

Assess the Adherence of Families towards Swachh Bharat Mission in Selected Community Areas of Kollam

Sheeja .S¹, Jyothilakshmi J.², Prince Christopher³

¹Associate Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala, India
devusheeja[at]gmail.com

²PG with Tutor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala, India
jyothi.sreelal[at]gmail.com

³Clinical Instructor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala, India
princechristopher333[at]gmail.com

Abstract: Introduction: Safe sanitation means promotion of safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilet and avoiding open defecation as well as management of solid and liquid waste. Poor sanitation is a primary cause for many deadly diseases, deaths among children under age five, contamination of ground water sources, loss of family income on account of increased health costs, and compromised human dignity. In managing safe sanitation at each level - household, community, and governments, understanding impacts of poor sanitation, contribution of all key stakeholders including communities, implementation of safe sanitation processes is considered crucial. Materials and Methods: Research approach and design: Descriptive research design. Sampling technique: non-probability convenient sampling method. Samples: In this study 120 families who met inclusion and exclusion criteria for the study, was selected. Tools: Demographic Proforma and Descriptive rating scale was used to assess the adherence of families towards Swachh Bharat mission. Results: The result showed that half of the samples (50%) had fair adherence towards Swachh Bharat Mission and 4.2% had very good and 43.3% had good adherence and only 2.5 % had poor adherence towards Swachh Bharat Mission. Conclusion: study concluded that majority of the sample had adherence towards Swachh Bharat.

Keywords: Adherence, Families, Swachh Bharat mission, community

1. Introduction

Safe sanitation means promotion of safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilet and avoiding open defecation as well as management of solid and liquid waste. Poor sanitation is a primary cause for many deadly diseases, deaths among children under age five, contamination of ground water sources, loss of family income on account of increased health costs, and compromised human dignity. In managing safe sanitation at each level - household, community, and governments, understanding impacts of poor sanitation, contribution of all key stakeholders including communities, implementation of safe sanitation processes is considered crucial.

2. Materials and methods

The research design adopted for this study was descriptive research design. The present study was conducted in selected Nagars of Pallithottam. In this study 120 families who met inclusion and exclusion criteria was selected for the study. Non-probability convenience sampling was used in this study.

The data analysis was done under following headings: -

Section A: Demographic Proforma: It consists of demographic variables such as age, educational qualification, socio economic status, type of family, type of house, waste disposal method, use of latrines.

Section B: Descriptive rating scale was used to assess the adherence of families towards Swachh Bharat Mission.

3. Result and Discussion

Section A: Description of demographic variables under study.

This section deals with the result of the sample characteristic under study. It included age, educational qualification, and socio economic status, type of family, type of house, waste disposal method and use of latrines.

Demographic variables

The data showed that in this study, out of 120 samples 28% of sample belonged to the age group of 56-65 years and only 2.5% belonged to the age group of >65 years.

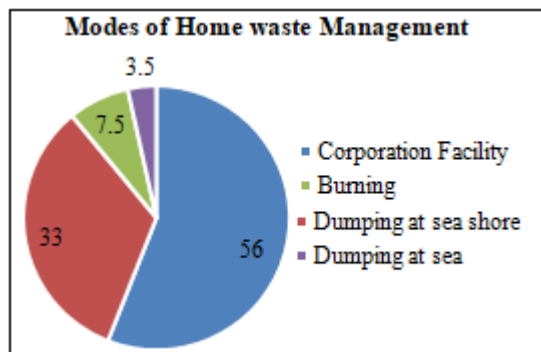
- In this study, out of 120 samples 38 % had upper primary education, 0.8% of sample have found not educated.
- In the study shows that out of 120 samples 85% belonged to BPL category and 15 % belonged to APL category.
- In the study shows that out of 120 samples, 78% belonged to nuclear family and 22% belonged to joint family.
- In the study shows that out of 120 samples, 85% lived in their own houses and 15% lived in rented houses.
- In the study shows that out of 120 samples, 100% of the samples were using their own latrine facility
- In the study shows that out of 120 samples, more than

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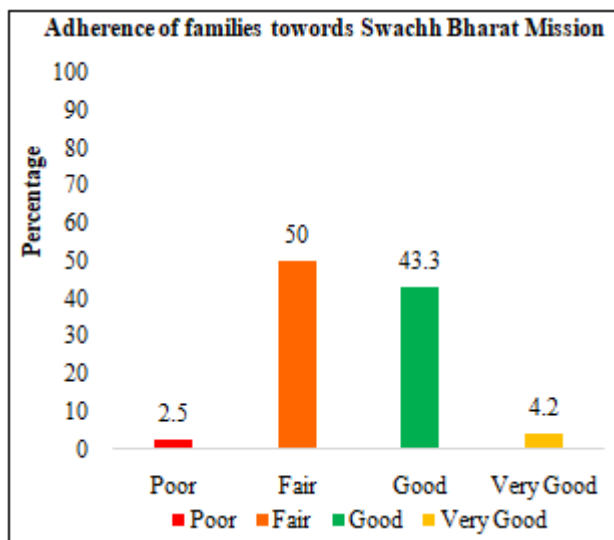
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half of the samples (56%) were disposing waste at corporation facility and 33% of samples were dumping the waste at the sea shore and burning the waste was followed by 7.5% of samples and only 3.5 % of them dump waste in their nearby sea.



Section B: Description of the adherence of families towards Swachh Bharat Mission



In this study, it was found that half of the samples (50%) had fair adherence towards Swachh Bharat Mission and 4.2% had very good and 43.3% had good adherence and only 2.5 % had poor adherence towards Swachh Bharat Mission.

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