

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Comparative Study to assess the Knowledge and Practice of Govt. High Students Regarding Hand Washing after Defecation among Rural Area at Gwalior District of M.P. with a View to Developing and Distributing an Information Booklet

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ABSTRACT

Global hand washing day aims at increasing awareness and understanding of the importance of hand washing with soap as an effective and affordable way to prevent disease. government around the world are taking action to promote hand washing with soap on Global Hand washing day and throughout the year. In India, global hand washing has been integrated by the government into its cleanliness campaigns to promote hand washing in schools. Anganwadi and communities. millions have been reached with the message of hand washing with soap through these initiatives.

Celebrated each **October 15th Global Hand Washing Day** was initiated in 2008 by the global public private partnership for hand washing with soap, and is endorsed by a wide array of governments, international institutions, civil society organisations, NGOs, private companies and individuals around the globe.

In India, it is run in partnership with state education departments and department of Rural development or water supply and sanitation. UNICEF India provides support in developing resource material, teachers guide books and reference materials on hand washing with soap. the vision is of institutionalising this practice before the Mid-Day Meal in All Schools in India so as to reach 120 million students' s in 1.4 million schools in India

The new national campaign, **Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya (SBSV) or Clean India: Clean Schools** was launched in September 2014 heralding a new era in the Indian government, s focus on WASH in schools.

KEYWORDS

• Hand washing • Defecation • Sanitation • Department of Rural development
• Diarrhoea • Pneumonia • Malnutrition

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INTRODUCTION

Hand washing with soap, particularly after contact with excreta, can reduce Diarrhoeal disease by over 40 percent and respiratory infections by 30 percent. Diarrhoea and respiratory infections are the number one cause for child deaths in India.

Hand washing with soap is among the most effective and inexpensive ways to prevent diarrhoeal disease and pneumonia.

Children weakened by frequent diarrhoea episodes are more vulnerable to malnutrition and opportunistic infection such as pneumonia. About 48 percent and worm infection are two major health conditions that affect schools age children impacting their learning abilities.

Adequate, well-maintained water supply and sanitation facilities in schools encourage children to attend school regularly and help them achieve their hazards and affect schools attendance, retention and education performance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the existing knowledge of higher school student, s regarding hand washing among rural and urban area.
- To assess the practice of higher school student, s regarding hand washing after Defecation among Rural Area.
- To compare the knowledge and practice of higher school student, s regarding hand washing after defecation among rural and urban.
- To associate the knowledge and practices of higher school student, regarding hand washing among rural and urban area with selected demographic variables.
- To create awareness regarding hand washing by develops and distributes an information booklet to motivate the student, s for hand washing.

METHODOLOGY

Research design is the plan layout of organizing a scientific investigation. It is concerned with an overall framework for conducting the study. The research design selected for the present study is **(Non-Experimenta L Research Design) Descriptive Research Design in that "Comparative Research Design"**.

Purposive sampling is used for the study on the basis of personal judgement about which ones will be representative or productive **Urban area Govt. Jiwaji Rao Higher Secondary School and Rural area Govt. Higher Secondary School, Pichore village** of Gwalior (M.P.) The present study was conducted on sample of 50 school student, s from rural and 50 school student, s from urban.

The tools used for the study was structured questionnaire (multiple choice questions). The obtain data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study.

RESULTS

- The number of schools student, s of rural area was between 9th class (28%), 10th class (28%), 11th class (28%), and 12th class was (14%). And in urban area 9th class was (28%), the 10th & 11th class (26%) and 12th class was (20%).
- More then half of the student, s from rural area were female (72%) and from urban area were 54%.
- Maximum student, parents from rural area, their educational qualification in between 1-9th class was (50%) and from urban area was higher education (84%).
- Maximum number of students, parents from both rural (94%) and urban (82%) having own house land majority of samples are Housewife (31.66%).
- Majority of school students from both rural (78%) and urban (90%) were belongs to Hindu religion.
- Majority of students parents from rural area having monthly income between 1001-4000 rupees was (60%) and from urban area was above 7000 (66%).
- Most of the students parents were include in other occupation. In rural (52%) and urban (44%).
- School students of rural area got majority of health information from health personals (38%) and of urban area from mass media (60%).

Statistical Analysis showed that mean of rural school students knowledge regarding hand washing after defecation is (12.24) less than urban school students knowledge

regarding hand washing after defecation (20). Mean% of rural school students knowledge regarding hand washing after defecation is (51%) is less than school students residing in urban area (93.18) and mean difference is 32.33%. Standard deviation of rural school students is (4.28) and urban school students is (2.46). Z value is (2.48).

Statistical Analysis showed that mean of rural school students practices regarding hand washing after defecation is (32.78) less than urban school students practices regarding hand washing after defecation (50.32). Mean % of rural school students practices regarding hand washing after defecation is (60.70) is less than school students residing in urban area (93.18) and mean difference is 32.48. Standard deviation of rural school students is (9.90) and urban school students is (2.48). Z value is (0.95)

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to compare the knowledge and practice of the Govt. high school students regarding hand washing after defecation among rural and urban school students at Gwalior district of M.P. with the view of developing and distributing an information booklet.

Statistical analysis showed that Mean of the rural students Knowledge regarding hand washing after defecation is (12.24) less than urban students knowledge regarding hand washing after defecation (20). Mean % of rural students knowledge regarding hand washing after defecation is (51%) is less than urban students residing in urban area (93.18%) and mean difference is 32.33% SD (Standard Deviation) of the rural students is (4.28) and urban students is (2.46). z value is (2.48).

Statistical analysis showed that mean of the rural students practice regarding hand washing after defecation is (32.78), less than urban students practice regarding hand washing after defecation (50.32). Mean % of rural students practice regarding hand washing after defecation is (60.70%) is less than urban students residing in urban area (93.18%) and Mean difference is 32.48% SD (Standard deviation) of the rural students is (9.90) and urban students is (2.48). Z value is (0.95).

The knowledge of the rural students scores poor (20%), Average (60%), good (20%). The data represents that majority of the rural

students having Average knowledge and the knowledge of the urban students scores poor (0%), Average (10%), good (90%). The data represents that majority of the rural students having good knowledge.

The practice of the students scores poor (6%), Average (50%), good (44%). The data represents that majority of the rural students having average practice and the practice of the urban students scores poor (0%), good (100%). The data represents that majority of the students having good practice.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS:

1. Implications for Nursing Education

A Person is consider to be healthy only when his/her physical, psychological, social and spiritual status at normal level. Nursing education.

Emphasize on preparing prospective nurses to impact health education by using various methods of education technology.

Now a days hand washing is a new topic in health science there is needed to schedule the importance of hand washing in nursing curriculum to understand better about environmental sanitation to care of human being in broad sense.

2. Implications for Nursing Practice

The community health nurse, who is the core member of health team and spending most of the time with the community, hence it is the responsibility of nurses to bring the students forward regarding that each students have to understand themselves, to take care of themselves, physical and mental health use there knowledge, practices both male and female person who are responsible or decision maker, as the head of the family. Irrespective of their age, play an important role to improve the sanitation the family it will the better in improving health and other conditions of their family members which leads to develop the state as well as country.

3. Implications for Nursing Administration

Nursing administration should be compulsorily involved in formulating policies for health education in various setting including the normal community. The administrator should plan and

organise the education programme for school students in various aspect to enhance their knowledge and practice regarding hand washing. The nurse administrator should see and evaluate about students awareness on use of hand washing and utilise their practices for their holistic health and well-being.

4. Implications for Nursing Research

Research plays a vital role in the establishment of students health science. The investigator found the scarcity in literature and research done on school students by nursing personnel. It is needed as nursing personnel is one of keen observer in health science, so it will be useful in future for planning and.

The present comparative study has given the base to conduct the future qualitative and quantitative research on the knowledge and practices of school students regarding hand washing among rural and urban community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A study may be undertaken on rural and urban school students of other different state to evaluate there knowledge and practices regarding hand washing after defecation.
2. Different teaching strategies can be used to educate the school students regarding hand washing.
3. A study may be undertaken on rural and urban school students to assess their attitude regarding hand washing after defecation.

DELIMITATIONS OF STUDY

- 9th to 12th class school students.
- Students present during the time of data collection.

- Students willing to participate in the study.

CONCLUSION

The main aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and practices of school students regarding hand washing after Defecation among Rural Area.

- The finding showed that knowledge of rural school students is less than knowledge of urban school students regarding hand washing.
- The practice of rural school students is less than the practices of urban school students regarding hand washing.
- There is a significant association between demographic variables and knowledge and practices of school students regarding hand washing among rural and urban area.

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