

SANITARY FACILITIES AND ITS PRACTICE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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T.U. Regd. No: 9-2-218-500-2005

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Health Education Department in the
partial fulfillment of Requirements for the Master's Degree Health Education**

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
JANTA MULTIPLE CAMPUS
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ITAHARI, SUNSARI**

2017

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0057

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis has not been submitted for candidature for any other degree.

.....

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M.Ed. 2nd Year

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled "Sanitary Facilities and Its Practice of Public Schools" was conducted in Itahari Sub Metropolitan of Sunsari District. The objective of this study was to find out the problems faced by schools in sanitary practice such as water supply, toilet, waste dispose and school physical plant as well as role of headmaster and community people in sanitary practice of school. This descriptive type of research was based on primary data collected through questionnaire applying simple random sampling method. The population of the study were 505 (500 students and 5 headmaster) headmaster and students of Itahari Sub Metropolitan. After collecting data it was checked, verified manually to reduce possible errors. The collected data were processed and placed in different table and analyzed in terms of percentage and frequency table.

According to the study results, 100 percent or all schools used concrete and managed boundary wall but not well managed of these things. There was lack of garden and playground. It was found that water supply system was satisfactory, tube well are the main source of water in study area but purification practice was very poor only 20 percent school had used purified water. The researcher found that condition of toilet facilities was satisfactory although 80 percent school had not facilities inside of the toilet. Maximum 60 percent school throws wastage haphazardly without any management. It was found that only 20 percent school cleans their surrounding and classroom daily.

The status of sanitary facilities and its practice of public school of Itahari Sub Metropolitan were satisfactory but not well managed. They had no pre plan or ideas regarding physical plant. The source of drinking water was satisfactory but 80 percent have financial problem to manage pure drinking water. The study reveals that 100 percent schools have toilet facility but lack of interest or facilities inside toilet is very poor and dirty. There is no any proper management of the waste disposal system in the school. Separate toilet

for boys, girls and teacher is must. Pipe line drinking water is essential for permanent solution of the water in the school. To avoid this miserable condition, the government should strongly include regular program on sanitary facilities and its practice in the curriculum and school should apply the curriculum properly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my great sincere of gratitude to my respect research supervisor Mr. Manoj Kumar Chaudhary. And I would like to extend my gratitude to Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Yadav, Lectures and Head of Health Education Department of Janta multiple campus, Itahari, Sunsari and Mr. BirendraKarki assistance lecture of Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari for their invaluable supervision, advice, constructive comments, encouragement, suggestion and friendly behavior throughout the course of the study which gave the final shape of this thesis.

I am also thankful to all the teacher and primary level students for providing me necessary data, information and healthful environment for preparing this thesis. In the same way, I wouldlike to extend my profound gratitude to Mr. Nir Kumar Rai, Campus Chief for granting me an opportunity to carry out this research and Mr. TolnathKafle Lecturer of Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari for encouraging me for the preparation of this thesis in time.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Laxmi Narayan Chaudhary and Mr. Shashi Kumar Chaudhary for their kindful help in translating and providing me valuable materials and remarkable co-operation for the completion of this work.

I don't have appropriate words to express my sincere thanks to my family members for their cooperation, financial support and moral support in every steps of my study period.

Finally, my sincere gratefulness also goes to all of them who helped me directly or indirectly in my work and special thanks to Mrs. Usha Nepal of Sayad Communication Jhumaka, Sunsari For kind help in computer work.

Laxmi Chaudhary

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DHO	District Health Office
EDR	Eastern Development Region
FoE	Faculty of Education
INGOs	Internal Non Governmental Organization
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
SHP	School Health Program
T.U.	Tribhuvan University
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

