







- Nearly 91 percent children brush their teeth daily morning and they replied that they don't have any bad smell from their mouth.
- About 100 percent students practicing hand wash and 48 percent use soap for hand wash.
- It is learnt that hundred percent students are practicing hand wash before eating.
- 66 percent students replied that they wash hands after toilet.
- Nearly 85 percent students answered they are maintaining their clothes clean and neat.
- The hundred percent students learning personal hygiene education as part of their curriculum.
- 56 percent students out of 100 get awareness on personal hygiene issues from their teachers.
- It is also observed that 64 percent students share their combs with other students.
- About 84 percent students trim their nails regularly and 58 percent students used handkerchief at the time of cough and sneezing and,
- Nearly 84 percent students used protected water.

## 7. Conclusion

As a conclusion, the findings of this study illustrate that there is no relation between knowledge and personal hygiene practices in the public, even at the higher levels of education. In addition, it is vital to increase public awareness of personal hygiene practices, especially, among adolescent people in schools. Furthermore, it is crucial to increase the focus on the effects of media, which increases the level of knowledge at the community level, and encourage the personal hygiene behaviors in daily life routines among the Warangal district population. Future practical studies (depending on observation and collecting samples) are necessary to assess the actual practices, as well as further evaluation of public awareness of the personal hygiene.

## References

- [1] Aiello AE, Coulborn RM, Perez V, Larson EL (2008): Effect of hand hygiene on infectious disease risk in the community setting: a meta-analysis. *Am J Public Health* 2008, 98:1372–1381.
- [2] B. Suresh Lal, (2015): Socio-Economic and Health Issues of Banjaras in the Era of Globalization: A Study in Telangana Tribal Villages, *International Journal of Physical and Social Sciences (IJPSS)*, Vol-5, Issue-6, June, pp 195-211  
[http://www.ijmra.us/2015ijpss\\_june.php](http://www.ijmra.us/2015ijpss_june.php)
- [3] B. Suresh Lal and G. Kavitha, (2013): Economic Impact of Inadequate Sanitation on Women's Health: A Study in Warangal District, *International Journal of Environment & Development*, Vol.10, No-2, July-December.
- [4] B. Suresh Lal, (2011): Economic Analysis of Healthcare Services: A Study in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh – India, *International Journal of Health Management and Information (IJHMI)* Volume 2, Number 2, pp. 119-131.
- [5] B. Suresh Lal, (2008): A Study on Sanitation and Women's Health Problems in Rural Areas, in

- Environmental Concerns of Economic Development, Serial Publications, New Delhi.
- [6] Curtis VA, Danquah LO, Aunger RV, (2009). Planned, motivated and habitual hygiene behaviour: an eleven country review. *Health Educ Res.*; 4:655–673. [PubMed: 19286894]
  - [7] Ejemot RI, Ehiri JE, Meremikwu MM, Critchley JA (2008). Hand washing for preventing diarrhoea. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2008; 1 CD004265.
  - [8] Global Handwashing Day (GHD) (2009). Global Public-Private Partnership for Hand Washing. [Accessed August 5, 2009]. Available at: [www.globalhandwashingday.org](http://www.globalhandwashingday.org).
  - [9] Keshav Swarnkar, (2008): Community Health Nursing, NR Brothers, Indore.
  - [10] Kinley Britt T (2011): Identifying and Modeling Perceptions of Risk Factors in Hand Hygiene during Healthcare Operations. North Carolina State University: Industrial and Systems Engineering; 2011.
  - [11] Kumie A, Ali A (2005): An overview of environmental health status in Ethiopia with particular emphasis to its organization, drinking water and sanitation: A literature survey. *Ethiop J Health Dev* 2005, 19(2):89–103.
  - [12] Nandrup-Bus I (2009): Mandatory handwashing in elementary schools reduces absenteeism due to infectious illness among pupils: a pilot intervention study. *Am J Infect Control* 2009, 37:820–826.
  - [13] Rasool Hassan BA (2012) Importance of Personal Hygiene. *Pharmaceut Anal Acta* 3:e126. doi:10.4172/2153-2435.1000e126.
  - [14] Scott BRT, Curtis V, Garbrah-Aidoo N (2007): Health in our hands, but not in our heads: understanding hygiene motivation in Ghana. *Health Policy Plan* 2007, 22(4):225–233.
  - [15] Snow M, White GL Jr. Kim HS (2008). Inexpensive and time-efficient hand hygiene interventions increase elementary school children's hand hygiene rates. *J Sch Health.* 2008; 78:230–233. [PubMed: 18336683]
  - [16] United Nations Children's Fund (2009). Soap, Toilets, and Taps. A Foundation for Healthy Children. [Accessed August 5, 2009]. Available at: [www.unicef.org/wash/files/FINAL](http://www.unicef.org/wash/files/FINAL)
  - [17] WHO (2004): Water, sanitation and hygiene links to health; Facts and figures. Geneva: WHO; 2004.
  - [18] Winslow CEA (1920). The untilled fields of public health. *Science* 1920;51(1306):23-33.
  - [19] World Health Organization (2009). Hand-washing could save the lives of millions of children. [Accessed August 5, 2009]. Available at: <http://www.scielosp.org/scielo.php?lng=en>.