

# To Study the Perception of House Maids towards Sanitary Pads: With Reference to Navi Mumbai and Satara

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**Abstract:** *The primary motivation behind doing this exploration is to comprehend if ladies, particularly the housemaids know about the significance of clean napkins. This paper is an endeavor to comprehend and advance the issues and difficulties towards purchasing sterile napkins, in the lower-working class individuals. Feminine cycle and feminine practices actually face numerous social, social, and non-mainstream limitations which are a gigantic boundary inside the way of the feminine cleanliness the executives. In numerous pieces of the country particularly in rustic territories young ladies aren't arranged and are unconscious of period all together that they face numerous troubles and difficulties in gathering, schools, and work environments. While investigating the writing, we found that minuscule, mistaken, or deficient information about monthly cycle might be an extraordinary impediment inside the way of the private and feminine cleanliness the board. Young ladies and women have extremely less or no information about regenerative plot diseases made thanks obliviousness of private cleanliness during monthly cycle time. In rustic territories, ladies don't approach sterile items or they know practically no about the sorts and strategies for utilizing them or can't manage the cost of such items because of significant expense. Along these lines, they generally trust in reusable fabric cushions which they wash and use once more.*

**Keywords:** Menstruation, menstrual hygiene, sanitary napkin, housemaids

## 1. Introduction

Feminine cycle is an ordinary physiological interaction in females which demonstrates the start of regenerative life. In our general public, inaccurate or inadequate data with respect to period regularly causes pointless limitations in the day by day exercises of discharging young ladies. The primary period generally starts somewhere in the range of twelve and fifteen years old, a point in time known as menarche.

Feminine cleanliness essentially alludes to access or use of feminine cleanliness items to retain or gather feminine blood and removal of such items in an appropriate way. Feminine cleanliness relies upon financial, social status of the family. In-country territories and among lower working-class families it is frequently seen that feminine cleanliness is undermined which makes an extraordinary effect in expanded weakness regenerative parcel contaminations. At present, a great many ladies experience the ill effects of such diseases and are communicated to the posterity. Ladies having legitimate information and mindfulness with respect to feminine cleanliness are less powerless against RTI and its outcomes.

Clean napkins and tampons are considered as the two significant ladylike cleanliness items. The sterile napkin is essentially a retentive thing worn during the monthly cycle or while conceiving an offspring, recuperating from a gynaecological medical procedure, encountering unsuccessful labour or fetus removal. A feminine cushion is a female cleanliness item that is worn remotely, in contrast to tampons and feminine cups. The cushion must be changed a few times in 2-3 hours relying on the feminine stream. Feminine cushions are produced using a scope of materials, contingent on style, the nation of birthplace and brand.

Measurements demonstrate that lone 12% of India's 355 million discharging ladies utilize sterile napkins. More than 88% of ladies reestablish to stunning choices like unsanitized material and so forth Lower working class ladies, particularly the housemaids are seen to utilize such unhygienic items. The principal reason is the absence of mindfulness among such ladies with respect to feminine cleanliness and contaminations caused because of the use of unsanitized garments. Their significant concern is the expense of sterile napkins. Yet, they need to comprehend that the use of such cleanliness items is an unquestionable requirement. They ought to know about the diseases caused for not keeping up appropriate feminine cleanliness. Likewise, they ought to be very much educated about the new plans that the public authority has presented for these lower centre ladies. Remembering the current situation as a social drive Jan Shakti Anushadi suvidha clean napkin is being made accessible in excess of 6300 PMBJP Kendra's the nation over at least cost of Re 1/- per cushion. While the market cost of the comparable clean cushion is around Rs.3/- to Rs.8/- per sterile cushion.

## 2. Objectives

- 1) To investigation the impression of housemaids towards purchasing conduct of clean cushions.
- 2) To contemplate and comprehend the purposes behind the use of other elective modes.
- 3) To contemplate the effect of the apparent expense of sterile napkins among house servants.
- 4) To comprehend if housemaids would need their cutting edge to buy sterile cushions or not.

### 3. Literature Review

#### 1) (Mynepalli K. C. Sridhar) 2018

Practices and Challenges Faced by Girls/Women of Developing Countries

Period and feminine practices actually face numerous social, social, and strict limitations which are a major boundary in the way of the feminine cleanliness the board. In numerous pieces of the country particularly in provincial territories, young ladies are not readied and mindful about monthly cycle so they face numerous troubles and difficulties at home, schools, and work environments. While auditing the writing, we found that little, wrong, or deficient information about period is an extraordinary prevention in the way of individual and feminine cleanliness the board. Young ladies and ladies have extremely less or no information about regenerative plot diseases caused because of obliviousness of individual cleanliness during feminine cycle time.

#### 2) (Catharine Dolan) 2017

A subjective comprehension of the impacts of reusable clean cushions and pubescence schooling: suggestions for future exploration and practice

The viable administration of feminine cycle has been distinguished as an under-perceived test for young ladies in low-pay settings. Accordingly, there has been expanding accentuation on the potential for mediations tending to this issue to improve young ladies' wellbeing, instruction and psychosocial prosperity. This paper follows up controlled preliminary testing the viability of furnishing young ladies in country Uganda with pubescence instruction or reusable sterile cushions to improve their school participation.

#### 3) (Amika George) 2018

Indian-starting point teenager Amika George wins social advancement Oscar for her #FreePeriods crusade

Prominently alluded to as the Oscars for social advancement, George won a Campaign Award for her drive what got going as an online appeal and finished into a dissent on Downing Street in December 2017, the HT report said. Following this young drove crusade, the UK government allowed 1.5 million pounds to end 'period neediness' — the factor that has kept numerous young ladies from low-pay families from going to class while on their period.

#### 4) (Raj SG) 1984

Retrograde period in solid ladies and in patients with endometriosis.

Blood was found in the peritoneal liquid in 90% of ladies with patent cylinders at laparoscopy during the premenstrual time. On the off chance that the fallopian tubes were impeded, at that point just 15% of patients had proof of blood in the pelvis. Likewise, 90% of patients with endometriosis and eight of nine ladies on oral contraceptives had bleeding liquid during the feminine time frame. The current perceptions demonstrate that retrograde monthly cycle through the fallopian tubes into the peritoneal hole is a

typical physiologic occasion in all bleeding ladies with patent cylinders.

#### 5) (Suneela Garg) 2015

Feminine cycle related fantasies in India: techniques for fighting it :

In India, even simple notice of the point has been an untouchable previously and even to this date the social and social impacts give off an impression of being an obstacle for the progression of information regarding the matter. Socially in numerous pieces of India, monthly cycle is as yet viewed as messy and debased. The root of this legend goes back to the Vedic occasions and is frequently connected to Indra's killing of Vritra's. For, it has been pronounced in the Veda that blame, of killing a Brahmana-murder, shows up consistently as feminine stream as ladies had taken upon themselves a piece of Indra's blame. Further, in the Hindu confidence, ladies are denied from partaking in typical life while bleeding. She should be "filtered" before she is permitted to get back to her family and everyday tasks of her life.

### 4. Research Methodology

#### Research design

The exploration configuration embraced in the examination was graphic in nature on the grounds that the investigation targets portraying the circumstance as it exists as of now. It shows shopper mindfulness and insight about the brand repositioning systems of the sterile cushions.

#### Sample size

The sample size of the study is.

#### Sampling method

The examination includes region testing strategy is territory inspecting technique includes choosing a likelihood test of geographic region and choosing units or people inside the chose region for the example.

Wellspring of information assortment:

The superfluous information was gathered from both essential sources and optional sources.

#### Primary data collection:

Information was gathered through google shapes close-finished inquiries. The timetable covered boundaries like purposes behind shopper's inclination, so on the information was gathered through google structures.

#### Primary Method

Observation  
Questionnaire

#### Secondary Method

Website  
Newspapers  
Magazines  
Books

#### Limitations of the Study

The zone covered for the exploration reason for existing is principally parts of Navi Mumbai and Satara. An example size of least 30-35 female house cleaners is considered for the examination.

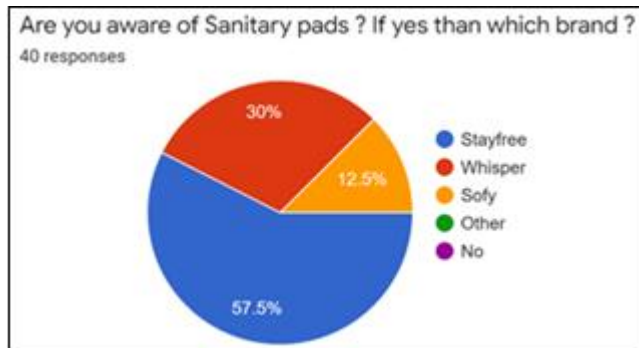
**Mode of Survey**

Because of pandemic, it is conceivable to direct a field review. Google structures are utilized to intend to direct the review. The appropriate responses and the view from the house keepers for the poll will be assessed further.

**5. Data Analysis & Interpretation**

**5.1 Questionnaire**

**1) Are you aware of sanitary pads?**



It is observed that all the respondents are aware of sanitary pads. The chart shows that 57.5% women use Stayfree sanitary pads while 30% and 12.5% women use Whisper and Sofy sanitary pads respectively.

**2) How frequent do you buy sanitary pads?**

- a) Most often
- b) Sometimes
- c) Never

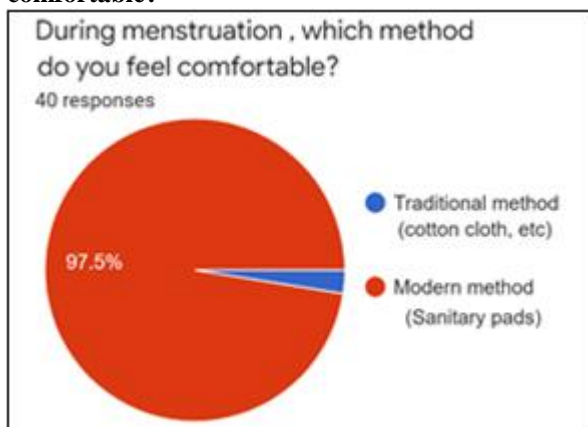
60% of the respondents use sanitary pads very often, 37.5% respondents of women use sanitary pads very rarely and 2.5% women never use sanitary pads.

**3) How comfortable are you while buying sanitary pads?**

- a) Very comfortable
- b) Comfortable
- c) Awkward

55% of the housemaids are comfortable in buying sanitary pads whereas 5% are not at comfortable.

**4) During menstruation, which method do you feel comfortable?**



97.5% of respondents are comfortable with using Modern Method, i.e., sanitary pads while the rest prefer Traditional method.

**5) What do you prefer during menstruation?**

- a) Sanitary Pads
- b) Cotton Cloth
- c) Other Option

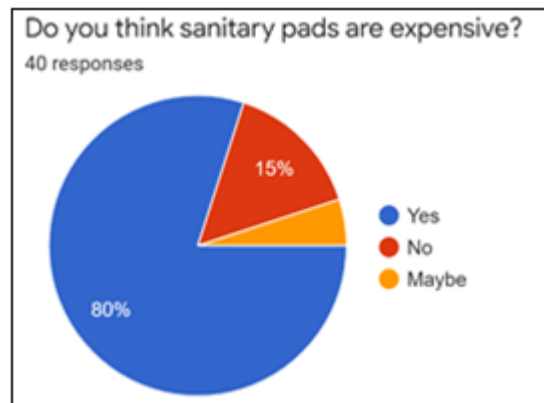
90% of the respondents prefer sanitary pads during menstruation while 7.5% prefer cotton cloth.

**6) Do you think that Sanitary pads are necessary?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

92.5% of the respondents feel that sanitary pads are necessary while the rest 7.5% feels that it's not necessary,

**7) Do you think that sanitary pads are expensive?**



80% of the housemaids find sanitary pads expensive and 15% of the respondents do not feel it much expensive.

**8) Do you find sanitary pads affordable for every month?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

50% of the respondents find sanitary pads affordable for monthly use while 25% of the respondents feel that it is not.

**9) Do you think cotton clothes are cheaper than sanitary pads?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

65% of the housemaids feel that cotton cloths are cheaper than sanitary pads while 25% do not feel the same.

**10) Do you think that perception towards sanitary pads will change in future?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

72.5% think that perception towards sanitary pads will change in future, while 7.5% do not feel that the perception will ever change and 20% feel that it is uncertain.

**6. Conclusion**

It is seen that there are numerous housemaids who lean toward conventional strategies, for example, utilizing cotton materials over and they feel modest while buying clean napkins. They find clean napkins very costly when contrasted with cotton materials. Yet, the majority of them feel that the insight towards purchasing sterile napkins will change in future.

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