



EFFECTIVENESS OF SANITARY LATRINE PRACTICE AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT EMPLOYEES (NREGE) AT SELECTED RURAL AREA IN KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Keeping the environment clean through Sanitary Latrine Practice is one of the most important steps one can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs. This study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of sanitary latrine practice awareness programme on knowledge among national rural employment guarantee act employees at selected rural area in Kancheepuram district.

The objectives were, to identify the effectiveness of sanitary latrine practice awareness programme on knowledge among the national rural employment guarantee act employees, and to associate the demographic variables with the level of knowledge and attitude regarding sanitary latrine practice.

A quantitative research approach of pre experimental with one group pre and post test design was chosen for this study. By using non-probability purposive sampling technique a total of 100 samples were included for the study. The structured teaching programme was given by investigator with the help of AV aids. Pre and post test was conducted by multiple choice questions. The data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result revealed that there was a statistically significant difference between pre and post test knowledge score regarding sanitary latrine practice awareness programme among the national rural employment guarantee act employees at level $p < 0.001$. This study implies that creating awareness among the employees to construct the individual household latrine and motivate them to use the latrine will prevent orofecal contamination.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, Sanitary Latrine Practice awareness programme, National rural employment guarantee act employees

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of sanitary latrine practice awareness programme on knowledge among National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Employees (NREGE) at selected rural area in Kancheepuram district

INTRODUCTION

Cleanliness is one of the most important practices for a clean and healthy environment. It is essential for everyone to learn about cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation and causes of various diseases due to poor hygienic conditions.

According to Sunita Narain (2016) the Director General of the Center of Science and Environment, revealed that India's dismal sanitation situation is the reason for the country's extremely high rate of water borne diseases. It increases the mortality and morbidity of all the people irrespective of age and sex.

Behavioral modification is required for good healthy practices among people. It can be achieved through educational programmes which will bring changes in attitude and practice of the individual. It will ultimately reduce the health care expenditure of the country.

Andrés Hueso WaterAid's Policy Analyst (2016) stated that main view is that better sanitation is not about building toilets but about people's behavior. If someone doesn't feel the need to change their sanitary practices, government will spend millions on building toilets that simply won't be used and will soon fall into disrepair. Making the sanitation campaign behavior-focused is not a simple task; it need more and better trained human resources at local levels, citizens' involvement, smart targets and good monitoring systems, as well as room for experimentation and learning

Lack of sanitation and unhygienic practices affect the health and economics of the individual, family, community and the nation. Proper Sanitation facility (for example, sanitary latrines) promotes health because they allow people to dispose of their waste appropriately. Throughout the developing world, many people do not have access to suitable sanitation facilities, resulting in improper waste disposal. Result in an unhealthy environment contaminated by human waste. Without proper sanitation facilities, waste from infected individuals can contaminate a community's land and water, increasing the risk of infection for other individuals. Proper waste disposal can slow the infection cycle of many disease-causing agents.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of sanitary latrine practice awareness programme on knowledge among National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Employees (NREGE) at selected rural area in Kancheepuram district.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the effectiveness of Sanitary Latrine Practice Awareness Programme on Knowledge among National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Employees (NREGE) at selected rural area in Kancheepuram district.

HYPOTHESES

H₁: There is a significant difference between pre and post-test level of knowledge on Sanitary Latrine Practice among National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Employees who are subjected to Sanitary Latrine Practice Awareness Programme

RESEARCH APPROACH

A quantitative approach was used for this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A Pre-experimental design, one group pre and post-test was used for this study to evaluate the effectiveness of Sanitary latrine practice awareness programme among National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Employees at Thandarai Puhuchery, in Kancheepuram district.

Table 1 Distribution of level of knowledge on sanitary latrine practice among National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Employees

N=100

Level of Knowledge	Pre Test		Post Test	
	N	%	N	%
Inadequate	96	96	0	0
Moderately Adequate	4	4	9	9
Adequate	-	-	91	91
Total	100	100	100	100

The above table reveals that 96(96%) study participants had inadequate knowledge whereas 4(4%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the participants had adequate knowledge in pre-test. The post test score reveals that 9 (9%) study participants had moderately adequate knowledge whereas 91 (91%) had Adequate knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The study finding proved that the Sanitary Latrine Practice Awareness Programme administered by the investigator was very effective to increase the knowledge of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Employees on Sanitary Latrine Practice.

Recommendations

1. A similar study can be replicated on a large sample for wider generalization.
2. A comparative study can be done to compare the effectiveness of Sanitary Latrine Practice, among various population.
3. The same study can be conducted in different settings like rural and urban across India.

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