

**EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF TOILET  
FACILITY AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH**

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## RECOMMENDATION

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I hereby certify that mentioned statements on the report are true'. I have real understood the thesis guidelines, rules and regulation of Tribhuwan university. After approval of research proposal, I have follow the said guidelines, rules, regulation and all respects. I have Submitted this thesis to partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master Degree in Health and population Education and this research will not be misused in other purpose.

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**Renuka Rai**

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled **“Effectiveness of Accessibility of Toilet facility and its impact on health”**. The objectives of the study were to find out accessibility and management of toilet facility and health status between toilet user and non-user.

The research design adopts for the present study was descriptive design from the Pakali VDC ward no. 4 and 5 among 220 households. Thus altogether 110 households were taken as sample for the study which was selected simple random sampling (lottery) method. The interview schedule used to collect data from the respondents in a face to face situation.

About 51.81 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 18-39 years. 6.36 percent of the respondents were 60 and above years. Majority of people 59.09 percent of respondent were Janjati and 36.36 percent of respondents were chhetri. 60 percent respondents were engaged in agriculture, majority of 74.54 percent of the respondents were literate and 25.45 percent were illiterate. 92.72 percent respondent have toilet used in own house while 7.27 percent of respondents was not used in own house. 73.52 percent of the respondents were used to toilet their children and 26.47 percent of the respondents didn't used to toilet 62.96 percent respondents were go open place, 22.22 percent of the respondents were going khola and 14.81 percent were 90 field. 62.56 percent of the respondents did not use toilet due to not habit and 37.03 percent of respondents did not use toilet due to cause of culture.

About 77.01 percent of the respondents had used soap after toilet, 14.94 percent of the respondents used only water and 8.05 percent of the respondents used kharani after toilet. Large proportion 84.54 percent of the respondents had known about disease cause by open toilet and 15.45 percent of the respondents had not known about disease cause by open toilet. The higher proportion 74.45 percent of the respondents had suggested to use a lot of water after toilet and 4.54 percent of the respondents had suggested to keep clean and wash hands after toilet.

In conclusion accessibility and management of toiler facility condition seems positive but there is still need more activities for people participation and educational awareness program.

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CLTs	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
ENPHO	-	Environment and Public Health Organization
FEDWASUN	-	Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users
		Nepal
INGOs	-	International Non-Governmental Organization
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
NCR	-	National Census Report
NEWA	-	Nepal Water for Health
NGO	-	National Government Organization
UN	-	United Nation
UNICEF	-	United Nation's International Children Fund
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WAN	-	Water Aid Nepal
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WVI	-	World Vision International