

## ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore the awareness and practice related to environmental sanitation and personal hygiene of people at relief camps in landslide area in Hakha Township, Chin State. This is a cross sectional descriptive study. Data was collected by face to face interview method with the use of semi-structured questionnaires and examination by the observation checklist to the 216 respondents. The study population was encamped people in all six relief camps in Hakha Township.

Similar proportion of female and male participated in this study (52% and 48%). The age of studied respondents ranged from 18 to 65 years. Majority of the respondents (83%) were coming from urban areas. The level of education of the respondents were primary (31.5%), middle (23.1%) and high (14.4%) school passed. Nearly two third of the respondents were farmer (66.7%) and majority were Christian (98.1). Three to twelve members shared a shelter.

Nearly two third of the respondents had adequate knowledge, positive attitude and adequate practice (62%, 61.6% and 60.6%), and about half of the respondents had had poor personal hygiene (50.5%) in this study.

There was association between education and personal hygiene status. Respondents with higher education level had higher personal hygiene status. There was association between knowledge and practice status. The higher their knowledge, the more they practiced. In other words the poorer their knowledge, the less they practised.