

Assess the Effectiveness of Sociodrama on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding open air Defecation in Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan among People Residing in Selected Rural Area

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Abstract: *The aim of the present study was to assess the effectiveness of sociodrama on knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in swachh bharat abhiyaan among people residing in selected rural area. A quasi experimental one group pre test post test research design was used. 80 samples of simple randomized sampling technique was used. Pre- test knowledge score with mean 9.08 and 2.1 and post -test knowledge scores with mean 11.42. The tabulated value is 8.34. pre- test attitude level with mean 38.11. post -test attitude level with mean 44.21 and 3.5 of people. The tabulated value is 10.11. correlation between knowledge score and attitude level was 0.87 hence it conclude that sociodrama on attitude regarding open air defecation in swachh bharat abhiyan among people was effective..*

Keywords: sociodrama, people, swachh bharat abhiyan

1. Introduction

As per the most recent Swachh Status Report in 2015, more than half of the rural population (52.1 per cent) of the country still defecates in open. Eliminating Open Defecation in India by 2nd October 2019 – the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi – is one of the key aims of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan movement launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2013 on Gandhi Jayanti. As of August 2016, only 17 of the 650 districts have been declared Open Defecation Free by the government. Of the six lakh plus villages in India, 54,732 were declared Open Defecation Free as of 31st March 2016.¹

Current estimation suggests that access to improve sanitation has not increased even in half of the population of developing countries. The lack of adequate sanitation is a key contributing factor to the ongoing high rates of diarrhoeal disease noted in developing countries. Improvement in sanitation has been consistently identified as being an important intervention to improve health.²

2. Literature Survey

Prem S. Panda et al (2017) Conducted study with objective to find sanitary latrine usage, prevalence of open air defecation and awareness related to diseases caused by open air defecation in the rural population of a village in Raipur district. Simple random sampling technique by lottery method. A structured questionnaire was used. Majority of the study participants 109 (70.3%) had sanitary latrines in their houses. The prevalence of open air defecation in the study area was found to be 23.2%. Around 2/3rd (65.2%) of study subjects were not aware about spread of disease due to open air defecation. Awareness regarding spread of diseases due to open air defecation is poor. Effective political commitment and administrative support will be the key

points of success of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan program.³

Celia McMichael (2017) Globally, 2.4 billion people lack adequate sanitation, and open defecation remains common. In this article, I present the qualitative findings from an evaluation of a water, sanitation, and hygiene intervention in remote, mid-West Nepal. The evaluation, conducted in 2014, involved villagers from eight wards in Kotgaun Village Development Committee. Drawing on the concept of the “toilet tripod,” I argue as follows: multi-scalar political will provide an important foundation for construction and sustained use of toilets, proximate social pressures contributed significantly to toilet adoption and efforts to eliminate open defecation, and water insecurity constrained improved sanitation and hygiene.⁴

Anuradha R (2017) cross sectional study conducted among rural population in Kuthambakkam village, Tamil Nadu. simple random sampling technique by lottery method used. The prevalence of usage of household sanitary latrine and community latrines was 62.5% and 4.3% respectively. The prevalence of open air defecation among the study participants was 33.1%. Significant association was found between low standard of living and open air defecation practice. To solve the problem of underutilization of sanitary latrines, planning and conducting Information Education Communication activities is very essential. Effective political and administrative support is needed to scale up the sanitation program.⁵

Nikita J (2017) An interventional study was conducted in one of the randomly selected public schools in rural field practice area of Bharati Vidyapeeth University Medical College, Pune. aimed to create awareness among school students about ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyan’ as well as sanitation practices through ‘SMART Health Model’ Education. The study participants were 100 students

belonging to 5th and 6th class and they were exposed to structured 'SMART Health Education Model'. Entire data from pre and post intervention questionnaire was administered. Significant improvement in knowledge about sanitation practices was found after applying 'SMART Model'. The study reported favourable attitudes of participants towards 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'. It indicates that even a simple intervention like 'SMART Model' can make significant change in knowledge of school students about personal and environmental hygiene.⁶

Pushpanjali Swain et al. (2016) Conducted a study to highlight the key issues which may act as a hindrance to the progress of this Abhiyan in rural and urban parts of India. A total sample of 190 households was selected for the study from district Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and district Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. Finding shows that 76% of total respondents were not aware about the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" and 56% were not aware about the significance of keeping good sanitary conditions. It was also observed that among the total respondents only 54% were defecating in the toilet and 8% of respondents don't wash their hands after defecation and 11% of the respondents never wash their hands before meals. It also highlighted the urgent need for effective basic sanitation facilities. This would be very relevant for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.⁷

O'Reilly et al. (2016) conducted study aimed to end rural open defecation by targeting individuals, like social marketing or behavior change approaches, often ignore the structural inequalities that shape rural residents' everyday lives. Study explores the question, They find that remoteness in general, and its lived nuances, form a context for prevalent open defecation. Structural inequalities across space will need to be addressed to make latrine building and usage viable in remote places.⁸

3. Problem Definition

A quasi experimental study to assess the effectiveness of sociodrama on knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan among people residing in selected rural area.

4. Objectives of the study

- 1) To assess the pretest knowledge score regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan among people residing in selected rural area.
- 2) To assess the attitude level regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan among people residing in selected rural area.
- 3) To determine the effectiveness of sociodrama on knowledge and Attitude regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan among people residing in selected

The analysis of data is organized and presented under the following heading

Section- I: This section includes distribution of people in relation to demographics data by using frequency and percentage.

rural area.

- 4) To find out the association between pretest knowledge score and Attitude level regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan with selected demographical variables.
- 5) To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan among people residing in selected rural area.

5. Methods / Approach

In this study quasi experimental research design was adopted, based on the problem statement & objectives of the study, evaluative approach was used. The purpose of evaluative approach is to assess the effectiveness of sociodrama on knowledge and attitude on knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan among people residing in selected rural area. Here the investigator identifies and evaluate the effectiveness of knowledge and attitude on knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan with the help of 16 structured questionnaire related to open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Attitude scale consists of 12 statements. The population & sample were people who were fulfilling the inclusive & exclusive criteria & sample consisted of 80 people residing in selected rural area. The probability simple random technique was used. Tools used for data collection include two sections namely demographic variables & structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Attitude scale on regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan among people residing in selected rural area.

6. Result

For the data analysis and interpretation, various methods has been used by researcher that are descriptive and inferential statistics were widely used. In that frequency and mean percentage were calculated, 12 statement attitude scale and 16 questions are analysed based on the response of participant regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan. A structured questionnaire and attitude scale is used for data collection. The analysis was done with the help of descriptive & inferential statistics.

SN	Data analysis	Method	Remark
1.	Descriptive statistics	Mean, Frequency & percentage	Assess the level of knowledge on open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan
2.	Inferential statistics	Paired "t" test	Assess the effectiveness of sociodrama
		Chi- square test	Association between level of pre- test knowledge and attitude with demographic variables

Section –II: This section deals with assessment of pre-test and post- test knowledge and attitude of people regarding open air defecation in swachh Bharat Abhiyan by using frequency and percentage distribution.

Section – III: This section deals with analysis to determine the effectiveness of sociodrama by using pre-test and post-test score.

Section –IV: The association of pre-test knowledge score with selected variable

Section- V: Finding related to correlation between knowledge score and attitude level

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of samples according to their demographic characteristics.

Sr. No.	Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Age	18-27	14	17.50
		28-37	22	27.50
		38-47	30	37.50
		above 48	14	17.50
2	Education	Primary	16	20.00
		Secondary	36	45.00
		Higher Secondary	23	28.75
		Graduate	5	6.25
		Post Graduate	0	0.00
3	Occupation	Home maker	25	31.25
		Labourer	29	36.25
		Self employed	13	16.25

		Government	3	3.75
		Private	10	12.50
4	Family Income	3001-8000	25	31.25
		8001-13000	43	53.75
		13001-18000	9	11.25
		18001 & above	3	3.75
5	Religion	Hindu	64	80.00
		Christian	1	1.25
		Muslim	4	5.00
		Buddhist	8	10.00
		Other	3	3.75
6	Marital Status	Married	73	91.25
		Unmarried	0	0.00
		Widow	5	6.25
		Divorce	2	2.50
7	Gender	Female	26	32.50
		Male	54	67.50
8	Facility for defecation	Own Toilet	18	22.50
		govt toilet	22	27.50
		open air defecation	40	50.00

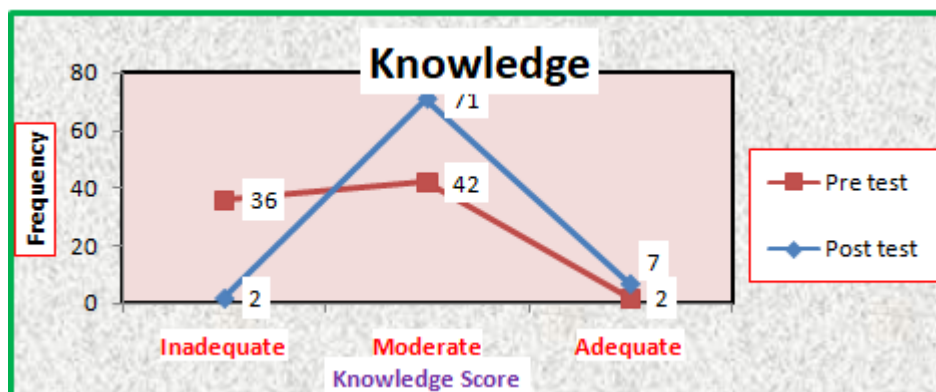


Figure 1: Line diagram showing effectiveness of by comparing pre-test level knowledge with post-test level of knowledge

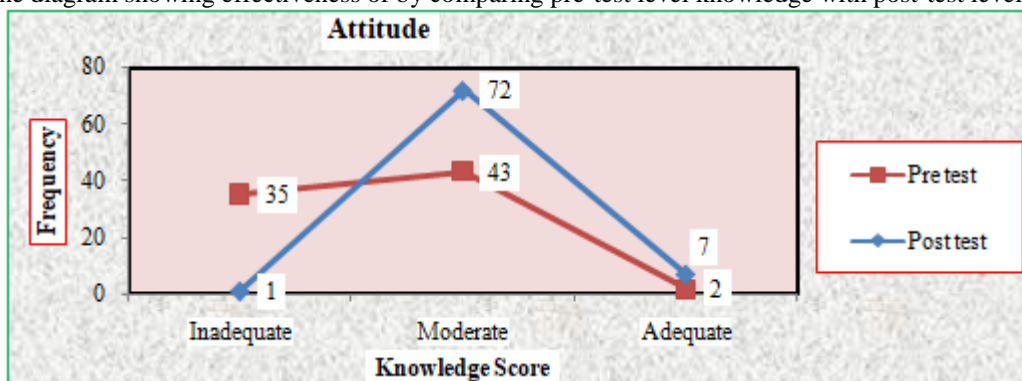


Table 2: Showing mean percentage of pre-test and post-test of knowledge effectiveness of sociodrama

Group	Frequency	Mean	S.D.	t value	P value
Pre Test	80	38.11	3.92	10.11	0.000
Post Test	80	44.21	3.5		

Attitude	Groups		Pre test		Post test	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
	Inadequate	0-50 %	35	43.75	1	1.25
	Moderate	51-75 %	43	53.75	72	90.00
	Adequate	76 -100 %	2	2.50	7	8.75
	Total		80	100.00	80	100.00

7. Discussion

The findings of the study have been discussed with reference to the objectives of the study & with findings of the other studies

With regard to the demographics variables the majority group are 30(37.50%) of subject were in the age group of 38-47 years. 36 (20.00%) of subjects were educated up to secondary, 29 (36.25%) subject were labourer. 43(53.75%) of subject Family monthly income were 8001-13000. 64(80%) of subjects were belongs to Hindu religion. 73(91.25%) were married 26(32.50%) were females. 40(50%) of subject were defecate in open air

Findings related to pre-test and post-test knowledge score in pre test is 42(52.507%) had Moderate knowledge 36(45%) had Inadequate knowledge and only 2(2.50%) had adequate and in post test knowledge score 71 (88.75%) had moderate knowledge 7(8.75%) had adequate knowledge only 2(2.50%) had inadequate knowledge regarding open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan 43(53.75%) had Moderate Attitude level 35(43.75%) had Inadequate Attitude level and only 2(2.50%) had adequate Attitude level 72(90%) had Moderate Attitude level 7(8.75%) had adequate Attitude level and only 1(1.25%) had inadequate Attitude level regarding open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan

Finding in regard to the effectiveness of sociodrama, the calculated "t" value is 10.11. for knowledge of people regarding open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan. The calculated value is more than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance which is statistically significant. In addition the 'p' value is 0.000 (less than 0.05) conclude that sociodrama on knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan among people was effective. Hence H_1 is accepted.

Correlation between knowledge score and attitude level was 0.87 regarding open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan among people residing in selected rural area. Hence H_2 is accepted.

The association between pre-test level knowledge of open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan with demographics variables was calculated by chi-square and the calculated value is greater than (at 0.05) tabulated value (in addition P value is less than 0.05) for pre-test of knowledge about open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan among people with demographics variables such as occupation, family monthly income, gender, facility is used for defecation

So it is concluded that there is a significant association between pre-test level of knowledge about open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan among people with demographic variables. Hence H_3 is accepted.

8. Conclusion

In that study, the contributing that affect the knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation among people in

selected rural area. Knowledge regarding open air defecation is playing important role in life of people.

The findings of present study shows that the highest percentage 73(91.25%) were married The post-test knowledge mean score 71 (88.75%) was higher than pre-test mean score of knowledge 42(52.507%)

43(53.75%) had Moderate Attitude level 35(43.75%) had Inadequate Attitude level and only 2(2.50%) had adequate Attitude level

The comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score and attitude level showed that there was a significant gain in knowledge scores and attitude level of people regarding Swach Bharat Abhiyan after giving sociodrama at 0.05 level ($t=10.11$, $p<0.05$). This results shows that the sociodrama was effective.

43(53.75%) had Moderate Attitude level 35(43.75%) had Inadequate Attitude level and only 2(2.50%) had adequate Attitude level correlation between knowledge score and attitude level was 0.87

The study findings concluded that the people were had poor knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in Swach Bharat Abhiyan. The sociodrama had great potential for accelerating the awareness regarding knowledge and attitude regarding open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan.

9. Future Scope

Nursing education

The nursing curriculum should incorporate activities like seminar and conferences. The in-service education should be conducted to improve the knowledge and attitude of nurses. Nursing education helps the nurses to gain adequate knowledge, skills and attitude to fulfill their duties and responsibilities in nursing field. Nurse educators can educate the students about the open air defecation in Swach Bharat Abhiyan and it will helpful for student while home visit. for this nurses need to update their knowledge through regular in-service education.

Nursing practice

Community setting can benefit from such researcher, as it will provide more insight regarding open air defecation in swach bharat abhiyan. The nurses are having key role in the providing education to people in community setting while going for home visit. When such sociodrama among people given which is more effective, it will provide sound and comprehensive knowledge to them and ultimately motivate them for adaption of this knowledge

Nursing administration

The Nurse administrator can utilize this type of sociodrama to enhance the knowledge of people Nursing administration can depute nurses for various workshops, conferences, and special courses; and also in-service education programs can be arranged for the nursing staff by the administrator. The findings of the study should be used as a basis of in-service education programs for nurses so as to make them aware

regarding open air defecation in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan that will help nurses to provide knowledge among people.

Nursing research

Nursing research is an essential aspect of nursing as it uplifts the profession and develops new nursing norms and a body of knowledge. Another research has been added to the Nursing literature. Very few studies have been done on a similar basis with on open air defecation in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. There is a need for more experimental studies to test the effects of different nursing interventions.

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