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## A Study on the Role of Students in Best Sanitation Services If Secondary Schools of Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh, India

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### **Abstract:**

*The good organization of cleaning and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities is of the utmost importance. Badly maintained sanitation facilities often cause an even bigger health risk than scattered defecation. Stagnant water around tapstands and in blocked drainage channels attracts rodents and forms a breeding place for mosquitoes. It is not so important who cleans and maintains facilities, but that arrangements for it are made, and that this is done before construction starts. Child participation is a precondition for the success of any WASH in Schools intervention. Generally, teachers in primary and secondary school have been trained in traditional classroom teaching approaches, in which there is little room for active participation by the students.*

*Hence, this study, 'A study on the role of students in best sanitation services if secondary schools of prakasam district'' has been chosen to look into the issues and practices for best sanitation services.*

**Keywords:** Sanitation, challenging services, hygiene education, diseases, health practices

## **1. Introduction**

### *1.1. Sanitation*

Sanitation literally means measures necessary for improving and protecting health and well-being of the people. Sanitation is any system that promotes proper disposal of human and animal wastes, proper use of toilet and avoiding open space defecation.

### *1.2. Hygiene*

Hygiene is the practice of keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, especially to avoid illness or the spread of preventable diseases.

In many countries there exists a high prevalence of water and sanitation related diseases, causing many people, children in particular, to fall ill or even die. Improved hygiene practices are essential if transmission routes of water and sanitation related diseases are to be cut. Whereas appropriate hygiene education can bring about the intention to change hygiene behaviour, for most hygiene behaviours appropriate water and sanitation facilities are needed to allow people to transform intention to change into real change. Many schools will have access to the town's water supply and their toilets may be connected to the town's sewage system. Maintenance and upgrading possibilities are different for rural and urban areas and problems related to hygiene behaviour are also likely to differ. As a result of this and of the different environments in which students find themselves, hygiene education materials will have to be different for urban and rural areas. For sanitation the following need attention:

- presence of latrines and ratio of latrines for boys and girls
- cleanliness of the latrines and presence of cleaning materials
- drainage of wastewater
- garbage disposal
- accessibility of the latrines for the entire school population
- appropriateness of the design

## **2. Objectives**

- To identify the sanitation services in the schools.
- To identify the provisions given by the government for best sanitation facilities.
- To identify the maintenance of sanitation in schools.
- To identify the opinions of students on sanitation and hygiene in their schools.
- To identify the best methods to improve the sanitation in schools.

### 3. Hypothesis

1. There exist Separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls
2. All students have the sufficient facilities of urinals.
3. There is an availability of monitoring whether the users are using it regularly as per rules and being cleaned
4. There is a possibility for Discussion of health importance.
5. Best cooperation from students to participate in Maintenance of school facilities

### 4. Sample and Tool

The checklist was constructed for the students to find out the sanitation and hygiene facilities in secondary schools. The tool was prepared to find out the preliminary information about the sanitation services. The present investigation is intended to check opinions of respondents towards the sanitation and its importance in secondary schools of prakasam district. After going through various previous investigations and research articles in journals and periodicals and some of the research papers published on the subject matter, the investigator has presented research problem taken into the opinions of respondents towards the sanitation and hygiene and its importance in secondary schools of prakasam district. The investigator had developed the tool as given in the annexure to collect the opinions

Total sample =200

### 5. Analysis and Interpretation

Sl. No	Statement	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Separate latrines are available for boys and girls	75	75	25	25
2.	In a school with long session up to 1-10 boys and girls availed the facilities of defecation.	60	60	40	40
3.	monitor whether the users are using it regularly as per rules and being cleaned	70	70	30	30
4.	Discussion of health importance	80	80	20	20
5.	Students participation in Maintenance of school facilities	95	95	5	5
6.	Disease prevention activities	50	50	50	50

Table 1: Perceptions of boys towards best sanitation services in Secondary Schools of prakasam District

75% boys gave the positive response towards Separate latrines are available for boys and girls.60% boys gave the positive response towards in a school with long session up to 1-10 boys and girls availed the facilities of defecation. Remaining 40% are negative.70% boys gave the positive response towards monitor whether the users are using it regularly as per rules and being cleaned. Remaining 30% are negative.80% boys gave the positive response towards discussion of health importance.95% boys gave the positive response towards student's participation in Maintenance of school facilities. Remaining 5% are negative.50%boys gave the positive response towards disease prevention activities.

Sl. No	Statement	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Separate latrines are available for boys and girls	75	75	25	25
2.	In a school with long session up to 1-10 boys and girls availed the facilities of defecation.	62	62	38	38
3.	monitor whether the users are using it regularly as per rules and being cleaned	72	72	28	28
4.	Discussion of health importance	60	60	40	40
5.	Students participation in Maintenance of school facilities	90	90	10	10
6.	Disease prevention activities	76	76	24	24

Table 2: Perceptions of girls towards best sanitation services in Secondary Schools of prakasam District

75% girls gave the positive response towards Separate latrines are available for boys and girls.62% girls gave the positive response towards in a school with long session up to 1-10 boys and girls availed the facilities of defecation. Remaining 38% are negative.72% girls gave the positive response towards monitor whether the users are using it regularly as per rules and being cleaned. Remaining 28% are negative. 60% girls gave the positive response towards discussion of health importance. 90% girls gave the positive response towards student's participation in Maintenance of school facilities. Remaining 10% are negative.76% girls gave the positive response towards disease prevention activities.

### 6. Findings Conclusions from the Present Study

#### 6.1. There Exist Separate Sanitation Facilities for Boys and Girls

Out of 200respondents 150 respondents gave positive response to this issue. This means in prakasam district around 80% secondary schools have separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls.

### 6.2. All Students Have the Sufficient Facilities of Urinals

Out of 200 respondents 122 respondents gave positive response to this issue. This means in prakasam district only 60% secondary schools have sufficient facilities of urinals.

### 6.3. There Is an Availability of Monitoring Whether the Users Are Using It Regularly as Per Rules and Being Cleaned

Out of 200 respondents 142 respondents gave positive response to this issue. This means in prakasam district around 70% secondary schools are monitoring whether the users are using it regularly as per rules and being cleaned.

### 6.4. There Is a Possibility for Discussion of Health Importance

Out of 200 respondents 140 respondents gave positive response to this issue. This means in prakasam district around 70% secondary schools are conducting discussion of health importance.

### 6.5. Disease Prevention Activities

Out of 200 respondents 126 respondents gave positive response to this issue. This means in prakasam district around 60% secondary schools are taking Disease prevention activities.

## 7. Educational Implications

1. Generally, we think People cannot focus properly on health awareness. In this research community people are very active in health concerns.
2. It becomes hard to take proper care of children to teachers. So take the help of community in getting best results.
3. Observe appropriate hygiene measures in Comply with procedures for use and care of water, sanitation and hygiene enabling facilities.
4. Taking of Coordinate with local environmental health services, public works departments and so on to ensure that sufficient technical support is provided.
5. Ensure correct maintenance and training of local school caretakers and maintenance staff on sanitation.

## 8. Suggestions

1. Play an active role in the cleaning and maintenance of facilities (e.g. through school health clubs). The on these type issues are important because those are co-curricular part of school.
2. Checking of participatory methods are used in hygiene education on living conditions and daily behavior students.
3. How the Visits from health and education departments for quality inspection and review is important to study to enhance responsibility in higher officials.
4. Study of Create conditions in which staff is motivated to achieve and maintain targets in sanitation and hygiene.
5. Study of people awareness on health concerns is important.

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