



Sanitation is very closely linked to female literacy in India. The large number of girls in India who drop out of school, particularly around the time they reach Class 8, is often due to a lack of toilet and water facilities. Approximately 46% of schools in rural India lack toilet facilities and 17% lack water supply. This lack of facilities does not only affect female student attendance but also the attendance of female teachers.

Questions:

1. For those who do remain in schools without proper toilet and sufficient water facilities, what public health problems may arise?
2. What characteristics of the rural sector of a resource-poor country could compound the problem of insufficient facilities within schools?
3. What further questions would need to be asked in order to present a plausible intervention? What would this intervention be?
4. What stakeholder(s) would you involve in order for your intervention to be successful?