



NSS IIT Hyderabad

Sanitation Campaign

1. Ask about how do you go to toilet. If in open, discuss why it is wrong by mentioning

* **Spread of diarrheal diseases:** Preventable diseases such as diarrhea linked to open defecation are among the highest causes of illness and death, especially of children, in developing countries. Feces defecated in the open come back to us through many ways.

* **Loss of human dignity:** Open defecation results in loss of privacy and dignity, especially for women and girls. Safe and sustainable school latrines have been proven to be linked with continued education enrollment of teenage girls and young women, particularly at puberty.

* **Environmental pollution:** Improperly disposed mostly is a major polluter of soil and water. Intestinal worms affect nearly 30 percent of the bodies. This contributes to the spread of disease and population in developing countries depletes waters of oxygen that is needed to sustain aquatic life.

2. Continue by talking about good practices

The following three hygiene behaviors lead to the greatest reduction in diarrheal diseases:

- Safe disposal of feces, including infants' feces
- Hand washing at critical times, after defecation, after cleaning children's feces and before eating or
- Proper and safe handling of drinking water at source

3. Mention about govt. schemes like Total Sanitation Program and Nirmal Gram Puraskar

Overview of TSC and NGP

1. What are the Rural Sanitation programmes implemented by MoRD?

Government of India had launched Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in the year 1986 with the objective of accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas. CRSP was restructured in the year 1999 exhibiting a paradigm shift in the approach and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced. At present, TSC is the only rural sanitation programme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development.

2. What is Total Sanitation Campaign?

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in 1999 advocating a shift from high subsidy to a low subsidy regime, greater household involvement, demand responsiveness, and providing for the promotion of a range of toilet options to promote increased affordability. TSC is implemented in a campaign mode-taking district as a unit so that 100 percent saturation in terms of households, Anganwadi and school toilets can be attained which would result in significant health benefits.

3. What are the provisions for IHHL in TSC?

Under TSC, there is provision of part financing for construction of Individual Household latrine (IHHL). The incentive is limited and extended only to Below Poverty Line families as cash after the beneficiary completes the construction of toilet. Minimums of 25 percent of funds for IHHL are marked for SC/ST community and 3 percent of IHHL toilets are constructed for disabled persons.

4. What is SSHE and what are the benefits of it?

School Sanitation and Hygiene Education popularly known as SSHE is a comprehensive and focused programme intervention *to promote children's right to have healthy and clean environment, and improve health and hygiene status among children and community*. SSHE offers several benefits to children, community and society at large. It attempts to reduce diarrhea, intestinal worms, and eye infections and possibly reduces malaria and upper respiratory tract infections. It forms healthy habits in the future generation of adults and helps to improve sanitation and hygiene at home. Besides, it improves attendance in schools, especially of girls.

5. What are the facilities to be provided at school level under SSHE?

The following facilities can be provided at school level:

Toilets & urinals, Hand washing facilities, Water supply facilities, Healthy class rooms (lighting and ventilation) & play grounds, Garbage pit & soakage pit, Drainage system

6. What are the provisions of NGP?

To add vigour to the TSC, in June 2003, GoI initiated an incentive scheme for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks, and Districts called the 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar'. The incentive pattern is based on population criteria and it varies from Rs.50,000 to Rs.50 lakh.

18. Who can get the Nirmal Gram Puraskar?

The following can get the Nirmal Gram Puraskar

(a) Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts, which achieve 100% sanitation coverage in terms of (a) 100% sanitation coverage of individual house holds, (b) 100% school sanitation coverage (c) free from open defecation and (d) clean environment maintenance