



## “A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of higher primary school children regarding Swacch Bharath Swacch Vidyalaya at selected schools mangaluru with a view to develop health education program”

Mrs.Ajose Rachael Adunola<sup>1</sup>, Ms.Amrutha V<sup>2</sup>, Mrs.Shruthi Laxmi<sup>3</sup>, Dr Asha P Shetty<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> II.P.B.B.Sc Nursing, Yenepoya nursing college, Yenepoya University, Deralakatte  
Mangalore 575018, Karnataka, India

<sup>4</sup>Professor and HOD, Dept of Paediatric Nursing, Yenepoya Nursing College Yenepoya University,  
Deralakatte, Mangalore 575018, Karnataka, India

**ABSTRACT:** School children are the steps of our country from whom we can achieve a desired ends to lead a happy and healthy life it is very important for them to know about the hygiene and cleanliness from the childhood itself, the study aimed to assess the knowledge of primary school children regarding Swacch Bharath Swacch Vidyalaya in the selected schools of Mangaluru among higher primary school children. The research approach for the present study used was non experimental descriptive survey design, data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire from 100 higher primary school children who were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Validity and reliability of the tool was established. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Result revealed that majority (52%) of higher primary school children were having very good knowledge,(36%) were having excellent knowledge and very few (1%) were having average knowledge regarding Swacch Bharath Swacch Vidyalaya. There was no significant association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables of school children at 0.05 level of significance. The study concluded that creating awareness about Swacch Bharath Swacch Vidyalaya will help to reach the goal in the expected time.

**KEYWORDS:** knowledge, primary children, swacch bharath, swacch vidyalaya

### I. INTRODUCTION

Hygiene is a set of practices performed for the preservation of health. Hygiene in its fullest and original meaning goes much beyond that to include all circumstances and practices, lifestyle issues, premises and commodities that engender a safe and healthy environment.<sup>1</sup>

The provision of safe water and sanitation facilities in schools is a first step towards a healthy physical learning environment. Considering all these facts ‘clean India mission’ was started by the Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi with the name of “SWACCH BHARATH ABHIYAN”. Swacch Bharath Abhiyan a clean India mission is a national level campaign by the government of India covering 4041 statutory towns to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. This campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, Newdelhi, where Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself widded broom and cleaned a road. The campaign is India’s biggest ever cleanliness drive and 3 million government employees as well as school and college students of India participated in this event. The campaign aims to accomplish the vision of ‘Clean India’ by 2 October 2019, the 150<sup>th</sup> birthday of “Mahatma Gandhi”.<sup>2</sup>

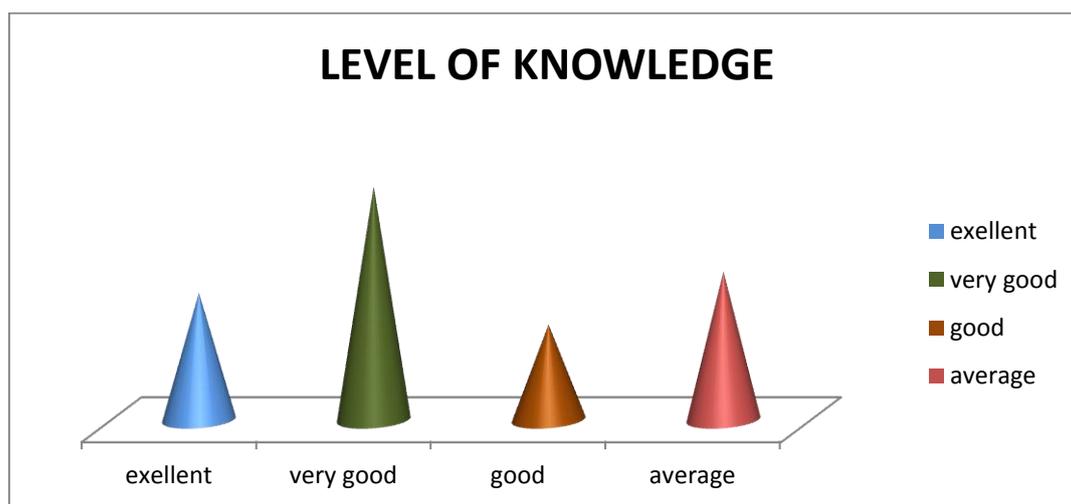
In India, 3900 children die every day due to inadequate sanitation & poor hygiene. We know children are future of any country. But, future is bleak for them if they do not get safe drinking water, sanitation & hygiene in school. Poor condition of sanitation & hygiene in rural area lead to children falling ill with infections & missing schools. It not only affects health but also learning of children. Providing sanitation & hygiene facility is not sufficient but school helps them to develop hygiene behavior which includes hand washing, proper usage of toilets etc.<sup>3</sup>

## II. METHODS

Non experimental descriptive design was found to be appropriate to describe the knowledge of higher primary school children regarding Swachh Barath Swacch Vidyalaya. A sample of 100 higher primary school children belong to 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> standard were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The Student who was absent / sick at the time of data collection was excluded. To determine the content validity, the prepared tool along with objectives, operational definition and its blue print and criteria checklist are given to seven experts. According to the recommendation and suggestion the tool was modified. The split half method was used to test the reliability of the tool, the tool was found reliable( $r=0.85$ ).The data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire regarding Swachh Bharath Swacch Vidyalaya. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The demographic characteristics shown that highest percentage (45%) of the subjects belongs to the age group of 12-13yrs. 58% of the higher primary school children belong to the nuclear family. Majority of the sample 49% were Muslim and 54% of the subjects were females. 50% of subjects had information from newspaper and television.



**Fig 1: Cone diagram showing distribution of sample according to their level of knowledge.**

Knowledge of higher primary school children showed that 52% sample had very good knowledge, 36% and 11% of the higher primary school children had excellent and good knowledge respectively, and only 1% of higher primary school children had average knowledge.

**Table 2: Association between level of knowledge of higher primary school children on Swachh Bharath Swacch Vidyalaya and demographic variables**

n=100

Sl.no	Demographic variable	Median <23	Median >=23	Calculated value( $\chi^2$ )	Inference



---

<b>a</b>	<b>Age in years</b>				
	10 -11yrs	21	15	6.93	P>0.05(NS)
	12-13yrs	18	28		
	13yrs &above	9	9		
<b>b</b>	<b>Gender</b>				
	Male	25	21	1.21	P>0.05(NS)
	Female	33	31		
<b>c</b>	<b>Religion</b>				
	Hindu	22	24	2.40	P>0.05(NS)
	Muslim	24	25		
	Christian	2	3		
	And other	0			
<b>d</b>	<b>Type of family</b>				
	Nuclear	29	29	5.68	P>0.05(NS)
	Joint	16	23		
	extended	3	0		
<b>e</b>	<b>Source of information</b>				
	Newspaper /Television	22	28		
	School			7.18	P>0.05(NS)
	Parents	18	17		
	Neighbours	4	2		
		4	5		

---

**Key:** NS = Not significant



Analysis of the association between the level of knowledge regarding Swachh Bharath Swachh Vidyalaya among higher primary school children and their selected variables reveals that the computed chi-square values between knowledge level and age, gender, religion, type of family and sources of information was not significant. This illustrates that there is no significant association between the level of knowledge of higher primary school children and selected factors at 0.05 level of significance.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The overall knowledge regarding swachh bharath swachh vidyalaya the study population was 72.34% with total mean and standard deviation was 4.474+<sub>-</sub>1.681.

The demographic variable such as age, gender, religion, type of family and source of information were found to be independent of the knowledge on Swachh Bharath Swachh Vidyalaya as there was no significant association between level of knowledge and selected variables.

Study concluded that higher primary school children have very good knowledge regarding Swachh Bharath Swachh Vidyalaya.

A supportive study was conducted by Ashish Joshi and Chiones Amadi among school children at Omaha, USA in 2013. The study revealed that majority of children (53%) belongs to 5-16 years. The gender of the participating children had majority (80%) with no association and (20%) with association between water, sanitation and hygiene intervention.<sup>4</sup>

#### V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our intense gratitude and appreciation to **Dr. Asha P Shetty**, Principal and Dean, Yenepoya Nursing College for her valuable guidance, suggestions and advices.

We give our special thanks to **Mrs Anitha Preethi** for her valuable suggestions and advices.

We extend our grateful acknowledgment to the **Principal of government higher primary schools, Mangaluru** for giving us permission to conduct the study. We extend our gratitude to all the **participants** of the study for the enthusiasm and their kind cooperation. We extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to **all teaching and non-teaching staffs** of Yenepoya Nursing College for their constant support, our heartfelt gratitude to **our parents and siblings** for whole consent, encouragement and prayerful blessings.

#### REFERENCES

1. Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott. Hygiene practice. Oxford claridon press. 1940. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper>
2. Narendra Modi. Swachh Bharath campaign should become mass movement: The economic times. Retrieved in 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct 2014
3. Shrivastav S, Environmental society. Status of hygiene and sanitation condition in school, Uttar Pradesh. Fresh water action network South Asia, .sesindia.org/final report\_sanitation hygiene.pdf.
4. Joshi A, Amadi C. Journal of Environmental and Public Health. Impact of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions on Improving Health Outcomes among School Children <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/984626>