

**SWACHH BHARAT
ABHIYAAN**

EK KADAM SWACHHATA KI ORE

SWACHH BHARAT

INTERNSHIP REPORT

2018

अध्यक्ष/Head
शिक्षा विभाग/ Dept. of Education
क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान
Regional Institute of Education
भुवनेश्वर/ Bhubaneswar

समन्वयक
Coordinator
आंतरिक गुणवत्ता आश्वासन प्रयोग
Internal Quality Assurance C
क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर
Regional Institute of Education
Bhubaneswar

SUBMITTED BY

SUBMITTED TO

ESHITA DEY Dr. Laxmidhar Behera
B.Ed (Arts), 3rd Sem Associate Professor,
Roll No. - 19 Dept. of Education
RIE, Bhubaneswar

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी
NCERT

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क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर

Regional Institute of Education, Bhubaneswar

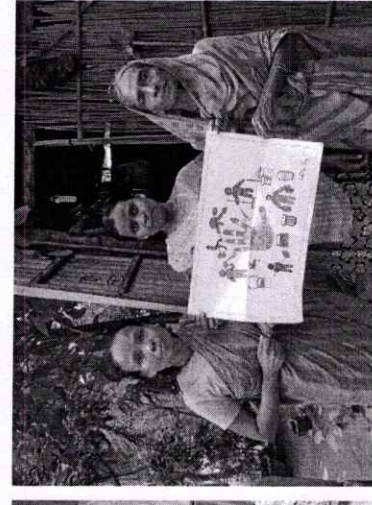
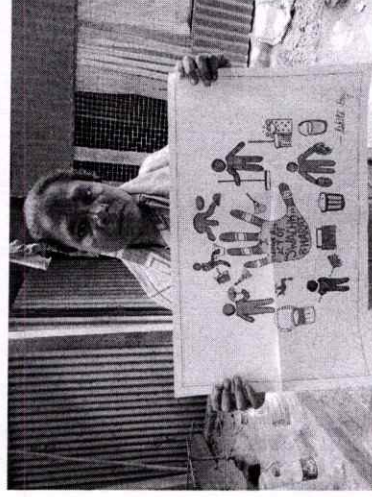
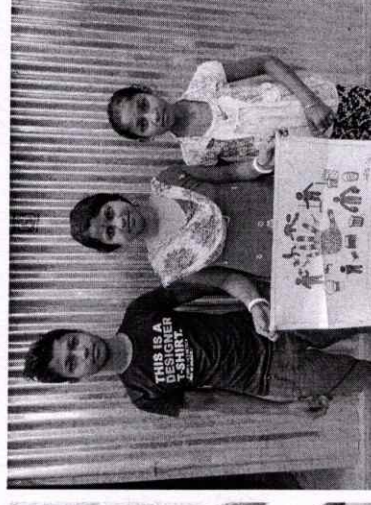
Sachivalaya Marg (Near BDA Nicco Park),
Bhubaneswar - 751022, Odisha, India

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their living that it was quite possible to live life without the best of mechanical and technological possessions. Money was not all in one's life and life could be lived with the barest of possessions, not knowing what is to come next or happen the next day. We, living in cities talk of living each day as the last day yet never seem to capitalize upon the statement, yet these people so far removed from the city/town life truly lived up to the statement. Last but not the least, I came to learn that it's easy to become one of others when you open our heart and give it everything that you can. I never once felt alone in the entire duration I was in the company of this people, indicative of their generosity and open-heartedness. More so, the blessings and the experience I received out of this internship would come to stay for a long time to come to shape me as a good human being. The fact that these people even considered and implemented my suggestions only served to enrich my experience as a social volunteer. I can only hope that the knowledge and information I have been able to provide to these people stay with them in the near future and they carry on the task of spreading the information to many more people as well.

ILLUSTRATED GALLERY



OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTIVITY

In research of human subjects, a survey consists of a predetermined set of questions aimed at extracting specific data from a particular group of people (usually called a sample). With a representative sample, (one that is representative of the larger population of interest), one can more or less predict and describe the attitudes of the population from which the sample was drawn.

Surveys are beneficial for both the authorities and the clients/customers/participants. Surveys can be used to understand the needs of the participant/client/customer. Clients/Customers ideally are more than willing to give feedback, because they care and feel strongly about what the concerned authority provide to them. Better than anyone else, they can inform these authorities about what needs to change with their services. By pondering over the resulting opinion through surveys, and then acting on that feedback to make

improvements, the authorities can improve their clients/customers' experience by fixing any problems that may have occurred for the clients/customers with the authority's services, which in turn will lead to increased loyalty and success.

On the other hand, surveys are beneficial for clients/customers in that they give them an outlet to either praise good service or air grievances. Clients/Customers can have an impact on the procedures of the concerned authorities – or at least, they can feel like they're making a difference. In this way, the authorities can form an emotional connection with their customers, build client/customer loyalty, and gain insights that will help them to better provide what clients/customers want.

In brief, the common purposes of a good survey include: Identifying improvement opportunities; monitoring client/customer satisfaction; measuring market perception; and collecting personal data about the existing clientele/customer base.

1. Surveys allow researchers to collect a large amount of data in a relatively short period.

2. Surveys can be created quickly and administered easily.

3. The anonymity of surveys allows respondents to answer with more candid and valid answers.

4. Surveys can be used to collect information on a broad range of things, including personal facts, attitudes, past behaviors, and opinions.

STRATEGIES FOLLOWED

VENUE: During the process of filling up the application form of the Swachh Bharat internship, I was given the choice of selecting the place of my internship. While my comfort zone tended to incline itself towards the urban zones where I might have felt more at home, in terms of language, mindset and ease of communication, I decided to test myself outside of my finite personal boundaries and mentally prepared myself to test myself in the rural zones and the challenges that would come along with the decision.

I settled with MAHESHGANJ, a small village cocooned by numerous trees nestled in the gram panchayat SWARUPGANJ of block NABADWIP, in the district NADIA of the state of WEST BENGAL. Incidentally, Nabadwip is a historic place known nationally and internationally, for being the birthplace of Lord Sri Chaitanya, the torchbearer of Bengal Bhakti Movement, which was quite an important part of the Bengal Renaissance.

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN (GRAMIN) SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL INFORMATION

NAME (HoF): _____ DOB: _____

FATHER'S NAME: _____

MOTHER'S NAME: _____

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED / SINGLE

SPOUSE'S NAME (IF APPLICABLE): _____

NO. OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD: _____

DETAILS: _____

NO. OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD: _____

DETAILS: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: _____

OCCUPATION: _____ MOB: _____

1. Whether any household member has heard about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?
 Yes No

2. Sources from where any household member has heard about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 Radio Television Newspapers
 Other sources, please specify _____

3. What is the inspiration behind the concept of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?
 Mahatma Gandhi Jawaharlal Nehru Sardar Patel Narendra Modi

Village-on-Watch

1. Access to a functional toilet:
 Own toilet Shared toilet Public/community toilet

2. Is water available in/for the toilet?
 Yes No

3. Is the toilet hygienic ("fly-proof")?
 Functional water-seal Other fly-proof arrangements Not a fly-proof toilet

4. Where is the human waste disposed of from the toilet? Directly into-
 Drain Nallah Open pit Ponds/river/streams
 Closed septic tank Closed drainage system
 Enclosed single/double pit

5. Does any family member defecate in the open even after access to toilet?
 Yes No
 If yes, please specify (elders/adults/teens/children) _____

6. Basic infrastructure functional in the community toilet (taps, flush, lighting, door, etc)-
 Yes No

7. Functionality/usage of public toilets
 Well-kept, availability of water Poorly maintained, visible human wastes
 No availability of water Seldom used Locked, not in use
 No public toilet in the premises

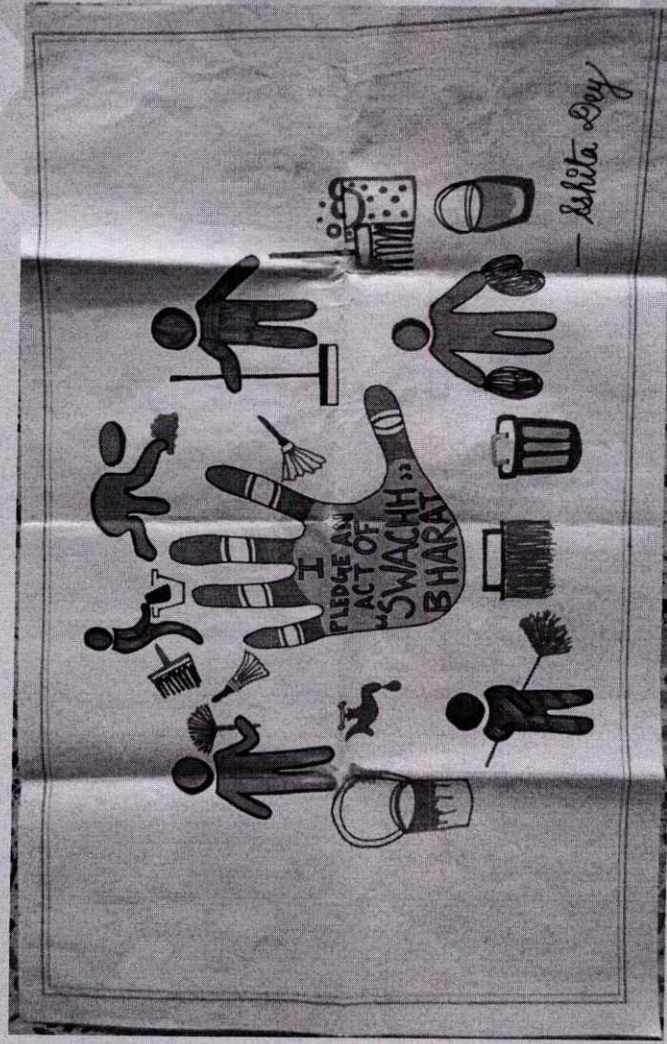
8. Community/Public toilet is well-lit and ventilated-
 Yes No

9. Separate sections for men and women in public toilets
 Yes No

10. Are the CT/Pts child-friendly and able to cater to needs of differently-able people?
 Yes No

11. Who is responsible for upkeep, maintenance, cleaning, etc.?
 Public government cleaners No arrangement
 Others, please specify _____

On timely foresight before diving headlong into the internship, I created a Swachh Bharat poster to be clicked with the families visited that could be treated as a source of record and a testament to my volunteering in their village, and the respective families.



Swachh Bharat Poster

DETAILS OF THE ACTIVITY

Since this was a solo internship and there are only a handful of things one can do individually as part of a social campaign, the idea was to carry out an awareness drive in the form of door-to-door surveys. The survey comprised of a couple of questions from various categories like sanitation, hygiene, hand-washing, toilet usage and waste management.

With the prediction that these families who were being surveyed, ideally may not be equipped with much information regarding the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, being so cut-off from and lesser town/city exposure (which however did come out to be true), I had gone out there armed with fleshed-out information to make the people aware about the programme and extra referential information to bring in desirable behavioral changes in the lives of these people. The information doled out to the people as part of the awareness drive is as follows:

cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on while liquid waste is water which has been used once and is no longer fit for human consumption or any other use. Then moving on to the biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes, it is advised to separate them and keep them in two different blocks. While the non-biodegradable wastes has to be disposed properly to the municipality dustbins/garbage vans and not litter them around, the biodegradable wastes can be sued for composting which is not only good for the soil, but also for the plants.

Coming to the human waste management, it is recommended to use the twin-pit system that not only ensures longevity but also proper maintenance and cleanliness of the household along-with the neighborhood. The issue of hygiene rightly focuses on the women and the children who are the most in danger. For women, it is strongly recommended to use sanitary napkins during menstruation and also ensure proper disposal of it. The toilet are must be regularly cleaned preferable with sanitation

liquid. Children must be taught to always wash their hands before eating and wash themselves properly to eliminate germination of any kind. It is advisable to use an antiseptic liquid to wash themselves and in the lack of it, at least a soap to make up for the absence of the former. In the end, it is necessary to keep one's own household clean before expecting the authorities to take necessary action (which they are duty-bound to do, anyway) and in turn, the neighbourhood would automatically become clean if all the families act in a responsible manner.

During this exchange of information, I would try to engage the respective families steering them into a discussion fueled by their share of knowledge or lack thereof when it came to sanitation, hygiene, hand-washing, toilet usage and waste management, which helped me try to understand their current predicament. After visiting each of the 50 families, I visited them again after a span of 4-5 days to check upon and notice any kind of visible changes in their lifestyle and to record if at all they remembered the recommendations that was suggested to them in

photos and made it a point to dress up before they got themselves clicked!

During the course of the duration, I came to discover certain points as outlined: Being a rural village, the females still are quite shy and hesitant to give answers to questions related to menstruation or even talk about it in front of the male members who too surreptitiously slinked away when topics of such sort would crop up in the discussion. Females who were yet to try sanitary napkins during menstruation and still used the primitive way of using reusable pieces of clothes during menstruation, seemed quite hesitant to part away with such information. They almost looked guilty of doing the act and justified the same owing it to their poorer living conditions and inability to buy the costlier sanitary napkins even if they wanted to. However, they were also the ones who were quite interested to know about the newer and cheaper sanitary napkins which were being slowly leased out by several state governments, keeping in mind the hygiene of women of the village. It was also found that there were in fact many families where the older females quite strongly had put their foot

down in refusing their daughters use clothes during menstruation and bought them sanitary napkins. This is quite an applaud-able decision made by these females who belonged to families who despite of belonging to poorer families, were willing to sacrifice for the comfort and hygiene of the young girls.

Quite disappointingly, it was found that only about one-third of the families surveyed were aware of the Swachh Bharat Mission and even if they did, they seemed to have only heard about the name courtesy the advertisements aired in the television. All the others seemed to have never even heard of it and seemed interested enough to know about it, to the extent that they themselves volunteered to know about it before I could volunteer to do the same. For a volunteer, this simple act quite unknowingly on part of the families, served as my source of encouragement to more vigorously supply them with all kinds of information related to sanitation, toilet usage, hand-washing, hygiene and waste management.

These families when visited again after a span of 4-5

responsibility of them by implementing services like spreading anti-malaria/dengue gases and/or bleaching powder to check upon bacteria/virus.

As regards to the information provided to them about Swachh Bharat Mission, though they expressed disappointment on the failure of the gram panchayat to bring about any awareness campaign, but they were mostly happy that I could enlighten them with a plethora of information that would definitely come handy to them in the future.

EVIDENT CHANGES IN STATUS QUO

On the second visit to the families surveyed after about 4-5 days, the following changes could be noted: The same families who were previously unaware and totally ignorant of the Swachh Bharat Mission could spout and recall almost all of the information given to them during our previous discussion. This could be counted as a little success on part of mine, as these families were not made aware beforehand of my pre-determined visit to them for a second time, with the intention to catch them off-guard and thus to record them in their

natural behavior. The female of the village were spotted to implement the ideas given to them regarding the separation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes and seemed quite proud to show it to me. The male members of the family informed me of their decision to pool in their resources to construct a door and provide lighting in their toilet arrangements sometime in this year, after careful consideration of the information provided to them about the impending diseases that were awaiting them if they failed to take hygiene and sanitation seriously. All of these changes can be counted as enough evident changes to be seen, given that it occurred within a span of a week of my volunteering and there are little more that can be expected to show as outcomes in such a short duration.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE ACTIVITY

Surveys are important because more than anything, they're the most reliable method to get real feedback from the clients/customers/participants, irrespective of class, caste, gender and other such normative. Productive surveys have a clear purpose, are easy to administer, produce accurate data and helps immensely in making informed decisions.

The main reasons why authorities need to and should consider conducting surveys, especially social surveys with the access to and availability of such a vast demographic population are:

1. Uncover the answers: In a non-intimidating survey environment, one can grab the chance of learning about what motivates the survey respondents and what is important to them, and gather meaningful opinions, comments, and feedback. A non-intimidating survey environment is also one that best suits the privacy needs of the survey respondent. Respondents

are more likely to provide open and honest feedback in a more private survey method.

2. Evoke discussion: The survey respondents are presented with an opportunity to discuss important key topics. Communication with the respondents about the survey topic allows one to dig deeper into the survey, and can incite topics related to the survey within a broader perspective.

3. Base decisions on objective information: Conducting surveys is an unbiased approach to decision-making. It eliminates the chances of relying on "gut feelings" to make important life-altering decisions. One can collect unbiased survey data and develop sensible decisions based on analyzed results.

4. Compare results: Survey results provide a snapshot of the attitudes and behaviors – including thoughts, opinions, and comments – about the target survey population. This valuable feedback forms the baseline to measure and establish a benchmark from which to compare results over time.

The common advantages of using surveys include:

VOLUNTEER DECLARATION FORM

By submitting this declaration form, I agree to accept and acknowledge the codes as outlined.

- I confirm that the details given in this report are correct, to the best of my knowledge. The affiliating institution and the governing body in charge of this internship have the right to use the information I have provided to process my registration as an intern and are free to contact me to discuss my interning application.
- I agree to allow the affiliating institution the right to disclose my name and role, to others within the institution and other interns, to enable us to work more effectively together, if and when required.
- I agree to declare and discuss conditions or matters, which might affect or impact on my ability to intern.
- I will notify the affiliating institution of any change in circumstances that may affect my interning responsibilities.
- I acknowledge that I am interning at entirely my own risk and neither the affiliating institution nor the governing body in charge of this internship shall be liable in any way for any injury or loss that may occur because of my activities.
- I agree to follow and adhere to the policies and guidelines set out by the affiliating institution and the governing body in charge of this internship and understand that I have responsibility for my own safety whilst volunteering.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Internship would not have been possible without the kind support and help of a couple of respected individuals. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of them.

I am highly indebted to Dr. Laxmidhar Behera, my institute's nodal officer for his consistent guidance and constant mentoring as well as for providing necessary information regarding the internship & for extending his support in completing the report.

I would like to express my gratitude towards my parents for supporting me by their kind co-operation and encouragement which helped me in completion of this internship. They were the ones who instilled in me the confidence to go ahead with this solo internship and for that, I am immensely grateful to them.

DURATION: On careful consideration of the amount of hours required to put in the internship as per the guidelines (100 hours), I decided upon starting the internship from 30th of May, 2018 till 10th of June, 2018. I gathered that 12 days would be enough to complete my activities for the internship.

CLIENTELE: The clientele comprised of random selection of families in primarily three smaller villages in the interiors of Maheshganj, the allotted village: Nehrunagar (formerly Leninnagar), Bipranagar and Kanainagar. The families belonged to the average and below-average strata of the society, with some families almost on the brink of below-poverty level. My sample for this report consisted of 50 such families from all the three villages, where quite interestingly in majority of the cases both the head male and female member of the family worked together. Their primary source of income is from the 'taant' (traditional Bengali weaving) business.

MATERIALS USED: Since my primary activity included door-to-door meetings to carry out an awareness drive, I settled down with a survey method, consisting of carefully thought-out questions in proper and aesthetic sense of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The questions included questions from the categories of sanitation, hygiene, hand-washing, toilet usage and waste management. The survey questionnaire is given below as:

Satyagraha se Swachhagraha – Ek Kranti Swachhata ke Liye” – Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a pilot programme launched on 2nd October 2014, on the auspicious occasion of Gandhi Jayanti by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It was a clarion call to all the citizens of India to make a true people’s government, by making India an open-area defecation free country by 2019. The programme lays emphasis on toilet, hand-washing, hygiene, cleanliness and waste management.

The objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are: Sanitation for all; access to sustainable sanitation practices and facilities; use of cost-effective and appropriate technologies; promotion of community managed sanitation systems; positive impact on gender and social inclusion; and improved quality of life for all.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan especially focuses on access to safe toilet for all, usage of toilets by all through behavior change efforts and proper waste management across villages (solid waste and liquid waste). Implementation of this programme has led to 7 crore toilets been built since Oct 2014. 3.5 lakh

villages and 373 districts have been declared Open Defecation free. Thirteen states (Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Maharashtra) has been declared open-area defecation free. Budgetary allocation under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) were Rs. 2850 crore, Rs. 6525 crore and Rs.10500 crore in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) directly impact human health and have far reaching consequences when ignored. In order to bring in changes in lifestyle, it is imperative for every household to have a functional toilet with the basic infrastructure (lighting, door and taps) maintained and well-ventilated. The solid and liquid waste management is equally important to ensure the cleanliness of the house and this can be achieved by following the basic measures of separating the degradable and on-degradable wastes and properly disposing them. Explaining the difference between solid waste and liquid waste, examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens,

12. How many times the toilets are cleaned in a week?
 5 or more than 5 times 1 - 4 times once or twice in a month
13. Is there any common OD spot / excreta in an open place?
 Yes No
14. Is there any institutional mechanism to check OD by public officers?
 Yes No
15. What percentage of complaints is resolved by the government authorities?
 100% complaints resolved Between 80-90% Between 60-70%
 Between 40-59% Less than 40%
16. Are CU/PTs are now more clean and accessible?
 Yes Average Needs improvement
 More or less the same Worse than last year
17. Do you think the frequency of open-area defecation has gone down?
 Yes More or less the same No
18. Have you started utilizing the public litter bins?
 Yes Not much Not at all
19. Do you find the neighborhood cleaner than last year?
 Yes Not much Worse than last year
- Household-on-Watch
1. Does the household have a toilet?
 Yes No
2. Is water available in/for the toilet?
 Yes No
3. Is the toilet hygienic ("fly-proof")?
 Functional water-seal Other fly-proof arrangements Not a fly-proof toilet
4. Basic infrastructure functional in the household toilet (taps, flush, lighting, door, etc)-
 Yes No
5. Household toilet is well-lit and ventilated-
 Yes No
6. Does any family member go out and defecate in the open?
 Yes No
7. Where is the human waste disposed of from the toilet? Directly into-
 Drain Nallah Open pit Ponds/river/streams
 Closed septic tank Closed drainage system
 Enclosed single/double pit

8. Do you have any children of below 3 years of age?
 Yes No
9. How is the child faeces disposed of?
 Into Toilet Buried in the ground Thrown in open area
10. Do the women of the household use sanitary napkins during menstruation?
 Yes No Others, please specify _____
11. Where are the sanitary napkins disposed of?
 Toilet waste Compost pit Open area
 Others, please specify _____
12. How are the sanitary napkins disposed of?
 Covered with newspapers/in plastic bags Not covered
13. Does the household use any hygiene / sanitation liquid for toilet cleaning?
 Yes No
1. Do you wash your hands before eating any food item?
 Always Sometimes Never
14. Does the household use any antiseptic liquid for hand-washing?
 Yes No
 Others, please specify _____
15. Do you find your area clean?
 Always Sometimes Rarely Never
16. Availability of dustbins in the neighborhood-
 Always Sometimes Rarely Never
17. Frequency of door-to-door waste collection by municipal corporation representatives-
 Daily Once in 2 days Once in 3-4 days Once in a week
 Door-to-door collection not in practice
18. Whether anti-germs powder/liquid/gas spread in the neighborhood to check upon spread of bacteria/virus-
 Always Sometimes Rarely Never
19. Do you find the services provided to you satisfactory?
 Yes Not much Worse than last year
20. Additional Remarks (if any) - _____

CONCLUSION AND REFLECTION

Every new challenge that takes you out of your comfort zone and throws you into unknown and previously untested boundaries is initially terrifying and nerve-wracking. The decision to take up this solo internship was not only brave on part of mine but also my first attempt to do something of my own, apart from leading social work from an NGO or any other social organization (which I have previously done before and the experience of which provided me with the courage that I'll be able to do it). Usually quite confident in my own skin, the task of venturing alone into the villages the names of which I haven't even heard before, to interact with strangers was daunting and thrilling at the same time. I was required to learn the proper native Bengali language which was a task in itself given that it not only was difficult and felt alien in the mouth of an urban, foreign-language learned girl, but was a requisite in order to

make the people feel comfortable in my presence. When I dived headlong into the internship mentally prepared for anything that came in my way, I found my fears to be invalid and quickly came to realize that people can feel genuine concern vibrating from someone, be it an urban stranger. The fact that I being a female student was taking up such a pain to walk door-to-door in the blistering heat, to enlighten them with information necessary for them to know, made them all the more sympathize with me, evident in the number of offers I received in the form of entreaties like tea, biscuits and even lunch. Their tales and history of the village they shared with me though unnecessary however showed their open-heartedness and their acceptance of me in their household. Once they were comfortable with me, they could share their honest views regarding the topic which was a plus point for me as a surveyor.

As far as my learning is concerned, I came to realize many life lessons, the most important of which was how to live one's life simply and holistically. These people taught me through

days, not only seemed delighted to have me in their company again but also related tales of how privileged they felt on being chosen as one of the handful families to being surveyed and they relayed all the information they had come to learn from me to all the others they knew in the village. This piece of information not only satisfied me as a volunteer, but also as a person, it made me glad to see these rural families getting themselves enlightened and carrying out the task themselves to do the same for others of the village.

FEEDBACK

The families surveyed expressed their delight over and over again to have me in their company, seeing me as an urban volunteer who came all the way from the city to enlighten them with knowledge which would not only be beneficial for them but also could pave the way for changes in both their physical environment and mental mindset. They were elated in finding different ways of bringing in useful changes in their ways of sanitation, hygiene, toilet usage and waste management. Though on one hand they were happy with the government

providing them with basic toilet facilities (some families claimed to have not received even that complaining of political biasness and proceeded to have their own arrangements), mostly all of them complained of the lack of a host of services usually promised to them on part of the authorities. They rued about the frugal state of the toilet facilities provided to them, which lacked a proper door and no lighting at all. There were no public dustbins in any of the three villages visited and all of them seemed to want one, to avoid littering of wastes in the neighbourhood. Above all, one village was dissatisfied with the panchayat's attempts to provide them with garbage vans for door-to-door garbage collection, which were a paid service, to families who were already poor and possibly couldn't afford, clearly a misjudgment on part of the panchayat. The other two villages were yet to receive the service and on being quizzed, even they responded against the paid door-to-door garbage collection. The families wanted the authorities to ensure the forests were kept clean to avoid the mishaps caused by snakes or such kind which creep up especially during the monsoon season. Most of all, they wanted the authorities to take

IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACTIVITIES

my previous meeting with them. Pictures of all the families were clicked with a Swachh Bharat poster created by me to act as a source of record of my visit to the families and their source of testimony of participating in the survey act of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

REACTION

The first reaction of the families when I first approached each of them was one of apprehension and confusion. After I had explained myself as a student there to carry out a survey in lieu of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (of which mostly were blissfully unaware of), they opened themselves up with interest. Gradually over the entire duration of my survey with each of the families, they warmed up to me to the extent that almost all of the 50 families offered me tea, biscuits and even lunch. Though I did refuse each of those entreaties with polite grace, it thawed my heart to see these absolute strangers trying to be of some help to the girl who was working in the blistering heat. They were all willing to share any kind of information required for the survey and participated interestingly to partake the information being provided by me about the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. These very same people were however quite shy and ecstatic when it came to clicking the

JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA, JAGATSINGHPUR, ODISHA.

DAILY ROUTINE.

SL.	TIME		ACTIVITY
	FROM	TO	
1	05.00 A.M.		ROUSE
2	05.00 A.M.	05.25 A.M.	BATH & CHANGE
3	05.30 A.M.		ASSEMBLING IN THE PLAY GROUND FOR P.T
4	05.30 A.M.	06.05 A.M.	MORNING P.T. / YOGA
5	06.05 A.M.	07.00 A.M.	BATH & CHANGE / OWN TIME / SELF STUDY
6	07.00 A.M.		MOVEMENT OF DUTY STUDENTS TO DINING HALL
7	07.15 A.M.	07.30 A.M.	BREAK FAST
8	07.30 A.M.	07.40 A.M.	MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS TO ACADEMIC BLOCK
9	07.40 A.M.	08.00 A.M.	MORNING ASSEMBLY
10	08.05 A.M.	08.45 A.M.	1st PERIOD
11	08.45 A.M.	09.25 A.M.	2nd PERIOD
12	09.25 A.M.	10.05 A.M.	3rd PERIOD
13	10.05 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	4th PERIOD
14	10.45 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	SHORT BREAK
15	11.00 A.M.	11.35 A.M.	5th PERIOD
16	11.35 A.M.	12.10 P.M.	6th PERIOD
17	12.10 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	7th PERIOD
18	12.45 P.M.	01.20 P.M.	8th PERIOD
19	01.20 P.M.		MOVEMENT OF DUTY STUDENTS TO DINING HALL
20	01.30 P.M.	01.50 P.M.	LUNCH
21	01.50 P.M.	03.15 P.M.	REST & CHANGE
22	03.25 P.M.		MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS TO ACADEMIC BLOCK
23	03.30 P.M.	04.30 P.M.	REMEDIAL
24	04.30 P.M.		ROLL CALL
25	04.35 P.M.	05.35 P.M.	GAMES TIME
26	05.35 P.M.	05.45 P.M.	EVENING SNACKS
27	05.45 P.M.		MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS TO ACADEMIC BLOCK
28	05.50 P.M.	06.00 P.M.	EVENING ASSEMBLY
29	06.00 P.M.	08.00 P.M.	EVENING SUPERVISED STUDY
	(07.50 P.M.)		MOVEMENT OF DUTY STUDENTS TO DINING HALL
30	08.05 P.M.	08.30 P.M.	DINNER
31	08.30 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	SELF STUDY
32	10.00 P.M.		HOUSE VISIT BY H.M. / A.H.M. & LIGHT OFF

Regional Institute of Education
 Director
 Regional Institute of Education
 Regional Institute of Education

Regional Institute of Education
 Internal Quality Assurance Cell
 Coordinator
 Regional Institute of Education
 Regional Institute of Education

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JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA, JAGATSINGHPUR, ODISHA.

TIME TABLE FOR THE SESSION 2017-18-FOR				MRS A DAS, T.G.T. [S.S.]				W.E.F. 20.11.2021	
PERIOD --	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	4th period	5th period	6th period	7th period	8th period	
MONDAY	VIA			VIA	VIB	VIIIA	VIIIB		
TUESDAY	VIA	VIIIB		VIA		VIIIA	VIIIB	VIB	
WEDNESDAY	VIA	VIIIB		VIA		VIIIA	VIIIB		
THURSDAY	VIA	VIIIB		VIA	VIB	VIIIA	VIIIB		
FRIDAY	VIA	VIIIB		VIA	VIB	VIIIA	VIIIB		
SATURDAY	VIA	VIIIB		VIA	VIB	VIIIA	VIIIB		

REMEDIAL TIME TABLE W.E.F. 20.11.2021

CLASS --	VIA-B		VIIA-B		VIII A-B		IX-A/B		XIS		XIIS	
	TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --	
MONDAY	03.30 P.M	A DAS	03.30 P.M	A MAHATA	03.30 P.M	MATHS-2	03.30 P.M	SCIENCE (PH,CH,BIO))	03.30 P.M	A K CHOUBEY	03.30 P.M	SKJ / SG
TUESDAY		M SHUKLA		A DAS		S K PANDA		K JENA / N SHUKLA		SCIENCE (CH,BIO,PH)		M S
WEDNESDAY		MATHS-2		S K JENA		N SHUKLA		P K SAHOO		D PATANAIAK		PKB
THURSDAY		HINDI-2		S K PANDA		A MAHATA		A K CHOUBEY		K JENA		JKP
FRIDAY		S K PANDA		HINDI-2		A DAS		D.PATANAIAK		P K SAHOO		PKB
SATURDAY												A BAL / PPJ

SUPERVISED STUDY TIME TABLE W.E.F. 20.11.2021

CLASS --	VI A-B		VIIA-VIIB		VIII A-B		IXA		IX-B		XA		XB		XIS		XIIS	
	TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --		TIME --	
MONDAY	06.00 P.M	M BARIK	06.00 P.M	P K NAYAK	06.00 P.M	A MAHATA	06.00 P.M	S MAHAPATARA	06.00 P.M	R PRADHAN	06.00 P.M	PKSAHOO	06.00 P.M	SKPANDA	06.00 P.M	CHANDRASEKHAR	06.00 P.M	JKP
TUESDAY		A MAHATA		M BARIK		ODIA-2		P R PANDA		R PRADHAN		AKC		MATHS-2		A RAM		PKB
WEDNESDAY		P K NAYAK		S MAHAPATRA		P R PANDA		N SHUKLA		HINDI-2		R PRADHAN		A RAM		CHANDRASEKHAR		A B / PPJ
THURSDAY		S MAHAPATRA		P R PANDA		M BARIK		R PRADHAN		ODIA-2		R PRADHAN		A DAS		A RAM		MS
FRIDAY		P R PANDA		P K NAYAK		S MAHAPATRA		M BARIK		ODIA-2		D P		N SHUKLA		CHANDRASEKHAR		SKJ / SG
SATURDAY		ODIA-2		A MAHATA		N SHUKLA		P K NAYAK		HINDI-2		AKC		MATHS		CHANDRASEKHAR		RAM

ACAD. I/C **VP / SMT** **Internal Quality Assurance Cell** **PRINCIPAL**

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