

A Study on Latrinalia and the Role of Value Judgements among Community People in Selected Community Area at Ahmedabad

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Abstract: Graffiti is writing or drawing created on a wall or alternative surface, typically while not permission and at intervals public read. There square measure many sorts of graffiti, that embody rest room graffiti or latrinalia. The study was descriptive and the quantitative approach was considered. In this study survey research design was used 310 samples for associate value judgement with selected demographic variable was collected by systematic sampling technique. The result of prevalence of latrinalia shows that 20% latrinalia seen in latrines of Bharuch. And 80% latrines doesn't have latrinalia and value judgement among community peoples result shows that calculated chi-square value was greater than table value for demographic variable: age ($\chi^2=23.5837p<0.05$) and socio-economic status ($\chi^2=19.362p<0.05$) there is significant association between value judgement and demographic variables like age and socio-economic status. And the calculated chi square value is laser than table value for demographic variables gender ($\chi^2=1.1695P<0.50$) and education ($\chi^2=8.906 P<0.50$). So, there is no significant association between value judgement and demographic variables like gender and education.

Keywords: Latrinalia, Value judgement

1. Introduction

Latrinalia could be a sort of deliberately inscribed marking created on latrines: that's loos or toilet walls. It will take the shape of art, drawings, or words, as well as poetry and private reflections.

The term "Latrinalia" was given by Alan Dundes in 1966 to explain rest room graffiti. He was the academician of lore at the University of CA Berkeley. The latrinalia word comes from the mixture of word toilet facility, (Latrine means that toilet) and -alia (-alia which implies worthless assortment of something).

Within the privy, everyplace the latrinalia may be seen within the totally different forms like communication, art, thoughts and free speech that had ne'er existed.

Need of the Study:

Ever since 1st century AD, people have been engaging in latrinalia or toilet graffiti for intellectuals.

In 2018, latrinalia is still showing no signs of going away (Natalie Ktena 15th April 2018).

Toilet walls are more reachable than the other place. Everybody use the toilet and it is unnecessary to have an artistic feature to write any toilet writings (Young, 2006).

Statement of the Problem

"A study on latrinalia and the role of value judgements among community people in selected community area at Ahmedabad."

Objectives

- To assess the prevalence of latrinalia at selected community area.
- To associate value judgment on latrinalia with selected demographic variables.

2. Methodology

This chapter discuss the methodology adopted for the study and include research approach, design setting for the study, population, and Sample, sampling technique, validity of tool, data collection, procedure and plan for analysis.

Research Approach and Rationale: In this study the quantitative approach was considered.

Research Design: In this study, survey research design was utilized to achieve the objectives of the study.

Study Variable: In this study the demographic variable is age, gender, education & socio-economic status.

Research Setting: Setting refers to the areas where the study is conducted. The present study areas are selected areas of Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Target Population: The target population for this study is community people of Ahmedabad district.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique: In this study sample size for the latrinalia is 8 latrines from block. A sample size for value judgement is 310, from community area at Ahmedabad.

Sampling Techniques: The systematic sampling technique was used to select community people for associate value judgement with selected demographic variables.

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Criteria for Sample Selection:

Inclusion Criteria:

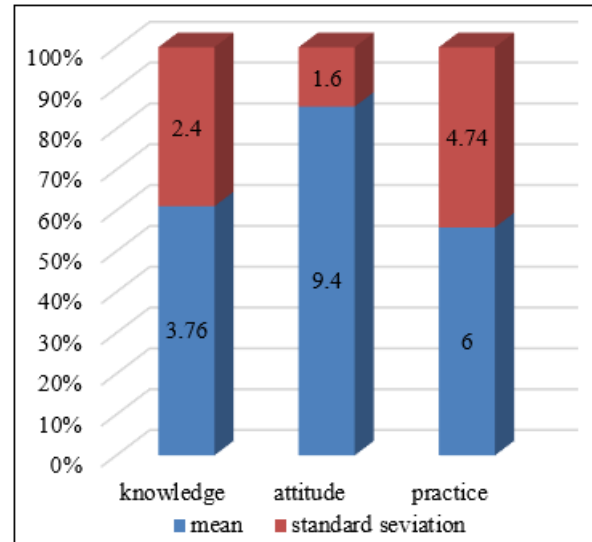
- 1) Who are between 19-60 age groups.
- 2) Who are present at the time of study.

Exclusion Criteria

- 1) Who are absent at the time of study.
- 2) Who are not willing to participate in research study.

Selection of Tool for Data Collection

The oral survey research design used to assess the role of value judgement among community people in selected community area at Ahmedabad. 310 sample were collected using systematic. Sampling technique from community people at selected community area of Ahmedabad Demographic data and Value judgement Scale (VIS) was used.



Analysis and Interpretation of the Demographic Data:

Table 4.1: Content of latrinalia (total 8 latrines), frequency and percentage. (n = 8)

Content	Frequency	Percentage
Bad words	2	3.12%
Phone No.	3	4.68%
Name	2	3.12%
Signature	1	1.56%
Quotes	0	0%
Drawing	1	1.56%
Questions	1	1.56%
Sexual content	3	4.68%

Summary

For assessing prevalence of latrinalia descriptive survey research design was used. 8 latrinalia were selected using total enumerating sampling and data was collected by the use of checklist to associate value judgement on latrinalia, oral survey research design was used. 310 sample were selected using systematic sampling technique. And the data was collected with the use of value judgement scale.

3. Major Finding of the Study

Result of prevalence of latrinalia;

20.28% latrinalia found from 8 different latrines. In that 3.12% is bad words, 4.68% is phone number 3.12% done signature (1.56%), drawing (1.56%), question (1.56%) and sexual content (4.68%) were found.

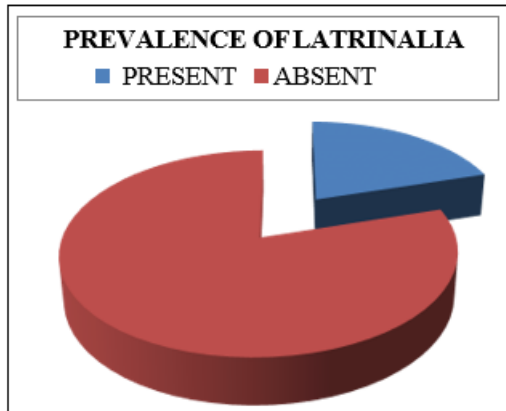


Figure 4.1: Prevalence of latrinalia in selected public latrine of Bharuch

In figure 4.1, The 20% latrinalia seen in toilets of Ahmedabad and 80% toilets doesn't have latrinalia.

Mean and Standard Deviation

Result of association of value judgement; Demographic variables like gender and education is not significant with value judgment and demographic variables like age and socio-economic status are significant with value judgment among community people at Ahmedabad. The results shows that 24(7.74%) of respondents were in the age group between 19-30 year, 177(57.09%) of respondents in the age group between 31-40 year, 60(19.35%) of respondents in the age group between 41-50 year and 49(15.80%) of respondents in the age group between 51-60.

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