

**SITUATION OF TOILET SANITATION AND IT'S EFFECT
IN COMMUNITY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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Submitted by

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MARCH, 2021

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge, this thesis is my original. No part of this study was submitted earlier for any academic degree to any university. Whatever subject matter I have presented in this report belongs to my own work.

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis is "Situation of Toilet Sanitation and Its Effects in Community School Students" submitted by Indra Niroula in partial fulfilment of requirement for the Master's degree in Health and Physical Education under my supervision. Therefore, it is recommended for viva voice.

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Indira Niroula

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled "**Situation of toilet sanitation and its effects on Community School's Students**" This is done in the five schools of kanakai municipality of Jhapa. A descriptive research designed has been applied for this study. More than one month was carried out to collect the required information where students, teachers, peons, supervisor, resource person, president of school management committee, head teachers, ward's chair person were the required respondents.

For this study both qualitative and quantitative approach is applied to forward the study. Five schools were selected randomly to have the required information for fulfilling the objective of the study. The data collection procedure was purposive with the respondents. For collecting the information from all the schools, there were five head teacher, 25 students of five schools. Five teachers, five peons, one school's supervisor, president of SMC and ward chair person as well altogether there are 46 respondents.

When analyzing the data it was found that the government school toilet condition found in very bad which is effecting the good teaching learning environment of the schools. Most of the school's toilets were damp smelling. During the time of the study, a good facility of water supply is not found. Neither door is in well condition nor toilet's pan good, the locker is not well nor is water available. This is the real features of the toilets of the community's schools. Either chemicals were not used or there were no chemicals. Weak management is seen in the case of the management of the toilets in the community's schools.

5 community based secondary schools are holding 4144 students and altogether there are only 28 toilets. The total toilets users' ratio is 1:148 individually which is lower and poor ratio. The least ratio is 1:252.14 and most ratios are 1:88.6. It shows the inequalities of

distribution on management of toilets. According to the Nepal Government policy one toilet must serve minimum 50 users (source: <http://www.source.ir.nie>). The above data shows the improper distribution of toilets which degrades the educational and healthy environment in the public or community school.

Only the teacher's toilet is comparatively seen little satisfactory than students during the time of the study. Student's toilets in the school found in awful condition without using chemicals and water. According to the no of students there are not available toilets built. No facilities toilets are built for the boys and girls separately. Door locking toilets for the students are not found nor are the water supply found well inside the toilet.

To improve the condition of the school's toilet, regular sanitation system should be developed and awareness campaign must be carried out. Regular supervision, good management of water supply, brooms, brushes, chemicals etc should be used to remove the awful condition of the toilet and for this separate fund in the school should be created. Available toilets should be built according to the number of the students of the school. There should be separate and available toilets with good facilities for the boys and girls students in the schools which create the healthy and joyful environment in the school to provide the well teaching learning activities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Survey
BS	:	Bikram Sambat
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
AD	:	After Dominy
SMC	:	School Management Committee
BC	:	Before Christ
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
DEO	:	District Education Officer
HM	:	Head Master
SIP	:	School Improvement Plan
NGOs	:	Non Governmental Organizations
INGOs:		International Non Governmental Organizations

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Nepal is a developing country where most of the Nepalese people are dependent on agriculture as their occupation. The literacy rate of Nepalese is 65.9 % which is very low (CBS 2068). The present population is 2, 64, 94,504 and population growth rate is 1.35 according to the census (2011) report. Infant mortality rate is 30, and maternal mortality rate is 229 per laces (Annual report of DOHS 2012). The life expectancy rate was found 69 years and per capita income is reached about 1000 US dolor. (CBS 2017).

Education is the back bone of the nation which plays vital role to develop the country. Nepal has spent less than 17 percent of annual budget in education yearly but the budget is not enough to enhance the quality and technical education in the community school of the nation. There are two types of school in the community to provide education, one is private and another one is government or public. Government school is completely depended its expenditure up on the government's budget whereas private manages from its own fund and income to run it.

If Nepal faces numerous communities based socio-economic and health related problems then that makes Nepal as least developed, least sanitized and least literate countries among Asian countries. So we always should be conscious about it. Our country has poor health status and unhygienic behavior (especially in sanitation and defecation of human excreta in the community) which remained a great problem for the government and people as well. Due to illiteracy, rapid population growth, poverty, pollution, poor sanitation, opened defecation, unhygienic behaviors these we are facing as the problem

of communicable diseases and their epidemics. Open and improper defecation of human excreta leads to the spread of communicable disease like diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid, jaundice, amoebic dysentery, hepatitis, polio and so on. But in our country we found that street's corner, garden tree's shadows are freely and openly used as an open latrine by both village and urban people who pollute the environment and create the sanitation problem making contamination of land surface and ground water.

) Sanitation is necessary to control the diseases that play an important role to make our life healthy. Environment is an important ecological factor responsible to create the various diseases and human being is one of the main causes for that. If the environment is properly sanitized there will be the chances of well and disease less condition. The open defecation of human excreta pollutes environment in multispectral and create imbalance in ecological factor and causes disease.

School is the gathering place of the students where they stay for about six hours. Not only this, it is a place to learn all the good behaviors that we use to form a good life style thro life. During the period they are in school and need toilets to use. The school needs a healthy environment for creation of the best teaching learning activities. If such environment is not available then, there will be problems of many kinds like host of diseases, pollutions, bad smelling, contamination etc which disturbs for the learning activities. The toilet of the school should be kept properly fit or tidy and not only that the numbers of toilets must be available which students can use for sanitation. But unmanaged toilets damage the good environment of the school and pollute the teaching learning environment.

There are numbers of reasons that why the toilets of community schools are dirty. Lack of appropriate knowledge of stake holder, poor economic condition of the parents and students, carelessness of the school's management committee, haphazard systems of students to use the toilets etc. are some of the root reasons. During the time of the study conditions of the toilet in the community schools are found very dirty to use.

Most of the students of community school belong to middle and lower class families who cannot effort for sanitation and cleanliness. Being an important factor of well environment of the school's toilets are carelessly left dirty, open, ugly and haphazard which is going to be an enormous problems to the school regarding the health of the students and other members of the school. So, if we really want to create a good and healthy school's environment, we all concern people should be aware to clean the toilet how we clean our rooms of the house and house toilets.

There should be proper materials of sanitations in the toilets of community schools. Brushes, finales, horpics, odonils and enough water should be managed in the toilets. Regular supervision from the administration is equally important for keeping the clean environment in the toilet. Either School should hire employees to keep the toilet clean or students should do themselves. Otherwise the condition of the awful toilets in the community schools remains same always.

1.2 Statement of the problem

It is regarded that "health is wealth." Sanitation is compulsory to be healthy and wealthy personally but equally important to keep the environment clean too. School is a part of a community which plays vital role to provide knowledge about the importance of cleanliness through the students. Students can develop their hygienic habit from school

as their base for building their future habit by doing, seeing and observing etc. If a student keeps toilet clean at school then he does the same at home too. So it is necessary to keep the hygienic and healthy environment in all the sector of the school being united. An individual effort is not enough to change the habit of the people. But while we do it being united then nothing is impossible. The community member must have hygienic behavior to make the community healthy. It means the students must have hygienic behavior which promotes the healthy environment of the school. If every part is clean then only we can imagine the healthy environment in the school. Every personals of the school must have the ideas, skills of healthy habits of urine and excreta.

Problems are summarizing here:

- a. Enough toilets are not built in community schools.
- b. Separate toilets for the girls, boys and teachers are not enough and properly managed in the government school.
- c. The conditions of the toilets in the community schools found dirty, unhealthy and awful
- d. More students less toilets, not faciliated toilets, toilets without water, toilets without door and locker etc.
- e. Concern authority is not giving more attention towards it which spoils the teaching learning activities in the school.
- f. Healthy environment of the school is not being able to form due to this worst
5
management of the toilets.
- g. Horpicks, finales, odonils, kapurs, other chemicals, and water are not used enough in schools.

- h. Tobaccos papers, papers and other unnecessary materials are roughly thrown in the toilets.
- i. Bad smell and awful condition is the present identification of the school's toilets.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to analysis the situation of using and cleanliness of the toilets in community based school's students. The other objectives are:

- a. To identify the real conditions of the toilets of community schools.
- b. To study the causes behind its worse situation of the toilets.
- c. To find out the majors problems regarding the toilets sanitation in the community school and to suggest remedial measures.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The people of Nepal are facing many health related problems because the statuses of many Nepalese families are not awared about sanitation. Most of the people are uneducated which leads those towards poor quality life and bad environment to live. Due to the limited toilets and its unmanaged condition students in the school are using the toilets randomly. More students less toilets, not faciliated toilets, toilets without water, toilets without door and locker etc. are the common problems of the community schools.

The specific significant of the study are as follows:

- a. This study may helpful to find out the existing condition of community based schools.
- b. It will be helpful to enhance the quality teaching learning environment in the school through overall management.

- c. It may able to help for making plan, policies and programme with strategies for the well management of the toilets in the community's school.
- d. It may able to provide a well platform of reference for future researcher. May the theory applied in this study will be used in future to study by other researchers.

1.5 Delimitation of the study

This study is being limited due to the limited time and resources. It is an academic research on specific subject which focuses only on community based schools to change its overall conditions.

Mainly the study was limited to the following areas.

- a. The study was delimited to the five community based high school of kanakai municipality.
- b. This study was delimited to the situation and its effects of toilets.
- c. This study was limited to the 5 schools, 46 respondents as toilets users and not users of kanakai municipality.
- d. This research was based on descriptive and qualitative research.
- e. Random and purposive sampling was used to get required information.
- f. In this research primary and secondary source was used to get various data.
- g. Questioners observation chart, and field study form was used as the tools for collecting the data.

1.6 Definitions of The terms

Community :	Group of families who share the same interest activities and live in the same locality by fulfilling their needs.
Fasces :	Fasces or urine which excrete from human body.
Excrete :	Excrete matter, as urine fasces or sweat.
Defecation :	The elimination of fasces waste through the anus.
Epidemic :	A widespread outbreak of an infectious disease.
Contamination :	The state of being contamination.
Finale :	A kind of chemical to clean dirt and bad smell.
Horpic :	A chemical for using to clean toilet especially.
Wealthy:	A fluent having abundant supply of money.
Academic :	Associated with academic or an academy.
Sanitation :	The state of being clear and conducted health.

CHAPTER- II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. It reviews survey scholarly article, books and other source relevant to a particular area of research. It is the process of locating, obtaining, reading, evaluating the research literature in the area of the student's interest. (W.H.K. panta Prem Raj 4th edition 2005, page 39).

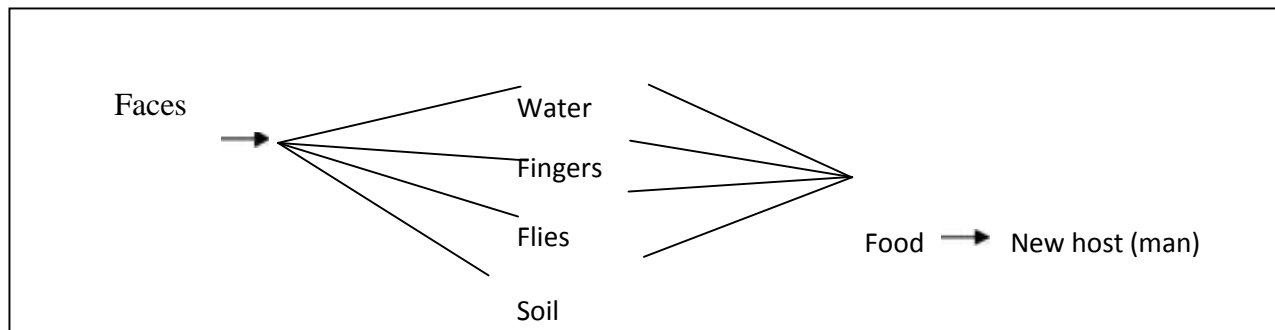
The review was enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clearly this previous research. It was given a theoretical base for the research and helps us determine the nature of our research. A literature review creates a "landscape" for the reader, giving us a full understanding of the developments in the field. This landscape informs the reader that the author has indeed assimilated all previous, significant works in the field into the research.

The review of literature is separation in theoretical and empirical literature according to their nature below.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

According to park (2007), human excreta are the source of infection. Different diseases are directly caused by fascies which are known as faecal borne diseases. Those diseases are transmitted to a new host. The human excreta of a sick person is the main focus of infection. It contains the disease agent which is transmitted to a new host through various channels which is shown in following

Figure- 1

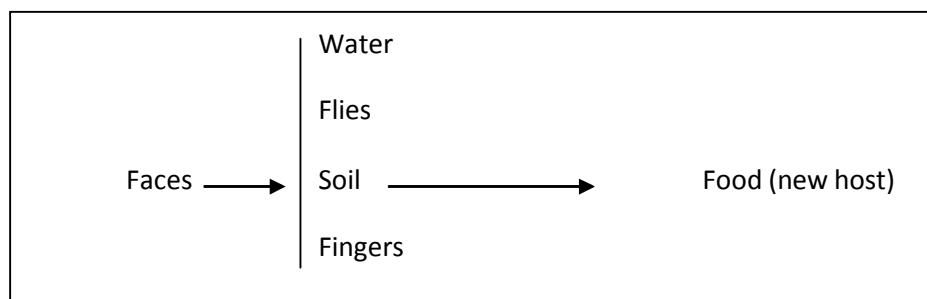
Inappropriate disposal of excreta and its effect

From the above figure it is clear that inappropriate disposal of excreta causes food contamination through water, fingers, flies, soil and healthy person becomes sick. This pollution causes like diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, jaundice, typhoid, ascribed etc. Therefore to be away from such type of communicable diseases human excreta should be disposed properly. Appropriate disposal of human excreta conserve environment from being polluted. So we need properly managed toilet for appropriate disposal of excreta. Segregation of the excreta by imposing barrier called sanitation barrier. In simple there barrier can be provided by sanitary latrine and disposal pit.

As per the school is concern there are so many people use latrine daily but the condition of the school's toilet is not satisfactory which may spread of disease because of its carelessness. The best way is to make sanitary and properly managed is to keep on wash and lash the toilet with anti-bacterial liquid and water.

Effect of sanitation barrier discussed above is shown in

Figure no. 2



If we search the history of latrine we found sitting type of toilet practiced by human beings since 2500 BC. Till date different type of latrine are using in different communities and houses. (Acharya and Khatri (2069). According to them the community used latrine are following types:

1. Service conservancy type of latrine
 2. Non service type or sanitary latrine
 - a. Bore hole latrine
 - b. Dug well latrine
 - c. Water seal type latrine
 - i. P.R.A. type
 - ii. R.C.A.
 - iii. Sulabh sauchalay
 - a) Septic tank
 - b) Aqua privy
3. Latrine suitable for camps and temporary use
 - a. Shallow trench latrine
 - b. Deep trench latrine
 - c. Pit latrine
 - d. Bore hole latrine

Different schools in the different communities are using different types of latrine according to their wish, need and capacity.

Baruwal (1992), studied on the attitude and practice of sanitation on Kirtipur municipality, in the study he stated that the household which had their own latrine were found positive attitude about latrine use and they were regularly using latrine but their

technical problem in using latrine such as bad smelling, proper flushing water problem inside the latrine and pit filling problems etc. His intention in the study to create a good environment by managing the toilets properly.

Dhamala (1999), studied on problem of water and environment pollution in Pashupatinath temple, in this study he found that the natural beauty of that area had been degraded due to different polluting factors. Mainly lack of proper sewage system solid waste disposal, personal latrine and public latrine were the factors of water and environmental pollution in that area. He also found that water pollution in highly considerable condition affected the local people and pilgrims. He suggested the pollute river or water should be purified to preserve the cultural and religious value of concerned area.

Michael (2019), Water, sanitation and Hygiene (wash) in school in low-income countries: A review of evidence of impact. It was a systematic review of literature and carried out identify and analysis the impact of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (wash) in schools in low-income countries. Publish peer reviewed literature was systematically screened during March to June 2018 using the databases. There was no publication date restriction. Several studies provide evidence of positive disease related outcomes among students, yet other assessments did not find statistically significant differences in health that outcomes are dependent on the nature and context of interventions. Thirteen studies provide evidence of changes in wash knowledge, attitudes and behaviors such as hand-washing with soap. Overall situation of the schools sanitation is poor in low- incoming countries which are necessary to change for creating the better environment.

2.2 Empirical Literature

Gurung (2002), studied on knowledge, attitude and practice of latrine in khadbari municipality of sankhuwasabha District. In the study he found that diarrhea, cholera, parasitic worms and typhoid are major diseases which usually spread in community due to the open disposal of human excreta. Cent percent of respondent wash hands by using soap and water. All were respondents using latrines in proper way and they were maintaining their toilet condition regularly. According to his suggestion if we do not careless while we use toilet there are less chances of being affected of infections.

Lamsal (2005), in the study of, "using of toilet of kumarbarti VDC of Nawalparasi district". He conducted the study on 117 randomly selected households. Most of the respondents are facing the water problems in using toilet. Only 15.80% people were using the toilet safely. Many of them did not have idea about cleaning of toilet and using safe way of toilet. He concluded in his search that, using toilet carelessly creates lots of health related problems. So it is necessary to maintain the toilets in the safe ways.

Maharjan (2050), studied on effectiveness and acceptance of sulabh rauchalaya in kirtipur municipality. In his study he found that most of household had managed water in latrine but few people were using dirty latrine due to their economic problems. Only few people used to use the finale for smell and bacterial removing. In the conclusion of this study, to prevent the communicable diseases we all should aware about the proper management of toilets in all the areas.

Shrestha, Manandar, Joshi (2018), Study on knowledge and practice of water sanitation and Hygiene among Secondary school students, this study focuses on children because disease related to water, sanitation and hygiene are the leading cause of mortality and morbidity among the children. This is cross sectional study comprised of

220 students. Participants involved from government school of grade 9 and 10 of Sindhupalchok and Bhaktapur district.

Data consisted hygiene and hand washing practices knowledge about sanitation and personal hygiene characteristics. This study revealed that knowledge regarding water borne diseases was high, among urban school students 86% but knowledge regarding transmission route seemed inadequate in both urban and rural students 35% and 16% respectively. And in conclusion, the study shows that the knowledge of practice of water sanitation and hygiene among secondary school students is still poor.

Rai, Shah, Rijal, Pokhrel (2017), Neglected Scenario of sanitation in schools of Sunsari district of Nepal. Critical sphere for public health consideration. This study shows the provision of adequate water supply, sanitation facilities, hygiene and waste management in school reduces the disease burden among children, staff and their families. Every child has equal right to grow in a safe and sound environment. However, levels of water supply, sanitation and hygiene are unacceptable in many schools of Nepal.

In the study forty schools comprising twenty public and twenty private of Sunsari district selected by random sampling method. As a result of the study two public schools were completely devoid of sanitary facilities through toilet facility was present physically. Students couldn't use toilets due to lack of water and another one was having the problem of theft of the tube well. Other remaining schools were having the problems of same types of less sanitary facility of water, soap, fenale, horpic etc. Schools had neglected the sanitation facilities.

2.3 Implication of literature review

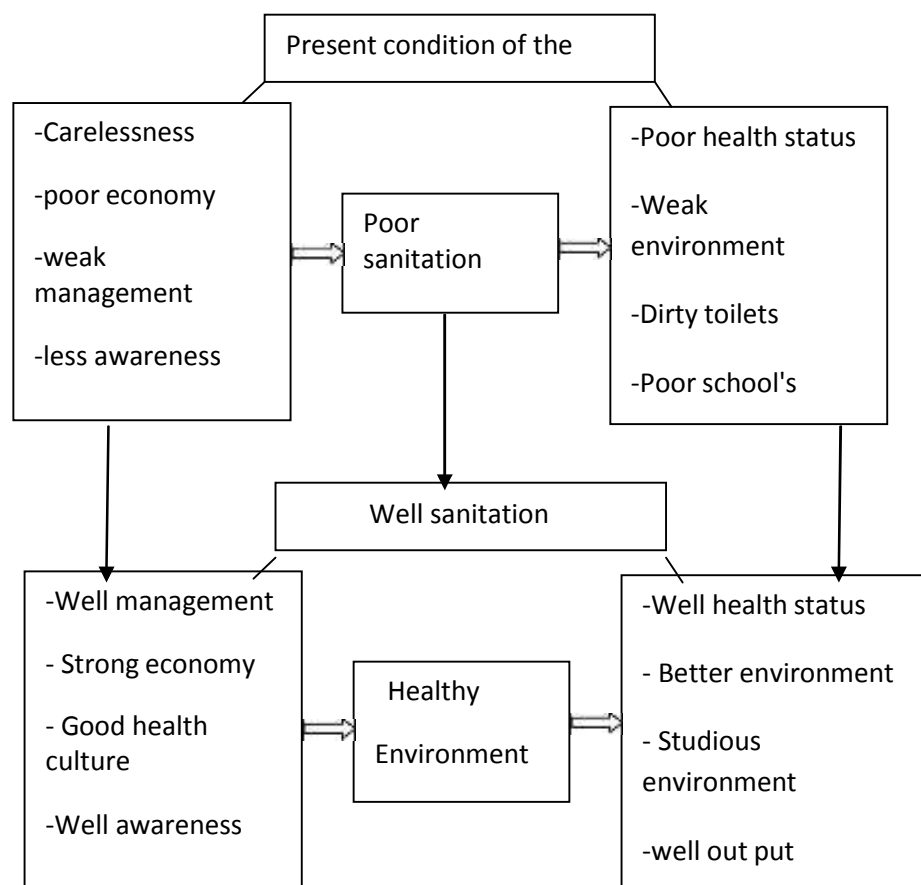
All the related literatures will help to get objectives of the study. These will also supportable to determine the design the theories, to get the ways of information collection and procedure, to get the historical background of the topic and to lead the

ways of data analysis etc. This study will be applicable to get the solution of related fields by the help of the literature. It will implacable to get broad knowledge about the topic that is chosen for research. It will be important to researcher and this document will be as a literature for coming time for other curious individuals too. This will open the doors to continue the study and makes valuable information about related various fields.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

In the field of sanitation in public school's toilets, others different writers and researcher may have developed their own conceptual framework. In this study a very different framework is being tried to form according to the topic and objectives.

Figure no.3: Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER- III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

There were different types of research methodology according to the nature of the title and objectives of the study. Here is applied an appropriate research methodology as per the study's title.

3.1 Research design

This study is in descriptive design and based on both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

3.2 Study area

The study area of the research is located in Kanakai Municipality, Jhapa. It is one of the reputed municipalities because of the holy kanakai river and kotihom historical and religious place. Five community based secondary schools of this municipality are randomly taken as for the research area to meet the objectives of the study.

3.3 Sampling Procedure and sample size

Altogether five community schools of Kanakai municipality had been selected for this study. The population of the study was the respondents of Kanakai municipality including boys and girls students of the five different schools. In this research only 46 respondents were selected on the basis of simple random sampling method. 5 students were selected from each school.

3.4 Data collection tools and techniques

Following tools are used to success the study.

- a) Interview schedule
- b) School survey form.
- c) Structural questioners

3.5 Data collection procedures

This research report is based on primary data. Therefore the main sources of primary are obtained from 30 respondents, among them some are users of toilets and some are from the management factors and stake holders. To find the numbers of toilets, the school survey forms are filled at the school and to find out the problems of toilets using and cleanliness interview schedules, were conducted.

The records of all relevant office are also helpful to search the desire goal o the study. The information from the teachers, students, peons, HM, resource persons etc. are collected through the different tools. After finishing the fulfillment of these tools researcher has managed and collected them.

3.6 Analysis and interpretation of data

After collection of data, they were entered into the manual edit and clearing. In case of open ended questions, coding was done after the completion of field work. The personal experience, field observations were also used while elaborating and specifying the data by following the descriptive way. To fulfillment of this objective of this study required data and information are collected and they are categorized in different sections. Analysis and interpretation have done with tables, charts and diagrams to make the presentation clearer. Data have been analyzed using simple statistical methods like percent and frequency. However, quantitative and qualitative both types of techniques are used mainly to analysis and interpretation of data which makes the study more reliable.

CHAPETER- IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals analysis and interpretation of data which are collected from field in order to present the findings get the targeted objectives which has been presented with the help of the text, tables, graphs and figures etc. The analysis and interpretation is done in different heading like school survey report, field survey, questionnaire different information, checklist, students, teacher, head teacher, peon, school supervisor, toilets use and cleanliness, knowledge etc.

4.1 Condition of the toilets in the Sample schools

In this topic it is tried to show the real condition of the toilets of community's schools regarding the sanitation through the different ways-

4.1.1 Distribution of toilets and students in the sample schools

In this table distribution of the toilets was shown according to the no of students in the community's school.

Table No 1 Distribution of toilets and students in the sample schools

S.N.	Name of the school	No of toilets	No of students user's	Ratio
1	Kankai Mavi	7	1765	1:252.14
2	Champapur Mavi	5	443	1:88.6
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	5	791	1:158.2
4	Saraswati Mavi	5	356	1:71.2
5	Adarsha Mavi	6	789	1:131.5
Total		28	4144	1:148

The above table shows that, 5 community secondary schools hold 4144 students and altogether 28 toilets. The total toilets users' ratio is 1:148 individually which is lower and poor ratio. The least ratio is 1:252.14 and most ratios are 1:88.6. It shows the inequalities of distribution on management of toilets. According to the Nepal Government policy one toilet must serve minimum 50 users (source: <http://www.source.ir.nie>). The above shows the improper distribution of toilets which degrades the educational and healthy environment in the public or community school.

4.1.2 Toilets distribution among the teacher's staff in the schools

In this table distribution of the toilets was shown according to the number of teachers in the community's school.

Tabl No 2 Toilets distribution among the teacher's staff in the schools

S.N	Name of schools	No of Toilets	No of teachers staff	Ratio
1	Kankai Mavi	4	68	1:17
2	Champapur Mavi	2	19	1:9.5
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	2	24	1:12
4	Saraswati Mavi	2	17	1:8.5
5	Adarsha Mavi	2	28	1:14
	Total	14	166	1:11.85

From the above table no 2, we have got the ideas about the toilets facilities in the different community's schools. The total numbers of toilets for the teachers and staff in the 5 different schools is 14 and the total numbers of teachers' staff is 166. It shows the

teachers toilet ratio 1:11:85. This is not the satisfactory condition of the toilets according to the users in the community schools.

In the above given bar graph toilets are not enough according to the numbers of teachers staff in the community schools. The ratio toilets and users do not match accurately which shows the unsatisfactory condition of the toilets in the schools.

4.1.3 Comparative distribution of toilet teacher and toilet students

Here is comparisons between the teachers and students for the distribution of the toilets in the community's school.

Table No 3 Comparative distribution of toilet teacher and toilet students

S.N.	Name of schools	Toilet teachers ratio	Toilet students ratio	Difference
1	Kankai Mavi	1:17	1:252.14	108.14
2	Champapur Mavi	1:9.5	1:88.6	79.1
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	1:12	1:158.2	146.2
4	Saraswati Mavi	1:8.5	1:71.2	62.7
5	Adarsha Mavi	1:14	1:131.5	117.5
Total		1:11.85	1:148	136.15

By analyzing the above table minimum difference of toilet student's ratio and toilet teacher's ratio is 79.1 and average ratio is 136.15. It is clearly seen that comparative distribution of the toilets between teachers and students also not satisfactory.

4.1.4 Distribution of urinal between boys and girls students

Distribution of the urinal was tried to show in this table between boys and girls students in the community's school.

Table No 4 Distribution of urinal between boys and girls students

S.N.	Name of schools	No of urinal for		No of students		Ratio	
		boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
1	Kankai Mavi	36	40	816	949	1:22.66	1:23.72
2	Champapur Mavi	16	16	189	254	1:11.81	1:15.87
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	33	26	356	435	1:10.78	1:16.73
4	Saraswati Mavi	18	18	147	209	1:8.16	1:11.61
5	Adarsha Mavi	24	28	346	443	1:14.41	1:15.82
Total		127	128	1854	2290	1:67.82	1:83.75

In the above given table distribution of urinal between boys and girls students is given.

Here, urinal in the schools found constructed but not available as per the ratio of the students. The urinals which are found built are not properly managed and clean. These found awful. The average ratio of boys urinal is 1:67.82 and girls is 1:83.75 it is not satisfactory ratio.

4.1.5 Distribution of Water, soap and towel for students in the schools

Distribution of the materials like water, soap and towel for the students in the school is shown in this table. These all the materials are very important to keep the schools sanitation satisfactory which plays the vital role a well teaching learning environment with well maintained sanitary environment for the students.

Table No 5 Distribution of tube wells, soaps, towels and taps for students in the schools toilet

S.N.	Name of schools	Tube wells		Soap		Towel		Taps	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Kankai Mavi	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
2	Champapur Mavi	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	Saraswati Mavi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Adarsha Mavi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total		7	-	3	-	-	-	4	14

Analyzing the above data given in the, hand washing materials along with the water is lessly available in the toilets of different school. Kankai Secondary school has two tubewell and two taps and two soaps in the place to wash the hands of the students and Champapur secondary schools has found one tube well, one tap and one soap. Similarly, Bhriluti secondary school one toilet, and one tap but no soap in the same way Saraswati secondary school has it's a tube well only to wash hands of the students in the school. Adarsha secondary school has its one tube well and one tap. These all surcommantance show the poor sanitary condition of the community school.

4.1.6 Distribution of Tube wells, soap, towel and taps for teachers' staff in the school's toilets

Distribution of the materials like tube wells, soaps, towel and taps for the teachers' staff in the community's school is shown in this table. These all the materials are very

important to keep the schools sanitation satisfactory which plays the vital role a well teaching learning environment with well maintained sanitary environment.

Table No 6 Distribution of Tube wells, soap, towel and taps for teachers' staff in the school

S.N.	Name of schools	Tube wells		Soap		Towel		Taps	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	3	-
1	Kankai Mavi		-	1	-	1	-	3	-
2	Champapur Mavi	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
4	Saraswati Mavi	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
5	Adarsha Mavi	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
Total		-	-	5	-	5	-	15	-

According to the above table no 6, there is no particular tube wells for the teachers' staff in all the selected schools whereas each school had managed soap for washing hand and 3/3 running taps had found in the schools for the teachers. At least it was beginning to bring the well sanitary environment in the school in future. It is one of the good symbols to create hygienic environment in the community schools.

4.1.7 Situation of the student's toilets of the community's schools

Community's schools toilets are not found well maintained due to the various reasons. In this table it is tried to show the condition of the five selected community's schools toilets for students.

Table No 7 Situation of the student's toilets of the community's schools

S.N.	Name of schools	Clean		Dirty		Haphazard		Awful		Total
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Kankai Mavi	-	7	7	-	7	-	7	-	28
2	Champapur Mavi	-	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	20
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	-	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	20
4	Saraswati Mavi	-	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	20
5	Adarsha Mavi	-	6	6	-	6	-	6	-	24
Total		-	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	

According to the above table no 7, Kankai secondary school's had 7 students' toilets, Champapur, Bhrikuti and Saraswati had 5 toilets and Adarsha had 6 toilets for the students but we can see that all the school's student's toilets are dirty through all the ways. They are found dirty, haphazard and awful. It is important to manage the things what can be used in the toilets for its management to keep clean and tidy. At least available water and female should be there to remove the urine and smell.

4.1.8 Situation of the teacher's staff toilets in the community's schools

Community's schools toilets are not found well maintained due to the various reasons. In this table it is tried to show the condition of the five selected community's schools toilets for teachers' staff.

Table No 8 Situation of the teacher's staff toilets in the community's schools

S.N.	Name of schools	Clean		Dirty		Haphazard		Awful		Not used chemical		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Total
1	Kankai Mavi	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	2	2	-
2	Champapur Mavi	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
4	Saraswati Mavi	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
5	Adarsha Mavi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total		9	3	-	1	-	-	3	4	9	3	32
percent		75	25	-	8.33	-	-	25	33.33	75	25	-

It is clear that from table no 8 out of 12 toilets for teachers and staff in the 5 community's schools 75 percent toilets were found clean, 25 percent were found not clean, 8.33 percent were found dirty, 25 percent were found awful 33.33 percent were found not awful and 75 percent toilets there was used of chemical whereas 25 percent were not used chemicals.

4.1.9 Things found available in the community's school's toilets

The things which should be available in the toilets for its better cleanliness and management were available or not in the toilets of community school is shown in the given below

Table No 9 Things found available in the community's school's toilets

S. N	Teacher's toilet					Student's toilet				
	Things					Things				
1	Bucke t	Brus h	Mug/Ju g	broo m	odoni l	Bucke t	Brus h	Mug/Ju g	Broo m	odoni l
2	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-

In the above given table no 9 things which are important to keep in the toilets are shown. Comparatively, more things are available in the teacher's toilets than students. Broom is not found in the teacher's toilets but other bucket, mug/jug, odonil etc are found where as there is only two buckets and to mug/jug are found in the student's toilets. These all show the weak management in the toilets of community schools.

School's management committee and school's administration should be aware to manage such things which are compulsorily to keep in the toilets for its basic cleaning. But till today we are not weaken for doing such management. Just we let the students to go for resting there. Neither there is cleanliness nor in an individual students.

4.1.10 Reaction about the economic fund for toilet expenditure

The head teachers were asked how they manage fund to keep the chemicals and other items for cleaning the toilets. The reply as their answer that is shown in the

Table No10 Reaction about the economic fund for toilet expenditure

S.N	Reaction	Head teachers	Percent
1	Administrative fund	2	40
2	SIP fund	1	20
3	Internal fund	2	40
Total		5	100

In the above data and table out of 5 school's head teacher 2 head teachers manage the expenditure from the administrative and internal fund whereas 1 head teacher manages the expenditure from SIP fund. It condition shows that there is scarcity of expenditure in the community schools to expense in the various topics. No extra budget to use that as their need. Until to overcome such situation it is not easy to work on the cleanliness in the toilets in the schools of community from the administrative label.

4.1.11 Reaction of the students about their habits in cleanliness after using the toilets in schools

Students get all kind of good knowledge and develop the good habits in the school. In this segment it is tried the sanitary habits of the students developed in the school

Table No 11 Reaction of the students about their habits in cleanliness after using the toilets in schools

S.N.	Name of The schools	No of sample stds	Hand wash with soap & water		Hand wash with only water		Flushing		Not Flushing	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Kankai Mavi	5	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
2	Champapur Mavi	5	-	5	5	-	3	2	2	3
3	Bhrikuti Mavi	5	1	4	4	1	2	3	3	2
4	Saraswati Mavi	5	-	5	5	-	2	3	3	2
5	Adarsha Mavi	5	4	1	2	3	1	4	4	1
Total		25	7	18	19	6	17	14	14	11
Percent		100	28	72	72	24	68	56	56	44

According to the table no 11 out of the 25 respondent's students of the selected community schools 28 percent students had practiced to wash their hand with soap and water where as 72 percents had practiced to wash their hand only with water. 68 percents students had practiced to flush the toilet after used it and 56 percent students did not have practiced about flushing the toilet after used it. These all the practiced had shown that community schools should manage the entire sanitary environment with all the facilities for the students in the schools.

4.1.12 Interview's report of different concern respondents about toilet problems

in schools

School's concern personalities may know the idea about to notice the problems found in the toilets management of the community's schools which is shown in the following table by interviews-

Table No12 Interview's report of different concern respondents about toilet problems in schools

S. N	Reply	Supervisor (5)	Person (5)	HM (5)	Students (25)	Chair Person(5)	Teachers (5)	Total 46	% 100
1	Mismanagement of the administration	1	3	-	20	3	2	29	63
2	Undisciplined behavior of the students	1	2	3	18	5	5	34	73
3	Lack of guidance of teacher	1	3	2	14	4	-	24	52
4	Carelessness from the management committee	1	3	4	22	-	3	33	71
5	Lackness of regular supervision	1	4	2	3	1	3	14	30

According to the table no 12, interviewed report of school's concern respondents is given about the problems of toilets. Out of 5 community's school's 73% respondents had shown the undisciplined behavior of students for being dirty toilets. Similarly, in the eyes of 63 % respondents miss management of school's administration, 52 % of the respondents said about lack of guidance from teachers and lack of guidance from the teachers is the reasons of being dirty toilets in the view of two respondents. Likewise, 71% of them had kept the view of carelessness of the management committee of being dirty toilets. Overall, there are lots of reasons why the toilets of the community schools are very dirty. And we should all the responsible persons be aware to create the sanitary environment in the compound of the schools.

4.1.13 Interview's report of different concern respondents about toilet

management in schools

If the problems are found obviously we can have the solutions of such problems found in the school's toilets. How the concern respondents raised the problems then they same had given the solutions of such problems which has shown in the table below-

Table No 13 Interview's report of different concern respondents about toilet management in schools

S.N	Respondents	Available supply of water	Management of chemicals	Regular supervision	Management of Sanitary fund
1	Supervisor(1)	1	1	1	1
2	Peon(5)	5	2	1	3
3	Head Teacher(5)	5	2	1	3
4	Student(25)	25	9	15	19
5	Chair person(5)	5	4	3	2
6	Teacher (5)	5	3	2	3
7	Total 46	46	21	23	31
8	Percentage 100	100	45	50	67

According to the above table no 12, school's concern all the 6 respondents like head teacher, peon, supervisor, teacher, chair person from different fields are keeping their view for the management of the school's toilets. Out of 46, 100% were saying that available water supply in the toilet and 67% kept their view for management of sanitary fund is the major's ways to keep the toilets clean. Similarly, in the view of 45% of them, management of chemicals may be the way to keep clean and 50% of the respondents keep the view on regular supervision as the way to be kept the toilets clean. Overall the views of all the respondents are respectable in their place by using these ways we can keep the toilets neat and tidy.

4.2 Causes analysis about the bad condition of Sanitation in the toilets of community schools

There are various causes why the toilets of community schools are awful and in haphazard condition. The main causes which are found during study are discussed in the following ways-

4.2.1 Less numbers of toilets in the community schools as the ratio of the Student's numbers

According to the students numbers in the schools there are very less toilets and urinals for boys and girls in the community schools. As the sample only the 5 secondary schools of Kanakai municipality were taken and during the observation the condition of the toilets are found very less and in bad condition. While researcher visited to the stake holder and respondents for the questions about such condition then they replied that due to the crowd of the students it is very hard to keep clean the toilets. Schools do not have enough fund to construct the enough toilets so students are using the toilets randomly which are in miserable condition.

In Kanakai secondary, one toilet is used by 252 students, in Champapur secondary, one toilet is used by 88 students. Similarly, in Bhrikuti secondary 158 students are using one toilet and 71 students of the Saraswati mavi are using one toilet. In the same way 131 students of the Adarsha mavi are using one toilet. This data doesn't show the good condition of the school's toilets. To keep clean the toilets it is necessary to increase the numbers of toilets in the ratio of the students in the schools.

4.2.2 Scarcity of enough and clean water inside and premises of the toilets

Water is one of the main things to clean everything and we can guess that if the water is not available then what happened. During the study time in the community school, there were no good conditions of tube well. All the tube well found in broken condition which was not in condition to pump the underground water. One school one tube well which is not enough to use for maximum students at a time. Not systematic taps were found inside the toilets for students neither there was enough water to wash hands outside of the toilets. Water problem was found even in the teachers toilets too. If the water would be available, there had not been dirty in the toilets because only water can wash more than 50% of dirt and dust. So, broken tube well should be reconstructed, other tube well should be set up, and systematic water pipe line should be there inside and outside of the toilets through management.

4.2.3 Scarcity of chemicals like odonil, finale, kapur, horpic etc

Obviously, it is not possible to manage chemicals for maximum students at a time. But at least some chemicals should be there in the toilets to remove the awful condition of the toilets. If the finale and water is there then there is no need to keep other things. But during the time of study it was very hard to find such chemicals in the student's toilets. Even there was no found enough chemicals used in the teachers toilets also. Due to such carelessness the condition of the toilets was found very awful. There were no things as chemicals in the student's toilets but finale and horpic were in the teacher's toilet without used. So, it is better to apply such chemicals time and again in a day to keep fresh the toilets.

4.2.4 Carelessness of the users and absence of cleaner.

Why the toilets are found dirty? What were the reasons? The answer is simple that it was due to the carelessness of the users and absence of cleaner. According to the answer of the different respondents toilets users doesn't care about the cleanliness of the toilets. They don't use enough water, throw the papers, plastics etc inside the toilets on the floor or inside the pan which either block the toilets out let or make dirty. During the time of examination the condition of the toilets is very awful and haphazard due to the papers thrown by the students.

Schools had not kept the cleaner for the student's toilets. Neither students themselves clean nor employee come to clean the toilets. If some school had kept the cleaner Due to this, toilets remain dirty and awful always. Same type of condition was found in the toilets of students and teachers in the community schools. Comparatively, teacher's toilets are found better than students but in real teacher's toilets also found not satisfactory. Therefore users should be careful to use toilets and cleaner must be managed for all the toilets in the schools if we want to keep the fresh and good environment of the school.

4.2.5 Uncivilized habits of toilets users

It is stated that human excreta is an important cause of environment pollution. Every society has the responsibility for its safe removal of and disposal. The result of the careless and bad habit is typhoid, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera etc. These diseases aren't only burden for the community in terms of sickness. Schools is the place to learn good behavior for the better human development but when we become carelessness to learn and to be habituated then we never be civilized. We should know how to keep the surrounding clean and to get that in practice.

But while the researcher visited in the toilets of community school and found unbelievable condition. Papers are thrown everywhere, dirt dust, bad smell, blocked the hole of the pan with solid stool etc. which is the result of carelessness. Toilets are the same as the home we use anywhere but our habit is differ outside than home and outcome is foul. No matter who use the toilets but after used it if we fulfill the simple duty of cleanliness then it become clean automatically. That habit to fulfill the simple duty we should develop in us.

4.2.6 Weak management of the school's management committee

Basically, community schools are the managed from the community and they are in the checked and balanced from the school's management committee. But due to the dirty from such committee community's schools are in poor condition. All the management responsibilities are handover the committee but when they don't care deeply then school's condition goes from hands out. Toilet management of the community schools also is the area for doing management of management committee. But such committees are not given more attention to manage the toilet with all the necessities items. So the toilets of the schools are becoming very awful and haphazard. This is our own duty to clean and manage the dirt which we have produced so if everyone thinks to manage then everything can be managed but that should be started from one first.

4.2.7 Lack of mass awareness campaign and programme about the important of healthy habits and cleanliness

It is found that due to the lack of the awareness school's toilets are very dirty. Students are smaller and bigger who can be known when we teach them well about cleanliness. They should know how to keep the toilets clean, how to wash hand and use toilets. This is the duty of the administration to call the programme some time about the sanitary

campaign in the schools through the student as social service because it's a part of life ahead for the students in future. Education is not only to read the book but it is also a part of knowledge for life building doing and taking part in the different types of social works which can make the surrounding clean and tidy.

4.3 Solution measures of toilets problems from the respondents according to the

Interviewed

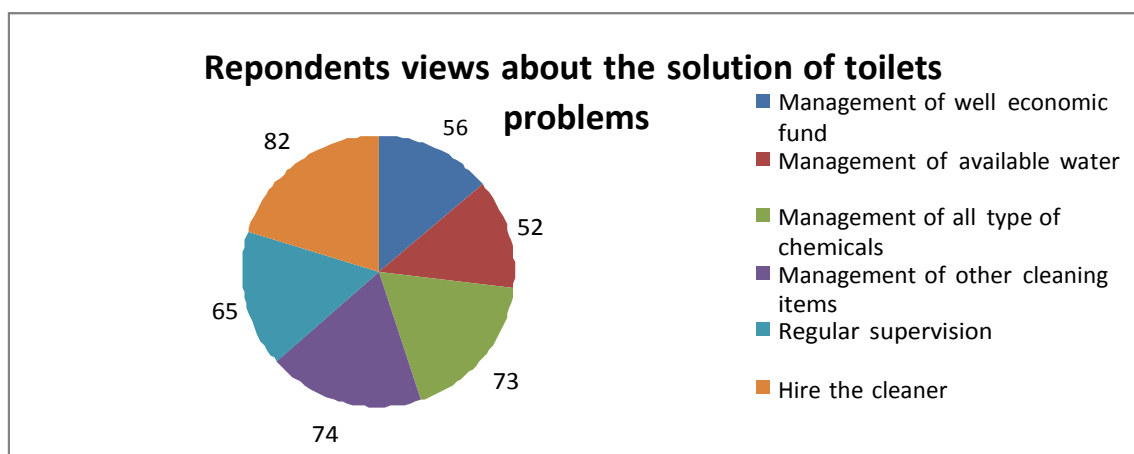
After analyzing all above data and information, it is clear that there is problem in the school's toilet and its management. How the problem can be solved? On the basis of this question respondents answered according to their views some of them aksed to manage separate money or fund to use for such task of toilet management, some asked for bringing the mass awareness programme in students to keep the toilet clean and use that carefully.

Some of them suggested for regular supervision from the concern teacher or administration. Some said to keep the cleaner in the school by paying separately. These all the ideas can help us to bring the solutions measures for keeping the toilets of community's schools. 5 schools which are taken here as the sample of kanakai municipality are the mirror of all others community schools. Just we guess about other community's school's toilets by observing these 5 school's toilet. It is shown in the table below-

Table No 15 Solution measures of toilets problems from the respondents according to the Interviewed

S.N	Respondents	Management of well economic fund	Management of available water	Management of all type chemicals	Management of other cleaning items	Regular supervision	Hire the cleaner
1	Head teacher (5)	4	5	4	3	2	5
2	Peon (5)	2	3	4	1	5	4
3	President of SMC (5)	2	3	3	4	2	3
4	Supervisor(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Students(25)	13	19	17	15	18	22
6	Teacher(5)	4	4	1	4	2	3
7	Total - 46	26	35	34	32	30	38
8	Percentage	56	74	73	69	65	82

Figure No-4



The stake holders of the schools are educated. They have the solutions of all types of problems. As the respondents here are some of the stake holders who kept their ideas for the solutions of the burning problems of the toilet management. Out of 6 respondents, they picked up the special six different topics and chosen them. 56% of the respondents picked up well management of economic fund, 73% asked for management of all type chemicals, 69% respondents gave their view for management of other cleaning items, and 82% kept their view to hire the cleaner as the overall solution and 74% respondents said to manage the available water in the school.

Similarly, 65% respondents suggested forgiving attention of regular supervision for cleaning the toilets. These may not the solid measures of the solution for burning problems but we never make this side to bring the solutions of the cleaning problems in the toilets of community schools. If the well managed and better teaching learning environment we need to develop the quality education in the schools then first we should go through the well management of the toilets.

4.4 Summary and Findings

This chapter presents overall summary and finding of the study which may be helpful for the policy maker as well as for the future researcher.

4.4.1 Summary

The study was carried at in Kanakai municipality among the secondary level school five schools were selected for the study. It is concluded after analyzing the experiences and habit of the respondents' personalities who use toilets in the schools. According to the study it is found that condition of the toilets of the community's schools is very poor and miserable. Directly/indirectly dirty and awful toilets being found the rooted cause of the

unhealthy teaching learning environment of the school which also becoming the cause of the unhealthy and bad sanitary situation of the government community school. There are various reasons that why the toilets of the community's schools are dirty but this is not the problems which never be solved. But for solving the problems we all responsible and concern people should be aware fully by joining the hands together.

4.4.2 Findings

After analyzing and interpretation of a collected data following major findings are obtained-

- a. The average toilet and students ratio in community based school is 1:148
- b. The toilet and teacher staff average ratio is 1:11.85
- c. Comparative distribution of toilet between students and teachers is 136.15
- d. Soap for washing hand in the student's toilet is nil and no sufficient water in the student's toilet.
- e. No chemicals are used in the student's toilets. There is no available of other materials like brooms, brushes, bucket, mug, jug etc for cleaning the toilets and its area.
- f. Water is available in the teacher's toilet. Soap and towel is found but chemicals which can be used to remove the bad smell of the toilets has not found used there.
- g. Toilet's flush of the student are found blocked.
- h. Toilets are dirty with dust, dirt and unnecessary plastics and papers.
- i. Unhealthy and rough words are written on the walls of the toilets of the boys and the girls both.
- j. Student's toilet found dirty, awful and haphazard whereas teacher's toilet is comparatively better than students.

- k. Most of the schools have used their different funds to build the toilets and to clean these.
- l. School's funds are found like administrative, SIP and internal.
- m. Mismanagement of the administration, undisciplined behavior of the students, lack of good guidance from teachers, carelessness from the management committee, and lackness of regular supervision from the concern authority are found the main causes of being dirty toilets according to the respondent during studied.
- n. Solution measures of the toilet's problems according to the respondents are available of water supply in the toilets, management of chemicals, regular supervision and awareness, management of easy and well sanitary fund etc.
- o. Income sources of the community's school's are Internal (admission fees, exam fees, income from the land and field etc), donation from NGOs and INGOs and Government donation etc.
- p. Main problem to manage the toilet of community schools are less numbers toilets as the ratio of the numbers of students, scarcity of enough and clean water in the surrounding of the toilets, scarcity of chemicals like odonil, finales, kapur and horpics, absence of toilet's cleaner etc.
- q. Measures to manage the toilets problems can be noted as- management of well economic fund, management of available water, management of all types of chemicals, management of others cleaning items, regular supervision and mass awareness about the important of cleanliness and sanitation, hire the cleaner as the employee of the school.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents overall conclusion and recommendation of the study which may be helpful for the policy maker as well as for the future researcher to forward and prepare their other documents related to this study.

5.1 Conclusions

Toilet management is the important part of school management. The instructional function is impressive if the environment of the school is good. The quality of education is slopping down due to different kinds of problem in government school. Toilet problem is also the main problems of the school. The smell of the foul gas out coming hampers the activity of the school not only that may cause a great challenge to the community. As far as the toilets of government school are concerned they are serving more than 155 users which are very high. The facility of toilets distribution between teacher and students is unequal. The slogan of Nepal government "child-friendly school" also failed. The facilities of necessary materials like soap, water supply, towel etc. also important to save from spreading the communicable diseases.

The awareness seems required very high but not in practiced because they are doing incomplete wash after defecation which is due to difficulty to carry water from outside. It is important to manage the well system of water inside the toilets of users. There should be separate budget for the construction and sanitation of the toilet and policy maker in the school should give more attention for its well management.

School should provide moral education and it is equally important to give awareness about the value of good health and environment. This not possible to bring change alone

in the condition of community school's toilet but while we go through the mass or being united then it is easy to create well managed environment. Cleaning the toilet is equally important how we clean our room or kitchen. So our practice and habit should be developed towards it.

5.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the above study the problem of use and cleanliness of toilet can be solved by responsible person by acting the following ways-

5.2.1 Policy making level

- a. Considering the norms a toilet cannot serve more than 50 students according to this budget should be allocated.
- b. **Once for construction regular sanitation'** this slogan may apply for school toilet management.
- c. The regular supervision of the toilets should be centered of the supervisor of the school during their routine.
- d. Available toilets for the girls, boys, and the teachers should be constructed in the school's area with the good plan and policy.

5.2.2 Practice level

- a. Regular sanitation system has to develop in the school's toilet by administration.
- b. Regular supervision should be applied by concern authority for keeping the toilet clean and for keeping the schools teaching learning environment well maintained.

- c. Well management of water supply and chemicals should properly be used in the school's toilets by school's management committee.
- d. Students awareness program should be launched by NGOs, INGOs and other local and national level organizations to make them aware about the importance of the sanitation in the school and to develop their healthy and hygienic habits in them.
- e. Health awareness and environment sanitation program should be conducted in the schools as social work by subject's teacher, administration, teacher of extra curricular activities.
- f. Administration and management committee should play active role to keep the toilet clean in the schools by managing all sorts of thing in the toilets and in the schools.
- g. Simple punishment should be given to the misusers who misuse the things of the toilets.

5.2.3 Future study level

- a. Such type of the study can be done among the different communities.
- b. This study has done in the limited area so it can be extended.
- c. Study can be done on the management of the public toilet in the cities.
- d. Sanitary behavior of the students in the community's school.
- e. Study can be done on the topic strategic plan on the management of toilet.

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APPENDIX-2

Situation of toilet sanitation and its effects on Community School's Students

Questionnaires for students

(Choose the right option or answer)

Demographic information of the respondents

School's

Name.....

Age.....

Sex.....

Class.....

(About latrine use and cleanliness)

a) Do you have latrine at your home?

Yes

No

b) Do you wash your hand after defecation?

Yes

No

sometime

c) What things do you use to wash your hands?

Water

Water and soap

nothing

d) Do you clean latrine after it used?

Yes

No

sometime

e) Is there available soap and water at your school's toilet?

Yes

No

little

f) Are you happy with the management of toilet of your School?

Yes

No

satisfactory

g) Do you have separate toilets for boys and girls in school?

Yes

No

hardly managed

h) Is your toilet clean? Yes No satisfactory

i) What type of toilet do you like to use in the school?

Clean Dirty

j) Is there any cleaner in the school or clean your toilet yourselves?

There is cleaner No cleaner we do ourselves

k) What are the burning problems of your school's cleanliness?

l) Is there disturbance in study due to the awful smell of toilets in the school?

Yes No sometime

m) Who is the responsible person to keep the toilets clean in your view?

Administration SMC All

n) Have you practiced to clean the toilets at home?

APPENDIX-3

Situation of toilet sanitation and its effects on Community School's Students

Questionnaire for head teacher

(Tick the right option or answer)

1. Since how long you are as a head teacher here?
2. Are there separate toilets for jeans and ladies teacher in the school?
Yes No Under construction
3. Do you keep toilet cleaner chemicals in the toilet?
Yes No If available
4. Have you cleaned toilet ever?
Yes No Sometime
5. Does dirty toilet hamper to the teaching learning activities?
Yes No
6. Do you have cleaning staff (cleaner) in the school?
Yes No
7. Why the condition of the boys and girls toilet is not clean?
8. Is there any fund for cleaning the toilets in school?
9. What sorts of problems are you facing for cleaning the toilets in school?
10. Are there enough toilets for the staff and students in the school?
Yes No
11. Why it is necessary to keep toilet clean in your point of view?

12. How does separate toilets for girls students in the schools play role to increment the enrollment of the girl's students in the school?
13. Does dirty toilet create the bad school's environment?

Yes No
14. What type of water facilities is available in your school?
15. Why there are not enough chemicals in the student's toilets?
16. What can we do to improve the condition of the community's school's toilets?

APPENDIX-4

Situation of toilet sanitation and its effects on Community School's Students

Questionnaire for teachers and peon

(Tick the right option or answer)

- a) Are you satisfied with the condition of your toilets?
Yes No
- b) Have you cleaned the toilet yourself in school?
Yes No
- c) Are you happy with the management committee in school regarding sanitation? Yes No
- d) Is cleanliness important in school? Yes No
- e) How does dirty environment create the awful teaching learning activities in the school?
- f) Are there enough toilets for the male and ladies teachers and girls and boys students in the school? Yes No
- g) How is the condition of your school's toilets?

h) What type of role do management committee and administration play regarding the cleanliness of the school?

i) How do students use the toilets? Randomly or carefully?

j) What are the burning problems of your school's cleanliness?

k) How does separate toilets for girls students in the schools play role to increment the enrollment of the girls students in the school?

l) Have you ever cleaned the toilet yourself?

Yes

No

m) Are there enough chemicals used in the toilets of your school?

Yes

No

n) Why unnecessary papers and plastics are roughly thrown in the toilets?

o) Is there any fund to use for buying broom, brushes and chemicals to clean the toilets?

p) Is management committee serious to manage the toilets with the availability of everything? Yes No

APPENDIX-5

Situation of toilet sanitation and its effects on Community School's Students

Questionnaire for Supervisor

(Tick the right option or answer)

1. Do you visit your school's toilet? Yes No
2. What are the burning problems of your school's cleanliness?
3. Do you feel that the toilets of your school are using well?

 Yes No
4. Are you responsible for the well management of the school?

 Yes No
5. Can you solve the problem related to the sanitation in your
 school? Yes No
6. Why are the toilets of the many public schools very worse?
7. What is your opinion regarding the issues of the dirty toilets of many
 schools?
8. Why it is necessary to build separate available toilets for male and female
 teachers in the schools?
9. How does separate toilets for girls students in the schools play role to increment the
 enrollment of the girls students in the school?
10. How is the condition of the toilets of the school in your point of view?
11. Why most of the toilets of the community's schools are very dirty?

APPENDIX-6

Situation of toilet sanitation and its effects on Community School's Students

Questionnaire for the school's management committee's chair person

(Tick the right option or answer)

1. What is your main duty in the school?

Management committee	Administration
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2. Who is responsible to create well teaching learning environment in the school?

Management committee	Administration
----------------------	----------------

3. Have you visited the student's and teacher's toilet in school?

Yes	No
-----	----

4. Are Fenel, soap and water available in the school's toilets?

Yes	No
-----	----

5. Are you happy with your management in the school?

Yes	No
-----	----

6. Do you think that, does toilet cleanliness play significant role to create a well environment for best teaching learning activities?

Yes	No
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7. How are yours school's toilets?

8. Are there enough separate toilets for male and female staff and girls and boys students in the school?

9. How does separate toilets for girls students in the schools play role to increment the enrollment of the girls students in the school?
10. What type of fund you manage to use that in such a work to build and clean the toilets?
11. Why most of the community's schools are not having the right no of toilets according to the numbers of students?
12. Is this hard to manage the toilets in the community school? How are you feeling as a responsible person of this institute to manage as a whole?

APPENDIX-7

Situation of toilet sanitation and its effects on Community School's Students

Questionnaire for the chair person of teacher's parents association

(Tick the right option or answer)

a. Do you come to school regularly?

Yes

No

b. Do your children clean the toilets at home?

Yes

No

c. What type of message do your children carry at home from the school about toilets?

d. Have you gone the toilets of the teachers and students in the school?

Yes

No

e. Since how long you are here in this post?

f. Why is it necessary to clean the toilets properly?

g. Why enough toilets are not built in the community school?

h. Is here available water in the toilets of the girls and boys students in the school?

Yes

No

i. Are the parents aware about this problem of the school?

Yes

No

j. What can we do to create best environments in the school to remove all sorts of problems of the school?

