Urine-separating toilet in popularising ecological sanitation in the peri-urban areas of Manipur, India

Rajkumar Dilip Singh*

Human Resource Development Cell Public Health Engineering Department Government of Manipur Lamphelpat, Imphal – 795 001, India E-mail: dilip_rk@rediffmail.com

Keywords

eutrophication, Imphal, Loktak lake, urine-separating toilet

Abstract

To popularise the beneficial aspects of the fertilizing utility of human urine to the general public of Manipur state and also to make a step toward checking the deteriorating environment of Imphal city by protection of water bodies, a urine-separating toilet has been introduced and demonstrated at Kangla a locality of Imphal city. The harvest of potatoes and chilles when urine is used as fertilizer are very good and comparable to the harvest which are fertilized with chemical fertilizer.

Urine-separating toilet at large may be adopted by the general public of Manipur state with awareness programme through print and electronic media and active involvement of NGOs.

Introduction

Manipur is the north-easternmost state of India adjoining with Myanmar. It is a hilly state whereas the central part consisting 10% of the total area of 22,327 sq. km. is the Imphal valley where 70% of the state's population of two million plus are inhabited. Traditionally by and large Meitei the people of the valley are orthodox. They consider human excreta as untouchable in any form whether dry or wet; raw or composted. Even in recent times one should necessarily take bath after toilet.

The two main rivers viz, Imphal and Iril flowing through the capital city Imphal are the main source of water for half the inhabitants of the city. The two rivers and river Nambul also act as open drains to which all the used water of the city are merged. The polluted river water ultimately join the Loktak lake to the southwestern side of the valley. Loktak lake is the biggest fresh-water lake in the north-eastern India. The socio-cultural civilization of the valley of Manipur has been flourished around this lake in its pristine time. But because of unchecked end-point disposal of all human activities including heavy loading of nutrients to the lake, the quality of the lake and its surrounding area has been deteriorating. Eutrophication is going on in the lake resulting in excess growth of aquatic weeds and floating mass of vegetation.

Even though the people of Imphal look neat and clean the traditional method of disposal of human excreta has not been so hygienic. Septic tank without soak-pit and pit latrine are the usual disposal system of human excreta. In the periphery most of the latrines are open-pit type. Sewage from the septic tank without soak-pit are directly discharged to the open drains which again flows mainly to any of the three rivers. But with the recent introduction of training programmes for capacity and capability building to the users in the sector of water and sanitation conducted by Human Resource Development Cell, sanitary latrine like two-pit pourflushed latrines are becoming popular in the peri-urban areas of Manipur. People started taking interest in disposal of human excreta in a safer way.

The concept of urine-separating toilet (Ecological Sanitation–ECOSAN) was introduced by the author to groups of knowledgeable persons of Imphal city sometimes in the month of October, November 2001. One of the group started a pilot project on urine-separating toilet at a place known as Kangla about 10 km northeast of Imphal. A liberal minded family has been selected to adopt urine-separating toilet. In the household of 7 member family, three members the husband, wife and daughter were fully convinced about the benefits of ECOSAN specially the fertilizing utility of urine.

Methods

The three member team of the household started collecting urine by squating on a tray kept in the toilet specially in the evening time. The urine was immediately transferred into a 5-litre plastic jerkin. The jerkin was kept closed and stored for a minimum of 10 days without dilution. 2.5 to 3 litres of urine can be collected in a day. All the collected urine were stored to be used as fertilizer later.

150 potatoes plants of JYOTI variety were planted on an ordinarily prepared bed during the first week of November, 2001. When the plants were of about 15 cm height and four leaves were sprouted from the stem, soils were scooped by THANGJOU (local contrivance) about 5 cm away from each plant and 200 ml stored urine without dlution was administered in the depressed area near the stem. After urine was poured the soils were made again flat as before. During the same time another bed with sprinkled DPA (Diammonium phosphate) was also prepared for planting another 150 potato plants of the same variety. Urea and potash were used as fertilizer on these plants at the same time when urine was put on the other bed.



Figure: Administering store-urine to the potato plants

Again in the first week of Jan, 2002, 200 plants of Chillies of "MEITEI MOROK ASHAANGBI" variety were planted on an ordinarily prepared bed. When the plants were about 25 cm high 150 to 200 ml stored urine without dilution was administered in the same manner as in the case of potato plants. Chillies are usually planted without any additional fertilizer otherwise the stems are bent and most of the plants are spoiled. As the stems of the urine fertilized chilli plants are growing faster spikes are provided to support the bending stems. During the same time another 200 plants of the same variety were planted on another ordinarily prepared bed without any fertilizer.

Results

During the third and fourth week of Feb, 2002 the potatoes were harvested. It has been found that the urine-fertilized-plants have 10 days longer time with green leaves before the leaves were wilted than the ordinarily fertilized-plant with DPA, urea and potash.

In case of chillies also the urine fertilized-plants have 10-15 days longer time with green leaves. Harvesting started from the first week of July to the middle of August. Results of the harvest of both potatoes and chillies are summarised in the following table.

Crops	Variety	One time undiluted store-urine dose on each plant	Harvest
Potato	Jyoti	200 ml	Very good, produce are as good as that of fertilized plants with DPA, urea and potash
Chillli	Meitei Morok Ashaangbi	150 – 200 ml	20% more than the ordinarily planted chillies without fertilizer

Table: Result of the harvest of potatoes and chillies fertilized with store-urine

Conclusions

No one in the neighbourhood was informed about the urine fertilization on the potato and chilliplants and no complaint of anything sort including smell had come up from the neighbourhood. Even the older members of the same family were not informed less they might object because of religious believes and other orthodox views. In the Meitei society the first harvest of any plant is offered to the Almighty God and it is unthinkable for an orthodox Hindu Meitei to offer urine-fertilized potatoes or chillies to the Almighty. Nevertheless the harvest of both potatoes and chillies were very good without any extra cost and the family members were very happy. One toilet model with separate arrangement for urine collection tray has alreadily been started functioning in the same locality after the successful story.

Awareness programmes with practical demonstration to show the beneficial aspects are essential to take-up ECOSAN activities in the area. Government efforts like advertisement in the radio, T.V. and newspaper are important steps to overcome the orthodox believes of the society. Active involvement of NGOs working in the field of water supply and sanitation is also necessary for widespread popularisation of ECOSAN in Manipur.

Reference:

Report – July 1999 – March 2001 Loktak Development Authority, Manipur. Wetlands International South Asia, New Delhi.

মণিপুরদা ইকোলোজীকেল সেনিতেসন (ইকোসান) হৌগৎপা

জাকুমার দিশিপ সিংহ

তেইনগী দশালী গোলগণা मार्थिक क्षेत्रिक सामान्यामी निर्माणिक विकास यक्ता (मार्केन्स्सर्वेद नाटेस प्रका য়ার এটনা শারিবালনা লৈকত্র-विकास रिक्र । यहात्रा संस्थान प्रदेश रे महिक परमधा सा धरमः या धरणार চলনিক্ষর তর্গেশকর পরার ১৯৩০ पक नि । में अपनी दारकोर हती । महिटाहाटबन (अम) धाम ५५, एतायः (नि) धाम > धामृशा HAT MIN A TO WHOST WICKED লা (নাহরাত্র) লোখনমনির মানি াগমফুলি চপ চার্ট্রথা মার্ক্তর্থা ছায়নি। रुप्रस्की द्वय त्याज्यमा हती शांख्या महिल्लातम्य चाम सविक्रमी। वापूर्वकानि, यहानया प्रतिधी धी (लिमिनिडि) धर यांत १३। व राज्यभी पृष्टिक क्षेत्र वाहर्टम-हिन रहपात्रह केट्यानियांच क्टब्स्टांडन्स Philalkolinky) he court PH जानकार मुस्टिर एक्टिनेट महत्त्व त दरी है नियमा प्रशिक्ष चया का बहरत

শ্ৰুৱা শ্ৰুৱাৰী হাজৰা মীলিংনা । यक्ष विशासकाती मना मनीर या गृणिक्षं वर्षे : शुनिक्रक्रिया धारं हता नीर जिल्ला पार्वाहरा प्रक्रवानिर अपां गाउर मा करी दिनशा ५०% प्राप्ता प्राप्ति प्रवास्थिति प्रभावत

সোনানসক শিব।

(बानकरे। कामसियां प्रतिविद्य धानि भागान्यमा कट्राम (मी) भट्टराई वटा (लाईकिस्स प्रतिमा प्रतिमा प्रतिमुक्तप्रि प्रता समस CHESTER COST (SUCCESSED STREET प्रस्तानिक के किया है कि अधिक वर्ष में किया है किया के अधिक अप रमाक्राकी सिनिश कांत्र रहता रहता महीबानक्यो प्रकार गरिज्यक्याकेन NICH WYGOGEN GERLAND GERTAUNG

दरास कामिल करता से निरंग पर देशा RESERVED BON BORD LOCK मिक्सियनमी द्वाधकति। বিভারধার মধানা নতুল ভুরচমটা विनिश्या - वार्ट्यार द्वीनमा RECEIPTER (NPK) BUS SR सामा दशान सा लोहे कारतन दशराजन নিবলগামের আপোলিটি (এলাকি A) की तिहमार्ड समामा Chiefally i gininia ইন্মেলোটীকেল নেনিকেন) দা सदाहरू कर्ता श्रेष्ट्राच श्रूपाच

টোৰা মানুধ্য হড়ী উপিংসু হোপ্তান্তা পাত্ৰ: सदात ए इंगियमा नामता होत रहेगा मितितारमा पाएमा भएपारुना दि।दा. the trumbies current auge शाक्ता बर्जन (ब्रास्ट्या ब्रह्माना ब्रह्माना इकी प्रेनिएम इंडिया कारतमा महिनिए भागीची संद क्षेत्रा मीधियतम स्रधाना ঘৰনদা হলোইনদুনা থবত তেপি পাত হেকা भागवदमहा । हादेगां, द्रिश्चितां, विरमाहिर्दा का लंडाकी बाहर कृपात क्रिकेनिया प्रह्मानाव्यक्ती भवक वानि प्राप পর্যা চত্তবিরাটি।

মামাংশত শিংগণী: নালাশিংখা ভাৰতা "গাইপেকলা মমাংখনা ছাম্মী মওলা অনুম • কৈলোম অমপদি DAP তোংশীপনা शक्ति। इसी विनिद्द पार्टिट्सक्ट्रीरिक्स नार्टिल क्ष्य बडेवा निविधायमा औरपामनी विनिष्ट লৈক্মান্ধ্যা ইকো-সিছেমন খ্যা DUCKHARI CHINHAI SHARI BIRKA -टाग्रा प्रशासमधीतः

व्यवानका वृक्षी शिन्द प्रवासका प्रकार (क्रमा रेक्ट्सब प्रधान क्षम प्रान्तव (नक्स श्रिक्षण श्रद्धा। यानुनिह कानेमा देखि . ७/१ एक बारमकना प्रदेशन DAP জোৎশীন্দ্রনা শেমপ্রধা ফৈলোমশিংনবি মুন্নীয়া আনসুং পোতাস মন্তন্ম মার চাইখি। লেমটোরিয়া পাত্মীবিং হমণী দর্গারকী विभिन्न भूक कर्य पहिला बार एक्सिस है स्थाप

हर्याक्षमा बाढरवीमा देनवाक बता टेमनाकानिए चाम चामका वामकाओं टेनटकम प्रााधिक निविद्या ।

২০০২ বি দেকত্তবি পাণ্ড আল रमाकना रहीबमा एकी मिनिस्ना धाव खड्या

श्लिषिया टेक्ट्सामनिश्ली भागीचिर मुविद १/४ मि दशा भना भरना देलचि चानुशा झटबाडिंग भारत त्रापि ।

५००६ नी धुनार /प्रामार शामा ट्याटवाचा ट्याच्या अख्यात হতী ইনিমনা হায় গুইনা হাপথিবা नार्निमित्सा मुसिर १०/३३ निमृतः दयमा मना गरना देननि।

লোম চালোক ছেনবি। হলী ইশিংগা প্রম ইকোলোলীকেল সেনিডেসন . शाबीनिएमा यात्र चयेना नीविधावमां स्म ं भावत्याहरणिने। ट्याक्सिम्बर्ग यनव नवदी हासला. য়াওবিলে। ফুনক চটীলু বৈধানে পরা হারা লোকণা মনা-মদীং ইপুরমা কংমবা (श्रमवर्षा शकी मैनिरमा श्रम अवैमा अठमना शकी मैनिस्सा दात अवैत्रशा নিটিয়ানথ শেম-শাগ্রেমীরি।

भाषीचळ्या मिक्रियाची बाक्स महत्त्व। देश े क्या देवबमा शक्तांचा द्याप्तक्षीधमना भावीभिरमम् व्यम् गीकिशमा साथै । काबाहारेक्ट हता प्ला-प्लीर नहा पात्रमा ट्याचनम्ब मार्गन्या मीविक्ससमि मार्गिनिक थानि द्याम मध्कि धाममुद् यकामम् द्यशि। হৌততপু নালী মথকা হেকা ছাইনিন ঘটি

र्छोविद्याधिवयनि । सानीती मदणाड ्मीटवाक्रवा चाम भाषीमा शामिकंश्चम ग्रापावना रेमबाक रकारटवाक्रवा दिनिरंगा इरियन्त्रना बद्दाचा दक्षि विभिन्न विभिन्निकाः अत्य कदम प्राप्ताना प्रभूत कृदमा क्रियोजना ১৫० मधि २०० एक शावना दिवीहता - इति विनिः दिवीहता अयुक् देगराकनिः **अति गीकिनंशस्त्रीति।**

্ মুখ্য কুপ্ৰয়া গাৱালা হন্তী ইপিং जरितावति गाउँद्याद्यमधी हार यति-মনিল বাইলা গাইটুথাকবিখুনা মহিনী লক্ষ অসি হছবিগদি। অনুয়া তুর্বেনবা মতমন্ত্র विनिध्या भरतक वं परी ७ एउवरा पालंगा एरनियुना बचना दशा रेज प्रतयनि, व्जि pu हो। द्वारा प्राच्या भागीनिस्था , जेनिस्मा साक्ष्मा प्रतिनेह जानिमा हात वर्षेना পাত্রীধা দীরিয়ের যতমধা খামদেকপা राधि। ममाजना पहिल्ली टह्ना फ्रमणनेवा भवरण कहात शिकामानम् वनक वरेना नावद्याचना क्षानात्त्व दावदिना विरापन, ध्वयीमहिरवा देशवाकनिरमा विकिशि । २००७ ती अधिमती भाषा समिति। লোকত মতমনা হতী ফিলিলো - Lubbek ছাল্লা মৰমণুলা অনীরকত্বা হার ওইবা পার্থীশিংনা ২০% ওইনা ইপ্রমানেসনেল সিল্পোসিজফ

ं नेदार भी स्थारी में प्रति है। भागपरिया मना-मनीर धारधा मे इसपा ्राष्ट्री प्रेमिट्ना छोत चर्चपति हानग्या । यन्त्रीसन्दा प्राप्ते। यनुन् एकार्ट्यप्रया प्रपान पारेक्या देरकामानी परच्छमा हारणाय दारमधाननमा दाशा क्या मादेश याता रा निल्डासम्रेथ,



ঘটা উপিনো যার ওইনা আন্দু পারীবা ফরানা আগফনতে হারতা অইবন ভারি

क्षेत्राव्यक्ति व्यवाद देशाइटलाव्यम বিহুলামিতর ৮ মূল ভ্রুলায়া লৈবা কংলাগী केगर कंपणि, युगु, क्यूर्ताची प्रवन्त प्रधानि में हो अध्यात्मको प्रित्र ए एनहाना भाष्ट्रीती छात एकेना नीतिहायगा-রায়া মার পারদ ইত্যোগান টেটারে।

ट्रिनिय क्षिमी २ ००५ महरका वारा भी ७६ अवप्रिमा मरपार-मरपार (शलामा. इसी प्रेनिश घारणा चुप्रधा लिख्त व हनदा প্রায়িত্রী ফর্কিন্দা হৈতীয়েগাঁ সণ্য প্রতিল क्या मंत्रिल प्रदानकार क्रमिन्यूमा काल ভালবা শেখ-নামা দেবি। জান (curallo সভানমা মলোভগরী ইছি ২ মুক

चता टकारर चाराचा छाता संबंद प्रश्लेश स्थित ১০ নি তৃহশিক্ষনা গল্পবা ছবিশা মাওমা इति देशि विभिनिता २०० एक देशीयो ধ্বদুগা দৈবাক বাণু অৰুক দীংচিম্বন। श्री छन देल्दकन मात्र होता ।

मार्थन्त्र इसव हडी २००३ वी धानुवाकी नामा टेम्टेज ट्याइडाच कनाहरी धाननवा टेक्टराम पंचाम चाम १९ वता हती. विभिन्ना छत काँचा शक्तवा देवदमाम पाना পশোরপর বরে। বেরহার পারীপিং खिना देखि ५/५० पूर्व वार्व्यना