

REPORT

FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE

SANITARY INSPECTORS CLASS

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE &

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

LAHORE (L.P.)

HELD AT LYALLPUR AND PESHAWAR
V-AID TRAINING INSTITUTES AND
DEVELOPMENT AREAS

JUNE 2, to JUNE 26, 1958

PK

NTIS

352.4 International Cooperation Administration.
V713 Field Training Program for the Sanitary In-
spectors Class Institute of Hygiene and Pre-
ventive Medicine, Lahore, West Pakistan.
1958.

18 p.

OFF-SITE

1. Public Health - Pakistan. 2. Sanitation workers -
PK. I. Title. ()

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Introduction	1 - 2
Schedule at the V-AID Training Institute	3
Introduction to the Training Program in a V-AID Development Area	4
Schedule of the Development Area Training Program	5 - 6
Lyallpur Report	7 - 8
Summary of Sanitary Surveys Development Area Lyallpur	9 - 10
Peshawar Report	11 - 12
Summary of Sanitary Surveys Development Area Peshawar	13 - 14
Accomplishments of Lyallpur and Peshawar Training Groups	15
Evaluation of the Field Training by the Sanitary Inspectors	16 - 17
Conclusions	18

FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE SANITARY
INSPECTORS FROM THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE
AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, LAHORE

June 2 to June 26

Introduction:

Since many of the graduates of the Sanitary Inspectors Class of the Institute of Hygiene in Lahore will eventually be the technical backstop in health to the Village-AID Worker it is essential that the sanitary inspector understand the purposes, methods, and the aims of the Village-AID Program. The class of 60 Sanitary Inspectors were divided into two groups of 30 each one group assigned to Lyallpur V-AID Institute and Development Area and the second group to the Peshawar Area. The following program was followed in each area.

The first weeks program consisted of lectures by the Village-AID Institute Staff, and observations of Village-AID at work in the institutes.

For the next 15 days, each Sanitary Inspector was posted with a Village-AID Worker. In the village, the Sanitary Inspector carried out a program in cooperation with his counterpart the Village-AID Worker.

1. Orientation at Village-AID Training Institute (5 days)

(a) Organization

The Principal of the Village-AID Training Institute or a person designated by him gave a lecture on the complete organizational structure of the V-AID Organization.

Also the relationship of Village-AID to the Health Services on the various levels.

(b) Purposes of Village-AID and how it can be accomplished by the Instructor in Cooperation.

Economic uplift

Self help theory

Cooperative efforts of the people, Village-AID, and the Nation Building Departments

Other points, according to the Instructors discretion.

(c) Village-AID Training Institute - Program

Areas of activity (15 to 20 minutes talk by each instructor)

Institute life

Training Area program

(d) Other points

Program planning

The essentials of program planning, by the instructor in program planning.

(e) The role of the Sanitary Inspector in Village-AID Development Area

By the Instructor in Health and Sanitation. Special emphasis was placed on cooperative efforts to attain objectives, and use of legal powers left as a last resort to secure sanitary improvements.

(f) Chand Tara Clubs

By Instructor in education ways and means of bringing about health improvements through the Chand Tara Clubs.

(g) Dramas

Preparation and execution of health drama in cooperation with the Trainees, under the guidance of the Instruction in Education.

Orientation Program for Sanitary Inspectors at V-AID Training Institutes

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
08:00 10:00 10:15	Organization of the V-AID Administration	Lecture by Instt. in (1) Health & Sanitation Progm.	Role of the Sanitary Inspectors in V-AID by Health Inst.	Lecture by Inst. in (1) Education (2) Chand Tara Club (3) Visit to Iyallpur City Water Works	Lecture by Inst. in (1) Cooperation (2) Adult Literacy	Institute program/Attend classes with trainees of VATI
12:15	Purpose of V-AID & how it is accomplished	Sanitary Surveys purposes & use	Program planning	(4) Extension (5) Cottage Ind.	Lecture by Inst. in (1) Women Health Program (2) Home etc.	-do-
	LUNCH					
15:00 18:00	VATI Organization & Program	Lecture by Inst. in Animal Husbandry	Lecture by Inst in (1) Agriculture (2) Horticulture (3) Briefing on Field Program	Preparation of a health drama, one by each student		
20:00	Film Show	Film Show		Film Show	Presentation of the best health drama	

All Sanitary Inspectors will participate in extra curricular activities, clubs, committees, etc.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TRAINING PROGRAM
IN A VILLAGE-AID DEVELOPMENT AREA

1. Explanation of the Development Area Program -
by Development Officer

An explanation of the organization, financial plan, Development Area Committees, etc.

2. The Health Program in the Development Area -
by Sanitary Engineering Overseer

Past accomplishments in health and future plans for improving health conditions in the villages.

3. Village Assignments for the Sanitary Inspectors :

One or two sanitary inspectors were assigned to each village worker to spend 15 days in the villages. The assignments were designed to give the trainees an insight into V-AID field operations, and also a chance to practically apply their academic training under field conditions.

Each sanitary inspector was assigned the following work, some to be done on his own, and some to be done in cooperation with the village worker:

- i. Complete a Sanitary Survey of 1 or 2 villages.
- ii. Make a plan for a drainage system, 1 village.
- iii. Install several feet of drain (with the worker).
- iv. Improve or install one water supply -do-
- v. Give 3 lectures on health in 3 villages (with the worker).
- vi. Give 3 lectures on health to Chand Tara Clubs -do-
- vii. Prepare a drama on health with the Chand Tara Club. -do-
- viii. Observe techniques of organizing community action by the V-AID worker.

4. Evaluation and Review (2 days) Institute of Hygiene

(a) Fill out prepared evaluation form

i) Discuss evaluation.

(b) Review program

- i) By Health Directorate Official
- ii) By Village-AID Official

SCHEDULE OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA TRAINING
PROGRAM JUNE 9th to JUNE 26

June 9 Report to Development Area Headquarters at 08:00 hours

08:00 - 10:00 Explanation of Development Area Program
by the Development Officer.

10:00 - 12:00 Explanation of Development Area health program - by Sanitary
Engineering Overseer

12:00 - 17:00 Go to the assigned villages with the village workers.

June 9 - 26

Complete the following assignments:

- (a) Make a Sanitary Survey of 2 villages on forms provided.
- (b) Make a plan for a drainage system for 2 villages.
- (c) Install several feet of drain with the worker.
- (d) Improve or install 2 water supplies with the worker.
- (e) Give 3 lectures on health to village people.
- (f) Give 3 lectures on health to Chand Tara Club.
- (g) Prepare a health drama with a Chand Tara Club and present it in one or more villages.

The following persons supervised the program in the Development Areas.

Lyallpur

Sanitary Engineering Overseer, Development Area.

Gh. Ghulam Ghaus, Demonstrator, Health, Lalamusa Village-AID Training Institute.

Mr. M.M. Rahmatullah, Demonstrator, Health, Lyallpur, VATT.

Mr. G. Qureshi, Sup., Lyallpur Development Area.

Mr. M. Jamil, Sanitary Overseer, Lyallpur Development Area.

Mr. Francis J. Murphy, ICA Field Sanitarian.

Peshawar

Mr. Maqbool Ahmad, Demonstrator, Institute of Hygiene, Lahore.

Sanitary Engineering Overseer, Development Area.

Mr. Shafi Kazim, Demonstrator, Health, Peshawar Village-AID Training Institute.

District Sanitary Inspector, Campbellpur.

Mr. W. Wade, ICA Field Sanitarian.

Mr. Richard M. Sturtevant, ICA Senior Sanitarian.

NOTE: During the last 2 or 3 days of the field training, teams of 2 to 3 of the above mentioned people toured the development area and visited each sanitary inspector for individual evaluation of work accomplished.

June 26 All Sanitary Inspectors return to the Village-AID training Institute.

June 26 Return to Lahore.

July 1 Report to Institute of Hygiene.

LYALLPUR REPORT

The Village-AID Orientation and Field Training Program for Sanitary Inspector trainees of the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine held at Lyallpur from June 2 - June 26.

I. Objectives:

The program was designed to give the Sanitary Inspector Class of the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine an insight into the operation and philosophy of the V-AID Administration as well as actual experience in rural hygiene in a V-AID Development Area.

II. VATI Orientation:

- a. On Sunday - June 1, 33 Sanitary Inspector Trainees arrived at the Lyallpur VATI for a one week's orientation in V-AID. They were temporarily quartered in a tent hostel for 2 days at a cost per trainees of Rs. -/4/- per day. Food arrangements were agreed upon between the trainees and the mess manager at a cost to each trainee of Rs. 1/4/- per day.
- b. Mr. M.M. Sayed, Principal of the VATI welcomed the group on Monday Morning and personally conducted the entire scheduled proceedings for the first day.
- c. The program for the rest of the week (as per schedule) consisted mainly of lectures by the various Instructors on the training program and the objectives of the training. The field training program and objectives were also discussed at length.
- d. During unscheduled hours, the Inspectors were integrated with the Institute trainees so as to personally observe the training methods and their cultural development.

- e. Two motion picture shows and a series of health dramas were presented in the evenings.
- f. Other extra curricula activities included field trips to the Lyallpur water works and the Punjab Agricultural College.

III. Field Training Program:

- a. On Monday, June 9, the trainees reported to the Development Area headquarters where they were briefed by the Development Officer and assigned, each to a village. Each village worker was responsible for Inspectors in 2 villages. The Inspectors also came under the direct supervision of the Supervisors and the Sanitary Overseers.
- b. For the next three weeks, the inspectors lived in their assigned villages and worked closely with the villagers. They each performed to the best of their ability the tasks outlined for them in the field training schedule along the lines of the self-help philosophy of the V-AID Administration.
- e. During the last three days of the field training program, an evaluation team consisting of Health & Sanitation Demonstrator at the VATI, Supervisor, Sanitary Overseer, and an ICA Advisor, visited each Inspector in his assigned village. At each village conferences were held with the Inspector, Village Worker and village leaders. The results of the endeavors of the Inspectors will be found in another section of this report.
- d. Each village worker also conducted an evaluation of the Inspectors assigned to him, and a record was kept by him showing attendance, problems solved, achievements, interest in work, and cooperation.

Summary of a Sanitary Survey of 33 Punjab Villages in the Lyallpur Development Area by Sanitary Inspector Trainees.

1. Population Males- 40,765
 Females- 35,068
 Total 75,833

2. Number of families- 12,1330 ave. 6.24 persons per house.

3. Number of births last preceeding year 2,758.

4. Number of deaths last preceeding year 1,219.

5. Number of deaths by age groups:
 0 - 1 1 - 4 5 - 10 10 or over
 385 294 116 424

6. No. of deaths (Predominant Causes),

Malaria	470	Rabies	10
Typhoid Fever	205	Whooping Cough	7
Dysentery	92	Chicken Pox	8
Athra	91	Measles	6
Tuberculosis	39	Diphtheria	2
Small pox	11	Heart Disease	1
Cough & Fever	38	Homicide	5
Fever	70	Hanging	2
Pneumonia	34	Accidental-Drowning	2, Fire-1
Cholera	4	Autoaccident- 1, Suffocation- 2	
		Not listed-	127

7. The leading causes of dispensary visits were
 1, Malaria, 2, Dysentery, 3, Typhoid Fever, 4, Coughs.

7. In this area medical facilities were as follows:
 Hospital - Lyallpur only (Average 10 miles distant)
 M.C.H. Center -do-
 Civil Dispensary- 1
 V-AID " - 1

9. Medical and para medical personnel were as follows:
 Doctor (MBBS)- 1
 Doctor (MBH) - 2
 Doctor (MDH- Homeopathic)- 1
 Nurse- 1

Dispenser- 1

Compounder- 1

Hakims- 38

*10. Community Drinking Water Supplies follows:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Community shallow wells (Rope & Bucket type)- | 137 |
| (b) Deep tubewells | 1 |
| (c) Shallow-driven wells with hand pumps | 50 |

*11. Private Supplies in family compounds:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Open shallow wells (rope and bucket type) | 154 |
| (b) Shallow-driven wells with hand pumps | 1,676 |

* Average one source of water for each 53 persons

12. Schools

21- Primary schools (boys)

1- -do- (girls)

2- Middle schools

All schools except one have a shallow driven well with hand pump for a water supply.

13. The estimated rodent infestation (rats) in village houses was between 50-75%.

14. There are no bored hole latrines in the entire survey area.

15. There is at least 21,000 feet of pukka drains in this area and an unknown amount of kutchra drains.

The Village AID Orientation and Field Training Program for Sanitary Inspector's Class Institute of Hygiene, Lahore - Held at Peshawar VATI June 2-26, 1958.

1. OBJECTIVES:

The training program was designed to offer actual field training experience to $\frac{1}{2}$ the present class of Sanitary Inspectors from the Institute of Hygiene Lahore, through the use of the facilities and personnel of the Village-AID Organization, Peshawar. The program included one week of orientation in the V-AID organization, and three weeks field training experience under the guidance of a village worker.

2. ORIENTATION AT THE V.A.T.I.

The initial week of the schedule was spent at the VATI, Peshawar where a complete orientation program on the V-AID organization was presented.

- a. On Sunday, June 1, 1958, 27 participants presented themselves at the Institute. Accommodation was made for them at a cost of 8 annas per day plus the cost of food. The participants were housed in the Institute hostel while the newly arrived trainees from Gilgit and the northern states were housed in tents on the lawn, One more participant joined the group on June 3, 1958, bringing the total to the expected 28.
- b. On Monday June 2, 1958, the program opened with a welcome by the Deputy Director Health Services, Peshawar Region, and the Director V-AID. A complete explanation of the V-AID organization was thereafter presented by the Director.
- c. A schedule of the week's program accompanies this report which shows in detail the subjects discussed by the various members of the staff of the Institute. Emphasis was placed by these lecturers on the training being offered and the objectives of the training program. It was felt that this phase presented a great deal of information to the Sanitary Inspectors class on the V-AID program which heretofore they were completely unaware. The objective being to increase cooperation between the two groups through understanding each others area of work.
- d. The recommended motion pictures could not be secured from USIS, but substitute movies were shown.
- e. The health dramas presented by the participants on Thursday evening showed an unusual amount of integrity and ingenuity.
- f. The lecture presented by a Sanitary Inspector from the Campbellpur district on Friday aroused a lively discussion at its conclusion. Questions were posed as to salary, working conditions, and duties performed which indicated the group had never talked to an individual working in the field for which they were preparing.

- g. Saturday, June 7th, the V-AID Development Officer, Peshawar explained in detail the three week field training program to follow. A group of 3 Sanitary Inspectors was assigned to each of eight village workers, and two groups of two to each of two village workers. All were assigned to village workers in a random choice of villages. No participants themselves made their own groups for assignment to the workers. The Sanitary Overseer, Peshawar Development Area was charged also with the program of supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors while posted with the village workers. At least one visit to each group would be made during the field training period to view the progress of their assigned work.
- h. A critique of the first weeks' program held on Saturday gave the participants an opportunity to voice their opinions on the program. The majority felt that much had been learned concerning the V-AID program.

3. FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM:

The field training program in the Peshawar V-AID Development Area was carried out along the same lines as in Lyallpur.

In the Peshawar area it was necessary to assign an average of 4 Sanitary Inspectors to each V-AID worker because of the language difficulty. In each group of 4, one sanitary inspector spoke Pushto and acted as interpreter for the group.

It appears that the Peshawar group were not as successful in their field projects. This situation is not surprising because of the language difficulty plus the fact that most of the sanitary inspectors were working in tribal territory and community development projects are not as easily implemented as is the case in the former Punjab.

In view of these difficulties, the sanitary inspectors did however carry out several worthwhile health projects.

SURVEY OF A SANITARY SURVEY OF 26 PESHAWAR VILLAGES IN THE
PESHAWAR VILLAGE-AID DEVELOPMENT AREA BY SANITARY INSPECTOR
TRAINEES

1. Population Males 31,530
 Females 23,873
 Total: 55,403
2. Number of families 9,458 average 5.9 persons per house
3. Number of births last preceding year 1790
4. Number of deaths last preceding year 513
5. Number of deaths by age groups:
 0-1 148; 1-4 90; 5-10 120; 10-over 172
6. Number of deaths (Predominant causes)

Malaria	226	Drowning	1
Typhoid Fever	72	Child birth	3
Dysentery	57	Sun stroke	2
Tuberculosis	51	Tetanus	1
Smallpox	25	Poisoning	1
Pneumonia	13	Accidental (falling from roof, Elec.	3
		Causes not listed	58
7. The leading causes of dispensary visits were:
 1. Malaria 2. Dysentery 3. Typhoid 4. Tuberculosis
8. In this area medical facilities were as follows:
 Hospital (nearest hospital is in Peshawar city - Average 10 miles distance)
 M.C.H. Centers (M.C.H. Center " " " " " " " ")
 Civil Dispensary 2

9. Medical and para-medical personnel were as follows:

Doctors (M.B.B.S.)	0
Doctors (MBH)	3
Doctor (MDH) Homeopathic	0
Nurses	0
Dispensers	2
Compounders	0
Hakims	3

* 10. Community Drinking Water Supplies were as follows:

a. Community shallow wells (rope and bucket type)	<u>270</u>
b. Shallow and deep tubewells	<u>6</u>
c. Other Canal water	<u>5</u>

* 11. Private Supplies in Family compounds:

a. Open shallow wells (rope and bucket type)	<u>1018</u>
b. Shallow and deep tubewells	<u>76</u>
c. Other Canal	<u>5</u>

*Average one source of water for each 40 persons

12. Number of schools. 17

13. The estimated rodent infestation (rats) in village house was 75% infested.

14. There are 0 bored hole latrines in the area surveyed.

NOTE: Since this was the first time this type of sanitary survey has been tried, and the unreliability of village records, the tabulated results are a matter of interest only. This is especially true in the case of births, deaths and causes of deaths. It is felt that the remaining information is fairly accurate and may be used as a basis for formulating an environmental sanitation program, which is of course the basic reason for such surveys.

Accomplishments of 60 Sanitary Inspector Trainees during 17 days
Field Training in the Lyallpur and Peshawar V-AID Development Areas.

The work and accomplishments of the trainees in 42 villages is outlined as follows:

A. Drainage work:

1. Worked on or supervised the construction of 4,072 feet of pukka drains.
2. Constructed 10 soakage pits.
3. Instrumental in the hiring of full time sweepers in 2 villages to maintain drains and clean streets.
4. Obtained by their own efforts, Rs. 1,850 for future drain construction.
5. Personally cleaned 500 feet of clogged drains.

B. Water Supply work:

1. Actually worked on and improved 36 shallow insanitary wells.
2. Disinfected 123 wells.
3. Obtained by their own efforts Rs. 400 for future well improvements
4. Constructed a small water storage tank and repaired another.
5. Gave verbal instructions on well improvement in 9 villages.

C. Miscellaneous work:

1. Completed sanitary survey of 60 villages.
2. Gave 309 lectures on Health & Sanitation to schools, Chand Tara Clubs and Assembled villagers.
3. Presented 37 dramas on Health & Sanitation.
4. Obtained Rs. 400 as donations toward the construction of a school.

Evaluation of 1958 Field Training program by 59 Sanitary Inspectors
Trainees at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore.

Question No. 1 Was the one week period at the VATI worthwhile?

Answer - 58 yes
1 No

Question No. 2 Was the training period long enough (VATI)?

Answer - 25 yes
34 No - 32 desired 2 weeks at VATI
1 desires 6 weeks at VATI
1 desires 3 months at VATI

Question No. 3 Would it be better to have the program in February or March?

Answer - 59 yes

Question No. 4 Were the following people cooperative in your program?

Answer - Development Officer - 59 yes
Supervisors - 57 yes - 2 No
Village Workers - 57 yes - 2 No
Village people - 59 yes
Sanitary Overseer - 58 yes - 1 No

Question No. 5 Give your suggestions for improving the field training program.

Answer - 11 - had no comments
1 - desired better accommodations for trainee inspectors
1 - wanted a stipend
1 - wanted the field training to be held near to Lahore
1 - wanted the instructors of the Institute of Hygiene to conduct the field training
1 - desired that one inspector and 1 village worker should work together
5 - thought that two weeks field training was sufficient
9 - wanted 3 weeks in the field
24 - wanted 4 weeks in the field
2 - wanted 5 weeks in the field
3 - wanted 6 weeks in the field

Question No. 6 Give your comments on the value and use of a Sanitary Survey. Can the present form be improved?

Answer- 44- said the form was sufficient in its present form

9- wanted a more complete breakdown in mortality statistics by age groups

6- thought the form could be improved but made no comments

1- thought that a space should be provided for requests for Sanitary Improvements as made by the villagers themselves in order of village priority.

1- thought the form was useless

Question No. 7 Do you think that you could have been as successful in an area where V-AID has not been established?

Answer- 48 yes

11 No

Conclusions:

The orientation at the V-AID Training Institute and the practical work in the Development Areas was in the opinion of the ICA Advisors an overwhelming success.

Further field training programs of this nature should become a permanent part of the curriculum to provide essential field experience to future classes of sanitary inspectors.

The excellent cooperation extended to this program by the entire V-AID Administration was very much appreciated by all concerned.

Without exception the sanitary inspectors entered into the program with enthusiasm, and despite some hardships, gratifying results were realized.

As reflected by the results of the evaluation forms filled out by 59 sanitary inspectors, a longer period of field training is advocated, and the program should be held earlier in the year during the cooler weather.

Report Submitted
by the I.C.A. Health
and Sanitation Advisors/
Lahore/ Peshawar.

:rs