

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE ON CIVIC SENSE

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ABSTRACT

The research work was taken up with an objective to study the association between the socio demographic characteristics of college female students and their level of knowledge, attitude, and practice on civic sense. The sample comprised of 120 UG and PG students studying at Smt.VHD Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore. Self developed questionnaire was used to elicit the information on socio demographic characteristics and to know the level of knowledge, attitude, practice (KAP) on different aspects of civic sense was administered for the students. The data was collected, tabulated and applied chi square test. The results revealed that, there is a significant association between age, type of family and family size with regard to KAP of respondents on civic sense where as there is no significant association found between religion and income of the family with respect to KAP of respondents on civic sense.

Key words: Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Civic sense, Demographic characteristics.

INTRODUCTION:

Civic sense is a habit that must be prioritised and given importance during one's upbringing. The impact of inculcating civic sense goes a long way in the betterment of community spaces. The good civic sense is the pride of every individual however it must be taken forward in the right spirit. The community needs for today's youth is to practice good civic sense. The role of the parents and teachers in fostering best practices of civic sense in children at different age is very important.

Due to globalization many students are moving out of the confines of their homes to pursue education and career. They need a healthy environment to live in. Therefore, it is a collective responsibility of the individual, institutions, and other private and public sectors to provide basic comforts. All the stakeholders must work with strong convictions for good civic conditions to be maintained. The limited role played by the Government and

other quasi government bodies in providing and maintaining civic amenities are causative factors in the mushrooming of private stakeholders offering better services for a fee. This fee is not affordable by many. Hence there exists a big gap in between access to better civic amenities and its maintenance.

A well-planned and coherent educational system with effective training strategies and concentrated efforts will be able to instill values among the student population. The formation of values as a determinant of behaviour is an important phenomenon that cannot be ignored. Imbibing values concerned to civic sense especially educating not to litter ,spitting, defacing public monuments, dumping of household waste, wasting natural resources etc., and to conduct the awareness drive is to expand the broad understanding of civic sense by community.

To begin with educational institutions must motivate students on basic cleanliness and civic sense. The standards set by these institutions would promote hygiene, sanitation, and cleanliness. The institutions must address this problem in a proactive way. Girl students are more aware of the limitations of hygiene and sanitations in the community, therefore college student's accessibility to the civic sense offers a challenge to provide sustainable sanitation in the college campus using technological advances and civic responsibility. The institutions must have user friendly systems in place to promote civic responsibility among college students.

An attempt was made by the investigators to study association between the socio demographic characteristics of college students with level of knowledge, attitude, and practice on civic sense.

Objectives:

- To study the association between demographic characteristics of students with Knowledge level on civic sense.
- To study the association between demographic characteristics of students with Attitude level on civic sense.
- To study the association between demographic characteristics of students with Practice on level on civic sense.

Hypothesis:

- H₁: There is significant association between socio-demographic characteristics of respondents with regard to Knowledge level on civic sense.

- H₂: There is significant association between socio-demographic characteristics of respondents with regard to Attitude level on Civic Sense.
- H₃: There is significant association between socio-demographic characteristics of respondents with regard to Practice level on civic sense.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The study was conducted at Smt.VHD Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore City. A total of 120 female students studying under graduate and post graduate course constituted the sample. Self developed questionnaire consisted of part A and Part B. Part A to elicit information on socio demographic characteristics viz., age, education, religion, type of family, family composition and family income. Part B with the intention to assess the KAP level of college female students with respect to different aspects of civic sense. Tool was administered to the respondents and the data was subjected to statistical analysis by applying chi square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Association between socio demographic characteristics of respondents with Knowledge level on civic sense is shown in table 1a and table 1b.

Association between socio demographic characteristics of respondents with Attitude level on Civic sense is shown in table 2a and table 2b.

Association between socio demographic characteristics of respondents with Practice level on Civic sense is shown in table 3a and table 3b.

TABLE – 1a

Association between Age, Religion and Type of family with Knowledge level of respondents on Civic sense

n=120

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Knowledge Level on civic sense				χ^2 Value	P Value
			Moderate		Adequate			
			N	%	N	%		
Age group (years)	17-18	36	21	58.3	15	41.7	8.25*	P<0.05 (5.991)
	19-20	60	26	43.3	34	56.7		
	21+	24	5	20.8	19	79.2		
Religion	Hindu	93	39	41.9	54	58.1	0.33 ^{NS}	P>0.05 (3.841)
	Others	27	13	48.1	14	51.9		
Type of family	Nuclear	102	40	39.2	62	60.8	4.70*	P<0.05 (3.841)
	Joint	18	12	66.7	6	33.3		
Combined		120	52	43.3	68	56.7		

* Significant at 5% Level,

NS: Non-significant

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate Table value

Table-1a indicates the association between age, religion and type of family with the knowledge level of respondents on civic sense. The result shows that 58.3 % of the

respondents in the age group of 17-18 years found with moderate knowledge levels on civic sense aspects and 79.2 percent of the respondents in the age group of 21+ years found with adequate knowledge level on civic sense aspects. It is interesting to note that higher the age of the respondents better is the knowledge level. Further, the association between age and knowledge level of respondents ($\chi^2=8.25^*$) on civic sense found to be significant.

With regard to religion 48.1 percent of the respondent belonged to others religion found to be moderate knowledge on civic sense aspects as compared to 58.1% of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion found to be adequate knowledge level. Further the association between religion and knowledge level of respondents ($\chi^2=0.33^{NS}$) on civic sense found to be non-significant.

With regard to type of family 66.7 percent of the respondent belonged to joint family found to be moderate in their knowledge level on civic sense as compared to 60.8 percent of the respondents belonged to nuclear family found to be adequate knowledge on civic sense aspect. However, the association between type of family and knowledge level ($\chi^2=4.70^*$) on civic sense found to be significant.

TABLE – 1b
Association between Family size and Income with Knowledge level of respondents on Civic sense

n=120

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Knowledge Level on civic sense				χ^2 Value	P Value
			Moderate		Adequate			
			N	%	N	%		
Family size	2-4 members	70	25	35.7	45	64.3	3.97*	P<0.05 (3.841)
	5-6 members	50	27	54.0	23	46.0		
Income/ month	<Rs.25000	41	16	39.0	25	61.0	0.54 NS	P>0.05 (5.991)
	Rs.26000-50000	47	22	46.8	25	53.2		
	>Rs.50000	32	14	43.8	18	56.2		
Combined		120	52	43.3	68	56.7		

* Significant at 5% Level,

NS: Non-significant

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate Table value

Table-1b indicates the association between family size and income of the family with knowledge level of respondents on civic sense. The result shows that 54.0 percent of the respondent's family size of 5-6 members found with moderate knowledge levels on civic sense aspects as compared to 64.3 percent of the respondents family size of 2-4 members found with adequate knowledge level on civic sense aspects. It is interesting to note that lesser the family members of the respondents better is the knowledge level

observed. Further the association between family size of respondents and knowledge level ($\chi^2=3.97^*$) on civic sense found to be significant ($p<0.05$).

With regard to family income 46.8 percent of the respondent belonged to the income group of Rs. 26000-50000 found to be moderate in knowledge level on civic sense aspects as compared to 61.0 percent of the respondents belonged to income group <Rs.25000 found to be adequate knowledge level. Further, the association between income and knowledge level ($\chi^2=0.54^{NS}$) on civic sense found to be non-significant ($p<0.05$).

TABLE – 2a
Association between Age, Religion and Type of family of respondents with Attitude level on Civic sense

n=120

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Attitude Level on civic sense				χ^2 Value	P Value
			Moderate		Favorable			
			N	%	N	%		
Age group (years)	17-18	36	19	52.8	17	47.2	6.90*	P<0.05 (5.991)
	19-20	60	20	33.3	40	66.7		
	21+	24	5	20.8	19	79.2		
Religion	Hindu	93	36	38.7	57	61.3	0.74 ^{NS}	P>0.05 (3.841)
	Others	27	8	29.6	19	70.4		
Type of family	Nuclear	102	33	32.4	69	67.6	5.45*	P<0.05 (3.841)
	Joint	18	11	61.1	7	38.9		
Combined		120	44	36.7	76	63.3		

* Significant at 5% Level,

NS: Non-significant

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate Table value

Table-2a indicates the association between age, religion and type of family with attitude level of respondents on civic sense aspects. The result shows that 52.8 percent of the respondents in the age group of 17-18 years found with moderate attitude levels on civic sense aspects as compared to 79.2 percent of the respondents in the age group of 21+ years found with favourable attitude level on civic sense aspects. It is interesting to note that higher the age of the respondents better is the knowledge level observed. Further, the association between age and attitude level of respondents ($\chi^2=6.90^*$) on civic sense found to be significant.

With regard to religion 38.7 percent of the respondent belonged to Hindu religion found to be moderate attitude on civic sense aspects as compared to 70.4 percent of the respondents belonged to others religion found to be favorable attitude level. Further, the association between religion and attitude level ($\chi^2=0.74^{NS}$) on civic sense found to be non-significant ($p<0.05$).

With regard to type of family 61.1 percent of the respondent belonged to joint family found to be moderate attitude level on civic sense as compared to 67.6 percent of the respondents belonged to nuclear family found to be favourable attitude on civic sense aspect. However, the association between type of family and attitude level ($\chi^2=5.45^*$) on civic sense found to be significant ($p<0.05$).

TABLE – 2b
Association between Family size and Income with Attitude level
of respondents on Civic sense

n=120

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Attitude Level on civic sense				χ^2 Value	P Value
			Moderate		Favorable			
			N	%	N	%		
Family size	2-4 members	70	31	44.3	39	55.7	4.20*	P<0.05 (3.841)
	5-6 members	50	13	26.0	37	74.0		
Income/ month	<Rs.25000	41	12	29.3	29	70.7	1.71 NS	P>0.05 (5.991)
	Rs.26000-50000	47	18	38.3	29	61.7		
	>Rs.50000	32	14	43.8	18	56.2		
Combined		120	44	36.7	76	63.3		

* Significant at 5% Level,

NS: Non-significant

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate Table value

Table-2b shows the association between family size and income with attitude level of respondents on civic sense aspects. The result shows that 44.3 percent of the respondent's family size of 2-4 members found with moderate attitude levels on civic sense aspects as compared to 74.0 percent of the respondents family size of 5-6 members found with favourable attitude level on civic sense aspects. Further the association between family size and attitude level ($\chi^2=4.20^*$) on civic sense found to be significant ($p<0.05$).

With regard to income 43.8 percent of the respondent belonged to the income group of >Rs. 50000 found to be moderate attitude on civic sense aspects as compared to 61.7 percent of the respondents belonged to income group Rs.26000-50000 found to be favorable attitude level. Further the association between income and attitude level of respondents ($\chi^2=1.71^{NS}$) on civic sense found to be non-significant ($p > 0.05$).

TABLE – 3a
Association between Age, Religion and Type of family with Practice level of respondents on Civic sense

n=120

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Practice Level on civic sense				χ^2 Value	P Value
			Moderate		High			
			N	%	N	%		
Age group (years)	17-18	36	24	66.7	12	33.3	6.60*	P<0.05 (5.991)
	19-20	60	34	56.7	26	43.3		
	21+	24	8	33.3	16	66.7		
Religion	Hindu	93	50	53.8	43	46.2	0.26 ^{NS}	P>0.05 (3.841)
	Others	27	16	59.3	11	40.7		
Type of family	Nuclear	102	52	51.0	50	49.0	4.44*	P<0.05 (3.841)
	Joint	18	14	77.8	4	22.2		
Combined		120	66	55.0	54	45.0		

* Significant at 5% Level,

NS: Non-significant

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate Table value

Table-3a indicates the association between age, religion and type of family with practice level of respondents on civic sense aspects. The result shows that 66.7 percent of the respondents in the age group of 17-18 years found with moderate practice levels on civic sense aspects as compared to 66.7 percent of the respondents in the age group of 21+ years found with high practice level on civic sense aspects. It is interesting to note that higher the age of the respondents better is the knowledge level observed. Further, the association between age and practice level of respondents ($\chi^2=6.60^*$) on civic sense found to be significant ($p<0.05$).

With regard to religion 59.3 percent of the respondent belonged to others religion found to be moderate practice level on civic sense aspects as compared to 46.2 percent of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion found to be high practice level. Further the association between religion and practice level of respondents ($\chi^2=0.26^{NS}$) on civic sense found to be non-significant ($p>0.05$).

With regard to type of family 77.8 percent of the respondent belonged to joint family found to be moderate practice level on civic sense as compared to 49.0 percent of the respondents belonged to nuclear family found to be high practice on civic sense aspect. However, the association between type of family and practice level ($\chi^2=4.44^*$) on civic sense found to be significant ($p<0.05$).

TABLE – 3b
Association between Family size and Income with Practice level
of respondents on Civic sense

n=120

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Practice Level on civic sense				χ^2 Value	P Value
			Moderate		High			
			N	%	N	%		
Family size	2-4 members	70	30	42.9	40	57.1	10.01*	P<0.05 (3.841)
	5-6 members	50	36	72.0	14	28.0		
Income/month	<Rs.25000	41	22	53.7	19	46.3	0.05 ^{NS}	P>0.05 (5.991)
	Rs.26000-50000	47	26	55.3	21	44.7		
	>Rs.50000	32	18	56.3	14	43.7		
Combined		120	66	55.0	54	45.0		

* Significant at 5% Level,

NS: Non-significant

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate Table value

Table-3b indicates the association between family size and income with practice level of respondents on civic sense. The result shows that 72.0 percent of the respondents in the family size of 5-6 members found with moderate practice levels on civic sense as compared to 57.1 percent of the respondents in the family size of 2-4 members found with high practice level on civic sense. Further the association between family size and practice level of respondents ($\chi^2=10.01^*$) on civic sense found to be significant ($p<0.05$).

With regard to income 56.3 percent of the respondent belonged to income group of > Rs.50000 found to be moderate practice level on civic sense aspects as compared to 44.7 percent of the respondents belonged to income group of Rs.26000-50000 found to be high practice level. Further, the association between income group and practice level ($\chi^2=0.05^{NS}$) on civic sense found to be non-significant ($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION

The present study findings revealed that there is a significant association between age, type of family and family size with regard to KAP of respondents on civic sense where as there is no significant association found between religion and income of the family with respect to KAP of respondents on civic sense. Good civic sense is essential for healthy living. The inculcation of civic sense has to be encouraged from the formative years and implement in all the levels of education. Home, school and college play a vital role in imparting knowledge on civic sense to children which will in turn help them to become a good citizen.

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