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REPORT



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EVALUATION OF POINT-OF-USE (POU) DRINKING WATER TREATMENT METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF COLIFORMS IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

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Jadhav A.S

ABSTRACT

Clean drinking water is one of the basic necessities of every human being, irrespective of his origin or socio-economic status. Water is the most abundant chemical in the human body and plays a central role in the regulation of nutrient transport, toxic waste removal, thermal regulation, and digestion, organ functioning and metabolic activities. However, if water is fecally polluted it spreads diseases into a great number of consumers. World-wide waterborne diseases account for one third of the intestinal infections (Hunter, 1997).

Article Indexed in



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REVIEW OF THE ARTICLE

Evaluation Of Point-of-use (POU) Drinking Water Treatment Methods For Removal Of COLIFORMS In Rural Households

Jadhav A.S and J. S. Samant

Abstract:

The present study has been done to study Evaluation Of Point-of-use (POU) Drinking Water Treatment Methods For Removal Of COLIFORMS In Rural Households. The title was good and well articulated. The abstract was complete and essential details were presented.

Introduction:

In Urban areas cleaner and safe drinking water is provided through Water Treatment Plants (WTP's), where usually raw water is well treated through sedimentation, sand filtration and chlorination methods. Introduction was justifying.

Methodology:

The present study involved comparison of the performance seven Point of Use (PoU) methods for reduction of coliforms. The seven PoU methods selected for the study were water Boiling, Solar Disinfection (SODIS), Ceramic candle filtration, use of Copper Vessel, use of Medichlor, UV disinfection and Pressure Cooker. A scoring system was applied on the basis of coliform disinfection efficiency of each of the methods. Author described methodology in detail.

Presentation of Results:

Major findings of the study were, All the selected seven methods of drinking water purification are relatively common and used at some time in the households, particularly in urban areas. They were simple, cost effective and could be performed in rural households as well. It is observed that pressure cooker method achieved highest score of 3, due to its higher coliform disinfection efficiency.

Scientific Conduct:

There were no instances of plagiarism. Ideas and materials of others were correctly attributed.

Relevance:

The study was relevant to the mission of the journal or its audience. The study was worth doing. The study addresses important problems or issues; the study was worth doing.

References:

Prior publication by the author(s) of substantial portions of the data or study was appropriately acknowledged.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

No.		Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
1.	Interest of the topic to the readers	✓				
2.	Originally & Novelty of the ideas		✓			
3.	Importance of the proposed ideas		✓			
4.	Timelines	✓				
5.	Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn			✓		
6.	Quality of writing (Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammar)		✓			
7.	References & Citation (Up-to-date, Appropriate Sufficient)	✓				

FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE:

1. Biological Drinking Water Treatment Perceptions and Actual Experiences .
2. Potential Removal by Wastewater and Drinking Water Treatment.
3. Water Treatment Unit Processes: Physical and Chemical.
4. Traditional and household Water Purification methods of Rural Communities in Developing countries.
5. Choices of Water Treatment Methods for Contaminated Drinking Water.

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