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IMPACT OF INTERVENTION PROGRAM ON THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF FEMALE STUDENTS ON CIVIC SENSE

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ABSTRACT:

A research project was undertaken to study the existing knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of female students and to develop a module of an intervention program based on their KAP. A questionnaire was developed by the researcher on demographic characteristics and on civic sense with respect to cleanliness, personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, sanitation and gardening. On a sample of 750 UG and PG students the tool was administered (Pre-test). The respondents who showed inadequate and moderate level of knowledge (N=120) selected as experimental group. The experimental group of respondents attended the intervention program for a period of two months, with a gap of one month the same tool was administered in order to study the effectiveness of the program. The results revealed that majority of the respondents showed adequate knowledge and attitude level followed by moderate in their practice level. None of them had inadequate level of KAP. The increase in their level of KAP from pre test to post test showed the impact of an intervention program.



KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Civic sense.

INTRODUCTION :

Civic education has been defined in various ways, but by most definitions, it encompasses the study of government and its workings and of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship (Choudowsky, 2012).

A civic sense is that issue which holds great importance for every individual whether a child, adult or an old man. Every citizen must be aware of it. Actually, it is a way for decent, clean and respectful living in the society. There are many components of civic sense concerning good, peaceful and comfortable and respectable living and these must be inculcated among the citizens. In achieving this, we cannot rely upon the government agencies. Parents, elderly family members, teachers and all member of the society must do their duty in promoting this important issue. The start must be made at the level of children where parents and all family members must teach their wards on issues of civic sense (Dev,2021).

In recent years, researchers and advocacy groups have pointed to evidence suggesting that schools are giving insufficient attention to civic education. With the emphasis on raising student achievement in English language arts and mathematics to meet the accountability requirements of the “No Child Left behind Act”, many school systems have reduced instructional time for other subjects, such as social studies and civics.

The programme among other things aims at inculcating among students the need to preserve the unity of the country and creating among them awareness about the civic rights and accompanying responsibilities, and to save the new generation from the grip of alcohol and drugs. It will feature distribution of pamphlets and booklets and screening of a documentary.

An educational program can play a pivotal role in educating and empowering college students on civic sense. In the light of the above discussion an attempt was made to study the KAP of college female students on civic sense with the following objectives and hypothesis.

Objectives:

To elicit information pertaining to demographic characteristics among female students.

To study the existing level of knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) on civic sense, cleanliness, personal hygiene -hand washing, menstrual hygiene, sanitation and gardening regarding civic sense among female students.

To develop a module of an intervention programme for students to improve their KAP on Civic Sense, cleanliness, personal hygiene-hand washing, menstrual hygiene, sanitation and gardening.

To study the effectiveness of an Intervention programme on the knowledge, attitude and practice of the experimental group of respondents on civic sense cleanliness, personal hygiene-hand washing, menstrual hygiene, sanitation and gardening.

Hypothesis:

- There is a significant difference in the level of Knowledge between pre test and post test indicating the effectiveness of an intervention program on civic sense.
- There is a significant difference in the level of Attitude between pre test and post test indicating the effectiveness of an intervention program on civic sense.
- There is a significant difference in the level of Practice between pre test and post test indicating the effectiveness of an intervention program on civic sense.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design of the study was to know the existing knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of girl students and to develop a module of an intervention program based on their KAP. A questionnaire was developed by the researcher on demographic characteristics and on civic sense; cleanliness, personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, sanitation and gardening with respect to KAP. On a sample of 750 UG and PG students the tool was administered (Pre-test). The respondents who showed inadequate, moderate level of knowledge (N=120) selected as an experimental group. The experimental group of respondents attended the intervention program for a period of two months with a gap of one month the same tool was administered in order to study the effectiveness of the program. The tabulated data was subjected to statistical analysis by applying, percentage, mean, Standard deviation and chi square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristics of the experimental group of respondents are shown in table-1 to table-3.

TABLE - 1
Classification of Respondents by Age group

N=120

No.	Age group (years)	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
1	17-18	36	30.0
2	19-20	60	50.0
3	21+	24	20.0
	Total	120	100.0

Table-1 reveals the classification of respondents by age group. The results show that higher percentage of the respondents (50.0%) were in the age group of 19-20 years followed by 30 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 17-18 years and remaining 20.0 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 21 years and above.

TABLE - 2
Classification of Respondents by Educational status

N=120

No.	Educational status	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
1	BA	13	10.8
2	BSc	36	30.0
3	BCom	44	36.7
4	BCA	15	12.5
5	PG	12	10.0
	Total	120	100.0

Table-2 depicts the classification of respondents by educational status. The result indicates that almost 36.7% of the respondents were studying in BCom followed by 30.0 percent BSc, 12.5 percent BCA, 10.8 percent BA and 10.0 percent of the respondents were studying in Post Graduation.

TABLE - 3
Classification of Respondents by Religion

N=120

No.	Religion	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
1	Hindu	93	77.5
2	Muslim	22	18.3
3	Christian	5	4.2
	Total	120	100.0

Table-3 indicates the classification of respondents by religion. The result shows that majority (77.5%) of the respondents were belonged to Hindu religion followed by 18.3 percent belonged to Muslim religion and small percentage 4.2 percent of the respondents were belonged to Christian religion.

The level of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of experimental group of respondents is shown in Table 4 to Table 6.

TABLE – 4**Classification of Respondents on Pre test and Post test Knowledge level on Civic sense aspects**

Knowledge Level	Category	Classification of Respondents				χ^2 Value
		Pre test		Post test		
		N	%	N	%	
Inadequate	≤ 50 % Score	29	24.2	0	0.0	73.76*
Moderate	51-75 % Score	79	65.8	52	43.3	
Adequate	> 75 % Score	12	10.0	68	56.7	
Total		120	100.0	120	100.0	

* Significant at 5% level,

 $\chi^2 (0.05, 2df) = 5.991$

Table-4 shows the classification of respondents on pre test and post test knowledge level on civic sense aspects. The results indicate that pre test knowledge of the respondents found to be moderate among 65.8 percent, 24.2 percent had inadequate knowledge level and only 10 percent had adequate knowledge level on civic sense. In the post test, 56.7 percent of the respondents showed adequate knowledge and 43.3 percent showed moderate knowledge level on civic sense. None of them had adequate knowledge level. The increase in the knowledge level of respondents from pre test to post test showed the impact of an intervention program on civic sense there by accepting the hypothesis set for the study. The test found to be significant ($\chi^2 = 73.76^*$, $p < 0.05$). The findings supports the study conducted by Pandey., (2018), that there was a significant improvement in the students' knowledge after training as seen after comparison of results of post test questionnaire from its pre test counter - part.

TABLE – 5**Classification of Respondents on Pre test and Post test Attitude level on Civic sense aspects**

Attitude Level	Category	Classification of Respondents				χ^2 Value
		Pre test		Post test		
		N	%	N	%	
Inadequate	≤ 50 % Score	26	21.7	0	0.0	66.29*
Moderate	51-75 % Score	74	61.7	44	36.7	
Adequate	> 75 % Score	20	16.6	76	63.3	
Total		120	100.0	120	100.0	

* Significant at 5% level,

 $\chi^2 (0.05, 2df) = 5.991$

Table-5 shows the classification of respondents on pre test and post test attitude level on civic sense aspects. The result indicate that pre test attitude level of the respondents found to be moderate with 61.7 percent, 21.7 percent had inadequate attitude level and only 16.6 percent of respondents had adequate attitude level on civic sense. In the post, 63.3 percent of the respondents had adequate attitude level and 36.7 percent had moderate attitude level on civic sense. None of the respondents had inadequate level of attitude in the post test which shows the impact of an intervention program. There is an increase in the attitude level of respondents from pre test to post test on civic sense by accepting the hypothesis. The test found to be significant ($\chi^2 = 66.29^*$, $p < 0.05$).

TABLE – 6
Classification of Respondents on Pre test and Post test Practice level on Civic sense aspects

Practice Level	Category	Classification of Respondents				χ^2 Value
		Pre test		Post test		
		N	%	N	%	
Inadequate	≤ 50 % Score	41	34.2	0	0.0	67.74*
Moderate	51-75 % Score	67	55.8	66	55.0	
Adequate	> 75 % Score	12	10.0	54	45.0	
Total		120	100.0	120	100.0	

* Significant at 5% level,

$\chi^2 (0.05, 2df) = 5.991$

Table-6 shows the classification of respondents on pre test and post test practice level on civic sense aspects. The result indicate that pre test practice of the respondents found moderate with 55.8 percent, 34.2 percent had inadequate practice level and only 10 percent of them had adequate practice level on civic sense. In the post test, 55.0 percent of the respondents had moderate practice and 45.0 percent had adequate practice level on civic sense. None of the respondents had inadequate practice level on civic sense. The increase in the practice level of respondents from pre test to post test on civic sense shows the impact of an educational program thereby accepting the hypothesis postulated for the study. The test found to be significant ($\chi^2=67.74^*$, $p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION:

The results revealed that majority of the respondents showed adequate knowledge and attitude level followed by moderate in their practice level. None of them had inadequate level of KAP. The increase in their level of KAP from pre test to post test showed the impact of an intervention program. It is evident that an educational institution can play a significant role in imparting knowledge, can change their attitude on civic sense aspects. Anything is learnt should be put it into practice. This needs a top priority inculcating good habits among the girl students to achieve sustainable developmental goals for healthy living.

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