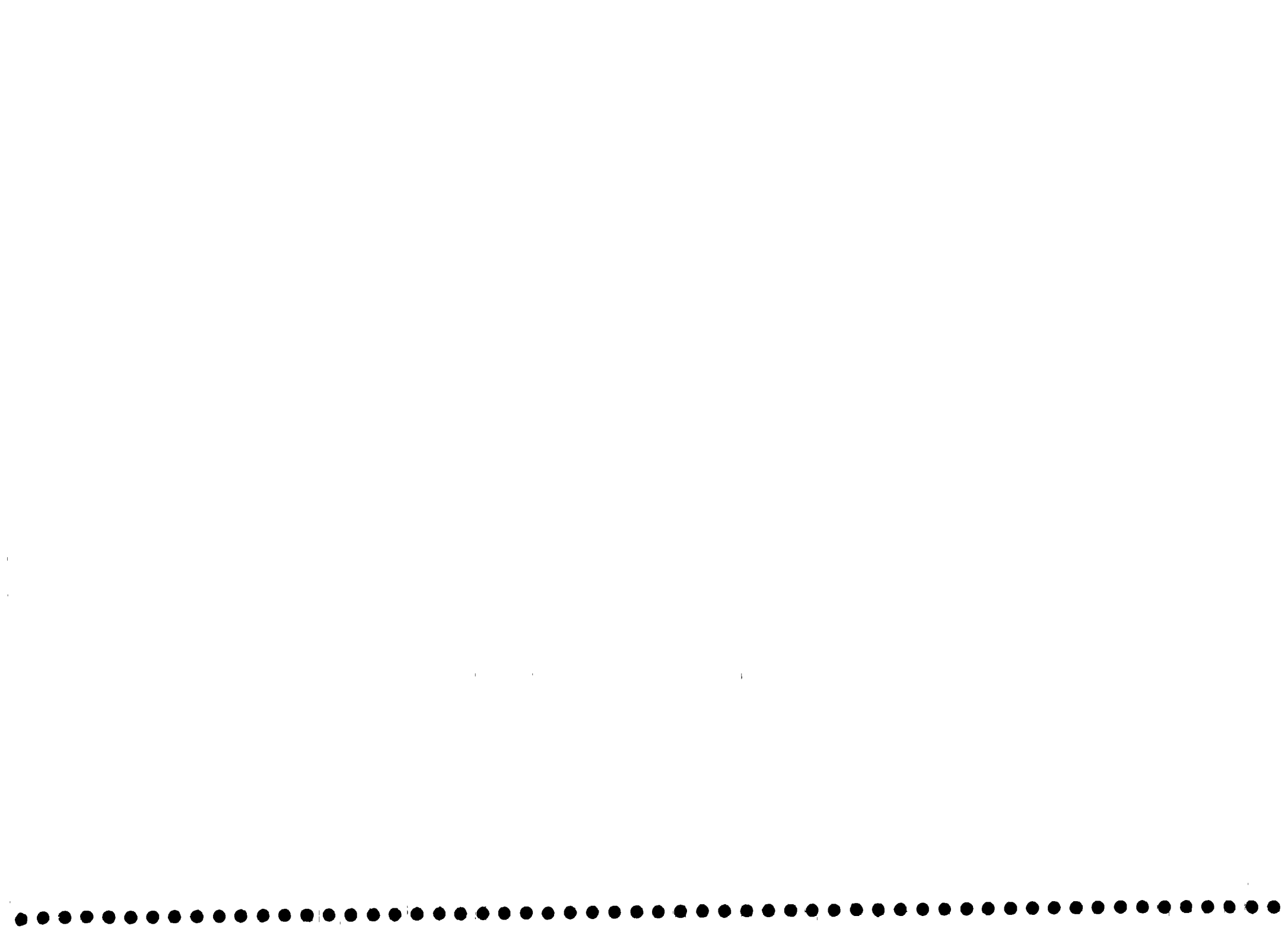
Sohan: Where does it reach ? It spreads on the earth's surface.

Mohan: This waste water contaminates handpump water as it percolates and mixes with it.

Sohan: You mean to say, this water reaches much below the surface and contaminates the drinking water.

Mohan: Yes, you are right. It happens due to the carelessness of the users.

Sohan: Oh! I see. This is the reason why people are suffering from diarrhoea and other water - borne diseases.



Mohan: Harmful germs enter our stomach alongwith drinking water and people fall sick. They have to spend money on treatment and also cannot work due to sickness. It is a great loss.

Sohan: I must thank you for this information. We must take immediate action. What can we do?

Mohan: We must see that people do not make the surroundings dirty. We must make them aware of the harms.

Sohan: It is a difficult task. The handpump is a Government property. How can we prohibit people ?

Mohan: Agreed, it is installed by the Government but the villagers are getting the benefits. It is the responsibility of the users to maintain the hand pump and keep its surroundings clean.

Sohan: I fully agree to what you say. How can we convince all the users ?

Mohan: Let us go to Ramu Dada. People like him and will certainly listen to him.

Sohan: Yes, you are right. We must go to him just now.

(Mohan and Sohan go to Ramu's house and tell him everything in detail. Ramu calls 3-4 persons and convinces them.)

All: Let us all clean the handpump surroundings today itself.

Ramu: I have got two spades.

Mohan: I have two taslas. I can bring them just now.

Sohan: I will clean the clogged drain.

Mohan: Who will join me in digging a pit at a distance ?

Others: It is not a big work. We can clean the surroundings in two hours. But let us divide the work.

(Due to the collective efforts of these people, the handpump surroundings became neat and clean.)

Mohan: (to all, after the work is over):
The site gives a different look altogether. This is due to your efforts and cooperation.



Sohan: Why don't we do something collectively to see that the surroundings remain clean in future also?

Ramu: It is a good suggestion. We will have to educate the users (men, women, youth and children) about the harms of dirty surroundings and benefits of keeping the handpump site clean.

Sohan: But how can we go about it ?

Mohan: All of us must make a beginning ourselves. Let us ask our family members not to make the handpump surroundings dirty. We should all take bath, wash clothes and utensils at home.

Others: We fully agree to what Mohan says. We will also do the same.

Ramu: You all have taken a good decision. But we must educate the others about this. Each of us should meet at least two of our friends.

Others: What should we tell them?

Ramu: We must tell them that they should -

- stop taking bath, washing clothes and utensils at the site.
- clean the drain regularly.
- not allow waste water to collect.
- not allow children to play with the handpump.
- operate the handpump properly.
- maintain it regularly.
- contribute some money and deposit it with someone they trust.
- call the authorised mechanic to repair it when it goes out of order.

All: Ramu Dada is right. We will convince our friends about these things. It is our handpump and it is our collective responsibility to operate it properly and keep its surroundings clean. Using safe drinking water is a **MUST** for our health and happiness.



ACTIVITY - 21

The trainee will provide an opportunity to the willing group to prepare a crude action plan.

The residents of a village locality kept on throwing waste materials in a vacant piece of land nearby. Over a period of time, the garbage turned into a big heap. During rains foul smell came out of the heap. The rubbish started flowing on the path. It became a breeding place for flies and other harmful insects.

The willing group identified the above situation and undertook the responsibility of cleaning the site. The group prepared a crude Action Plan.

FEEDBACK TO TRAINEE

The Action Plan prepared by the group will cover the items given in the table.

SL.NO.	ACTIVITY	RESPONSI-BILITY	RESOURCES	REMARKS
1.	Prohibit the residents to throw garbage	All	-	Seeking cooperation
2.	Construct a compost pit away from locality	All	Spades, Taslas etc.	
3.	Dump the garbage into the compost pit	All	Bullock cart	
4.	Clean the site and the path	All	Spades, Taslas etc.	
5.	Advise people not to throw garbage there	All	-	Periodic inspection of the site



COMPETENCY - 5

INVOLVE UNWILLING AND NON-RECEPTIVE (RESISTANT) GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY TO SUSTAIN AND MANAGE THE PROJECT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

To enable the unwilling and non-receptive (resistant) groups in the community to:

1. evolve a plan of action for meeting unwilling individuals at their houses or in small clusters.
2. elicit from each unwilling individual reasons or doubts which exist in his/her mind about the adoption of hygiene practices and about getting involved in the project.
3. divide the unwilling group into sub-groups which can be converted easily, or which are going to continue to resist for a long time.
4. for those who can be converted employ demonstration of actual use of right approaches by others and the realisation of benefits.
5. for those who are strong resisters, adopt counselling on one to one basis with or without the help of supportive opinion leaders in the community.
6. help the resistant group to gradually adopt some of the appropriate hygienic approaches.



STRATEGIES FOR INVOLVING UNWILLING AND NON-RECEPTIVE GROUPS

The unwilling and non-receptive villagers have already been identified in the previous activities. The benefits of the project must reach them also. They may be indifferent due to their ignorance. They should be made aware of the benefits which they themselves and their family members are likely to get. They may have doubts which should be cleared. They need to be counselled on one to one basis or in small groups. The help of willing and influential people can be taken to counsel them. They should be assigned small responsibilities. Their contributions must be recognised. The responsibilities could be rotated periodically. The trainee should demonstrate to this group by adopting correct practices himself.

ACTIVITY - 22

The trainee will involve the willing and influential persons in counselling the resistants individually as well as in small groups.

A brief discussion on counselling will be necessary at this stage.

COUNSELLING :

You will be either required to counsel the unwilling and non-receptive villagers yourself or involve willing and influential people to counsel them. Before you counsel others, you must know what counselling is and how it is provided.

What is Counselling ?

To counsel means to influence other persons. Through counselling, you influence your family members, neighbours and friends to follow the safe practices which make them healthy and happy. These safe practices in the present context are :

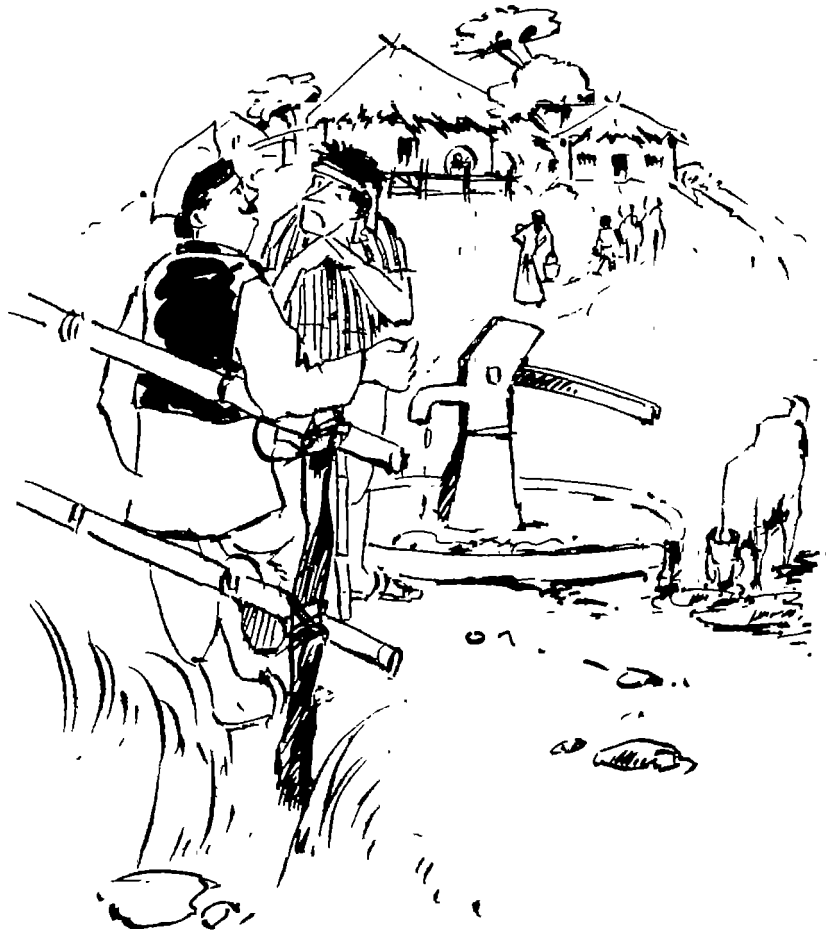
- * using safe drinking water,
- * maintaining personal health and hygiene, and
- * promoting environmental sanitation.

How to Counsel ?

To counsel unwilling and non-receptive (resistant) villagers you will be required to use a selected mix from the following measures:

- * identify resistant people to be counselled.
- * visit such people door to door, individual house holds or gather people in small clusters before initiating counselling.
- * initiate conversation in a language they will grasp easily.
- * develop personal relationships.





ONE-TO-ONE COUNSELLING



COUNSELLING: ONE TO SMALL GROUP





DOOR TO DOOR VISIT



GROUP TO GROUP COUNSELLING



- * discuss on one to one basis.
- * discuss in small groups.
- * communicate benefits.
- * identify related difficulties and generate solutions.
- * present examples of correct and incorrect practices.
- * encourage, endorse, agree with correct and real problems, points expressed by them.
- * demonstrate correct practices.
- * narrate real instances of people adopting proper practices.
- * enthuse them to start at least some correct practices.
- * make the beneficiaries ask questions, raise doubts, seek answers and offer solutions.
- * discuss informally as and when necessary at locations such as - Panghats, Ponds, Agricultural Fields, Local Markets, Social and Religious Functions, Village Fairs, and Chaupals etc.
- * invite and make them participate in formal meetings, and
- * use different media of communication to send your message such as:
 - Stories and Anecdotes,
 - Group Songs,
 - Puppet Shows,
 - Exhibitions - Posters, Slides, Cartoons, Photographs.

ACTIVITY - 23

The trainee will adopt correct practices related to -

- * safe drinking water.
- * personal health and hygiene, and
- * environmental sanitation.



ACTIVITY - 24

The trainee will clarify the doubts of unwilling and non-receptive (resistant) villagers.

There may be certain people in the community who are unwilling and non-receptive to avail of the benefits of the project. They may have some doubts in their minds due to which they exhibit lack of interest. These doubts should be clarified to seek their active involvement in the project.

A list of some anticipated doubts and their probable clarifications has been given for your guidance.

Sl.No.	LIKELY DOUBTS	PROBABLE CLARIFICATIONS
1.	What will I gain by getting involved in the project ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Enhanced health and hygiene of men, women and children * Less diseases * Reduced necessity and expenditure on medical treatment * Enhancement of human productivity
2.	Will it not affect my work and wages, if I devote my time to the project activities ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Not very time consuming * Improve your and family's health
3.	Why should I contribute when some others are not doing so ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Set a good example * Take initiative * Others will join
4.	Why should I change my way of life now ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For good health and happiness of family
5.	The handpump is not located close to my house. Why should I contribute to others' gains ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * You too get benefits * Social service
6.	What is likely to happen if I drink water drawn from the village pond ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Contaminated * Not safe for drinking * Will cause fatal diseases



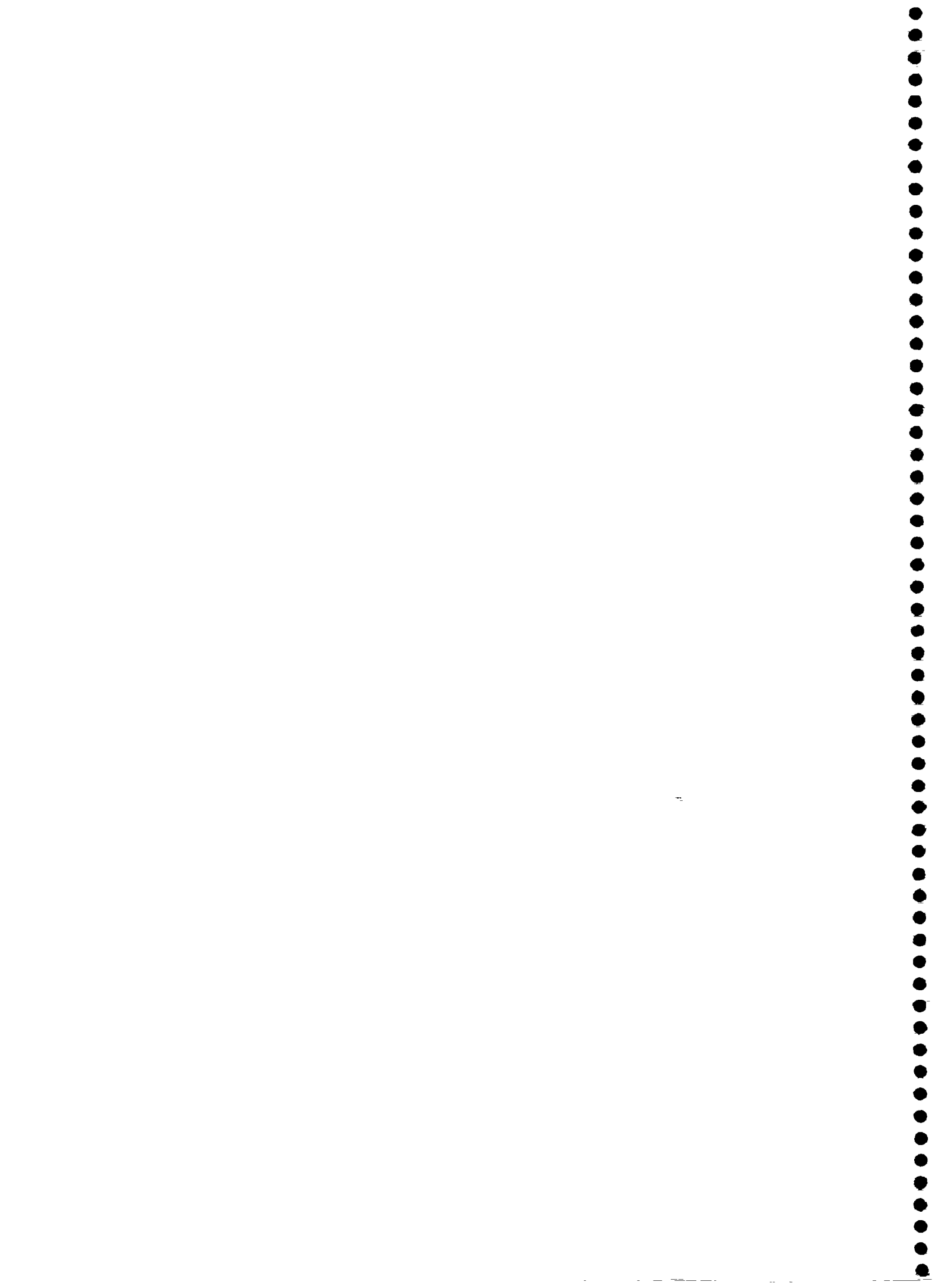
Sl.No.	LIKELY DOUBTS	PROBABLE CLARIFICATIONS
7.	In spite of regular maintenance the handpump may go out of order. What should do in this case ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Report to Gram Panchayat * Contact authorised handpump mechanic
8.	How can I use soap for washing my hands ? It is very expensive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Use ash * Easily available
9.	In what way are nail-cutting, mouth washing, bathing and wearing clean clothes related to my health ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Germs collect in nails * Unwanted material enters stomach * Keep us away from skin diseases
10.	I have been defecating in the open space since long, as most of the people of my village do. I think, it is convenient. The way I defecate and live should not be disturbed by others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Makes environment dirty * Contaminates water * Causes diseases * Welcome change
11.	The handpump is a Government property. The government should maintain it not me.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It is your own property now. * Maintain it.



Sl.No.	LIKELY DOUBTS	PROBABLE CLARIFICATIONS
12.	Community toilets are very dirty. It is sometimes not possible to enter these toilets. Who is responsible for their cleaning ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Users to flush after use * Gram Panchayat responsible for regular cleaning
13.	We do not get drinking water in sufficient quantity. How can we afford to throw this water to clean the toilets ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Use low cost and improved toilets. These require less water. * Use pond and river water for this purpose.
14.	The village paths are already narrow. If the drains are made alongside these, they will be broken by bullock carts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Use stones and flag stones to construct the drains. They are available locally.
15.	Where should we wash clothes and clean utensils?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * At home * Construct a separate platform with drain away from the water source.

ACTIVITY - 25

The trainee will work in close collaboration with the willing and influential people who belong to different community pockets and help them to counsel unwilling and non-receptive people to involve them in the effective implementation of the project.

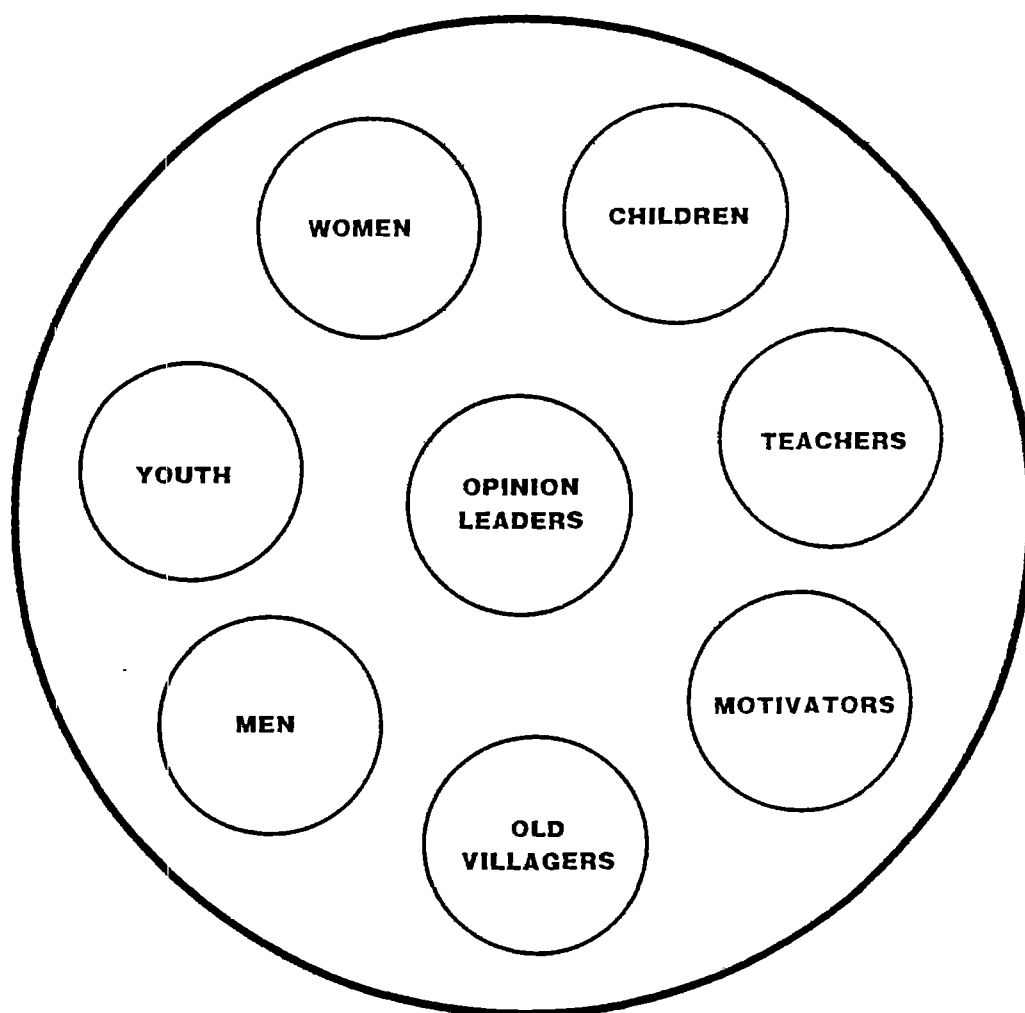


ACTIVITY - 26

The trainee will help the villagers in the formation of a village level "SELF - HELP COMMITTEE".

In order to sustain community effort in the areas of assured supply of safe drinking water, maintenance of personal health and hygiene, and environmental sanitation, a committee needs to be constituted. This committee will act as a catalyst to generate in the community the spirit of self-help.

This committee will include representatives from various community pockets as illustrated in the diagram.



SELF-HELP COMMITTEE

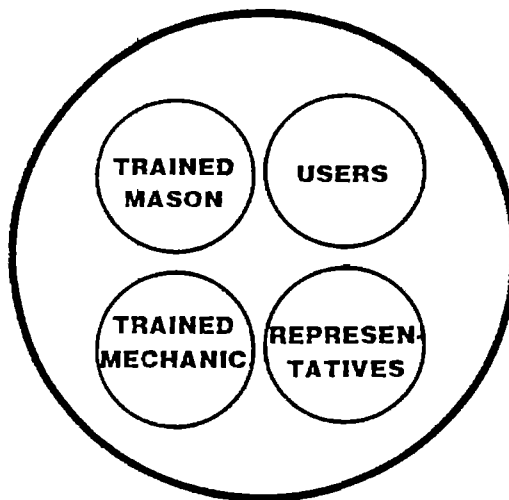


This committee will be supported by various sub-committees constituted locality wise.

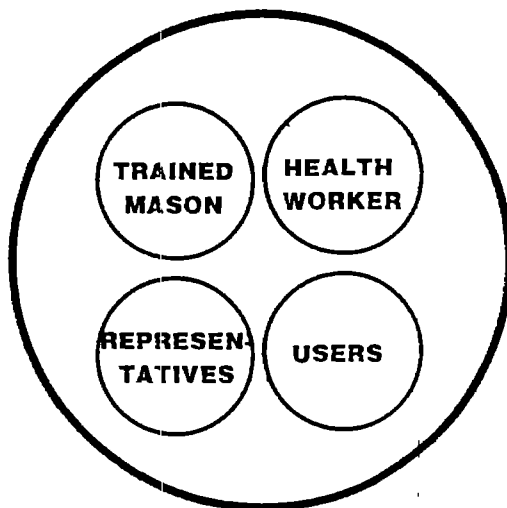
These will work in the areas of -

- safe drinking water,
- personal health and hygiene, and
- environmental sanitation.

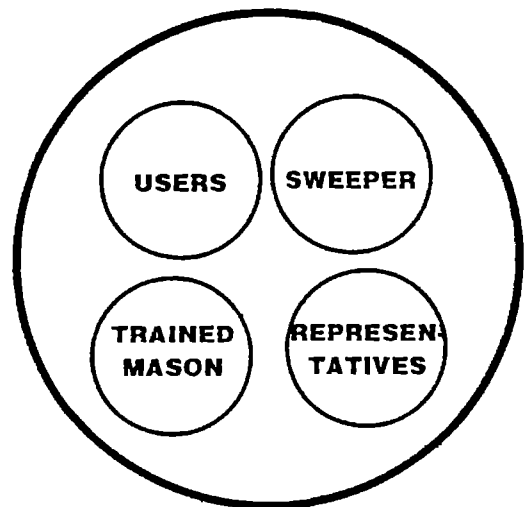
The formation of these sub-committees is given below:



SAFE DRINKING WATER



**PERSONAL HEALTH
& HYGIENE**



**ENVIRONMENTAL
SANITATION**



ROLE OF THE SELF-HELP COMMITTEES

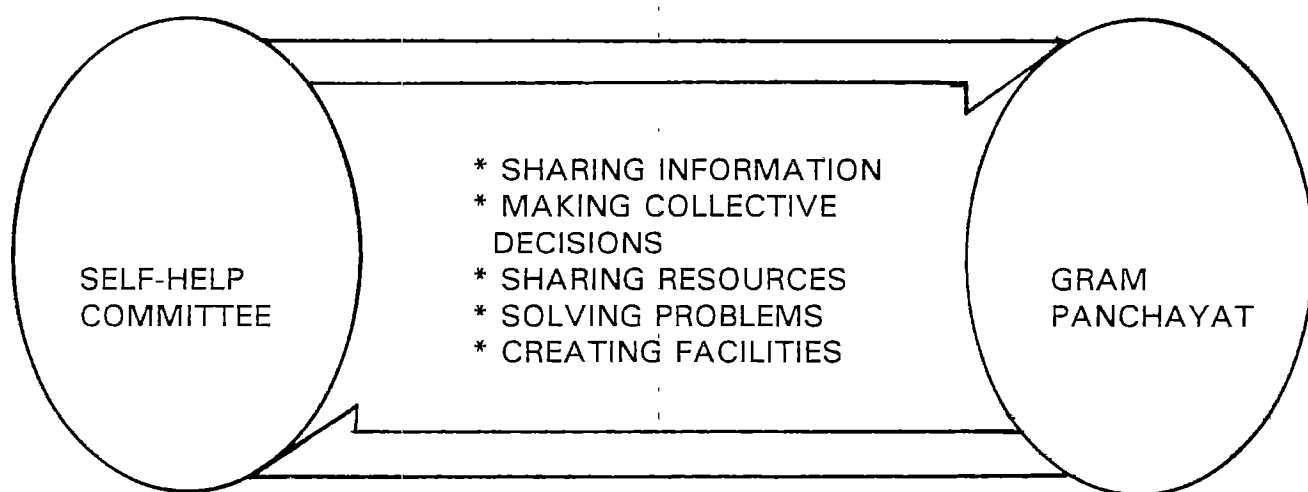
The committees will:

1. inform the villagers about different Government schemes related to
 - safe drinking water,
 - personal health and hygiene, and
 - environmental sanitation.
2. establish linkages with the Government departments and other organizations to take the benefits of various schemes.
3. involve the villagers in the project activities from the beginning to their completion.
4. involve the villagers in making decisions by consensus.
5. generate resources for creating facilities.
6. generate resources for maintaining and sustaining the facilities (e.g. handpump, toilets, compost pits, soak pits, wells etc.).
7. solve problems and resolve conflicts.
8. encourage the formation of locality-wise subgroups to maintain and sustain the facilities.
9. share resources and experiences among the villagers.
10. work in close collaboration with the Gram Panchayat.
11. provide incentives and rewards to people for exemplary performance.
12. provide training opportunities to the villagers.
13. report the progress of the project to the stake holders.
14. set examples to others by doing work.
15. counsel the villagers to adopt correct practices.
16. document experiences.
17. provide equal opportunities to all the villagers.
18. monitor and review the progress of their activities.
19. involve Gram Panchayat in planning and decision making.



20. rotate the work among the members.
21. give recognition to the villagers for their good work.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GRAM PANCHAYAT:



The members of the self-help committee will set examples by doing work themselves. They will motivate the villagers to sustain water supply and sanitation programmes through support mobilization.



INDICATORS OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT

Given below are the indicators of community involvement in the project:

A) SAFE DRINKING WATER:

- Handpump water used by most of households
- All handpumps operational
- Handpump surroundings do not contain garbage, stagnant water, overgrowth of weeds
- Handpumps with platforms and drains which remove excess water far away
- Clean and unclogged drains
- Bathing and washing of clothes not seen at handpump site
- Cattle not seen in the vicinity of the handpump
- Water carried in covered vessels
- Water filtered at home and stored in covered vessels
- Long handled ladle used to take out water from the vessels
- Regular visit and check by authorised handpump mechanic

B) PERSONAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

Most of the villagers :

- wash hands with soap or ash after toilets.
- wash mouth with toothpaste, ash and datoon.
- wash hands before and after meals.
- take regular bath using soap or detergents.
- wear clean clothes.
- cut and clean nails regularly.
- avoid indiscriminate spitting.
- defecate in latrines or in specified locations.
- take care that no children wander with running noses.

C) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION:

- Clean homes and surroundings
- Proper drainage, no stagnant water
- Proper waste disposal (cattle, agricultural)
- Individual household toilets to the extent possible
- Clean neighbourhood
- Community toilets used
- Regular inspection, and cleaning of community toilets
- Soak pits well located and be leak free
- Use of smokeless chullahs wherever possible, and
- Installation of biogas plants only if possible.





