

Impact of Water Scarcity and Drudgery of Water Collection on Women' Health in Ogun of Nigeria

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ABSTRACT . The study focused on impact of water scarcity and drudgery of water collection on women's health in Ogun state Nigeria. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 120 respondents (women) in the study areas. Data were analyzed using both descriptive statistics and Pearsons Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC). Finding showed that *the* mean age of the respondents was 35.09 years. The most striking risks of water scarcity on the health of respondents are waterborne diseases like cholera, typhoid fever, Guinea worm, hookworm, and bilharzia (19.81 percent). It affects farm work (17.39), tiredness (15.94), and low yield from farming activities (14.25 percent). The major source (27.46 percent) of water to the women in the study area is boreholes. Majority (79.2 percent) of the respondents opined that they feel tired after water collection. Correlation showed significant relationship between daily trip and duration of trekking to sources of water ($r = .24^{**}$; $N=115$ $P < 0.01$) and a very strong relationship of $P = 0.00$ ($P < 0.01$), and between duration of trekking and women's household size ($r = .26^*$, $N=115$, $P < 0.05$) and a very strong relationship of $P = 0.00$ ($P < 0.05$). Increased level of access of women to best sources of water supply would assist in the maximization of their potential; reduce stress and diseases that are a result of lack of potable water.