

**RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS OF THE ANNUAL STATE MINISTERS IN  
CHARGE OF RURAL DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION HELD ON 4-  
5<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2007 AT VIGYAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI**

\*\*\*\*\*

The list of participants is at Annexure I.

An exhibition on “Sustainability of water sources” and “Sanitation for All”- was inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister for Rural Development Dr Raghuvansh Prasad Singh on 3rd July, 2007, to create awareness amongst people of the various technology options and best practices for bringing better access to water and sanitation facilities. This exhibition provided an opportunity to show case the initiatives taken by various states, ministries and organizations in this direction. Around eleven states and organizations like Vivekanand Kendra - Kanya Kumari, Rama Krishna Mission Lok Shiksha Parishad, Ishwar Bhai Patel Environmental Sanitation Institute- Ahmedabad, and Sheetal Ceramics - Ahmedabad, UNICEF etc. participated in the exhibition.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

A two-day Conference of Ministers in-Charge of rural drinking water supply and rural sanitation in States and Union Territories was held on Wednesday the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 and Thursday the 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The theme of the Conference was Sustainability in Rural Drinking Water Supply Systems and Sanitation for All by 2012. Hon’ble Prime Minister inaugurated the Conference on Tuesday, the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 at 1000 hrs at Vigyan Bhawan. During the inauguration, the Prime Minister released the theme documents on Water Sustainability - **Bringing Sustainability in Drinking Water Schemes in Rural India**, and **Sanitation for All**.

Besides State Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of drinking water supply and sanitation from States/UTs, Hon’ble Minister for Rural Development Dr Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon’ble Minister of Water Resources Shri Saifuddin Soz, and Ministers of State for Rural Development Shri Chandrasekhar Sahu and Smt Suryakanta Patil attended the Conference. The Conference was also attended by various ministries and organizations e.g. Ministry of Water Resources, CGWB, Agriculture, New and Renewable Energy, Planning Commission , WSP, WHO, UNICEF etc.

The conference of State Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation focused on the following issues:-

- Review of the progress made during 2007-08 under Bharat Nirman namely, ARWSP, issues of sustainability and convergence.
- Review of the progress made under Sub-Mission and Water Quality Surveillance Programmes, Data Management and Use of Technology for Planning.
- Review of the progress made in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme under “Sanitation for all by 2012 with focus on aged, specially disabled and children, Solid and Liquid Waster Management.”

## 2. Inaugural Session

Wednesday, the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2007.

- Chief Guest : Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India
- Dignitaries on the Dais :  
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh  
Hon’ble Minister for Rural Development  
  
Dr. Saif-ud-din Soz  
Hon’ble Minister for Water Resources  
  
Shri Chandrasekhar Sahu  
Hon’ble Minister of State for Rural Development  
  
Smt. Suryakanta Patil  
Hon’ble Minister of State for Rural Development  
  
Shri V. Subramanian  
Secretary, Ministry of N&RES  
  
Smt Santha Sheela Nair  
Secretary (DWS)

### **Welcome Address of Minister for Rural Development at the Annual Conference of Ministers in charge of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

Welcoming the Hon’ble Prime Minister to the Conference, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Hon’ble Minister for Rural Development, thanked him for gracing the occasion with his benign presence.

He also welcomed Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, Dr. Saif-ud-din Soz, Minister of State for Rural Development Shri Chandrasekhar Sahu, Minister of State for Rural Development Smt. Suryakanta Patil and all the invitees and delegates to the Conference.

The Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh stated that Bharat Nirman Programme for development of Rural Infrastructure is a flagship programme costing Rs.1,74,000 crore with six most important components, namely, Drinking Water Supply, Rural Housing, Rural Electrification (Power), Irrigation, Telecommunication, and Rural Roads launched for the upliftment of the quality of life of people in Rural India. Rural Drinking Water Supply component was quantified at Rs.26,000 crore for providing safe drinking water to 55,000 uncovered habitations, 2,16,968 water quality affected habitations, 3,85,000 slipped back habitations and rural schools during 2005-06 to 2008-09. Although the achievements made during 2005-06 and 2006-07 were encouraging with indications of achieving the targets well within the time frame, the most important aspect of the programme was focused at bringing the sustainability of drinking water sources and systems in rural India by conserving the rain water by adopting different technologies, conjunctive use of sources and convergence of programmes and financial and human resources in the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development reiterated the problems of water quality which require focused attention in States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat (excess Fluoride and salinity), Arunachal Pradesh (excess Turbidity, Bacterial contamination) and other States. A three point strategy was highlighted by the Hon'ble Minister, namely, Availability, Sustainability & Quality along with Water Quality Surveillance in the Gram Panchayats through in situ testing of quality by using Field Testing Kits by Grass Root Level workers in the Gram Panchayats.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar under Total Sanitation Campaign was also described to be a great incentive in achieving the objective of open defecation free villages in as many as 5000 Gram Panchayats awarded during 2007. It was also emphasized that by 2012 Nirmal Gram concept will assume the scale of "Nirmal Bharat" by conversion of 100% villages "open defecation free" under TSC Campaign. The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development underlined that while during 2001 census only 22% of rural population had access to sanitary Toilets (sanitation facilities), during 2006, as many as 45% rural population had access to sanitary toilets. In addition, 10% of Project allocation was also earmarked in every district for solid and liquid waste management for the projects approved under TSC. The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development observed that India would be able to meet the challenges of achieving safe and sustainable drinking water to all rural habitations by 2009 and sanitation for all

by 2012 well in advance of MDG target of 2020, announced by the UN General Assembly.

### **Hon'ble Minister for Water Resource's Address at the Annual Conference of Ministers in charge of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, Dr. Saif-ud-din Soz noted that provision of safe and sustainable drinking water to every human being and live stock was accorded the first charge under the National Water Policy announced by Govt. of India recently. He also mentioned that in every multipurpose Irrigation Project, the component of drinking water was compulsorily incorporated. Incidence of slipped back habitations due to outliving of systems/sources required sharper focus for mobilizing adequate resources to achieve their full coverage. Emphasis was required to be given to mobilization of physical, financial and technical resources for achieving the objective of sustainability in rural drinking water supply systems. National Common Minimum Programme also envisaged management of ground water resources in sustainable manner as 85% of Rural Water Supply Schemes were based on ground water resources. It was an urgent need to have realistic assessment of available water resources. In this sector, Central Ground Water Board had carried out reliable assessment of Ground water resources on scientific basis. The Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources emphasized the need of augmenting ground water resources by adopting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge techniques. In this direction, Ground Water Recharge Advisory Council had also been constituted at the National Level. The Hon'ble Minister apprised that the Ministry of Water Resource has been regularly holding meetings for reviewing the augmentation of ground water resources seeking the Hon'ble Prime Minister's intervention for ensuring better water resources management and convergence on assessment of water resources. The Minister expressed hope towards achieving better co-ordination among various agencies working in the field of water resources management. Participatory approach and Mission mode approach was required to be adopted for achieving success in the management of water resources.

### **Text of PM's address at the Annual Conference of Ministers in charge of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

"I am very happy to be present at the inauguration of this very important Conference of Ministers of State Governments in charge of rural drinking water supply and sanitation. I compliment my colleague, Minister for Rural Development, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, and his Ministry for organizing this Conference to address an issue of vital national importance for a country of India's size and India's diversity.

The Conference has rightly decided to focus on the issue of sustainability of water supply systems and sound water management. Our efforts to provide drinking water supply to all our citizens would depend critically on environmental sustainability, with which our water security is intimately connected.

Access to safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation are key to the well being of our people. Drinking water is one of the key components of the Bharat Nirman programme for building efficient, modern rural infrastructure. Accordingly, sufficient resources have been allocated for this important sector. There has been a substantial enhancement in the allocation from Rs.4,560 crore during 2006-07 to Rs.6,500 crores during the current financial year for rural drinking water supply schemes. The onus now is on the State Governments to ensure that these resources get translated into actual entitlement of safe drinking water and improved services for the benefit of common man.

Since the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was introduced in 1972-73, there has been considerable progress in providing safe water to habitations. But the numbers of “slipped-back” habitations increases each year on account of the failure of sources and this is a major lacunae in the programme as it has been implemented thus far and this points to the urgent need for effective action to ensure the sustainability of water sources. We need proper institutional arrangements to ensure that both scientific expertises for location of sources as well as collective action for water recharge are effectively mobilized.

This was part of the original concept behind the technology mission of drinking water started by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1987. In fact, the National Drinking Water Supply Mission was originally titled “Technology Mission on Drinking Water and Related Water Management” underscoring the importance of comprehensive water management for sustainability of sources of water. Unfortunately, in the course of implementation, this programme became largely an engineering enterprise of drilling tube wells and the water management aspect particularly with regard to ensuring the sustainability was either relegated to the background or forgotten altogether.

Institutional arrangements at the state level such as “Source Finding Committees” have unfortunately remained largely dysfunctional. These must be revived and the advanced scientific expertise now at our disposal should be fully utilized for this purpose.

One problem we have with the management of the Drinking Water Sector is that this is one activity within the portfolio of rural development programmes which is still handled at the State level, at the level of State capital and not at the

district level. Other programmes with which it seeks integration have moved to being managed at the district level. I sincerely believe the time has come to do the same thing with regard to other supply schemes as well.

I therefore request State Governments to consider empowering district level institutional structures to handle the issue of water supply. This is also a constitutional obligation as water supply is one of the basic functions to be carried out by rural and urban local bodies as per the 11th Schedule of our Constitution.

The second major issue that I would like all of you to consider is that of financial resources and sustainability. Where sources are difficult to find, water recharge activities could be funded at the district level through the NREGP and district based plans of the departments of agriculture and irrigation. Panchayati Raj bodies should be encouraged to manage and financially sustain the operation of the water systems created.

A third issue is that of the technical capacity of managers of drinking water supply systems. Officers who today work in the drinking water supply sector largely come from a civil engineering background while the groundwater based systems call for expertise in areas like geo-hydrology of ground water based systems. There has therefore to be planned capacity building for the staff of public health engineering departments in geo-hydrology so that this staff is able to appreciate issues of environmental sustainability more effectively.

If environment provides the backward linkage for drinking water, its forward linkage is with health. Increasingly, we are faced with a situation where diseases related to public health, numbers of communicable diseases, especially water borne diseases, are on the increase. Here again, the Department of Drinking Water has to take proactive action to sensitize the community on safe water and its use. Quite often water borne diseases occur even in those habitations where we have provided safe water.

It is a matter of satisfaction that my Hon'ble friend, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji has been personally leading the programme for rural sanitation. The central plan outlay for central sanitation has increased from Rs.740 crore in 2006-07 to Rs.1060 crore in the current year marking an increase of 43% over the previous year. The Total Sanitation Campaign is now being implemented in 572 districts of the States and Union Territories.

To add vigour to the sanitation drive, Government of India initiated an incentive scheme for Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts called the "Nirmal Gram Puraskar" in the year 2003. This programme seems to have galvanized the

PRIs and communities tremendously particularly in the last three years. While in 2004-05 only 40 PRIs were felicitated, during 2007-08 a total number of 4945 PRIs have been the recipients of Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

Our planet will encounter in the next few decades severe shortages of water if we are not careful in conserving and preserving the precious and increasingly scarce water resources of our country. In our country, we should move forward, move towards forging a partnership between the government and citizens for conserving water. Government agencies must create a framework for collective action with NGOs and Civil Society at large.

I am confident that this important Conference will be a important forum for all States to contribute their suggestions for a better policy framework to address these key issues. I am hopeful that your deliberations will translate into a passionate commitment to provide affordable and safe drinking water and clean and low cost sanitation facilities to all sections of our people. I wish your deliberations all success."

**Text of Vote of Thanks by Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development Shri Sahu at the Annual Conference of Ministers in charge of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh Ji, My Cabinet Colleagues Dr Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Ji, Prof Saif-ud-Din Soz Ji, Minister of State Smt Suryakanta Patil Ji, State Ministers in-charge of rural drinking water supply and sanitation, Secretary of the Department Smt Santha Sheela Nair Ji, Secretary Department of Rural Development Shri Subhash Pani Ji, Secretary Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Shri Subramanyam Ji, Secretaries of the State Governments, delegates and friends:

It is an honour for me to propose a Vote of Thanks on behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources and the State Ministers in-charge of drinking water supply and sanitation and all the dignitaries present today.

Drinking water supply and sanitation are basic needs of any civilization. Today's conference will be highlighting the urgency for ensuring sustainability in this very important sector of rural drinking water supply and sanitation.. The importance and primacy accorded to this sector by Government is borne out by the fact that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has taken out time from his very busy schedule to be present here to bless all of us on this important journey. I also take the opportunity to thank him for releasing a set of documents on sustainability in

rural drinking water supply, coverage of sanitation in rural areas, technology options and other important aspects which signify improved quality of life in the rural areas. Sir, your kind gesture will not only encourage us in the Government of India but it will also bolster the morale of the representatives from the State Governments present here in such impressive number from all over India, enormously. Your speech has also inspired all of us to put in more efforts to improve the quality of life of rural population in regard to drinking water and sanitation.

I take the opportunity to thank Prof Saif-Ud-Din Soz Ji for sparing his valuable time to be with us today. My senior colleague Dr Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Ji, whose constant inspiration and guidance is always a source of strength for us and Smt Suryakanata Patil Ji, my colleague are also here for encouraging all of us.

The importance given to this sector by State Governments is exemplified by the fact that most of the State Governments have chosen to send State delegation led by the in-charge Ministers. I extend my heartiest thanks to all of them who have spared their valuable time to be present on this occasion. I also thank the State Secretaries, experts, representatives from various Ministries and other stake holders who have also found time to participate in this conference. I am sure the deliberations today and tomorrow will help my Ministry in their duty to the rural people.

An audio-visual presentation was shown on water and sanitation.

### **Session I & II - Address by State Ministers in-charge of rural water and sanitation**

State Ministers'-in-charge of rural drinking water supply and sanitation delivered Key Note Addresses. The text of Key Note Addresses delivered by respective State Ministers in-charge of rural drinking water and sanitation are annexed.

The key issues which emerged during the Session were as follows:

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

It was indicated that about 450 mandals are over exploited/dark and the State government is giving priority for water conservation. They have established NREGA convergence with the drinking water projects. They

demanded that the unit cost of IHHL should be increased to Rs. 4500/-, school toilet cost should be increased to Rs. 35,000/- and Anganwadi toilet cost should be increased to Rs. 10,000/-. Solid and liquid waste management cost should be 25% of the project cost.

### **Arunachal Pradesh**

It was pointed out by the State Minister that the ARWSP funding should be changed from the existing 50:50 to 90:10 (Centre : State). They wanted IHHL cost to be increased to Rs. 3000/-. The state has turbidity problem. Central team had also visited the State. This should be solved urgently.

### **Assam**

It was pointed out by the State Minister that the ARWSP funding should be changed from the existing 50:50 to 90:10 (Centre : State). He added that they require 'Deep Bore Drilling Machines' for which they need help from Government of India.

### **Bihar**

The State Government suggested that one hand pump should suffice only 150 people, under sub-Mission 10% beneficiary contribution should be waived, additional allocation for water quality affected habitations is necessary and to promote rainwater harvesting the fund flow should be higher. Under IHHL the cost should be increased substantially. For school toilets it should be increased to Rs. 30000/- and for Anganwadi it should be increased to Rs. 10000/-.

### **Rajasthan**

The State Government requested review of ARWSP guidelines keeping in view the geographical structure of the State. The deserts and long distances between one habitation and the other are major constraints. This should be appropriately addressed in the revised guidelines.

### **Goa**

The State Government requested for funds for upgrading age old existing structures. They wanted assistance in M&S and involvement of PRIs in capacity building. Regarding water quality they requested for sanction of additional laboratories. They demanded that IHHL cost should be increased to Rs. 9000/-.

## **Punjab**

The State Government requested for increasing the water supply rate from 40 lpcd to 70 lpcd and requested for one time grant of Rs. 10 crores for IEC activities. They requested for special incentives for dalits and SCs.

## **Haryana**

The State Government informed that all their projects are supplying 55-70 lpcd of water. They have announced Rs. 340 crores for the Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Supply Schemes. They requested GoI to share atleast 50% for the said scheme. They requested for a GoI sponsored programme for open drainage with removable concrete slabs. They suggested that village ponds can be used for waste water treatment and treated water can be used for irrigation purposes. Similarly solid and liquid waste management should be prioritized for waste water treatment.

## **Nagaland**

The State Government requested for total central support for CCDU projects and for hill top areas and difficult areas they require special relaxation in per capita unit cost. They also wanted ARWSP funding to be changed from the existing 50:50 to 90:10 (Centre : State).

## **Jammu and Kashmir**

It was pointed out by the State Government that ARWSP funds should be released without conditions and unit cost of school water supply should be increased. They further informed that tail-end and up-hill people still don't get water even in FC habitations, therefore, formula of ARWSP for coverage needs to be revised. They emphasized that IHHL cost is too low. It should be increased substantially as hill States cannot be compared with other plain area States.

## **Meghalaya**

It was pointed out by the State Minister that the ARWSP funding should be changed from the existing 50:50 to 90:10 (Centre : State). ARWSP allocation is not sufficient due to difficult terrain. In hills the unit costs are very high. Regarding sustainability projects, he requested for 100% funding from Government of India. He further informed that State plan funds are not available for TSC in 6 districts and therefore requested for relaxation from Government of India.

## **Jharkhand**

At the outset he demanded to release ARWSP funds immediately. He added that the State's human development index is very low and therefore the project implementation is also very low. Therefore they require Government of India relaxations. It was suggested that like Pulse Polio programme, brand ambassador under IEC for water supply and sanitation programme should help in reaching to the last person in the village.

## **Manipur**

The State Government informed that they have very rough terrain and hence a new policy regulation is required for the State. Also it is very important to tie up with Ministry of Environment and Forests so that they can work effectively as regards forest clearance etc.

## **Karnataka**

It was pointed out by the State that WQM&S, HRD, IEC and MIS should be strengthened. CCDU funds may be provided at regular intervals. Release of funds to all existing Sub-Mission projects already approved by SLEC must be ensured. Utilization of sub-Mission funds must be left to the State.

## **Uttrakhand**

The State's foremost demand was to restore funds that were cut due to AG's objections. It was pointed out by the State Minister that the ARWSP funding should be changed from the existing 50:50 to 90:10 (Centre : State). ARWSP allocation is not sufficient due to difficult terrain and high unit costs. In hills the unit costs are very high. Regarding sustainability projects, he requested for 100% funding from Government of India. They wanted IHHL cost to be increased substantially due to geographical problems in the State.

They informed that water conservation mission has been set up at State level and similar committees exist at district and block levels.

## **Gujarat**

The State Government informed the participants that 8300 Pani Samiities in the State manage their assets themselves and rainwater harvesting measures have yielded 5% additional storage of water. They are planning to interlink the rivers and adopt various water conservation methods.

## **Sikkim**

It was stated that the complex community sharing pattern may be 70:30 (centre and State) instead of 60:20:20 as many areas are tourist places. They wanted enhancement for water supply projects for schools.

## **Madhya Pradesh**

The State Government informed the chairperson that wise water management is already adopted in schools. However, they wanted that after SLSC approval, there is no need for examination of projects at Government of India level. Hence, this practice should be dispensed with.

## **Orissa**

The State Government informed the participants that integration of Total Sanitation Campaign with five other Department has initiated a programme called 'Sanjog'. With this initiative it is possible to scale up sanitation promotion in the State.

## **Maharashtra**

It was pointed out by the State Government that the number of NC/PC as per Habitation Survey is 22041 and not 17441. This discrepancy may be rectified. He added that Shiv Kalin Rainwater Harvesting System provides sustainable water to 3000 habitations which were earlier tanker fed habitations. The Ground Water Regulation Act 1993 is being reviewed to make it more powerful. Jal Swarajya contains element of IEC and HRD and therefore community is able to manage their assets. They wanted that the unit cost of school toilet should be increased to Rs. 30000/-.

## **Chhattisgarh**

The State Government informed the Committee that maximum works can be taken in summer seasons before June. They added that systems being destroyed by Naxals may also be considered under the head of natural calamities and ARWSP funds may be allowed to be utilized for this purpose.

## **Tripura**

The State Government informed the Committee that there is a huge financial gap between allocation and requirement of funds for water quality problems. They wanted funds for iron affected habitations.

## **Tamil Nadu**

The State Government informed the chairperson that rainwater harvesting has already been made mandatory in the State and Self Help Groups are already active in TSC in various Sectors such as environmental sanitation, personal hygiene for women, hygiene for aged and disabled etc. The state has published booklet on Rainwater Harvesting. The ground water recharge has made many villages contaminant free. Tamil Nadu is stated to be planning habitation wise GIS plans for ensuring sustainability. Under NREGA, 90% funds are required to be spent for water conservation. Tamil Nadu will try to utilize fund for this purpose to the maximum.

## **West Bengal**

The State Government requested for an International Institute for Arsenic Mitigation at Kolkata. They also stated that for more effective implementation, sub-Missions funds which are now released by the central government based on the projects approved at the State level, should be transferred to the State Government for release and expenditure. They also requested for HGM map preparation in fluoride affected areas by NRSA. They prefer area wise approach than village wise approach.

## **Business Session I**

**Theme : Progress under Bharat Nirman, issues of sustainability and convergence**

A copy of the Power Point presentation is annexed.

A presentation on review of performance achieved by State Governments under Bharat Nirman, issues of sustainability and convergence was made by Joint Secretary (DWS)

### ***Main features of the presentation:-***

- There are 1,95,813 water quality affected habitations in the country
- Main programme is ARWSP and Submission is part and parcel of the main programme
- Focused funding by Government of India started for addressing water quality problems under Bharat Nirman Action Plan from February, 06 onwards.
- Full Central Share has been released to Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Rajasthan during 2006-07.

- More than 90% of Central share was released in 2006-07 for Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh
- Less than 90% but more than 70% central share was released to Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

#### *Reasons for shortfall in releases during 2006-07*

- Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, M P, Maharashtra and Punjab did not send their proposals.
- A & N Islands, J & K and Pondicherry did not send any proposal.

#### *Coverage*

- 100% and more coverage than target was achieved in Gujarat, J & K, Karnataka, Mizoram, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu
- 60% to 75% of target was achieved during 2006-07 in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.
- 30% to 45% of target was achieved in Haryana, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh
- 0% to 30% of target was achieved in A & N Islands, Assam, Bihar and Chhattisgarh during 2006-07

#### *Strategy for tackling water quality problems*

- Bharat Nirman targets on water quality were reviewed by Member Secretary (Planning Commission) on 04.04.07 followed by Secretary (DWS) on 17.04.2007.
- Accord high priority to Arsenic and Fluoride contamination
- Adopt Rain Water Harvesting Structures for in situ remediation of Water Quality through dilution by surface water harvesting/ground water recharge.
- Practice conjunctive use of surface, ground water and rain water
- Prevent pollution of catchments for surface water sources
- Control use of fertilizers, pesticides and leaching of sewage pollution thereby preventing nitrate contamination to a large extent.
- Action plan on sustainability to be submitted by all State Governments to Government of India by 30-07-2007
- State Pollution Control Boards should be represented in State level project sanctioning committees for advising, among other important issues, on waste water sledge disposal generated in water treatment plants

### *Check List*

- Physical achievements by State Governments contaminant-wise to be submitted
- Revised Action Plan for tackling water quality problem for balance period of Bharat Nirman
- Monthly Progress Reports and Utilization Certificates for more than 60% funds utilization to be submitted by State Governments

**5<sup>th</sup> July 2007**

### **Business Session II**

#### **Theme - Progress under Submission and Water Quality Surveillance Programme, Data Management and Use of Technology for planning**

A copy of the power point presentation is annexed.

### **Presentation on Sub-Mission Projects**

#### *Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (Status) & Review:*

- Programme was launched in February, 2006
- Objective of programme was monitoring & surveillance of quality of all sources by in situ testing through Field Testing Kits.
- 25 States have identified State Referral Institutes
- Awareness (IEC) is in progress in States
- MIS - On-line monitoring has been developed and hosted on web site
- Training on on-line monitoring was provided to State nodal officers in May, 2007

### *Issues*

- Translation of Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Manual and guidelines to be done in Hindi and Regional Languages
- Field Test Kits are required to be procured at faster pace to meet the demand of each Gram Panchayat.
- Number of labs assessed by NRI/SRI has not been reported so far by State Governments

## **Data Management**

It was intimated during the Conference that nomination of nodal officers was not received from Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep. In states where rural water supply is handled by more than one agency, there needs to be co-ordination between the concerned departments. The state nodal officer would be the person with whom all co-ordination regarding online monitoring systems will be done. Action in this regard needed to be indicated by the State Government, particularly Tripura and Jharkhand.

Training of divisional level persons should be imparted by the state nodal officers, in local languages. Action taken by state governments in this regard, if any, needs to be indicated. Wherever data is available on State MIS systems, the same can be converted to prescribed format, for uploading directly onto the department website. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat & Tamil Nadu have taken steps to update the data from the State MIS. Other states particularly, West Bengal, may indicate if any action had been taken in this regard.

### **Business Session III** **Total Sanitation Campaign**

A copy of the power point presentation is annexed.

#### **The following points emerged during discussions**

- State Governments had requested for increase in unit cost of latrines although Government of India had already revised the unit cost from Rs.625/- per unit to Rs.1500/- per unit under TSC for constructing individual house-hold latrines as per the recommendations of Agriculture Finance Corporation in their evaluation report.
- Uttarakhand had presented problems of maintenance of community complexes due to non-availability of water
- Cleaning Agency is required to be identified by State Governments. Local people/user association /community are required to take interest for cleaning the community complexes
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management should be based on area specific technologies
- Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme: Procurement of Field Testing Kit needs to be speeded up
- The issue of increase in the unit cost of IHHL, Community/School/Anganwadi latrines will be suitably taken up during the finalization of the EFC on TSC.

- Sanctioned schemes need to be supported by strict monitoring mechanism at various levels in the States as well as in the Centre
- In many GPs, TSC had not taken off due to poor effort by field officers. Some GPs were still showing zero achievement in the IHHL/School sanitation etc.
- DWSSM/SWSSM are required to review the progress of implementation of ARWSP and TSC but sometimes they fail to do so.
- Up to 2006-07, about 100 lakh toilets were constructed. Strong liaison is required with NGOs for improving the performance under TSC.
- NGOs with good reputation/self-help groups are required to be identified for improving quality of performance under the TSC.
- SHGs/NGOs are required to be sensitized for creation of awareness on water conservation also.
- District-specific approach is required to be adopted in respect of water conservation projects.
- Employment Guarantee schemes, water shed management/backward Region grant fund, Fund for Forest Department schemes on water conservation – all the schemes are required to focus on water conservation and draught-proofing measures for increasing the yield from surface catchment areas and from ground water aquifers
- Dove-tailing of funds and convergence of programmes for water sustainability is essential
- By 2007 December, school sanitation will be completed under TSC programmes.
- New school constructions under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to compulsorily incorporate toilet blocks in their plans for approval by local authorities. Old schools will be provided toilets under TSC sanctions.
- NGOs need to be sensitized on financial accountability
- By 2012, all GPs will be covered under Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) Award and India is to be made Nirmal Bharat under TSC.
- Bio-gas : Demonstration units are required to be constructed in Blocks, headquarters on pilot basis.
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is being contacted for promotion of bio-gas technology in a big way in the country.
- Health Ministry's work will be reduced if incidence of water-borne diseases is brought under control in rural habitations. Block level officers, BDO, JE, CEO, Doctors, inspectors to be involved in Campaign for achieving targets under Bharat Nirman Action Plan. For Total Sanitation Campaign – Awareness, Knowledge dissemination and other promotional activities are to be intensified under IEC component of the TSC.
- CAPART was requested to help in bringing awareness of the Campaign to the rural population through the vast NGO network in the country.

- Gadge baba/Tukdoji Mkakharaj/MurariBabu - Social reformers who brought in the society the essence of sanitation and cleanliness for healthy living. These social reformers gave emphasis on sanitation for improving the quality of life among rural masses. These issues can be used for creation of social awareness. Film industry may also be invited to participate in IEC campaign for the desired impact.
- All houses under IAY are inclusive of sanitary toilets with increased unit cost from Rs.25, 000/- to Rs.26, 200/- for each individual house in the rural area. Construction of toilet blocks in IAY Houses will have to be ensured.
- While 2008 is declared as the International Year of Sanitation, 2012 will be declared as the Total Sanitation Year when the entire country will be relieved from the evils of open defecation practices.
- Those districts which missed NGP Award in May 2007 by small margins will be reconsidered/re-evaluated after the three months again to see whether they have reached the NGP status. Awareness level about the evils of open defecation practices has spread four and wide and it has become such an important topic that in the current year's question paper for IAS competitive examination, there was a question on Nirmal Gram Puraskar.
- NGOs are required to be sensitized on financial accountability while performing work on sanitation at the grass root levels.
- Bio-Gas demo units to be constructed in Block Headquarters under MNRE's guidance for making value addition to human and other forms of solid waste.

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS OF HON'BLE MINISTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **BHARAT NIRMAN - 3 KEY AREAS**

- To cover uncovered habitations of CAP 99
- To cover slipped back habitations and
- To address quality affected habitations

### **Issues of concern**

- Lack of focus on CAP 99 -especially NCs
- Poor coverage & reporting on Quality affected habitations
- States continue to report slippage even as they cover new habitations with adequate water supply both in terms of quality and quantity.

### **Strategies for rehabilitation for Quality affected habitations**

- Expedite progress on community based National Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme

- Expedite progress by promotion of in-situ cost effective technologies with least environmental damages
- Cluster approach in selection of mitigation systems & infrastructures
- Accord highest priority for quicker completion of projects
- Consider 5 years O&M as part of the contract while estimating the original project cost.
- Devise appropriate contractual arrangements for delivering results within the project period
- Avoid long gestation projects having long term execution periods and having high cost technologies.

### **Swajaldhara**

- A policy decision has been taken not to sanction any new project under Swajaldhara
- Projects sanctioned( 2002-03 to 2004-05) should be completed by December 2007 end. The remaining projects should be completed by March 2008.
- Demand for fund release for all ongoing projects may be given latest by 15th July with complete documents like UC, inspection reports, audit certificate etc.
- Projects not started so far may be undertaken under ARWSP(N) funds in future.

### **Important Issues**

- State Governments must ensure sustainability of drinking water sources – Surface and Ground water, to prevent slipping back in terms of quality and quantity of drinking water supply.
- Need for effective convergence with other similar programmes like NREGA, Water & Soil Conservation, Backward Area Development Fund (BRGE)
- Dovetailing of funds with XII Finance Commission grants
- Promotion of cost effective technologies and revival of traditional water bodies and drinking water sources.
- Regular updation of progress on online monitoring system.
- Improved data management for planning & implementation of projects.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Issues raised by the State Ministers in respect of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh**

### **Himachal Pradesh**

The State Minister requested for additional grant to the tune of Rs. 114.00 crore as central assistance under ARWSP to achieve the target set for 2007-08. He also requested to reduce the State's contribution to bare minimum from the existing 50: 50 funding pattern in view of the State's limited resources. He added that huge infrastructure had been created in the state for rehabilitation work relating to source protection etc., to facilitate the provision of quality water. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 95.00 crore is required. Besides, he mentioned that a Government Order had already been issued requiring all Government buildings, institutional buildings, schools, hotels and industrial units to put up roof top rainwater harvesting structures. Rainwater storages are also being developed for small communities to supplement available water supply so as to facilitate reclassification of the habitations from PC to FC. He further requested to include habitations with population 5 – 100 in the hill States for funding under ARWSP.

### ***Kerala***

The State Minister pointed out that there is a need to revise assumptions about per capita water availability, quality of drinking water and sanitation in view of the rising aspiration of people due to economic development in the country as well as increased awareness among the people and proposed enhancement in the service level from existing 40 lpcd to 70 lpcd.

He also requested to revise the present scale of funding under ARWSP to help the state to achieve total coverage. He pointed out that it is also necessary to include the

provision of drainage even in the rural areas as it has got a direct linkage with quality of drinking water. He also said that more fund and resources are required to be provided for the rehabilitation of old water supply schemes.

He added that, a recent study shows that almost all the open draw wells in the state are contaminated and hence he requested the Department to provide necessary financial assistance for providing pucca sewerage schemes with necessary treatment facilities in the rural areas on priority basis.

## ***Mizoram***

The State Minister stated that the terrain of the state is totally hilly and the people tend to settle on top of the hills. Moreover, there has been large depletion of water sources due to deforestation in the state. Frequent landslides and heavy soil erosion cause changes in the course of water streams. He added that exorbitant transportation cost makes cost of water supply very high in the states. Due to limited resources in the state, funding pattern needs to be revised from equal matching share to 90:10 atleast during Bharat Niraman period.

Regarding construction of IHHL for BPL families, he said that minimum standard may be specified so that latrines so constructed are permanent ones. He also said that instead of 10% of TSC project cost for solid & liquid waste management, funds may be released based on the Detailed Project Reports to be approved by DDWS and private schools may also be covered under TSC.

## **Uttar Pradesh**

The State Minister stated that hand pump is the main source for drinking water supply in the state. Many of these hand pumps are not providing safe water for many reasons and these are being repaired on war footing. During 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 187.50 crore would be required to tackle 2459 quality-affected habitations out of which, Government of India has allocated only Rs. 59.21 crore and therefore additional fund may be provided for the same. He requested to provide Rs. 50 crore for sustainability in addition to 5% of ARWSP fund so that 141 blocks in 36 districts where water scarcity has been noticed due to the depletion in ground water table, could be made sustainable in the drinking water supply sector. He requested to provide additional amount of Rs. 28.16 crore to provide safe drinking water in the naxalite affected areas in the State. Keeping in view the trend in depletion of ground water table, he emphasized on the need to enact suitable legislation to protect the ground water table.

Regarding sanitation, the State Minister informed the participants that revised projects for all the 70 districts in the State had been sent to the Department and the State provided additional assistance at the rate of Rs. 300/- for construction of IHHL for BPL

in 2004-05 which resulted in the increase in sanitation coverage in the state. At present 42% households in the State are having sanitation facilities.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Annexure I

State Ministers in charge of rural drinking water and sanitation who attended  
Conference in New Delhi held on 3-5<sup>th</sup> July 2007

1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Shri Pinnamaneni Venkateswar Rao	Minister, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Shri Lombo Tayeng	Minister, PHED
3	ASSAM	Shri Rihon Daimari	
4	BIHAR	Dr. Prem Kumar	Minister, PHED
5	CHHATTISGARH	Shri Kedar Kashyap	Minister, PHED
6	GOA	Shri Sudhir Dhavalikar	Minister, PWD
7	GUJARAT		
8	HARYANA	Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala	Minister, Water Supply & Sanitation
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Shri Kaul Singh Thakur	Minister, Irrigation & Public Health
10	J & K	Shri Jugal Kishor Sharma	Minister, Rural Development Department
	J & K	Shri Dilawar Mir	Minister, PHE, Irrigation & Flood Control
11	JHARKHAND	Shri Chandra Prakash Chaudhary	Minister, Water Supply & Sanitation
12	KARNATAKA	Shri S.A Ravindranath	Minister, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Sanitation & Sugar
13	KERALA	Shri N K. Premachandran	Minister, Water Resources
	KERALA	Shri Paloli Muhammed Kutty	Minister, Local Self Government
14	MADHYA PRADESH	Shri Jagdish Dewda	Minister, PHED
15	MAHARASHTRA	Shri Ranjit Prataprao Kamble	Minister, Water Supply & Sanitation Department
16	MANIPUR	Shri T. N. Haokip	Minister, PHED
17	MEGHALAYA	Shri Prestone Tynsong	Minister I/C PHED

18	MIZORAM	Dr. R. Lalthangliana	Minister, PHED
19	NAGALAND	Shri P. Longon	Minister, PHED
20	ORISSA	Shri B. B. Hari Chanda	Minister, Rural Development
21	PUNJAB	Shri Bikram Singh Majithia	Minister, Water Supply & Sanitation, Information & Public Relation, Science & Technology Department
22	RAJASTHAN	Shri Chunni Lal Dhakar	Minister of State, PHED
23	SIKKIM	Shri Menlom Lepcha	Minister, Water Security, PHED & Transport
24	TAMILNADU	Thru M. K. Stalin	Minister, Rural Development & Public Administration
25	TRIPURA	Sri Jitendra Choudhury	Minister, Rural Development Department
26	UTTAR PRADESH	Shri Daddu Prasad	Minister, Rural Development Department
27	UTTARANCHAL	Shri Matwar Singh Kandar	Minister, Irrigation, Flood Control & Drinking Water Supply
28	WEST BENGAL	Shri Anwarul Haque	Minister of State, PHED

Officials from State Governments/Government of India and NGOs and other Participating Agencies who attended State Ministers Conference held in New Delhi held on 3-5<sup>th</sup> July 2007

**Government of India**

1.	<b>Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh</b>	<b>Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development</b>
2.	<b>Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu</b>	<b>MoS (RD-S)</b>
3.	<b>Smt Surya Kanta Patil</b>	<b>MoS (RD-P)</b>

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Shri Saifuddin Soz</b>	<b>Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources</b>

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organisation/State</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Shri V Subramanian</b>	<b>Secretary</b>	<b>M/N&amp;RES</b>

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Smt. Santha Sheela Nair</b>	<b>Secretary (DWS)</b>
2	Shri Atul Chaturvedi	AS&FA
3	Shri A. Bhattacharyya	Joint Secretary (DWS)
4	Shri AL Meena	PS to M(RD)
5	Shri R. M. Deshpande	Additional Adviser (DWS)
6	Shri R.K. Sinha	Director (CRSP)
7	Smt Manisha Verma	Director(RWS)
8	Smt Gayatri Sharma	DS(R&D)
9	Shri K Majumdar	DA(KM)
10	Shri Dinesh Chand	DA(DC)
11	Shri D. Rajashekhar	AA(DR)
12	Shri P.N. Ashtamoorthy	Under Secretary (DWS-I)
13	Shri Y.K. Sood	Under Secretary (DWS II)
14	Shri S.V. Singh	US(DWS III)
15	Shri Satyajit Paul	Deputy Director (Stat), DWS

16	Smt Archana Dutta	DG PIB
17	Shri Rajiv Jain	Director IEC

**List of State Secretaries in charge of drinking water and sanitation**

<u>Full NAME</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>DEPTT</u>	<u>State</u>
<b>Dr. V.P. Jauhari</b>	Special Chief Secretary	Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department	Andhra Pradesh
<b>Shri T. Bagra</b>	Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Arunachal Pradesh
<b>Shri N. Kakati</b>	Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Assam
<b>Shri Shashi Sekhar Sharma</b>	Commissioner-cum-Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Bihar
<b>Dr. M. Modassir</b>	Secretary	Public Works Department	Goa
<b>Shri V.S.Gadhvi</b>	Secretary (WS)	Narmada Water Supply and Rural Water Supply	Gujarat
<b>Shri Dharam Vir</b>	Commissioner & Secretary	PWD, Public Health Department	Haryana
<b>Shri Deepak Sanan</b>	Principal Secretary (I & PH)	Irrigation & Public Health Engineering Department	Himachal Pradesh
<b>Shri A.K. Angurana</b>	Pr. Secretary	Public Works Department	Jammu & Kashmir
<b>Shri K. Jairaj</b>	Pr. Secretary	RD & Panchayati Raj Department	Karnataka
<b>Shri K. Jayakumar</b>	Principal Secretary	Water Resources Department	Kerala
<b>Shri P.C. Meena</b>	Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Madhya Pradesh
<b>Shri A.K. Jain</b>	Principal Secretary	Water Supply & Sanitation Department	Maharashtra
<b>Shri Henry K. Heni</b>	Commissioner	Public Health Engineering Department	Manipur
<b>Shri Yeshi Tsering</b>	Commissioner & Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Meghalaya
<b>Shri C.Ropianga</b>	Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Mizoram
<b>Shri Zhaleo Rio</b>	Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Nagaland
<b>Shri S.N. Tripathi</b>	Secretary	Rural Development Department	Orissa

<b>Full NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>DEPTT</b>	<b>State</b>
<b>Shri J.R. Kundal</b>	Principal Secretary	Water Supply & Sanitation Department	Punjab
<b>Shri Bharat Ram Meena</b>	Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Rajasthan
<b>Shri V.B.Pathak</b>	Secretary	Rural Development Department	Sikkim
<b>Shri K. Deenabandhu</b>	Secretary	Municipal Admn. & Water Supply Deptt.	Tamil Nadu
<b>Dr. G.S.G. Ayyangar</b>	Secretary	Rural Development Department	Tripura
<b>Shri Devendra Chaudhary</b>	Principal Secretary	Rural Development Department	Uttar Pradesh
<b>Shri K.S. Rajendra Kumar</b>	Principal Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	West Bengal
<b>Shri N. Ravi</b>	Chief Engineer	Public Works Department	Andaman & Nicobar Administration
<b>Shri Dharmendra</b>	Development Commissioner-cum-Secretary	Public Works Department	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration
<b>Shri Dharmendra</b>	Development Commissioner-cum-Secretary	Public Works Department	Daman & Diu Admn
<b>Shri A. Anbarasu</b>	Secretary	Public Works Department	Pondicherry
<b>Shri A.K. Wasnik</b>	Secretary	Public Works	Lakshadweep
<b>Shri Arun Mathur</b>	Secretary & Chief Executive Officer	Delhi Jal Board	Delhi
<b>Dr. Ranbir Singh</b>	Secretary	Rural Water Supply Department	Uttaranchal
<b>Shri P.C. Dalei</b>	Secretary	Public Health Engineering Department	Chhattisgarh
<b>Shri A.K. Basu</b>	Principal Secretary	Drinking Water & Sanitation Department	Jharkhand
<b>Shri S.K. Sandhu</b>	Fin. Secretary-cum-Secretary (Engg)	Chandigarh Administration	Chandigarh Administration

#### **GOI officers of other Ministries/Departments**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organisation/State</b>
4.	Dr. Uma Chawla		NICD, MOHFW, Delhi
5.	Shri D.K. Tewatia	Director	MNRE, New Delhi
6.	Shri Sanjay Mishra	Director	M/o RD
7.	Shri K. Tovthang	US	M/o RD

8.	Shri Rishi Kumar	US	M/o RD
9.	Shri R.S. Garg		M/o RD, New Delhi
10.	Shri Rja Ram Purohl		GGWB, MOWR
11.	Shri P.N. Singh		Central G. Water Board
12.	Shri Shashank Shekhar		Central G. Water Board
13.	Shri G.C. Saha	Suptd.	Hydrogeo. Deptt. CGWR, GOI, N.Delhi
14.	Shri Saidul Haq.	Asst. Hydro geologist	GWB, Jam Nagar House, New Delhi
15.	Shri K.J. Anandha Kumar	Scientist	CGWB, Jam Nagar House, N.Delhi
16.	Dr. N.K. Sahu	Director (M)	MoRD, New Delhi
17.	Shri G.C. Saha	Superintendent	CGWB, GOI, New Delhi
18.	Shri R.C. Sharma	Scientist, D	CGWB, GOI, New Delhi
19.	Dr. N.P. Singh	Adviser	MMRE, GOI
20.	Shri S.K. Saxena	SO (Fin)	D/O LR
21.	Dr. K.D. Sharma		NIH, MOWR, New Delhi
22.	Ms. Nupur Goswami	Deputy Director	New Delhi
23.	Shri R.C. Lamba		MHES, New Delhi
24.	Shri T.C. Tripathi	Adviser	MNRE, GOI
25.	Shri P.M. Srivastava		AIR, NSD
26.	Shri K.C. Budhiram		P.I.B.
27.	Shri G.C. Gupta		P.I.B.

### **Representatives from Parliament House**

28.	Shri R.P. Chauhan	Parliament of India
29.	Shri Suman Mela Thakur	Parliament House
30.	Shri Kusum Sudhir	RSS
31.	Shri D.L.P. Bhardwaj	Rajya Sabha Secretariat
32.	Shri M.K. Pandey	Rajya Sabha Secretariat
33.	Shri Krishna Menon	Rajya Sabha Secretariat

### **State Governments**

S.No.	Name	Designation	Organisation/State
34.	Shri Geyum Padu		PHED, Arunachal Pradesh
35.	Shri A.N. Singh		PHED, Arunachal Pradesh
36.	Shri R.N. Sharma	Chief Engineer	ENC PH, Himachal Pradesh

37.	Shri Vikas Jasrisia		TSC, H.P.
38.	Shri Ishwar L. Bagwan		CCDV, Mumbai, Satara, Maharashtra
39.	Shri Chandrakant Kabade		CCDV, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
40.	Shri S. Dutta		P/PHE, West Bengal
41.	Shri C. Pal		PHE, Govt. of West Bengal
42.	Shri S.-----	Chief Engineer	PHE, Tripura
43.	Shri M.K. Gupta		RD Deptt. Govt. of Tripura
44.	Shri Jaideep		DWSC, West Tripura
45.	Shri R.J. -----	OSD	Tripura Bhawan
46.	Shri Sanjay Singh		UNICEF, Bhopal, M.P.
47.	Shri K.A. Dhamali		M.J.P. Maharashtra
48.	Shri A.A. Deshmukh		M.J.P. Maharashtra
49.	Shri A.A. Deshmukh		M.J.P. Maharashtra
50.	Shri Sudhir Jain		G.S.D.A., Pune, Maharashtra
51.	Shri Rishiraj Goski		G.S.D.A., Pune, Maharashtra
52.	Shri R.N. Bhivaridev		G.S.D.A., Pune, Maharashtra
53.	Shri S.R. Pethkar		G.S.D.A., Pune, Maharashtra
54.	Dr. A. Kulasekaran		TWAD, Tamilnadu
55.	Shri A. Vivekanandam		TWAD, Tamilnadu
56.	Shri T.P. Sankaralingam		TWAD, Tamilnadu
57.	Ms D. Chandika		TWAD, Tamilnadu
58.	Shri Suresh Kumar		T.N. Govt.
59.	Dr.T.P. Natisan		TWAD Board
60.	Shri Pugazhendi. V.		TWAD Board
61.	Shri V.K. Bathle		Haryana Govt.
62.	Shri Ramesh Kumar		EE-PWD W/s & S. Haryana
63.	Shri J.R. Malhotra		JE-PWD W/s & S. Haryana
64.	Shri Rakesh Chaturvedi		Panchayati Raj Deptt. Lucknow, UP
65.	Shri Mrund Bhayak		WASMO, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
66.	Shri Jayram Makwana		WASMO, Bhuj, Gujarat
67.	Shri Lodharam Patel		WASMO, Nani Virani, Bhuj
68.	Shri H.S. Prakash Kumar		Chief Engineer, PRED, RDPR, Karnataka
69.	Shri Sanjay Dubey		PHED, Bihar
70.	Shri V.B. Pathak		Sikkim
71.	Ms Kavita Mukta	US RM&DD	Sikkim

72.	Ms. B.P. Kharel	S.E. RM &DD	Sikkim
73.	Ms Asha Gunej	DE RM &DD	Sikkim
74.	Mr. Ravinder	DE RM &DD	Sikkim
75.	Shri K.K. ....		R&D, Govt.of Gujarat
76.	Shri Jaipal Singh		Water Supply Deptt. Govt. of Gujarat
77.	Shri Dharam Vir		Govt. of Haryana
78.	Shri S.K. Jha	Dy. Director HRD	Jharkhand
79.	Shri B.M. Hota		WATSAN Mission, Orissa
80.	Shri Gautam		WATSAN Mission, Orissa
81.	Dr. M.A. Farusi		U.P. Jal Nigam Lukhnow
82.	Shri S. Rathore		PHED Chatisgarh
83.	Shri J.P. Sinha	Chief Engineer	PHED, Mizorum
84.	Shri H.K. Hindo Rani	Supdt. Engineer	O/o Einc PHED, Raipur
85.	Shri P. Tynsong		PHE, Govt.of Meghalaya
86.	Shri T.G. Abraham		PHE, Govt.of Meghalaya
87.	Shri Sat Narain	Joint Director	.....
88.	Shri A.K. Banerjee		CE/Planning &WQM, Govt.of WB
89.	Ms Manjula N.	Director&DPR	GoK
90.	Shri N.T. Abroo	Director (WQS)	RDPR GoK
91.	Shri C. Chawngnuna	Exe.Engr. PHE	Mizoram
92.	Shri H. Ankhima	EE/PHED	Mizoram
93.	Shri P.C. Dalei	Secretary PHED	Govt. of Chatisgarh, Raipur
94.	Shri R.N. Gupta	Engineer-in-Chief PHE	Govt. of Chatisgarh
95.	Shri H.K. Hirjarai	S.E. PHED	O/o EINC Raipur
96.	Shri Pawan Kumar	Chief Engineer (M&I Unit)	PHED, Mizoram, Aizawl
97.	Shri P. Srinivasa Rao		DWSM, WestGodavari, A.P.
98.	Shri M.G. Ahmmed		A&E(PR), RWS, A.P.
99.	Shr K. Babu Govidhu Raj		NRJA, Hyderabad, A.P.
100.	Dr. K.V. Rao	Hon Adviser	Govt. of Karnataka
101.	Shri B.N. Malhotra		Andamand & Nicobar Islands
102.	Shri S.A.		Karnataka

	Ravindranadhu		
103.	Shri G. Karibasappa		Karnataka
104.	Shri Ugan Raj Shri	CE PHED	Govt. of Rajasthan
105.	Shri Bhasin Singh	Chief Engineer	Uttarakhand Pey Jal Nigam
106.	Shri S.K. Chattopadhyay	State Coordinator	P&RD Deptt. Govt. of West Bengal
107.	Shri Pradeep Kumar		PWD W/s&S
108.	Shri S.Shabir A. Khan		J&K Rural Sanitation
109.	Shri Swaraj Kumar	CE	U.P. Jal Nigam
110.	Shri Sudhir Bhatia	XEN (RWS)	Taran Taran Punjab
111.	Shri Kulbir Singh Dhanju	XEN (RWS)	Head Office,PTH
112.	Shri A.K. Singh	Dy. Director	TSC, U.P.
113.	Shri T.N. Kaokig		Manipur Govt.
114.	Shri GA Jaichandra Sharma		CE/PHED, Manipur
115.	Shri R.K. Dilip Singh	Director	CCDU, Manipur
116.	Shri Gagandeep Singh Bedi, IAS	Director	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Tamil Nadu
117.	Shri S.Balachandran	Asst. Project Co-ordinator	Total Sanitation Campaign, TUM, Kerala
118.	Shri S. Robut		
119.	Shri K.R. Sharma		R&D, Govt. of Bihar
120.	Shri M. Subburaman		SCOPE, Tiruchy
121.	Shri G. Prakash		DWSM, ICHAMMAM, A.P.
122.	Shri G. Satyanarayana		EE&R, ICHAMMAM, A.P.
123.	Shri D.D. Sharma		DWI&SD, Jharkhand
124.	Shri Ganesh Ch. Behem		
125.	Shri G.Brehechy	AEE	DWSC, DWSC, A.P.
126.	Shri M.D. Mohan Bali		DWSC, A.P.
127.	Shri Om Prakash		DW&SD Jharkhand
128.	Shri B. Ramesh		RD&PR, Karnataka
129.	Shri Gurupudaiah		RD&PR, Karnataka
130.	Shri N. Chandan		Govt. of H.P.
131.	Shri Arun Kumar		Govt. of H.P.
132.	Shri Y.M. Meher raj	AE	PHE Chattisgarh
133.	Shri J.P. Tambola		PHE Chattisgarh
134.	Shri A.S. Sidar		PHE Chattisgarh
135.	Shri Shivnath Singh		
136.	Shri J.P. Tambol		

137.	Shri Santann choudhry		Govt. of W.B
138.	Chaitali pal	Ex.Eng.(PHE)	Govt. of W.B
139.	Shri R. Harihara Mahadevan	Private Secy to M (WR)	Kerala
140.	Shri Madan Kumar	Eng.-in-Chief Gen. Spl. Secy.	
141.	Shri M.S. Jawaid	Director	PMU, PHED, Bihar
142.	Shri S.N. Mishra	Project Officer	PHED, Bihar
143.	Shri M.K.M. Joshi	Addl.CE	PHED, Rajasthan
144.	Shri Hemant Joshi	Executive Director	CCDU, Rajasthan
145.	Dr. Sarvesh Singh		Panchayati Raj, U.P.
146.	Shri A.K. Jain		Water Supply & Sanitation Deptt. Govt. of Maharashtra
147.	Dr. V.P. Janhari, IAS	Special Chief Secretary RWS	Govt. of A.P.
148.	Shri B. Rajeswara Rao	Engineer-in-Chief RWS	Govt. of A.P.
149.	Shri H. Umakanth Rao	Chief Engineer	SWSM Hyderabad
150.	Shri C.C. Dey	Member	NSSC, TSC, Govt. of India
151.	Shri Wachasundar A.G.	Principal Chief Engineer	PWD, Goa
152.	Shri A.K. Basu	Principal Secy.	Jharkhand
153.	Shri B.M Jha	C.G.W.B. Chairman	
154.	Shri J.R. Jha		Govt. of Bihar
155.	Shri P.K. Dulla	Eng-in-Chief	Govt. of West Bengal
156.	Shri B.C. Mathur		PHED, Rajasthan
157.	Shri Chunnilal Dhakad		MoS, Rajasthan PHED
158.	Shri Rajesh Shakyawar		PHED (M.P.)
159.	Shri Randeep Singh Surjewall		PWD W/S & S Minister, Haryana Govt.
160.	Shri M.P. Bhandari	Eng-in-Chief	PWD W/S & S. Deptt. Haryana
161.	Shri Arvinder Singh	Chief Engineer	W/S & Sanitation, Punjab, Patiala
162.	Shri R.M. Tripathi	Joint Director	U.P. Jal Nigam Ltd.
163.	Shri S. Jayakumar	Joint Director	D/o Rural Dev. Chennai, Tamil Nadu
164.	Shri Animesh	Dy. S.E.	PHED, W.B.

	Bhattacharya		
165.	Shri Sudhir Saxena	Einc	PHED, M.P.
166.	Shri K. Shashidhara	Addl. Secy.	Water Resources, Govt. of Kerala

### NGOs and Other Participating Agencies

167.	S. Nagalakshmi		Annai Therasa Women Dev. St. G., Chennai
168.	Shri Rohit Khandelwal		NEERI, Nagpur
169.	Rushi Lakhotia		NEERI, Nagpur
170.	Shri Ajit K. Gupta	Adviser	
171.	Shri P. Durgaprasad		NIRD, Hyderabad
172.	Shri C.R. Shanmugham		DHAN Foundation, Madurai, S.S. Colony
173.	Shri Sunil Chaturvedi		Vibhavari
174.	Shri P. Sunderajan		The Hindu
175.	Dr. M.S. Rathore		IDS, Jaipur
176.	Shri Satendra Singh		Tarun Bharatsangh
177.	Shri Kanihya Gul		Tarun Bharatsangh
178.	Shri Sompura Dipak		Shital Ceramic
179.	Shri Giriraj Saini	V.P.F. Sawch	Rajasthan
180.	Shri P.S. Yadav	SPC	D&P, Haryana
181.	Shri M.M. Kant		GUD, Jaipur
182.	Shri A.K. Mathur		GUD, Jaipur
183.	Shri G.S. Gupta		GUD, Jaipur
184.	Shri Ahmed Abbas		GUD, Jaipur
185.	Shri Kalyan Sahai		GUD, Jaipur
186.	Shri M.B. Deshmukh		M.J.D.
187.	Shri S.B. Deshmukh		M.J.D..
188.	Shri P.M. Patni		NEERI, Nagpur
189.	Dr. G.K. Khadse		NEERI, Nagpur
190.	Shri Amit Mukherjee		Central Electronics Ltd.
191.	Shri Birendra Singh		CCDU, Jaipur
192.	Shri G. Vasudeo		Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari
193.	Shri V. Rama Krishnan		Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari

194.	Shri Bir Singh		Br I.C.
195.	Shri C.K. Khadu		MJP.....
196.	Shri Sharad Sharma		SWACH, Rajasthan
197.	Shri K.R. Babu		Central Electronics
198.	Shri Rupesh	Sarpanch	.....
199.	Shri Bhanwar Lal		National Inst. Of R.D.
200.	Shri Rajendra Singh		Tarum Bharut Sangh
201.	Shri Patel Ishwarbhai	Director	ESI, Allahabad
202.	Shri Vyas Achal		ESI, Gandhi Ashram
203.	Shri Anil Choudhuri		ESI
204.	Dr. A.K. Sushhil		Flurosis Fowdn.
205.	Dr. N.K. Mandal		Flurosis Fowdn.
206.	Mr. Jacob Berma		Flurosis Fowdn.
207.	Miss Rashi Gupta		Flurosis Fowdn.
208.	Shri Pradmja Thakur		ECOSAN
209.	Shri Anil Mudgil		ARUSHI
210.	Shri P.N. Unnikrishnan		Asianet
211.	Shri S. Sivakumar		SHG, Nagai
212.	Shri V. Rajendram		SHG, Nagai
213.	Shri Pushulakher		SHG, Nagai
214.	Shri Vatshalu		SHG, Nagai
215.	Shri G.S. Damor		PHED, Bhopal, Govt. of M.P.
216.	Shri Ganapati Soh		MOS (RD)
217.	Shri S. Swasurm		IDRD, Tamilnadu55
218.	Shri S. Krishnamurthy		India (NGO), Chennai-37
219.	Shri N.D. Groer		VBED
220.	Shri R.S. Velumani		DRDA, DC TSC

### Representatives from UNICEF

221.	Ms L. Burger	Director	UNICEF
222.	Shri Kumar Alok	Project Director	UNICEF,
223.	Shri A.Devaraj		UNICEF, Chennai
224.	Dr. Rohit Trivedi		UNICEF