

# The Personal Dimension of Sanitation Behaviour: A Case Study of Bvishnupur District of Manipur

Dr. H. Merina Devi

Assistant professor, Department of Home Science, Thambal Marik College, Oinam, India

Email: hmerinadevi[at]gmail.com

**Abstract:** Gender refers to distinction of men and women among the people which creates inequality in their sanitation behaviour. Socio cultural factors such as rural-urban residence may affect sanitation behaviour among the people. Sanitation behaviour is the acts of individuals, household and community oriented to efficient disposal of any kind of disease-causing substance; namely, human waste (excreta urine, sweating, nails etc), animal, excreta and carcasses, garbage, wreckage, dirt, spit, stagnant water, etc and as a result people get clean and disease-free living and health protection. This chapter analyses the difference of personal, household, and community sanitation among the respondents.

**Keywords:** Sanitation Behaviour, Personnel dimension, Religion etc.

## 1. Objectives

- To find out the relationship between personnel dimension and sanitation behaviour;
- To study the corelationship between personnel dimension, religion and sanitation behaviour.

## 2. Research Methodology

Focus group discussion with the personnel, Interview with the key persons like health officials, community leaders, reviewed literatures etc. And, the present study used both the published and unpublished materials pertaining to the present study.

Introduction:

### The personal dimension of sanitation behaviour

Personal sanitation behaviour includes such as individual's sanitary habits and practices like regular and appropriate

cleaning of bowels, proper urinating, bathing, washing of clothes, teeth-cleaning, paring of nails, etc which affect the state of one's living and health immediately and, as well, of those who come in contact with him/ her. The patterns of personal sanitations among the respondents are discussed hereunder.

### 1) Bowel Clearing and Urinating Practices

Open defecation spreads diseases and most of rapes in India occur when girls go out alone in secluded places to urinate or defecate. All the rural and urban respondents have toilets in their houses and they use these toilets. Regular and appropriate cleaning of bowels is a good sanitary habit. But frequency of clearing bowels in a day depends mostly on individuals eating habit, health condition, and illness. The following table shows the frequency of clearing bowels in a day among the respondents by gender and residence:

**Table 1.1:** Bowel Cleaning Habits among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Frequency of cleaning bowel in a day	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Once	51 (70.83)	57 (82.61)	108 (76.60)	101 (97.12)	95 (96.94)	196 (97.03)	152 (86.36)	152 (91.02)	304 (88.63)
Twice	18 (25.00)	8 (11.59)	26 (18.44)	3 (2.88)	3 (3.06)	6 (2.97)	21 (11.93)	11 (6.59)	32 (9.33)
Thrice	1 (1.39)	--	1 (0.71)	--	--	--	1 (0.57)	--	1 (0.29)
No time (Irregular)	2 (2.78)	4 (5.80)	6 (4.25)	--	--	--	2 (1.14)	4 (2.39)	6 (1.75)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

The table shows that most (88.63%) of the respondents clear bowels once a day followed by twice (9.33%), irregular (1.75%) and thrice (0.29%) comparatively, over three fourths (76.60%) of the urban respondents, most (97.03%) of the rural respondents clear bowels once a day.

Life style and food habits are the major factors affecting digestion and bowel movement. A regular eating habit and

glass of warm water in the morning is useful for proper cleaning of bowels. Time of clearing bowels depends upon the sanitary habit of a person, the types and amount of meal taken in a day. The following table shows the time for daily clearing of bowels among the respondents by gender residence:

**Table 1.2:** Time for Daily Bowels Cleaning among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Timing of cleaning bowel	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Early morning	51 (70.84)	57 (82.61)	108 (76.60)	98 (94.23)	96 (97.96)	194 (96.04)	149	153	302 (88.05)
Afternoon	5 (6.94)	2 (2.90)	7 (4.96)	5 (4.81)	1 (1.02)	6 (2.97)	10	3	13 (3.79)
Evening	1 (1.39)	1 (1.45)	2 (1.42)	--	--	--	1	1	2 (0.58)
Morning + Evening	15 (20.83)	8 (11.59)	23 (16.31)	1 (0.96)	--	1 (0.50)	16	8	24 (7.00)
Whenever required	-	1 (1.45)	1 (0.71)	--	1 (1.02)	1 (0.50)	--	2	2 (0.58)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

The table tells that over three fourths (88.05%) of the respondents clear their bowels in the morning, few (7%) go in the morning and evening, (3.79%) go in the afternoon and a small fraction (0.58%) go in the evening and other (0.38%) go whenever required. Over three fourths (76.60%) of the urban respondents and most (96.04%) of the rural respondents, clear their bowels in the early morning. Thus, nearly all the rural respondents clear bowels in the morning. The female respondents across the residential categories

mostly clear bowels in the morning. Perhaps, due to work patterns the urban males differ from the females as well as rural counterparts in respect of bowel cleaning.

Sometime people need to response to the call of nature at odd hours. An individual may have to respond differently in a given situation. The following table shows response to a call of nature at odd hours among the respondents by gender and residence:

**Table 1.3:** Answer to Call of Nature at Odd Hours among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Type of answer to call of nature at odd hour	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Hold Back till access to toilet	71 (98.61)	69 (100)	140 (99.29)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	175 (99.43)	167 (100)	342 (99.71)
Respond to it in an open space	1 (1.39)	--	1 (0.71)	--	--	--	1 (0.57)	--	1 (0.29)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

As the table tells, almost all the respondents hold back a call of nature, until they have access to a toilet. Only one respondent goes for open defecation to respond to a call of nature and emergent situation. Thus the habit of using toilet is found across the genders and residential categories.

All the people use toilet for urinating either at home or in community toilet. Toilets are of two types: in- home toilet and community toilet. The following table shows the usual place for urinating among the respondents by gender and residence:

**Table 1.4:** Usual Places for Urinating among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Place for Urinating	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Toilet/Latrine at home	72 (100)	68 (98.56)	140 (99.29)	104 (100)	97 (98.98)	201 (99.50)	176 (100)	165 (98.80)	341 (99.42)
Community Toilet	--	1 (1.44)	1 (0.71)	--	1 (1.02)	1 (0.50)	--	2 (1.20)	2 (0.58)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

From the data it appears that all but two (one urban and one rural) respondents use toilets at home to urinate, while the two respondents use community toilets. This shows a habit of toilet use for urinating across the gender and residential categories.

People use a place other than urinal / toilet sometimes, when out of home for work or cultivation work. The other places mainly used for urinal are the roadside behind trees and near a drain. The reasons for using such places among the respondents by gender and residence are shown in the following table:

**Table 1.5:** Reasons for Using a Place Other than Urinal among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Reason for using other place than urinal/ toilet	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Urinal not necessary	2 (2.78)	--	2 (1.42)	--	1 (1.02)	1 (0.50)	2 (1.14)	1 (0.60)	3 (0.87)
Cannot hold for long	70 (97.22)	69 (100)	139 (98.58)	104 (100)	97 (98.98)	201 (99.50)	174 (98.86)	166 (99.40)	340 (99.13)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

From the data it appears that all the respondents could not hold urine for long hours and go for other place than urinal in an urgent situation while the three respondents use other place than urinal thinking that urinal not necessary. Thus, in general the people across the gender and residential categories are habituated to use urinal toilets.

Holding of urine for long hours is not good for health, but sometimes people hold it for long hours when not finding proper urinal place or when they are busy in some important work. The following table shows the reasons for holding urine for long hours among the respondents by gender and residence.

**Table 1.6:** Reasons for Holding Urine for Long Hours among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Reason for holding Urine for long hours	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Not finding Proper Urinal Places	70 (97.22)	69 (100)	139 (98.58)	104 (100)	97 (98.98)	201 (99.50)	174 (98.86)	166 (99.40)	340 (99.13)
Busy at Work	2 (2.78)	--	2 (1.42%)	--	1 (1.02)	1 (0.50)	2 (1.14)	1 (0.60)	3 (0.87)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

The table shows that most (98.58%) of the respondents of urban have held back urine for long hours because of not finding proper urinal places. This indicates that they have developed a habit of urinating in a proper place only and they hold back urine until they find such a place. The habit is found across the gender and residential categories of the respondents.

river, lake, pond, pool or the sea. In Bishnupur district people take bath in many places according to their choice and feasibility, as some houses have bathrooms and others don't have. Some people are used to take bath near a pond at home or at public place and also in a river. The place used for bath among the respondents by gender and residence is given in the following table:

## 2) Places for Bath

Bathing can take place in any situation where there is water ranging from warm to cold, in a bath tub or a shower or in a

**Table 1.7:** Places Used for Bath among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Places for taking bath	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
River	--	--	--	2 (1.92)	--	2 (0.99)	2 (1.14)	--	2 (0.58)
Pond at home	22 (30.56)	13 (18.84)	35 (24.82)	29 (27.88)	46 (46.94)	75 (37.13)	51 (28.98)	59 (35.33)	110 (32.07)
Public pond	1 (1.39)	1 (1.45)	2 (1.42)	44 (42.31)	15 (15.31)	59 (29.21)	45 (25.57)	16 (9.58)	61 (17.78)
Bathroom at home	49 (68.06)	55 (79.71)	104 (73.76)	27 (25.96)	35 (35.71)	62 (30.69)	76 (43.18)	90 (53.89)	166 (48.40)
Community (public) bathroom	--	--	--	2 (1.92)	2 (2.04)	4 (1.98)	2 (1.13)	2 (1.20)	4 (1.17)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

The table shows that nearly half (48.40%) of the respondents bath in their house while the rest (51.6%) take bath outside, as they do not have bathroom in their house. Of the urban respondents, about three fourths (73.76%) take bath in a bathroom at their home, followed by pond in home (24.82%) and public place (1.42%). Of the rural respondents over one third (37.13%) take bath in a pond at home yard, followed by bath room at home (30.69%), and public ponds (29.21%). The female respondents across the residential categories are more than the male respondents, using bathrooms as well as pond in home. Noticeably, of the rural female respondents who bath near ponds at home. This means that the rural

areas lack adequacy of bathrooms but ponds are available in their houses.

Bathing and washing are the most important ways to maintain good health and protecting from infections, illness and ailments. Purpose of bathing is to remove dirt and bad smell. People shower once, twice or thrice a day, especially in summer. Frequency of bathing also depends on types of work done by an individual. Bath frequency in a day among the respondents by gender and residence is given in the following table:

**Table 1.8:** Frequency of Bathing in a Day by among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Frequency of taking bath	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Once	58 (80.56)	48 (69.57)	106 (75.18)	60 (57.69)	80 (81.63)	140 (69.30)	118 (67.05)	128 (76.65)	246 (71.72)
Twice	13 (18.06)	18 (26.09)	31 (21.99)	43 (41.35)	18 (18.37)	61 (30.20)	56 (31.82)	36 (21.56)	92 (26.82)
Not Fixed	1 (1.39)	3 (4.35)	4 (2.84)	1 (0.96)	--	1 (0.50)	2 (1.13)	3 (1.79)	5 (1.46)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

The table tells that nearly three fourths (71.72%) of the respondents take bath once in a day and over one fourths (26.82%) bathe twice a day, only a small fraction (1.46%)

has no fixed time for bathing. The females bathing twice a day are more than the females among the total respondents as well as the urban respondents, but in the rural areas the

males are more than the females, perhaps due to over burden of their work at home and outside in Manipur and therefore their lack of time.

Time of taking bath differs from person to person, but people have a culture. Most people take bath in the morning

and also in the afternoon after doing cultivation work in fields. Some people have a habit of bathing twice a day as to feel fresh after work and also at night before sleep. Time of taking bath in a day among the respondents by gender and residence is given in the following table:

**Table 1.9:** Time Period for Taking Bath in a Day among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Time for taking bath	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Early Morning	50 (69.44)	40 (57.97)	90 (63.83)	51 (49.03)	57 (58.16)	108 (53.47)	101 (57.39)	97 (58.08)	198 (57.73)
Afternoon	5 (6.94)	10 (14.49)	15 (10.64)	23 (22.12)	15 (15.31)	38 (18.81)	28 (15.91)	25 (14.97)	53 (15.45)
Evening	1 (1.39)	1 (1.45)	2 (1.42)	--	8 (8.16)	8 (3.96)	1 (0.57)	9 (5.39)	10 (2.92)
At night	--	1 (1.45)	1 (0.71)	--	1 (1.02)	1 (0.49)	--	2 (1.20)	2 (0.58)
Morning & Evening	16 (22.22)	17 (24.64)	33 (23.40)	30 (28.85)	17 (17.35)	47 (23.27)	46 (26.13)	34 (20.36)	80 (23.32)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

From the data it appears that more than half (57.73%) of the respondents take bath in the morning, over one fifth (23.32%) take bath in the morning as well as in the evening, and some of them (15.45%) take bath in the afternoon, a few (2.92%) take bath in the evening and a small fraction (0.58%) takes bath at night. Of the respondents, the urban respondents who take bath in the morning are more than the rural respondents, while similar numbers of the respondents of urban and rural residences take bath in the morning as well as evening. However, the rural respondents taking bath in the afternoon are more than the rural respondents, perhaps

due to difference of their work and work schedules. The females in the total of the respondents are the urban respondents who bath twice are more than their male counterparts, while the rural female respondents taking bath twice are less than their male counterparts.

There are many types of cleaning agents used for bathing, solid or liquid; namely, soap cake, liquid soap, any hard material and scrub etc. The Types of cleaning agents used for bath among the respondents by gender and residence is shown in the following table:

**Table 1.10:** Types of Cleaning Agents Used for Bath among the Respondents by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

Type of Cleaning Agent Used for Bath	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Bath soap cake	72 (100)	68 (98.55)	140 (99.29)	103 (99.04)	97 (98.98)	200 (99.01)	175 (99.43)	165 (98.80)	340 (99.13)
Liquid bath soap	--	1 (1.45)	1 (0.71)	1 (0.96)	1 (1.02)	2 (0.99)	1 (0.57)	2 (1.20)	3 (0.87)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

From the table it appears that almost all (99.13%) of the respondents use bath soap cake for bath and only three respondents use liquid bath soap. The pattern of using cleaning agent is similar across the gender and residential categories of the respondents.

### 3) The Cloth Washing

If one does not wear washed or cleaned clothes daily the bacteria grow and they smell bad. Dirty clothes can harbour

micro-organisms. Wearing clothes with these organisms on them can lead to skin infections. Body odour can also occur by wearing clothes with the bacteria and fungi found on them. The only way to prevent the spread of germ found on clothes from normal wear is to wash them. It is also important to wash hands after contact with dirt laundry. Number of times the clothes worn by respondents before washing by gender and residence is shown in the following table:

**Table 1.11:** Number of Times Clothes Worn by Respondents before Washing by Gender & Residence (Percentage in Parentheses)

No. of days clothes worn before washing	Urban (%)			Rural (%)			Grand Total (%)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Once	48 (66.67)	52 (75.36)	100 (70.92)	78 (75)	77 (78.57)	155 (76.73)	126 (71.59)	129 (77.25)	255 (74.35)
Twice	16 (22.22)	14 (20.29)	30 (21.28)	17 (16.35)	19 (19.39)	36 (17.82)	33 (18.75)	33 (19.76)	66 (19.24)
Thrice	7 (9.72)	3 (4.35)	10 (7.09)	9 (8.65)	2 (2.04)	11 (5.45)	16 (9.09)	5 (2.99)	21 (6.12)
For a week	1 (1.39)	--	1 (0.71)	--	--	--	1 (0.57)	--	1 (0.29)
Total (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)	141 (100)	104 (100)	98 (100)	202 (100)	176 (100)	167 (100)	343 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from June 2017 to January 2018.

In brief, the personal sanitation behaviour of different social categories of the respondents is given here.

- 1) Most (88.63%) of the respondents clear bowels once in a day, followed by twice (9.33%), irregularly (1.46%)

- and thrice (0.58%).Comparatively, more females (91.02%) clean bowels once only and irregularly than males (6.36%).Thus, most of the respondents clear bowels once in a day. This pattern is by and large similar across the gender and caste/ class tribe categories. The difference in the frequency of clearing bowels among the respondents is mainly due to irregular eating habit as time of clearing bowels depends on time of having meals ,poor health condition and during illness.
- 2) Most (88.05%) clear their bowels in the morning followed by morning as well as evening (7%), afternoon (3.79%) and irregularly (0.58%). Most of the males and females clear their bowel in the morning across the caste/ class/ tribe categories. This means that the people have habit of clearing bowels in the morning.
  - 3) Almost all the respondents across the gender and caste/ class/ tribe categories hold a call of nature until they have access to a toilet .Only one respondents (OBC male) goes for open defecation to respond to a call of nature and emergent situation.
  - 4) All but two (Hindu) respondents across the gender and caste/ class/ tribe categories use toilets at home to urinate. The two respondents use community toilets, as they sell vegetables in the market from early morning till 6 pm evening. Thus, the respondents of both types, males and females, have mostly the habit of using toilet for urination.
  - 5) Nearly half (48.40%) of the respondents have bathrooms in their homes, about one third (32.07%) take bath in ponds at home and a small fraction (1.17%) take bath in community bathrooms. About one third (32.65%) of the respondents take bath in open, public places like public pond and river. Thus, the respondents largely use bathroom at home across the gender and caste/ class/ tribe categories. Moreover, the female respondents who use pond at home are more than their counterparts in the General castes and OBCs categories while the tribes who use bathroom at home are overwhelmingly larger than their male counterparts as they have got bathrooms in homes. The respondents (mostly OBCs) who take bath in public bathroom do not have bathrooms in home.
  - 6) Nearly three fourths (71.72%) of the respondents bathe once in a day and over one fourth (26.82%) bath twice a day. Only a small fraction (1.46%) has no fixed time to take bath .More females take bath once in a day while more males take bath twice a day across the castes/ class/ tribe categories. From the data it appears that more than half (57.73%) of the respondents take bath in the morning, over one fifth (23.32%) take bath in the morning as well as in the evening; some of them (15.45%) take bath in the afternoon and evening and only a few (0.58%) take bath at night.
  - 7) Most of the respondents, across male and female and socio-cultural categories take bath in the morning. The OBCs also follow this pattern. But of the tribal respondents the families bathing in the morning are more than their counterparts. This difference seems to owe to difference in their occupation in family.
  - 8) Almost all (99.13%) the respondents use bath soap cake for bath only three (General castes) respondents use liquid bath soap. Most male and female respondents across the socio- cultural categories have habit of using bath soap cake. It indicates though small size, that novelty of cleaning agent use comes from general castes.
  - 9) Three fourths (74.34%) of the respondents have worn clothes once before washing, one fifth (19.24%) twice, some (6.12%) thrice and the rest (0.09%) for a week. Thus most males and females across all categories but the STs, have the habit of wearing clothes once before washing. Over and about two fifths of the tribal respondents across the two genders respectively wash once while around two fifths of them males and females, wash twice. Thus, males and females of the general castes and OBCs have similar sanitation culture of cloth washing while it differs with the tribal respondents.
  - 10) Half (50.15%) of the respondents use washing powder and nearly half (46.94%) use both washing soap and powder. And a few (2.92%) use only washing soap for washing clothes. Most male and female respondents have habit of washing clothes with both washing soap and powder. Thus, almost all the people, males & females, use washing powder or washing powder & washing soap. No gender significant gender difference is observed across the categories. However, the general caste and tribal respondents who use both washing soap and powder are more than their OBC counterparts. This means that the gender castes and tribal respondents got a better sense of washing clothes.
  - 11) Nearly half (40.82%) of the respondents have pare their nails four times a month, over two fifths (27.99%) twice, and about one fourth (25.07%) thrice and the rest (3.50%) once or whenever required. Most of the males and females (3.50%) pare nails more than once. The pattern is similar across the social categories of the respondents.
  - 12) Over three fourths (88.34%) of the respondents have paring nails to stay hygienic, and nearly one tenth (9.04%) pare nails for looking good, and a few (2.64%) can't say why they cut nails. Thus most respondents across the gender and social categories pare nails to stay hygienic paring nails to stay hygienic rather than look beautiful or to have any other purpose.
  - 13) About three fourths ( 74.93%) of the respondents wash hands with soap and water before eating, nearly one fifths(18.08%) wash with water only and a small fraction (0.29%) respondent washes hands with water and detol. Thus, over fifths of the respondents who use detergents with water to wash hands before eating have high sense of personal sanitation. Including, one fifth of them who wash with water finds that all have the minimum sense of personal sanitation for hygienic purpose. The pattern is similar across the gender and social categories.
  - 14) Over four fifths (86.88%) have dustbin for personal use and the rest (13.12%) do not have. The male who keep personal dustbins are more than the female respondents across the gender and social categories. This difference is because female respondents do not want to temporarily store or keep, the household garbage in home by using a dustbin, threw it away

immediately at a proper place. This is an effective way of reducing trash and keeping one's household clean. This indicates a better level of household sanitation practiced as well its awareness across the gender and social categories of the respondents.

- 15) Over four fifths (82.72%) of the respondents did not suffer from ailments in the last one year, the rest did. It indicates a better level of personal sanitation practiced as well as its awareness across the genders and social categories of the respondents.
- 16) All but three respondents (males-2 & females-1) do not have tendency of spitting here. The pattern observed across the gender and social categories of the respondents shows a high effectivity of cultural preventives. Of the three respondents who spit anywhere, only one respondent knows about ill impact of spitting on health while the other two respondents don't know it.
- 17) Over three fourths (76.09%) of the respondents use hanky to clean running nose, about one fifth (19.24%) clean with hand and wash and a few use tissue paper(3.50%) , or hand only (1.17%). Thus, most of them use hanky/ tissue paper to clean running nose or use hand and wash it. A small/ insignificant fraction use hand only, an unhygienic practice. The practice is similar across the gender and social categories of the respondents.
- 18) Over half (52.77%) of the respondents take bath to clean sweating body, and the rest (47. 23 %) wipe it with a cloth which does not fully protect it from germs. Thus all the respondents have a sense of body cleaning but over half do it properly by bathing. This pattern is seen across all the social categories of respondents. However, the female respondents across the categories taking bath are more than their male counterparts and this indicates a better sense of treating sweating body prevailing among the female respondents.
- 19) Over four fifths (82.80%) of the respondents are aware about personal sanitation as they attend awareness programs organized by the local club, NGO, Govt., and the rest (17.20%) respondents are not. Of the tribal respondents all are aware. Male respondents are more aware than their female counterparts who attended the program.
- 20) About half (48.98%) of the respondents attended only once a sanitation awareness program, nearly two fifth (32.07%) attended twice, about one fifth (17.20%) did not participate in any program, and only a few (1.75%) participated thrice. Most of the respondents, males and females have attended once or twice the sanitation awareness program organized by local club/ NGO/Govt. All the tribal respondents have attended the programmes while the female respondents who attended the programs are less than their male counterparts across the social cultural categories. Female respondents do consider the importance of awareness programmes equally but don't have time as she has to look after her family.

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