

Status of School Water Sanitation Hygiene Facilities in Primary Schools

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Abstract: *School hygiene and sanitation facilities given the increasing number of school enrolment in Primary schools. A safe school environment plays a key role in facilitating Hygiene education and enduring pupils with improved life skills. Although there is much attention given for the expansion of schools to reach all school aged children in the world, the concern on focusing school hygiene and sanitation remains to be a challenge. Assessing the status of water and sanitation, hygiene facilities in selected primary schools with the intention of obtaining exploring baseline to serve for implementation of a rural health and hygiene extension program in the School region. This study was conducted in Nalgonda district 5 government schools Telangana state India. Questionnaire based interviews with school principals and Teachers record reviews, supplemented by physical observation were used to collect the overall school data. Researcher used a Descriptive statistics analysis present study to analysis the findings. The ratio for girls was slightly lower than that for boys. The access to drinking water facilities and hand washing facilities were very much limited in school. The presence of school-based water, sanitation, and hygiene committee and Swachh dooth clubs actively working in few schools only.*

Keywords: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Primary school

1. Introduction

India has one of the largest numbers of school going children, especially in rural areas. The primary education system in India is one of the largest in the world with over six hundred thirty thousand (630, 000) primary and upper rural primary schools, over 3 million teachers, and a student strength exceeding 100 million children (Sixth All Indian Education Survey, 1993-94). There are more than 700, 000 Integrated Child Development Service Centres (ICDS) in India offering a package of health, nutrition and non-formal pre-school services to more than 18 million children aged 6 months to 5 years. School hygiene is a determinant of overall school attendance. This is true for both students and staff members, who attend school less frequently because of illness or a general distaste for attending a school that isn't cleaned properly or that isn't hygienic. A building that isn't hygienic can collect a significant amount of bacteria over time. Considering the amount of people who go in and out of schools, this can be especially dangerous and can lead to sickness and illness for everyone involved. Health-related policies should include the overall hygiene of a school. The impact of school cleanliness on the health of those exposed to bacteria within schools is big. To promote hygiene within schools, it may be necessary to create things like health clubs and hosting information sessions about hygiene in general.

2. Purpose of the study

The overall purpose of this report is to present, for the first time, the current situation on water, sanitation and hygiene in the primary education system, as collected during a nation-wide survey. The report highlights the existing needs and gaps in School WASH, and it provides an

estimate of how much it would cost to ensure that all schools attain a minimum acceptable standard. The three key hygiene practices known to most effectively reduce hygiene related diseases are: (1) drinking safe water; (2) consistent use of sanitary facilities; and (3) hand washing with soap. The extent to which these key hygiene practices are carried out in schools is not covered by this report; the recent data collection focused on physical availability of WASH facilities on school grounds, rather than on practices, since studies which evaluate practices are very comprehensive and resource demanding. Therefore, most of the report is centred around the physical availability of WASH facilities, based on the nation-wide School WASH assessment. However, this report also presents some observations on hygiene education, made from a one-district pilot which is being scaled up

3. Objective of the Study

1. To study and understand the school sanitation and hygiene in primary School
2. To assess the status of school sanitation and hygiene in primary School

4. Methodology

This cross-sectional study was done in selected 5 primary schools. A check list focusing on sanitary facilities such as latrines, drinking water and hand washing facilities was used to collect data by two environmental health workers. In addition, discussion with the school principals on school sanitation problems and record reviews were used to assess the sanitation status of the schools. Observation of the school environment and record review were the primary source of research data. Descriptive statistics was used to present results.

Table 1: School wise Enrolment Data

S. No	Students	MPPS Chervugattu	MPPS Kondapakagudem	MPPS Satrambadi	MPPS Ambedkar nagar	MPPS Marthavarigudem
1.	Boys	45	62	70	16	35
2.	Girls	35	42	70	34	41
	Total	80	104	140	50	76

Total School students=450

MPPS = Mandal parishad primary School

Table 2: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary school

S. No	Students	MPPS01 Chervugattu	MPPS 02 Kondapakagudem	MPPS03 Satrambadi	MPPS04 Ambedkar nagar	MPPS05 Marthavarigudem
1.	Pupil Teacher Ratio	1: 27	1: 52	1: 71	1: 25	1: 38
2.	Teachers	3	2	2	2	2

5. Results

Classroom

In the school consists Adequate Classroom Condition, light, Windows ventilation, Lightening. Benches are inadequate, Dustbin, Broom, Cleanliness in Classroom. MPPS02: Not Cleanliness Classroom

Water

Tank water facility available in school compound within meters as well as hand wash facility, material available water taps 11, the school wash basin condition is hygienic. Sufficient capacity of the water tank adequate to the number of students. Last 2 weeks was drinking water from the main source available at the school through each school day. Always drinking water available in the school and accessible to those with limited mobility and smallest children also, filtration method is used for quality /purify drinking water.

MPPS 02 school: Hand wash facility not available, taps 11, water tank connected with village households, only one drinking point filter water available in the school. There is no separate toilets for boys and girls.

MPPS 03 school: 10 Taps, Drinking Water available in Tank

MPPS 04 school: Water Tap 4, Drinking water stored in tank

Toilet Provision

Separate toilets within the school building for boys/girls/teachers available, accessible, in school it was constructed with pit, concrete slab, water available in the toilets, cleaning material available, there is no how to use toilet pictures on wall, everyday scavengers are clean the toilets. culturally scavengers do the cleansing for kids in school some toilets functional lighting in the students toilets on the day of the survey. Toilets /septic tanks safety covered always. when research observation the functional toilet, pan is not broken, pits covered, not choked, pipes are not broken, toilet locked every day. A toilet is

connected to tank fly proof seal available not found any unhygienic squatting area in toilet. liquid hand wash available in the toilet/water point.

MPPS 02 school: only water available near the toilet.

Annual work plan of the school sanitation on programme in the school grampanchayath involved, separate monitor system, students by himself clean, self-help group supplying liquid hand wash, LPG connection, running water taps are connected with wash rooms. Hand wash techniques demonstration weekly twice in the school Swachh dooth clubs create awareness in village. There is no activities done in the school for sanitation and hygiene programmes in the community as an extracurricular activity.

MPPS 2 school: World Toilet Day Celebrate 2019

MPPS 4 School: quiz programme conducted in the community level; general knowledge books are distributed to classes 01-02. In this school classroom children's divide in to 2 groups johnsi, pile groups for science, Gk, maths, Telegu subjects.

Students Personal Hygiene

Students are everyday doing brush teeth, trim nails once in a week, comb their hair every day, wear shoes /slippers everyday clean dress wearing, sometimes children without bath going to school.

Children Hand Wash Accessibility

Hand wash facilities accessible to those with limited mobility as well as accessible to the smallest children at the school.

Availability

Washing facilities with water and soap located at toilets in school group hand washing activities not conducted.

MPPS 02 School: No Hand Wash Facilities, Smallest, Children's Hand Washing in Ground Only

School Environment Cleanliness

There is a dustbin as in class also there are several kinds of waste, broom, dry/wet not separate in the school, not found composite sock, waste water not supply to plants, every year no painting school building.

School Health

Diarrhea, dengue fever most of the children suffer last year. Regular child's health check-up helps in school to keep a track on their health status and thus take precautionary steps at the right time. Sometimes 104 vehicles come and supplying medicine in the school. Health cards not Provide in the school, first aid box available in the school. Community health and hygiene awareness programmes not conducted in the school.

Solid Waste Management in School (SWM)

Waste material is separated in school, no garbage pits inside area, no incinerators, kitchen, food, toilet, produced in school. Maximum food prepare for sufficient students if any situation food is left in meals scavengers workers take it away. Every day dispose of waste kitchen other places of waste collected with bucket and dump in garbage. Only few students are aware of solid waste management. Dustbins are using daily students are practice in school how to use dustbin.

MPPS 5: Swachh Classes conducting in the school every day prayer in the morning.

Following Steps has been taken up

Solid Waste Management awareness among school, every day sweeper clean, collect the garbage every day, classroom dustbin collected and dump in garbage. Not a single instructions /mechanism for SWM from panchayath outside of the school. Sewage water plant not attainable in school, maintain the relation between school and community, every 2 months conduct the parents meeting, SMC meeting, phone communication. In the school premises leaves of the plant buried & covered on premises, every day openly dumped on premises.

School based Kitchen

Pucca kitchen is constructed in school building, cleanliness floor dung material, vessels always hygienic maintained. Wash dishes, pots, pans, and utensils and detached parts in hot, soapy water. Use a brush, if necessary. Rinse in clear water after washing. Place items in a wire basket or other container and immerse them in a sanitizing solution

MPPS 02: LPG for Cooking

Cook cum Helper Hygiene

Clean hygienic cloths are wearing finger nails clean, aprons, headgears and gloves, liquid hand wash using, only MPPS 01 school cook cum helpers are not personal hygiene maintained.

Behaviour Change Communication

Key activities are conducting in school develop the knowledge about hygiene and sanitation following.

Health and hygiene weekend Programme,
Games Activities, Action Oriented practice Hand Hygiene
MPPS 2: NO specific activities, Teachers are teaching the Concepts of Sanitation and Hygiene including in classroom subject

MPPPS 03: WASH games, Pictures draw on Board

MPPS 04: Swachh Dooth Clubs Campaign rally

MPPPS 05: Quality Health, Sanitation and Hygiene Edu Teach.

Communication intervention Training for parents' association in School

MPPS 01 only Children's Create awareness about sanitation and Hygiene

MPPS 02: Every month one-or 2-times parents association meeting now they are planning but No interventions.

MPPPS 03: Teachers Teaching the moral value stories through positive away communication

MPPS 04: Parents meeting only

MPPS 05: Every month one-time parents' association meeting

There is no communication, **intervention /training for mother association** for in a school. Sometimes individual counseling at home and school. Radio &tv is not available. No drama, Print material not providing for group work done in school. Headmaster special focus on back ward children. Fifth class children are monitoring /observation the lower-class children's sometimes hand wash techniques demonstrate morning pray time

MPPPS02: Teachers Meeting Conduct every month to Share Their Knowledge, TLM Games, Conduct Group Activities Activity based learning.

MPPS 03: 60 minutes classroom period 30Min Remedial teaching for back ward children's

MPPS 04; Parents meeting and to know their Children's Progress Student Knowledge Analysis Students group Wise Divided, Group work /Leading, Value Education to Children's Those Who are not Coming Regularly.

MPPPS 05: students groups create and they will monitor the peer group.

School Sanitation and Hygiene Awareness Campaigns

MPPPS 01: Role play, Assembly meeting in school, Speech, Lecture conducted

MPPS 02: Badibata Programme for student Enrolment, World Toilet Day Rally Conducted in Village, Followed the Village Development plan

MPPS 03: Java Recipe Providing early morning in the school

MPPS 04 Student behaviour change in the School.

Communication Strategies /activities /promotion behaviour change in the school for health and Hygiene Purposes

MPPS 02: WhatsApp group created for school staff and parents, in this group teachers send Suggestions to parents, backward Children to communicate and coordinate with superior children.

MPPPS 03: Health Hygiene Programmes conducted in this school

MPPS 04: Samyukta Sangamitra Women groups in village for Cook Cum Helper working purpose in School, every two Months cooking person replaced by other person.

MPPS 05: Children who engage in play activities with their parents jump right into games when they start school and show more independent behaviour in those situations. Having their parents show an interest in their activities develops a strong sense of self in the child

All five schools' child formed as a Swachh dooth clubs has been set up in the school and are they trained and active participate in programmes.

MPPS 01, 02 Door to door Child campaigns not conducted

MPPS 03, 04, 05: Swachh dooth clubs campaigns conducting regularly, all schools are using Phenyl for cleanliness purpose

Sanitation and Hygiene Practice Extent to communities

MPPS 04, 05 Schools actively participating sanitation and hygiene practices

MPPS 01, 02, 030 Schools Not extents to communities' practices, 5 school children's not doing Swachh namaskaram. Teachers are not trained in hygiene education but they are teaching to hygiene education to children. Teachers are checking personal hygiene of the students daily. Mpps 01: Open Defecation Free is high in the village, school surroundings. Slippers not wearing, headmaster personally calls to parents and discuss with students' progress and behaviour.

A total of 450 school students and others were found at the time of the study in the 5 studied schools. However, only two of these schools had standalone blocks of latrine located in different sites for use serving boys and girls. Single hand washing facilities was observed near or around the latrines in all the schools. The interview with school principals indicated that the allocation of budget for WASH has never been practiced for at least during the last few years. All schools had drinking water lines that were connected to Rural water supply system.

6. Conclusion

The limited number of water taps for drinking and hand washing in the studied schools is a prevailing burden that compromises hygiene such as hand washing after latrine use. This is very much an unfortunate situation in all schools that share similar WASH conditions. There is a concern that the prevailing low WASH coverage in the schools may continue given the uncertainty to sustain access and complete the easy availability of sanitation facilities. Even though it is certain that schools with proper sanitation and hygiene reinforced by WASH facilities, would play important roles in fostering a good

teaching and learning process. Accelerating school sanitation is a challenge even with the intervention using School Led Total sanitation. The achievement of SDG goal 6 towards sanitation and safe water is uncertain in many countries especially in Rural area. However, guarantee that utilization without including their clean handling. We suggest the integration of access to hygiene, safe water and sanitation facilities in schools by the concerned, such as school authorities and those working in WASH related activities.

7. Suggestions

1. Deep cleaning of all drinking & hand washing stations regularly
2. Arrange the mineral purified drinking water in the school
3. Every day 3 times sanitize the classroom due to the COVID-19 time
4. School staffs, students wear the mask and Hand wash regularly.

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