

Thesis Title                      A Comparative study of the effectiveness of  
Social Support provided by Monk and Sanitation  
Village Craftman on Latrine Construction by  
The Household Head at Ratchaburi Province

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### Abstract

A comparative study of the effectiveness of social support provided by monk and sanitation village craftman on latrine construction of the heads of the household at Ratchaburi province.

The main purpose of this study was to compare knowledge attitude and using behavior the sanitary latrine before and after the experiment.

The samples were 83 households which never had sanitary latrine; 41 were the first experimental group. They recieved social support by monk, 42 were the second experimental group received social support from sanitation village craftman. The researcher conducted a training for the monk and sanitation village craftman. The topics covered : knowledge of sanitary latrine,intestinal disease, controlling of intestinal disease and using behavior of the sanitary latrine.

After finishing the training, the monk and sanitation village craftman were assigned to provide knowledge to the household heads 4 times. Each time was apart for 2 weeks. After the end of the

fourth time, they encouraged the household heads to build sanitary latrines. The encouragement using social support procedure were done for 4 times at 2 weeks interval.

The data were collected through structured interview of both groups prior and after experiment. The data were analysed by using Student's t-test and Paired Samples t-test.

The findings of the study can be summarized as follows

1. After the experiment both groups gained significantly more average scores on knowledge about sanitary latrine, intestinal disease and prevention of intestinal disease. ( $\alpha = 0.001$ )

2. After the experiment both groups gained significantly more average scores on attitude about sanitary latrine, intestinal disease and prevention of intestinal disease. ( $\alpha = 0.001$ )

3. After the experiment the first experimental group gained significantly more average scores on knowledge about sanitary latrine, intestinal disease and prevention of intestinal disease than the second experimental group. ( $\alpha = 0.001$ )

4. After the experiment the first experimental group gained more average scores on attitude about sanitary latrine, intestinal disease and prevention of intestinal disease than the second experimental group.

5. After the experiment the first experimental group gained significantly more average scores on sanitary latrine construction behavior than the second experimental group ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

From the research, it indicated clearly that if monk and sanitation village craftman educated, guided, motivated the villagers, by applying a process of social support, then the villagers decided to build more latrine. Monk had more influence than sanitation village craftman upon the decision to build latrine.