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I/C Principal
Sahakarbhushan S. K. Patil College,
Kurundwad

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On

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A case study on menstrual waste disposal techniques used by women: A sustainable approach

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Abstract

The correct disposal of old menstrual products is still lacking in many countries around the world. Most countries have developed techniques to manage their faeces and urine wastes, but women discard their sanitary pads and other menstrual articles in domestic solid waste or garbage bins, which eventually become part of solid waste, due to a lack of menstrual management practises around the world. Menstruating women in India are unable to manage their menstrual hygiene due to a shortage of sanitary pad disposal bins and hand washing facilities in public bathrooms. In urban places, current disposable menstruation products are disposed of by flushing them down toilets and throwing them away. In rural areas, however, there are a variety of choices for disposing of menstrual material, including burying, burning, throwing them in the trash, or using pit latrines. In rural areas, reusable and non-commercial sanitary items, such as reusable pads or cloths, are commonly used by women. As a result, they produce less menstrual waste than women in metropolitan areas who rely on commercial disposable pads. The present study focuses on the menstrual waste disposal techniques used by a 82 school girl studying in the government schools of the Lucknow city.

Keywords: flushing, burying, disposal bins, menstruation products

Introduction

Menstruation and menstrual behaviour are still hampered by a host of societal, cultural, and religious restraints, which make effective menstrual hygiene practises difficult.

Because many girls in many parts of the country, especially in rural areas, are unprepared for and ignorant of menstruation, they face a variety of difficulties and challenges at home, in school, and at work. According to our review of the literature, it is found that having little, erroneous, or incomplete understanding about menstruation is a substantial hindrance to managing personal and menstrual hygiene by the females.

Education on menstrual health and sanitation is needed, the issue of waste generated as a result of improper sanitary napkin disposal is always brought up. India's current sanitary napkin disposal practises would only exacerbate the waste problem in the future, a comprehensive solution is required. With 350 million menstruation women in India, and assuming that 35% of women use sanitary napkins on a monthly basis, sanitary napkin waste amounts to around 200 tonnes per day.

Approaches for the disposable of sanitary aids

1. Sanitary product makers should use environmentally friendly materials to reduce soil and water pollution and speed up the decomposition process.
- 2.. Providing adolescent girls and women with menstrual management advice is a crucial step.
3. Providing adolescent girls and women with menstruation management advice is an important step. Menstrual hygiene management should be a component of every student's education.
4. Institutions that do research on the management of menstrual wastes should be granted financial assistance.
5. Scientific study on the best disposal methods for sanitary pads and other menstrual products should be encouraged
6. Menstrual products should be distributed free of charge at schools and educational institutions.
7. Toilets must be planned and developed with girls and women in mind.
8. Install semi-automatic sanitary napkin vending machines in restrooms that are operated by inserting a coin.
9. A separate collecting system for menstrual wastes should be established without jeopardising women's privacy and dignity.
10. Menstrual waste should be collected using specific sanitary dispensers.
11. Enough space should be provided for washing, cleaning private parts and hands, as well as changing or dealing with damaged clothing.
12. Water, toilet paper, trash cans, and a sink to wash menstrual products must all be available.
13. To keep the toilets free of flies, insects, and bad odours, dustbins should be covered with lids and emptied on a regular basis.

14. Covered containers and dustbins have the advantage of concealing garbage from view. They are placed in a location that provides privacy.
15. The cleaners should be equipped with gloves and adequate safety equipment so that they are not exposed to pathogenic organisms or dangerous fumes.
16. The government should enact new guidelines for the safe disposal and treatment of menstrual wastes, similar to those already in place for solid and biological wastes.
18. School budgets should be allocated to assist studies on menstrual hygiene management.
19. Efforts should be made in collaboration (e.g., trash bins).
20. Incinerators are a preferable option for disposal, but they must be operated in a regulated atmosphere to avoid dangerous gas emissions harming the environment and persons around.

Sustainable Approach for Disposing Menstrual Wastes

1. **Improved Waste Disposal Techniques:** Menstrual waste should be collected in specific bins that are covered. For proper disposal of these products, manufacturers should provide disposal bags with color-coded instructions. These bags should be freely distributed by schools and institutions. Menstrual waste should not be disposed of in the trash. Before throwing away pads, they should be properly wrapped in newspaper. It's also safe for rag pickers because it doesn't expose them to disease-causing germs.
2. **Products that are biodegradable:** Companies that make commercial sanitary goods must make products with fewer chemical and plastic content. Bamboo fibre pads, banana fibre pads, water hyacinth pads, and sea sponge pads should all be encouraged.
3. **Incinerators:** Incinerators that are operated in accordance with environmentally acceptable criteria produce less pollutants. To emit fewer hazardous gases, they should be run at a certain temperature of roughly 800°C. They should be placed in schools, institutions, and slum regions, as well as in the community.
4. **Cloth Pads That Can Be Used Again:** These reusable cotton pads are a better choice because they contain less chemicals and plastic. As a result, they decompose quickly in comparison to other commercial items.
5. **Incinerators made of clay or cemented:** The usage of clay and cement incinerators by the is a positive step forward in menstrual hygiene management. This incinerator, termed "Ashudhinashak" by a woman named "Swati," burns many sanitary napkins at once without emitting any smoke. Rural women embrace this environmentally friendly and low-cost invention.

Materials and Methods

Approximately 82 adolescent girls are included in the study. Data were collected after taking consent of all the girls those who were willing. Data was collected online before and after the intervention programme. Those girls who were fit to the inclusion criteria & willing to participate had filled the google forms. Before filling the questionnaire proforma was explained to them.

Study type: An epidemiological study was conducted by Cross sectional studymethod.

Study population: All adolescent girls enrolled in the schools of Lucknow city & fit to theinclusion criteria were included in the study.

Inclusion criteria: Unmarried, non- pregnant, non- lactating adolescent girls
Age 13 -19 years

Exclusion criteria: Not willing to give consent
Married, pregnant, lactating adolescent girl

Data collection: For the pilot study a self-structured structured questionnaire was used. Care was taken to ensure privacy and confidentiality. The pre-testedquestionnaire was administered under supervision of the investigatorto prevent the participants from sharing responses. The semi-structured questionnaire includes topics relating to knowledgeregarding menstruation, source of information regarding menstruationand hygiene practice during menstruation. Following data collection,queries from the participants relating to menstrual and reproductive health were clarified by the investigator.

Data Analysis Datawas reported in the form of descriptive statistics. Statistical analysiswas done by using frequency

Table 1

S.No	Items	Pre (n=82)		Post(n=82)	
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
1.	Have you heard of period absorbents?	23 (28.04)	59(71.95)	71(86.58)	11(13.41)

	Do you use codes for menstruation?	63(76.82)	19(23.17)	77(93.90)	05(6.09)
	Were you prepared for the onset of menstruation?	09(10.97)	73(89.02)	11(13.41)	71(86.58)
	Do you know about the types of absorbent materials available in the local market?	07(8.53)	75(91.46)	54(65.85)	28(34.14)
		57(69.51)	25(30.48)	61(74.39)	21(25.60)

S.No	Items	Pre (n=82) (%)	Post (n=82) (%)
2.	What absorbent would you prefer to you use, if you could choose?		
	Menstrual cups	00	00
	Tampons	00	00
	Menstrual sponge	00	00
	Sanitary napkins	35(42.68)	46(56.09)
	Reusable cotton pads	35(42.68)	18(21.95)
	Biodegradable sanitary pads	12(14.63)	18(21.95)

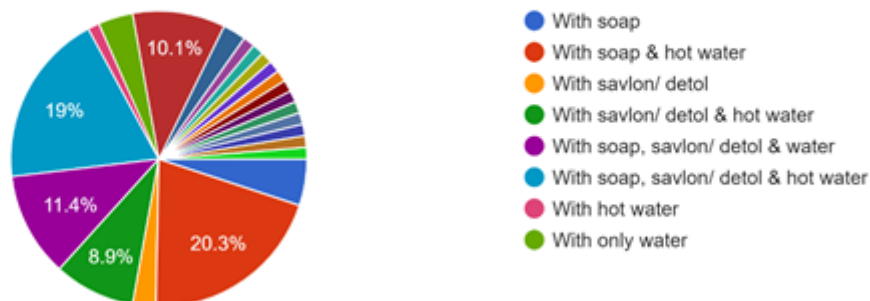
S.No	PRACTICE LEVEL (n=82)	Pre (n=82) Yes/No(%)		Post (n=82) Yes/No(%)	
3.	Do you use reusable absorbent materials?	28(34.14)	54(65.85)	66(80.48)	16(19.51)
4.	Do you use disposable absorbent materials sometimes?	28(34.14)	54(65.85)	66(80.48)	16(19.51)

5.	What do you do with used disposable materials in school?	Pre (n=82) Yes/No(%)		Post (n=82) Yes/No(%)	
	i.Wrap It Up and throw in dustbin	21(25.60)	61(74.39)	57(69.51)	25(30.48)
	ii.Wrap It Up and keep in bag	34(41.46)	48(58.53)	76(92.68)	06(7.31)
	iii.Throw in dustbin without wrap	42(51.21)	40(48.78)	18(21.95)	64(78.04)

S.No	ITEMS	Pre (n=82) Yes/No(%)		Post (n=82) Yes/No(%)	
6.	Burn it (rural areas and peri-urban areas)	11(13.41)	71(86.58)	11(13.41)	71(86.58)
7.	Throw them unwrapped into fields, rooftops, etc.	03(3.65)	79(96.34)	03(3.65)	79(96.34)
8.	Wrap them in paper/ plastic bag and throwing them outside	58(70.73)	24(29.26)	74(90.24)	08(9.75)
9.	Drying, wrap in paper/plastic bag and throw in dustbins (mostly non-rural)	16(19.51)	66(80.48)	12(14.63)	70(85.36)
10.	Burry them for de-composting	11(13.41)	71(86.58)	11(13.41)	71(86.58)

11.	Throw them in latrine / toilets	56(68.29)	26(31.70)	45(54.87)	37(45.12)
12.	Using incinerators or special disposal dustbins (community or school level)	00(00)	82(100)	00(00)	82(100)
13.	Municipal waste management / burning in health clinics (more urban)	00(00)	82(100)	00(00)	82(100)

How do you clean/ wash period cloth



Discussion:

In the education intervention programme, a pre and post data was collected from the adolescent girls. About 90.24% adolescent girls wrap used sanitary napkins in paper/ plastic bag and then they throw them outside. Whereas, 86.58% adolescent girls bury them for de-composting. About 45.12% throw them in latrine / toilets. About 30.48% adolescent girls wrap it up and throw in dustbin. About 7.31% wrap it up and keep in bag and about 78.04% throw in the dustbin without wrapping. This can be due to the pattern in the procedures that can be seen depending on the place where they live. Most girls have shown that they throw their sanitary napkins in a trash. It also depends on whether it is disposed of at home or at the workplace/school. Only a small percentage of women actually burn their used sanitary napkins and the percentage was about 31.41%. Due to a shortage of hygienic facilities and a lack of a disposal system, damaged toilet lock/doors, a lack of a water tap, a bucket, and a lack of water supplies can cause poor hygiene practices amongst the young women/adolescents.

The correct disposal of old menstrual products is still lacking in many countries around the world. Most countries have developed techniques to manage their faeces and urine wastes, but most females discard their sanitary pads or other menstrual articles in domestic solid waste or garbage bins, which eventually become part of solid waste, due to a lack of menstrual management practises around the world.

Conclusion:

Menstruating women in India are unable to manage their menstrual hygiene due to a shortage of sanitary pad disposal bins and hand washing facilities in public bathrooms. In urban places, current disposable menstruation products are disposed of by flushing them down toilets and throwing them away. In rural areas, however, there are a variety of choices for disposing of menstrual material, including burying, burning, tossing in the trash, or using pit latrines. In rural areas, reusable and non-commercial sanitary items, such as reusable pads or cloths, are commonly used by women. As a result, they produce less menstrual waste than women in metropolitan areas who rely on commercial disposable pads. Menstrual waste was disposed of based on the type of product used, cultural beliefs, and disposal site. Because burning and burial were impossible due to a lack of privacy space in slum regions, women disposed of their menstrual waste in pit latrines.

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