



“A Study to Assess the Knowledge on Swatch Bharat among Adults in Pedaparimi, Guntur.”

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Abstract: Background: Swachh Bharath is a national campaign launched on October 2, 2014 by our Honourable Prime Minister, Sri Narendra Modi, to have clean streets, roads, and infrastructure in the country. Since ancient times, sanitation has been recognised as an important health determinant. M.K Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, stated that “Sanitation is more important than Independence” and envisioned a clean India. **Objectives:** 1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding swatch bharat among adults in Pedaparimi, Guntur. 2. To find out the association between the level of knowledge on swatch bharat with their related socio demographic variables. **Materials and Methods:** A descriptive study design was used, as well as a non-probability convenience sampling technique using 50 samples. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. SPSS was used to analyse the data. **Results:** Shows that with regard to level of knowledge of Swatch Bharat among Adults 1(2%) had A+ grade, 1(2%) got A grade, 02(4%) belongs to B+ grade and 02(4%) scored B grade Meanwhile 14 (28%) got C grade and 30 (60%) got D grade of knowledge. **Conclusions:** According to the findings of the current study, adults have insufficient knowledge of Swatch Bharat. **Key words:** Swatch Bharath, Adults.

Introduction: Swachh Bharath is a national campaign launched by our Honorable Prime Minister, Sri Narendra Modi on October 2, 2014 to have clean streets, roads and infrastructure in the country. Sanitation has been identified as one of the important determinants of the health since ages. Father of the Nation M.K Gandhi stated that “Sanitation is more important than Independence” and dreamt about clean India.

The campaign of Swachh Bharat launched by the government of India is aimed to accomplish various goals and fulfill the vision and mission of “Clean India” by 2nd of October 2019 which is 150th birth anniversary of great Mahatma Gandhi. It has been expected that the investment to cost would be over 62000 crores. It has been declared by the government

that this campaign is taken as “beyond politics” and “inspired by patriotism”.

The SBM (Gramin) aims at improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitised. Following are the some important objectives of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: To eradicate the system of open defecation in India. To convert the insanitary toilets into pour flush toilets. To remove the system of manual scavenging. To make people aware of healthy sanitation practices by bringing behavioral changes in people. To link people with the programmes of sanitation and public health in order to generate public awareness. To build up the urban local bodies strong in order to design, execute and



operate all systems related to cleanliness. To completely start the scientific processing, disposals reuse and recycling the Municipal Solid Waste.

In India, 53% of households or 600 million people defecate in open, out of which 69.3% belongs to rural areas and 18.6% belongs to urban areas. This unhygienic practice was one of the reasons for high prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases and helminthic diseases in the country. Addressing sanitation issue is the need of the hour which not only helps in reducing the burden of the communicable diseases like diarrhoea but also provides the scope for Gross Domestic Product growth, reduction in health care costs, and a source of employment. With this background, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched with basic objective to create sanitation facilities for all and eliminate completely the unhealthy practice of open defecation.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To assess the knowledge on Swachh Bharath among adults in Pedaparimi, Guntur. 2. To find out the association between the knowledge on Swachh Bharath among adults with their selected socio demographic variables.

Materials and Methods:

Sampling and data collection: Descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge on Swachh Bharath among adults. Non probability convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples. The study included people between the ages of 20 and 60, both males and females, who were willing to participate in the study and were available at the time of data collection. Adults who were available at the time of data collection but were not willing to participate in this study were excluded. Prior Permission was obtained from ethical clearance committee Participants signed an informed consent and were told they could withdraw from the study at any time for any reason.

Description of Tool:

Part-I: Deals with demographic variables include age, gender, education, occupation, family income, religion.

Part-II: It deals with structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge on Swachh Bharath among adults in Pedaparimi, Guntur. The questionnaire consists of 43 multiple choice questions. Each correct answer is given by score '1' and wrong answer is given by score '0'.

Score Interpretation: The score was interpreted as follows:

A+	>40	More than 85%
A	36-40	More than 75%
B+	31-35	More than 65%
B	26-30	More than 55%
C	21-25	More than 50%
D	<20	Less than 50%

Data analysis: Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency, percentage, Item analysis, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test were done.

Results: The data demonstrate that there is a frequency and percentage distribution of adults by age. 22(44%) were between the ages of 20 and 30, 9(18%) were between the ages of 31 and 40, 11(22%) were between the ages of 41 and 50, 6(12%) were between the ages of 51 and 60, and 2(4%) were over the age of 61. In terms of gender, 32 (64%) of the respondents were males and 18 (36%) were girls. When it came to educational qualifications, 20 percent (40 percent) were illiterates, whereas 18 percent (36 percent) were students. Secondary education was studied by 4(8%) of those who studied primary education. Graduates accounted for 48% of the total, while postgraduates accounted for 48%. 15(30%) were farmers, 21(42%) were company owners, 4(8%) were employees, 5(10%) were jobless, and 5(10%) were housewives, according to the occupation survey. In terms of household income, 19(38%) earns Rs.5000 per month, 12(24%) earns between 5001 and 7000



per month, 14(28%) earns between 7001 and 9000 per month, 4(8%) earns between 9001 and 11,000 per month, and 1(2%) earns >11001 per month. In terms of religion, 26 percent were Hindus, 15 percent were Muslims, and 9 percent were Christians. In terms of religion, 26 percent were Hindus, 15 percent were Muslims, and 9 percent were Christians.

Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge on Swatch bharat among adults.

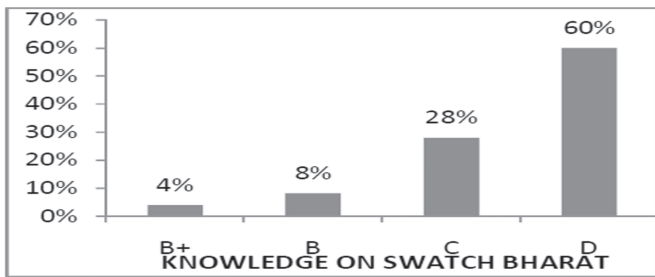


Table-1: Mean and Standard Deviation of knowledge on Swatch Bharat among adults in Pedaparimi, Guntur. N (50)

Category	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge	20.44	8.53

There was a significant relationship between adults’ knowledge of Swatch Bharath and their selected socio demographic variables such as gender, educational qualification, occupation, and family income. No significant relationship between adults’ knowledge of swatch bharath and their selected socio demographic variables such as age, religion, and family type.

Discussion: The discussion of the present study was based on the findings obtained from the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of collected data. It is presented in the view of the objectives of the study. The study related to level of knowledge regarding swatch bharath among adults Shows that 1(2%) had A+ grade, 1(2%) got A grade, 02(4%) belongs to B+ grade and 02(4%) scored B grade Meanwhile 14 (28%) got C grade and 30 (60%) got D grade of knowledge.

With the knowledge on Swatch Bharat among adults that mean score 20.44 with standard deviation

of 8.53. There was significant association between the knowledge on Swachh Bharat among adults with their selected socio demographic variables like gender, education, occupation, family income.

There was no significant association between the knowledge on Swachh Bharat among adults with their selected socio demographic variables like age, religion and type of family.

Conclusion: According to the findings of the current study, adults have insufficient knowledge of Swatch Bharat.

Recommendations:

- ❖ The similar study can be with the different settings.
- ❖ The similar study can be conduct as longitudinal studies.
- ❖ The comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge on Swatch Bharat among adults between urban and rural areas.

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