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ANALYZING THE IMPROVING SOCIOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE LIVING

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ABSTRACT
The research aims to examine how urban dwellers' social, economic, and environmental health has improved through time. Socioeconomic circumstances include the broad features, structures, and changes in different economic activities and employment, as well as the social conditions, which indicate the quality of living and lifestyle of a society impacted by elements relating to society. Good cleanliness is linked to factors that provide light on strong health. Environmental hygiene refers to the average cleanliness of homes in a certain region. To put it another way, the more well-groomed a population is on all fronts—socially, economically, and culturally—the more likely its members are to have a clearer perspective on the hygienic and unsanitary habits that are common in their communities.

KEYWORDS People Living, Hygienic Condition**,** Socio-economic, Health

INTRODUCTION

Within the greater travel industry, ecotourism is a rapidly expanding subset that holds great promise as a vehicle for long-term, environmentally conscious progress. Ecotourism is the practice of traveling to natural areas in order to enjoy both the environmental and economic advantages of visiting these areas. Conservation of natural and cultural assets and improvement of living conditions for locals may be feasible if locals and tourists alike have a concern for the environment and tourism is tied to social and economic growth. The tourism sector, which is often cited as the world's largest, is another major economic driver. As a consequence, ecotourism is increasingly being introduced to developing nations as part of a comprehensive development package consisting of financial resources, technical know-how, and administrative structures, resembling a new green revolution.

To combine social and economic considerations is to be socioeconomic. "These characteristics might, generally, be divided into numerous categories including, economic, demographic, public services, fiscal, and social," they write. The term "social environment" refers to the surrounding community and all of the goods, services, organizations, histories, and legacies that come from its inhabitants. It regulates a social setting that, in turn, symbolizes the economic and social conditions that determine a society's quality of living and way of life. Similar to demographic considerations, economic factors may include things like the nature, structure, and evolution of the economy and the jobs market.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Luis Andrés et.al (2021) Over 4.2 billion people, or almost half of the global population, do not have regular access to a safe and clean toilet. In the open. Around 673 million individuals do this on a regular basis. The poor, the rural, and the disadvantaged make up a disproportionate share of individuals who still lack access to sanitation services. Many

tropical illnesses, such as intestinal worm infections, schistosomiasis, and trachoma, are spread by unsanitary conditions and account for 432,000 yearly fatalities due to diarrhea alone. It also adds to malnutrition, which has negative effects on young children's growth and subsequent consequences including adult incomes and educational opportunities. The poor bear the brunt of sanitation-related illnesses. A community's availability to clean sanitation infrastructure may have both direct advantages for individual families that have it and indirect benefits, known as external benefits or externalities. Policymakers and academics would need to adjust their understanding about the role of illness in shaping "nutritional" outcomes if they were to take advantage of this new avenue of attack on problems like anemia and undernutrition.

Nousheen Akber Pradhan et.al (2020) Infectious illnesses are spread easily among young children because of their lack of attention to personal cleanliness and insufficient sanitation measures. In Pakistan, there is still no comprehensive evaluation of school-based hygiene programs, students' knowledge of cleanliness, or students' actual hygiene behaviors and practices. As a result, a protocol for implementing interventions in schools with the aim of improving students' personal and communal cleanliness has been developed. The study's goal is to improve children's cleanliness habits by increasing mothers' awareness of and adherence to good hygiene practices. This research will be undertaken in Pakistani urban squatter settlement schools using a quasi-experimental design and a mixed methods approach to data collecting. Key stakeholders' perspectives of variables supporting and inhibiting the adoption of hygienic habits among school-aged children are also explored qualitatively at this phase. This will be accomplished with the use of detailed guidelines and focus group discussion instruments. After this, a period of multi-component intervention using behavior modification techniques to increase parental and child hygiene knowledge and practice will begin. The intervention's effects on mothers' and children's scores on tests of hygiene literacy and knowledge will be evaluated using paired t-tests. A similar exam (50 = bad, 50-75 = good, and > 75 = outstanding) will be used to compare children's results before and after the intervention on measures of cleanliness knowledge and practice. For qualitative information, we will use thematic analysis. There is a great chance to create and evaluate a variety of behavioral change tactics in both the classroom and the home via a multi-component intervention focused at promoting better personal and environmental cleanliness among elementary school students. The results of this research will be crucial for determining the efficacy of the intervention in raising children's standards of personal cleanliness.

Sarah Birungi Nahalamba (2019) Diarrhea is the second largest cause of mortality among children under the age of 5 worldwide, despite the fact that it is easily avoidable and curable. While it has been proven that poor access to WASH increases the risk of diarrhea, There is a complete lack of data on the ways in which socioeconomic status interacts with WASH to determine the price tag attached to treating diarrhea. This retrospective cross-sectional study in Uganda looked at the connection between socioeconomic level, WASH, and household cost of treating diarrhea in children under 5 using the multiple exposure-multiple effect model. The Uganda National Panel Survey uses secondary data from 2015/16. Five of the six independent factors were significantly associated with the cost of treating diarrhea in the home at the bivariate level (p .05). Just three of the six factors substantially predicted the average cost of treating diarrhea in a household using multivariate-hierarchical multiple linear regression. They included the mother's degree of education ($p = 0.001$), the availability of clean water ($p = 0.022$), and the quality of the bathroom facilities ($p = 0.012$). Around 67% of the variance in treatment costs could be attributed to the explanatory factors (p .05). While lower-income households had the greatest prevalence rates, the costs of treatment were greater for middle-

and upper-class families. This information might be used by policymakers and practitioners to implement a variety of interventions aimed at reducing the prevalence of illness and encouraging positive behavioral changes.

BRIJENDRA NATH SINGH (2016) Residents in slums often have a poor socioeconomic level because they lack access to basic social amenities like job training, formal education, stable income, physical security, and quality healthcare. Those who live in slums may not seem like they contribute much to national progress, but they do. From this vantage point, gaining knowledge about slum dwellers is essential. This research aims to provide theoretical perspectives on the origins, consequences, and possible remedies for the economic and social hardships experienced by inhabitants of urban slums. Residents in low-income communities represent a sizable untapped labor pool that might benefit from government-led training initiatives, improved access to social services, and other forms of public intervention. The conceptual aspect of this study stems from its thorough literature review of relevant materials such books, research papers, NSSO reports, the Census of India, etc. The study concludes with recommendations for improving slum residents' quality of life and reducing the severity of existing issues.

S. Nazrul Islam and John Winkel (2017) In this study, we provide a unified conceptual framework to examine the interplay between climate change and "within-country disparities," or "social inequality." Evidence suggests a vicious loop in which existing disparities exacerbate the consequences of climate change on already vulnerable populations, which in turn exacerbates existing disparities. The article provides examples of each of the aforementioned procedures. Moreover, it explains how the same analytic approach may be used to the topic of climate change and inequality on a global scale. Lastly, it highlights how the analysis might aid in the development of effective policies.

METHODS

To learn about people's experiences with and understanding of a range of health factors, a questionnaire, interviews, and focus groups were conducted for this paper. The chi-square test, one of the most widely used statistical methods, was used to identify associations between socioeconomic status and environmental hygiene measures, and between these measures and health outcomes. In addition to the aforementioned frequency, percentage, mean or average, and other statistical tools and approaches are employed throughout this Article. SPSS Analytical Software (version 16.0) was used to determine the statistical value.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENIC PARAMETERS

Social Groups and Environmental Hygienic Parameters

Water, air, waste, food, and animal and poultry keeping hygiene are only some of the environmental hygiene factors that have been explored in connection to the three revenue rings in the paper. Table 1 displays the results of a Chi-square test conducted to determine whether or not there is a correlation between the socioeconomic status of homes and the cleanliness of their immediate surroundings in each of South Kamrup's three revenue circles.

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Table 1: Association between social groups and environmental hygienic parameters in all three revenue circles

Circle	Socio-economic Aspect	Environmental Hygiene Aspect	Chi- square value		
			Value	df	Remarks
Palasbari	Social Group	Sources of drinking water	24.358	12,12,1	*
		Types of Toilet	18.042	8,8, 1	*
		Air related hygiene	23.597	4,4,1	**
		Waste hygiene	25.444	4,4,1	**
		Food hygiene	32.447	4,4,1	**
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	28.219	8,8,1	**
Chhaygaon	Social Group	Sources of drinking water	22.088	12,12,1	*
		Types of Toilet	10.374	8,8,1	NS
		Air related hygiene	11.195	4,4,1	*
		Waste hygiene	18.143	4,4,1	**
		Food hygiene	8.819	4,4,1	NS
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	14.833	8,8,1	NS
Chamaria	Social Group	Sources of drinking water	13.270	9,9,1	NS
		Types of Toilet	5.302	6,6,1	NS
		Air related hygiene	20.130	3,3,1	**
		Waste hygiene	26.532	3,3,1	**
		Food hygiene	23.810	3,3,1	**
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	47.071	6,6,1	**
All three Circles as a whole	Social Group	Sources of drinking water	47.192	12,12,1	**
		Types of Toilet	26.412	8,8,1	**
		Air related hygiene	43.588	4,4,1	**
		Waste hygiene	60.682	4,4,1	**
		Food hygiene	56.865	4,4,1	**
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	65.085	8,8,1	**

It has been shown that there is a substantial relationship, at the 5% level, between drinking water sources and socioeconomic status. At the 1% level, there is a substantial correlation

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between the social groups in the Palasbari income circle and their air hygiene, waste hygiene, food hygiene, and animal and poultry keeping cleanliness. There is a considerable correlation between socioeconomic status and access to clean drinking water and air. There is a 1% significant social group x waste cleanliness correlation. There is a substantial association between air hygiene and trash hygiene at the 1% level across socioeconomic categories.

All the environmental hygiene parameters, such as drinking water sources, air related hygiene, waste hygiene, food hygiene, and livestock and poultry keeping hygiene, are significantly associated at the 1% level with that of social groups residing in the three revenue circles of South Kamrup as a whole.

Family Types and Environmental Hygienic Parameters

Religious groups like the Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Sikhs all take personal cleanliness and hygiene in various directions. So, the previously described hygiene standards serve to develop a bond between religious groups. Three revenue circles in South Kamrup were analyzed to see how various religious groups affected various environmental hygiene criteria. In Fig.2 we can see the overall results for the three revenue circles combined. The results of a Chi-square test to examine the link between family structure and perceptions of environmental cleanliness in three South Kamrup revenue circles are shown in Table 2.

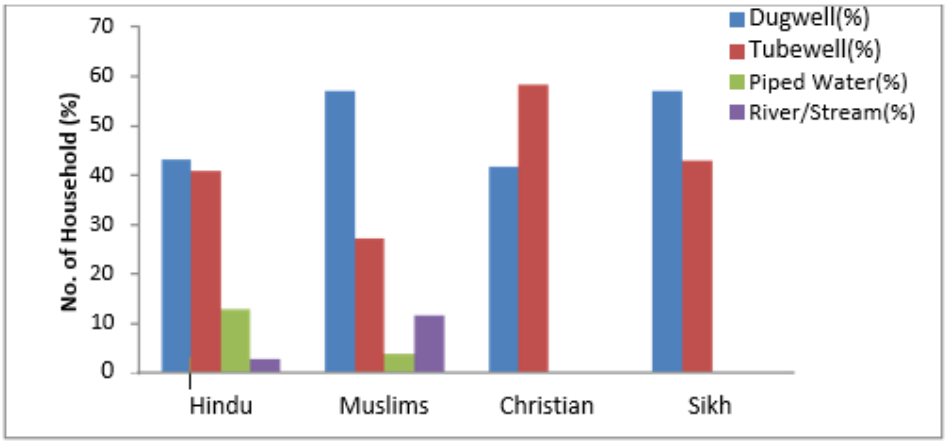

Fig.1: Different family types (%) using different sources of drinking water in three revenue circles as a whole

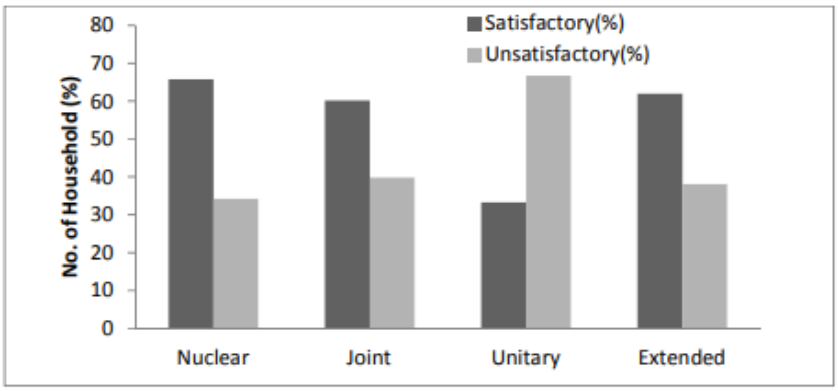

Fig.2: Air related hygiene in different family types (%) in all three revenue circles as a whole

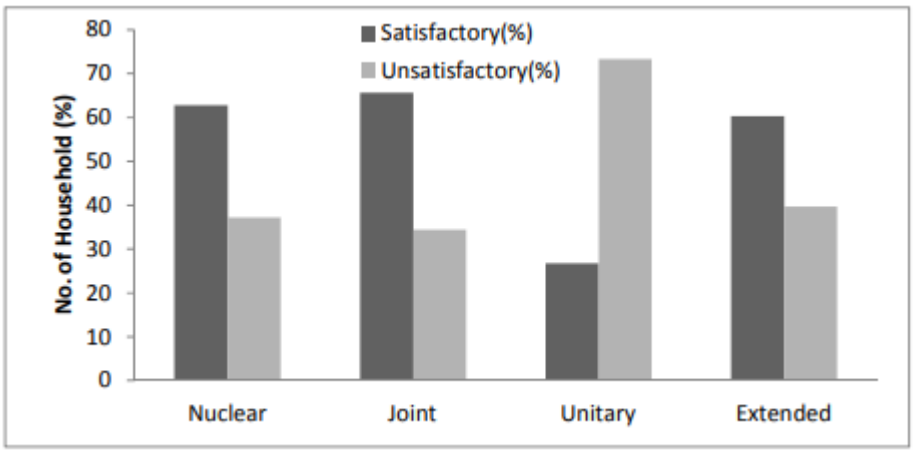

Fig.3: Waste hygiene in different family types (%) in all three revenue circles as a whole

Table 2 Association between family types and environmental hygienic parameters in all three revenue circles

Circle	Socioeconomic Aspect	Environmental Hygiene Aspect	Chi- square value		
			Value	df	Remarks
Palasbari	Family Type	Sources of drinking water	28.495	9,9,1	**
		Types of Toilet	29.388	6,6,1	**
		Air related hygiene	8.462	3,3,1	*
		Waste hygiene	10.478	3,3,1	*
		Food hygiene	7.316	3,3,1	NS
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	6.306	6,6,1	NS
Chhaygaon	Family Type	Sources of drinking water	13.482	9,9,1	NS
		Types of Toilet	9.539	6,6,1	NS
		Air related hygiene	2.744	3,3,1	NS
		Waste hygiene	2.663	3,3,1	NS
		Food hygiene	1.629	3,3,1	NS
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	15.743	6,6,1	*
Chamaria	Family Type	Sources of drinking water	12.175	9,9,1	NS
		Types of Toilet	5.583	6,6,1	NS
		Air related hygiene	2.726	3,3,1	NS
		Waste hygiene	3.649	3,3,1	NS
		Food hygiene	0.693	3,3,1	NS
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	8.406	6,6,1	NS
All three circles as a whole	Family Type	Sources of drinking water	36.004	9,9,1	**
		Types of Toilet	27.897	6,6,1	**
		Air related hygiene	6.975	3,3,1	NS
		Waste hygiene	8.600	3,3,1	*
		Food hygiene	7.061	3,3,1	NS
		Livestock and poultry keeping hygiene	13.439	6,6,1	*

It has been shown that in the Palasbari revenue circle, there is a significant relationship between the kinds of families and their access to safe drinking water at the 1% significance level. There is a strong relationship between air hygiene and waste hygiene at the 1% level, however there is no significant relationship between family types and food hygiene or animal

and poultry keeping cleanliness. There is no correlation between the sorts of families in Chhaygaon revenue circle and the availability of clean drinking water, clean air, clean waste, and clean food. At the 5% significance level, there is a correlation between the way families manage their livestock and poultry and their degree of cleanliness. There was no statistically significant correlation between the kinds of households in the Chamaria income circle and their water, air, waste, food, and poultry handling cleanliness.

Environmental hygienic characteristics, such as drinking water sources, have been shown to be strongly linked at the 1% level with family types over the whole research region. Nevertheless, in all three South Kamrup revenue circles, there was no significant association between family type and air or food hygiene, whereas waste hygiene and livestock and poultry keeping hygiene were.

CONCLUSION

One should not limit a conversation to a few basic dimensions. To get a more accurate and complete picture, it has to be combined with as many other variables as feasible. This is the driving concept and first metric used to determine the precise link between socioeconomic and environmental hygiene indicators.

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