



Individual Household Latrine

## SCHOOL SANITATION

Learning becomes effective in a clean and pollution-free environment. Pollution-free environment is possible if open defecation and open urination stop in our country side, garbage is disposed properly and men, women and children acquire good sanitation habits. To ensure basic sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices in all schools, Government of India has launched School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) programme under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). The objectives are:

- ❖ Construction of water points, storage facilities, drainage, water quality testing, operation and maintenance under drinking water facilities
- ❖ Construction of toilets and hand washing facilities, garbage pit, operation and maintenance under sanitation facilities
- ❖ Health check up, de-worming, health card under health activity.
- ❖ Training of teachers, AWW, Curriculum development, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) under hygiene education
- ❖ WATSAN Committee, PTA, GP for mobilization and Operation and Maintenance under institution building and community participation
- ❖ Assessment, Documentation and Impact under Monitoring and Evaluation

In October, the Secretary, Rural Development Department paid a visit to Pakelpada and discussed the sanitation situation with the villagers. He advised them to form small groups and motivate the people of the neighbouring villages. The success of Pakelpada has inspired the people of Talamunda, Nandamunda, Khajukhaman to install household latrines.

The message of sanitation has spread far and near.

*School Toilets:* In many places, the technology and design used in the construction of toilets are not child-friendly; these are often unsuitable for girls. Inadequate provision of urinals and lavatories, lack of ventilation and proper provision of light, improper site selection as well as lack of water supply and handwashing facilities make the situation worse. In places where construction is poor, or sub-standard, there are problems of leakage and sewerage disposal, which may lead to contamination of ground water and breeding of mosquitoes. Under SSHE, priority is accorded to address these issues.

A school toilet should be child-friendly and should be designed accordingly. The leach pit, preferably a two-pit system with a rural pan is preferred to an septic tank as less water is required for its cleaning. The number of latrines and urinals in the school toilet complex depends upon the students' strength. The criteria given below may be followed for primary schools.

- (a) 1 L + 2 U up to 100 students
- (b) 1L + 3U up to 150 students
- (c) 1L + 4U up to 200 students
- (d) 2 L + 4U beyond 200 students

•L stands for latrine and U for urinal.

In a residential school, there should be a minimum of two latrines, if the number of students is 100 or less; one more latrine is necessary for each additional

