

## REPORT OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF

*"Construction of Toilets in Government Schools in Mizoram and Tripura and RCC Roads in Mizoram"*

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PROJECT, 2013-14 of National Buildings  
Construction Corporation Limited  
New Delhi**



**Conducted by  
National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences  
Mumbai**



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**TISS – NBCC CSR Project**

**Commissioned by**

**National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited**

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**National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub**

**Tata Institute of Social Sciences**

**Mumbai**

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B. Venkatesh Kumar  
Director, National CSR Hub  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CPSEs	Central Public Sector Enterprises
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited
NCSR Hub	National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises
UN	United Nations
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
WC	Water Closet

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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Corporate Social Responsibility: Charting the Progress

According to World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), defined as commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, aims at creating higher standards of living, while preserving profitability of the corporation. CSR is a process that is concerned with treating the stakeholders of a company or institution ethically or in a responsible manner and to achieve sustainable development in societies (*Hopkins, 1998*).

Corporate means any company whether it is private, public or NGO; Social includes economic, financial and environmental responsibility. Stakeholders exist both within a firm or institution and outside. Ethically or responsible means treating key stakeholders in a manner deemed acceptable according to international norms. Hopkins further mentions that the wider aim of social responsibility is to create higher and higher standards of sustainable living, while preserving the profitability of the corporation or the integrity of the institution, for peoples both within and outside these entities.

### 1.2 Corporate Social Responsibility in India

India is widely regarded as a country in which corporate social responsibility has long played an important role. National and international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies are involved in the public debate in the business community and the media (*Dsilva, 2008*). However, the involvement of the business community is concentrated among a few long-established family-owned companies that contribute a significant amount in the field of CSR, in both theory and practice. Since many years, companies are performing CSR activities in a variety of ways under different names like Social Welfare, Community Development and so on.

There is a shift from philanthropy to social development and empowerment of people particularly since the 1980s<sup>1</sup>. The focus of the activities is shifting from providing mere doles to enabling people to earn their livelihood. This is seen as the way to ensure sustainable solutions. In fact, the Indian polity is also able to witness the interest and involvement of the government in ensuring planned CSR activities by corporations in keeping with the U.N. Global Compact's Principles. We are also witnessing a number of initiatives taken by the Indian corporate – both public and private to make services available to the people living in deprived conditions and to build their capacities to achieve dignity and equality. Majority of the CPSEs have their establishments in the remotest parts of the country and are required to run their operations utilizing the available natural resources. These resources like land, water, mineral extracts, and so on are common property for the communities residing

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<sup>1</sup> 'Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in India: Assessing the UN Global Compact's Role' by Chahoud, Tatjana et al, German Development Institute (DIE), 2007

in these areas since decades. Thereby, the corporations have a responsibility in the development and upliftment of people in and around the establishment.

In March, 2010, the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises introduced the CSR Guidelines for the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) making CSR spending mandatory with specific guidelines as a first step in Indian Public Sector. The shift from one-time CSR activities to needs-based This interest and initiative is seen on part of the CPSEs as they gradually realize their responsibility towards the environment, people and the potential of such a corporate in affecting change.

With the advent of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Section 135 and Schedule VII, that came into effect from April 1, 2014 Indian CSR took a big leap towards mandatory CSR law for any corporate in India to follow with specific guidelines for net worth, turnover or profits to be computed.

### **1.3 About National Building Constructions Corporation Limited**

NBCC was incorporated in November 1960 as a wholly owned Government of India undertaking under the erstwhile Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply ("MoWHS"), which is now known as the Ministry of Urban Development ("MoUD").

On October 14, 2008, the Government granted NBCC Schedule "A" PSU status. NBCC has also been awarded ISO 9001:2008 from the Bureau of Indian Standards in respect of their consultancy and project management division. NBCC has also received "Excellent" rating from MoUD for each of the Fiscal years from 2004 to 2010 and Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has awarded them with an "Excellence Award". MoUD grants them "Excellent" rating if all the targets set out in the MoU with MoUD for the respective Fiscal year are achieved. Further, in 2011, for one of their PMC projects, they were awarded an "Appreciation Shield" for quality and timely completion of NSEZ Noida Project by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and the Development Commissioner, NSEZ. The Company now boasts of its Status as a Schedule A-Navratna under the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India.

NBCC is one of the few public sector companies engaged in the business of (i) project management consultancy services for civil construction projects ("PMC") (ii) civil infrastructure for power sector and (iii) real estate development. NBCC is headquartered in New Delhi and in addition has 10 regional / zonal offices across India. The projects undertaken by the Company are spread across 23 states and 1 union territory in India. In addition, NBCC has also have also undertaken projects overseas.

NBCC's PMC business segment includes providing management and consultancy services for a range of civil construction projects including residential and commercial complexes, redevelopment of buildings and colonies,

hospitals, educational institutions; infrastructure works for security personnel, border fencing as well as infrastructure projects such as roads, water supply systems, storm water systems and water storage solutions.

NBCC's civil infrastructure for power sector segment includes providing engineering and construction services for power projects, including design and execution of (i) civil and structural works for power projects (ii) Cooling towers (iii) Chimneys.

NBCC's real estate development segment focuses on principally two types of projects, namely, (i) residential projects, such as apartments and townships and (ii) commercial projects, such as corporate office buildings and shopping malls.

#### **1.4 CSR Approach of NBCC<sup>2</sup>**

NBCC has a pro-people CSR Policy in place aimed at focused development of the backward and disadvantaged communities in the country. NBCC aims, *“to establish itself and remain as a responsible corporate entity conscious of its social responsibilities to all stakeholders including the Govt., clientele, shareholders, employees, local community and society at large.”*

Corporate Social Responsibility of NBCC is broadly framed taking into account the following measures:-

- a) Welfare measures for the community at large.
- b) Contribution to the society at large by way of educational & socio-economic and cultural development, imparting education, training and social awareness especially with regard to the rural populace, the disadvantaged, backward class, minority communities etc.
- c) NBCC will act as a good Corporate Citizen, subscribing to the principles of Global Impact for implementation.

The approach of NBCC towards CSR will be oriented to identify and formulate projects in response to the need of society and to implement them with full involvement and commitment in a time bound manner. CSR Policy and initiatives/activities there under will be based on Social Commitment and necessarily community oriented with focus on an integrated, overall, inclusive, equitable and collective approach. The CSR Policy will aim at socio-economic development schemes with the primary goal of ensuring that benefits reach the targeted beneficiaries. CSR will also place emphasis on dissemination of information & knowledge and counseling amongst rural populace to empower them to avail benefits of Govt. Schemes. CSR activities/programmes to be undertaken shall be in line with approved guidelines of the Government.

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<sup>2</sup>CSR Policy of NBCC: [http://nbccindia.gov.in/nbccindia/public/jsp\\_pub/csrpolicy.jsp](http://nbccindia.gov.in/nbccindia/public/jsp_pub/csrpolicy.jsp)

## **1.5 About National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub at TISS**

National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub (NCSRH) was created by the DPE under the guidelines for CSR at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. TISS, a pioneer educational institution in social sciences, was selected to establish within it, the NCSRH by the DPE for its 75 years of experience and expertise of teaching, research, advocacy, capacity building, publications, documentation, and field interventions. The Hub is created to carry out the following tasks:

- Preparation of panels of Agencies for CSR Activity
- Nation-wide compilation, documentation, and creation of database;
- Training and Competency building
- Advocacy; and Research;
- Think Tank; Conferences and Seminars
- Promotional Activities and Dissemination

The NCSRH comprises of a dedicated team working closely and dealing with CPSEs approaching the Hub for the shelf of activities as per the DPE Guidelines on CSR. The major activities are related to Research in which the Hub conducts Need Assessment/ Baseline Studies and recommends the possible areas of interventions to the CPSEs based on the scientific findings thereof. After receiving recommendations from the Hub, the CPSEs choose from the possible areas of interventions and implement those activities in accordance with their CSR policy, CSR budget, thrust areas etc. allotted for the year.

For implementation of the activities, the CPSEs require credible partners in the form of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Trusts, Community-based Organisations etc. For this task, the Hub is engaged in a continuous process of empanelling credible organisations from different states working in a wide variety of thematic areas like education, healthcare, livelihoods, water & sanitation, and other niche areas, spread across the country. For the purpose, the Hub has created a robust process of empanelment with a team consisting of expert faculty within TISS, financial advisors, Hub's coordinators, engaged in scrutinizing the applications of these implementing organisations and shortlist credible organisations on the basis of the robust and well-designed parameters. This thematic-sectoral-geographical list is then shared with Hub's Corporate partners as per the MoU terms and conditions.

The Hub also undertakes various Proposal Evaluation, Impact Assessment and Mid-term, Concurrent and Final Evaluation studies for the companies' CSR activities that are undergoing or have been completed. The Hub evaluates and assesses on-field implementation, effect, benefits and gaps in the programmes and recommends improvements thereof for effectively achieving the programme objectives for sustainable CSR and community development.

## CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

### 2.1 Objectives

The study objectives were:

- 2.1.1. To assess the impact and benefits of the programme on the beneficiaries
  - 2.1.1.1. To examine the need of the beneficiaries for availing benefits of the programme
  - 2.1.1.2. To understand the change in ‘before’ and ‘after’ situation of the beneficiaries
- 2.1.2. To assess if the programme objectives, results and outcomes are being met and achieved to the fullest
  - 2.1.2.1. To understand the process of implementation of the programme
  - 2.1.2.2. To examine the monitoring and reporting mechanism of company and the ability to achieve the objectives, results and outcomes
- 2.1.3. To recommend modifications/ improvements to the scheme for continuity/ scaling up or sustainability

### 2.2 Rationale of the Study

The rationale of this study was to assess and examine the impact of the projects on the beneficiaries by understanding the process of implementation of the projects, the ability to achieve the objectives and benefit the beneficiaries; and suggest and recommend modifications to the project to continue and scale-up if required.

### 2.3 Research Design

A research design is used to give structure to a research. It provides a blueprint for the entire study, from its inception to the end, to maximize control over factors thereby reducing random error, controlling systematic error and enhancing the overall validity of the research. A research design, by answering the four major questions; *which* questions are to be asked, *what* data is relevant, *best way to obtain* the data and how to *analyse* it; helps streamline the process of research and bring it in line with its given objectives.

The present study adopted an **Explanatory** research design as “here the researcher begins with ideas about the possible causes of a social phenomenon, i.e., the researcher develops hypotheses before collecting any data.” This was also an **Evaluation** research as it “is designed so that the findings will provide information useful in for decisions about public policy or private issues”.

This is, hence, a Qualitative research study making use of qualitative tools as entailed in the next sections below, to bring out the key aspects of the programme.

## 2.4 Method and Participants of Data collection

The participants of this study to achieve the objectives of the study enlisted above were:

- i. Beneficiaries i.e. students utilizing toilets
- ii. Beneficiaries i.e. people availing facility of road in Mizoram
- iii. School Authorities of govt. schools of Mizoram and Agartala
- iv. Project Leader from NBCC and CSR officials

The NBCC, Mizoram and Tripura officials arranged the local contractor Balaji Construction and Binod Bihari Dutta construction respectively who were involved in construction

## 2.5 Tools of Data Collection

Data was collected using the following tools designed as per the above-explained research design:

1. In-depth Semi-Structured Interview schedule for:
  - 1.1. Beneficiaries (Students)
  - 1.2. School, Authority
  - 1.3. NBCC

The in-depth semi-structured interview schedule was open-ended with complete scope for probing and getting in-depth information from the participants. The researchers also used the method of **Questionnaire, Formal Discussions** with other stakeholders and **Site Visits** for getting a real picture and multi-stakeholder views.

## 2.6 Sampling Method

In qualitative methods, sample was pre-decided and data is collected from the participants till **saturation**, that is, the data content starts to get repetitive and new aspects are not found even after probing. Sample size (Schools) - 6 for Mizoram and 14 for Tripura were followed.

## 2.7 Data Analysis

The data from interviews and discussions was analyzed **thematically** and the data from all the sources was integrated as per the responses to understand, assess and evaluate the entire process of implementation from their view-points as well as the challenges they face and their suggestions to improve the project successfully. Although being a primarily qualitative study, some aspects of the study are presented in a quantitative representation so as to present the facts of the data in a clear light and perspective.



## **2.8 Limitations**

Most of the students and teacher were able to communicate only in their mother tongue, Mizo and Bangla language for Mizoram and Tripura respectively. All ethical considerations were also taken into account during the study. Prior to interview the consent was taken from all research participants. The respondents/research participants were informed about purpose of the study. They were also told that the data or information collected from them will be confidential. The data was collected by taking into consideration the school timing as well as holidays. Researcher tries to collect all the data during the school hours on working days only. All the conversations were made in their local language with the help of translator provided by the contractor in Champhai District from Mizoram and NBCC official from Tripura for understanding the responses of the participants. Respondents were also given a choice to respond or not respond to the questions asked.

## CHAPTER 3: ABOUT THE PROGRAMME (NBCC Mizoram)

### 3.1 Project Documents

The documents provided by National Building Construction Company (NBCC) authorities about communication which has occurred between the company and DC office of Champhai, Mizoram about construction of toilets units in 6 Schools and 2 road constructions (one located in District Champhai and second located in District Kolasib). Also, the company authorities have provided the blue prints of the architecture of the toilets that will be constructed at schools.

### 3.2 About Mizoram

Mizoram is a mountainous region which became the 23rd State of the Union in February 1987. It was one of the districts of Assam till 1972 when it became Union Territory. Sandwiched between Myanmar in the east and Bangladesh in the west, Mizoram occupies an area of great strategic importance in the north-eastern corner of India.

Champhai District of Mizoram which is also known as Rice Bowl of Mizoram. The district has total population of 125,745 as per the Census of India, 2011. The average literacy rate of the district is 95.91% which is quite highest than National average literacy rate. Mizo and English

are the principal languages of the Champhai District. The District Champhai is a bustling commercial town at the Indo-Myanmar border, in the state of Mizoram, just 192 km from the capital Aizawl<sup>3</sup> Perching on the high hills of North Eastern corner, Mizoram is a storehouse of natural beauty with its endless variety of landscape, hilly terrains, meandering streams deep gorges, rich wealth of flora and fauna. Flanked by Bangladesh on the west and Myanmar on the east and south, Mizoram occupies an importance strategic position having a long international boundary of 722 km. World-renowned for their hospitality, *Mizos (as known locally, ref. term used on govt. Official Website)* are a close-knit society with no class distinction and no discrimination on grounds of sex. The entire society is knitted together by a peculiar code of ethics '*Tlawmngaihna*' an untranslatable term meaning on the part of everyone to be hospitable kind, unselfish and helpful to others.



Figure 1: Political map of Mizoram

<sup>3</sup> <http://champhai.nic.in/>

### 3.3 Introduction of the project

#### 3.3.1 RCC road construction

NBCC office of Mizoram received the proposal requests from the District headquarters of Aizawl and from the NGO for coordination committee, Champhai for the construction of the RCC roads. Below is the description of each of them:

**Table 1: Brief about Road Construction by NBCC, Mizoram**

Particulars	District	Beneficiaries	Length (m)	Actual Expense (In Rs.)	Date of start	Date of completion	Contactor
Lungdai	Kolasib	1372	205	-	18/01/2014	29/03/2014	Balaji Conctr
Kehrawt	Champhai	NA	91	-	18/03/2014	15/04/2014	Balaji Conctr
Total	22,70,045.91						

#### 3.3.2 Toilet construction at Govt. Schools

NBCC office of Mizoram received the proposal requests from the District headquarters of Champhai for the construction of toilets on behalf of the following government schools:

**Table 2: List of schools selected for toilet construction in Champhai District, Mizoram**

SN	Name of the schools
1	Government Vengthlang Middle School, Village – Champhai, Distt – Champhai, Mizoram
2	Government Primary School-I, Village – Karot, Distt - Champhai, Mizoram
3	Government English Middle School, Village - Keifangtlang, Distt – Champhai, Mizoram
4	New Champhai Primary school, Village – New Champhai, Distt – Champhai, Mizoram
5	Government Bethel Middle School, Village – Bethel, Distt – Champhai, Mizoram
6	Government Middle School, Village - Tlangsam, Distt – Champhai, Mizoram

**Model of Toilet Block** – i. Girl's Unit (WC western style – 1, WC Indian Style – 2 and Bathroom)  
ii. Boy's Unit (WC western style – 1, WC Indian Style – 2 and Bathroom)  
iii. Gents urinal – 2, Wash Basin - 2, Water tanks (syntex) - 2

**Project Beneficiaries** - The beneficiaries of the projects are students and School Authority

**Actual Expense** – Rs. 61, 70, 183.95, **Contractor** - Balaji Construction

**Date of start** – 18/03/2014; **Date of completion** – 15/04/2014

## CHAPTER 4: FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, (NBCC, Mizoram)

### 4.1 Observations for road construction

#### 4.1.1 Construction RCC road pavement at Lungdai village

The village has the approximate population of 1732<sup>4</sup>. The road which NBCC is constructed is 91 meters and it is benefiting almost half of the population. The road leads to some 100 households. Apart from houses it also connects to a government primary school which has approximate strength of more than 90 students. The earlier road was kuchha and muddy which creates the problems especially during rains. It was told by the people that village Panchayat did not have enough funds for the construction of pucca road. It was observed that most of the internal roads are kuchha and muddy in the village. During the visit by researcher, the road was found to be fully constructed and functional.



Figure 2: Road Construction (91m) at Lungdai Village, Distt: Kolasib

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.populationofindia.co.in/mizoram/kolasib/tlangnuam-%28part%29/.lungdai>



#### **4.1.2 Construction of road between Buangtlang Veng and Kehrawt Village council and DC road, Champhai**

The length of this road will be approximately 205 meters. The need was felt by the people of the Champhai and proposal was submitted by an NGO on behalf of the public interest. The road leads to DC office and to a Stadium. In the absence of this road, people of the Champhai have to travel almost more than 5 Km to reach to DC office. The construction of this road has cut down the distance by half of the total distance which earlier travelled by the people. The distance will remain almost 2 and a half Kilometer. The road enables the low motor vehicles to pass through them. The youth of the Champhai district is much fond of games like football. The stadium is connected during the visit of researcher .During the visit by researcher, the road was found to be fully constructed and functional.



**Figure 3: Road construction between Buangtlang Veng and Kehrawt Village council and DC road, Champhai:**

## 4.2 Observation for Toilet construction at govt. schools of Champhai, Mizoram

### 4.2.1 Government Vengthlang Middle School, Champhai, Mizoram

#### **About the School:**

The school is situated in middle of the Champhai city and is one and half kms from the district headquarters. It provided education from 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. The total strength of the school is 201 students out of which 121 are girls and 80 are boys. The toilets were constructed in this school from the funds of *Sarv Siksha Abhiyan* Scheme of Central Government of India.

#### **Condition of school toilets before the construction of toilets by NBCC**

The toilets were in deplorable condition and were not in use. There were no separate toilets and were common for both boys and girls and did not have any septic tank or proper escaping medium for the toilet wastes and that is why they remain locked. The funds allocated for the construction of toilet were not enough and apart from this funds for the maintenance of these temporary toilets were not available with the school as per the principle of the school. The girl students of the school sometimes used the toilets of staff but boys usually urinate in the open spaces. That shows the dire need of toilets in the school.

#### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and is found to be in use. It has benefited the students to a great extent especially to girl students. Student now can avail the facility of flush toilet with both Indian and western style. Wash basin and bathroom for students is additional and new component seen in toilets unit as compared to the previously built toilet by *Sarv Sikhsha Abhiyan*, funded by center government of India. Wash basin and flush toilet facilities has resulted in scope of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in school secures a healthy school environment and protect children from illness. Girls are particularly vulnerable in dropping out schools especially during their menstruating days as the toilets at school were not facilitated with washing facility, separate toilets and facility of hygiene like soap. The newly constructed toilets are now facilitated with bathroom facility for changing purposes. The School authority manages to clean the toilet on routine basis. Use of mugs and buckets are also taken care of by the school authority.



**Figure 4: Construction of Toilet Block (2 units) at Vengthlang Middle School, Village – Vengthlang, Distt - Champhai, Mizoram**





Figure 5: Clockwise from top left - A. Student using wash basin B. WC in western style with flush C. Washbasin (2 in nos.) with mirror D. WC in Indian style



#### **4.2.2 Government Primary School-I, Champhai, Mizoram**

##### **About the school**

The school is also located in the Champhai. The school has classes from Nursery to 4<sup>th</sup> standard with total strength of 108 students. The school has 55 girls and 53 boys and all are below the age of 10 years and all belongs to Schedule tribe category.

##### **Condition of school toilets before the toilet construction by NBCC**

The school had an old pit toilet unit which was accessed by the students; but then it was totally ramshackle and in shabby condition. The school had so many requirements but the toilet facility was prime need of the school. The kids could be easily seen in urinating at open spaces and sometimes even in the playground. As per the principle of the school, they were not able to maintain the toilets because of the lack of fund availability but somehow they were maintaining one of the toilets which are used by the students of senior classes. The toilets were bit away from the school building and there was no proper path towards it which again during rains becomes a problem for the small kids. The single toilet was common for both boys and girls.

##### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC but not in use at the time of visit of researcher. The location of toilet is at the lower side with slight slop with no cemented stairs from the leveled ground. Due such sloppy terrain, it is not possible for the students of age group 10 years and below (especially students from nursery standard) to avail toilet. Using toilets without cemented stairs is creating an accident prone situation for the kids hence school has kept the toilet units locked and preventing the student to make use of the newly constructed toilet by NBCC. Instead, they are still allowing the old ramshackle toilet for the use of students.



Figure 6: Construction of toilet block (2 units) at Govt. Primary School – I which is NOT IN USE due to sloppy terrain, Village - Karot, Distt - Champhai, Mizoram



Figure 7: Clockwise from top left - A. Wash basin with Urinal for boys B. WC in Indian style C. Bathroom D. WC in Western style

### **4.2.3 Government English Middle School Keifangtlang, Champhai**

#### **About the School**

The Middle school is located at Keifangtlang village. This is the only school situated at the vicinity of District head quarter of Champhai. The school has classes from Nursery to 8<sup>th</sup> class having total strength of 160 students. This is an English and Mizo medium school.

#### **Condition of school toilets before the toilet construction by NBCC**

The hygienic conditions were not good. The toilets were not connected with septic tank and thus allow the urine and other toilet waste flow in open area which becomes home for insects and mosquitoes along with that it keeps on stinking. Also due to the deplorable condition of toilet students use to urinate in open spaces surrounding the school.

#### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The newly constructed toilets provide good hygienic environment which are now connected with continuous water facility with the help of overhead tank in the toilet unit. Now neither the boys' students go out to urinate or defecate nor does the girls' student miss schools if they want to defecate or want to use toilets during menstrual days. Separate unit has resulted privacy for both the gender with water facility for both toilet as well as hand washing purpose. Now, there is no problem of toilet waste stagnation or stinking toilets. Use of soaps is been use due to introduction of wash basin. Students are now happy and comfortable using the flush toilets of both Indian and western style.





**Figure 8: Construction of toilet block (2 units) at Govt. English Medium School, Village - Keinfangtlang, Distt - Champhai, Mizoram**



Figure 9: Clockwise from top left - A. Indian toilet with flush B. Western toilet with flush C. Girl student using washbasin D. Bathroom





Figure 10: Clockwise from top left - A. Student using wash basin B. WC in Western style C. Boys using toilet in queue D. Girls using toilet in queue

#### **4.2.4 Government New Champhai Primary school, Champhai**

##### **About the school**

This is another primary school in the vicinity of Champhai with total strength of 81 students. Presently classes' up to 4<sup>th</sup> class are running and the batch of 5<sup>th</sup> class has yet to start.

##### **Condition of schools toilets before the construction of toilets by NBCC**

The school had two toilets which were used by both students and school staff. The toilets were found to be not in satisfactory condition, but due to unavailability of any other source these toilets were the options for the students and staff. However on being asking from the students, they said they prefer urinating in open instead of using toilets. Apart from that, if students have to defecate then they have to rush to their homes during lunch time or they have to take off from the school. The school authorities also told that due to unsatisfactory condition of the toilets students sometimes prefer not to come to school if they have minor dysentery problems.

##### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The students gave very satisfactory remark about the use of toilets. Students now prefer toilets for urination instead of going out or rushing to their homes. The school teachers said that students are now shows more presence in school due to newly constructed toilets. If the students have any minor dysentery problem, they do not skip classes and prefer to be using toilets at school. Separate toilets for girls has also resulted increase of presence of girls students. The most interesting part is that the students when interviewed about the use of these toilets they said they were learning the use of taps and flush toilet at school. Also, Parents gave positive remark about the newly constructed toilets that they got influenced by the good toilets at school which motivate them to introduce such toilets with flush at their home too. The cleanliness and maintenance of the toilet unit has been properly taken care of by the school authority when the researcher visited the school. Use of buckets mugs were also found there. Uses of disinfectants were also used on regular basis. This school is found to be one of most clean and well maintained school among all the schools visited.





**Figure 11: Construction of toilet at Government New Champhai primary school, Village -New Champhai, Distt - Champhai, Mizoram**

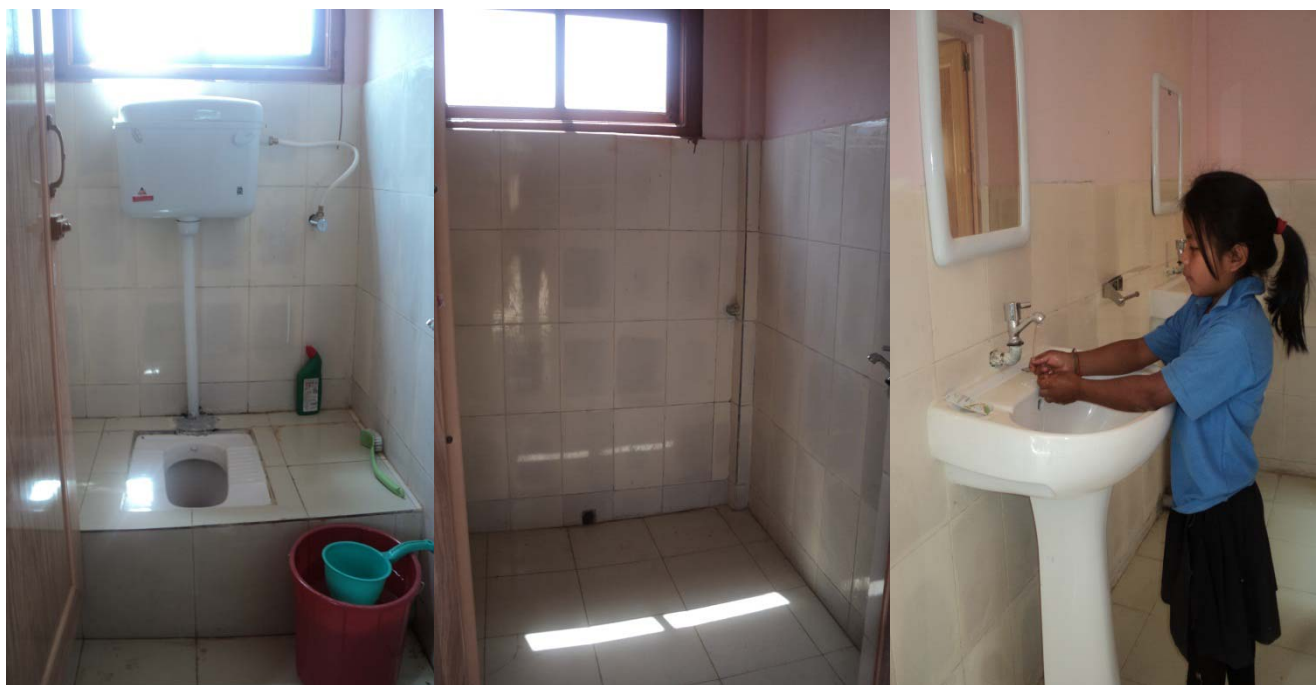


Figure 12: Clockwise from top left - A. Girls using toilet in a queue B. Students using wash basin C. Bathroom D. WC with flush in Indian Style





Figure 13: Clockwise from top left - A. Boys using toilet in a queue B. Male urinal C WC in Western style D. student using Wash basin

#### **4.2.5 Government Bethel Middle School, Champhai**

##### **About the school**

The school is in the centre of the Champhai and also a place for social gatherings. This is an English and Mizo medium school with total strength of 109 students and 15 school staff.

##### **Condition of schools toilets before the construction of toilets by NBCC**

There was only one pit toilet in this school which requires manual scavenging to clean it. The provision of tap water was also not available in the toilet it requires manual work to carry water from the tank. Lack of funds was the main reason behind the deplorable condition of the toilets as per the school administration. The land was already provided by the school authorities and maintenance of the toilets is assured by the principle of the school. The school is surrounded by the habitants and is densely populated which urges the need of construction of new toilets in the school compound to maintain its respect and to keep the environment hygienic and clean.

##### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The school administration is satisfied with the toilets construction. The earlier toilets were had no tap connections earlier but the newly constructed toilet by NBCC has continuous flow of water through tap and has two overhead syntax tank in the toilet unit. The school has strength of 109 hence the construction the separate toilet unit has given well result in term of impact. Separate toilet with bathroom facility has made the girls' student more comfortable as well as regular. As far as maintenance of toilets units are concern, school authority has very well maintained the cleanness of toilet and use disinfectant regularly. Use of buckets and mugs were also found in each toilets and bathroom of both boys' and girls' unit. Last but not the least, use of wash basin has shown a great impact of the behavior of students. Students use soap after defecation. Schools ensure it usage regularly.



Figure 14: Clockwise from top left - A. WC in Indian style B. Bathroom C. Student using wash basin D. WC in Western style



#### 4.2.6 Government Middle School, Tlangsam

##### About the school

The school is located in Tlangsam village and is at the distance of 8 to 9 Km from the Champhai. The middle school has classes' upto 8th standard and have total strength of 110 students which comprises of 50 girls and 60 boys. The medium of instruction is English and Mizo. The school is the oldest one in the vicinity.

##### Condition of schools toilets before the construction of toilets by NBCC

The school had two pit toilets but found to be in unhygienic and deplorable condition. Both students and teachers share the same toilet. There was adequate supply of water available in the school. The existed toilets also don't have the tap water supply apart from that student also use to urinate in open.

##### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. When students were asked about the feedback about the toilet construction, the responses were satisfactory. They are happy with the construction of toilet because they can get water supply inside the toilet unit. As per the school authority, the regularity of students' specially girls' student has been increase. Students now prefer using urinal in the urinal instead to going out. Separate toilet for girls student has resulted regularity and increase in the attendance.



Figure 15: Construction of toilet at Tlangsam School, Village - Tlangsang, Distt - Chmaphai, Mizoram



Figure 16: Clockwise from top left - A. Boys using toilet in a queue B. Students using Wash Basin C. WC in Indian style D. WC in Western style E. Boys Urinal

## **4.3 Findings of the researchers - Stakeholders' views**

### **4.3.1 Students and School Authority –Impact due to Toilets construction**

#### **Students' view**

The researcher visited all the six schools where construction has been done. All the toilets units were fully constructed and found functional except one not in use (Government Primary School-I). The constructed of toilet has resulted in the behavioral changes in both schools authority as well students towards use of toilets. Earlier students used to defecate or urinate in open because the toilets were not in a condition to be use due to lack of tap water and flush. But the toilets constructed by NBCC not only made the students use the toilets but made them learn about the usage of sop after defecation. Students prefer using urinals instead of urinating out. The greater impact has been seen in case of girls especially Adolescence girls. Girls used to miss the classes during their menstruation days at school, which has been reduced to a great extent due to the construction of toilets. Construction of bathroom has made a female student use for changing purpose.

#### **School Authority's view**

Some of the schools like Govt. Middle school, Tlangsam, Govt. Bethel Middle School, Vengthlang Middle School, and Govt. English Medium School, Keinlang reported regularity in girls' student after the construction of separate toilet with water facility at school. On construction of toilet, school authority also pays attention towards the cleanliness and use of disinfectant in order to keep the toilet clean for students use. Use of bucket and mugs were also seen in majority of the schools. Water facility in toilets is major reason for regularity of students at school.

#### **Parents' view**

Parents too have given positive remark towards the construction of separate toilets unit. According some of the parents, toilet has resulted changes in the behavior of their children. Some of the parents also reported that their children prefer to have toilets in the same fashion their school has, which directly or indirectly influence the parents to have flush toilet at their home.

### **4.3.2 Villagers and NGO- Impact due to Road construction**

Both the sites for the construction of the RCC road were visited by the researcher. At Lungdai village, people reported that construction of road has solved their problems of transportation specially during rains, as people are not able to walk and children got hurt most of the times. The kuchha road becomes slippery during rains is also reported by the peoples. But now the RCC road provides smooth transportation for them.



At Champhai, NGO reported that the construction of the RCC road has benefited the people of Champhai in many ways. It has reduced the distance to 2 and half kilometer to reach to DC office, and also reduced the distance to reach to the stadium which is the venue for major sports event in the District. It also helped the village farmers from nearby villages to take up there.

#### **4.3.3 NBCC view-Impact due to Toilets and Road construction**

##### **Construction of toilets**

According to NBCC, Mizoram, the purpose of this project is to provide toilet facility at school in Champhai district which are in serious need, by the recommendation of district authority. Need assessment has been done for these schools and necessity has been found for construction of new toilet blocks with two separate units for boys and girls. Monitoring during execution of the work was done by keeping the head Master/ Principle of the school in loop. AGM, Mr. K.N. Sharma, NBCC, Mizoram encourage to scale up the construction of such toilets block to large extent in other part of Mizoram. Currently, NBCC, Mizoram has proposal of 48 schools for the construction of toilets in Mizoram State which is in pipeline.

Mizoram has got hilly terrain hence more improvised structure need to be built to overcome any limitation of terrain. NBCC, Mizoram ensures the success of this project if the retaining wall should be properly taken care of. According to them, a project like school toilet will only show success if the school authority would assure regular maintenance as well as security of fitting and fixtures. They observed that after the construction of toilets, many other schools have come forward for toilet construction at their respective schools. Some of the school reported to NBCC, Mizoram that the problem of water logging has been solved due to construction of toilets at adequate plinth level. Proper drainage of water has made the school premises disease free and free from water logging during rainy season.

##### **Construction of roads**

Road construction has resulted smooth commutation by the villages especially during rainy season. Also sloppy land cause accidents for the light motor vehicle as the kuccha road prevented safe movement of the vehicle.

#### 4.4 Brief about the findings

**Table 3: Brief about the findings, Toilets construction by NBCC, Mizoram**

Name of the schools	Government Vengthlang Middle School, Champhai	Government Primary School-I, Champhai	Government English Middle School Keifangtlang,	Government New Champhai, Primary school	Government Bethel Middle School, Champhai	Government Middle School, Tlangsam
<b>Appraised by</b>	DC office, Champhai and School Administration	DC office, Champhai and School Administration	DC office, Champhai and School Administration	DC office, Champhai and School Administration	DC office, Champhai and School Administration	DC office, Champhai and School Administration
<b>Is there Government funding for this purpose</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Whether construction / repair work is involved</b>	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction
<b>Availability of Land</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Is Water available in school</b>	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
<b>Is electricity available in School</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>who is going to monitor the work once</b>	School Administration	School Administration	School Administration	School Administration	School Administration	School Administration
<b>Is the construction over</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

#### 4.5 Recommendations and Findings

- Impact study reflects that majority of the schools were in need of new toilets construction for both boys and girls. The toilets constructed by NBCC have made an effective impact on the hygienic lifestyle of the students.
- It has also been found that inventories like no. of urinals varies from school to school, for example, Male urinals are missing in Government Bethel Middle School, Government Vengthlang Middle School, Government Primary School-I, Government English Middle School. NBCC need to take care of the uniformity of inventories in toilet across all schools.
- Water closet constructed in western style needs proper maintenance and hygiene. School should have alternatives if flush system fails to function. Accumulation of fecal waste might lead to unhygienic environment. School should regularly maintain toilet in terms of cleaning and plumbing.
- NBCC may consider some additional activity apart from toilet construction like approach **cemented stairs** towards the toilet in sloppy land, **retaining wall** etc. During the visit it has been found that though NBCC has constructed toilets in Govt. Primary School – I but it is not been in use due to sloppy ground which prevent student to use the toilets. **A cemented stairs should be constructed in Govt. Primary School - I** to get the positive result towards the use of toilets.
- Monitoring is the important component which must to lead by NBCC. An ongoing monitor mechanism should be developed to analyze the quality of work and for better functioning. NBCC should follow a regular monitoring mechanism/ schedule to examine the impact of school toilets on beneficiaries. Through regular monitoring it can be examined whether toilets are been in use or not?
- Since some of the schools do not have toilets for teachers hence they use the toilet of the students. It has also been found during the visit that, some of schools had kept the toilet locked as those toilets were used by the teachers of those schools. So, through monthly/quarterly visit, NBCC can assure that the toilets are being used by the students and it should not be locked for the use of teachers. If the school feels need of toilet for teachers, then in coming future , NBCC may incorporate a prohibition of a separate toilet for teachers in the plan of activity
- The NBCC should initiate and coordinate health and hygiene trainings and awareness generation programmes for students to make maximum utilization of the toilets constructed.
- Other infrastructure needs such as connecting roads, repair of the classrooms, benches and desks can also be taken into consideration to improve the standards of the schools.



## Chapter 5: ABOUT THE PROGRAMME (NBCC, Tripura)

### 5.1 Project Documents

The documents provided by National Building Construction Company (NBCC) authorities about communication which has occurred between the company and state education department of Tripura about construction of toilets units in these 14 Schools. Also, the company authorities have provided the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) document which has taken place between the company and Binode Bihari Datta Construction Company, who are constructing the toilets units in these schools.

### 5.2 About Tripura

Tripura is a state in North-East India which borders Bangladesh, Mizoram and Assam. It is surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south and west: the length of its international border is 856 km (84 per cent of its total border). It shares a 53 km long border with Assam and a 109 km long border with Mizoram. The state is connected with the rest of India by only one road (NH-44) that runs through the hills to the border of Karimganj District in Assam and then winds through the states of Meghalaya, Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta.<sup>5</sup>



Figure 17: Political Map of Tripura

Tripura which had once a single District only is now divided into eight districts, twenty three subdivisions and forty five blocks. One of the newly constituted eight Districts , Sepahijala,(Vide Notification No.F.4(62)-RCC/11 dated 8.11.2011) having an area of 1043.58 sq km , was inaugurated on 9.1.2012 by Sri Manik Sarkar , Hon'ble Chief Minister , Tripura .<sup>6</sup>

On 1st September 1970, Tripura was divided into 3 (three) districts, namely, North Tripura, South Tripura and West Tripura. Later the fourth district called Dhalai was created which started functioning from 16th April, 1995. The South Tripura District with its headquarter at Udaipur was created in 1970. Udaipur is popularly known as the city of lakes and was the capital of Tripura till 1760 A.D. The city is famous for its Mata Tripura Sundari Temple which is situated about 3 km away from Udaipur at Matabari. The temple is one of the 51 Mahapithasthans of India. The legend is that toe of the right foot of Mata Sati fell, as a result of the cutting of the body of Mata Sati into pieces by Sudarsan Chakra of Lord Vishnu.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <http://tripura.gov.in/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://sepahijala.nic.in/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://gomati.nic.in/>

### 5.3 Introduction of the project

NBCC office of Agartala received the proposals from the State Education department of Tripura on behalf of the following schools for the construction of toilets in the following school:

**Table 4: List of schools for toilet construction at Tripura**

SN	Name of the school	SN	Name of the school
1	Melaghar Ramkrishana Shishu Tirtha High School	8	Chandrapur H.S. School
2	Gilamura High School	9	Chandrapur J.B. School
3	Rangamura (Upper) High School	10	Sonaichari S.B. School
4	Poangbari High School	11	Noabari H.S. School
5	Shilghati High School	12	Tairupabari H.S. School
6	Kishoregonj S.B. School	13	Raiyabari H.S. School
7	Fulkumari L.L. Colony High School	14	Barabhiya High School

**Model of Toilet Block** – i. Girl's Unit (WC Indian style – 1 and Ladies Urinal – 2)  
ii. Boys Unit (WC Indian style – 1 and Gents Urinal – 2)  
iii. Wash basin - 0, Over Tanks –1

**Project Beneficiaries** - The beneficiaries of the project will be the students, teachers and staff of these schools

**Actual Expense** – Rs. 94.79 Lakhs

**Date of start** – 26/12/2013

**Date of completion** – 25/03/2014

**Contact** –Shri Binod Behari Dutta Construction

## **CHAPTER 6: FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, (NBCC, Tripura)**

### **6.2 Observations for Toilets construction at government schools of Tripura**

#### **6.2.1 Melaghar Ramkrishana Shishu Tirtha High School**

##### **About the School**

The Melaghar Ramkrishana Shishu Tirth High School is located in Nalachar block of Shipahijala district, Tripura. Since it's a private school no financial support is received from the Government under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan and any other scheme of Government. It is a co-educational school which has classes from Nursery to 10<sup>th</sup> Standard. Presently, the school has 542 students which comprise 242 girls and 300 boys. The school does not have their own land so it is running on the “*Mat*” (land of religious trust) with temporary infrastructure. Moreover, it does not have necessary infrastructure such as class rooms and desks.

##### **Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC**

For toilet purpose, boys manage to go temporary shed of toilets where the students didn't even find place to stand for urination and also the place was dirty and stinky due to which there was unhygienic condition in the school premises. Especially, Girls faced more problems because the school did not have any kind of proper sanitation facility for them. So, they either go to the temporary toilets if they feel like or else they go to their respective houses or nearby houses of school.

##### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. Student now uses the newly constructed toilet. Girls are now comfortable using separate toilets. The toilets are providing more hygienic environment especially to adolescence girls and they don't have to miss schools or visit to nearby house for using toilets. Regularity of girl students has been reported to be increased as per head master of the school.





Figure 18: Toilet constructions (2 units) at Ramkrishana Shishu Tirtha High School, Melaghar, Distt – Sepahijala



Figure 19: Clockwise from top Left - A. Boy's Urinal B. Girl's Urinal C. Student using boys Unit D. Girls in queue for toilet



### 6.2.2 Gilamura High School

#### About the school

The school is established in 1952, and is one of the oldest schools in this area which comes under the Mohanbhag block of Sepahijala District. The school is surrounded by the inhabitant of minority communities, Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe communities. It has classes from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 10<sup>th</sup> standard which encompass 312 students.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

In the school the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department had constructed the two toilet units for girls and boys 2 year back. However, due to lack of water facility they were not able to use these toilets and also, they have locked those units due to absences of boundary walls. Furthermore, the school principle had reported that girls access those toilets but it was in worst condition. Being a Government school the school has not received any kind of fund for construction of toilet and other kinds of facilities. Therefore, the school needed proper toilets facility.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. Before the toilet construction, girls used to wait till the school over for urination or they used the toilet of neighboring houses. Students miss school if anyone has stomach upset but all such problems are now reduced to a great extent. As per the school authority, good attendance of student has been reported, Cleanliness is maintained as well as flush toilets are used which has resulted behavioral changes in students. The hygienic environment has made the adolescence girls to use the toilets with comfort and increase in the regularity in the school throughout the day.



Figure 20: Students using separate toilet units at Gilamura High School, Distt - Sepahijala



Figure 21: Toilet construction (2 Units) at Gilamura High School, Distt- Sepahijala



Figure 22:(From left to right) - WC in Indian style with Flush and Girls Urinal at Gilamura H.S

### 6.2.3 Rangamura (Upper) High School

#### About the school

The Rangamura (Upper) High School is Bengali medium Government school which is situated in Melaghar Block of Shipahijala District. It has 19 teachers including Head teacher. The school has classes from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 10<sup>th</sup> standard and having total 200 students which encompass 102 girls and 98 boys. The building of the school is in a worse condition as the roof of the building has several leakages which make situation worse in the monsoon season. Apart from this problem, the school has several issues such as lack of benches, shelter to serve the mid-day-meal to students and boundary wall.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

The toilet facility was the prime need of the students as the boys go to open place behind the school. In case of girls, they could access the toilet facility which was constructed by Drinking Water and Sanitation department of Tripura within arena of school. Due to lack of boundary wall the school kept the girls toilets locked and when the girls needed to use it, they collect the key from the office room of school.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and found partially in use at the time of visit by the researcher. Earlier girls used to go out to the neighboring house to use toilet and boys used to defecate in open. But now, they use the newly constructed toilet with flush at their school premises well facilitated with water supply. Also, these toilets are more of used for the students of senior section as the toilets are constructed at sloppy ground which prevents the students of junior section to use toilets. The lack of cemented stair creates problem during the rainy season to avail toilets as it becomes slippery. The toilets are sometimes remained locked due to theft of fitting and fixture in the toilet premises. Teachers also use the same toilets as the school does not have any separate toilets for teachers.



Figure 23:(From left to right) - WC in Indian Style with flush and Boy's Urinal at Rangamura (Upper) High School





**Figure 24: Toilet Construction (2 Units) at Rangamura (Upper) High School, Distt – Sepahijala**

#### **6.2.4 Poangbari High School**

##### **About the school**

The Poangbari High School is Bengali medium school which comprises primary, senior basic and high school. It runs in the two shifts i.e. one is morning and other one in afternoon shift. Overall students' strength of the school is 330 which cover 153 girls and 177 boys. Moreover, one of the students is a gold medalist in sports at National level as the school has the big playground for practice. But sometime students get disturb during practice due to unwanted entry of livestock of the local area people. Therefore, the school is in the need of boundary wall and sports item.

##### **Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC**

The students faced the problem due to unavailability of toilet facility in the school. The girl students sometime go to the old toilet unit which was not in a good working condition and also it did not have sufficient water facility, due to which foul odors persist inside the toilets which effect on the students' health. This is prime concern problem of the school and not only students but also teachers and staffs face the problem due to unavailability of proper toilet unit.

### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The school authority has reported that initially the school had no separate toilets for girls and boys. That created girls students to use toilet during school hours. Girls' attendance was not regular as there was no privacy for them. After the construction of separate toilet, they can avail toilet with more comfort and no hesitation. The good thing found by the researcher during the visit that the toilet block has a separate wall, hence the girls feel more comfortable to stand in a queue to use toilet, the separation of wall has resulted privacy for the girls' student which seems a minor issue but some were affect the psychology of a girl student. The school has flush toilet which make the student learn to use flush toilet and use of tap as well. School authority also takes care of the cleanliness of the toilet with regular clean up with disinfectant. Awareness about use of soap after defecation is also given by the school during school assembly.



Figure 25: Students using toilet (2 units) at Poangbari High School, Distt – Sepahijala



Figure 26: (From left to right) – A. Boys Urinal B. WC in Indian Style with Flush C. Girl's Urinal

### 6.2.5 Shilghati High School

#### About the school

The Shilghati High School, established in the year 1939 at first started with the primary school and after that in the year of 1982 the school upgraded with senior basis and High school. It is a Bengali medium school and runs the classes from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 10<sup>th</sup> standard in the two shifts, in early morning i.e. 6.30 A.M. to 10. 30 A.M. and another shift timing is 10.45 A.M. to 4.15 P. M. The school students' strength is quiet high i.e. 427 which include 232 girls and 195 boys.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

Boys go to the open place behind the school for urination. However, girls especially adolescence girls find difficulties since they have to wait for their turn to go for urinate.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The school authority reported that due to lack of boundary wall, theft of taps and other fitting has taken place thrice. Therefore the school authority keeps the toilets lock except girl's urinal. Rest of the toilets remain locked in most of the times. Students still use the old toilets.



Figure 27: (From left to Right) A. Construction of Toilet (2 units) at Silghati High School, Distt - Gomati, B. Girl's Urinal



### 6.2.6 Kishoregonj S.B. School

#### About the school

Kishoregonj S.B. School is senior basis school which has classes from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. The school was established in the year of 1960 and got upgraded with senior basis in the year of 1985. One of the buildings of the school is in poor condition due to which student feel scared to cross the building. Moreover, the school does not have adequate infrastructure such as classrooms, desks and proper drinking water facility

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

Apart from these problems, the major problem was unavailability of proper sanitation facility. There were old toilet units which were also in the deployable condition with insufficient water facility. So, the boys' students go to open place and girls' students used this same toilet unit. Therefore, in the school there was a need of toilet facility for students, teachers and school staff.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. Only one unit for girls has been constructed as there was a requirement of girls' urinal and WC. School Authority also reported that one male urinal is also required hence the unit has one boys' urinal. The school authority reported that initially toilets with tin shade were used by the students which were not at all convenient to use during rainy season. After the construction of toilet, girl's attendance has been increase. Students learn how to use flush toilet. Soap is also provided by the school authority to use after toilet.

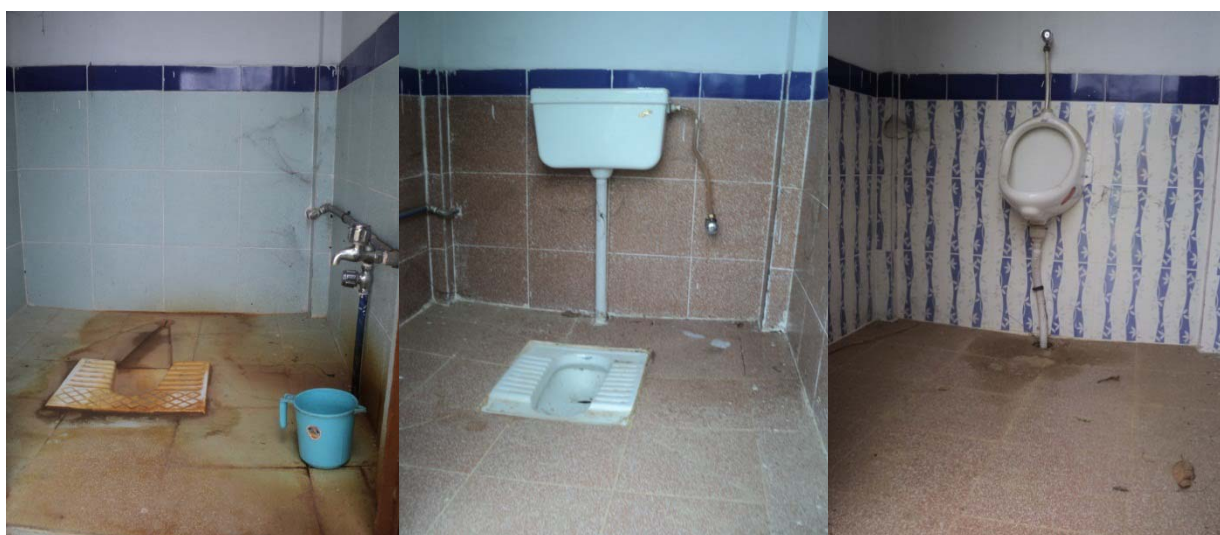


Figure 28 : (From Left to Right) - A. Girl's Urinal B. WC in Indian Style with Flush C. Boy's Urinal at Kishoregonj S.B. School, Distt - Gomati



**Figure 29: Construction of Toilet (1 Unit) at Kishorgonj S.B School, Distt - Gomati**

### **6.2.7 Fulkumari L.L. Colony High School**

#### **About the school**

The Fulkumari L.L. Colony High School situated in Matabari block of Gomati District is a Bengali medium government school. The school runs the classes of 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 10<sup>th</sup> standard in the two shifts; one shift is from 6.30 am to 10.30 am and another shift start from 10.30 am to 4.30 pm. The students' strength of the school is 207 which covered 105 girls and 102 boys.

#### **Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC**

The school was facing the problem of unavailability of proper toilet facility. As the school had old toilet which was not in better condition due to lack of water facility and dilapidated condition of toilet. The school was surrounded by the habitation so boys' students find difficulties to go for urinate in open place. Since, the old toilet unit was in deteriorating condition still girls' students were accessing due to no other option and school authority kept the toilet lock when it was not in use due to lack of boundary wall. So, students, teachers and school staff faced tough condition due to unavailability of toilets

### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The toilet block has two units, one for boys and another for girls. Students now do not go out either for defecation or for urination. During the visit the cleanliness of the toilet was not found satisfactory. The toilet face problem of water as new connection for the supply water is to be installed in two or three months' time. School authority need to keep the toilet clean for the use of student for providing hygienic environment.



Figure 30: Construction of Toilets (2 Units) at Fulkumari L.L. Colony High School, Distt - Gomati



Figure 31: (From Left to Right) A. Girls using Toilet B. Boys using toilet C. Condition of WC Indian Style

### 6.2.8 Chandrapur H.S. School

#### About the school

The Chandrapur High Secondary School is established 1951 with senior basis (6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> standard) schooling and in 1975 the school upgraded with high (8<sup>th</sup> standard to 10<sup>th</sup> standard) schooling. Also, in 1983 the school again upgraded with high secondary schooling. It falls under the Matabari block of Gomati District. Since, the school is running classes from 6<sup>th</sup> standard to 12<sup>th</sup> standard, it is in great need of adequate infrastructure i.e. shelter to serve the mid-day-meal to students, boundary wall and iron tin roof. Due to ragged condition of iron tin roof, in monsoon season rainwater enters into classrooms which create trouble condition for the students for sitting on desk benches.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

The school faces the problem of unavailability of sufficient toilet units. As, in the financial year 2012-2013 the NBCC (National Building Construction Company) has constructed one toilet unit for boys students. Moreover, the number of students are quite high i.e. 751 which comprise 461 boys and 310 girls students. So, the school was in the need of adequate toilet facility for girls' students as the girls students used to access the old toilet which is not in well condition.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and handed over to school authorities. It is very discouraging to find that none of the toilets constructed in year 2013-14 by NBCC are in use neither girls unit nor boys unit. School authority is found to be reluctant about the maintenance of the toilet at their end. Following the condition of toilets found for both girls' and boys' toilet:

**Boys' toilets:** The school authority is found to be not maintaining the toilets building. Also, they are not taking care of the cleanliness part. Due to unhygienic condition boys do not use the newly constructed toilet. They still use the old toilet. Also the septic tank was open which an accident prone zone is for the students.

**Girls Toilet:** It has been found during the visit that school authority was least bothered about the toilets for girls. The new building of toilets constructed by NBCC has been blocked by constructing a separation wall and isolated to the open end of the building. No cleanliness has been observed. Due to lack of maintenance the newly constructed building look abandon. Girls still face problem of toilets and use old toilets.





**Figure 32: Construction of toilet (boys Unit) – NOT IN USE at Chandrapur H.S. School, Distt - Gomati**



**Figure 33: (From left to Right) - A. WC in Indian Style with nonfunctional Flush - NOT IN USE**

**B. Boy's Urinal with damaged flush pipeline connection – NOT IN USE**



**Figure 34: Construction of toilet (Girls Unit) – NOT IN USE at Chandrapur H.S. School, Distt - Gomati**



**Figure 35:( From left to Right) - A. Girl's Urinal – NOT IN USE**

**B. WC in Indian Style with damage Flush - NOT IN USE**



### 6.2.9 Chandrapur J.B. School

#### About the School

The Chandrapur Junior Basic School is a Bengali medium Government school which runs the classes from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 5<sup>th</sup> standard. The school has a timing of classes 10.45 am to 3.45 pm. It has 312 students which cover 108 boys and 144 girls. The school is in the need of proper infrastructure i.e. building, desk benches, boundary wall, shelter for serving mid-day-meal to students and drinking water facility. Also, the school runs the residential hostel for Schedule Tribes students but, there hostel lacks in primary facilities i.e. drinking water facility, insufficient bed and requirement of repairing of toilet units. Moreover, the school is also in the need of proper toilet facility.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

The school has the old toilet units but, it was in the dilapidated condition so the boys' students go to the open place. Being a girl student, they face more difficulties as old toilet units were in deployable condition and also, the school authority always lock the old toilet units due to lack of water facility and boundary wall. If they want to access open place they cannot because one side of school, there is stadium and another side of school is habitation. Therefore, the school is in the prime need of toilet facility for students.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets was incomplete. Also, one unit is under construction while construction of other unit is not started yet. The reason for incomplete structure was some political pressure as reported by the contractor. Although, the school have sufficient number of toilets for both boys and girls.



Figure 36: Under construction Toilet (1 Unit) at Chandarpur J.S School, Distt - Gomati

### 6.2.10 Sonaichari S.B. School

#### About the school

The Sonaichari S.B. School is situated in Alongbari village which comes under the Matabari (R. D.) block of Gomati District. It is a Government Bengali medium school from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. Total students strength of the School is 96 which encompass 43 boys and 53 girls.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

The school was facing the problem of unavailability of proper toilet unit. The school had an old toilet unit which was accessed by the students; but then it was totally ramshackle and in shabby condition. The school had so many requirements but the toilet facility was prime need of the school.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The requirement of the school for toilet was only girls unit. Also, the male urinal is also incorporated in the unit. During the visit it was found that toilets remain locked due to some problem of water connection, otherwise it was in use as reported by students. The male urinal constructed in the unit is too high to be used by the student; So NBCC should look into the installation of urinal as per the average height of male student of age group 4-12 years.



Figure 37: (From left to right) A. Construction of toilet (1 unit) at Sonaichari S.B School, Dsitt – Gomati B. (Right Top) – WC in Indian Style C. (Right Bottom) – Boy's Urinal with height

### 6.2.11 Noabari H.S. School

#### About the school

The Noabari High Secondary School is established in 1948 with primary and senior basic schooling and after that the school was upgraded with high and high secondary in 1981 and 1988 respectively. The school runs the classes in two shifts i.e. one from 6.30 am to 10.30 am and another one shift start from 10.45 am to 4.15 pm. Since, it is 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 12<sup>th</sup> standard school so it has quite high strength of students i.e. 900 which cover 500 boys and 400 girls.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

The school had old toilet units which were in scruffy condition. Also, the school runs the hostel for Scheduled Tribes students whose villages were far from the school. Due to unhygienic and shabby condition of the toilets the student's health is getting affected and the toilets were also in dilapidated condition. So, the toilet problem was prime concerns issue of school.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. Two toilets blocks has been constructed. But during the visit it was found that all the toilets were used by boys. Also the school has some residential students, so these toilets are also use by them. Cleanliness by the school authority was found to be under satisfactory during the visit.



Figure 38: construction of toilet (2 Units) at Noabari H S School, Distt - Gomati

### 6.2.12 Tairupabari H.S. School

#### About the school

The Tairupabari High Secondary School is a Bengali medium Government school which is established in 1948. The school runs the classes of 6<sup>th</sup> standard to 12<sup>th</sup> standard in one shift from 11 am to 4.20 pm. It has good amount of student strength i.e. 295.

#### Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC

The school had number of problems but the toilet problem remains on top. Boys students access the open place to urinate. However, adolescence girl student faced lot of difficulties and sometime use staff toilet unit. But, they felt uncomfortable to use the staff toilet every time. So, toilet facility was top requirement of school.

#### Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and found not in use at the time of visit by the researcher. The non-functionality is all due to reluctance of school authority towards the maintenance of the toilet. The toilet has not been cleaned for last six months hence the toilets are not at all utilized by the students.



Figure 39: Construction of toilet (2 Units) at Tairupabari H.S. School – NOT IN USE, Distt - Gomati

### **6.2.13 Raiyabari H.S. School**

#### **About the school**

The Raiyabari High Secondary School is located in Raiyabari village which comes under the Killa block of Gomati District. Majority of the student in this region belongs to schedule tribes. It has established in the year of 1955 with the primary schooling and in 1990, 1996 and 2007 school has upgraded with senior basis, high and higher secondary respectively. The school runs classes in two shifts, one is from 6.30 am to 10.20 am and another shift start from 11.00 am to 4.15 pm.

#### **Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC**

Students used to are access the old toilet units which were in shabby and dilapidated condition. Since, the number of students of the school is quite high i.e. 310 which cover 144 boys and 156 girls, the school was in the need of toilet facility at essential basis.

#### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. The number of girls' students is found to be high. Hence the school requires additional toilets for girls. Girls' students reported that earlier they used to go to neighboring houses for urination or defecation. Also, they used to skip classes during their menstruation. After construction of separate toilets for girls, they are comfortable using newly constructed toilets. But, it has also been found that the toilets are locked due to theft. If a girl wants to go toilet, they have ask for the key from the school office.

Construction of toilet has reduced the dropout rate of girls candidate and regularity in attendance also been observed after the construction as reported by the school authority. Cleanliness is also taken care of by the school authority regularly, Use of buckets and mugs in toilets are also found. Seeing the more no. of girls in this school, there still need additional toilets for them.





**Figure 40: (Top) A. Construction of toilet (1 unit) at Raiyabari H.S. School, Distt –Gomati B. (From to right) – Girl's Urinal C. Girls Student using toilet in a queue**

#### **6.2.14 Barabhiya High School**

##### **About the school**

The Barabhiya High School is a Bengali medium Government school is located in Barabhiya village of Tepaniya block of Gomati District. It is established in the year of 1957 with primary schooling status and after that the school is upgraded with senior basis and high in the year of 1976 and 1987 respectively. In the school at present there are three toilets units but all of these are out of services due to insufficient water facility. Since, the school has considerable amount of students' strength i.e. 403 which encompasses 208 boys and 195 girls.

##### **Condition of toilet before the construction of toilet by NBCC**

The boys' students access the open place for urinates and girls student access the staff toilet unit. However, they feel unconformable because it was situated in main building of school. The school has need of toilet unit with sufficient water facility.

##### **Impact after the toilet construction by NBCC**

The construction of the toilets has been completed by NBCC and functional at the time of visit by the researcher. School authority reported that construction of new toilets has facilitated student with good hygienic environment. They take care of cleanliness on regular basis. Girl students feel more comfortable using toilets.



**Figure 41: Construction of toilet (2 Units) at Barabhiya High School, Distt - Gomati**



**Figure 42: (From Right to left) – A. Boy's Urinal B. Girl's Urinal C.WC in Indian Style with flush at Barabhiya HS**



## **6.3 Findings of the researchers - Stakeholders' views**

### **6.3.1 Student, teacher and school Authority –Impact due to Toilet**

#### **Students view**

Students responded good feedback on the construction of toilets. Initially separate toilets were rarely available in majority of the schools. Also, the condition of toilets was very poor. Introduction of newly constructed toilet resulted change in the behavior of a student towards its usage. Good hygiene environment in toilets encouraged student to make maximum use of flush toilets avoid open defecation. Students are happy with these toilets and feel comfortable using it especially girl students. During the visit, it was reported by girls from majority of the schools that neighboring houses were used in case of urination or defecation. Thus created less attendance of girls student. It also affected their regularity during the class hour. Separate toilet has given hesitation free environment to girls with good hygienic environment through availability of water facility.

#### **School Authority view**

School authorities are happy and satisfied with the construction of toilets as it was needed in most of the schools. Additional space is available in majority of the school premises which is no more constraint for them. It has been reported that, they keep the door locked closed due to theft, as it found to be serious concern in majority of the schools. According to the head master of the school maintenance of the toilets is not satisfactory due to low maintenance fund. Limited fund (Rs. 7, 500 annually) allocated by the education department. Thus, this prevents them from maintaining cleanliness. Therefore, they have to keep most of toilets locked.

### **6.3.2 NBCC view - Impact due to Toilet**

NBCC has constructed toilet by seeing the need of the school with proper filed verification along with officials from state education department .An agency has been appointed for construction work (Sri Binod Behari Dutta Constructions). It has been reported that constructions of some of school were a great challenges as some of the area was politically sensitive. NBCC has done the monitoring during the execution but monitoring mechanism after the completion of work has been not taken into consideration.

NBCC is positive towards such initiative and encourage working on sanitation at large scale with improvisation of toilet conduction.

## 6.4 Brief about the findings

**Table 5: Brief about the finding, Toilets construction by NBCC, Tripura**

	Melaghar Ramkris hana Shishu Tirtha High School	Gilamura High School	Rangamura (Upper) High School	Poangbari High School	Shilghati High School	Kishoregonj S. B. School	Fulkumari L.L. Colony High School	Chandrapur H.S. School	Chandrapur J. B. School	Sonaichari S.B. School	Noabari H.S. School	Tairupabari H.S. School	Raiyabari H.S. School	Barabhiya High School
Appraised by	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura	Edu. deptt. Agartala, Tripura
School Strength	542	312	200	330	427	263	207	751	312	96	900	295	310	403
Government / Private School	Private School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School	Government School
Is there Government funding for this purpose	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Whether construction / repair work is involved	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction
Availability of Land	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Is Water available in school	Available	Available	Insufficient	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Insufficient	Available	Available	Available	Available	Insufficient
Is electricity available in School	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of Toilet unit	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
How often do you clean the toilet in a month	Once	Once	once	twice	once	once	once	Once	once	Once	once	twice	twice	once
who is going to monitor the work once the construction is over	School committee and NBCC	School committee	School committee	School committee	School committee	School committee	School Management committee and NBCC	School committee	NBCC	NBCC	School committee	School committee	School committee	School committee
Is the construction over	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

## 6.5 Recommendations

- The Impact Assessment study reflects that NBCC has constructed toilets in the schools as per the need of the schools. Out of 14 schools, toilets block in 13 schools (except Chandrapur J.B School) has been constructed. It is suggested to complete the toilet block (2 units) in Chandrapur J.B School.
- During the visit by the researcher it has been found that due to poor maintenance by the school authorities, toilets unit of 3 schools namely Rangamura (Upper High School)(partially in use), Tairupabari H.S School, Chandrapur H. S School found to be not in use during the visit. It is recommended that NBCC should bring this unsatisfactory performance of these schools in the kind notice of the education department and ask for immediate action to make the toilet clean and functional as early as possible. NBCC should keep the education department informed about the progress of school so that the fund invested on the toilets for the use of student should be justified. If the schools are not found to be answerable for the maintenance of the toilet, NBCC may not allow any further support in terms of infrastructure development in the concern school as per the past record.
- Maintenance of toilet building has found to be the serious concern in almost all the schools, NBCC is recommended to take serious step towards monitoring or surprise visit once in two/three months to theses school in order to check whether school is taking care of the maintenance or not? An ongoing monitor mechanism should be developed to analyze the quality of work and for better functioning. NBCC should follow a regular monitoring mechanism/ schedule to examine the impact of school toilets. Through regular monitoring it can be examined whether toilets are been in use or not?
- During the visit it has been found that the toilet block must have a guard wall separating boys unit from the girls because adolescence girls might feel uncomfortable to stand in a queue to avail toilets.
- It is a serious concern that NBCC has constructed toilets unit but there is no prohibition of wash basin. A toilet unit must have a wash basin for the students in order to maintain hygiene after defecation.
- Also, the toilet block constructed two units, one for boys and other for girls, require at least two overhead tanks (syntax) in order to provide continuous source of water. Uniform distribution of water head tanks (syntax) were not found in the schools. NBCC has to check the installation of tanks as per the no. of toilet unit.
- The NBCC should initiate and coordinate health and hygiene trainings and awareness generations programme for students to make maximum utilization of the toilets constructed.
- Each toilets constructed by NBCC should have a logo of NBCC in terms of branding as a Socially Responsible Corporate This activity will add to create good will of the company.

## CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

Construction of Toilets is a serious initiative taken under clean India programme. The NBCC has realized the significance of these initiative and constructed toilet in needy schools of Mizoram and Tripura.

The construction of toilets done by NBCC, Mizoram and Tripura has resulted significant change in the behavior of the beneficiaries. Student now can avail the facility of flush toilet with both Indian and western style. Wash basin and bathroom for students is additional and new component seen in toilets unit as compared to the previously built toilet by *Sarv Sikhsha Abhiyan*, funded by center Government of India. Wash basin and flush toilet facilities has resulted in scope of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in school secures a healthy school environment and protect children from illness. It will be good if toilets at Tripura would also have the concept of wash basin.

Concept of separate toilet has led to removal of obstacle to attendance. Thus having a gender separated toilet in school make privacy more important to girls than boys. It would be good if toilet constructed at Tripura has guard wall separating the girls toilet from boys. Adolescence girls are particularly vulnerable in dropping out schools especially during their menstruating days as the toilets at school were not facilitated with washing facility, separate toilets and facility of hygiene like soap. The newly constructed school is now facilitated with bathroom facility for changing. The School authority manages to clean the toilet on routine basis. Use of mugs and buckets are also taken care of by the school authority.

It is also felt that each school be facilitated with a toilet for teachers as well. Unavailability of toilet for teachers sometimes prevent the students to use toilets as it is kept locked in order to keep clean. NBCC must incorporate a separate toilet for teacher in future projects. Also, some of the school found to heave differently abled students, so, it is recommended to have at least one toilet for such Children with Special Needs (CWSN) where ever the number of such students is found to be more in number.

Cleanliness a major issue which need to be addressed in almost all schools of Tripura and Mizoram. Due to dirty toilets, it is not been used by the students. Also, due to insincerity of the school authority the toilets remain nonfunctional for a several months mostly in case of schools in Tripura. So, it is important to have a regular watch by NBCC to the school authority towards cleanliness and hygiene. It can be done by motivating them towards cleanliness. Last but not the least, school sanitation and hygiene depends on a process of capacity enhancement of teachers, community members and education administration. School Authority should know their responsibility towards the importance of cleanliness of toilets and then encourage students to participate in taking care of latrines and hand washing stations at school. NBCC can also promote such programmes under their CSR schemes to promote health and hygiene trainings and awareness generations programmes for students to make maximum utilization of the toilets construction.

## CHAPTER 9: ANNEXURE

### 9.1 Annexure 1: Details of head masters of school of Mizoram and Tripura

Table 6: Details of Head Master of Schools in Mizoram and Tripura

SN	Name of the School with Address	Head Master	Contact No.
<b>I</b>	<b>MIZORAM</b>		
1	Government Vengthlang Middle School	Ms. Vanlalrochhari	9862025613
2	Government Primary School-I	Ms. H.K.Lalhmingmawii	9856549699
3	Government English Middle School, Keifangtlang	Mr. C. Lalmuansanga	8974742259
4	New Champhai Primary school	Ms.Chawngchhuani	9862601167
5	Government Bethel Middle School	Ms.Saihmingthngi	9862506079
6	Government Middle School, Tlangsam	Mr.T. Sangtlunga	8974422750
<b>II</b>	<b>TRIPURA</b>		
1	Melaghar Ramkrishana Shishu Tirtha High School	Ms. Gayatri Dey	8014406456
2	Gilamura High School	Mr. Niranjan Biswas	9862459512
3	Rangamura (Upper) High School	Ms. Ratna Chakraborty (TI)	9856919442
4	Poangbari High School	Mr. Pradeep Mukharjee	9436502554
5	Shilghati High School	Mr. Mohit lal Jamatia	9615449413
6	Kishoregonj S.B. School	Mr. Monindra Chandra Das	9436570751
7	Fulkumari L.L. Colony High School	Not Available	
8	Chandrapur H.S. School	Mr. Gopal Chandra Das	9436522682
9	Chandrapur J.B. School	Not Available	
10	Sonaichari S.B. School	Ms. Gayatri Dhar	9856417587
11	Noabari H.S. School	Mr. Rabindra Das	8132071859
12	Tairupabari H.S. School	Mr. Shubrato Kumar Bhattacharya	9774447273
13	Raiyabari H.S. School	Mr. Sujeet Kumar Pal	9856225329
14	Barabhiya High School	Mr. Parimal Mazumdar	9862660958



## 9.2 Annexure 2: Drawing for construction of toilets Block in Government Schools at Mizoram

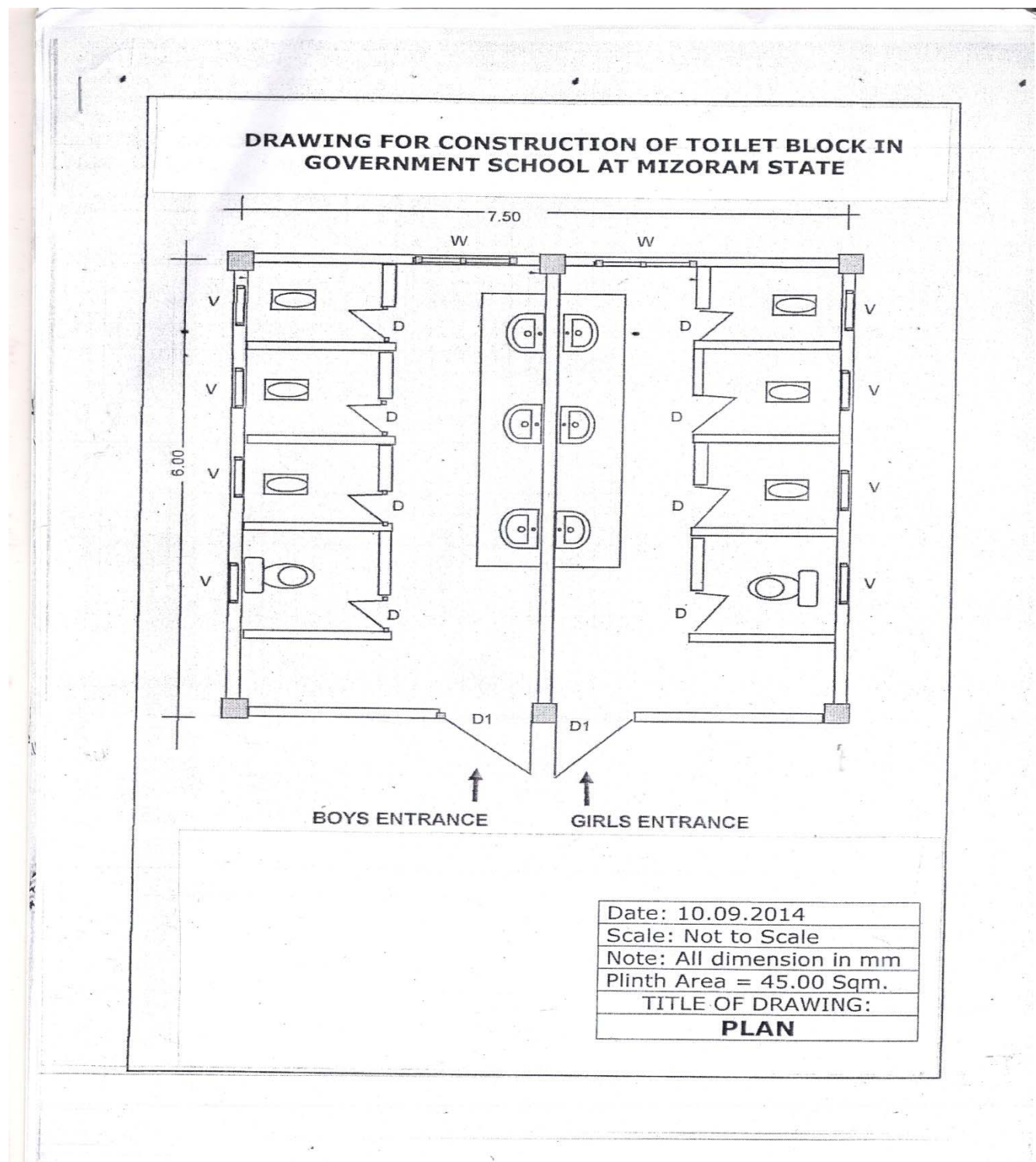


Figure 43 : Drawing for construction of Toilets Block in Government Schools at Mizoram State

### 9.3 Annexure 3: Completion certificate of toilets at Mizoram State

**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM  
OFFICE OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL EDUCATION OFFICER  
CHAMPHAI : MIZORAM**

**COMPLETION CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Construction of Toilet given below have been completed on 15th April 2014. I gratefully acknowledge the effort given by the National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd towards building sustainable social infrastructure.

- 1) Govt. Primary School-I, Kahrawt Champhai
- 2) Govt. Middle School, Vengthlang Champhai
- 3) Govt. Middle School, Bethel Champhai
- 4) Govt. Primary School, New Champhai
- 5) Govt. Middle School, Tlangsam, Champhai
- 6) Govt. English Medium School, Keifangtlang, Champhai

( K.LALSIAMLIANI )

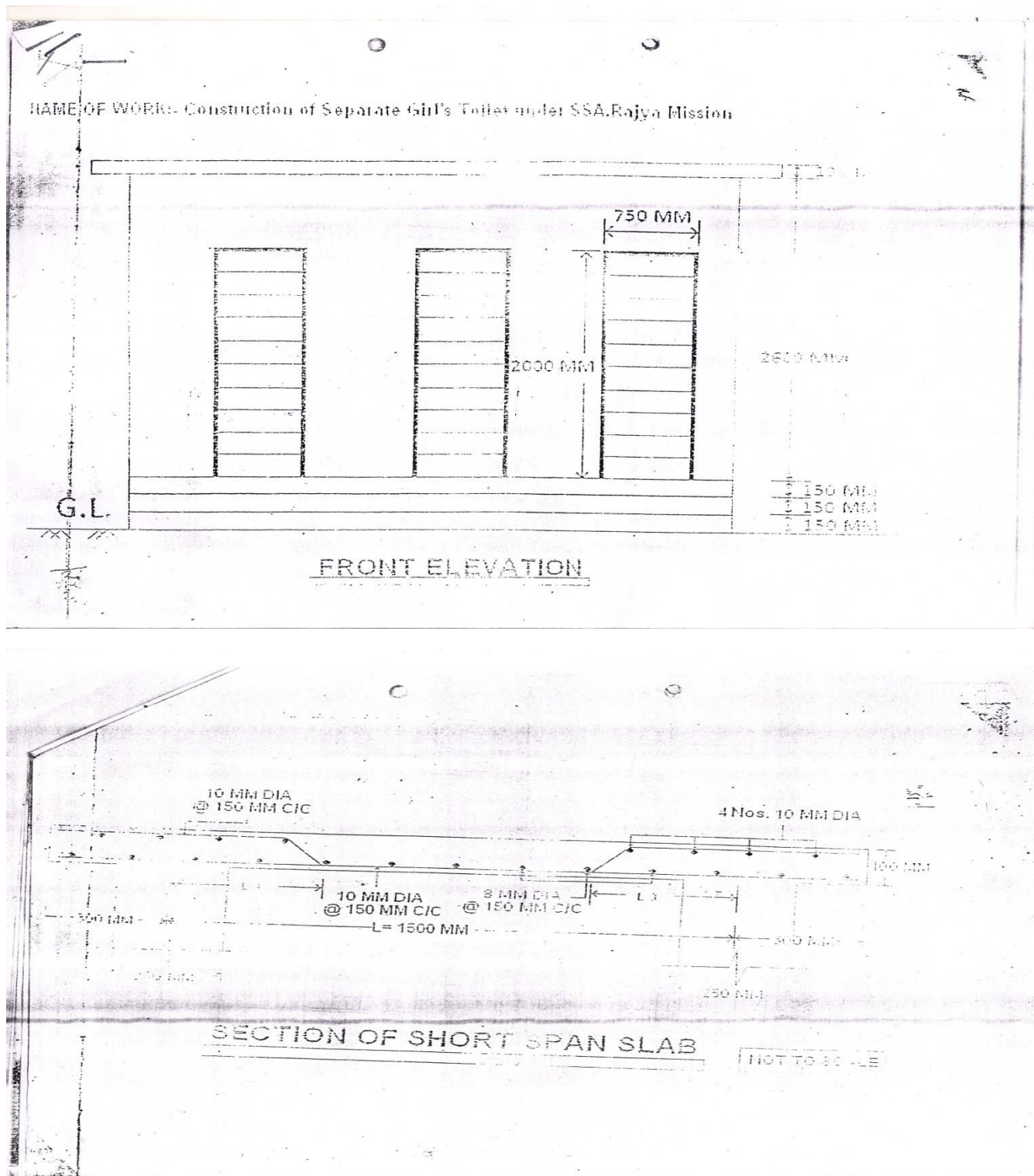
Sub-Divisional Education Officer  
Champhai : Mizoram

Sub-Divisional Education Officer  
Champhai : Mizoram

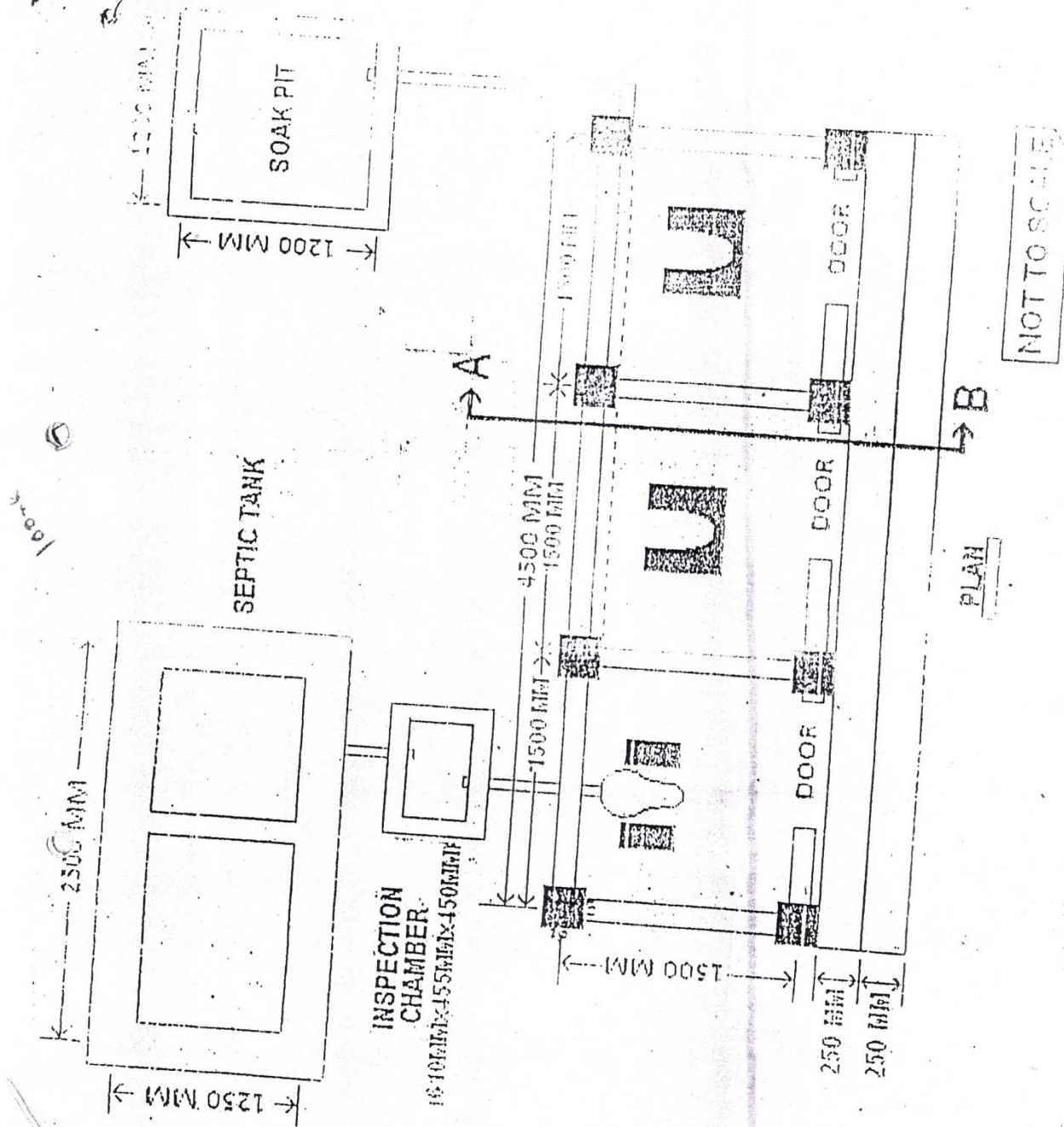
**Figure 44 : Completion certificate of toilets in Mizoram State by NBCC**

#### 9.4 Annexure 4: Drawing for construction of toilets Block in Government Schools at Tripura state

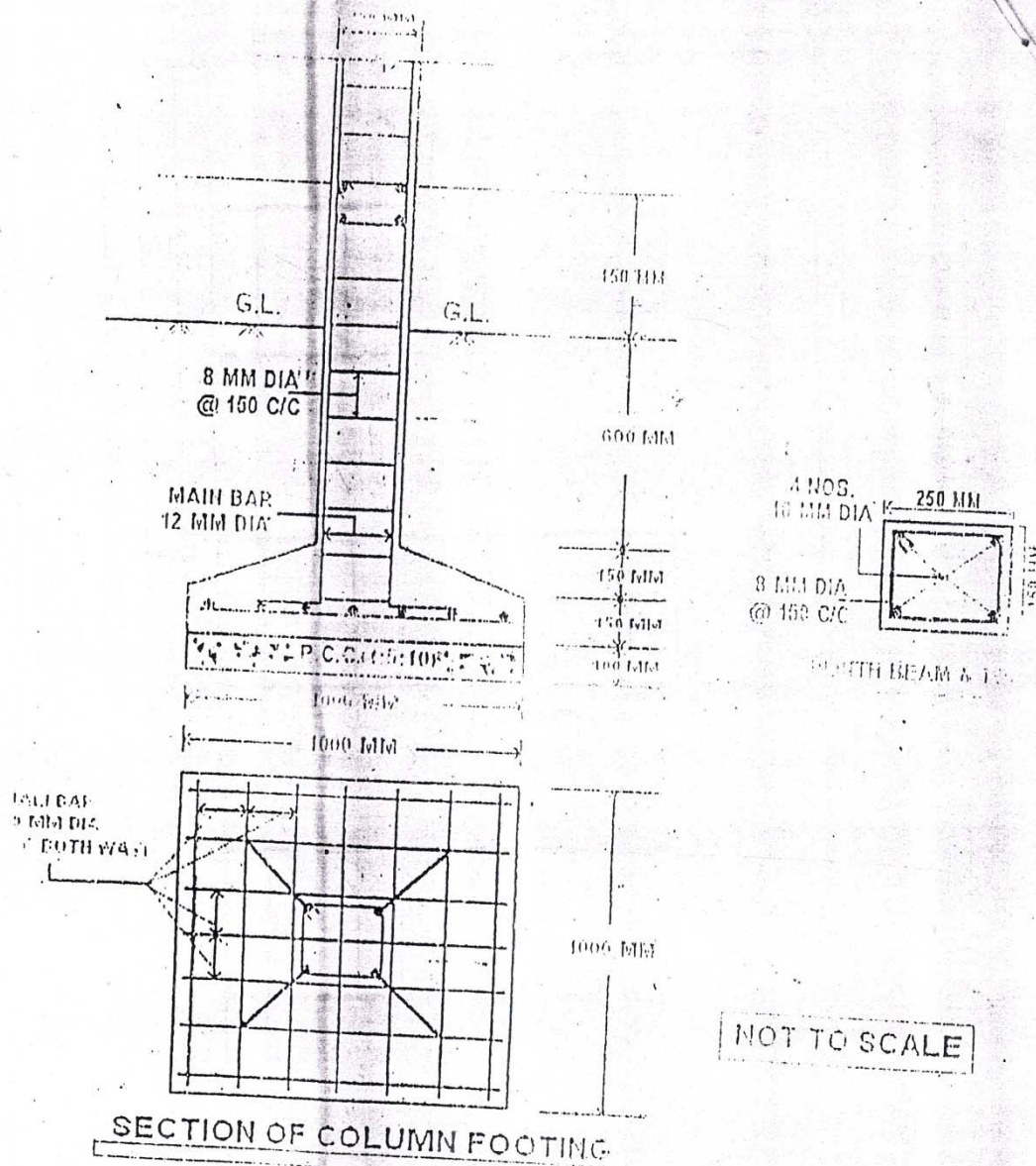
Figure 45: Drawing for construction of toilets Block in Government Schools at Tripura state

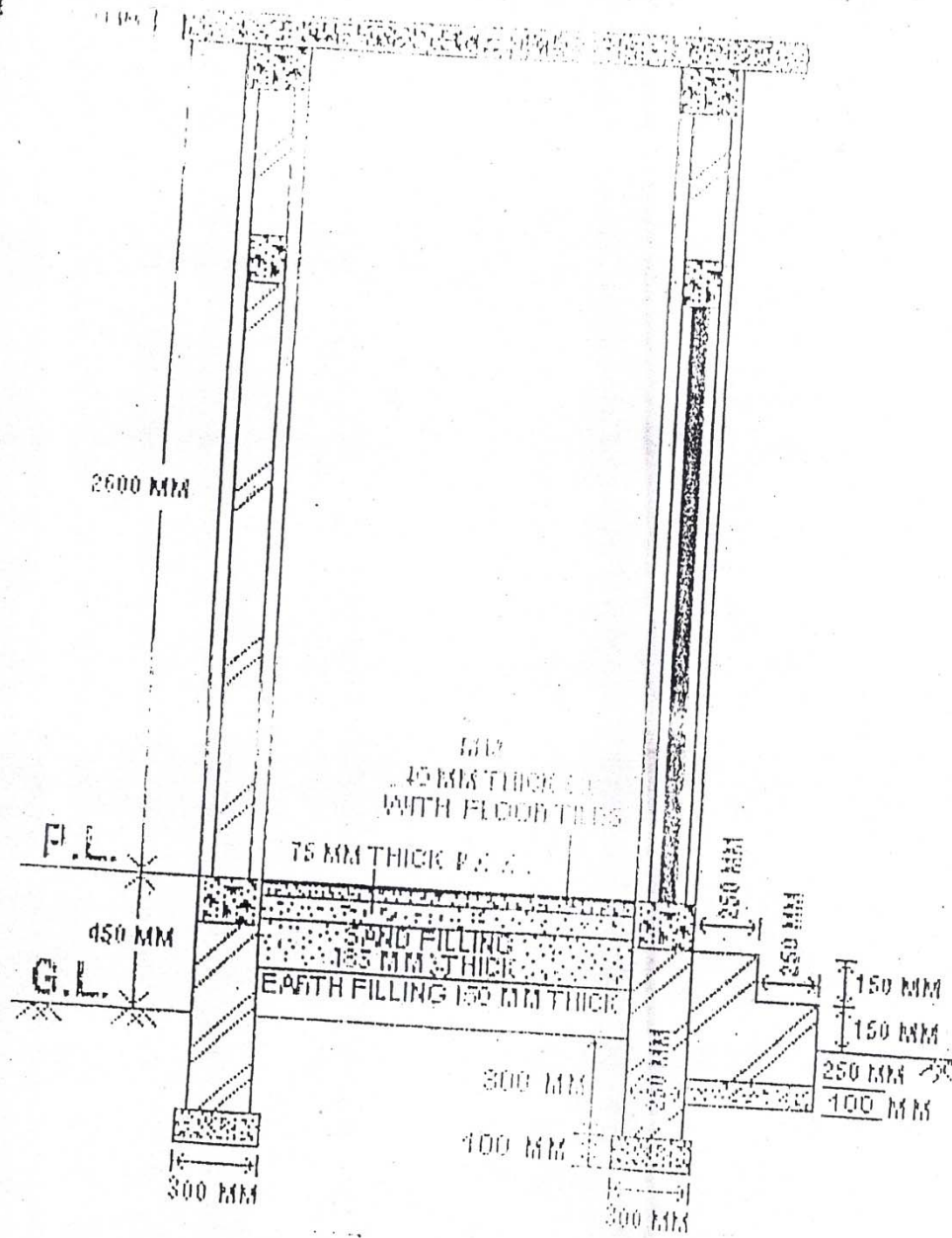












SECTION ON A-A

NOT TO SCALE

12/2/12

## 9.5 Annexure5: The questionnaire for School Authority of Mizoram and Tripura

### The Questionnaire on School toilets construction under CSR activities of 2013-14 NBCC, Mizoram and Tripura for School Authority

Date -

Time –

#### A. Basic details of the Schools and project:

1. What is the name and full address of the school of the School:	Name -		
	Village –	Block/Tehsil –	
	District-	State –	
2. Name of the principal/contact person of the School with contact number.	Name –		
	Designation –		
	Contact no.		
3. Distance from District Head quarter			
4. Requisition of Toilet construction at was/were appraised by			
5. Was there any funding from government for Toilet			
6. Type of work by NBCC	Repair / Construction		
7. No. of toilet constructed by NBCC	Boys -	Girls -	
8. Date of start of toilet construction			
9. Date of completion/likely date of completion of toilet construction			
10. Current Status	No foundation done till date/Partially Complete/Fully Complete		
11. who is going to monitor the work once the construction is over			
12. School Type	Government School / Private School		
13. Upto what level school is providing education	Lower Level - Upper Level –		
	Average Age group –		
14. What is the number of students currently enrolled, per standard?	Kindly use separate box for each standard		
	1:	2:	3:
	4:	5:	6:
	7:	8:	9:
	10:	11:	12:
15. What is the ratio of students in the school?	Boys -		Girls -
16. Please give the Background information of the students	Total Number of Students:		Religion of the Students
	Scheduled Tribe:		Christian:
	Scheduled Caste:		Hindu:
	Other Backward Caste:		Others:
	General:		

17. Is there any differently abled child in the school	Male -	Female -	Total -
18. Please specify the number of male & female teachers	Male -	Female -	Total -
<b>B. Infrastructural Facilities available in the School</b>			
1. What is the total area of the school?			
2. How many classrooms are available in the school?			
3. What is the maximum classroom occupancy?			
4. Is there any additional space available for construction of any new structure?	Yes	No (if no, Please Move to Question B.6)	
5. If yes, How much?			
6. Is there a handwashing facility available within the school compound?	Yes	No (if no, Please Move to Question B.9)	
7. Please specify the number of taps			
8. If yes how many students can wash their hands at a time?	In Numbers:		
9. Is drinking water facility available in the school	Yes	No (if No, Please move to Question B.11)	
10. If yes what is the source of water	1: Handpump		2: Well
	3: Tap		4: Overhead Tank
	5: Others		
	6: Other than above :		
11. Is electricity is available in the School			
12. Is there a separate Kitchen shed for the Mid Day Meal	Yes	No	
13. In total how many toilets are there in the school.	Old – Newly constructed by NBCC – Total -		
14. Is there any dysfunctional toilet available in the school	If yes, Boys: Girls:	No	
<b>C. Please provide the details of Cleaning facility of school</b>			
1. Is any person assigned for cleaning of toilets	Yes	No	
2. If yes, in how many days the toilet is being cleaned			
3. Is water available in the toilet for flushing and cleaning			
4. Is any disinfectant available in the toilet for cleaning	Yes	No	
5. Is bucket/Mug available in the toilet	Yes	No	
6. Is a broom is available in the toilet for cleaning	Yes	No	
7. Is there a provision for extra sanitary pads and clothes available for girls in case of any emergencies?	Yes	No	
<b>D. Impact of Toilet construction on School Authority</b>			
1. What Changes/Behavioral changes have been seen after the construction of toilets?			



Before:
After:
2. Does the regularity of students seen after the construction of toilet especially in case of girl's students?
3. Does cleanliness is maintained by the School authority after the construction of new toilets?
4. Awareness about the usage of toilet has been given so far? If not, is it needed to be done?
<b>E. Please give Details about the other basic requirement of School</b>
<b>F. Special Remark by TISS Research Team</b>

9.6 **Annexure 6: The questionnaire for Implementing Agency (NBCC) of Mizoram and Tripura**

**The Questionnaire on School toilets construction under CSR activities of 2013-14  
NBCC, Mizoram and Tripura for Implementing Agency**

Date -

Time –

**G. Basic details of the Project:**

19. Name of the CPSE and full address

Name –

Address –

20. Head of the Project Management Team with  
contact number

Name –

Designation –

Contact Number –

21. What are the major objectives of the project?

22. Total Budget sanctioned for the project -

23. Total budget utilized till date -

24. Date of start of the project -

25. Date of completion/likely to be completion of the project -

26. Current status – complete/ partially complete/ Fully complete

27. Requisition of Toilet construction at was/were appraised by?

28. Is any need assessment study conducted prior implementing this project?

29. Who is the implementing agency for the toilet construction? Why did NBCC choose this implementing agency? Any credentials of the organization?

30. What are the major challenges in the execution of the project?

31. Has monitoring of the project done so far by NBCC? If yes then how the monitoring of the project is done? How many people and who are actively involved in the everyday functioning and monitoring of the programme from NBCC?
32. What is the future of this project and how long does NBCC plan to continue this project?
33. Any plan by NBCC as how this project can be strengthened or improved?
34. Any biggest success story?
35. Special Remarks by TISS research team

**The Questionnaire on School toilets construction under CSR activities of 2013-14  
NBCC, Mizoram and Tripura for Students**

Time –

Name - \_\_\_\_\_

State –

No

No

No

No

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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