

Environmental sanitation at Yelikeli, Wardha district – A Survey Study

Research Article

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Abstract

Background: Water and sanitation is the most important part of our Environment in all over world. In environmental sanitation the involvement of waste water along with waste disposal which causes harm to our environment. **Aim of study:** To study regarding Environmental Sanitation at Yelikeli, Wardha district. **Method:** The data was collected through revalidated Questionnaire then it was analyzed and interpreted. It is allowed the researcher to investigate and understand the current environmental sanitation phenomenon with help of questionnaire at Yelikeli. **Result :** We observed that 33% people were going for toilet in open space other than public toilet but after assessment with help of survey it assess that there were near about 66 % people having clean in condition and 30% people were still dirty condition of sanitation which due to lack of knowledge about environmental sanitation. After the survey we have assessed there were about 60% people disposed off their waste water from kitchen and bathroom and maintain cleanliness in environment. **Conclusion:** We conclude with help of survey that most of the villager's are aware about the environmental sanitation and also the villages are more developed as compare to last some decades and villager's having knowledge about the cleanliness of nature is most important for the health of each and everybody.

Key Words: *Water sanitation, Food sanitation, Excreta disposal, Sewage disposal, Refuse disposal, Environmental sanitation.*

Introduction

The perception of what is clean water and good sanitation evolved over the years. India is still lagging far behind many countries in the field of the environmental sanitation (1). The unsanitary conditions are appealing in India and need a great sanitary awakening similar to what taken place in London in the mid-19th century (2). Improvement in sanitation requires newer strategies and targeted interventions with follow-up evaluation (3). Priorities are particularly important of issue of waste water, environment related health problem, rapid population growth, inequitable distribution of water resources, issue related to administrative problems, urbanization and industrialization, migration and population, rapid economic growth. Environmental sanitation is a major public health issue in India. For proper management of above the environmental sanitation is most important. The population at Yelikeli is denser and there is a mine of stones adjacent to this village. So this village was selected to study the environmental sanitation of it.

Aim

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To study regarding Environmental Sanitation at Yelikeli, Wardha district

Objectives

The research has the main objective of examining the causes of the environmental sanitation conditions at the Yelikeli area, its effects on the health of the people and to propose appropriate interventions for improved sanitation in the village.

Material and Methods

Material

Villagers with their families participating and Questionnaires, survey regarding environmental sanitation, Flow charts and integrated messages about environmental sanitation, conduction of workshop on personal hygiene and sanitation promotion.

Methods

The data was collected through revalidated questionnaire then it was analyzed and interpreted. It was allowed the researcher to investigate and understand the current environmental sanitation with the help of questionnaire at Yelikeli.

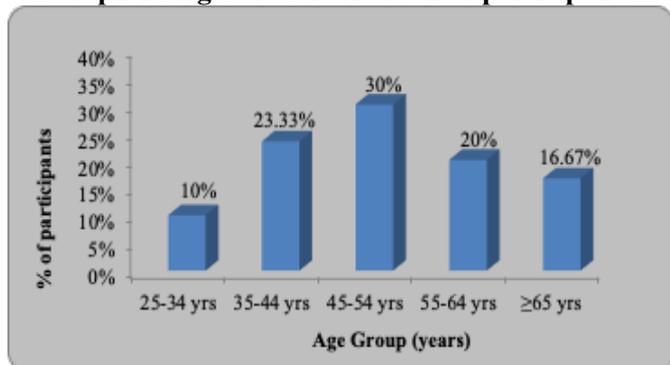
Observations and Results

To understand the exact condition regarding environmental sanitation at Yelikeli with the help perception of villagers, some statistical data mentioned below was analyzed from questionnaires' we had for the villagers.

Table 1: Age wise distribution of participants

Age Group(yrs)	No of participants	Percentage
25-34 yrs	3	10
35-44 yrs	7	23.33
45-54 yrs	9	30
55-64 yrs	6	20
≥65 yrs	5	16.67
Total	30	100
Mean±SD	50.06±14.81 (25-82 years)	

Graph 1: Age wise distribution of participants

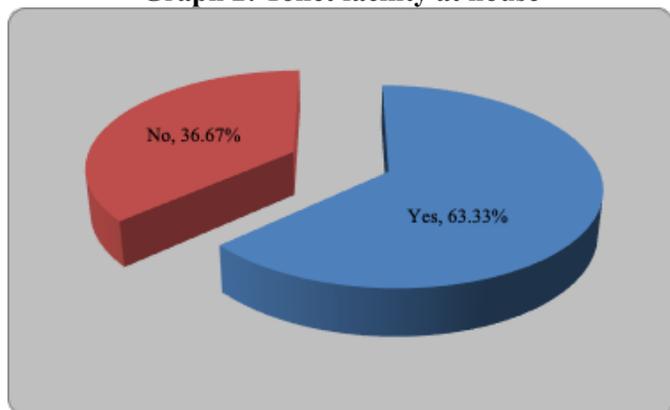


There were maximum 30% participants from age 45-54 years which gets partly distribution in environmental sanitation in Yelikeli.

Table 2: Toilet facility at house

Toilet Facility	No of participants	Percentage
Yes	19	63.33
No	11	36.67
Total	30	100

Graph 2: Toilet facility at house

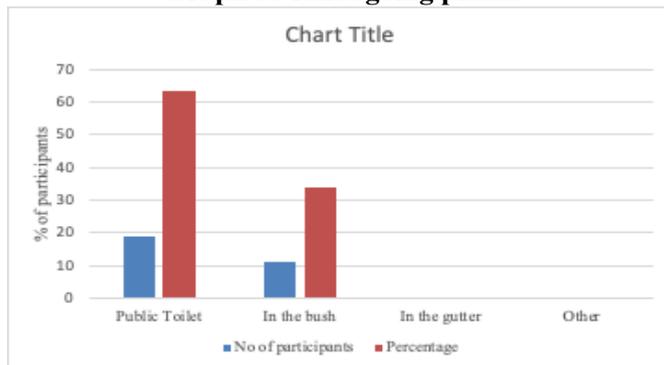


63.33% peoples having toilet facility in their houses and remaining 36.67% peoples having not such type of toilet facilities in their houses.

Table 3: Toilet going places

Toilet	No of participants	Percentage
Public Toilet	19	63.33
In the bush	11	33.67
In the gutter	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	30	100

Graph 3: Toilet going places

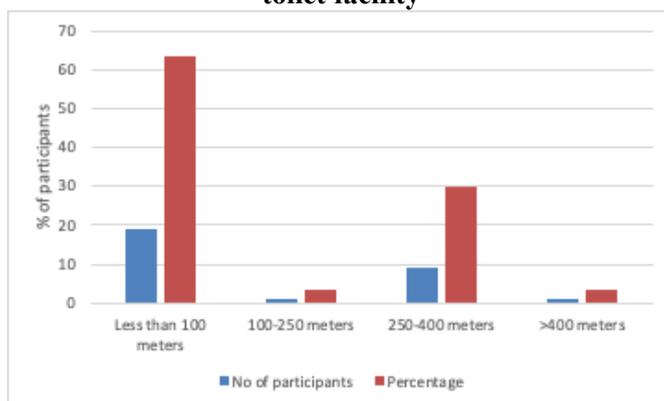


63.33% peoples were going in public toilet and 33.67% peoples were going in the bush.

Table 4: The distance from house to the nearest toilet facility

Distance	No of participants	Percentage
Less than 100 meters	19	63.33
100-250 meters	1	3.33
250-400 meters	9	30
>400 meters	1	3.33
Total	30	100

Graph 4: The distance from house to the nearest toilet facility

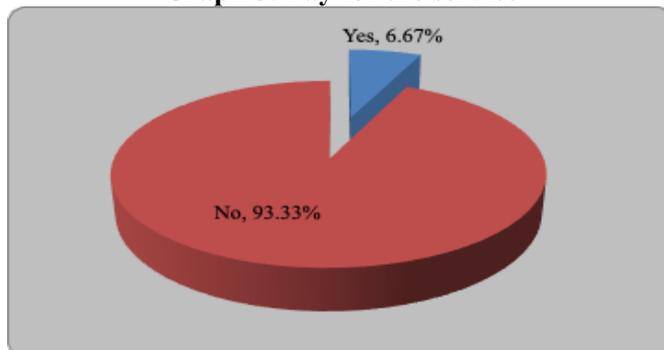


63.33% peoples have less than 100 meters from house to nearest toilet facility.

Table 5: Pay for the service

Pay for service	No of participants	Percentage
Yes	2	6.67
No	28	93.33
Total	30	100

Graph 5: Pay for the service

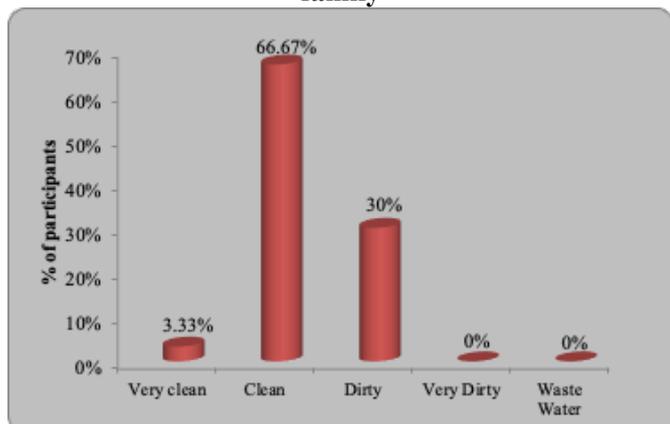


93.33% peoples did not pay any money for service regarding environmental sanitation.

Table 6: Assessment of the condition of the whole family

Condition of the family	No of participants	Percentage
Very clean	1	3.33
Clean	20	66.67
Dirty	9	30
Very Dirty	0	0
Waste Water	0	0
Total	30	100

Graph 6: Assessment of the condition of the whole family



66.67% participants was observed as clean condition of their families during survey.

Table 7: Drainage pipes from house

Gutters from your house	No of participants	Percentage
Yes	11	36.67
No	19	63.33
Total	30	100

Graph 7: Drainage pipes from house

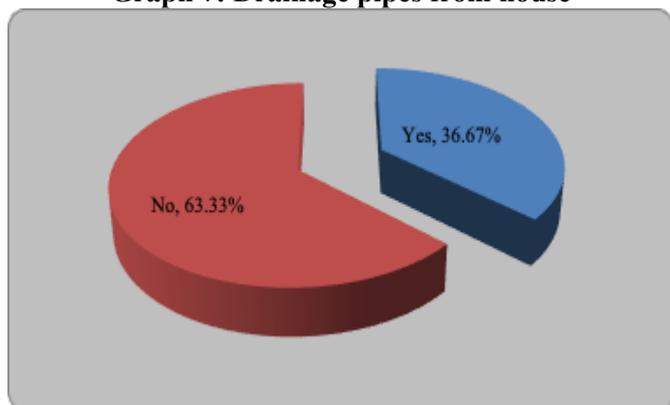
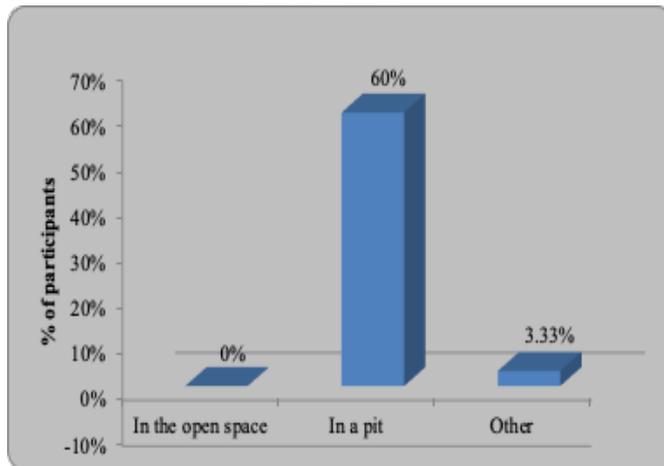


Table 8: Disposal of waste water from your kitchen and bathroom

Waste water from kitchen and bathroom	No of patients	Percentage
In the open space	0	0
In a covered pit	18	60
Other	1	3.33
Total	19	63.33

Graph 8: Disposal of waste water from your kitchen and bathroom



60% peoples were disposed their waste water from kitchen and bathroom in Pit.

Table 9: Assessment of the environmental sanitation condition in neighbourhood

Environmental sanitation condition	No of participants	Percentage
Very Good	0	0
Good	19	63.33
Bad	10	33.33
Very Bad	1	3.33
Total	30	100

Graph 9: Assessment of the environmental sanitation condition in neighbourhood

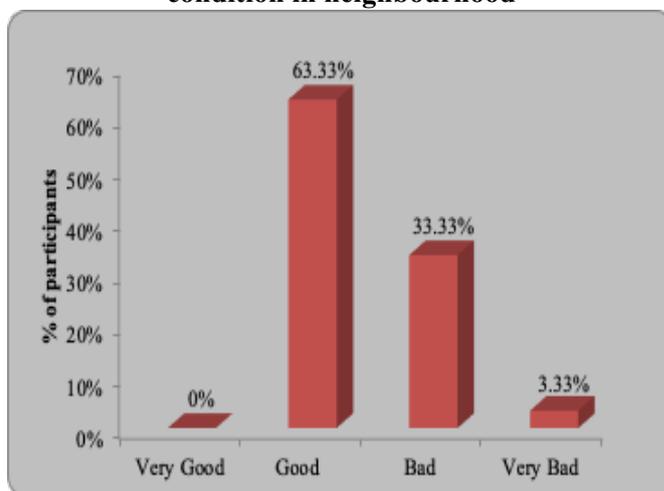
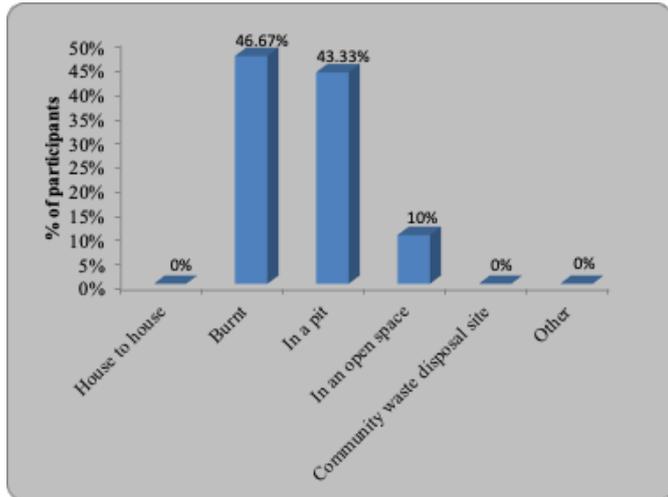


Table 10: Different ways to dispose off wet & dry waste/ refuse

Waste/Refuse	No of patients	Percentage
House to house	0	0
Burnt	14	46.67
In a covered pit	13	43.33
In an open space	3	10
Community waste disposal site	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	30	100

Graph 10: Different ways to dispose off wet & dry waste/ refuse



46.67% people burnt their Waste and 43.33% peoples dispose their waste in a covered pit so that grampanchayat workers would collect and disposed off properly as per Government norms and rest 10% peoples disposed waste in open space.

Table 11: Government should enforce the by - laws to make every individual responsible for the environmental sanitation

Environmental sanitation	No of patients	Percentage
Yes	29	96.67
No	1	3.33
Total	30	100

Graph 11: Government should enforce the by-laws to make every individual responsible for the environmental sanitation?

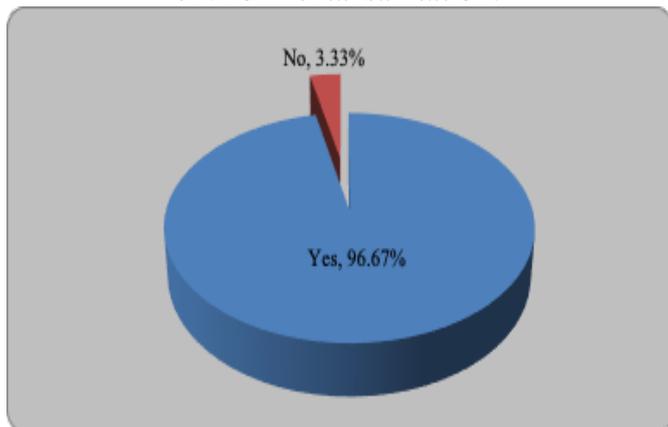
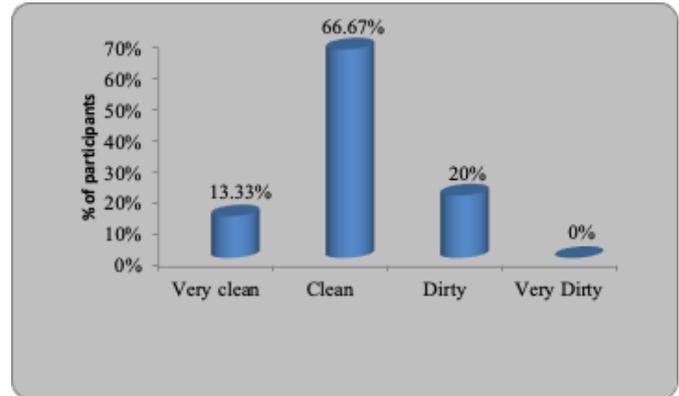


Table 12: General opinion about environmental sanitation in Yelikeli?

Environmental sanitation	No of patients	Percentage
Very clean	4	13.33
Clean	20	66.67
Dirty	6	20
Very Dirty	0	0
Total	30	100

Graph 12: General opinion about environmental sanitation in Yelikeli?



66.66% people thought that clean environmental sanitation.

Discussion

As per the survey done at village Yelikeli regarding the awareness about environmental sanitation, we have discussed all their certain problems and has given them assurance regarding their problems. On the basis of this survey study, we have analyzed that – there are about 33% people are go for toilet in open space other than public toilet but after assessment with help of survey it assess that there are near about 66 % people having clean in condition and 30% people are still dirty condition of sanitation which due to lack of knowledge about environmental sanitation (3). Also after the survey we had assessed there were about 60% people disposed off their waste water from kitchen and bathroom and maintain cleanliness in environment. There were near about 96% people who think that government should enforce by law to make every individual responsible for the environmental sanitation (4). After done of whole survey we could assessed and analyzed that at village Yelikeli there were 66% people having general opinion about environmental sanitation should be clean.

The main problem seems to be related to the insufficient awareness of people living in unsanitary conditions and of their national and local authorities, and the costs of implementation, operation and maintenance of the systems (5).

Strategies to improve environmental sanitation - sanitation is most important as a whole, including improvement of facilities, environmental conditions and behavioral change related environmental sanitation; Also sanitation programmes take which based and the community should be fully involved in the process (6); Environmental sanitation should be a component of other health-promoting or disease control programmes (7); Awareness regarding environmental sanitation needs to be raised and sanitation set as a priority in village Yelikeli.

Conclusion

We had concluded by this survey that the most of the villagers were aware about the environmental sanitation and also the villages were more developed as compare to last some decades and villagers having knowledge about the cleanliness of nature is most

important for the health of each and everybody. They thought that conservation and preserving of environment from various hazards and make pollution free environment for our present and also for our future. Most of people had put their point of view regarding sanitation and aware other villagers regarding the public sanitation.

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