

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE IN HARYANA: A CASE STUDY OF JIND DISTRICT, HARYANA

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Abstract: *Having the quality of sanitation makes man a social animal. Clean habitat, clean living habits save man from various diseases. Sanitation is the main part of the culture in India. Mahatma Gandhi has been given special importance on sanitation. At present, the Prime Minister of India has given a special intention to the Ganga cleaning campaign and swachh Bharat mission. Many programs are run for the sanitation of India. Many campaigns have been started in Haryana for the purpose of sanitation and to make the Swachh Bharat mission successful. In this study an attempt has been made to know the importance of sanitation and the status of sanitation in the context of Jind district. Through this research, the sanitation related habits of the people of rural areas of Jind have been ascertained, and it represented through simple tables. In this research, primary data has been collected and information has been taken from each respondent by simple random sampling. By the help of this data status of sanitation and personal hygiene of Jind district has been shown.*

Key words: Swachh Bharat Mission, Hygiene, Sanitation

Introduction

Sanitation is very important for a healthy life. It is as important in our life as air, water and food. We all should adopt it as a habit in our life, because if we want to achieve the goal of our life, then we must keep ourselves and our surroundings clean. With this we will be able to concentrate on our work and we will not get sick either. We should make everyone aware about Sanitation. Many decisions have been taken by the Government of India for cleanliness, the main one being the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Cleanliness holds a very important place in all religions, it is believed that by keeping our surroundings clean, we stay close to God. Along with keeping ourselves and our house clean, we should also keep our country clean. *Singh and Kumra (1991)* investigated the effects of the Ganges Action Plan (GAP), and study the river water quality in Varanasi. *Pathak (1991)* studied the socio-cultural practices of local people and pollution of the Gomati River during the summer, winter, and monsoon seasons. In another study, *Hammad (1992)* assessed raw sewage water quality in the city of Varanasi. *Laxmiah (1994)* studied chemical and biological structure of drinking water. *Akhtar et al. (2005)* study on the detrimental effects of water pollution on human health in the Greater Faisalabad area of Pakistan. He found that the water pollution problem was worsening at a frightening rate. Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment to and disposal of human excreta and sewage. A sanitation system includes the capture, storage, transport, treatment, and disposal or reuse of human excreta and wastewater. The world health organization defines the "sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and service for the safe disposal of human urine and faces." The word sanitation of hygienic conditions through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal. Mahatma Gandhi said "*Sanitation is more important than independence*". He made cleanliness and sanitation an integral part of the Gandhian way of living. He said, "*I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet.*"

Research Problem

India is a developing country. At present, many social issues can be seen in India. Sanitation problem is a very serious problem. Many rivers in India have also started looking like dustbins. Mountains of garbage can be seen around all the metropolitan cities. The ever-increasing use of plastic has acted as a hindrance in India's cleanliness campaign. In modern times, many efforts have been made by the Government of India for the cleanliness campaign, but still there are many problems, which create obstacles in this campaign. There have been many reforms in the education of India, yet today there is a lack of awareness in the matter of sanitation of the people. Many habits are lacking in rural people of study area, such as washing hands before eating, washing hands after eating, brushing daily, bathing, throwing garbage in the dustbin, etc. Due to all these types of problems, the sanitation situation at present is tragic.

Objectives

1. To evaluate the sterilization and individual cleanliness awareness in Jind district.
2. To evaluate the changing way of life of people in Jind district regarding Sanitation and personal hygiene.

Methodology

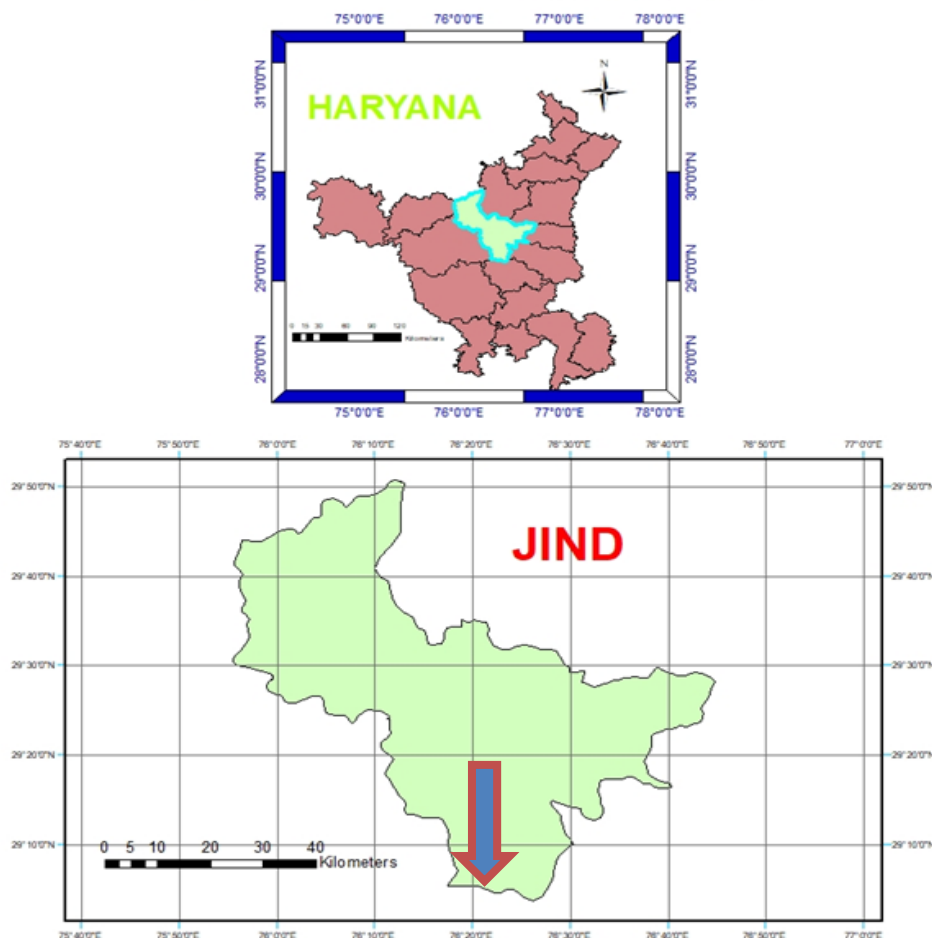
To understand the Sanitation and personal hygiene in Jind district of Haryana. A primary survey has been conducted to obtain information regarding personal hygiene and Sanitation. For primary survey a schedule has been prepared, which have question like education status, caste, religion, occupation, Urban rural status, food habit, habit of hand wash before and after meal, use of sanitizer and soap, bathing habit, toothbrush habit, use of mask when go outside, sewage system condition, toilet facilities, Status of house cleanness etc. Stratified random

sampling has been used for collected the data, the data has been collected from total 720 respondent of 25 villages of Jind district Haryana. After the data collection it has arranged in table form in MS Word and explained. Study area map has been prepared with the help of Arc GIS desktop.

Study Area

The district Jind is located in Haryana between 29°03' and 29°51' North latitude and 75°53' and 76°47' East longitude. The area of Jind district is 2702 square kilometers. The climate of Jind district can be classified as tropical and semi-arid, which is mainly dry with very hot in summer and cool in winter, except in the monsoon season when sea moist air is present on the district enters. The average rainfall in the district is 55 CM, it generally increases from South or south- west to east or Northeast. More than 70 percent of the annual rainfall is received during July to September. On 11 July 1953, Jind recorded 225.5 mm of heavy rainfall in 24 Hours. There is no meteorological observatory in Jind. The temperature rises sharply from the beginning of march to June which is the hottest month. The temperature during June is 41°C and the minimum is around 27°C The relative humidity is high during the monsoon season, from July to September. April and may are the driest month of the year. Jind district is geographically situated on the North Central part of Haryana. Spread from North West to South East direction. It is a part of the Punjab- Haryana plain, which is largely flat and featureless, alluvial deposits the Pleistocene and Indo-Genetic systems.

STUDY AREA MAP JIND DISTRICT



Source: Prepared with the help of Arc. GIS

The soil of Jind district is sandy and loam to loam. These soils are divided into sandy, Kalar, Rehi and Sirozum soils. Festival and fairs reflect the cultural heritage and give a glimpse into the life of people. He shows religious, social and cultural aspects and some of them glorify the change of seasons.

Result

In Jind district, 93.47 percent people have adopted the habit of hand wash after come from outside. On the other hand, 6.53 percent people have not been washed their hands when come from outside. Among the people who wash their hands 74.39 percent people wash their hands regularly, 23.04 percent people wash their hands usually and there are 2.68 percent people who are adopting the habit of washing hands occasionally. Today in this epidemic of Corona, all these figures are not very satisfying. The people of Jind district need to improve their habit.

Table 01: Status of Hand Wash (from out Side) habit in Jind District

#	Handwash	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	93.47	Regular	74.39
2	No	6.53	Usual	23.03
3			Occasionally	2.68

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

Table 02: Use Chemical for Hand washes by population of Jind District

#	Use of Item for Hand wash	Percent
1	Sanitizer	18.45
2	Soap	43.39
3	Normal Water	38.15

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

In this study we try to know which type of items are used by people for wash their hands in Jind district. Table number 02 is explained that 18.45 percent people of Jind district use Sanitizer. 43.39 percent people use soap, while 38.15 percent people wash their hands with normal water. The item used by people to wash their hands also show their economic condition.

Table 03: Bathing Habit of People of Jind District

#	Bathing Habit	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	98.06	Morning	66.71
2	No	1.94	Evening	13.75
3			Both	19.54

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

The bathing habit of the people of Jind district is very good. As per the table above, 98.06 percent of the population of Jind district takes bath every day. Only 1.94 percent of the population is such that they do not take bath every day. Among the population who take bath every day 66.71 percent take bath in the morning, as most of the people are engaged in job and their personal work.

Table 04: Use of Mask by People

#	Use of Mask	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	88.47	Every time	47.72
2	No	11.53	Usual	47.25
3			occasionally	5.03

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

According to the given data, 88.47 percent of the respondents of Jind district used a mask while going out of the house, from these respondents 47.72 percent people use mask every time and 47.25 percent people usually use mask, only 5.03 percent people use mask occasionally. But due to corona epidemic it is very necessary to use mask. Still 11.53 percent respondent in Jind district does not use mask. This may be due to lack of education and lack of awareness among the people. Using a mask is the cheapest and easiest way to stop the corona epidemic. Therefore, efforts should be made to expedite the use of masks in Jind district. It is a helpful step in stopping this epidemic.

Table 05: Cover Mouth and Nose with Mask by People

#	Cover Mouth and Nose with Mask	Percent
1	Yes	84
2	No	16

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

According to the table number 5 data, 84 percent of the respondents in Jind district are those who cover their mouth and nose properly with a mask. 16 percent of the respondent does not wear mask properly. Talking to those who do not wear masks properly, we come to know about many reasons. Many people do not like to wear masks, while some people do not wear masks due to some other disease

Table 06: Status of habit of Tooth Brush in Jind District

#	Habit of Toothbrush	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	87.36	Everyday	86.26
2	No	12.64	Usual	11.44
3			Occasionally	2.40

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

The data given in the table number 6 shows the respondents of Jind district, who brush for personal hygiene. Along with this, there are also some respondents who do not brush their teethes. 87.36 percent of the respondents take care of their teeth and brush, while 12.64 percent of the respondent does not take care of their teeth. 86.26 percent of respondent is doing toothbrush every day and 11.44 percent of people usually clean their teeth. 2.40 percent of people clean their teeth occasionally.

Table 07: Toilet Status of Jind District

#	Facility of Toilet	Percent
1	Yes	99.58
2	No	0.42

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

Through the above data we get to know about the toilet status of Jind district. According to Survey, 99.58 percent of the households in Jind district have toilets. 0.42 percent of the houses do not have toilet facilities. In India, under the 'Swachh Bharat Mission', more emphasis has been laid on toilet construction. This has been successful in reducing the habit of people going to open defecation. Along with this, diseases have also come down to a great extent. If we talk about Jind district, in the last several years, a lot of emphasis has been laid on sanitation.

Table 08: Condition of House Cleanness in Jind district

#	House Condition	Percent
1	House is properly clean	50.55
2	House is clean	40.41
3	House is poor clean	8.75
4	Dirty	0.27

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

If we evaluate the condition of Sanitation in the houses of Jind district, we will find that 50.55 percent of the houses come under the category of 'house is properly clean.' 40.41 percent house of Jind district comes under the category of 'house is clean.' Apart from this, 8.75 percent of the houses are included in the category of 'house is poor clean.' Very few houses are included in the 'dirty' category, the percentage of which is 0.27. If we look at the system of Sanitation in the houses, then we come to know that, less care is taken of Sanitation in the houses of people associated with agriculture sector and animal husbandry. Women mainly do the work of cleaning the houses. The condition of Sanitation in Jind district is not very good, but there has been a lot of improvement as compared to earlier. Even today there is a need to make people aware, how we can keep our homes and surroundings clean.

Table 09: Condition of Sewage System Jind District

#	Condition of Sewage System	Percent
1	Sewage system is work excellent	42.77
2	Sewage system is work well	36.94
3	Sewage system is work satisfactory	17.36
4	Sewage system is disturbing	2.91

Source: Based on Field Survey by Author

According to the above data we evaluate the sewerage system status of Jind district. According to the Survey, 42.77 percent of the sewages are categorized as 'Sewage system is work excellent.' 36.94 percent of the sewage is included in the category of 'Sewage system is work well.' 17.36 percent sewerages are such, which are included in the 'Sewage system is work satisfactory.' 2.91 percent of the sewerages, which are included in the category of 'sewage system is disturbed.' In conclusion we said that the sewage system of Jind district is not good. It needs improvement to a great extent.

Conclusion

This logical exploration we become more acquainted with how close to home cleanliness and ecological disinfection is in Jind region. This examination shows the degree of instruction in Jind locale and how substantially less taught individuals care about natural disinfection and their very own sanitation. A large portion of the sewerage framework in the town of Jind locale is acceptable and working appropriately. On the off chance that the sewerage functions admirably, there will be no danger of spreading illnesses since, supposing that the sewerage is in working condition then, at that point water will not stall out and foulness will not spread because of stagnation of water and infections spread by water will not be powerful and useful. The sewerage arrangement of the spaces is in poor and flimsy condition, that is the reason it regularly gets overwhelmed there and because of water logging, individuals need to confront outrageous bother and hardships while going through there. We have come to know from this exploration that the sterilization of the houses is observed to be ordinary in Jind area as individuals in the town live in joint families and the quantity of individuals in joint families is more. Assuming the work is more, no exceptional consideration is paid towards sterilization. From this

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