





GROUP NO: 02 ROLL: 10-18

**Table No:-3**

Educational status of the respondent’s mothers:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| illiterate | 29 | 12.83 |
| Primary | 109 | 48.23 |
| S.S.C | 65 | 28.76 |
| H.S.C | 13 | 5.75 |
| Graduation and above | 10 | 4.43 |
| Grand total | 226 | 100 |

This table show that 12.83% mothers were illiterate,48.23% studied up to primary level, 28.76% studied up to S.S.C level, 5.75% up to H.S.C level and only 4.43% studied up to gradation and above.

GROUP NO: 02 ROLL: 10-18

**Table No-4**

Educational status of the respondent’s Fathers:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Illiterate | 41 | 18.142 |
| Primary | 99 | 43.81 |
| S.S.C | 62 | 27.434 |
| H.S.C | 15 | 6.637 |
| Gradation and other | 9 | 3.982 |
| Grand total | 226 | 100.00 |

This table show that 18.142% fathers were illiterate, 43.81% studied up to primary level, 27.434% studied up to S.S.C level, 6.637% studied up to H.S.C level and only 3.982% studied up to gradation and above.

GROUP NO: 02 ROLL: 10-18

**Table No-4**

Occupational status of the respondent’s fathers:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Occupational status | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Labourer | 31 | 13.72 |
| Farmer | 17 | 7.52 |
| Business | 35 | 15.49 |
| Teacher | 4 | 1.77 |
| Lives abroad | 11 | 4.87 |
| Service Holder | 17 | 7.52 |
| Others | 111 | 49.11 |
| Grand total | 226 | 100.00 |

The table shows that 13.72 % fathers were labourer,7.52% were farmers,15.44% were businessman, 1.77% were teachers,4.87% lives abroad, 7.52% service holder, 49.11% had other occupations.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Mothers occupatioan status** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Housewife | 211 | 93.363 % |
| Domestic worker | 6 | 2.655 % |
| Teacher | 3 | 1.33 % |
| Service | 1 | 0.442 % |
| Others | 5 | 2.212 % |
| **Total** | **226** | **100.00 %** |

**Table no.06: Distribution of respondents according to their mother’s occupational status**

This table shows that 93.363 % mother’s are housewife, 2.655 % are domestic workers, 1.33 % are teachers, 0.44 % are service holders, 2.212 % have other occupations.

**Table no. 08: Distribution of respondent according to the advantages of bathing.**

(Multiple response)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Advantage of bathing** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Free from germ | 66 | 26.4 % |
| To clean the body | 113 | 45.2 % |
| To be healthy | 60 | 24 % |
| To be free from odors | 4 | 1.6 % |
| Unknown | 7 | 2.8 % |
| **Total** | **250** | **100.00 %** |

This table shows that 26.4 % respondents says that advantage of bathing is to be free from germs , 45.2% says that to clean the body , 24 % says that to be healthy , 1.6 % says that to be free from odors and 2.8 % says that it is unknown to them.

**Table no. 09: Distribution of respondents according to their bathing habits**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Bathing Habit** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Every Day | 182 | 80.530 % |
| 1 Day interval | 38 | 16.815 % |
| 2 Days interval | 4 | 1.77 % |
| Irregular | 2 | 0.885 % |
| **Total** | **226** | **100.00 %** |

This table shows that 80.530 % respondents bathe every day, 16.815 % bathe with a day interval, 1.77 % bathe within 2 days interval and 0.885 % are irregular.

**Group No**: 4 ( Roll: 28-36)

**Table No**: 10

**Title:** Distribution of respondents according to number of days they bath with soap per week.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Interval | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1 day interval | 120 | 53.098 |
| 2 days interval | 12 | 5.309 |
| Once in a week | 10 | 4.424 |
| Others | 84 | 37.169 |
| Grand Total | 226 | 100 |

The table shows that 53.098% primary school going children bath with soap in 1 day interval per week, 5.309% children bath with soap in 2 days interval per week, 4.424% children bath with soap once in a week and 37.169% children bath with soap in other processes.

**Table No**:11

**Title:** Distribution of respondents according to number of days they wash their hair with soap or shampoo per week.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of use | Frequency | Percentage |
| Once | 98 | 43.370 |
| Twice | 63 | 27.870 |
| Others | 65 | 28.760 |
| Grand Total | 226 | 100.000 |

The table shows that primary school going children using shampoo or soap 43.370% once in a week, 27.870% twice in a week and 28.760% in other processes.

Group-05 (37-45)

**Table No-12: Distribution of respondents according to proper cleaning with water after defecation:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proper cleaning with water after defecation:** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes | 225 | 99.56% |
| No | 01 | 0.44% |
| Others | 00 | 00.00% |
| **Total** | **226** | **100%** |

This table shows that 99.56% respondents clean themselves with water after defecation and 0.44% respondents do not clean themselves with water defecation.

**Table No-13: Distribution of respondents according to proper hand washing with soap**

**after defecation.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proper cleaning with water after defecation:** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes | 225 | 99.56% |
| No | 01 | 0.44% |
| Others | 00 | 00.00% |
| **Total** | **226** | **100%** |

This table shows that 99.56% respondents wash their hands with soap after defecation and 0.44% respondents do not wash their hand with soap after defecation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Disease | Frequency | Percentage |
| Diarrhoea | 178 | 51.59 % |
| Cholera | 69 | 20.00 % |
| Dysentry | 47 | 13.62 % |
| Don’t know | 29 | 8.41 % |
| Others | 22 | 6.38 % |
| Total | 345 | 100.00 % |

Table no.14: Distribution of respondents according to disease transmitted due to dirty hands

The table shows that 51.59 % respondent transmitted disease is diarrhoea, 20.00 % cholera, 13.62 % are dysentery, 8.41 % respondents does not know and 6.3 % are other transmitted disease

Table no.15: Distributions of respondents according to the medium of cleaning hands before eating

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Medium | Frequency | Percentage |
| With soap | 208 | 91.63 % |
| With water | 17 | 7.49 % |
| Others | 2 | 0.88 % |
| Total | 227 | 100.00 % |

The table shows that 91.63 % respondents use soap to clean hands, 7.49 % used water and 0.88 % used other medium to clean hands

# Table no-1: Distribution of respondent according to time of brushing teeth

(Multiple response)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time status** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Before sleep at night | 137 | 40.06 |
| After breakfast | 61 | 17.84 |
| Before breakfast | 136 | 39.77 |
| Others | 8 | 2.34 |

Grand total=100.01%

The table shows that 40.06% of students brush their teeth before sleep at night. 17.84% of students brush after breakfast. 39.77% of students brush before breakfast and 2.34% of students don’t know about that.

# Table no-2: Distribution of respondent according to time of their brushing teeth

(Multiple response)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time status** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Before sleep at night | 141 | 40.87 |
| After breakfast | 52 | 15.07 |
| Before breakfast | 146 | 42.32 |
| Others | 6 | 1.74 |

Grand total=100%

The table shows that 40.87% of student’s brushes teeth before sleep at night, 15.07% after breakfast, 42.32% before breakfast, 1.74% students are irregular about brushing teeth.

**Table No:20.Distribution of responding according to their materials use for brushing**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Materials use for brushing | Frequency | Percentage |
| Toothpowder | 3 | 1.327% |
| Toothpaste | 215 | 95.133% |
| Ash | 6 | 2.655% |
| Others | 2 | 0.885% |
| Grand total | 226 | 100% |

Foot Note:This table shows that 1.327% of the students use tooth powder , 95.133% use toothpaste,2.655%use Ash and 0.885%use other materials

**Table No:21.Distribution of responded according to the duration of nail trimming.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duration of Nail trimming | Frequency | Percentage |
| Once a week | 205 | 90.708% |
| Irregular | 21 | 9.292% |
| Grand total | 226 | 100% |

Foot Note:This table shows that 90.708% students trim their nail once in a week and 9.2925 irregularly.

**Group – 11 Roll No : 91-99**

**Table No.25 : Distribution of respondents according to presence of any chapter about personal hygiene in their text book**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Yes | 195 | 86.28% |
| No | 28 | 12.39% |
| Others | 3 | 1.33% |
| **Total** | **226** | **100%** |

The table shows that, **86.28%** of students have personal hygiene chapter in their text book, **12.39%** of students do not have any personal hygiene chapter in their text book and others are **1.33%.**

**Group – 11 Roll No : 91-99**

**Table No.24: Distribution of respondents according tocleaning their school dress and shocks regularly**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Yes | 210 | 92.920% |
| No | 10 | 4.425% |
| Others | 6 | 2.655% |
| **Total** | **226** | **100%** |

The table shows that, **92.920%** students clean their school dress and shocks regularly, **4.425%** students do not clean their school dress and shocks regularly whereas others are **2.655%.**

GROUP NO: 12, ROLL:100-REST

**Table No:-26**

Distribution of respondents according to “ Awareness Programme or inspection on Personal Hygiene takes place in School

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Awareness Programme or inspection | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 198 | 87.61 |
| No | 28 | 12.39 |
| Others | 0 | 0 |
| Grand total | 226 | 100.00 |

This table reoresent that, 87.61% students are aware of personal hygiene frome inspection/awareness programme. On personal hygiene arranged in their school and 12.39% students are unaware of i

GROUP NO: 12, ROLL:100-REST

**Table No-27**

Distribution of respondents according to “Source of Knowledge of personal hygiene

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Source of Knowledge of personal hygiene | Frequency | Percentage |
| Parents | 138 | 44.64 |
| Teacher | 134 | 43.63 |
| Text book | 15 | 4.85 |
| Relative | 10 | 3.24 |
| Mass media | 12 | 3.64 |
| Grand total | 309 | 100.00 |

This table represents that, 44.64% Knowledge of personal hygiene of students learned from parents,43.63% learned from teachers,4.85 learned from textbook,3.64% learned from mass media and only 3.24% learned from relatives.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Topic** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes | 222 | 98.23 % |
| No | 01 | 1.33 % |
| Irregular | 03 | 0.44 % |
| **Total** | **226** | **100.00 %** |

**Table No.16: Distribution of respondents according to their habit of washing hands and face after playing or from coming outside**

This table shows that 98.23 % school going child has the habits of washing hands and face after playing or coming from outside, 1.33 % child does not have that habit and 0.44 % child irregularly practice it.

**Table No.17: Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on the effects of not brushing teeth**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Topic** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Bad odour | 140 | 61.14 % |
| Dental carries | 75 | 32.75 % |
| Don’t know | 14 | 6.11 % |
| **Total** | **229** | **100.00 %** |

This table shows that 61.14 % child knows that if teeth are not clean then there is a chance of bad odour, 32.75 % child thinks that there will be a chance of dental carries and 6.11 % child has no knowledge of it.

GROUP NO: 12, ROLL:100-REST

**Table No:-26**

Distribution of respondents according to “ Awareness Programme or inspection on Personal Hygiene takes place in School

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Awareness Programme or inspection | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 198 | 87.61 |
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| Others | 0 | 0 |
| Grand total | 226 | 100.00 |

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GROUP NO: 12, ROLL:100-REST

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| --- | --- | --- |
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| No | 01 | 1.33 % |
| Irregular | 03 | 0.44 % |
| **Total** | **226** | **100.00 %** |

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| --- | --- | --- |
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| Bad odour | 140 | 61.14 % |
| Dental carries | 75 | 32.75 % |
| Don’t know | 14 | 6.11 % |
| **Total** | **229** | **100.00 %** |

This table shows that 61.14 % child knows that if teeth are not clean then there is a chance of bad odour, 32.75 % child thinks that there will be a chance of dental carries and 6.11 % child has no knowledge of it.

**Group : 10**

**Roll No : 82-90**

**Table No- 22 : Distribution of respondents according to- ‘what they should do during coughing and sneezing’**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Using tissue paper or handkerchief | 115 | 50.88% |
| Cover nose and mouth by hand | 80 | 35.40% |
| Turn the face to the opposite side | 20 | 8.85% |
| Unknown | 11 | 4.87% |
| **Total** | **226** | **100%** |

The table shows that **50.88%** of school going children have the knowledge of using tissue paper or handkerchief , **35.40%** children have the knowledge of using hand to cover the nose and mouth , **8.85%** children have the knowledge to turn the face to opposite side and only **4.87%** children don’t have any knowledge about what to do during coughing and sneezing .

**Group : 10**

**Roll No : 82-90**

**Table No- 23 : Distribution of respondents according to- ‘their activity during coughing and sneezing’**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Using tissue paper or handkerchief | 94 | 40.34% |
| Cover nose and mouth by hand | 104 | 44.64% |
| Turn the face to the opposite side | 22 | 9.44% |
| Nothing | 13 | 5.58% |
| **Total** | **233** | **100%** |

The table shows that **40.34%** of school going children using tissue paper or handkerchief , **44.64%** children using hand to cover the nose and mouth , **9.44%** children turn the face to opposite side and only **5.58%** children do nothing during coughing and sneezing .