



EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT OF RURAL WOMEN REGARDING SANITATION

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ABSTRACT

Women in rural India as in the most parts of the world; often suffer from lack of privacy, harrsment and need to walk large distance to find a suitable place for defection in the absence of household or appropriate neighbourhood toilet facilities. The objectives of the present study were therefore -To study the source of awareness about sanitation., To asses the sources facilities & storage system of drinking water., To examine the purification of drinking water system., To identify the development of women regarding sanitation awareness, The women have realized their village and their Houses are more aware health and hygiene and toilet, Facilities have helped the women immensely, To on courage the rural women for sanitation of their village and their houses surroundings, Some of the womens have taking the care of sanitation of their houses and surroundings, Some of the rural women are give the suggestion to careness of sanitation of their residential area, honestly, Some of the rural women have arranged the small program for the sanitation of the villages, majority of the women respondents (100) had knowledge about bailed water system and cleaning hands after use of toilets and they were aware 1st rank in order, Maximum the respondents opined that they have their individual toilets and used them also, majority of respondent have knowledge of the need using by chlorination for drinking, majority respondents used drums to storage water, Maximum the respondents had water facility before the programe was implemented in the area, They have drum which are closed to store, these storage drums are being cleaned daily, The respondents share that knowledge of cleanliness and sanitation among their children and neighbours.

INTRODUCTION

Women in rural India as in the most parts of the world; often suffer from lack of privacy,

harrsment and need to walk large distance to find a suitable place for defection in the absence of household or appropriate



neighbourhood toilet facilities. In several cause they are know to wait till early morning or night before venturing out in the open causing health problem such as urinary tract infection. These also have significant implication for attendance and enrolment of girls in school exposing oneself in the open especially during menstruation affects womens dignity and sense of worth. These issue are studies so that not having asses to proper safe and private sanitation substaintially increase absenteeism among girl learners and contribute to their dropping out of school altogather.

Objective

- 1) To study the source of awareness about sanitation.
- 2) To asses the source facilities & strong system of drinking water.
- 3) To examine the purification of drinking water system.
- 4) To identify the development of women regarding sanitation awareness.

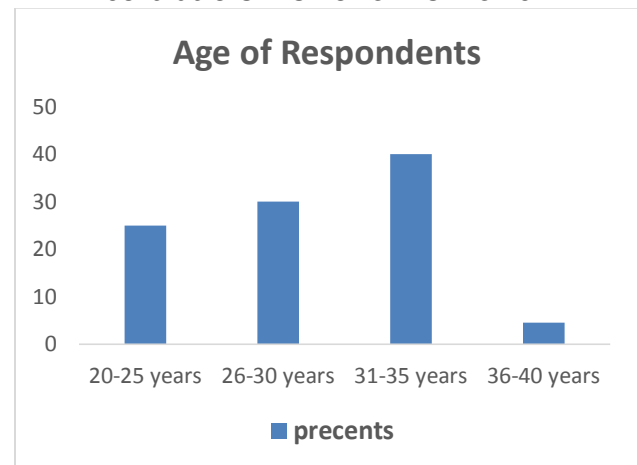
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Bhandara Panchayat Samitee of Bhandara District was selected in which Dighori village when chosen for the study 100 samples were selected using the Lahiris method of simple randam sampling the survey method was used to collect data by the interview method.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The Result and Discussion was presented is the following chapter.

Graph No. 1
Age of respondents :- age
Distrubution of the womens

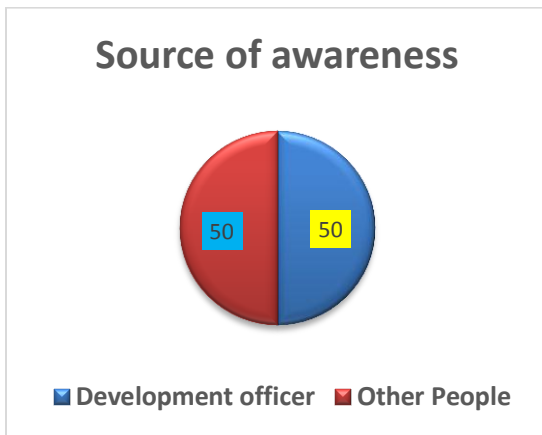


The above table revels that out of the total 100 Respondents maximum number of respondents i.e. 40% were from the age group 31-35 year and 5% respondents were from the age group of 35-40 years. All the other respondents



were between the age of 20-25 years 25% and 26-30 year 30% respectively.

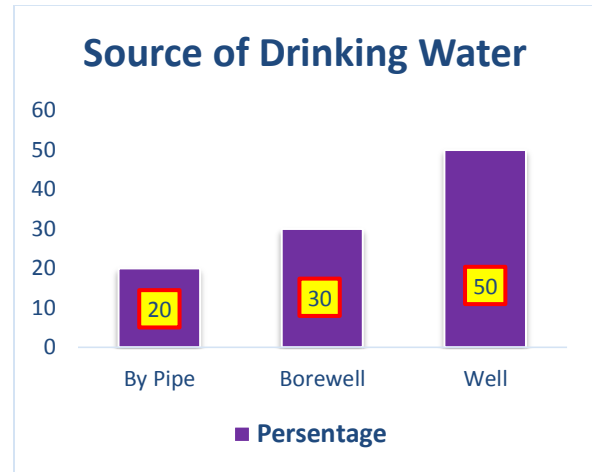
Graph No. 2
Source of awareness about sanitation of Respondents :- No. 100



The data presented in table indicate that 100 respondents which constituted 50% were given awareness here of sanitation through the development officer and out of 100 respondent which constituted 50% were others peoples.

The respondents share that knowledge of cleanliness and sanitation among their children and neighbours.

Graph No. 3
Source of drinking water :- No. 100

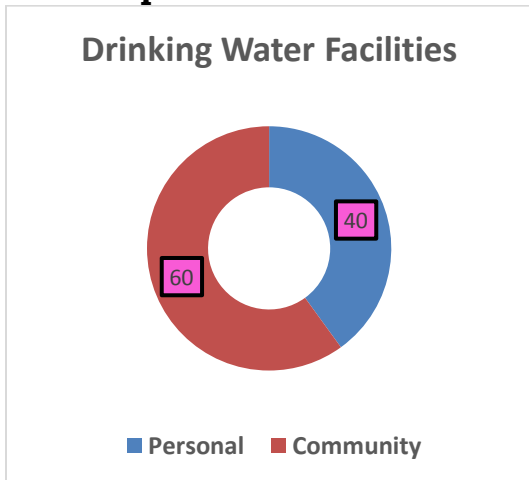


From the above table 50% respondents collected drinking water from wells. The remaining 30% & 20% respondents were fulfilled their drinking water as per the requirement through the bore well (hand pump) and pipes respectively.

They have drum which are closed to store, these storage drums are being cleaned daily.



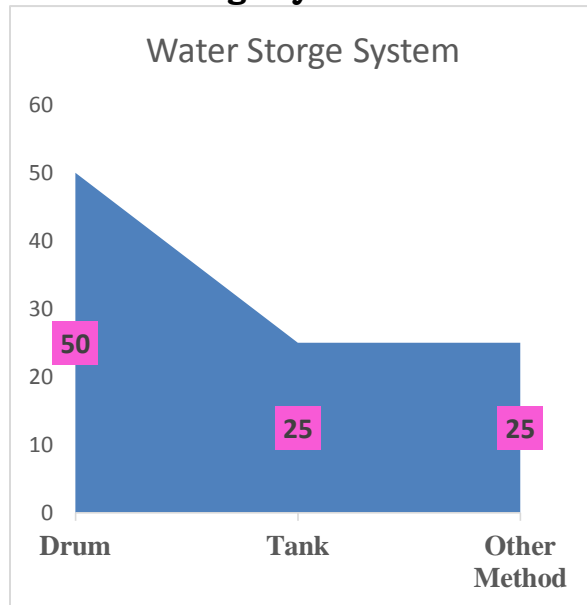
Graph No. 4
Drinking Water Facilities of the Respondents:- No. 100



The data presented in the table No. 4 indicates that 40 respondents which constitute only 40% respondents had their own drinking water facility personal and 60 respondents which constitute 60% respondents collected water from community pipes.

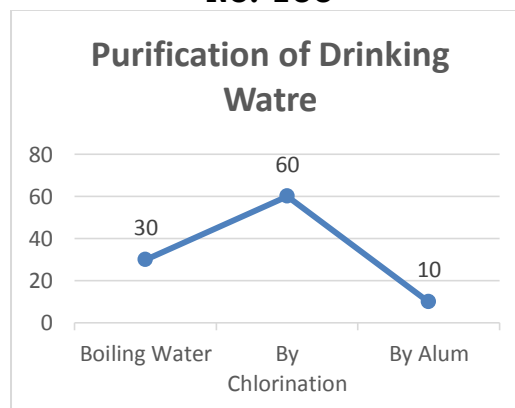
Maximum the respondents had water facility before the programme was implemented in the area.

Graph No.5
Water storage system:- no. 100



The data presented in table no.4 indicated that 50% respondents used drums to storage water, 25% respondents respectively used tanks and other methods like buckets and pots to store water for daily used.

Graph No.6
Purification of Drinking Water:- No. 100





30% of respondents have knowledge of the need for using boiled water for drinking 60% of respondent have knowledge of the need using by chlorination for drinking and 10% of respondents have knowledge of the knowledge was imported through the TSC (Total Sanitation Campaing.)

**Graph No. 7
Available of Toilets Facilities**



The Data presented in the table 9 indicates that 75 respondents which constitution did not have only such facility.

Maximum the respondents opined that they have their individual toilets and used them also.

**Graph no 8
Development of women regarding sanitation awareness:- No.100**

Sr. No	Awareness	No. of Respondents	Rank Order
1	Boiled Water	100	I
2	Closed drainage system	01	V
3	Clean Environment	95	III
4	Use of toilet	98	II
5	Cleaning hand after use of toilets	100	I
6	Personal hygiene	93	IV

It is observe from the data presented in the table no.10 that majority of the women respondents (100) had knowledge about bailed water system and cleaning hands after use of toilets and they were aware 1st rank in order 98 respondents had aware about the use of toilets which is donated by 2nd rank. The 95 rural women have knowledge about clean environment which has been accorded 3rd rank. The women's were keen aware regarding her personal hygiene. 93 respondents which is do noted by 4th rank. The 5th rank shows that 91 respondents had information about closed drainage system.



Suggestion

- 1) Increased awareness can be disseminated through mass media methods.
- 2) Personal for implementing activities should be young can dynampc, imbided with a missionary real. They must be prepared it constanily assist the rural people in implementation of development work.
- 3) The Government and panchyat should conduct periodic inspection to review the village.
- 4) To give the information to the rural women about the sanitation positively, more and more.
- 5) To give and provide the objects and thing to the rural women to developed and to clean their house for the sanitation of their surrounding.
- 2) To on courage the rural women for sanitation of their village and their houses surroundings.
- 3) Some of the womens have taking the care of sanitation of their houses and surroundings.
- 4) Some of the rural women are give the suggestion to careness of sanitation of their residential area, honestly.
- 5) Some of the rural women have arranged the small program for the sanitation of the villages.

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CONCLUSION

- 1) The women have realized their village and their Houses are more aware health and hygiene and toilet. Facilities have helped the women immensely.



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