



PROFILE

ISSUES

For many of us urban women, menstruation is associated with routine discomfort, which we learn to manage as we transition from adolescence to adulthood.

Our access to sanitary napkins and awareness of hygienic menstrual practices ensures that our monthly cycle has little impact on our personal and professional lives. However, not every girl or woman in our country is as blessed.

Around 23 million girls in India drop out of school every year due to a lack of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) facilities, which include access to sanitary napkins, awareness of menstruation, and access to clean toilets with running water and disposal facilities.

This works out to 33 million disposable sanitary napkins per day. Assuming the average weight of a soiled napkin is 11.3 g, with the average blood and other fluid loss per day during menstruation 8 ml and an average weight of a sanitary napkin 10.5 g,³ India generates approximately 137,483 tonnes of used sanitary napkins annually, or 377 tonne daily



WHY US

The concern for women's hygiene and sanitation is one of the prime objects of the Government of India under "Swatch Bharat Abhiyan".

Did you know a single woman can generate up to 125 kg of non-biodegradable waste through her menstruating years alone?

Knowing this staggering fact, it doesn't take a genius to do the math to comprehend the waste implications of 355 million menstruating women who are generating so much plastic waste that takes about 500-800 years to decompose.

Women would be provided with easy access to sanitary napkins across their workplaces, schools, colleges, and public places like bus stations, airports, hospitals, and shopping malls. This would not only provide easy access but also help to empower women and create awareness about women's health.

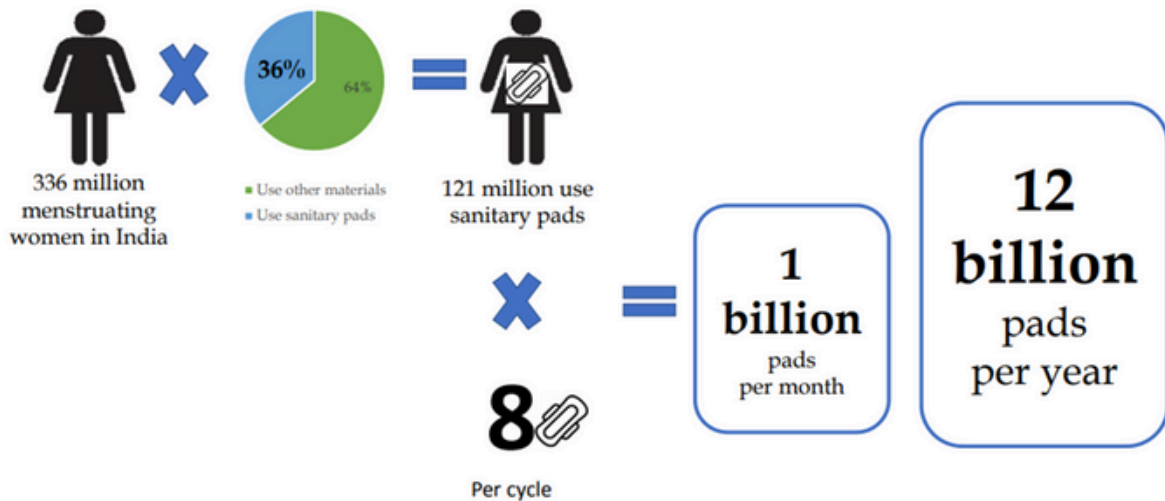
Why we are here: We are concerned to do our part to make the environment more breathable and cleaner for the coming generations.

Our purpose is to provide quality healthcare products and services at affordable prices.



FACTS

Sanitary Napkin Waste Load



Where are the 12 billion pads going?

Thrown with routine waste



28%

Thrown in open



28%

Burial



33%

Open burning



15%

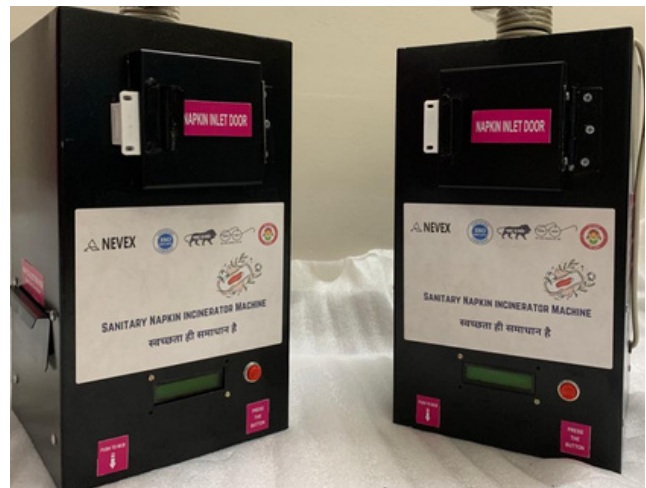
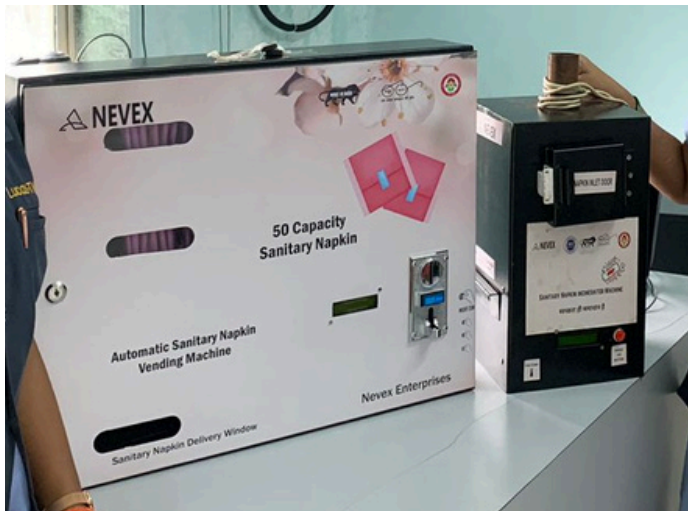
FACTS



Did you know that India's landfills, sewage systems, and water bodies are clogged with more than a billion non-biodegradable sanitary napkins?

That's a lot right - This question remained with us for a long time, we were concerned to do our part to make the environment more breathable and cleaner for the coming generations.

We strive to be the best and provide the highest-quality products that promote environmental cleanliness because 'That time of the month for 355 million women can begin in any time anywhere.'



SANITARY NAPKIN VENDING MACHINE

Menstruation in India has traditionally been associated with myths and taboos. Adolescent girls find it extremely difficult to even discuss the issue with their parents or elders in the family.

As per a study in India, only 12% of women use Sanitary Napkins. It is observed that 20% of girls did not use the toilet in school during menstruation for fear of staining it, and many girls had no idea about menstruation when they started their periods. Of those with some idea, only 16% received any information in school.

So, educating and creating awareness for using Sanitary Napkins and providing easy access to Sanitary Napkins using Vending Machines is of prime need in addition to the awareness about menstrual health and hygiene.

A sanitary Napkin Vending Machine is a Self-Service Vending Machine used for dispensing Sanitary Napkins against acceptance of Coins. The proposed Vending Machine has a loading capacity of a few napkins with a display for showing Napkin Stock availability.

In our state, we have installed a sanitary napkin vending machine in Schools & Colleges, Corporate Offices & Factories. This has generated awareness about menstrual health and hygiene among girls/women.



SANITARY NAPKIN DISPOSAL MACHINE

A safe, hygienic, scientific & quick method of disposal of sanitary napkins is to incinerate them at relatively low temperatures to harmless sterile ash. It helps in the instant disposal of used napkins in a very scientific and hygienic way without generating harmful emissions. So in each one incinerator has also been installed.

BENEFIT OF THE SCHEME:

Every female worker and their daughters studying from class V onwards will use eco-friendly sanitary pads and dispose of their used pads in an eco-friendly way. This will benefit the health and hygiene of every woman and prevent littering. This facility will bring enormous mental relief/confidence in the minds of both the workers and children and bring down absenteeism in schools/colleges and workplaces. Women are prone to reproductive tract diseases, and this problem will be addressed through hygienic means.



SATVIKRITU



PROBLEM STATEMENT

Despite the rich heritage of Indian ancient knowledge and its teachings regarding periods, there exists a significant gap in understanding and discourse surrounding menstruation within the context of Vedic Wisdom, traditions, and rituals.

This gap hinders the ability to fully appreciate the intersection of science and spirituality in relation to menstruation, particularly within the context of temple rituals.

Moreover, there is limited awareness and empathy among men regarding women's health issues, including menstruation.

OUR SOLUTION

To overcome the problem, we designed a fully functional website application 'SATVIK RITU'. Our website offers a unique perspective on the subject, exploring the rich heritage of Hinduism and its teachings regarding periods.

Our goal is to blend science and spirituality by delving into the connection between periods and temple rituals. We explore topics like temple architecture's impact on menstrual health and the science behind hormonal changes during menstruation.

We recognize the importance of inclusive conversations surrounding periods and aim to create a space where even Men can gain knowledge, and empathy to support and advocate for women's health.

OUR WORK



SANITARY NAPKIN DISPOSAL MACHINE

- Disposal Machine
- Material made: 1.2 mm Anti-Corrosive Mild Steel with powder-coated or Customized
- Exhaust Pipe: 1 meter 50mm dia of flexible hose pipe.
- Size: 500H*250W*250D
- Heater Wattage: 1000 -1200 watts.
- Burning Capacity: 7-8 per cycle.
- Burning time: 10-15 min.
- Operating Voltage: 230v/50hz
- Warranty: 12 months
- Country of Origin: Made in India

Customized Product

- Per Day 30 Capacity
- Per Day 50 Capacity
- Per Day 100 Capacity
- 2000 Watt Heater

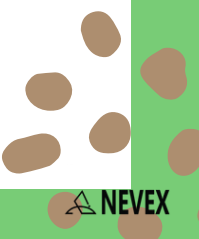
Odour CONTROL UNIT

- Two carbon filter



SANITARY NAPKIN INCINERATOR WITH CONTROL UNIT

- Body Material- Mild steel, CRCA 1.2mm sheet with powder coating
- Dimension - 1300H*800D*600W
- Operation Mode - Automatic, timer-controlled
- Voltage - 240v
- Power source - Electric
- Heater wattage - 4000 watts
- Thermal insulation - 50mm (ceramic board)
- Door lock - Handle latch
- Additional feature - With LED Display, Indicator light, Temperature indicator
- Material to be burned at a time - 35 to 40 kg
- Cycle time - 1 Hour
- Wheels provided to the machine - Yes
- Ash collection tray - Removable tray and easy for disposal
- Active Carbon filter - 2
- Smoke control unit size - 200H*200D*200W
- Weight - 80 to 90 Kg
- Warranty - 12 Months



ELECTRIC SMOKELESS INCINERATOR

- Material Can Be Burn: Medical Waste, Diapers, Napkins, Blood Cotton.
- Smoke Elimination Device: Yes
- Filters (Optional): Carbon & Cyclone Scrubber Filter
- Outer Body Material: 1.2 Mm Mild Steel With Powder Coated
- Inner Chamber Material: 3 Mm SS
- Dimensions (L X B X H): 2200 X 850 X 1450 mm
- Temp. Controller: Digital Temperature Controller
- Power Supply: 230v 3 Phase, Ac 50hz, 32 Amp
- Mounting: Stand Mount
- Heater: Ceramic Band Heater
- Max Heater Capacity: 3000 watts.
- Burning Cycle: 50 Min
- Overload Protection: Yes
- Insulation: Ceramic Fiber Sheet
- Insulation Thickness: 50mm
- Door Lock: SS Latch Lock
- Secondary Inner Chamber Material: 3 mm SS
- MCB Protection: Yes / Auto Cut Off: Yes
- Weight (Approx): 350kg
- Power Unit Consumotion Per Day: 25 Unit
- Smoke Elimination: Up To 95%
- Primary Chamber Temperature: 850°C
- Secondary Chamber Temperature: 1100°C
- Safety Features: Auto Power Cutoff, Temp Control, Heat & Electric Insulated Body, etc.
- Space Required For Installation: 8 Ft X 8 Ft



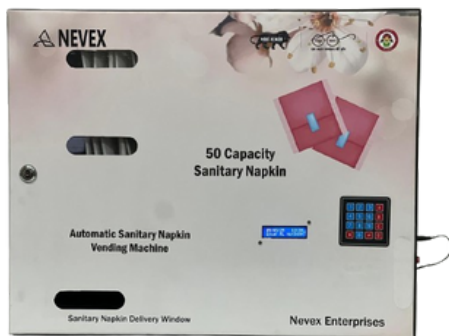
SANITARY NAPKIN VENDING MACHINE

Manual & Automatic Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine

- Power: Electric & Battery Operated
- Voltage: 240 V
- Manual/Coin/Token/Push Button/ UPI Operated
- Storage Capacity: 25/50/100 Napkins
- Mounting Option: Wall Mounted
- Type of Napkins: Ultra Large Folded
- Warranty: 12 months
- Country of Origin: Made in India

Customized Product

- 100 Napkin Storage Capacity
- 200 Napkin Storage Capacity
- 300 Napkin Storage Capacity



CLOTH BAG VENDING MACHINE

Automatic Cloth Bag Vending Machine

- Power: Electric Operated
- Voltage: 240 V
- Coin/Note/ UPI Operated
- Storage Capacity: 100/200/300 Napkins
- Type of Bag: Folded 3Kg/5Kg/ Customized
- Warranty: 12 months
- Country of Origin: Made in India

Customized Product

- 200 Bag Storage Capacity
- 300 Bag Storage Capacity
- 500 Bag Storage Capacity



REPORT

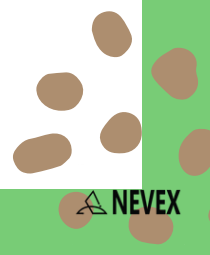
Title: Project Report on Menstrual Hygiene in India.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The aim of this project report is to assess the state of menstrual hygiene in India, and propose recommendations for improving menstrual hygiene management practices. Menstrual hygiene plays a crucial role in the overall health and well-being of women and girls. However, it remains a significant challenge in many parts of India. This report highlights the current status, challenges, and potential solutions for promoting menstrual hygiene in India.

2. METHODOLOGY:

To gather information for this project report, a combination of primary and secondary research methods were employed. Primary research included interviews, surveys, and focus group discussions with women and girls in different regions of India. Secondary research involved a thorough review of existing literature, reports, and studies related to menstrual hygiene in India.



3. CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUAL HYGIENE IN INDIA:

a. Awareness and Education:

- Limited awareness about menstrual hygiene and its importance.
- Lack of comprehensive menstrual education in schools and communities.
- Stigma and taboos surrounding menstruation leading to silence and secrecy.

b. Access to Menstrual Products:

- Limited access to affordable and hygienic menstrual products.
- Inadequate infrastructure for disposal of used menstrual products.
- Unequal distribution of sanitary napkins and other menstrual products.

c. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Facilities:

- Insufficient availability of clean and private toilets in schools and public places.
- Lack of running water and proper sanitation facilities.
- Inadequate provision of soap and clean water for washing hands.

4. CHALLENGES FACED:

a. Socio-cultural Factors:

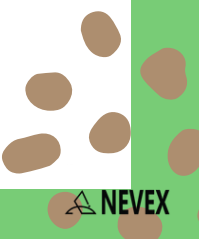
- Prevalence of deep-rooted taboos and myths about menstruation.
- Cultural restrictions and practices affecting menstrual hygiene practices.
- Limited male involvement and engagement in menstrual hygiene discussions.

b. Economic Factors:

- Financial constraints leading to the inability to afford menstrual products.
- High cost of reusable and environmentally-friendly menstrual products.
- Limited government subsidies and support for menstrual hygiene products.

c. Infrastructure and Policy Gaps:

- Inadequate provision of menstrual hygiene facilities in schools and public places.
- Lack of effective policies and regulations on menstrual hygiene management.
- Insufficient monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for menstrual hygiene programs.



5. PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Awareness and Education:

- Implement comprehensive menstrual hygiene education programs in schools and communities.
- Engage community leaders, teachers, and parents to address taboos and promote open discussions
- Use innovative media campaigns to raise awareness and challenge stigma.

c. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Facilities:

- Improve the availability and cleanliness of toilets in schools, colleges, and public places.
- Ensure the provision of running water, soap, and disposal facilities in all WASH facilities.
- Promote behavior change through hygiene promotion programs.

b. Access to Menstrual Products:

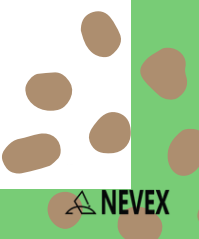
- Establish subsidized or free distribution programs for sanitary napkins and menstrual cups.
- Encourage local production of low-cost, eco-friendly menstrual products.
- Strengthen supply chains to ensure availability and accessibility in rural areas.

d. Policy and Infrastructure:

- Develop and enforce policies that prioritize menstrual hygiene management.
- Allocate sufficient funds for the implementation of menstrual hygiene programs.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of menstrual hygiene interventions regularly.

6. CONCLUSION:

Menstrual hygiene management is a critical aspect of women's health and well-being. India faces numerous challenges in this regard, including a lack of awareness, limited access to menstrual products, and inadequate WASH facilities. However, through comprehensive education, improved access to affordable products, and the development of supportive policies and infrastructure, menstrual hygiene in India can be significantly improved. It is crucial to engage multiple stakeholders, including government bodies, NGOs, communities, and individuals, to work collectively towards achieving menstrual hygiene for all women and girls in India.



OUR CUSTOMER

