

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

UNIT-I

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN - AN ENVIRONMENTAL AWAKEING

Meaning.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (*English: Clean India Mission*) and abbreviated as SBA or SBM for is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4,041 statutory cities and towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country.

The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi, by Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](#). It is India's biggest ever cleanliness drive and 3 million government employees and school and college students of [India](#) participated in this event.

Definition

1. Sanitation is more important than independence. He made cleanliness and sanitation an integral part of the Gandhian way of living. His mission was total sanitation for all.

- **M.K.Gandhi.**

2. I want to make a beginning today itself and that is – all schools in the country should have toilets with separate toilets for girls. Only then our daughters will not be compelled to leave schools midway. Our parliamentarians utilising MPLAD fund are there. I appeal to them to spend it for constructing toilets in schools for a year. The government should utilise its budget on providing toilets. I call upon the corporate sector also to give priority to the provision of toilets in schools with your expenditure under Corporate Social Responsibility. This target should be furnished within one year with the help of state governments and on then next 15th August, we should be in a _rm position to announce that there is no school in India without separate toilets for boys and girls.”

– **Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister**

3. “Educating girls is my priority. I have noticed that girls drop out of schools by the time they reach class 3rd or 4th just because schools don't have separate toilets for them. They don't feel comfortable. There should be toilets for boys and girls in all schools. We should concentrate on girl students not quitting schools.”

-**Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister.**

What is Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Campaign: The Abhiyan was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2nd of October, 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi with an aim to make India clean. Aim is to provide sanitation facilities to every family, including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness, and safe and adequate drinking water supply by 2nd October, 2019. It will be a befitting tribute to the Father of the Nation on his 150th birth anniversary. It is significant that the PM himself is taking very proactive role in making the campaign a success; at Rajghat he started the campaign by cleaning the street himself. However, it has been clearly declared that the campaign is not only the duty of the Government but each and every citizen of the country is equally responsible to keep the nation clean or *swachh*.

History of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

The campaign of clean India movement is the biggest step taken ever as a cleanliness drive till date. On the day of launch of campaign around 3 million government employees including students from schools and colleges had participated in the event to make it popularize globally and make common public aware of it. This event was organized at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 2nd of October in 2014 in the presence of 1500 people. This event was flagged off by the Indian President, Pranab Mukherjee.

Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, had nominated the name of nine famous personalities from business industries, sports and Bollywood to drive the clean India campaign. He also had requested from all nine personalities to invite another nine personalities individually and requested to continue the chain nine people to take this campaign to every Indian living in any corner all around the country.

Narendra Modi has said that this campaign should be taken as the big challenge and must pass the request to invite other nine people individually (just like branching of tree) so that this vision of cleanliness may be completed till 2019 and may India become a clean country forever in the history. By getting inspired from this Indian campaign, the Indo Nepal Doctors Association has launched a campaign called “Swachh Bharat Nepal – Swasth Bharat Nepal Abhiyan” on 3rd of January in 2015. It was started from the Indo-Nepal Border Region, Sunauli – Belhiya (near birth place of Lord Buddha, holy city of Lumbini, Nepal). Other programme of the cleanliness in India such as Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was started in 1986 all over the country which had focused to construct the individual sanitary latrines for the personal use of the people living below the poverty line. It had focused to convert the dry latrines to the low cost sanitary latrines, to construct latrines especially for rural women with other facilities of hand pump, bathing room, sanitation, washing hands, etc. It was targeted that all the provided facilities should be properly maintained by the village Panchayats. Proper sanitation of the village such as drain systems, soakage pits, disposal of solid and liquid wastes, awareness of health education, awareness for social, personal, household and environmental sanitation etc.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) of cleanliness in India was started in 1999 by the Government of India in order to restructure the Rural Sanitation Programme. Nirmal Gram Puraskar was started in the month of June in 2003 as a sanitation programme to boost the Total Sanitation Campaign. It was an incentive scheme launched by the Government of India in 2003 to award people for total sanitation coverage, maintaining clean environment as well as making villages open defecation-free villages by the Panchayats, Blocks and Districts. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) was started in 2012 and then Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in 2014 on 2nd of October. However, all the sanitation and cleanliness programmes run by the Indian government earlier were not as effective as the current Swachh Bharat Abhiyan of 2014.

Gandhi Ji's and His Role on Sanitation:

Mahatma Gandhi was a great champion of cleanliness. He was very much concerned about the dirty roads, streets, temples and specially, harizan bastes of the country. Just after returning from South Africa he noticed very bad state of affairs in India regarding sanitation and cleanliness. He took upon himself to motivate and personally commit towards making the country filth free.

As early as 4th February 1916, while addressing a gathering at the inauguration function of Banaras Hindu University, Gandhi ji spoke about the importance of cleanliness and expressed his pain and anguish about the dirt and filth all around. He gave example of his visit to Vishwanath Temple and spoke about the dirty state of affairs in and around the temple. He said: “Is not this great temple a reflection of our own character?” Sharing his pain he questioned whether the

temple would be dirt and filth free after the British had left the country. Thus for him cleanliness was equally important as the freedom of the nation.

Gandhi ji was always of the view that everyone should first be the change he/she wishes to see in the world. Thus, whenever and wherever Gandhi ji would get the opportunity he himself would start cleaning the places. Also, as part of constructive programmes and visits all over the country, apart from preparing people for mass struggle against the British, he also lectured them about the importance of cleanliness and proper sanitation.

In D.G. Tendulkar's "Mahatma", Volume Three, there is a reference to Gandhi leaving Patna in 1934, as part of his Harijan tour, for Orissa. At Champapurhat, he found that there was a dispensary on the grounds of the Gandhi Seva Ashram, and used that occasion to give a lecture on the need to rely not on medicines for a cure, but to prevent disease.

Gandhi ji always emphasize the need to educate villagers on good hygiene and sanitation. According to him, the true function of the Ashram was to educate people how they could avoid disease. Gandhi ji and his volunteers would conduct a mass contact programme with the villagers; they would talk about the necessity of sanitation, about keeping their places clean, and about personal hygiene. When the villagers near Gandhi's ashram refused to cover excreta with earth believing it to be a bhangi's work and sinful, Gandhi personally supervised the scavenging work in villages. To set an example, he, himself used to go to the villages with a bucket and a broom and would clean the places.

All scavenging work in Gandhi ji's ashram was done by its inmates. No dirt or filth could be found anywhere on the ashram ground. There were pits in which all rubbish was buried. In a separate manure pit, peelings of vegetables and left-over food were dumped. Waste water was used for gardening purposes. Gandhi ji regularly wrote about the importance of hygiene in his newspaper Harijan. Thus, the Father of our Nation fought not only against the bondages of the British rule but also against the bad practices our people regarding sanitation and hygiene. All his life he inspired and motivated people to maintain personal as well as public hygiene. Therefore, it is a great gesture and an apt tribute to the Mahatma that the Government has launched the "Swachh Bharat Campaign" on his birth day i. e. on 2nd of October.

Objectives of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

The campaign of Swachh Bharat launched by the government of India is aimed to accomplish various goals and fulfil the vision and mission of "Clean India" by 2nd of October 2019 which is 150th birth anniversary of the great Mahatma Gandhi. It has been expected that the investment to cost would be over 62000 crore of Indian rupee (means US\$ of 9.7 billion). It has been declared by the government that this campaign is taken as "beyond politics" and "inspired by patriotism". Following are the some important objectives of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

- To eradicate the system of open defecation in India.
- To convert the insanitary toilets into pour flush toilets.
- To remove the system of manual scavenging.
- To make people aware of healthy sanitation practices by bringing behavioural changes in people.
- To link people with the programmes of sanitation and public health in order to generate public awareness.
- To build up the urban local bodies strong in order to design, execute and operate all systems related to cleanliness.
- To completely start the scientific processing, disposals reuse and recycling the Municipal Solid Waste.

- To provide required environment for the private sectors to get participated in the Capital Expenditure for all the operations and maintenance costs related to the clean campaign.

How to get Involved in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is started to make India a clean India by the effort of all the citizens living in the country. It has been clearly declared by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi that anyone may actively participate in the event anytime. He just need to take snaps of the dirty places and also take snaps of the same places after cleaning them and upload both, before and after snaps on the social media websites like Facebook, Twitter, etc to familiarize and motivate other common people to do the same in order to fulfill the vision of clean India.

After such request by the Indian prime minister to the Indian public, it was started rapidly by the people of India. From the day of launching of event, people became very active and motivated and started doing the same by taking both before and after snaps and uploaded it to the social media websites to make globalize. It was also said by the Narendra Modi that the one who do this would really be appreciated for his/her involvement in the campaign by the government on the social media websites. Many famous personalities of the Bollywood, Tollywood, politicians, sports, business industries, etc such as Aamir Khan, Amitabh Bachchan, Rhithik Roshan, Sachin Tendulkar, Mridula Sinha ji, Anil Ambani, Ramdev Baba, Shashi Tharoor, Kamal Haasan, Priyabka Chopra, M. Venkaiah Naidu, Amit Shah, Salman Khan, team of Tarak Mehta Ka Oolta Chashma and many other participated in the campaign according to their own decided dates and uploaded their pictures on the internet on Facebook and Twitter.

It is also done by the students from schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions. Youths of the country involving in the daily routine job and other business activities also participated in the event and do the same. All the activities done by famous personalities, students and youths of the country has supported and encouraged common public to do get involved in the campaign very actively. We as an Indian citizen just need to pick up the broom in our hand and clean all the dirty places in our surroundings to make them clean and neat.

Students from most of the schools and colleges had participated in the event in group then why we are back, we also should actively participate in the event. Most of the independent application programme developers have made many mobile applications using mobile technologies to make this campaign a successful campaign. Medias are also boosting this campaign through their articles and news publications. Times of India has also motivated the people towards this campaign by publishing the article under title “Desi companies beat Facebook in ‘Swachh’ apps race”. Another published article is under title “This Indian App Could Change How People Talk to Their Government”.

A Nationwide Real Time Monitoring system has also been launched by the Government of India in order construct toilets under this campaign aiming to attain 100% Open Defecation Free India by 2019. A short film on the Swachh Bharat has been made by the NIT Rourkela PHD students to convey most important message of Swachh Bharat to people. We should participate in this mission by meeting our hands together and taking this clean Abhiyan as an important part of our life as the vision of clean India can be achieved through the effort of each and every Indian citizen and not by the effort of government only.

Evolution of the concept of Swachh Bharath

Sanitation

- Separate toilets for boys and girls, with one unit generally having one toilet plus 3 urinals. The ratio to be maintained is preferably one unit for every 40 students.
- Menstrual hygiene management facilities including soap, adequate and private space for changing, adequate water for cloth washing and disposal facilities for menstrual waste, including an incinerator and dust bins.
- Daily hand washing with soap before mid day meal.
- Sufficient group hand washing facilities allowing groups of 10-12 students to wash hands at the same time. The hand washing station should be simple, scalable and sustainable, relying on usage of minimum water. These hand washing facilities can be developed using local materials.
- Group hand washing with soap sessions are conducted before the mid day meals are served, and are supervised by teachers, who emphasize good hand washing techniques. The hand washing sessions are used as an opportunity for delivering hygiene messages, especially the message that hands should be washed at two critical times: before eating and after using the toilet. The sessions can also be used to deliver messages on sanitation and drinking-water safety. Adequate time allocation (preferably 10-12 mins) before the mid day meal time, to ensure that every child and teacher can wash hands with soap, conveniently.

Drinking water

- Daily provision of child-friendly and sustainable safe drinking water and adequate water for hand washing. In addition water for school cleaning and also food preparation and cooking. Safe handling and storage of drinking water should be practiced throughout the school.

Operation and maintenance

All water, sanitation and hand washing facilities need to be clean, functional and well maintained to ensure that the intended results are achieved and capital investments made in installing these systems are not lost. Annual Maintenance Contracts can be issued, which will include regular maintenance of facilities, regular supply of cleaning materials, consumables like soap, disinfectants, brooms, brushes, buckets etc. The AMC may include identification of repair tasks and arrangement for repair facilities. Alternatively some local arrangements can be made, which can include appointment of local sweepers/cleaners, appointed by the school/district, who are provided with a regular supply of consumables.

- Regular/daily inspection of water and sanitation facilities by an appropriate group of persons as appointed by the SMC.

Behaviour change activities

- Water, sanitation and hygiene behaviour change communication activities should be part of the daily routine of all children. Hygiene messages may be integrated into the textbook curriculum or may be imparted through supplementary reading materials, activity based learning methodologies or even during the morning assembly sessions.
- Girls must be taught menstrual hygiene management by female teachers in a sensitive and supportive manner and also take steps to encourage and support girls during menstruation so they do not miss school. This involves menstrual hygiene education sessions at school, along with steps to ensure that girls have a private place to wash and change their clothes. Existing facilities will be used in some cases; in other situations, a new facility will need to be constructed. Other steps that can be taken to support girls include stockpiling extra sanitary pads and clothes (such as school uniforms) for emergencies, along with enhanced training programmes for teachers.

Enhanced capacities

It is essential that capacities are improved at various levels within the sector, to develop the right mix of skills, knowledge and experience to facilitate, finance, manage and monitor water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in schools effectively. For example teachers need to understand ways of ensuring equitable use and maintenance of facilities, making sure hygiene is adequately promoted and that monitoring of these elements take place regularly at the school level. Furthermore, new learning's need to be infused in the sector, along with newer ways of programming and implementing a water, sanitation and hygiene programme in schools.

Integration of Swachh Bharat campaign in Educational Institution. **Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya**

Swachh Vidyalaya is the national campaign driving 'Clean India: Clean Schools'. A key feature of the campaign is to ensure that every school in India has a set of functioning and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Water, sanitation and hygiene in schools refers to a combination of technical and human development components that are necessary to produce a healthy school environment and to develop or support appropriate health and hygiene behaviours. The technical components include drinking water, hand washing, toilet and soap facilities in the school compound for use by children and teachers. The human development components are the activities that promote conditions within the school and the practices of children that help to prevent water, hygiene and sanitation related diseases.

School sanitation and hygiene depend on a process of capacity enhancement of teachers, community members, SMCs, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations' (CBOs) and education administrators. Water, sanitation and hygiene in school aims to make a visible impact on the health and hygiene of children through improvement in their health and hygiene practices, and those of their families and the communities. It also aims to improve the curriculum and teaching methods while promoting hygiene practices and community ownership of water and sanitation facilities within schools. It improves children's health, school enrolment, attendance and retention and paves the way for new generation of healthy children. It is the role of policymakers, government representatives, citizens and parents to make sure that every child attends a school that has access to safe drinking water, proper sanitation and hygiene facilities. This is every child's right.

The benefits of water sanitation and hygiene to school children

- The provision of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in school secures healthyschool environment children from illness and exclusion. It is a first step towards a healthy physical learning environment, benefiting both learning and health. Children who are healthy and well-nourished can fully participate in school and get the most from the education. Hygiene education in schools help promote those practices that would prevent water and sanitation related diseases as well as encourage healthy behaviour in future generations of adults.
- Girls are particularly vulnerable to dropping out of school, partly because many are reluctant to continue their education when toilets and washing facilities are not private, not safe or simply not available. When schools have appropriate, gender-separated facilities, an obstacle to attendance is removed. Thus having gender segregated toilets in schools particularly matters for girls. Gender norms and physiology make privacy more important for girls than boys, and biological realities mean that girls need adequate sanitary facilities at school to manage menstruation. Basic facilities that provide for good hygiene and privacy, along with sensitive health promotion assist girls to stay in school and complete their education.

- Hygiene in school also supports school nutrition. The simple act of washing hands with soap before eating the school mid day meal assists to break disease transmission routes. Children get the nutritional benefit intended, rather than ingesting bacteria, germs and viruses. Studies show that when hand washing becomes part of a child’s daily routine the benefits to health are evident and the practice does not easily fade.¹ School is therefore an ideal setting for teaching good hygiene behaviours that children can also carry home.
- Having safe water, toilet and hygiene facilities in schools promotes equity. All children are equal in their right to access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and all children gain benefits through them proved hygiene practices promoted in schools. By providing gender-segregated toilets, students are assured of privacy and dignity, a particularly important factor for girls’ school attendance. By providing inclusive and accessible facilities, children with special needs are able to attend school and further contribute to the development of their society.
- Having a clean school fosters a child’s pride in his or her school and community. It enables every child be come an agent of change for improving water, sanitation and hygiene practices in their families and within their community. School water and sanitation clubs encourage students to participate in taking care of latrine sand hand washing stations, and in providing safe water where necessary. Club members create rotating lists of responsibilities, sharing sanitation- and water-related chores among both boys and girls. This also fosters pride and ownership, and it counteracts the belief that these tasks are only for women and girls or particular social groups.
- Children with disabilities are also vulnerable to dropping out of school. Accessible school facilities are a key to school attendance for children with disabilities. An effective water, sanitation and hygiene programmes seeks to remove barriers by promoting inclusive design – user-friendly, child-friendly facilities that benefit all users, including adolescent girls, small children and children who are sick or disabled. Toilets and hand washing facilities ,for example, need to be customized to fit children’s smaller size, and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that are traditionally designed for the ‘average’ child must consider the fact that children have a wide range of abilities and needs. The most cost-effective way to improve access for all children is to incorporate accessibility into the design from the outset, rather than making expensive changes later. To make sure facilities are accessible, it is essential to involve children with disabilities in the design process. The cost of making inclusive facilities is minimal compared to he costs of exclusion.

Key Commitments for Swachh Vidyalaya

India’s strong commitment to providing schools with adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities is supported by legislation and is championed by the Honorable Prime Minister and supported by the Right to Education Act (2009) which necessitates ensuring drinking water and sanitation facilities in schools. The national flagship programmes, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Nirmal Gram Puraskar also support this requirement. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) national sanitation guidelines provide for additional sanitation facilities in schools, including incinerators for menstrual hygiene management through the NGP incentive. Following are the key policy initiatives by Government of India.

Constitution

- Article 21-A “free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right”.

Legislation

- Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- The RTE Act 2009 provides a legally enforceable rights framework with certain time targets that Governments must adhere to. The Schedule to the RTE Act lays down the norms and standards (*including drinking water and sanitation*) for a school building. A school building has to be an all-weather building comprising at least one classroom for every teacher, barrier free access, separate toilets for boys and girls, safe and adequate drinking water facility for all children.
- Supreme Court directive to all states to priorities school toilets and drinking water.

Policies and programmes

- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**, is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner. Water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure facilities are provided in all new schools.
- The mid day meal Programme is a nutrition programme which reaches almost 10 corer children daily, in 12 lakh schools. Group hand washing with soap before mid day meal is promoted across the country in order to enhance the nutritional outcomes.
- **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)** launched by Ministry of Human Resource Development, March, 2009, to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. Besides it also lays emphasis on secondary schools to conform to prescribed norms of providing access to quality physical infrastructure like good classrooms, quality toilet infrastructure and drinking water provisions, and norms of removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)** aims at ensuring access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups belonging to SC and ST population, by setting up residential schools at upper primary level. Infrastructure support to these centers includes safe drinking water and toilet facilities as per the prevailing SOR rates.

Swachh vidyalaya-The Essential Elements

Every school in the country must have a set of essential interventions that relate to both technical and human development aspects of a good Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme. Following is a set of these essential elements:

1.Sanitation

- Separate toilets for boys and girls, with one unit generally having one toilet (WC) plus 3 urinals. The ratio to be maintained is preferably one unit for every 40 students.
- Menstrual hygiene management facilities including soap, adequate and private space for changing, adequate water for cloth washing and disposal facilities for menstrual waste, including an incinerator and dust bins.

2.Daily hand washing with soap before mid day meal

- Sufficient group hand washing facilities allowing groups of 10-12 students to wash hands at the same time. The hand washing station should be simple, scalable and sustainable, relying on usage of minimum water. These hand washing facilities can be developed using local materials. Group hand washing with soap sessions are conducted before the mid day meals are served, and are supervised by teachers, who emphasize good hand washing techniques. The hand washing sessions are used as an opportunity for delivering hygiene messages, especially the message that hands should be washed at two critical times: before eating and after using the toilet. The

sessions can also be used to deliver messages on sanitation and drinking-water safety. Adequate time allocation (preferably 10-12 mins) before the mid day meal time, to ensure that every child and teacher can wash hands with soap, conveniently.

3. Drinking water

- Daily provision of child-friendly and sustainable safe drinking water and adequate water for hand washing. In addition water for school cleaning and also food preparation and cooking. Safe handling and storage of drinking water should be practiced throughout the school.

4. Operation and maintenance (O&M)

- All water, sanitation and hand washing facilities need to be clean, functional and well maintained to ensure that the intended results are achieved and capital investments made in installing these systems are not lost. Annual Maintenance Contracts can be issued, which will include regular maintenance of facilities, regular supply of cleaning materials, consumables like soap, disinfectants, brooms, brushes, buckets etc. The AMC may include identification of repair tasks and arrangement for repair facilities. Alternatively some local arrangements can be made, which can include appointment of local sweepers/cleaners, appointed by the school/district, who are provided with a regular supply of consumables.
- Regular/daily inspection of water and sanitation facilities by an appropriate group of persons as appointed by the SMC.

5. Behaviour change activities

- Water, sanitation and hygiene behaviour change communication activities should be part of the daily routine of all children. Hygiene messages may be integrated into the textbook curriculum or may be imparted through supplementary reading materials, activity based learning methodologies or even during the morning assembly sessions.

.Girls must be taught menstrual hygiene management by female teachers in a sensitive and supportive manner and also take steps to encourage and support girls during menstruation so they do not miss school. This involves menstrual hygiene education sessions at school, along with steps to ensure that girls have a private place to wash and change their clothes. Existing facilities will be used in some cases; in other situations, a new facility will need to be constructed. Other steps that can be taken to support girls include stockpiling extra sanitary pads and clothes (such as school uniforms) for emergencies, along with enhanced training programmes for teachers.

6. Enhanced capacities

- It is essential that capacities are improved at various levels within the sector, to develop the right mix of skills, knowledge and experience to facilitate, finance, manage and monitor water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in schools effectively. For example teachers and SMCs need to understand ways of ensuring equitable use and maintenance of facilities, making sure hygiene is adequately promoted and that monitoring of these elements take place regularly at the school level. Furthermore, new learning's need to be infused in these sector, along with newer ways of programming and implementing a water, sanitation in schools.

Operation and Maintenance: Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Seasonal and Yearly Maintenance

School Maintenance Schedule

Some members of the SMC as well as school teachers will have to take responsibility for maintaining the school Operation and Maintenance (O&M) schedule. A schedule of periodic visits will have to be planned for the District/BRC/CRC staff to check if the maintenance

schedule is being followed in right earnest. For this purpose, will designate a supervisor (at the suitable level) to visit centers and make adequate observations for appropriate follow-up actions. A general checklist of maintenance schedule is as follows:

i) Daily maintenance

- General cleaning of indoor floors of the entire school complex including toilet and kitchen.
- Cleaning of any water-logging in the entire school premises.
- Dusting of general storage, desks and benches and toy/book storage for children.

ii) Weekly maintenance

- Check for all leaky taps, valves, flushing cisterns etc.
- Check for any blockage in the drains, sewage pipes and waste water pipes
- Check for loose locks and shutters of all the doors, windows and almirah etc.
- Loosening of fine sand with a shovel wherever required

iii) Fortnightly maintenance

- Cleaning of dust from all appliances and walls etc.
- Remove dumped rubble/debris/building waste from the premises.
- Observe any water logging in open areas.
- Check for clogged drains on the ground, courtyard, and water outlets from courtyards.
- Remove stains and marks on the enamel painted portions of the walls (especially corners and edges) door, window, almirah shutters with damp cloth/mild detergent dampened cloth.

iv) Monthly maintenance

- Check for any damp marks on the walls, ceilings, and floor.
 - Check for any termites in the building.
 - Check for proper hardware operation of all doors, windows and almirahs.
 - Check for any cracks on walls and roofs.
 - Check if main water storage tank cover and outlets are leaking and the stored water is clean.
 - Check if all the manhole covers/inspection chamber covers are properly in place and not damaged.
 - Check if the First Aid kit is up-to-date and the medicines are within their expiry date.
- Replenish as per need.

V) Seasonal/quarterly maintenance (before monsoon)

- Check the water tank thoroughly for leakage etc. Seal it with water proof cement or sealant and clean it at regular intervals.
- In case of an underground tank, check if the cover and the brim of the tank is intact and sufficiently raised from the surrounding ground level.
- Thorough cleaning of the roof, water outlets, checking for cracks, broken gola, coping, chhajja etc. Checking and repairing of leaky roofs
- Leveling and cleaning of open school ground.
- Thorough checking of electrical lines and earthing (if applicable).
- Clean all dust from the fans, tube lights and bulbs.
- Clean coolers (if any), water tank, change pads, check all electrical systems and earthing.
- Thorough cleaning of water storage tanks as described above.
- Check the functioning of hinges, bolts and other hardware of all doors and windows.

vi) Annual maintenance

- General repair and maintenance work during the vacation.

- Structural repair and plaster work.
- Associated painting work.
- Thorough cleaning of sewage and waste water lines.
- Thorough cleaning of inspection and junction chambers. Repair of leaks, if any.
- Thorough cleaning of septic tanks and leach pits, if being used on any site.
- Major repair of any electrical lines and earthing.
- Repair of blackboards.

Maintenance works for school infrastructure under SSA are to be undertaken through SMC/community of parents, children, teachers and others. SMC may thoroughly inspect the school infrastructure, assess the quantum of repair for each and every components such as school building, toilets drinking water facilities, storage tank, hand pump, ramps railing, child friendly elements etc., and with the help of local masonry carpenter and other skilled worker, assess the tentative cost after verifying the value in the local market.

Design Principles

All water, sanitation and hygiene facilities must be user-friendly. Every child – including those facing disabilities must be able to access and use facilities. This means paying adequate attention to the quality, uniformity of technical designs and essential components. These details pertain to toilet spaces, hand washing areas, special gender, disabled and child friendly designs, low maintenance and ensure finish and quality. The following design principles are suggested. Some examples of technical designs and cost estimates, based on these Principles are annexed.

Essential components for girls and boys (separate) toilets

- Squatting area, with adequate availability of water for washing within toilet block.
- Orientation and opening for natural light and ventilation.
- Door with child-friendly latch.
- Floor with adequate slope and maintainable durable finish.
- Lightweight roof cover.
- At least one toilet for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) with necessary provisions.
- At least one incinerator in girl's toilet block and niche to keep sanitary napkins.
- Hooks within WC area for hanging clothes.
- Graphics and visuals depicting key hygiene messages.
- Use of water conserving techniques.

Essential components for girl's and boy's urinals

- Partition between urinals.
- Opening for natural light and ventilation.
- Screen door in at least one urinal up to 1500 mm height.
- Floor made of ceramic tiles for easy maintenance with adequate slope and easy to maintain durable finish.
- Lightweight roof cover.
- Use of water conserving techniques.

Hand wash facility for toilets and urinals with

- Separate hand wash facilities for boys and girls within respective toilet blocks.
- Water points at child-accessible height.
- Place to keep soap at child-accessible height.
- Use of water conserving techniques.

Hand washing stations for mid day meal/kitchen area with the following:

- This will be an additional facility to wash hands before and after the mid day meal

- Outside or away from toilet blocks (depending on space) because it is unlikely that children would go inside the toilets to wash hands before eating.
- Simple, scalable, multiple points at child-accessible height(s).
- Place to keep multiple soaps at child accessible height.
- Connection of waste water kitchen garden/herbal garden.

Drinking water

- It is assumed that the school authorities will ensure that drinking water is potable and if the water is being drawn from an underground source, necessary filtration/purification to be organized with support from district level for portability of water.
- Drinking water is at a safe distance of at least 10 meters from the leach/soak pits attached to school toilets or nearby toilets or from the community sewage water drain.

Wherever there are existing facilities, these must be reviewed from the perspective of child and user friend lines sand subsequently repaired/augmented, rather than creating new one. Only where the cost of developing facility by means of repair and augmentation will be more than 75 per cent cost of new one, that a new facility may be created.

Swachh vidyalaya in Action

Advocates are found across sectors in many different roles. Corporate agencies, private sector companies, individuals and groups, state and national government and donors, civil societies and organizations, are all vital to improving, expanding and sustaining water and sanitation programmes in schools. An outline of actions includes:

At the National Level

I. Corporate, private sector and foundations can

- Provide funding for installation of safe drinking water sources, toilet and hand washing facilities and support hygiene improvements in schools.
- Provide finances for operation and maintenance of facilities, through Annual Maintenance Contracts.
- Support behaviour change communication campaigns and improvement of capacities through district/state level consultations and workshops.
- Partner with State Government, multinational agencies and UN bodies, leading NGOs and non-profit organisations having sufficiently long experience in working in the Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector and Section 25 companies, local authorities and Panchayats, School Management Committees, to support schools that are in need of safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education.
- Provide the funding or materials necessary for health interventions, such as deforming treatments, as part of a holistic school based programme.

II. Non-governmental organizations can

- Make safe water, sanitation, hygiene and behaviour change in schools, a priority on your agenda, including internal and external advocacy across sectors.
- Work in coordination with multiple stakeholders to ensure that your programmes are at scale and sustainable.

- Encourage children of all ages to participate in cleanliness activities and become agents of change for healthier habits in their homes and communities, as well as their schools.

III. Religious leaders can

- Promote sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene programmes for faith-based, private and government schools in your community.
- Encourage participation of students, teachers and community members in all aspects of a clean school campaign, including planning, construction, operation and maintenance, behaviour change, monitoring and evaluation.
- Educate congregations on the health, education and economic benefits of improved water, sanitation and hygiene in schools.

IV. Journalists and the media can

- Increase coverage in print, television, radio and social media such as blogging, Facebook and Twitter.
- Reach broad audiences by using statistics and covering stories and good practices from programmes in a compelling way.

At the School Level

1. Headmaster and Teachers support can

- Integrate hygiene messages in daily school curriculum like morning assembly and prayers, during subject classes like mathematics, science, social sciences.
- Educate students about proper toilet use and hand washing, including washing hands before meals and after toilet use.
- Facilitate and supervise daily hand washing before mid day meal activities, supervise operation and maintenance of toilet, drinking water sources and hand washing facilities.
- Inform students about the changes they will go through during adolescence, and provide space for girls and boys to talk about menstruation and learn about menstrual hygiene.
- Encourage students to consistently use, operate and maintain school water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- Support children in taking an active role in keeping up hygiene practices, both in school and at home.
- Ensure that soap and water are always available at hand washing stands.
- Include supervision of water, sanitation and hygiene activities in teachers' responsibilities and performance evaluations.
- Get involved in planning, oversight and ongoing management of water, sanitation and hygiene programme in consultation with students and parents; and participation in monitoring and corrective actions.

- Organising annual health check-ups of students and supervision of deforming medicines.
- Become role models for students by adopting critical hygiene behaviours like hand washing with soap before meals.

2.Mid day meal cooks and helpers.

- Hand washing with soap before touching, preparing or serving food.
- Ensuring high standards of hygiene in the kitchen.
- Facilitate group hand washing by children in schools on a daily basis.
- Ensure that the hand washing facilities are functioning and used daily.

Children engaging

3.Parents, SMCs and community members can

- Participate and contribute to the school based programmes by assisting with planning and oversight for the Swachh Vidyalaya programme.
- Participate in and contribute to the installation, operation and maintenance of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools.
- Encourage children's regular school attendance, especially for girls, throughout your community.
- Supporting hygiene promotion activities and events in the school and community.
- Contribute to recurrent costs of water, sanitation and hygiene related supplies such as soap and toilet paper.
- Construct water, sanitation and hygiene facilities at home and encourage children to use them properly.
- Promote healthy hygiene practices at home and in the community.
- Participation in monitoring and corrective actions.

4.Child cabinets and students can

- Participate in hygiene and sanitation activities such as child cabinets, school health clubs and encourage other students to join you.
- Helping all children to adopt appropriate hygiene behaviours, especially hand washing with soap and appropriate use of facilities by setting the example
- Monitoring cleanliness of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and the availability of consumables.
- Promote healthy hygiene at home and in the community by sharing the lessons you learned at school with your siblings and friends.