

KAP Study on Swachh Bharat Programme among Urban Slum Dwellers in Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh**M.A.Mushtaq Pasha¹, D.K.Veerappa², Afsar Fatima³, B.S.Isaac Ebenezer³**¹ Professor and HOD, ² Assistant professor and Statistician, ³ Professor, Department of Community Medicine, Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh, India**Correspondence :** Dr. M. A. Mushtaq Pasha, Email: mampasha@gmail.com**Abstract :**

Introduction: Prime Minister had launched Swachh Bharat Mission on October 2, 2014. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) (or Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or Clean India Mission in English) is a campaign that aims to clean up the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, smaller towns, and rural areas. **Methods:** The aim of this study was to assess the level of knowledge, perception and practices related to cleanliness, sanitation, health and hygiene among urban slum dwellers. The study is a cross-sectional study. A total of 493 slum dwellers were interviewed. **Results:** Out of 493 slum dwellers, 86.2% had toilet facility at home and 83% of them disposed solid waste in public dustbin, 14.2% disposed solid waste in backyard and 2.8% disposed solid waste on to the road. **Conclusions:** 75.3% found that Swachh Bharat is necessary for improving the environment.

Key Words : Cleanliness, Swachh Bharat Mission, Toilet facility, Urban slum dwellers**Introduction :**

Prime Minister launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) (or Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or Clean India Mission in English) on October 2, 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi. Prime Minister announced that clean India would be the best tribute India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi^[1] while celebrating his 150th birth anniversary in 2019. SBA is a campaign in India that aims to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, smaller towns, and rural areas. The objectives of Swachh Bharat include eliminating open defecation, construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets, the mission aims to achieve an Open-Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing 12 million toilets in rural India at a projected cost of ₹1.96 lakh crore (US\$30 billion).^[2]

Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plans, PSUs under Power, Coal and Renewable Energy Ministries are to build 50,000 toilets in schools by August 2015.^[3] It is India's largest ever cleanliness drive with 3 million government employees, school students, and college students from all parts of India participating in 4,041 statutory cities, towns and

associated rural areas. The mission contains two sub-missions: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ("Gramin or rural"), which operates under the "Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation"; and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ("Urban"), which operates under the "Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs."^[4]

Method:

The present study is a cross-sectional study, from July 1st 2017 to October 31st 2017. A sample of 493 slum dwellers of the urban slums of Nandyal were taken by convenience sampling method and interviewed with semi-structured pre-tested questionnaire. Consent was taken from the subjects after explaining the purpose of the study. Prior consent was taken from the Institutional ethical committee.

Inclusion criteria: The subjects aged above 18 years, who were available and willing to participate in the study, were included.

Exclusion criteria: The subjects who were not available in spite of 3 consecutive visits at the time of data collection were excluded from the study.

Statistical analysis was done using Predictive Analytics Software (SPSS 22 version).

Results:**Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of urban slum dwellers**

AGE (Years)	NUMBER (%)
18 - 28	208 (42.1%)
29 - 38	252 (51.1%)
39 - 58	33 (6.6%)
SEX	NUMBER (%)
Males	171 (34.7%)
Females	322 (65.3%)
EDUCATION	NUMBER (%)
Illiterate	124 (25.2%)
Primary school	76 (15.4%)
High school	112 (22.7%)
Intermediate	72 (14.6%)
Degree	92 (18.7%)
PG	12 (2.4%)
Professional	5 (1.0%)
OCCUPATION	NUMBER (%)
Unemployed	258 (52.3%)
Unskilled	66 (13.4%)
Semi-skilled	58 (11.8%)
Skilled	43 (8.7%)
Semi-profession	55 (11.1%)
Profession	13 (2.6%)
CASTE	NUMBER (%)
OC (Open Category)	149 (30.2%)
BC (Backward Caste)	242 (49.1%)
SC (Scheduled Caste)	89 (18.1%)
ST (Scheduled Tribe)	13 (2.6%)

In the present study, majority belonged to 39-58yrs 65.3% were females, 25.2% were illiterates, 52.3% were unemployed, 49.1% belonged to Backward caste.(Table 1)

80.7% of the slum dwellers were aware about SBA, 75.3% felt that SBA is necessary for improving the environment. Only 18.2% of them participated in community sanitation. Only 29.4% of them maintained good sanitation in toilets at home. 90.1% of the slum dwellers did not witness any awareness camps of SBA. Only 39.8% of them know the principles of SBA.19.3% of slum dwellers don't have proper drainage system.43.2% of the slum dwellers did not find any change after the implementation of SBA. (Table 2)

Illiterates (38.7%) were less aware of Swacch Bharat Mission. (Table 3)

Slum dwellers who were post graduates and degree holders cleaned their house daily. (Table 4)

91.7% of the slum dwellers who were post graduates participated in community sanitation. (Table 5)

Discussion:

In a study in Jharkhand state, 68% of the respondents were found of the view that the activities of Swacch Bharat Mission carried out at village level had improved the environment. In the present study 75.3% of urban slum dwellers found that Swacch Bharath Abhiyan is necessary for improving the environment.^[5]

In a study in Jharkhand, more than 90% of the respondents found habitual in keeping houses clean and the community places as well.^[5] Out of the total respondents 54.49% were found habitual in using toilet and also cleaning the same periodically, whereas the present study showed 91.3% of slum dwellers cleaned their house daily and only29.4% of slum dwellers maintained good sanitation in their toilets.

In Jharkhand study Household of 27.25% of the respondents used to throw solid waste on the roadside (20.29%), but the present study showed that 83% dispose solid waste in to public dustbin, 14.2% disposed solid waste to backyard, 2.8% disposed solid waste on to the road.^[5]

In the present study only 14.8% participated in community sanitation camps, while in Jharkhand 70.4% did not participate, 3.4% participated occasionally, 11.4% don't have any idea about Swasthya melas.^[5]

Table 2 : Knowledge and Attitude regarding Swacch Bharat Mission among urban slum dwellers of Nandyal

Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Swacch Bharat Mission	YES	NO	TOTAL
Awareness of SBA	398(80.7%)	95(19.3%)	493(100%)
SBA is necessary for improving the environment	371(75.3%)	122 (24.7%)	493(100%)
Participate in community sanitation	90(18.2%)	403(81.8%)	493(100%)
Maintain good sanitation in toilets at home	145(29.4%)	348(70.6%)	493(100%)
Witness any awareness camps of SBA	49(9.9%)	444(90.1%)	493(100%)
Know the principles of SBA	196(39.8%)	297(60.2%)	493(100%)
Proper Drainage system present	398(80.7%)	95(19.3%)	493(100%)
Any change after implementation of SBA	280(56.8%)	213(43.2%)	493(100%)

Figure 1: Distribution of Slum Dwellers according to house cleaning daily.

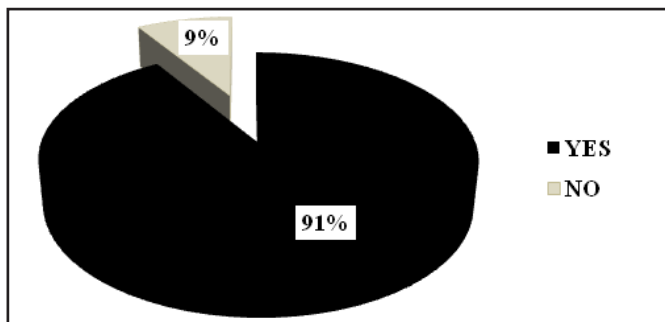


Figure 2: Distribution of Slum Dwellers according to place of solid waste disposal.

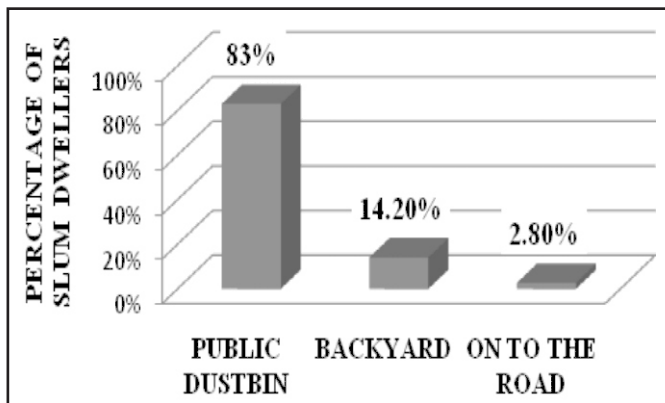


Figure 3: Distribution of Slum Dwellers according to frequency of drainage cleaning.

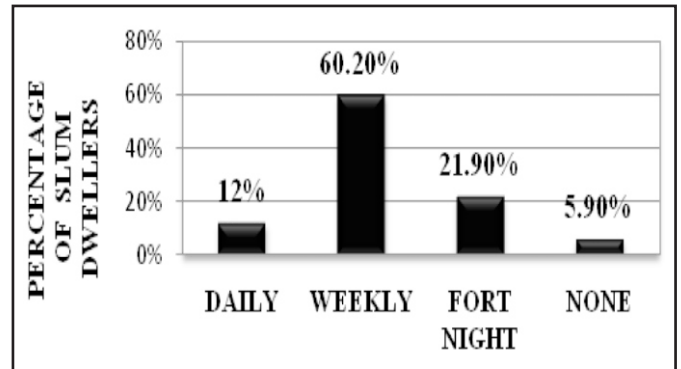


Figure 4: Distribution of Slum Dwellers according to place of toilet facility.

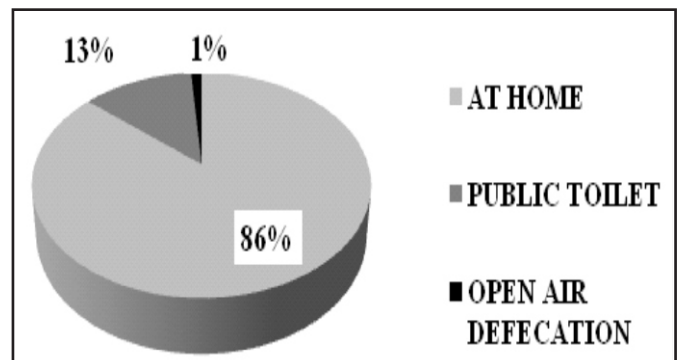


Table 3: Education Vs Awareness of SBA

Education	Awareness of SBA		Total	p - value
	Yes	No		
Illiterate	76(61.3%)	48 (38.7%)	124(100%)	0.001
Primary	48(63.2%)	28(36.9%)	76 (100%)	
High School	102(91.1%)	10(9%)	112(100%)	
Inter	68(94.4%)	4(5.6%)	72(100%)	
Degree	87(94.6%)	5(5.5%)	92(100%)	
Post Graduate	11(91.6%)	1(8.4%)	12(100%)	
Professional	4(80%)	1(20%)	5(100%)	
Total	398(80.7%)	95(19.3%)	493(100%)	

Chi-Square=72.64, P-value < 0.05, which is highly significant

Table 4: Education Vs Cleaning of House daily

Education	Daily House cleaning		Total	p - value
	Yes	No		
Illiterate	109 (87.9%)	15 (12.1%)	124 (100%)	0.04
Primary School	65 (85.5%)	11 (14.5%)	76(100%)	
High School	105 (93.8%)	7 (6.3%)	112(100%)	
Inter	64 (88.9%)	8 (11.1%)	72(100%)	
Degree	90 (97.8%)	2 (2.2%)	92(100%)	
Post Graduate	12 (100%)	0(0%)	12(100%)	
Professional	5(100%)	0(0%)	5(100%)	
Total	450 (91.3%)	43(8.7%)	493(100%)	

Chi-Square = 12.88 , P - value < 0.05, which is highly significant

86.2% of households had toilet facility at home, 12.6% use public toilet and 1.2% go for open air defecation in the present study, whereas in the study in Jharkhand, 61.46% of the respondents have toilet in

their house, 38.55% don't have toilet in their house.^[5,7]

Conclusions:

Majority (75.3%) of the slum dwellers felt that Swacch Bharat Abhiyan is necessary for improving the

Table 5: Education Vs Participation in community sanitation

Education	Participation in community sanitation		Total	p - value
	Yes	No		
Illiterate	31(25%)	93(75%)	124(100%)	0.01
Primary	19(25%)	57(75%)	76(100%)	
High School	15(13.4%)	97(86.6%)	112(100%)	
Inter	14(19.5%)	58(80.5%)	72(100%)	
Degree	8 (8.7%)	84(91.3%)	92(100%)	
Post Graduate	1(8.3%)	11(91.7%)	12(100%)	
Professional	2(40%)	3 (60%)	5(100%)	
Total	90(18.2%)	403(81.8%)	493(100%)	

Chi-Square =15.94, P- value < 0.05, which is highly significant

environment Cleaning of house daily (91.3%) increased after the implementation of programme but maintenance of good sanitation in the toilet (only 29.4%) was not improved. In spite of the awareness camps and community sanitation programmes held the slum dwellers were still disposing solid waste into backyard (14.20%) and on to the road (2.80%).

Recommendations:

Periodic IEC activities regarding Swacch Bharat Mission by people of different spheres (high school students, medical students, engineering students, teachers, local leaders etc.) should be conducted. Building community toilets by CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) is required.^[6] Using teaching aids about activities of Swacch Bharat Mission (toilet facility, house cleaning, proper drainage, proper disposal of solid waste) will be of help. Self-participation of the people involved in IEC activities along with local people in cleaning activities of Swacch Bharat Mission should be ensured. Short-term refresher training programmes should be provided at regular intervals so that the people learn more about health, hygiene and sanitation. Mechanism to evaluate the progress of the programme periodically in the slums should be developed. Measures to eliminate manual scavenging is must.

Declaration:

Funding: Nil

Conflict of Interest: Nil

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