

Objectives:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas by accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education and encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation
- Cover schools/Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students
- Encourage Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food
- Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines, and eliminate manual scavenging practice wherever in existence in rural areas.

TSC Components:

- Construction of Individual Household Latrines. (For basic low cost unit Rs. 1200/- paid to BPL only after construction and usage.)
- Community Sanitary Complexes. (Maximum unit cost prescribed for a community complex is up to Rs 2 lakhs with sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the Community in the ratio of 60:20:20.)
- School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (Unit cost of sanitation complex in school is Rs. 20,000/-. Cost sharing between Central Government, State Government and Parent Teachers Association in the ratio of 60:30:10. Presently no contribution of PRA is expected from 01 April, 2006.
- Aanganwadi Toilets (One toilet of unit cost up to Rs 5,000 can be constructed for each Aanganwadi or Balwadi in the rural areas.

- Government of India share is restricted to Rs. 3,000. Additional expenses can be met by the State Government or the Panchayats.)
- Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PCs) (maximum amount of Rs.3.5 lakh per Rural Sanitary Mart/ Production Centre can be provided. The ratio of 80:20 between the GOI and the State Government).
 - Community Sanitary Complexes along Kedarnath Yatra route. (40 units @ Rs. 1.5 lakh per unit with sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the Community in the ratio of 60:20:20.)
 - Anganwadi Toilets (One toilet of unit cost up to Rs 5,000 can be constructed for each Anganwadi or Balwadi in the rural areas. Government of India share is restricted to Rs. 3,000. Additional expenses can be met by the State Government or the Panchayats.)
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Implementing Agencies

The State Government is following Sector Wide Approach in the implementation of water and sanitation programs. In view of this, all the three sector institutions namely Uttarakhand Jal Nigam, Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan and Project Management unit, Swajal Project assigned duty of district level implementing agencies for TSC. The Uttarakhand Jal Nigam, Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan will take up responsibility of facilitation of works under TSC in all such Gram Panchayats where water supply schemes will be constructed by them under Sector Program.

Strategy

This programme involves change of mindset and targets at inculcating willingness among rural communities to construct and usage of latrines. A lot of IEC and interpersonal communication efforts are required for motivating people to adopt hygienic practices. The progress will not only be shown by the increasing number of latrines constructed but also by the continuous usage and increasing number of villages having adopted open defecation free status. To achieve this, extensive IEC campaign is required for which local personnel can be trained as Master Trainers as they know the requirements and priorities of the people.