

# Comprehensive School Safety Program

Towards Culture of Preparedness



# Structure of the Presentation

**Need for School Safety & Security**

**Policy Instruments - Supreme Court**

**School Safety Initiatives in Bihar and Chhattisgarh**

**Approach & Strategies**

**Way forward**

# Daily Scenario



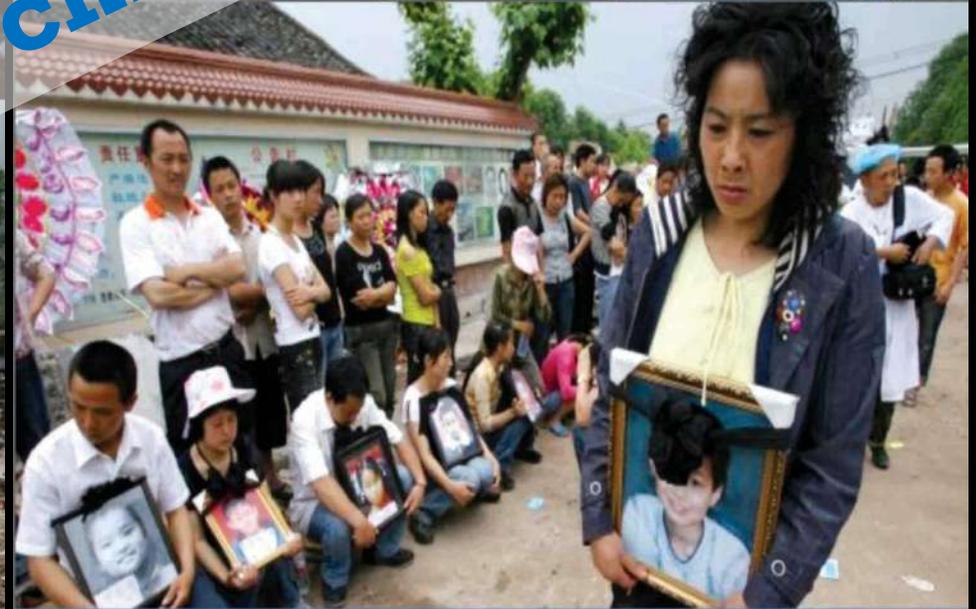
# No Development is Risk Neutral ?



# Are Children Safe in Schools ?...

2001: Bhuj Earthquake	11,600 schools were destroyed/ damaged; 971 students perished and 1,051 were injured (World Bank 2001).
2004: Fire in School, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu	94 children and teachers died
2004: Bangladesh Flood	1,259 school buildings destroyed and 24,236 buildings damaged
2005: Kashmir Earthquake	18,000 school children lost lives while at school (BBC 2005)
2008: Kosi floods	2399 schools out of the total 7480 schools in the five districts were damaged by floodwaters (PDNA, World Bank, 2010)
2015: India- Nepal earthquake	30,000 classrooms lost in Nepal Earthquake while all 200 schools retrofitted by ADB in Nepal survived.
2016: Bihar Floods	1038 primary and 1175 middle schools affected, 22 schools fully damaged, 993 schools partially damaged ( <i>boundary walls, floors, rooms, kitchen and toilets were damaged</i> ) and 3 schools washed away in floods (Memorandum, GoB)

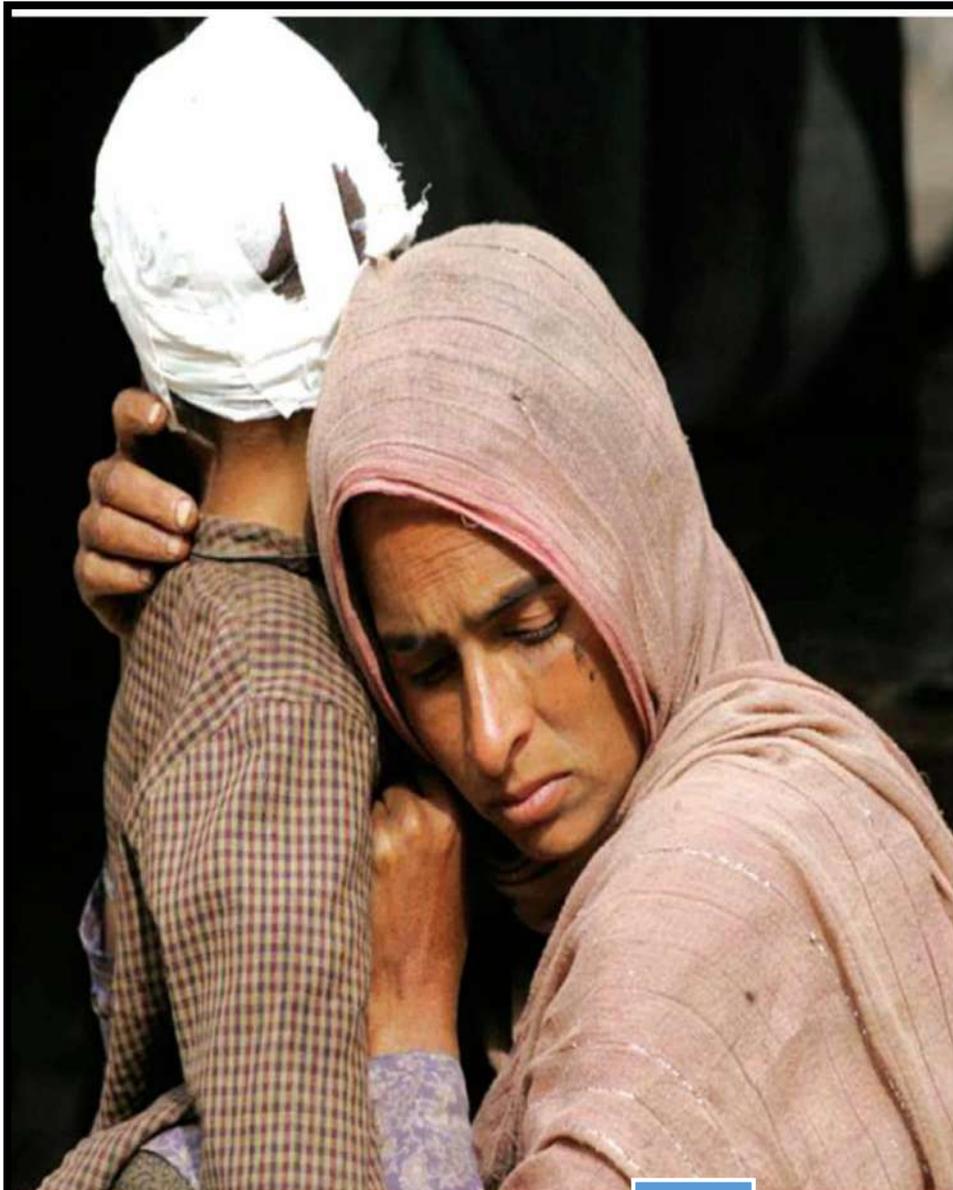




Sichuan earthquake (2008): an estimated 7,000 classrooms destroyed

Sichuan earthquake (2008): more than 7,000 children killed in their schools

**Think About China, where you have one child policy**



Kashmir earthquake (2005): at least **18000** students in schools killed, 50,000 seriously injured, leaving many disabled and over 300,000 children affected. UN

## Kashmir earthquake (2005)



On 16 July 2013, at least 23 students died and dozens more fell ill at a primary school in the village of Dharmashati in the Saran district of the Indian state of **Bihar** after eating a **Midday Meal** contaminated with pesticide.



**Midday meal tragedy jolts Bihar**

# Kumbakonam Fire Tragedy-2004



# Damage, Loss and Recovery Needs- Kerala Floods' 2018

Table 1: Sector-wise Summary of Disaster Effects (Damage and Loss) and Recovery Needs

Sl. no.	Sector	Damage	Loss	Total effect (D + L)		Total recovery needs	
		INR crore	INR crore	INR crore	USD million	INR crore	USD million
<b>Social Sectors</b>							
1	Housing, land and settlements	5027	1383	6410	916	5443	778
2	Health and nutrition	499	28	527	75	600	86
3	Education and child protection	175	4	179	26	214	31
4	Cultural heritage	38	37	75	11	80	11
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>5,739</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>906</b>
<b>Productive Sectors</b>							

# Verdict on Kumbakonam School Fire Tragedy Case

- The court awarded Palanisamy (Owner) **ten years rigorous imprisonment.**
- Palanisamy's wife **Saraswathi, also Correspondent (administrator) of the school, Headmistress Santhalakshmi, noon meal organiser Vijayalakshmi and cook Vasanthi were sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment** and a total fine of Rs 3.75 lakh was imposed on them.
- Out of five convicted officials of the education department, **four were sentenced to five years imprisonment. Jayachandran, Chartered Engineer was awarded two years RI** under IPC sec 465

# Startling revelations by Sampath Committee

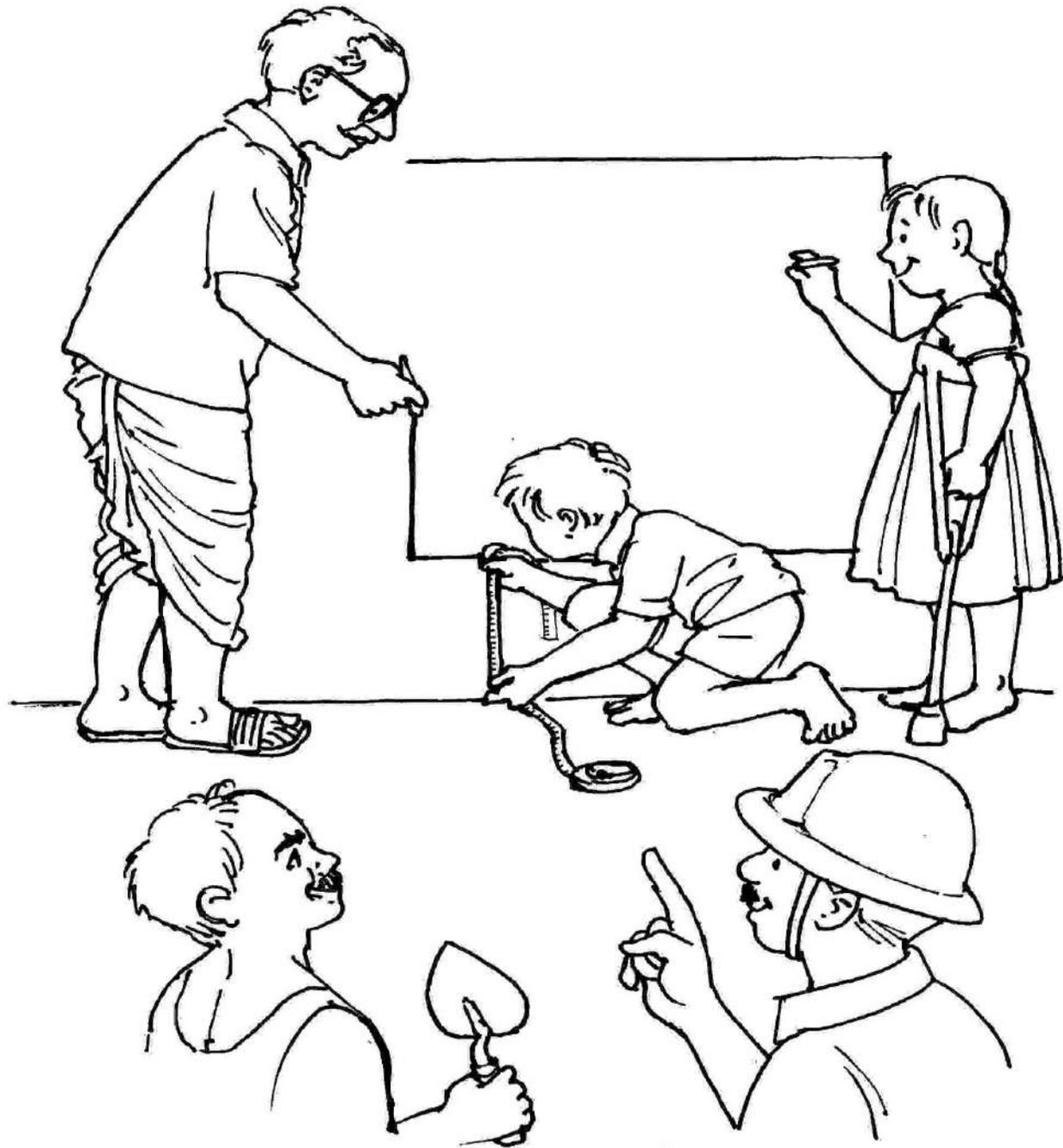
- The committee setup under retired Judge Sampath held the **school management responsible for the whole accident.**
- School management "**violated all safety norms,**" and was responsible for the school fire tragedy
- The fire officials said that **the laws were not followed** while building the school as it had a thatched kitchen and classroom roof. **Report said it was a "death trap".**
- **Teachers were not trained in disaster management.**
- **Inadequate exit facilities and had no firefighting capabilities.**
- Three teachers were accused of **showing negligence in rescuing the students.**

# Child Protection Issue

According to a study conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) on Child Abuse in 2007, two out of three school going children experienced corporal punishment, and about 53 per cent of children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.

Coronavirus lockdown - Govt. helpline receives 92,000 calls on child abuse and violence in 11 days





# Policy Instruments

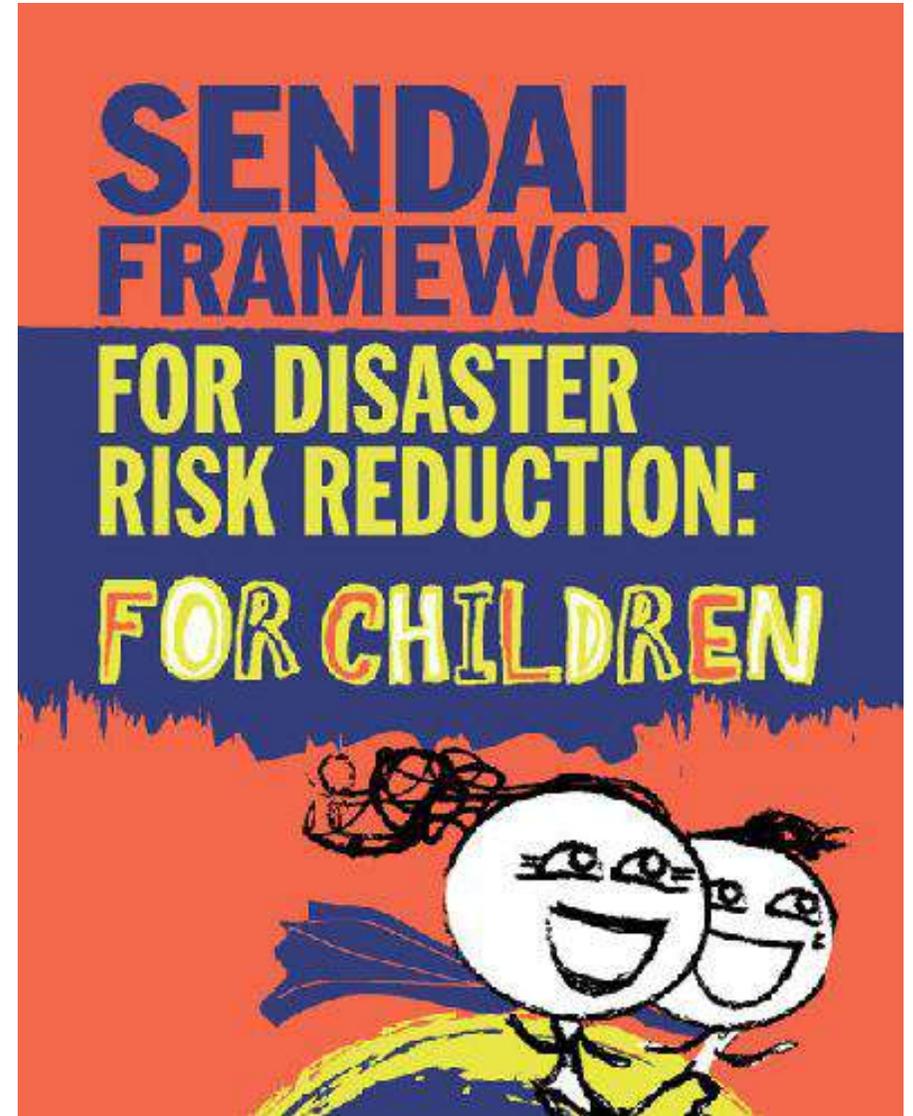
## United Nation's Convention on Rights of the Child- 1989

- UNCRC is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate full range of human rights—civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.
- Every child has the right to feel safe at home, at school and in the community
- Every child has the right to live and learn in a safe, positive and balanced environment



# The Sendai Framework on DRR 2015-2030:

1. Understanding Risk - in the education sector
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk in the education sector
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response

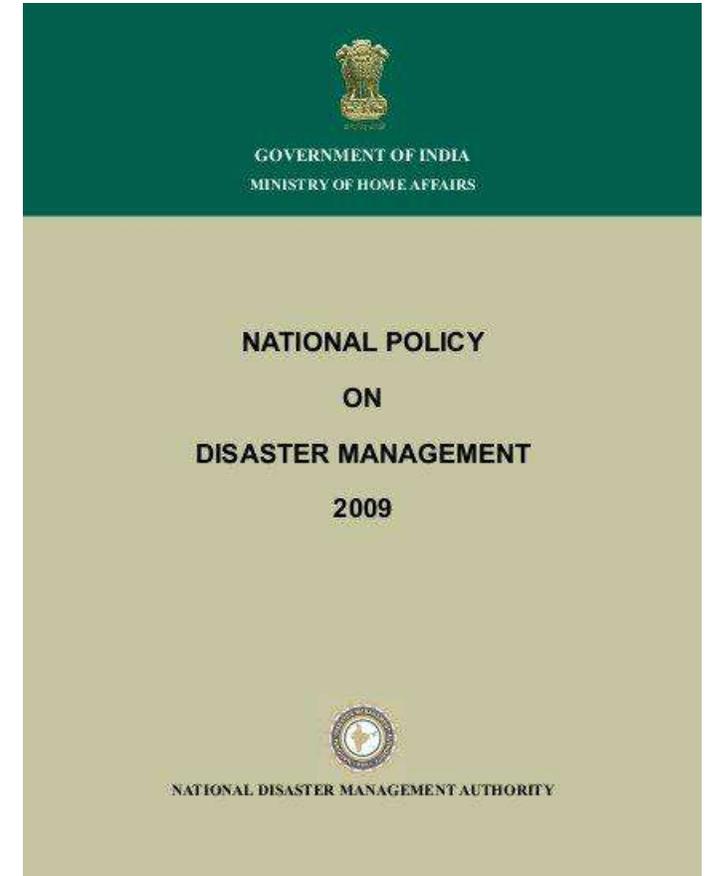


# National Policy on Disaster Management- 2009

- Highlights the need for **structural** as well as **non-structural safety in schools** and educational institutions.
- Chapter on Techno-legal Regime, in section 6.4.1, the Policy identifies **school buildings as a national priority** and enables provision for designing school buildings/ hostels with **earthquake resilient features** and equip them with appropriate fire safety measures.
- In the chapter on capacity development under section 10.2.2, the policy also emphasizes **disaster management training in all educational institutions** including schools.
- Section 10.6.1, discusses the introduction of subject of **disaster management in the curriculum** through the Central and State Boards of Secondary Education.

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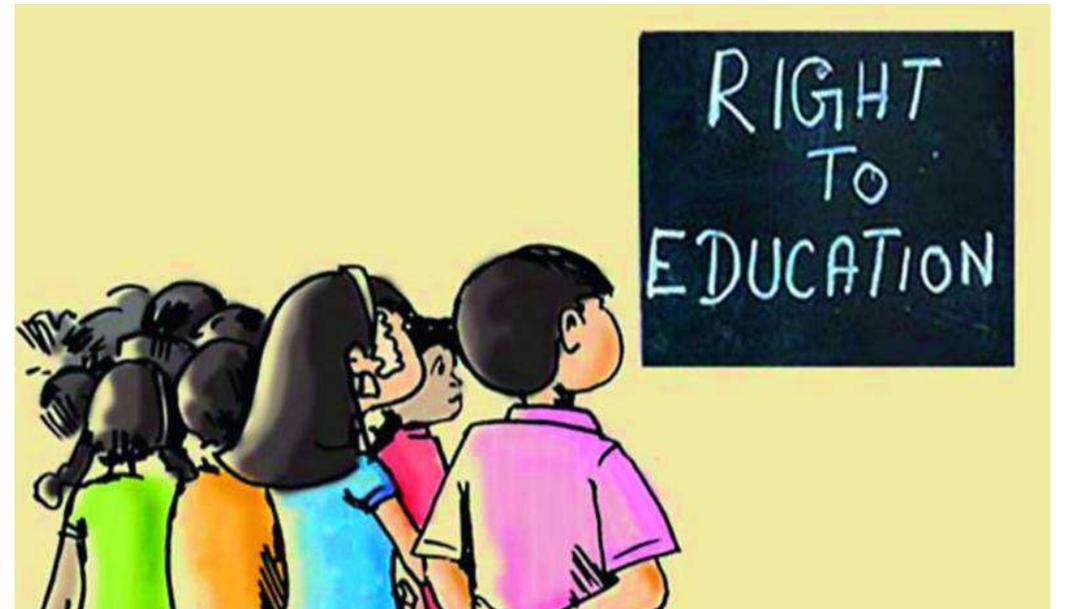


# Right to Education Act- 2009:

- RTE recognizes and incorporates the **provision of safer schools**.
- The Act sets minimum norms and standards with regard to location and quality of schools in Clause 19 - “**all weather buildings**” ; in areas with risk of landslides, floods, lack of roads and in general, danger for young children in the approach

## Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

- Recognizes the need to focus on **safe construction** practices in school construction



# Supreme Court of India verdict on Safe Schools:

The **Supreme Court of India on 13th April, 2009** directed all the States and Union Territories to implement the safety measures prescribed by the National Building Code of India, 2005 in all government and private schools. While hearing the PIL, the Court has issued a comprehensive time-bound plan **to ensure safety of children in schools** in the light of the Kumbakonam fire tragedy in Tamil Nadu in July 2004.

- Fire Safety Measures in Schools (Point 3.1 page 23)
- Training of School Teachers and other Staffs (Point 3.2 page 25)
- School Building Specifications (Point 3.3 page 27)
- Clearances & Certificats (Point 3.4 page 29)



## National Policy for Children, 2013:

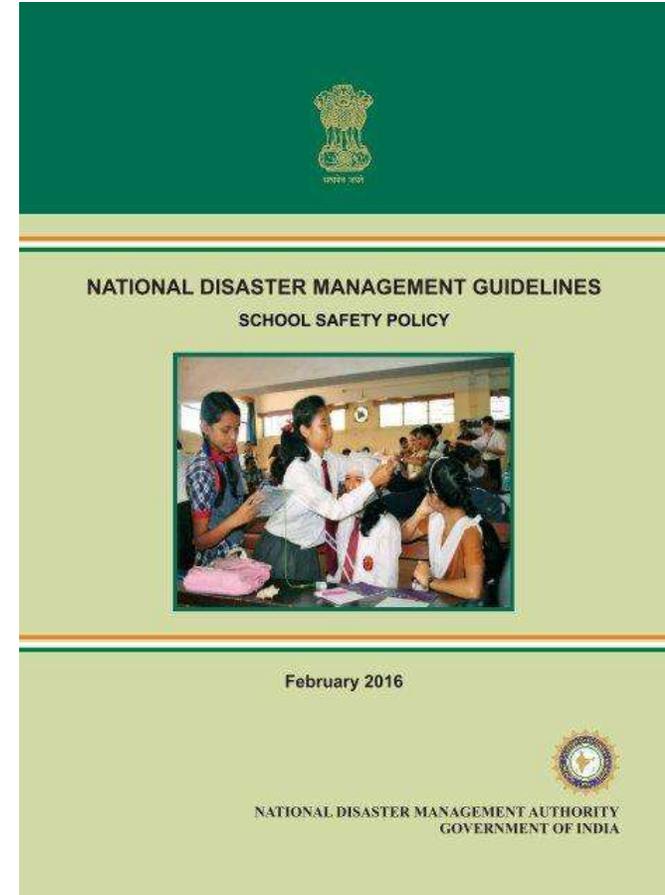
- Every child has the **right to life, survival, development, education, protection and participation**
- The **best interest of the child is a primary concern in all decisions and actions affecting the child**, whether taken by legislative bodies, courts of law, administrative authorities, public, private, social, religious or cultural institutions
- Create a **protective environment** and prevent all kinds of vulnerabilities and exploitation
- Secure rights and care for vulnerable children
- Special protection for children in difficult circumstances
- **Safety and security** of all children is integral to their well-being and children are to be protected



## National policy/guideline on school safety, 2016:

***Defines school safety - safe environments for children from “Home to Home”***

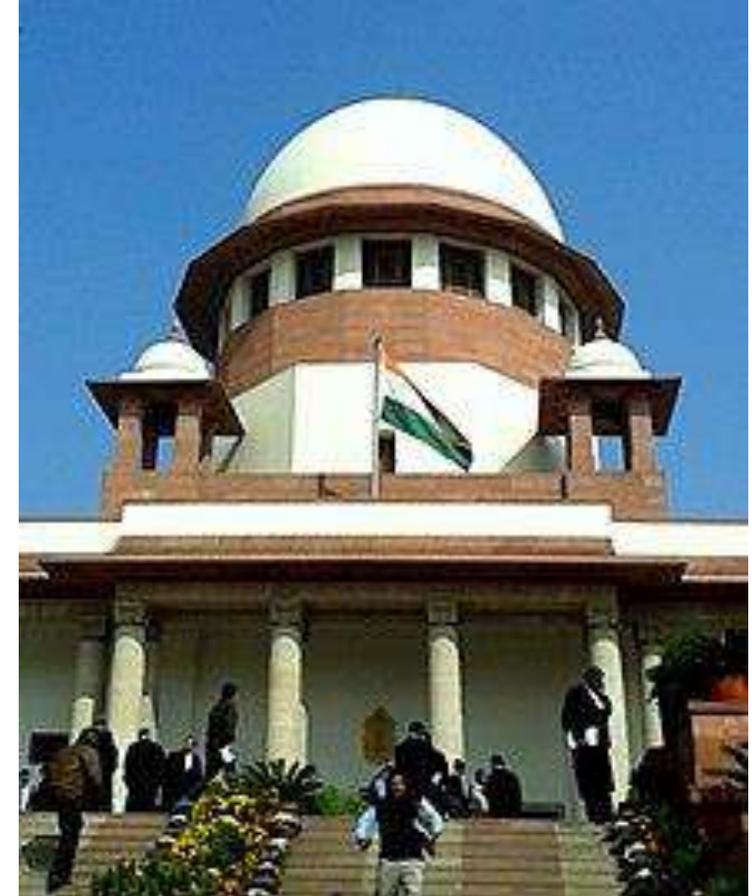
- **Capacity building of children, teachers, school personnel, state and district education machinery on school safety and disaster preparedness.**
- **Child centered disaster risk reduction in the local context.**
- **Mainstreaming risk and safety education in the school curriculum.**
- **Linking school safety in the existing government schemes and policies.**

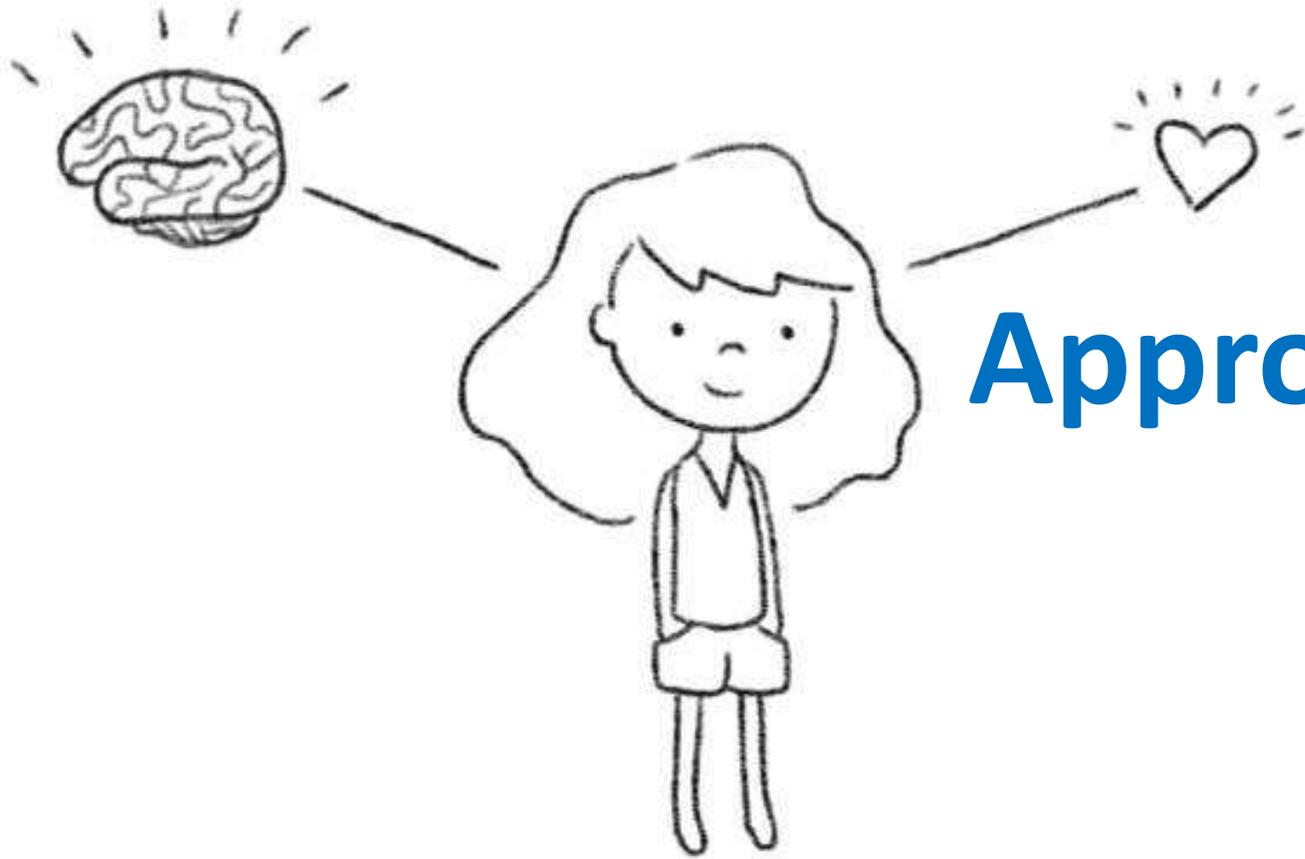


# Hon'ble Supreme Court of India verdict – 14 August 2017

Hon'ble Supreme Court verdict on a petition (483/2004) by Avinash Mehrotra vs Union of India, the judgement addressed the following points to the Central and State government:

1. Children must get **safe environment for education across the country**.
2. **District Education Officer** of each district be **declared a “Nodal Officer”** with responsibility, liability and obligation as well as powers and functions to ensure strict compliance with the NDMA Guidelines (School Safety Policy).
3. It is assured to **strictly follow all the rules of National School Safety Policy Guidelines**.
4. A manual should be developed for safety measure of children and must be followed.
5. A program must be developed for different natural and man-made disasters in which teachers, students and community should be a part of it.
6. National building construction manual must be followed to build new schools.





# Approach & Strategy

**School Safety and Security framework:**





# School Safety Initiatives in Bihar and Chhattisgarh

# National School Safety Program 2011-13

- Project period: 2 years (September 2011 – August 2013)
- Geographical spread: 2 districts -Madhubani & Araria (EQ Zone V)
- 200 schools/ district

## Components:

1. Capacity Building
2. IEC activities to aware of school safety and disaster risk reduction mechanisms
3. Non-structural Measures
4. Demonstrative Retrofitting of one school in one district





“Chief Minister School  
Safety Programme”

## Vision of Chief Minister (Mukhyamantri) School Safety Program (MSSP):

“All children, teachers and others in the school community are safe from any kind of disasters that may threaten their well-being during the pursuit of education”.



# Guiding Principles

1. Child centered approach- programme has been planned keeping child in the centre.
2. All hazard approach: include natural hazards such as floods and earthquakes as well as manmade hazards.
3. Infrastructure resilience: structural and non-structural.
4. School Safety is not a onetime effort but a continuous process.



# Coverage:

## **Chief Minister School Safety Programme covers all the schools in the state:**

- Government Schools
  - Government aided schools
  - Residential schools i.e. KGBV
  - Madrassa and Sanskrit schools (Bihar)
  - Private schools (advisories)
  - Schools in rural and urban areas
  - Tribal Ashram Shala in Chhattisgarh
1. Total no. of Schools in Bihar : 88000
  2. Total number of Schools in Chhattisgarh - 45000





## In Bihar

1. Bal Sansad of 40,942 Schools across state trained on School Safety.

2. Two additional portfolio was created in Bal Sansad:

- Minister for Safety (Bal Surksha Mantri)
- Dy. Minister Safety







- कक्षा 6 के विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तक – हमारी पृथ्वी
- कक्षा 7 के भूगोल की पाठ्यपुस्तक – हमारा पर्यावरण
- कक्षा 7 के विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तक के पाठ – हवा आंधी और तूफान




# भूकंप

जब धरती जोरों से हिलती है तब इमारत गिर सकती जिससे लोग जखमी या घायल हो सकते हैं।

दोस्तों, मेरा नाम श्यामा है।  
क्या आप भूकंप से डरते हैं ?  
मैं नहीं डरती क्योंकि मुझे पता है कि अपने आप को कैसे बचाना है।

## शांत रहने की कोशिश करें हड़बड़ाएं नहीं, दूसरों को सचेत करें



- 1** अपने आप को बचाने सुरक्षित जगहों को जानें, जैसे मजबूत लकड़ी की टेबल और शाला के दरवाजों के पड़े



नीचे झुकें

पूरी तबद्ध ढंके



पकड़ें

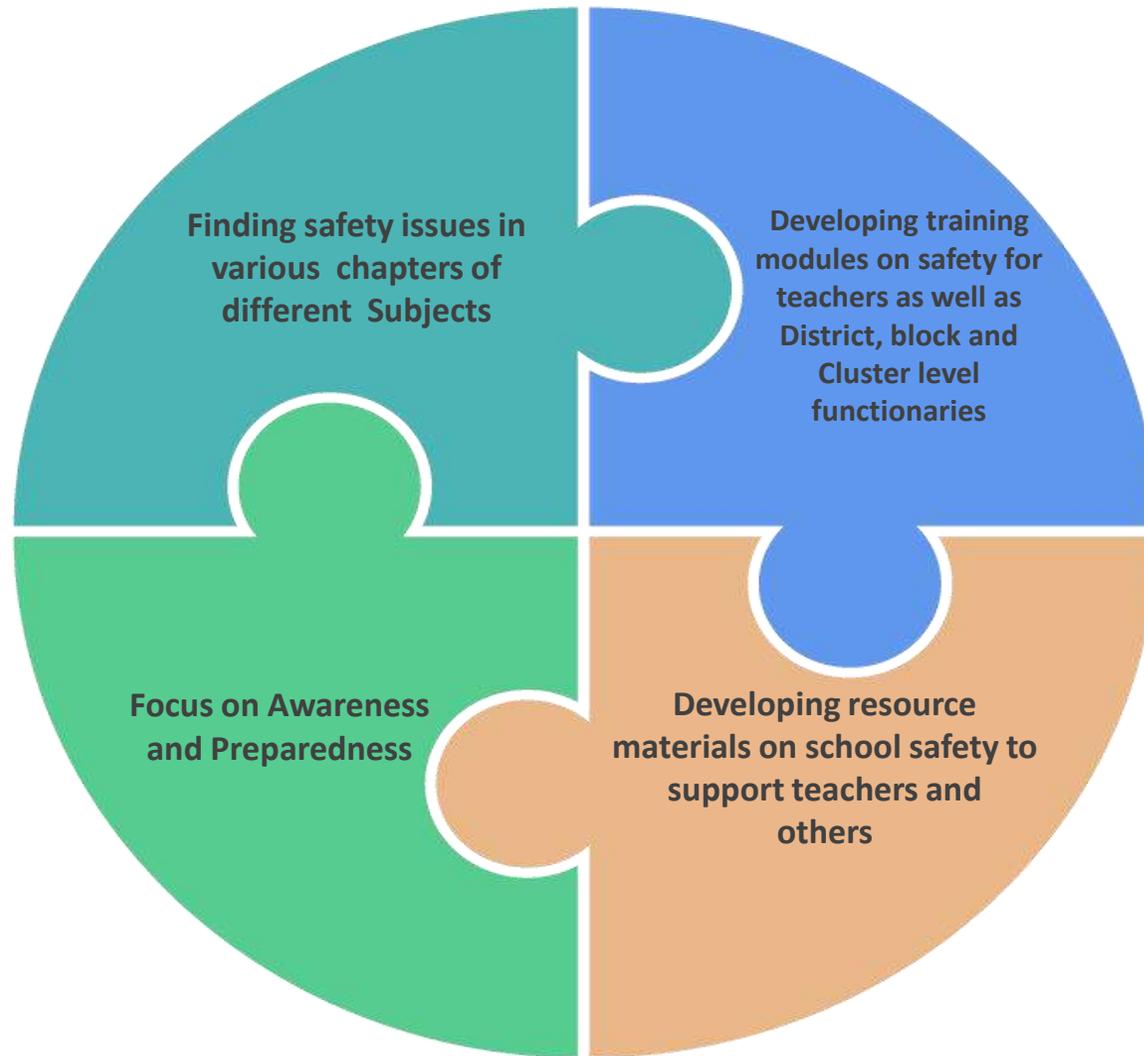
- 2** झुकने, ढंकने और पकड़े रहने का तब तक अभ्यास करें जब तक इसे अच्छी तरह से ना कर लें



- 3** अपने आप को ढंकने की दूसरी जगह न होने पर जहां पर अंदरूनी दीवार हो वहाँ जमीन पर लेट जाएं और अपने सिर और गर्दन को बचाएं

# DRR Education





## **Multi-Dimensional Training Design Approach**

CLASS (LEVEL)	SUBJECT	LESSON/ TOPIC	CONCEPTS RELATED TO DISASTER/ DISASTER MANAGEMENT
Seven	Vigyaan praudyogiki	Prithvi par jeewan	Climate and season
Seven	Vigyaan praudyogiki	Vidyut dhara	Electric shock/ Risk management
Seven	Chattisgarh bharti	Bhikarin(story)	Human values in life management
Seven	Chattisgarh bharti	Shahid bakri(story)	Group organizing In disaster management
Seven	Science	Jal(water)	Waste water management



### Cascade Mode of Training

#### 1. State level Training of Trainers (ToT):

- **Participants:** 15 to 20 teachers from each district

#### 2. District level ToT:

- **Participants:** All Block Resource Person (BRP) and 2 Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator (CRCC) from each block, 2 male and 2 female teachers from each block and a District Institute for Education and Training (DIET) Lecturer.

#### 3. Block level ToT:

- **Participants:** CRCCs and School Safety Focal Teachers.

#### 4. Cluster level ToT:

- **Participants:** Peer Educators, Ministers of Child Cabinet, School Safety Minister and Deputy School Safety Minister and Meena from Meena Manch.

### Topics covered in the Trainings

1. Overview of disasters and climate change and Bihar's disaster context
2. Disaster Management act and policies
3. Rationale and concept of School Safety Programme
4. Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation
5. Concept of Safe Saturday: why and how to conduct it on regular basis
6. Invisible Risks and hazards around school and children and how to overcome such situations
7. School Mapping with Safety Points and enlisting High Risk Areas along with Probable Solutions
8. Development of School Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)
9. Connecting the lessons given in the textbooks with Disasters/ Hazards and Possible Risks (DRR in curriculum)
10. Mock drill exercise

### Capacity Building of teachers on disaster management:

1. Integration of disaster risk reduction in the professional development of teachers, including:
  - Two-year D.El.Ed.<sup>1</sup> Programme for teachers



# Safe School Facilities



# Structural and Non- Structural Safety:

1. Education Department adopted Earthquake Resistant layout proposed by IIT, Roorkee.
2. Till Now 43,554 Schools across State constructed as per adopted layout
3. 24 High Schools Retrofitted by BSEIDC
4. 425 Engineers of Education Department trained on Earthquake Resistant Techniques and Technologies.



# Developing Children as Agents of Change |

# Power of Knowledge



Tilly Smith, a 10-year-old girl, saved her family and 100 other tourists from the 2004 tsunami in Thailand by recognizing the tsunami signs she had learned about in a geography lesson two weeks prior to the accident.



**Sneha Gupta (aged about 10 years, Forbisganj, Araria)** – A student of class – IV in a school in Kathmandu, her family belongs to Forbisganj in Araria district. she explained how she could save herself along with her younger sister and brother during earthquake, using the knowledge imparted in her school few days back about dos and don'ts for earthquake.

# Way Forward

1. Launching the Chief Minister School Safety Programme.
2. Strategy and Action Plan for rolling-out 'Chief Minister's School Safety Programme'.
3. School Safety Programme toolkit; toolkit consist of booklets on roles/responsibilities of all stakeholders.
4. Contextualizing Safe Saturday Approach
5. Customized and innovative training module and manual targeting Master Trainers, BRC, CRC, School Safety Focal teacher, Peer Educator etc. on school safety.
6. Education Project Council (BEPC) to establish the 'School Safety programme cell'.
7. SCERT in the state wide training on School Safety in cascading mode jointly with SCERT for Training of Trainers (ToT) of DiET, PTC, CTE and SCERT faculty.
8. Champions of School Safety, DRR, CP and CCA.

# UNICEF's Support

## Technical Support in

- Drafting the Chief Minister School Safety Programme.
- Strategy and Action Plan for rolling-out 'Chief Minister's School Safety Programme'.
- School Safety Programme toolkit; toolkit consist of booklets on roles/responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- Contextualizing Safe Saturday Approach
- IEC support and
- Exposure visit to Bihar/ Chhattisgarh



THANK YOU