

SUMMER TRAINING REPORT PRESENTATION

On

**Sludge Flow analysis of Onsite Sanitation System in Jodhpur
Municipal Corporation**

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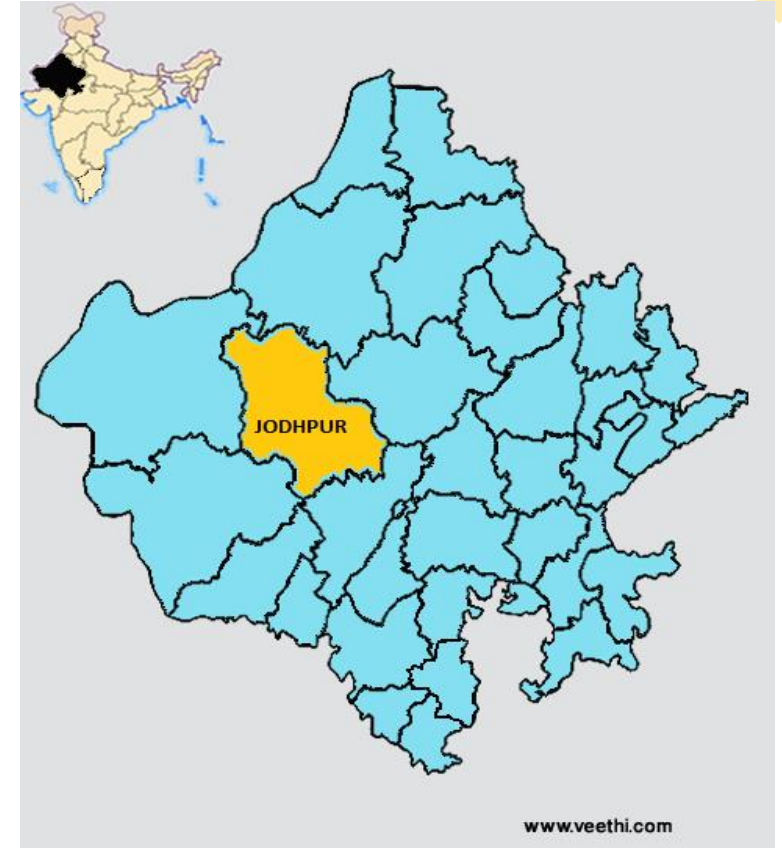
Introduction

In India, 1.8 billion people use facilities that lack basic water services and 800 million use facilities with no toilets.

In FSSM Rajasthan report underlines that 'a truck load of faecal sludge discarded into the environment is equal of 5,000 people practicing open defecation'.

SFD (Shit Flow Diagram), which explains how "excrement" flows through a city or community and shows the state of the urban sanitation, how toilet waste is managed by the JMC (Jodhpur Municipal Corporation) and, about the situation of public toilets.

The uncontrolled and unscientific landfilling of wastes has resulted in an increasing number of incidents that pose a threat to human health, while surface and groundwater pollution creates more serious risks for humans Health.



- To understand collection, transportation, and processing of sludge for disposal in urban cities.
- To understand household level practices in, preferences, and aspirations for collective sludge management in urban neighborhoods.
- To understand community led sanitation, on site sanitation and sanitation in emergencies.



Objective

Research Methodology

The source of information and data is primary and secondary.

Qualitative Methods used for the data collection. First-hand Information collected through interviews with the relevant persons.

Some of the secondary information also gathered through research papers, journals, textbooks, publications, Jodhpur Municipal Corporation etc.

Universe of Study is the Jodhpur Municipal Corporation, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

The design of this research work is explanatory and descriptive.

The collected data has been analysed by using SFD Tool (Shit Flow Diagram).

Key findings

There are three main water supply zones in the city based on water treatment plants in Kailana, Chopasani, and Jhalamand. The total amount of water supply is 141 million, of which approx. 18 million is supplied to industry and other household purposes.

90% of the urban population directly connected to centralized foul / Separate sewer

10% of the urban population, households have their toilets connected directly to open drains

According to the current scenario, 70% of the population's wastewater reaches the STPs

STP in Salawas (Phase I), Jodhpur for the treatment of 50.0 MLD domestic wastewater. Physiochemical treatment followed by the activated sludge process of biological treatment and sludge digestion.

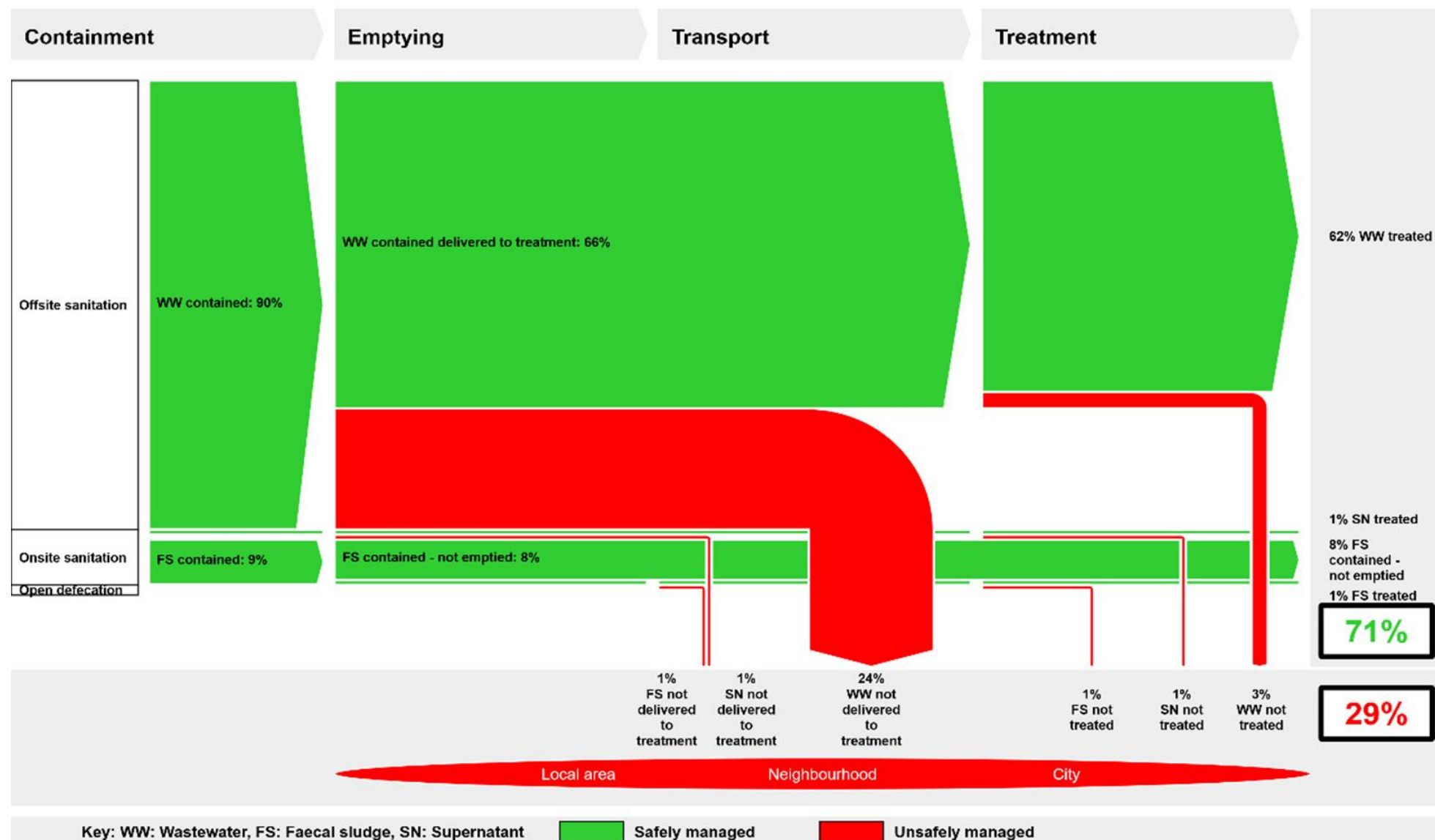
There are 29 public toilets, 17 communal toilets, all operated by Sulabh International. Urinals are connected directly to the central/separate sewage system.

300-350 MTD of solid waste in the city is generated by street sweeping and landfill. That only 100 MTD will be accepted by the processing plant and the rest will be sent to the dumping site.

The treated wastewater is reused for agricultural purposes and produces revenue of Rs 40 lakh per year for the Jodhpur Municipal Corporation and the sludge generated during the treatment process is used as fertilizer.

It was found that 5.9% of the houses had no toilets and these residents practiced defecation in open field, while 0.1% of individuals depended on common toilets destined for a group of families, 1.3% on dry pits, and 3% on public toilets. In all 10% of houses in the city did not have easy access to sanitary facilities.

SFD Graphic



Issues / Challenges

The toilet is stocked with toilet rolls, hand sanitizer, or tissues, which are essential for maintaining basic hygiene. Toilets are not being restored properly, most of the time they are seen as old equipment, flushing not working, cabin door is not in place, etc.

Toilets, Too Far Apart- One of the major issues faced by the residents living in the slums is the substantial distance of the toilets from most houses, it is an issue as residents may need to use the toilet during any time of the day.

Inner City – The natural flow of rainwater is outwards through the city. Due to the slope here, the water coming out from the streets of the city rapidly, so once it rains, there is a situation of water logging on the roads.

Conclusion

- The study found that situations of sanitation in households and surrounding microenvironment in Jodhpur city is very good and its effect is that disease prevalence in these low in the city. Decentralized, small scale sewage treatment plants works effectively to clean and reuse of wastewater from buildings, campuses, and residential localities.
- To encourage Social Clubs to sponsor many events to keep the topic of Solid Waste Management in the city alive and design program every week or month. Ward committees should use their good offices for public involvement to make their wards litter-free and clean.
- The importance of cleanliness must come from the school, at least the next generation will rethink. Every child should be taught to keep the toilet or urinal clean so that the next user can do the same after use.



Learnings-

- Good Networking
- Strategic learning
- Decision making
- Financial Management
- Communication
- The biggest learning by working in an organization is how to help others.

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THANK YOU