

**CONSTRUCTION OF SANITATION FACILITIES IN  
SCHOOL OF PARBATSAR, DIST NAGOUR UNDER  
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)**



**SUBMITTED BY**

**KRISHAK SEVA SANSTHAN (KSS)**

**PARBATSAR, NAGOUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN**

## 1.0 BACKGROUND OF KRISHAK SEWA SANSTHAN (KSS)

Krishak Sewa Sansthan – (KSS) is a non-government Organization. It has been established on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2005 by the General Meeting at Parbatsar Town. This Local NGO was formed according to the willingness of the community people in a view to deal with the present socio-economic problems in different villages by means of good understanding and sharing the problems each other and to find out the best way of solving the problems through free discussion and people participation in the decision making and get-together under an umbrella of KSS Organization. KSS currently working with GOR with Watershed and Soil Conservation Department in this We are working as a Resource Organization in IWMP Project in this Project we are giving Capacity Building and Exposure visit to farmers and We are also Construction of Anicut and Water harvesting System and Drinking water for Animal, We are also Working with Rajasthan Forest Department in this project we are giving Livelihood Training in Forest area and also construction of Community Hall in Forest area and Capacity building of Farmers and Preparing of Village micro plan and We have also done Project in School level Community Sanitary Complex in Swatch Bhart Abhiyan at Ajmer District and also give support to Many Gram Panchyat in Nagaur District for Motivate them to construction of Individual Household Latrine and rally's for WASH and also Giving training to Teacher and Local PRI members for WASH technique.

### **Vision:**

- To enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to curative bio – diversity by undertaking a forestation and bio – diversity consecration measures contributing environmental conservation and socio - economic development of Rajasthan and Construction of Community Hall in Forest area.
- To develop into a state level and Block level resource center for water resource developmental sector.
- To develop as a resource center for training and capacity building especially in Integrated watershed management program(IWMP) and other related activities for field functionaries of GO's/NGO's and Construction of Water Harvesting system.
- To design and implement National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in Rajasthan for enhancing Rural Economy.
- Construction of Community Sanitary complex and Individual Household Latrine in Gram Panchayat and Motivate to Construction of IHHL and organizing Rally and IEC activities at GP level and Panchayat Level and District Level Department

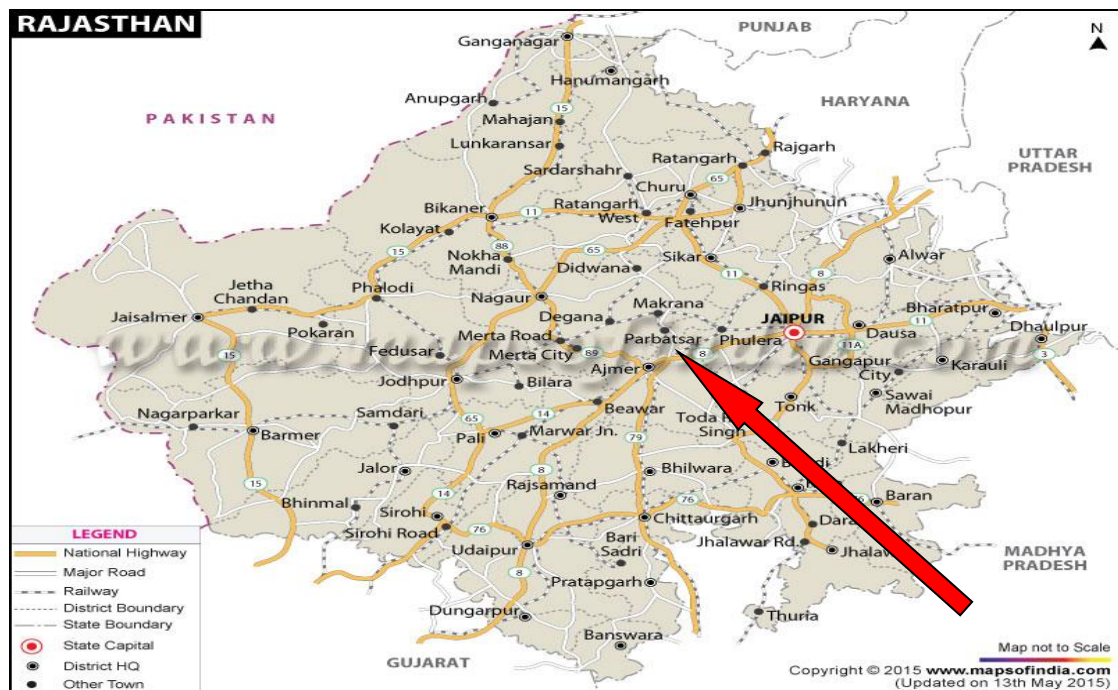
- Motivate to Urban area People Through Local Self Government Department
- Having good contacts, liaison and working relationship with NGOs/GOs and other leading institutions working for the cause of rural development & Forest development.
- As a Resource Centre offer consultancy and capacity building support to Government and other NGOs in the participatory technology development in Natural Resource Management(NRM)
- Integrated Development to Rural Resource & Infrastructure Management.
- Women education & Rural Livelihood development.

**Mission Statement:**

***Our Aim:- "Dedication Towards Integrated Rural Development"***

- Developing a sustainable mode for Human Development through multi-disciplinary efforts adopting the principle of three-D's- Devotion, Dedication, and Diversification.
- "An optimal mechanism for Rural Society especially disadvantaged sections, with commitment for sustainable Agriculture, livelihood & improved quality of life which is achieved through different developmental program & effective working of local resources in association with rural community."

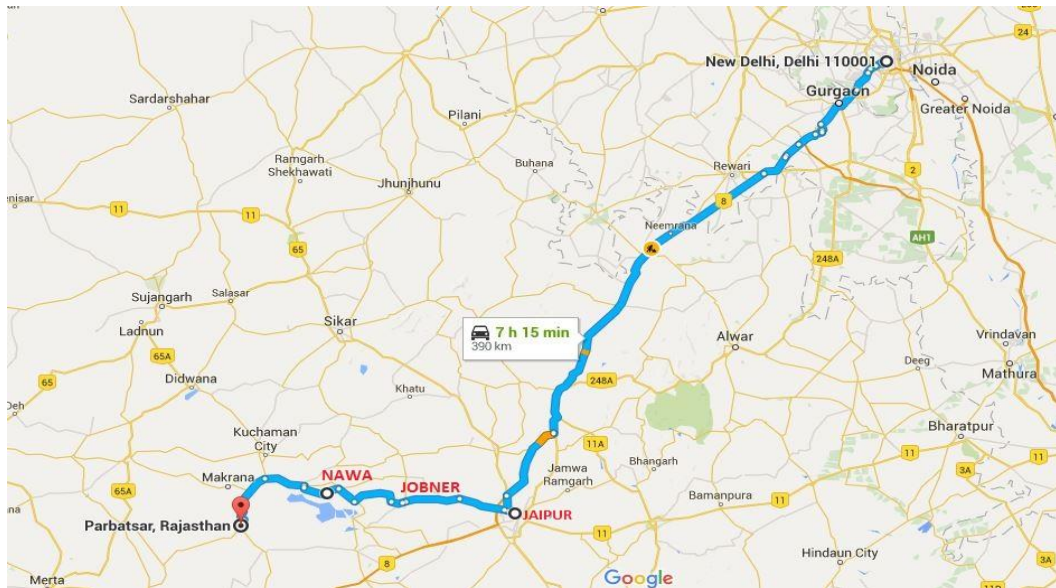
## 2.0 RAJASTHAN INTRODUCTION



Rajasthan is India's largest state by area (342,239 square kilometres (132,139 sq mi) or 10.4% of India's total area). It is located on the western side of the country, where it comprises most of the wide and inhospitable Thar Desert (also known as the "Rajasthan Desert" and "Great Indian Desert") and shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab to the northwest and Sindh to the west, along the Sutlej-Indus river valley. Elsewhere it is bordered by the other Indian states: Punjab to the north; Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to the northeast; Madhya Pradesh to the southeast; and Gujarat to the southwest.

### 3.0 PROFILE OF PARBATSAR

Parbatsar is a Municipality city in district of Nagaur, Rajasthan. The Parbatsar city is divided into 15 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Parbatsar Municipality has population of 15,172 of which 7,741 are males while 7,431 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.



Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 2029 which is 13.37 % of total population of Parbatsar (M). In Parbatsar Municipality, Female Sex Ratio is of 960 against state average of 928. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Parbatsar is around 905 compared to Rajasthan state average of 888. Literacy rate of Parbatsar city is 75.59 % higher than state average of 66.11 %. In Parbatsar, Male literacy is around 86.86 % while female literacy rate is 63.96 %.

Parbatsar Municipality has total administration over 2,617 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorize to build

roads within Municipality limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

Out of total population, 4,631 were engaged in work or business activity. Of this 3,665 were males while 966 were females. In census survey, worker is defined as person who does business, job, service, and cultivator and labour activity. Of total 4631 working population, 87.76 % were engaged in Main Work while 12.24 % of total workers were engaged in Marginal Work.

#### 4.0 NEED FOR THE CSR ACTIVITY

It was a turning point in the sanitation history of India, when the **Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi**, mentioned from the ramparts of the Red Fort, on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2014, the occasion of India's 68th Independence Day. The Prime Minister had to take up this agenda personally, in order to kick start the process of achieving Swachh Bharat (clean India) by 2019. **Poor sanitation is proven closely linked with poor health, low education status, malnutrition and poverty.**

Although India has made some progress over the past few decades, the challenge before India remained huge. Despite progress, India missed the achievement of Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people with sustainable access to basic sanitation by 2015.

In view of this commitment, the MHRD launched the Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya (SBSV) initiative as part of the SBM, that aimed to provide separate girls and boys toilets (as required) to the 2,61,400 government elementary and secondary schools that did not have adequate toilet facilities by 15.8.2015. It

*'...The poor need respect and it begins with cleanliness. I, therefore, have to launch a 'clean India' campaign from 2nd October this year and carry it forward in 4 years. 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 utilizing 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 finished within one year with the help of state governments and on the next 15th August, we should be in a firm position to announce that there is no school in India without separate toilets for boys and girls....'*

*-Shri Narendra Modi  
Prime Minister of India*

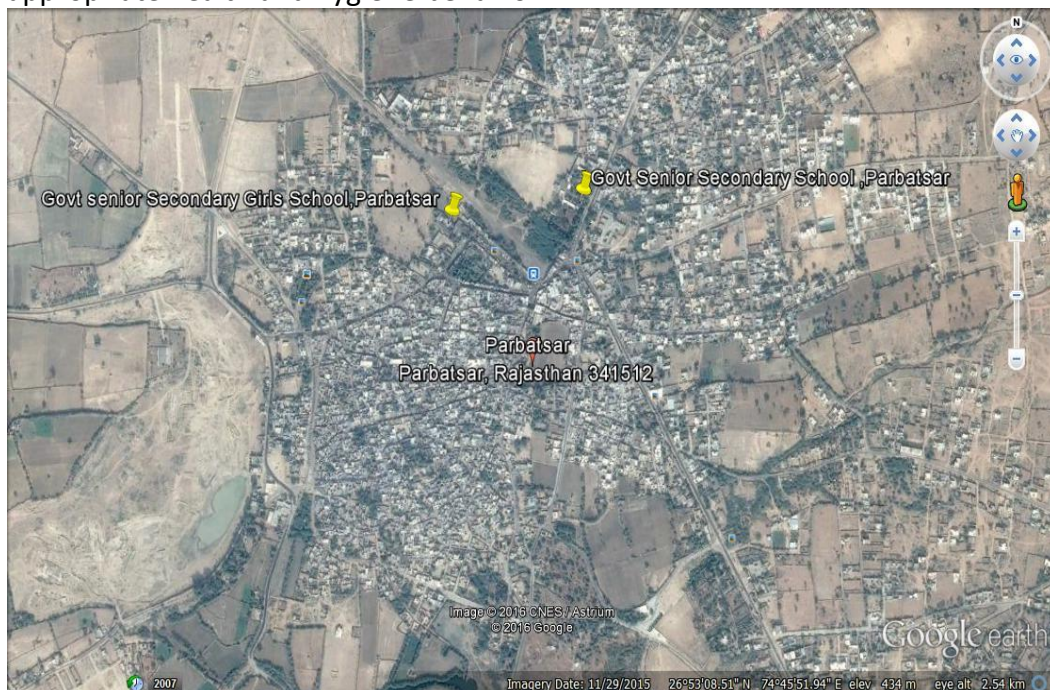
was assessed that 4,17,796 toilets would need to be created or repaired to ensure that every child had access to toilet facilities in school.

Sanitation in schools has been a challenge, both in terms of provision of toilet infrastructure as well as in terms of operation and maintenance. Under the new arrangement, from 2nd October 2014, this responsibility has been transferred from the Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation to the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource development which is responsible for school education.

There 29 Schools (Govt-11 and Private-18) available in the Parbatsar municipal area. In the Parbatsar town itself 3 schools are functioning and out of which 2 are Senior Government Schools and 1 Upper Primary School.

## 5.0 NECESSITY AND REQUIREMENT OF WASH IN SCHOOLS (WINS) INTERVENTION IN THE PROPOSED SCHOOLS

The Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya campaign is the national campaign driving 'CleanIndia: Clean Schools'. A key feature of the campaign is to ensure that every school in India has a set of functional toilets separately for girls and boys and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. This includes 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 behavior.



The technical components include the following facilities in school compound for use by children and teachers: Drinking water, Hand washing, and Toilet and soap facilities. The human development components include those that promote conditions within the school and the practices of children that help to prevent water, hygiene and sanitation related diseases. It focuses on capacity enhancement of teachers, community members, NGOs/CBOs and education administrators. It also aims to improve the curriculum and teaching methods while promoting hygiene practices and community ownership of water and sanitation facilities within schools and to improve children's health, school enrolment, attendance and retention. Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken initiative for maintenance and upkeep of school toilets across all the States/UTs after providing separate girls and boys toilets in all schools across the country under the Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign.

**The Sustainable Development Goals  
(SDGs) : GOAL No. 6**

*6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all*

*6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*

In September 2015, countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for **Sustainable Development** to end poverty and promote prosperity for all while protecting the environment and addressing climate change.

The new 2030 Agenda has water and sanitation at its core, with a dedicated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on water and sanitation with clear linkages to Goals relating to health, food security, climate change, resiliency to disasters and ecosystems, among many others. The SDG 6 contains six technical targets and two additional targets on means of implementation as follows:

**The water and sanitation facilities in the senior secondary schools are as follows:**

### A) Government Senior Secondary School (Boys & Girls):

Name of the school	No. of Staff			No. of Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government Senior Secondary School for Boys & Girls, Parbatsar	5	27	32	750	100	850

#### Present Situation:

- **Sanitation Facility:** 2 toilets for Boys and 1 toilet for Girls available; 8 urinals for boys and 1 urinal for Girls available
- **Drinking Water facility:** Presently water is being supplied through the borehole water and GLR- PHED connection. The water may have high fluoride level.

*The present sanitation condition in the Government Senior Secondary School (Boys & Girls) is depicted in the following photos:*



### B) Government Girls Senior Secondary School:

Name of the school	No. of Staff			No. of Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Parbatsar	7	10	17	-	661	661

#### Present Situation:

- **Sanitation Facility:** 2 toilets and 2 urinals available
- **Drinking Water facility:** Presently water is being supplied through pipeline by PHED, which is being stored underground and used for drinking purpose.



The present sanitation condition in the Government Senior Secondary School (Girls) is depicted in the following photos:



The available sanitation facilities in the above said schools are not in proportion to the number of students. Hence the students are forced to go for open defecation and in particular, in case of Girls students they are facing a lot of problems.

And also, the available drinking water may also contain a high level of fluoride. Which may cause fluorosis and its associated health issues among the school children.

India is fully committed to achievement of SDG 6. With regard to Goal 6.2, under the Swachh Bharat Mission, the country is to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019.

In order to supplement the Government efforts and fulfill the commitment, the following key interventions are proposed in the above said two schools.

### Proposed plan:

#### A) Government Senior Secondary School (Boys & Girls):

- ✓ **Sanitation:** Construction of 5 toilets, 2 urinals with proper door for girl students, 6 urinals for boys.
- ✓ **Water:** 2 RO plants with the capacity of 1500 Litre Per-day and 1000 L per-day ( Total capacity – 2500 L per-day)

#### B) Government Girls Senior Secondary School:

- ✓ Sanitation: 6 toilets ( 4 for Students and 1 for Female staff and 1 for Male Staff) and 10 urinals
- ✓ Water: 2 RO filters with capacity 1000 Litre Per day each unit

## 6.0 ACTIVITY MAPPING

S.No	Particulars	Month		
		1	2	3
1.	Signing of MoU between NKI and KSS			
2.	Interaction with School administration and formal communication with all authorities			
3.	Construction of the sanitary complex as per the layout in the 2 schools			
4.	Installation of RO plant in the 2 Schools			
5.	Formal handing over of the assets to the school authorities			
6.	Inauguration of the water and sanitation facilities through formal meeting involving all the key stakeholders			

## 7.0 OUTCOME THE PROJECT

1. The proposed key interventions on WASH in the above two schools would certainly *supplement the Government efforts and fulfilling the commitment i.e. clean India by the year 2019.*
2. Nearly *1511 school children would be benefited and (a) there may be increase in the school attendance, (b) decrease in number children dropouts in schools and (c) free from water borne diseases.*