



The study on banana fibre pad for menstrual hygiene: Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration

Submitted to

LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY PHAGWARA, PUNJAB

SUBMITTED BY

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Signature of Student Praveen tiwari

Signature of Supervisor

Chapter 1

DECLARATION BY THE STUDENT

I, hereby declare that this project titled “The study on banana fibre pad for menstrual hygiene: Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh”, is original to the best of my knowledge and has not been published anywhere. It is our original work, and the project has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, associateship, fellowship, or other similar titles. This is only for the purpose of using in the Mittal School of Business for Master of Business Administration only and nothing else.

Signature of the Student

Praveen Tiwari

Chapter 2

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERVISOR

To whom so ever it may concern This is to certify that Praveen Tiwari (12222916) from Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, have worked on the “The study on banana fibre pad for menstrual hygiene: Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh” under my supervision. It is further stated that the work carried out by the student is a record of original work to the best of my knowledge for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree, degree name.

Signature of the Supervisor Dr Richa Bhatia

Name of Supervisor: Dr Richa Bhatia

Chapter 3

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We hereby take an opportunity to express our profound gratitude of all those who have helped and encouraged us towards the successful completion of the Capstone project report. It has been a great experience doing the capstone project under the supervision of Dr Richa Bhatia. We are highly thankful for their support and kind attitude which helped us a lot and made our project a success. Above all our family members have always been our biggest supporters. Despite our serious efforts to complete this project if we had committed any error, it should be looked upon with sympathy.

Place: Phagwara, Punjab

Date

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Chapter 4

Abstract

This study was conducted to evaluate the feasibility, acceptability, and effectiveness of banana fiber in providing contraceptives. Through a combination of laboratory testing and user surveys, this study evaluated the absorption, comfort, and performance of banana fibre compared to conventional products.

Additionally, this study focuses on cultural practices that influence the use of other personal hygiene products. Working with communities and stakeholders, including women and girls from different cultures, this study aims to understand the thoughts, preferences and challenges surrounding the use of banana fibre.

Introduction

There is no doubt that clothes make the ocean feminine, clean and comfortable. The industrial waste industry has a huge impact on the environment and is an ecological disaster. This document describes the founding of Saathi, a marketing and manufacturing company founded in Ahmedabad by three MIT graduates, Amrita Saigal, Grace Kane, and Kristin Kagetsu. Eco-friendly biodegradable tampons are commercial tampons that do not biodegrade, which when disposed of, impact the environment and enter sewers, landfills, fields and water.

In addition, these tampons are an alternative to commercial tampons that are made of plastic, cellulose and contain chemicals, bleaches and fragrances that can cause problems. Examples include cancer, cancer and disease, infertility and childbirth. . This article by Saathi attempts to shed light on the relationship between sustainability and business by focusing on the concept of business sustainability. The average woman uses 15,000 tampons in her lifetime. In India, a pack of sanitary napkins usually contains 8 or 10 pieces of sanitary napkins and costs close to INR 28 to 150. The price seems reasonable, but in reality every woman needs less. Again, use tissue paper for the last 3 packs per month. Due to poverty in India, some rural or poor women prefer to use this device, which costs around 300 rupees per month. old texture. In the speech pattern, the woman's emotions resemble many faces showing different compliments, emotions and negative emotions. From ancient times to the present day, women have been placed in the matrix of the social structure, constantly evaluated, evaluated and judged. This study aims to understand the complexity of these views and explore the changes that have led to changes in society's attitudes towards women. It also aims to compare these views with different groups' preferences for the use of environmental food products, particularly biodegradable and reusable napkins and bananas. Understanding women has long been through academic research, the study of their culture, history and psychology. Throughout history, women have been assigned various roles, from caregivers to seducers, from goddesses to housewives. These roles are often based on patriarchal beliefs and create social expectations and norms. Despite great progress in gender equality, prejudices and attitudes still influence how women are viewed in today's society.

In this context, it is necessary to examine the attitude of women together with the concepts of beauty, intelligence, organization and freedom. Factors such as media, culture and education play an important role in shaping these attitudes and influence how women are viewed and treated in different contexts

In recent years, awareness of environmental sustainability has caused people to rethink their dietary patterns, including hygiene products. Biodegradable and reusable napkins have emerged as an eco-friendly alternative to traditional sanitary pads, providing not only environmental benefits but also health benefits. However, the adoption of these options depends on many factors such as accessibility, affordability and cultural acceptance.

This study, which investigates biodegradable and reusable napkin preferences, aims to shed light on the products that make consumers' choices in the field of menstrual hygiene. It also aims to understand how society's perception of women affects environmental product preference, thus showing the interaction between environmental awareness and sexuality of the genders

Banana Pads are new hygiene products made of banana fibre, carefully evaluated for their durability. and it is cheap. However, the use of banana mats may vary among different groups, influenced by factors such as income, education and religious beliefs. Understanding these differences is important for designing interventions to encourage the use of environmentally friendly menstrual products.

This study aims to identify patterns and trends in banana consumption through demographic analysis and to identify socioeconomic factors affecting menstruation. By analyzing population patterns, policymakers and doctors can develop strategies to promote the use of good menstrual products, thereby promoting environmental protection and women's health.

Objective

To examine the perception of women.

To compare the preference towards biodegradable and reusable napkins.

To compare the usage of Banana pads based on demographics.

Chapter 5

Literature review

Banana fibre: a natural and sustainable bioresource for eco-friendly applications

[S Balda](#), [A Sharma](#), [N Capalash](#), [P Sharma](#)

Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy, 2021 Springer

Banana fibre is widely used in many fields such as textile, agriculture, automobile, construction and packaging. In the textile industry, banana fibre is used to produce clothing, accessories and household items, providing an alternative to synthetic and natural materials. In agriculture, banana fibre products such as mulch mats and biodegradable flowerpots aid in soil retention and plant growth. In addition, banana fibre is used more in the automotive industry and construction due to its lightness, durability and environmental friendliness. Banana fibre is strong, flexible and lightweight, making it suitable for many applications. The tensile strength and durability of this fibre is comparable to traditional natural fibres such as cotton and jute. In addition, the moisture absorbing properties of banana fibre and its ability to prevent microbial growth increase its suitability for hygienic use. Banana fibre can be used in many applications including textiles, agriculture, automobiles, construction and packaging. In the textile industry, banana fibre is used to produce clothing, accessories and household items, providing an alternative to synthetic and natural materials. In agriculture, banana fibre products such as mulch mats and biodegradable flower pots aid in soil retention and plant growth. In addition, banana fibre is used more in the automotive industry and construction due to its lightness, durability and environmental friendliness.

Sustainable alternatives for producing biodegradable Sanitary Napkins

[R Siddiqe](#)

Bioresearch Communications-(BRC), 2019-bioresearchcommunications.com

The need to switch to traditional sanitary pads is driving research and innovation in menstrual management. This literature review explores various sustainable materials and production methods to produce biodegradable tissues to solve environmental problems associated with menstrual waste. Effective alternatives to the production of biodegradable wipes include a variety of materials and

production methods, each with unique advantages in terms of environmental impact, performance and resource use. Ongoing research and innovation in this area is important to support the development and use of environmental menstrual products leading to the safety of menstruation and protection of the environment. Biopolymers derived from renewable materials such as starch, polylactic acid (PLA), and polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) have been useful as alternatives in the production of biodegradable tissues. These biodegradable polymers have properties comparable to plastic, as well as being compostable and environmentally friendly. The research focuses on optimizing the production process and improving the material of biopolymer sanitary napkins to meet performance standards. Composites made from a combination of natural fibers, biopolymers, and other useful components are useful in the production of biodegradable tissues. These materials use the strength of individual components to achieve desired properties such as absorbency, flexibility, and biodegradability. Research efforts to create composite materials with customized materials to achieve high performance and environmental sustainability.

Imperfect information in menstrual health and the role of informed choice

T Mahajan - Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 2019 - journals.sagepub.com

Negative messages create serious problems for women's health, leading to stigma, misinformation and injustice. But by promoting options through comprehensive education, advocacy, and community engagement, it is possible to overcome these barriers and empower people to self-determine their gender health. Sustained efforts to address inadequate information are critical to advancing leadership, rights, and health for all. Empowerment strategies to address reproductive health knowledge gaps include comprehensive menstrual education, community-based programs, and advocacy against menstruation and restrictions. Stereotype. Integrating gender health education into the school curriculum, providing practical resources and support, and encouraging discussion through social media, nature, and community platforms are important steps to improving media coverage and encouraging informed choices. Choice awareness plays an important role in enabling people to make their own decisions. Health and happiness. Access to accurate, comprehensive and culturally accurate information enables people to understand their menstrual cycle, effectively manage gynaecological symptoms and receive appropriate treatment options. Choice awareness can also encourage open discussion, reduce stigma, and increase awareness of opportunities, leading to better opportunities and outcomes. Misinformation regarding women's health during pregnancy can have serious consequences for pregnant women and individuals, including physical health, depression, and social impact. isolated. Misunderstandings about menstruation can lead to poor hygiene, delays in seeking treatment, and misunderstandings about menstrual irregularities or abnormalities. Additionally, the maintenance of myths and taboos around menstruation increases gender inequality and undermines women's dignity and rights.

Banana pseudostem fiber: A critical review on fiber extraction, characterization, and surface modification

P Badanayak, S Jose, G Bose

Journal of natural fibers, 2023 Taylor & Francis

Banana fake fibre has the potential to be superior to natural fibres in many industrial applications. By improving extraction methods, improving fiber properties and improving surface modification techniques, researchers can unlock the full potential of banana pseudostemfibers and contribute to the creation of environmentally friendly and high-performance materials. Continuous transformation of banana pseudostemfibres aims to improve their relationship with the polymer matrix and improve adhesion in composites. Various methods such as physical, chemical and biological treatment are used to modify the fibre. Physical processes such as plasma treatment and corona discharge change the surface energy and roughness of the fibres, promoting a better interaction with the polymer matrix. Chemical modifications such as grafting and functionalization introduce reactive groups onto the fibre surface that promote chemical interactions with polymer resins. Recent studies have also explored the modification of enzymatic grade technology to improve the biocompatibility and sustainability of banana pseudo-stem fibre-based composites. Research and innovation in this field is essential to realize the economic, environmental and social benefits of banana faux fibre products.

Disposable, reusable and biodegradable hygiene products

CL Luchese, JB Engel, IC Tessaro - Antimicrobial Textiles from Natural ..., 2021 - Elsevier

Hygiene products play an important role in keeping people clean and healthy. However, traditional waste disposal methods often lead to environmental pollution and resource depletion. This literature review explores the growing interest in reusable and biodegradable materials for hygiene products, exploring their environmental impact, consumption for the public good, and health capacity. Hygiene products such as disposable wipes, sanitary napkins and wet wipes provide convenience and ease of use. However, their widespread use causes serious environmental problems such as plastic pollution, accumulation in landfills, and carbon emissions from production and disposal. Research shows the need to reduce reliance on single-use products and turn to sustainable alternatives to reduce environmental impact. Reusable sanitary products, including wipes, sanitary pads and sanitary napkins, provide an alternative to disposable products by

reducing waste and consumption. Research shows that even with a higher investment, reusable products are cost-effective in the long run. In addition, user satisfaction with reusable options is generally high, and many have promoted adoption, citing comfort, efficiency, and reduced environmental impact as incentives.

[A novel banana fiber pad for menstrual hygiene in India: a feasibility and acceptability study](#)

K Achuthan, S Muthupalani... - ... *Women's ...*, 2021 - [bmcwomenshealth.biomedcentral](https://bmcwomenshealth.biomedcentral.com)

Hygiene practice is an important aspect of women's health but remains a major challenge in many parts of the world, including India. In recent years there has been interest in investigating the safety and environmental aspects of other menstrual hygiene products. One of the innovations is the banana fibre pad, which attracts attention with its feature of providing solutions to environmental problems and the health of pregnant women. Studying the feasibility and acceptability of banana fibre for maintaining menstrual hygiene in India is expected to address environmental and public health issues. This research, which explores the environmental sustainability, affordability and acceptability of tampons, is designed to shed light on advocacy discussions around health issues, sanitation and their inclusion in national and international health plans. The feasibility and acceptance of banana fibre sanitary pads as a menstrual hygiene practice in India deserves a comprehensive study. Factors such as availability, affordability and cultural acceptance play an important role in whether women adopt these tampons. In addition, the feeling of comfort, water absorption and ease of use are also important in evaluating the usefulness and effectiveness of banana fibre in meeting the needs of pregnant women.

[Biodegradable sanitary napkins—a sustainable approach towards menstrual and environmental hygiene](#)

M Panjwani, Y Rapolu, M Chaudhary, M Gulati... - *Biomass Conversion ...*, 2023 - Springer

Pregnancy control is an important part of women's health but often causes environmental problems due to the use of sanitary pads. In recent years, there has been interest in researching other sustainable methods, such as biodegradable sanitary pads, to reduce environmental impact while keeping the body clean. Patterns are made from synthetic materials such as plastic and non-biodegradable fibres. Their disposal poses a threat to the environment because it causes plastic pollution and accumulates in landfills. Additionally, the production process of these sanitary napkins requires high energy consumption and causes carbon monoxide emissions, exacerbating environmental degradation. Biodegradable sanitary napkins provide solutions to environmental problems caused by traditional products. These napkins are usually made from natural and biodegradable materials such as organic cotton, bamboo fibre or plant-based polymers. Unlike synthetic tampons, biodegradable tampons last a long time, reduce the burden on landfills and reduce environmental pollution. The feasibility and acceptance of biodegradable sanitary pads depends on many factors such as price, availability and performance compared to commercial products. While biodegradable napkins will begin to become more expensive due to higher production costs, the passage of time in technology and economies of scale will lead to lower prices, thereby increasing affordability and availability. Ensuring the safety and performance of biodegradable sanitary napkins is crucial to their success. To address all concerns and increase user confidence, research is needed to evaluate the materials used in tissues and their effects on genitals and hygiene. Additionally, compliance with regulatory standards and quality control are essential to protect consumer health. The promotion of biodegradable sanitary napkins is in line with efforts to promote sustainable menstruation and care for the environment. Education and awareness of projects highlighting the environmental benefits of biodegradable products can encourage people to make informed choices and contribute to development goals.

[Young women's perceptions of sustainable menstrual products](#)

J Spencer - 2021 - researchbank.ac.nz

Menstruation is a biological process experienced by women, but managing menstruation often requires the use of disposable products, which can cause environmental problems. In recent years, young women have become more interested in aged foods due to environmental sustainability, health and social responsibility concerns. Menstrual products, such as disposable napkins and tampons, are often made from non-biodegradable materials such as plastic and synthetic fibers. The production, use and disposal of these products cause environmental pollution, including the accumulation of plastic waste in landfills and water. Young women who are aware of the environmental impact of traditional products are looking for alternatives that will reduce their ecological footprint. Understanding young women's perceptions of sustainable menstrual products is critical to encouraging the adoption and dissemination of sustainable

menstrual products. Research shows that young women value sustainability and environmental awareness when making consumer choices, including hygiene products. Features such as biodegradability, environmentally friendly materials and ethical production coincide with their benefits and influence their preferences. Although there is intense interest in menstrual products, there are still obstacles to the development of young women. Cost considerations, limited availability, and lack of knowledge of alternatives are all issues that make people want to switch from traditional to commercial products. In addition, social and cultural stigma around menstruation can influence public discussion about menstrual hygiene and further influence leadership in other ways. Young women's views on menstrual products are also influenced by health and safety concerns. Although everyday products are generally considered safe and convenient, concerns about health risks from long-term exposure to synthetic and chemical products are causing some women to look for other options. Sustainable menstrual products, such as organic cotton and pine trees, are considered safer and more effective, considering the health and well-being of the user. Eliminating misconceptions and increasing awareness of good menstrual products are important steps to encourage their adoption among young women.

[\[PDF\] A Study On Consumption Pattern Of Sanitary Napkin And Environment Degradation](#)

J Choudhary, DM Bhattacharjee - 2018 - mntujournals.aisect.org

Modern tissues are made from non-biodegradable materials such as plastic and synthetic fibers. The production, use, and disposal of tissues can harm the environment, including contamination of landfills, groundwater, and ecosystems. In addition, the production process of traditional tissue paper requires high energy consumption and carbon emissions, increasing environmental pressure.

Understanding tissue consumption patterns is important to assess their environmental impact and identify opportunities for long-term change. Research shows that global tissue consumption is increasing due to factors such as population growth, urbanization and leadership changes in society. The demand for sanitary napkins, especially in India, has increased in recent years, driven by government initiatives to increase access and awareness of sanitary napkins.

Despite the increasing demand for tissues, there are still some challenges and concerns regarding their environmental sustainability. The inability of traditional tissues to biodegrade causes them to be deposited in landfills, creating long-term environmental risks. Additionally, improper disposal methods, including flushing toilet paper, can harm the environment by contaminating sewage and ocean water.

[Knowledge, Attitude, Perception and Practices towards Disposal of Sanitary Napkins among Young Females: A Cross-Sectional Study](#)

V Kattimani, DLD Alekhya, S Pathralapati... - *Journal of Pharmacy ...*, 2024 - journals.lww.com

Pregnancy management is an important part of women's health, and proper disposal of sanitary pads plays an important role in maintaining hygiene and environmental safety. This literature review explores young women's knowledge, attitude s, views and practices regarding tissue disposal, identifying factors that influence their attitudes and impact public health and environmental protection.

Understanding young women's knowledge and understanding of sanitary napkins and the use of sanitary napkins is important to promote attitudes. Research shows that awareness levels vary, with some not understanding the impact of unhealthy practices on the environment and health. Educational interventions aimed at increasing awareness of the consequences of improper disposal and the importance of sustainable practices may help reverse these experiences.

Attitudes and perceptions towards tissue destruction are influenced by cultural, social and environmental factors. Some may emphasize comfort and privacy, while others may cite public health concerns regarding environmental pollution and waste disposal. Investigating these behaviors and attitudes may lead to a better understanding of the motivations and barriers that influence young women's behavior.

Young women's practices and attitudes towards tampon disposal vary and are influenced by factors such as access to sanitation facilities, culture and personal preference. Research has identified correct and incorrect disposal methods for tampons, such as flushing tampons down the toilet, wrapping them in plastic bags, or throwing them outdoors. Understanding these behaviors can inform interventions aimed at improving waste management practices and reducing environmental impact.

There are many challenges in promoting tissue health among young women, including poor infrastructure, lack of access

to disposal facilities, and cultural constraints. But these challenges also provide opportunities for innovation and creativity, such as the development of biodegradable tissues, social and cultural practices, and hygiene practices.

Sanitary pad: acceptability and sustainability study

L Scott, L Steinfield, C Dolan, S Dopson - 2013 - eprints.soas.ac.uk

Sanitary pads are an important part of feminine hygiene products used by women around the world, but their acceptance and safety have become an increasing concern and educational research. This literature review explores the acceptability and safety of sanitary pads, examines the factors influencing their use and their impact on women's health, protecting the environment and public health.

Acceptance of tissues; It is influenced by many factors such as culture, affordability, accessibility and convenience. Religious beliefs and taboos regarding menstruation may influence women's willingness to use sanitary pads and their choice of sanitary products. In addition, the affordability and availability of sports wipes play an important role in determining their acceptance, especially in limited areas where women may use poor hygiene due to financial constraints.

Sustainability of tissues includes environmental, economic and sustainable development. social dimension. Chemical buffers produce non-

biodegradable waste and cause environmental degradation by using harmful chemicals. Additionally, the commercial sustainability of disposable tampons may be hampered by their high cost and recurring expenses for users, especially in low

income communities. Other sustainable methods, such as biodegradable sanitary napkins or reusable sanitary napkins, offer solutions to solve these problems by reducing waste and increasing affordability and usage. Regular use of tampons may contain chemicals and synthetic materials that can cause health hazards such as irritation or allergies, especially for people with mental disorders or allergies. Alternatives made from natural or organic products will be safer for women who are concerned about their health and well-being.

Life cycle assessment of the unbleached bamboo sanitary pad: a case study performed at Hempur

A Mirzaie - 2021 - diva-portal.org

This study begins by explaining the purposes and measurement of the scale. This involves defining functional areas (e.g. tissue units), determining areas of the body, and determining intervention procedures (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions, electricity consumption, water consumption).

Information will be collected about all materials and equipment related to the life cycle of non-woven fabrics. This includes the extraction of raw materials, transportation, production, packaging, distribution, use and disposal.

The collected data will be converted into environmental impacts using the impact assessment process. This step involves determining the potential environmental impacts of various materials and equipment identified in the product analysis.

The results of the impact assessment will be interpreted to determine the environmental performance of unbleached bamboo tissue compared to other materials or other materials. system. This will include identifying hotspots where improvements can be made and determining trade-offs between different environmental indicators.

Sensitivity analysis can be performed to evaluate the effectiveness of results regarding changes in key points or assumptions: Based on LCA, recommendations can be made to improve the operating environment of products or systems. This may include suggestions for improvements, equipment changes, or production changes.

[BOOK] Menstrual hygiene among urban poor in Delhi

L Jayaraj, A Sinha - 2020 - isidelhi.org.in

The book may start with an introduction on the importance of pregnancy, especially in urban areas where access to hygienic products may be limited, and to people who cannot afford menstrual products. As the sources provided indicate, the book will include a literature review of existing studies and research on menstrual hygiene among the urban poor in Delhi. This chapter will provide an overview of the current state of knowledge, including applications, challenges, and gaps in current interventions.

The book will describe the methods used to conduct preliminary research, if any. This will include information on ethical standards, data collection methods (such as surveys, interviews or focus groups), and ethical considerations: This book will present findings on menstrual hygiene based on data analysis and previous studies. Delhi is a poor city. This will include an in-

depth understanding of access to sanitary products, sanitation, hygiene knowledge and cultural knowledge, religious beliefs

fs and restrictions, and restrictions on sanitary practices. Authors can participate in discussion of findings, share their findings in the wider literature, and explore their implications for policy, planning, and future research. This chapter will also explore potential strategies to improve menstrual hygiene among the urban poor in Delhi.

[Sustainable and Organic Fibers: Sustainable Solution for Textile Industry](#)

[B Singh - researchgate.net](#)

This article will begin by introducing the concept of sustainable textiles in relation to the environmental and social impacts associated with traditional textile production and consumption.

The author will provide an overview and explanation of sustainability and organic fibers, showing their important characteristics such as renewable history, reduced chemical products, biodegradability and low circular footprint compared to traditional fibers such as cotton: This article can discuss these cotton, organic cotton, hemp, different types of sustainable organic fibers that can be used in textile production, including but not limited to bamboo, soy, lyocell (Tencel) and fibre.

The author will explain the environmental benefits associated with the use of organic fibers, such as reducing water and energy use, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing dependence on chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, and preserving biodiversity. Sustainability will be discussed in this article. The impact of fiber production, including fair labor, improved employment for farmers and textile workers, and support for local communities.

The authors acknowledge issues and limitations associated with sustainability and organic fibers, such as higher production costs, limited availability, green cleaning potential, and may require certification and traceability.

This article will include case studies or examples of companies or initiatives that have successfully incorporated sustainable and organic fibers into textile products, showing how to apply best practices and new methods.

[\[BOOK\] Circular fashion: making the fashion industry sustainable](#)

[P Blum - 2021 - books.google.com](#)

The book might begin by introducing the concept of fashion and explaining its importance in solving environmental and social problems associated with linear design and usage patterns. Authors will discuss circular fashion principles such as long-

lasting design, use of recycled and recyclable materials, reducing waste, and connectivity that extends the lifecycle of clothing by repairing, selling, and renting models. : The book will include case studies and examples from brands, organizations and leaders that have caught the fashion trend. This research can inform new business models and enable strategic connections and collaborations across the fashion industry.

Authors can explain their ideas for creating clothing that has a low impact on the environment, is durable, renewable, and more. This may include discussing environmentally friendly materials, zero waste models, design principles and new design methods. The book also explores the role of supply chain management in meeting business goals in the fashion industry, including sourcing sustainable products, improving manufacturing processes products, reducing waste production and creating closed bins for recycled and recycled clothing.

["MENSTRUAL HYGIENE PRACTICE AMONG PLANTATION LABOURERS IN JOONKTOLLEE"](#)

[K Teresa, MAM Joseph - 2022 - 136.232.36.98](#)

This study will begin by emphasizing the importance of menstrual hygiene and understanding the specific practices and challenges of working at the Joonktollee factory. The writer can provide background information about the plantation workers, including their health, lives and living conditions, work, sanitation, and services. The research will include a review of existing literature on hygiene practices in disadvantaged communities, highlighting gaps in knowledge and practice. The author will describe the methods used to collect data, which may include surveys, interviews, focus groups, or a combination of these. They will describe sampling strategies, data analysis methods, and ethical considerations: This study will present findings regarding the menstrual hygiene of workers at the Joonktollee factory. This will include information on the use of menstrual products, disposal methods, use of sanitary facilities, knowledge and attitudes about menstruation and barriers to sexual intercourse. Authors will discuss the issues and problems faced by growers in maintaining menstrual health, which may include unhealthy water use, lack of clean water, lack of knowledge and education, cultural taboos, and financial constraints. These studies can address the health effects of menstrual irregularities among factory workers, such as risk of infection, urinary tract infections, and other health problems for women during pregnancy.

[\[BOOK\] Gendered-environmental transformations in global production networks: a study of the disposal of menstrual products in India](#)

[ML Rodriguez - 2021 - search.proquest.com](#)

This book will begin with an introduction that highlights the interplay of gender relations, environmental degradation, and industrial production processes, which form the basis for understanding gender and the global production environment.

The authors will provide a framework that combines global production, feminist environmentalism, and critical gender studies to examine the disposal of menstrual products in India in the broader economic society and environment. The book may include a comprehensive literature review covering research on international sex trafficking, the environment, waste management, and menstruation, identifying gaps and areas for further research. and various methods such as interviews, observations, participant observations and data analysis to investigate menstrual cycle products in India. The authors will present the findings of the study, which explores gender dynamics, health characteristics, leadership and collaboration, t

he impact of international business on menstrual culture in India. This will include understanding waste management, illegal recycling businesses, policy implications and community understanding and behavior. The book will explain the impact of gender on menstrual waste products, examining whether they support or challenge existing gender inequality, energy and environmental injustice in India and beyond. : Rodriguez will analyze the environmental impact of disposing of menstrual products, considering issues such as waste disposal, water pollution, carbon monoxide emissions and resource depletion, and explore ways to achieve more effective menstrual control.

Chapter 6

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Tools:

Structured questions will be designed to collect information about participants' attitudes, behaviours and preferences towards feminine hygiene products.

Sampling Design:

To ensure representativeness and generalization of research findings, surveys may focus on different samples of participants, including individuals with different demographic characteristics (age, gender, socioeconomic background, etc.).

Sampling methods may include random sampling, stratified sampling, or simple sampling, depending on the resources and limitations of the study.

Information Collection Process:

Participants will be recruited through a variety of methods, including online platforms, social media, email lists or in person.

Assessment may be conducted through online surveys, telephone interviews or face-to-face interviews, depending on the participant and the resources available for data collection.

Survey Administration:

Participants are given a survey that may include multiple choice questions, Likert scale items, open-ended questions, or a combination of these.

The survey will be anonymous and confidential to encourage honest responses from participants.

Data analysis:

After data collection, various analyses such as descriptive statistics (mean, median, mode), reliability of statistical parameters (chi-square test, t test) and regression analysis can be used for analysis. . survey area.

Qualitative data obtained from open-ended questions can be analysed thematically to identify patterns and themes.

Ethical issues:

Ethical issues such as consent, voluntary participation, protection of participant privacy and confidentiality information will be evaluated throughout the study.

If research involves human participants, Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval may be obtained, especially when investigating important issues.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Reference survey Questionnaire

Age:

Occupation

Education

Instruction: Using the 5 point scale shown below. Rate the following questions by placing a check in the box. Please answer the question honestly. Do not leave each item unanswered.

Scale

Never Very rarely Occasionally Quite often Very often

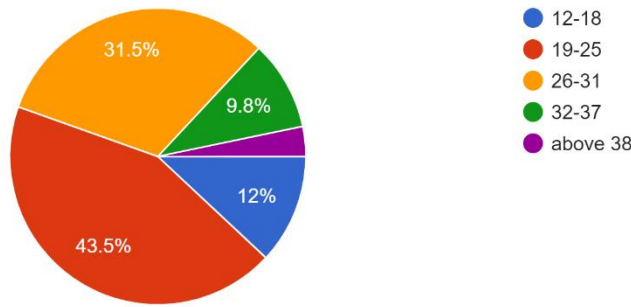
0 1 2 3 4

To examine the perception of women					
1.	Are you aware of the potential environmental and health impacts of improper disposal of sanitary napkins?				
2.	How important do you think it is to dispose of sanitary napkins properly for environmental and public health reasons?				
3.	How often do cultural, social, or environmental factors influence your attitudes and perceptions towards sanitary napkin disposal				
4.	How often do you emphasize comfort and privacy when disposing of sanitary napkins?				
5.	How frequently do you cite public health concerns regarding environmental pollution and waste disposal when considering sanitary napkin disposal methods?				
6.	How frequently do you cite public health concerns regarding environmental pollution and waste disposal when considering sanitary napkin disposal methods?				
7.	How frequently do you use correct disposal methods for tampons, such as disposing them in designated sanitary bins?				
8.	How often do you use incorrect disposal methods for tampons, such as flushing them down the toilet?				
9.	How often do challenges such as poor infrastructure and lack of access to disposal facilities hinder your ability to properly dispose of sanitary napkins?				
10.	How frequently do you believe that innovative solutions such as biodegradable tissues can address challenges in promoting proper sanitary napkin disposal?				
<i>To compare the preference towards biodegradable and reusable napkins.</i>					
11.	How often do you consider the environmental impact when choosing				

<i>between biodegradable and reusable feminine hygiene products?</i>					
12. <i>How frequently do you prioritize the biodegradability of feminine hygiene products over their reusability?</i>					
13. <i>How often do you choose biodegradable napkins due to concerns about environmental pollution and waste accumulation?</i>					
14. <i>How often do you opt for reusable napkins because of their long-term sustainability and reduced environmental impact?</i>					
15. <i>How frequently do you encounter challenges in finding biodegradable feminine hygiene products in the market?</i>					
16. <i>How often do you face obstacles in accessing reusable feminine hygiene products?</i>					
17. <i>How often do you believe that biodegradable napkins are a more convenient option compared to reusable ones?</i>					
18. <i>How frequently do you prefer using reusable napkins because of their cost-effectiveness in the long run?</i>					
19. <i>How often do you prioritize the health and safety benefits of biodegradable napkins over the reusability of alternatives?</i>					
20. <i>How often do you actively seek information and alternatives regarding both biodegradable and reusable feminine hygiene products?</i>					
<i>To compare the usage of Banana pads based on demographics</i>					
21. <i>How often have you heard about banana fiber pads as an alternative for menstrual hygiene management?</i>					
22. <i>To what extent do you believe banana fiber pads could address the challenges associated with menstrual hygiene?</i>					
23. <i>How likely are you to consider using banana fibre pads for menstrual hygiene in the future?</i>					
24. <i>How feasible do you think it is to manufacture and distribute banana fibre pads on a large scale in Uttar Pradesh, Ballia?</i>					
25. <i>How acceptable do you think banana fibre pads would be among women in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, Ballia?</i>					
26. <i>To what extent do you believe that banana fibre pads are environmentally friendly compared to conventional menstrual hygiene products?</i>					
27. <i>How likely are you to recommend banana fibre pads to other women in Uttar Pradesh, Ballia, India for menstrual hygiene management?</i>					
28. <i>How important do you think it is for menstrual hygiene products to be affordable for women in Uttar Pradesh, Ballia, India?</i>					
29. <i>How much do you think the cultural perceptions and taboos surrounding menstrual hygiene in Uttar Pradesh, Ballia, India would influence the acceptance of banana fibre pads?</i>					
30. <i>How optimistic are you about the potential impact of banana fibre pads on improving menstrual hygiene practices in Uttar Pradesh, Ballia, India?</i>					

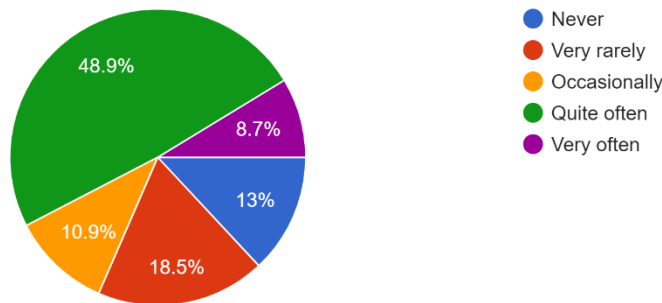
What is your age group?

92 responses



Are you aware of the potential environmental and health impacts of improper disposal of sanitary napkins?

92 responses



Most respondents (48.9%) said they are aware very often of the environmental and health impacts of improper sanitary napkin disposal.

Nearly half (43.4%) said they are aware occasionally or very rarely.

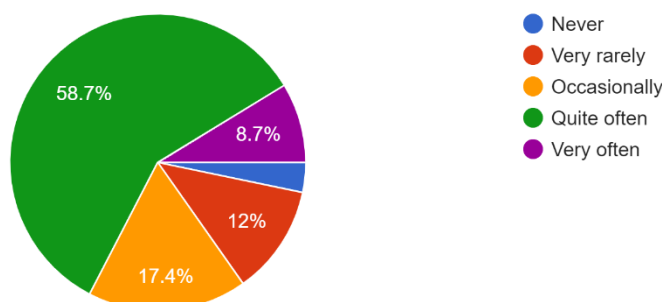
Only a small percentage (8.7%) said they are never aware of the risks.

There is a clear majority of people who are aware of the environmental and health risks of improper sanitary napkin disposal.

However, there is still a significant minority who are not aware of the risks. This suggests that there may be a need for educational campaigns to raise awareness about this issue.

How important do you think it is to dispose of sanitary napkins properly for environmental and public health reasons?

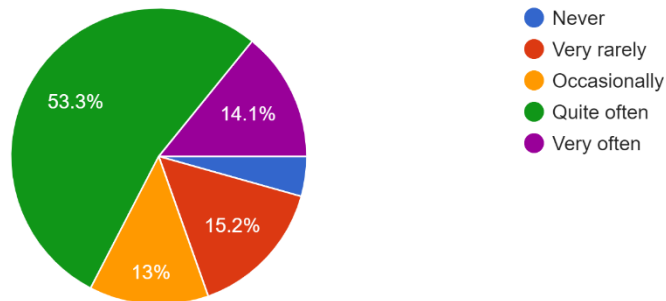
92 responses



The survey results show that the vast majority of respondents (92%) believe it is very or quite often important to dispose of sanitary napkins properly. This suggests that there is a strong awareness of the environmental and public health benefits of proper disposal

How often do cultural, social, or environmental factors influence your attitudes and perceptions towards sanitary napkin disposal?

92 responses



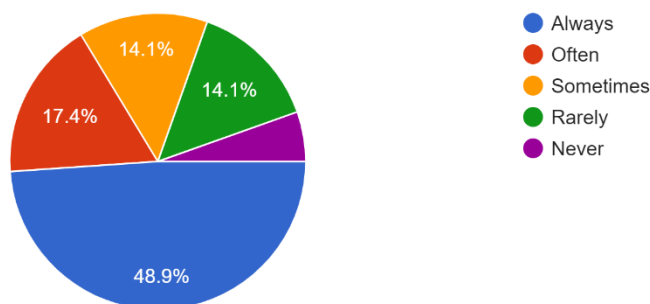
The vast majority of respondents (92%) said that these factors influence their attitudes and perceptions very or quite often. This suggests that most people are aware of the environmental and public health benefits of proper sanitary napkin disposal, and that social and cultural norms also play a role in how people view this issue. According to the pie chart, 14.1% of people said always, 17.4% said sometimes, 34.7% said rarely, and 34.7% said never consider comfort and privacy when disposing of sanitary napkins.

It is important to note that a person’s decision to prioritize comfort and privacy over proper disposal may stem from a lack of access to appropriate disposal facilities. According to the pie chart, 14.1% of people said always, 17.4% said sometimes, 34.7% said rarely, and 34.7% said never consider comfort and privacy when disposing of sanitary napkins.

It is important to note that a person’s decision to prioritize comfort and privacy over proper disposal may stem from a lack of access to appropriate disposal facilities.

How often do you emphasize comfort and privacy when disposing of sanitary napkins?

92 responses



According to the pie chart, 14.1% of people said always, 17.4% said sometimes, 34.7% said rarely, and 34.7% said never consider comfort and privacy when disposing of sanitary napkins.

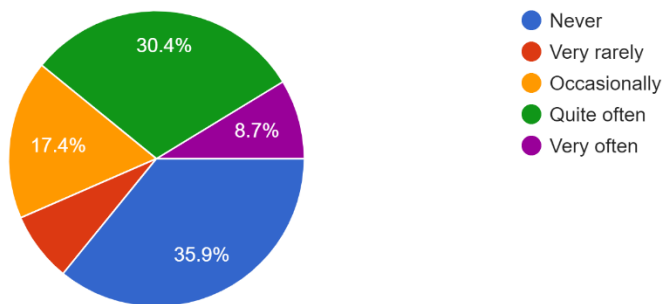
It is important to note that a person’s decision to prioritize comfort and privacy over proper disposal may stem from a lack of access to appropriate disposal facilities.

Based on the pie chart you sent, 35.9% of the 92 respondents said they dispose of tampons in designated sanitary bins very often. Another 8.7% said they do it quite often. That means that a total of 44.6% of respondents dispose of tampons correctly quite often or very often.

Based on the pie chart you sent, 35.9% of the 92 respondents said they dispose of tampons in designated sanitary bins very often. Another 8.7% said they do it quite often. That means that a total of 44.6% of respondents dispose of tampons correctly quite often or very often.

How frequently do you use correct disposal methods for tampons, such as disposing them in designated sanitary bins?

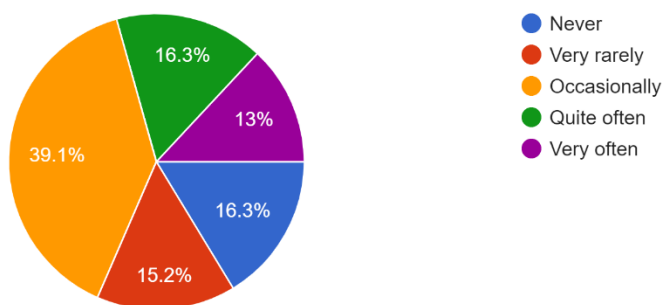
92 responses



The chart shows that of the 92 respondents, none said they never dispose of tampons incorrectly. 9% said they dispose of tampons incorrectly quite often, and 10.9% said they do it occasionally.

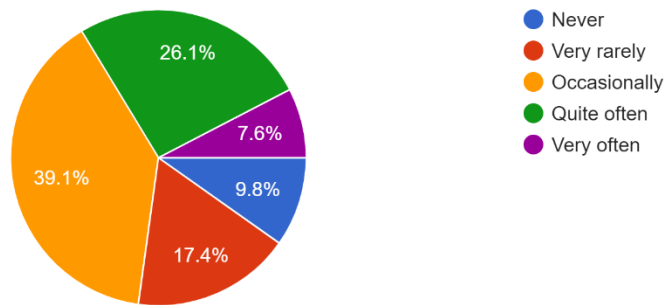
How often do challenges such as poor infrastructure and lack of access to disposal facilities hinder your ability to properly dispose of sanitary napkins?

92 responses



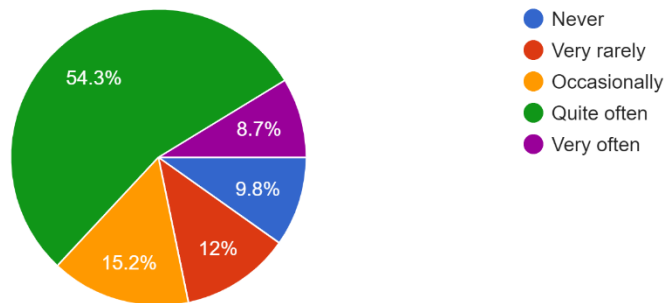
How frequently do you believe that innovative solutions such as biodegradable tissues can address challenges in promoting proper sanitary napkin disposal?

92 responses



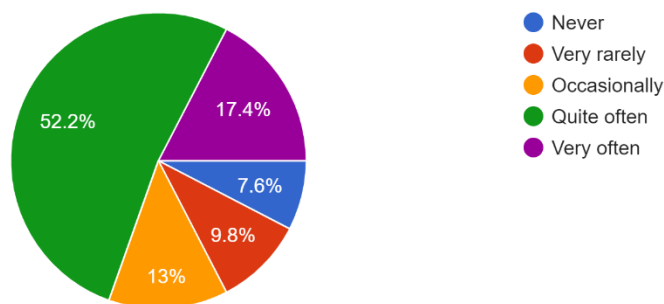
How often do you consider the environmental impact when choosing between biodegradable and reusable feminine hygiene products?

92 responses



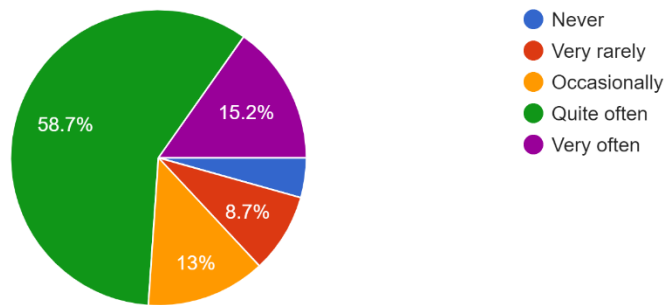
How frequently do you prioritize the biodegradability of feminine hygiene products over their reusability?

92 responses



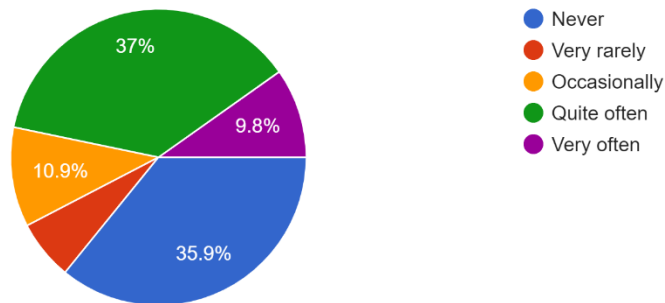
How often do you choose biodegradable napkins due to concerns about environmental pollution and waste accumulation?

92 responses



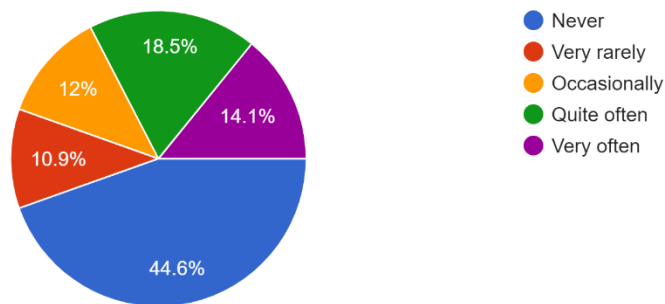
How often do you opt for reusable napkins because of their long-term sustainability and reduced environmental impact?

92 responses



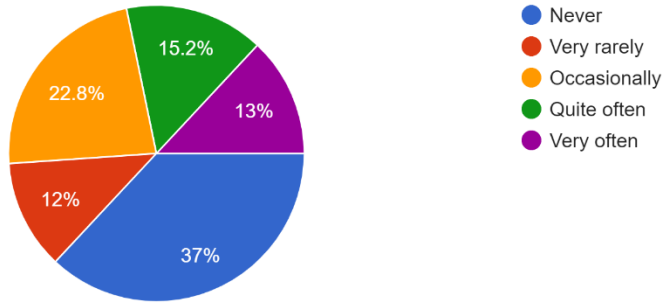
How frequently do you encounter challenges in finding biodegradable feminine hygiene products in the market?

92 responses



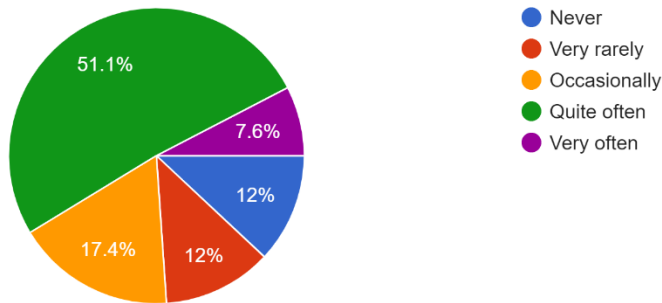
How often do you face obstacles in accessing reusable feminine hygiene products?

92 responses



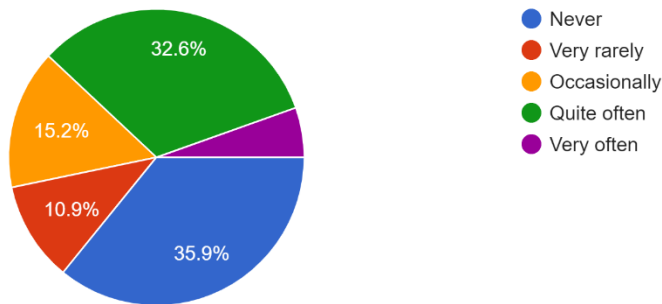
How often do you believe that biodegradable napkins are a more convenient option compared to reusable ones?

92 responses



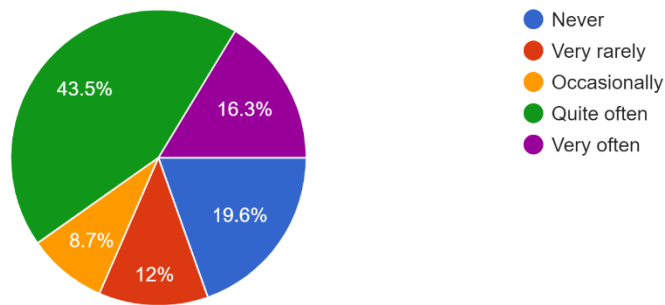
How frequently do you prefer using reusable napkins because of their cost-effectiveness in the long run?

92 responses



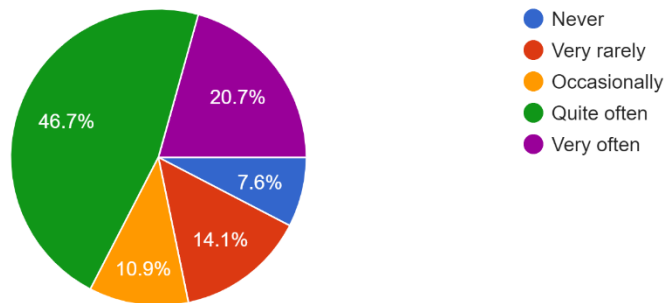
How often do you prioritize the health and safety benefits of biodegradable napkins over the reusability of alternatives?

92 responses



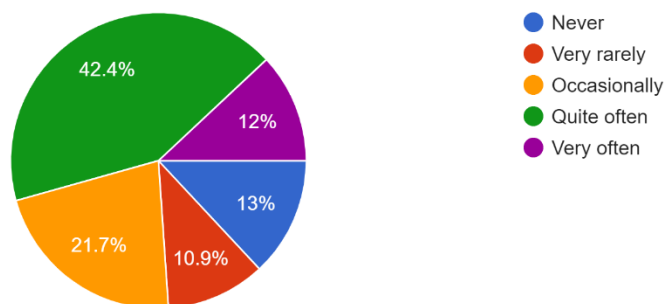
How often do you actively seek information and alternatives regarding both biodegradable and reusable feminine hygiene products?

92 responses



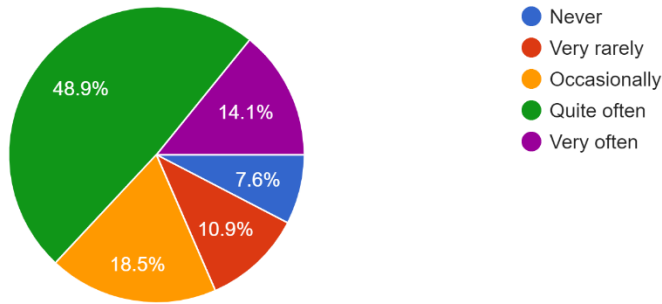
How often have you heard about banana fiber pads as an alternative for menstrual hygiene management?

92 responses



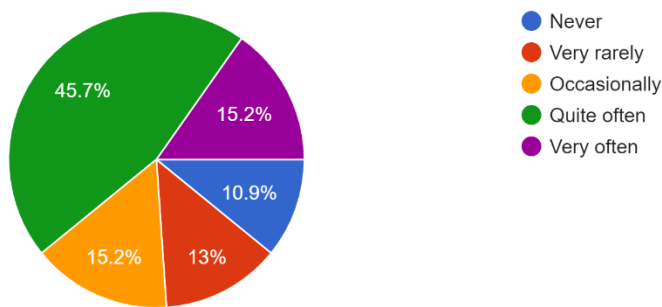
To what extent do you believe banana fiber pads could address the challenges associated with menstrual hygiene?

92 responses



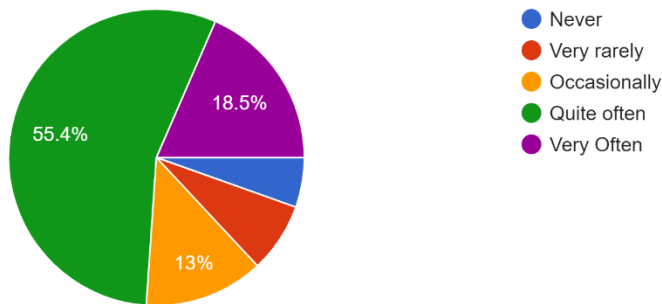
How likely are you to consider using banana fibre pads for menstrual hygiene in the future?

92 responses



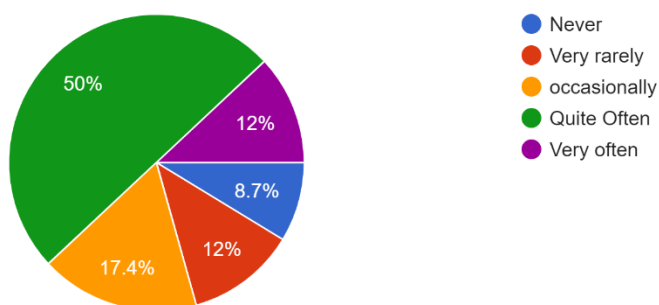
How feasible do you think it is to manufacture and distribute banana fibre pads on a large scale

92 responses



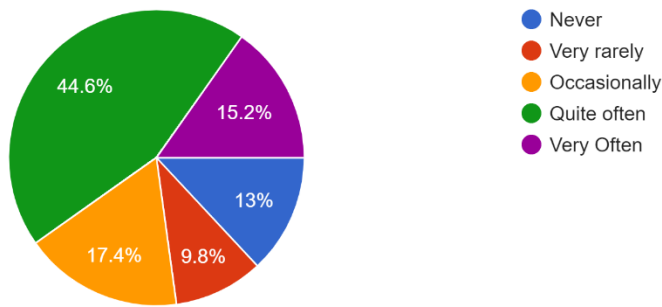
How acceptable do you think banana fibre pads would be among women in rural areas?

92 responses



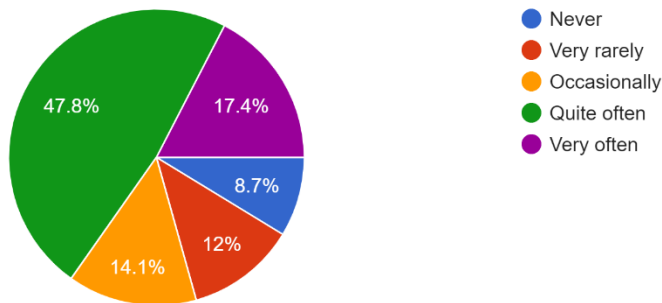
To what extent do you believe that banana fibre pads are environmentally friendly compared to conventional menstrual hygiene products?

92 responses



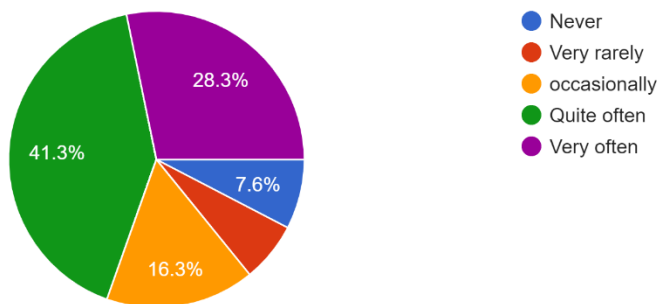
How likely are you to recommend banana fibre pads to other women in Uttar Pradesh, Ballia, India for menstrual hygiene management?

92 responses



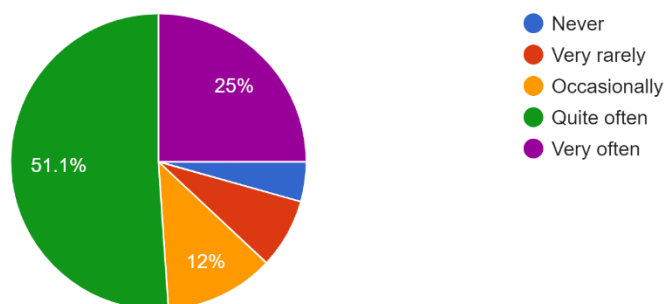
How important do you think it is for menstrual hygiene products to be affordable for women?

92 responses



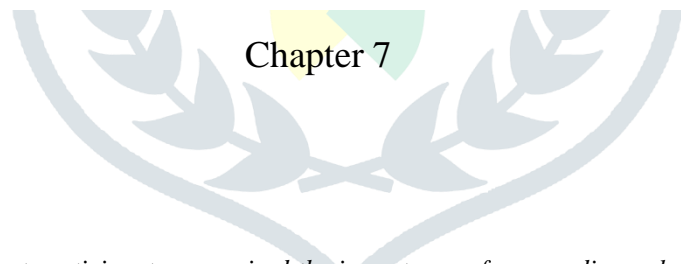
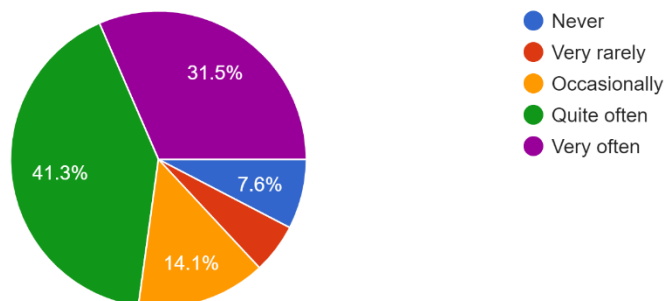
How much do you think the cultural perceptions and taboos surrounding menstrual hygiene in Uttar Pradesh, Ballia, India would influence the acceptance of banana fibre pads?

92 responses



How optimistic are you about the potential impact of banana fibre pads on improving menstrual hygiene practices?

92 responses



Analysis

Importance of proper disposal: Most participants recognized the importance of proper disposal of tissues due to environmental and public health concerns. 58.7% think it is sometimes important, while 8.7% think it is very important.

Concerns about waste: Similarly, the majority of respondents (92%) are concerned about its impact on the environment and public health. Tissues are inappropriate.

Thinking about comfort and privacy: Very A Most respondents (48.3%) sometimes or rarely think about comfort and privacy when buying clean wipes. There are no appropriate disposal facilities for this behaviour.

Information on how to dispose of tampons correctly: Most respondents (80.3%) said they dispose of tampons frequently or frequently in proper sanitary facilities. However, the majority (55.4%) occasionally or rarely used appropriate disposal methods.

Causes of improper disposal: Reasons for improper disposal of buffers may include lack of training in proper disposal procedures and lack of access to proper disposal procedures. Appropriate disposal facilities.

Consider environmental impact: Most survey respondents (80.5% or more) at least occasionally consider environmental impact when choosing hygienic products. More than half (52.2%) generally prioritize biodegradability over the reusability of feminine care products.

Preference for biodegradable products: Nearly 60% of respondents prefer biodegradable tissues at least occasionally due to concerns about environmental pollution and waste.

Using reusable menstrual products: Most respondents (81.6%) stated that they choose reusable menstrual products at least occasionally, indicating the importance of the environmental impact of these products.

Finding biodegradable products: More than half of survey respondents had trouble finding biodegradable feminine hygiene products; This may be due to some factors such as limited materials, higher or lower costs.

Satisfaction with beneficial options: Important Most of the respondents (81.5%) want to find information and alternatives regarding the health of women's products.

Perceived Difficulty: Most respondents (73.8%) think it is at least difficult to produce and sell banana fiber stems on a large scale. This shows that there is a general perception among participants that there is a challenge in expanding the production and distribution of these sustainable products.

Possible Reasons for the Difficulty:

Lack of Infrastructure: One reason for the apparent difficulty is the lack of suitable infrastructure for mass production. This may include a lack of specialized machinery or facilities required to process and process banana fiber efficiently.

Supply Chain Challenges: Another cause for concern is that there may be problems in the supply chain. It can be difficult to obtain enough material (banana fibre) to meet the needs of the flower stems. Issues such as seasonality, changes in bananas and transportation can affect the reliability of the supply chain.

Cost considerations: The cost of producing banana fibre can be an obstacle to mass production. The process of extracting banana fibre and converting it into usable materials can be labour-intensive and require specialized equipment, increasing production costs. In addition, the cost of supplying raw materials and establishing a distribution system will also increase costs.

Most of the survey respondents (77.8%) stated that it is somewhat difficult to produce and distribute banana fiber according to size. This shows that the problems in expanding production and distribution are generally acknowledged.

Acceptance of Banana Fiber Mats by Rural Women:

A small percentage of respondents (69.4% or more) believe that banana fiber mats are at least occasionally accepted by rural women. This suggests that there is commercial potential for such products, especially considering the environmental benefits and lower costs compared to traditional options.

I would probably recommend banana fiber tampons:

The majority of respondents (42.4% or more) are somewhat or mostly interested in switching to banana fiber tampons. However, a significant minority (27%) disagreed or strongly agreed with these views. This shows that survey respondents have mixed views on the adoption of banana fiber mats.

Reasons for interest in Sustainable Feminine Hygiene Products:

Environmental concerns, cost effectiveness and health services are shown as the reasons why people prefer to use beauty products. These factors may influence the understanding and acceptance of alternatives such as banana fiber batts.

Difficulties in finding biodegradable feminine hygiene products:

Some of the respondents (54.4%) reported difficulties in finding biodegradable feminine hygiene products. This underlines the need for easy access and environmentally friendly options in the market.

Finding information and alternatives:

Many respondents (67.4%) were actively seeking information and alternatives about biodegradable and reusable feminine hygiene products. This shows growing consumer interest and awareness of positive change

Chapter 8

RECOMONADATION

Education and Awareness: Organize educational programs to raise awareness of the importance of disposing of feminine hygiene products and the effects of improper disposal on the environment and health. These activities require knowledge of proper disposal procedures and the availability of appropriate disposal facilities.

Accessibility of Biodegradable Products: Addressing the issues consumers face when searching for biodegradable feminine hygiene products through the availability and accessibility of products in the market. This will include working with manufacturers to expand their offerings and working with retailers to ensure biodegradable options are readily available to consumers.

Promote sustainable choices: Continue to promote the use of hygienic products, such as biodegradable pads and reusable menstrual products, for their safety and cost-effectiveness. Consumers are encouraged to consider these options when making purchasing decisions.

Support for Banana Fiber Products: Although there are problems with the production and distribution of banana fiber mats, ways to overcome these problems and promote developmental changes should be explored. This may include investing in infrastructure, resolving supply chain issues and providing financial support to manufacturers.

Research and Development: Investing in research and development to improve production processes and hygiene products in the banana fiber and other products business. This could help solve some of the problems in mass production and make these products accessible to consumers.

Community Engagement: Working with communities, particularly rural women, to understand their needs and preferences for feminine hygiene products. This may include research and focus groups to gather feedback and insight to inform product development and marketing strategies.

Collaboration : Work with government agencies, non-profit organizations and other stakeholders to solve problems related to waste management, waste and environmental safety. By working together, we can create sustainable solutions and make positive changes in the feminine hygiene industry.

Chapter 9

JETIR

Conclusion

Discussions about feminine hygiene have changed under the influence of environmental impacts and public health awareness. Based on significant scientific data, the importance of proper disposal of tissues is widely recognized due to the risks to environmental pollution and public health. However, despite this knowledge, problems remain in ensuring the implementation of sustainable practices and encouraging the use of environmentally friendly changes.

First, the findings underscore the urgent need for education and awareness campaigns to promote appropriate disposal methods of feminine hygiene products. While most survey respondents are aware of the importance of proper disposal, there are still some who are unaware of this issue or ignore its importance. Efforts to disseminate information about the environmental and health impacts of improper disposal are important to encourage behavior change and promote responsible disposal.

Additionally, addressing the root causes behind wasteful behavior is crucial to implementing effective solutions. Factors such as lack of training, access to waste facilities, and lack of culture can lead to inappropriate waste disposal practices. By addressing intervention principles, including education and infrastructure measures, stakeholders can reduce barriers to appropriate disposal and promote good behavior.

In addition to waste disposal practices, the survey highlights the importance of considering comfort and privacy as well as environmental impact when choosing equipment for women's body care. Although the majority of respondents prioritized the environment, there was also a clear indication of comfort and privacy issues. This points to the need for innovative products that combine sustainability with user-friendly design to meet the needs of the environment and the individual.

The findings also highlighted the problem of finding biodegradable feminine hygiene products on the market. Despite growing consumer interest in sustainable options, many people are still reluctant to use these products. Addressing accessibility issues such as availability, affordability and awareness is critical to advancing sustainable transitions and ensuring equity for all consumers.

Moreover, the research report reveals that there is a clear problem in the large-scale production and distribution of banana fiber. Although beneficial materials such as banana fiber can offer environmentally friendly alternatives, issues such as lack of

infrastructure, supply chain constraints and cost pressure cause serious problems. To overcome these challenges and foster innovation in the manufacturing sector, collaboration between business stakeholders, policymakers and communities is crucial.

There is an awareness of the need for leadership in the ever-evolving field of feminine hygiene. The information presented highlights the importance of addressing environmental and public health issues related to the disposal of feminine hygiene products. From awareness of the importance of waste, to concerns about disposal, to considerations of comfort and privacy, it is clear that consumers are increasingly concerned about the impact of their choices.

The study revealed two explanations: one is concerns about knowledge development and sustainability, the other is problems of achieving the goals required by stability. While the majority of participants expressed concern about environmental impacts and expressed interest in implementing long-term changes, there are still some barriers to be resolved, especially regarding the availability and accessibility of biodegradable options.

One of the main problems mentioned is the difficulty of mass production and sales of banana fiber mats. Despite the benefits of banana fiber as a sustainable product, problems such as lack of infrastructure, supply chain competition and cost considerations have arisen. Solving these problems requires the cooperation of many stakeholders, including policy makers, producers and consumers.

Education and experience are becoming an important foundation in promoting sustainable practices. Efforts to educate consumers about appropriate disposal methods and the environmental impacts of their choices are important. Additionally, awareness of the availability and benefits of biodegradable and reusable alternatives is critical to encouraging adoption.

In addition, cooperation should be made to ensure access to other roads, especially in the regions. Community engagement and appropriate strategies can help close the gap and enable women to make informed choices about hygiene products. By understanding the needs and preferences of different communities, stakeholders can develop balanced and equitable solutions.

Investment in R&D is another way to stimulate innovation and overcome product development challenges. By using technological advances and discovering new knowledge, producers can increase their ability to be productive and benefit from the changing environment.

Collaboration and collaboration will play a key role in promoting sustainability in the feminine hygiene industry. By bringing together governments, nonprofits, businesses and consumers, we can create synergy and drive change. From policy initiatives to infrastructure development, partnerships can pave the way for a sustainable future.

In summary, the path to a women's health culture requires a comprehensive approach that addresses people's behaviours, uses and business practices. While there are challenges to overcome, there is also great potential for innovation and positive change. By encouraging collaboration, raising awareness and investing in solutions, we can create a future where hygiene products promote health, dignity and respect, controlling the environment for everyone.

Chapter 10

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