SFD Lite Report

Chaksu Municipality India

Final Report

This SFD Lite Report was prepared by
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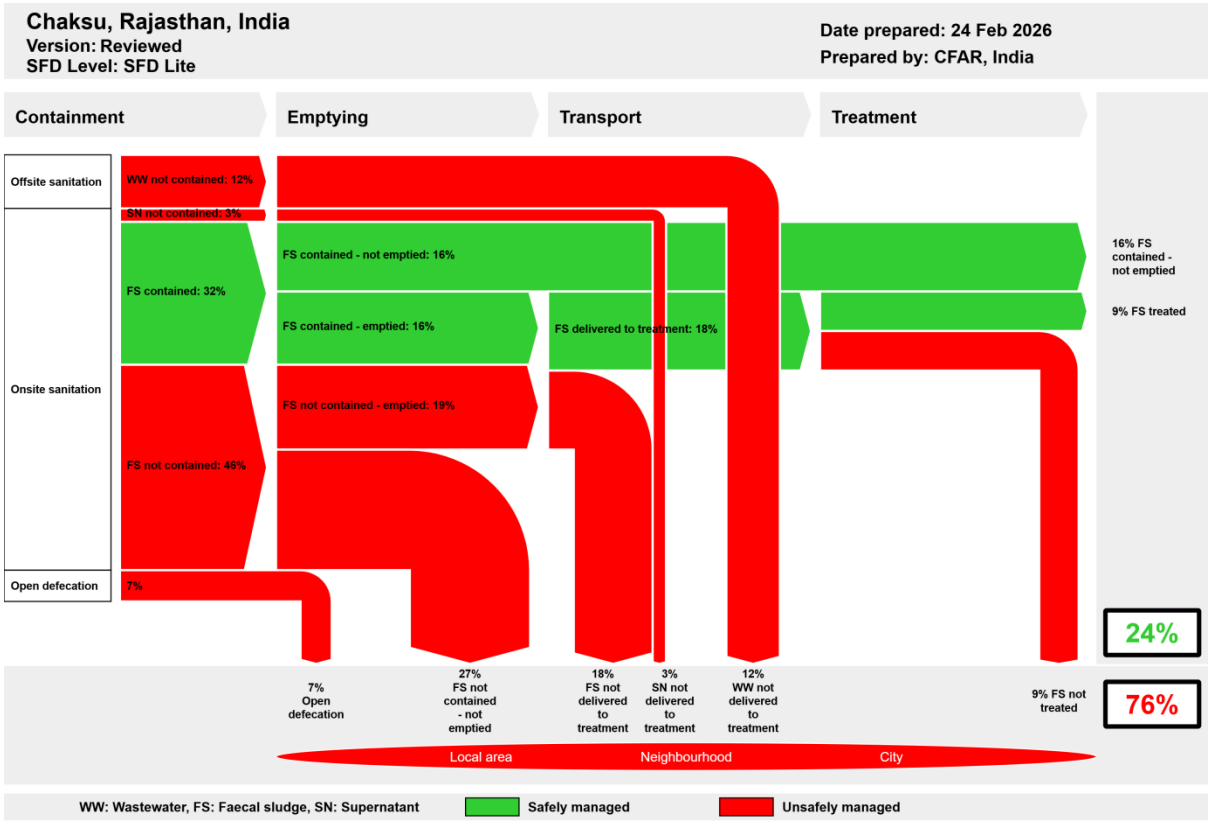
1 The SFD Graphic



SFD graphic for Chaksu Municipality.

2 SFD Lite information

Produced by: Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), New Delhi

- This report is compiled as part of the project entitled "*Bridging the Urban Sanitation Gap in the Small Towns in India: Khordha & Jatni in Odisha and Chaksu & Dausa in Rajasthan,"* funded by the Viega Foundation, Germany. We want to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. B.L. Meena, Executive Officer, Chaksu Nagar Palika, and Mr. Raj Kumar, Engineer-in-Charge, Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP), for providing the required information and secondary data, and their cooperation during Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). We are also thankful to household residents, caretakers of community and public toilets, local masons, and private desludging operators for their cooperation and valuable input.
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Collaborating Partner: Chaksu Nagar Palika, Rajasthan

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3 General city information

Chaksu municipality is situated approximately 35 km south of Jaipur, along National Highway 52 and State Highway 2. Strategic location and connectivity through road and rail corridors have supported its gradual emergence as a satellite town of Jaipur, integrating it into the broader transport and economic networks of the Jaipur district. Geographically, the town lies between 26°46′ N to 27°01′ N latitude and 75°37′ E to 76°57′ E longitude. The Nagar Palika area is largely flat with a natural slope towards the south-east, while the surrounding hinterland remains predominantly agricultural and dependent on farming and allied activities[1].

As per the Census of India 2011, Chaksu had a population of 33,432 with 5,399 households across 25 wards, covering an area of 13.25 sq. km[2]. However, following the expansion of municipal limits in 2019, adjacent settlements were incorporated into the Nagar Palika, increasing the jurisdiction to 35 wards, covering an area of 30 sq. kms with a population of 42,124 and 10,055 households[3]. According to the Urban Local Body (ULB), the current estimated population is approximately 65,000 (KII-1, 2025)[4]. Since the ULB estimated figures do not have a comprehensive document, the ULB demarcation population figure of 2019 is considered while generating the SFD graphics.

The town exhibits a compact traditional core surrounded by dispersed peripheral settlements such as mohallas and dhanis, and this transition from a rural to a more urban profile has intensified demand for land, infrastructure, sanitation, and basic services, underscoring the need for planned, resilient, and inclusive development[5]. As per the Swachh Survekshan Survey (2024-2025), Chaksu Nagar Palika secured a state-wide rank of 59 and nationally 757 in the small-town category (population 20,000-50,000), which indicates low performance in sanitation service delivery and huge scope for improvement[6]. Table 1 shows the population growth for the town.

Table 1: Population Growth of Chaksu Town. (Source: Census, 2011 and ULB).

Census Year	Population	Growth Rate (%)
1991	20,408	43.59
2001	29,113	42.65
2011	33,432	14.84
2019	42,124	26.05

[1] City Development Plan, 2011-31
[2] District Census Handbook, 2011
[3] Obtained from the ULB
[4] As per KII with Dr. B. L. Meena (Executive Officer, Chaksu Nagar Palika)
[5] City Development Plan, 2011-31
[6] Obtained from Swachh Survekshan Report, 2024-2025

4 Service outcomes

4.1 SFD matrix

Table 2 shows the SFD matrix for Chaksu Municipality.

Table 2: SFD matrix for Chaksu Municipality.

Chaksu, Rajasthan, India, 24 Feb 2026. SFD Level: SFD Lite Population: 42124 Proportion of tanks: septic tanks: 50%, fully lined tanks: 100%, lined, open bottom tanks: 100%								
Containment								
System type	**Population**	**WW transport**	**WW treatment**	**FS emptying**	**FS transport**	**FS treatment**	**SN transport**	**SN treatment**
	Pop	**W4c**	**W5c**	**F3**	**F4**	**F5**	**S4e**	**S5e**
System label and description	Proportion of population using this type of system (p)	Proportion of wastewater in open sewer or storm drain system, which is delivered to treatment plants	Proportion of wastewater delivered to treatment plants, which is treated	Proportion of this type of system from which faecal sludge is emptied	Proportion of faecal sludge emptied, which is delivered to treatment plants	Proportion of faecal sludge delivered to treatment plants, which is treated	Proportion of supernatant in open drain or storm sewer system, which is delivered to treatment plants	Proportion of supernatant in open drain or storm sewer system that is delivered to treatment plants, which is treated
T1A1C6 Toilet discharges directly to open drain or storm sewer	6.0	0.0	0.0					
T1A1C7 Toilet discharges directly to water body	2.0							
T1A1C8 Toilet discharges directly to open ground	4.0							
T1A2C6 Septic tank connected to open drain or storm sewer	6.0			60.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
T1A3C5 Fully lined tank (sealed) connected to a soak pit	18.0			60.0	50.0	50.0		
T1A4C10 Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow	14.0			40.0	50.0	50.0		
T1B11 C7 TO C9 Open defecation	7.0							
T2A4C10 Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution	43.0			40.0	50.0	50.0		

4.2 Offsite sanitation

Chaksu has not yet developed a centralised sewerage network or sewage treatment facility; proposals for sewerage infrastructure remain pending at the Directorate of Local Bodies (DLB) and State levels due to its small-town status, reflecting its reliance on non-sewered sanitation solutions (KII-1, 2025)[7]. Wastewater management remains a critical gap, as most greywater is discharged untreated into nearby ponds and lakes, contributing to environmental degradation. The municipality is planning and designing a drainage network to prevent the mixing of wastewater and stormwater and to reduce waterlogging and overflow. Low-lying and water-catchment areas such as Emdoka Talab experience severe inundation during the monsoon season (KII-1, 2025)[8]. Currently, municipal drains are open, shallow, and inadequate, limiting

[7] As per KII with Dr. B. L. Meena (Executive Officer, Chaksu Nagar Palika)
[8] As per KII with Dr. B. L. Meena (Executive Officer, Chaksu Nagar Palika) and City development plan, 2011-2031

their effectiveness in conveying wastewater and stormwater and causing localised pollution (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Waste water discharged and accumulated into the lake and Low-lying areas (Source: Renu, Mamta; CFAR. 2025).

Water supply services are managed by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) rather than the ULB. Out of 35 wards, 27 wards receive supplied water, primarily from the Bisalpur Dam pipeline. Although supply remains intermittent, the remaining wards depend on groundwater sources such as bore wells, hand pumps, and wells, and dominantly on private tankers. Where water supply is available, households receive up to 135 litres per capita per day (LPCD), whereas in groundwater-dependent wards, supply is limited to 60-70 LPCD, influencing wastewater generation patterns (KII-1, 2025)[9]. During the household survey, it was commonly observed that many household toilet outlets are directly connected to open drains (Figure 2), especially in the peri-urban settlements, which were newly incorporated into Nagar Palika (ward nos. 30, 32, 34, 24, 25, 18)[10].

Figure 2: Waste water discharged into the Dund River through open drains at ward nos. 15 and 32. (Source: Sajna & Mamta, CFAR. 2025).

Hence, while generating the SFD graphics, the T1A1C6 system was considered as 13% of the total population of the town[11]. The absence of an organised sewerage and drainage system reinforces the town's dependence on on-site sanitation, underscoring the urgent need for a planned, environmentally sound off-site sanitation strategy.

[9] Same as above
[10] Based on the individual household survey and field visit
[11] This figure is further triangulated with the 2011 census figure and KIIs with the officials, local masons and desludgers.

4.3. On-site sanitation systems

Containment

Chaksu predominantly relies on the on-site sanitation system (OSS), which covers 81% of its population. A strong reliance on basic ring-based lined containment systems characterises the on-site sanitation scenario in the town. Field observations, ULB and mason inputs, and household survey findings indicate that lined tanks with semi-permeable walls and open bottoms are the dominant household containment system. Approximately 57% of the population depends on such containment structures. Properly built sealed tanks account for only about 18%, and the adoption of properly designed septic tanks remains minimal, with 6% share (Figure 3). Due to the high-water table (water approaching below 4-5 feet at most of the localities), there is a higher risk of groundwater contamination, as most households use open-bottom containments.

Figure 3: Existing containment structures in Chaksu. (Source: Madhu & Renu, CFAR. 2025).

Interviews with local masons confirm that affordability is the key determinant shaping containment choices. Building a septic tank typically costs more than INR 50,000 (USD 545), a sealed tank INR. 35,000-40,000 (USD 382-436), while a single tank with circular rings can be constructed for INR 5,000-10,000 (USD 55-110), making it the most accessible option for most households (KII-3, 2025)[12]. Septic tanks are generally constructed only in areas with high groundwater levels or frequent waterlogging, and even there, only by households with sufficient financial capacity. ULB records indicate that in the current financial year, 800-1,000 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) are planned to be constructed under SBM[13]. During the household survey, it was observed that proper procedures are not followed while making and cleaning the containers [14] . ULB officials acknowledged the absence of standardised containment design regulations and effective monitoring mechanisms. Limited IHHL subsidy was cited as insufficient to ensure improved containment designs, resulting in non-uniform and often substandard construction practices across the town (KII-1, 2025)[15].

Mason's insights further highlight the design, seasonal, and hydrogeological constraints influencing containment construction in Chaksu. Historically, ring tanks were constructed to depths of up to 20 feet. However, due to an increased groundwater table, water is now encountered at depths of 4-5 feet in some places, leading households to limit the depths to 10-12 feet (KII-3,2025)[16]. Construction activity is highly season-dependent, with very few open-

[12] As per KII with Mr. Bhagwan Sahay Saini (Local Mason, Chaksu)
[13] Obtained from the ULB
[14] CPHEEO guidelines are not followed.
[15] As per KII with Dr. B. L. Meena (Executive Officer, Chaksu Nagar Palika)
[16] As per KII with Mr. Bhagwan Sahay Saini (Local Mason, Chaksu)

bottomed tanks or sealed tanks built between August and January, and most construction taking place during the summer months when groundwater levels are lower and site conditions are favorable. Challenges are most acute in low-lying, sloping, and waterlogged areas, particularly during the rainy and winter seasons, often resulting in shallow or compromised containment structures. Structurally, ring tanks generally range from 6 to 25 feet in depth, with simple designs promoted because of their low cost and perceived longer filling cycles under dry conditions, reinforcing their dominance across households. Sealed tanks, when adopted, range from 5 to 15 feet in size and require sufficient dry and open space, limiting their feasibility in dense or waterlogged areas.

Overall, on-site sanitation in Chaksu reflects a high dependence on low-cost ringed containment systems, limited adoption of safe containment technologies, and weak regulatory oversight, compounded by a higher groundwater table. These factors contribute to frequent tank filling, increased desludging demand, and heightened groundwater contamination and public health risks, posing significant challenges for effective faecal sludge management and compromising the achievement of safe sanitation outcomes in the town.

Public and community toilets

Chaksu has a total of 26 public and community toilet facilities across the town (7 public toilets, 19 community toilets)[17]. Out of 26 public facilities, six were covered through site visits and key informant interviews with caretakers and sanitary workers. These toilets are managed through Public-NGO partnerships, with five public toilets operated by Sulabh International Social Service Organisation and one public toilet managed by Lok Shauchalay NGO. Overall monitoring and responsibility for containment and desludging rest with the ULB. All public toilets are connected to septic tanks as per the officials. However, during the field survey, these were observed to be sealed tanks[18]. The size and capacity of toilet containments vary by location and user load, typically ranging from 10×10 ft to 10×15 ft. The public toilets are strategically located in high-footfall areas, including Ambedkar Circle near the bus stand (used by travellers and market-goers), Opposite Tehsil office and near the Dargah on Asolai Road (used by visitors and people accessing government offices), Indira Market near Dodam (used by commercial workers and migrant labourers), Chaksu Bus Stand (used by travellers, street food vendors, and nearby construction workers), Vegetable Market and hilly terrain areas (used by shopkeepers, buyers, and visitors), and near Maharana Pratap Park in Ward 7 (used by market users, library visitors, temple devotees, and nearby residents)[19] (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Public toilets located near Dargah and Maharana Pratap Park at Ward nos. 16 & 17. (Source: Sona, CFAR. 2025).

[17] Obtained from SBM-Urban website https://sbmurban.org/state-city?id=800523
[18] Based on the site visits and field survey
[19] Based on the field observation and interview with toilet caretakers

Water supply to public toilets is generally available round the clock through overhead storage tanks, supplemented by borewells, installed by NGOs and the ULB at selected locations. Moreover, the ULB provides water tankers once or twice a week to the toilets that face supply constraints. Desludging practices vary widely across facilities, reflecting design deficiencies and operational gaps. While some toilets require desludging as frequently in two-three months, others have been emptied only once since construction, indicating improper containment design, poor emptying practices, and a lack of standardised desludging schedules[20]. Although desludging is carried out using ULB vehicles under Sulabh's operational coordination, ineffective emptying has resulted in rapid tank filling at several sites.

These challenges contribute to the continued practice of open defecation. Particularly in settlements such as LBS Colony, Tiwari Colony, Gyan Vihar, Prashant Vihar, Gurjar Mohalla, Valmiki Colony, and Asolai Mohalla, which are near public toilet locations, underscoring the issues related to access, adequacy, maintenance, and user convenience and particularly the unavailability of individual household toilets[21]. Behavioural issues among the residents are commonly seen, as many households practice open defecation to avoid rapid filling of tanks and periodic desludging. Based on the household survey findings, field observation and interviews with different stakeholders, it is observed that 7% of the total population is still practicing open defecation due to a lack of access to toilet facilities (Figure 5). At present, the town lacks bio-toilets, although mobile toilets are deployed at nearby pilgrim sites during peak periods (KII-1, 2025)[22].

Figure 5: Open defecating field at Gyan Vihar, Ward no. 24. (Source: Renu, CFAR. 2026).

Overall, while public toilets play a critical role in serving transient populations and dense commercial areas in Chaksu, their effectiveness is constrained by sealed containment systems, inconsistent desludging, dependence on the water supply, and operational challenges. This highlights the need for improved design standards, regular maintenance protocols, and targeted interventions to reduce open defecation.

Emptying and transportation

Emptying of faecal sludge from the containments and its transportation in Chaksu is carried out through a mix of ULB-operated and privately managed cesspool vehicles, reflecting a largely demand-driven and weakly regulated service chain. The ULB operates two cesspool vehicles of 4,000-litre capacity under the Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) operator (MVR Technologies), while six privately owned vehicles, with capacities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 litres, provide the bulk of desludging services across the town and adjoining rural areas (KII-1, 2025)[23]. Three private operators (Jai Bhavani, Jai Dev, and Tiger service) are formally registered with the ULB. The ULB has fixed a standard desludging charge of INR 800 (USD 8.75) per trip, whereas private operators charge variable rates depending on distance and

[20] As per the KII with Mr. Iqbal, Mr. Govind Valmiki, Mr. Suresh Valmiki, Mr. Ramdev Verma, Mr. Avdesh Kumar, Mr. Ramji Lal (PT caretakes, Ward nos. 16, 17, 8, 22, 30, 17)
[21] KII with toilet caretakers and field survey
[22] As per KII with Dr. B. L. Meena (Executive Officer, Chaksu Nagar Palika)
[23] Same as above

accessibility, ranging from INR 500 to INR 3,000 (USD 5.5-33), with higher costs reported for rural areas and remote settlements (KII-10,11,12; 2025)[24]. Desludging operations are conducted using tractor-mounted cesspool tanks, suction pumps, or jetting machines, and flexible pipes (up to 40-150 metres with multiple joints) to extract sludge from septic tanks, sealed tanks, and ring pits (Figure 6 & 7). The average operation from suction to unloading takes approximately 1 to 1.30 hours.

Figure 6: Containments are being emptied by cesspool operators. (Source: Sajna & Mamta, CFAR. 2025).

The high groundwater table (approximately 4-5 feet below ground level) significantly influences emptying frequency and service demand, particularly in low-lying wards such as 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 14-22, 24, and 34, where tanks fill rapidly due to groundwater accumulation (KII-10,11,12; 2025)[25]. In these areas, tanks may require emptying every 2-3 months, especially during the monsoon, while households in relatively higher areas report desludging cycles of 12-15 months[26]. Household survey findings further highlight sharp contrasts in containment performance. Over 54% of households report very frequent emptying, whereas a comparable proportion report that tanks have never been emptied even after 5-10 years, indicating widespread non-standard designs, leaking pits, and inconsistent usage practices[27]. Operators typically receive requests through mobile phone calls, facilitated by visiting cards circulated within communities, and services are usually provided on the same day, with limited cancellations despite cost concerns.

Figure 7: Cesspool vehicles (Private and FSTP owned) used for emptying and transportation. (Source: Madhu, CFAR. 2025).

[24] As per the KII with Mr. Vijay Kumar, Mr. Kishor Chand, Mr. Mahaveer Valmiki (Private desludging operators)
[25] As per the KII with Mr. Vijay Kumar, Mr. Kishor Chand, Mr. Mahaveer Valmiki (Private desludging operators)
[26] Same as above
[27] Household survey findings

Transportation of septage material to the FSTP remains a critical bottleneck. Although eight vehicles operate across the town, only about 25-40% of private operators regularly discharge at the FSTP, while the remainder resort to illegal dumping in open fields, drains, water bodies, and in the Dund River. Record-keeping is weak, with no systematic service registers or billing records maintained by either ULB or private operators, limiting oversight and enforcement. Occupational safety practices are also inadequate. While operators have received basic safety training from the Directorate of Local Bodies (DLB), including methane gas checks using a flame and mandatory venting of pits for at least 20 minutes. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is minimal, typically limited to gloves and cloth or masks, due to discomfort during operations[28]. Overall, emptying and transportation in Chaksu are characterised by high demand, short desludging cycles in low-lying areas, informal service arrangements, weak monitoring, and significant unsafe disposal, underscoring the need for stronger regulation, improved FSTP accessibility, mandatory discharge compliance, and enhanced occupational safety within the FSM value chain.

Treatment/Disposal

The town relies solely on a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) to treat sludge from on-site sanitation systems (Figure 8). The plant was developed by the DLB and has been operational since 12 January 2025. The plant has a design capacity of 25 Kilo Litres per Day (KLD), but its performance remains significantly underutilised, with only about 32% of the designed load (approximately 5-8 KLD) reaching the treatment facility (KII-2, 2025)[29]. The FSTP follows a multi-stage treatment process comprising screening to remove coarse solids, anaerobic digestion through Anaerobic Baffled Reactors (ABR), sludge dewatering and drying beds, and tertiary treatment using gravel filtration with ultra-violet (UV) and activated carbon polishing. Treated effluent is reused for green belt development, while the dried septage is accumulated within the plant premises, with periodic BOD, COD, and other quality tests conducted by the DLB[30].

Figure 8: Sludge treatment operation in the FSTP. (Source: Madhu, CFAR. 2025).

A substantial proportion of faecal sludge continues to be disposed of unsafely in open drains, fields, and nearby water bodies such as lakes and ponds and in the Dund river, undermining environmental and public health safeguards. Despite year-round operation, the plant receives an average of only four cesspool vehicles per day, with private operators accounting for barely 25% of total inflows, largely due to factors such as long travel distance, high fuel and maintenance costs, lack of awareness, and weak enforcement. During the monsoon season,

[28] KII with private desludging operators
[29] As per the KII with Mr. Raj Kumar (In-Charge, Chaksu FSTP)
[30] Based on the site visit and interview with Mr. Raj Kumar

excessive rainwater inflow leads to water accumulation within the plant, temporarily restricting vehicle access and resulting in increased illegal dumping into undesignated spots (Figure 9). In rural areas, sludge is often discharged on agricultural fields under the mistaken belief that it serves as beneficial compost (KII-10,11,12; 2025)[31]. Although penalties for open dumping have been notified by the ULB, enforcement remains inconsistent.

Figure 9: Dumping of sludge directly into Nimodia River. (Source: Mamta, CFAR. 2025).

Operational challenges are further aggravated by limited ULB-owned cesspool vehicles, a shortage of trained drivers and sanitary workers, and the absence of a comprehensive household desludging database. At present, there is no plan to expand the FSTP capacity beyond 25 KLD, nor any defined strategy for off-site transport, reuse, or market linkage of treated septage, which is currently stockpiled within the plant yard (KII-1,2; 2025)[32]. Overall, while the existence of the FSTP marks a significant step towards safe sanitation, low inflow efficiency, weak operator compliance, monsoon-related disruptions, and the absence of end-use planning continue to limit its effectiveness within the sanitation value chain.

4.4. SFD graphic

Figure 10 shows the SFD graphic for Chaksu Municipality.

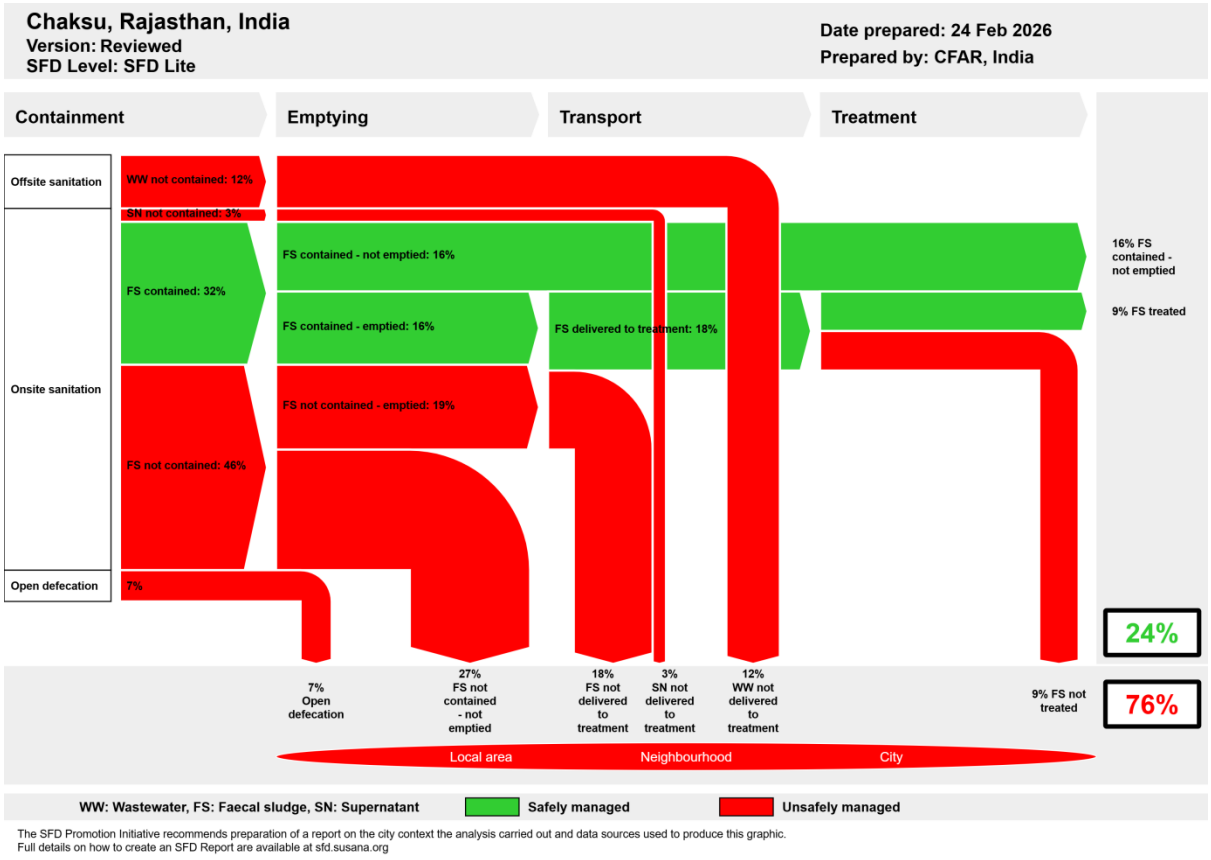

Figure 10: SFD graphic for Chaksu Municipality.

[31] As per the KII with Mr. Vijay Kumar, Mr. Kishor Chand, Mr. Mahaveer Valmiki (Private desludging operators)
[32] As per the KII with Dr. B. L. Meena (Executive Officer, Chaksu Nagar Palika) and Mr. Raj Kumar (In-Charge, Chaksu FSTP)

The outcome of the SFD graphic shows that only 24% of the excreta flow is classified as 'Safely Managed' while 76% of all excreta flow is classified as 'Unsafely Managed' (see SFD graphic). The unsafely managed excreta originates from Faecal Sludge (FS) not delivered to the treatment plant (18%), Supernatant (SN) not delivered to the treatment plant (3%), Wastewater (WW) not delivered to treatment (12%), FS not contained-not emptied (27%), FS not treated (9%) and Open defecation (7%). The safely managed excreta originate from FS that are contained and not emptied (16%), and FS treated (9%).

5 Data and assumptions

- Secondary data was taken from the census of 2011, which was used as a reference for the detailed analysis, and IHHL figures were collected from the Municipality office.
- Primary data is obtained from the key interviews with different stakeholders, site visits, and Household surveys.
- Population figures as per the municipality area demarcation in 2019 are considered for generating the SFD graphics
- Approximately 50% of the contents of septic tanks (Rs) were considered as faecal sludge, as these systems were connected to open drains or storm sewers (T1A2C6).
- About 100% of the contents of fully lined tanks (Rt) were considered as faecal sludge, as these were connected to soak pits (T1A3C5), where solids accumulate within the containment.
- Similarly, 100% of the contents of lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottoms, and all pit systems (Rp) were considered as faecal sludge, as these systems were identified as having no outlet or overflow (T1A4C10 and T2A4C10).
- Faecal sludge generation by a person per year is considered to be 120 litres.
- Proportion of OSS emptied is considered to be 60% for septic tanks and fully lined tanks (as calculated using the septage generation method), and two-thirds of the calculated value (40%) is considered for lined tanks with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, as observed in the survey.
- The proportion of Faecal Sludge transported to the treatment plant is assumed 40% based on the extensive practice of illegal dumping by desludgers and based on the number of cesspool vehicles coming to the FSTP.
- The proportion of treated faecal sludge after transporting to the treatment plant is assumed 50% based on the site observation of the treatment plant and the quality of treated water colour, and KII with the plant staff. As per the KII with FSTP in charge, the treatment plant is underutilised.
- Proportion of off-site systems consisting toilet directly connected to open drains, discharge to water bodies, and to open ground is considered based on the household survey findings.
- Based on the field survey, it is assumed the 75% of the total population dependent on the lined tanks with open bottoms have a higher risk of groundwater contamination due to the higher groundwater table, their location in low-lying areas and close to the water bodies.

6 List of data sources

Reports and literature

- District Census Handbook 2011 for Chaksu (Available at https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/1069)
- Households by availability of type of latrine facility, Rajasthan-2011 for Chaksu (Available at https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/8671)
- Swachh Survekshan Report (Available at https://ss2023.sbmurban.org/#/scorecard)
- Chaksu Master Plan 2011-2031 (Available at https://www.lsg.urban.rajasthan.gov.in/content/raj/udh/ctp/en/master-plan.html)
- CPHEEO, MoHUA. 2018. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Cleaning of Sewers and Septic Tanks (Available at https://sbmurban.org/toilet-2.0)
- Rajasthan Gazette, 2019. Draft order for wards formation.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

- KII-1, 2025; Interview with Dr. B. L. Meena (Executive Officer, Chaksu)
- KII-2, 2025; Interview with Mr. Raj Kumar (In-Charge, Chaksu FSTP)
- KII-3, 2025; Interview with Mr. Bhagwan Sahay Saini (Local Mason, Chaksu)
- KII-4, 2025; Interview with Mr. Iqbal (public toilet caretaker, ward no. 16 near Dargha)
- KII-5, 2025; Interview with Mr. Govind Valmiki (public toilet caretaker, ward no. 17 near Maharana Pratap Park)
- KII-6, 2025; Interview with Mr. Suresh Valmiki (public toilet caretaker, ward no. 8 near vegetable market)
- KII-7, 2025; Interview with Mr. Ramdev Verma (public toilet caretaker, ward no. 22 near Chaksu bus stand)
- KII-8, 2025; Interview with Mr. Avdesh Kumar Chaudhary (public toilet caretaker, ward no. 30 near Ambedkar circle)
- KII-9, 2025; Interview with Mr. Ramji Lal Valmiki (public toilet caretaker, ward no. 17 at Indira Market)
- KII-10, 2025; Interview with Mr. Vijay Kumar Jajotar (Private Desludging operator, Jai Bhavani Service)
- KII-11, 2025; Interview with Mr. Kishor Chand Valmiki (Private Desludging operator, Jaidev Firm)
- KII-12, 2025; Interview with Mr. Mahaveer Valmiki (Private Desludging operator, Tiger Service)

Field visits

- Field survey of Public Toilets (6 public toilets)
- Visit to FSTP plant
- Visit to Water Discharge locations
- Visit 90 households with randomly selected low, medium and high-income families across the town.
- Visit to open the septage discharge and waste dumping spot.

Chaksu Municipality, India, 2026

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