

W/11037/9/2010-CRSP-Part  
Government of India  
Ministry of Rural Development  
Department of Drinking Water Supply


12th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi -110003  
Dated 12/07/2010

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Proceedings of the workshop on scaling up of TSC by accelerating partnership with community for States of UP, Bihar, M.P. Rajasthan, Assam organized at Vishwa Yuva Kendra, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2010**

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of the proceedings of the workshop on scaling up of TSC by accelerating partnership with community for States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh organized at Vishwa Yuva Kendra, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2010 for information please.

This is also available on Department Website.

  
A.K.Saha,  
Assistant Advisor

To  
All Participants in the Workshop as listed  
State Secretaries In-Charge of Sanitation in UP, Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan, Assam  
✓ Technical Director, NIC – with a request to upload in the website of DDWS

**WORKSHOP ON SCALING UP OF TSC**  
**ACCELERATING PARTNERSHIP WITH COMMUNITY FOR TSC**  
**STATES OF UP, BIHAR, MP, RAJASTHAN, ASSAM**  
**VISHWA YUVA KENDRA, CHANAKYAPURI, NEW DELHI**  
**22<sup>ND</sup> JUNE, 2010**

A National Workshop on scaling up of TSC by accelerating partnership with community for TSC was organized by Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development on 22nd June, 2010 in association with Tarun Bharat Sangh to provide a platform for various stakeholders in sharing of experiences, best practices, gaps and suggestions for improvement in various aspects of TSC implementation. The workshop participants included State level officials, Panchayati Raj institutions for the States of Assam, UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, representatives of Nehru Yuva Kendra, Non Government organizations and grassroots organizations closely involved in sanitation promotion. The workshop included presentations by organizations, Nehru Yuva Kendra and group work on three key issues of sanitation Viz. Ensuring Community participation and drawing up of village level sanitation plans, Selection of Indicators for identifying stakeholders in TSC implementation, Strategies for capacity building on technologies, IEC and monitoring for sustainability of TSC.

**Smt. Rajwant Sandhu, Secretary, Deptt. of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GoI**, in her opening remarks elaborated upon the background of the workshop. She informed that the workshop was conceptualized during the International workshop on "Achieving Drinking Water Security in Water stressed and Quality Affected areas" on 25-26 May, 2010 with Shri Rajendra Singhji of Tarun Bharat Sangh. She said that as per the figures reported by the Online Monitoring system of the Department 34% of households in rural India still lack sanitation facilities. She also emphasized upon the importance of Sanitation in improvement of health status in rural India.

Secretary (DWS) mentioned that some States have time and again raised the issue of less incentive. However the Haryana experience showed that achievement could be made by highlighting privacy and dignity of women, prevention of diseases and reduction of expenditure in medicine without bringing the issue of subsidies and incentives into the campaign. Sikkim has already achieved 100% sanitation coverage and Himachal Pradesh is very close to achieving full rural sanitation coverage. She said that in States that were present at the workshop the performance was not good and needed to be more focused and more stress was required on awareness generation to raise the sanitation levels.

She hoped that the workshop would enhance the linkage of NGOs and poor performing states to improve the present situation of rural sanitation in these states.

**Shri J.S.Mathur, Joint Secretary (Sanitation), DDWS, GoI** presented the over-all perspective on TSC. He explained the need of sanitation and TSC which advocates a

participatory and demand driven approach. He highlighted that TSC aims at behavior change and was not merely a programme for toilet construction. He mentioned that the all India coverage under IHHLs had increased from 21% to 65% in the last 10 years but performance of these 5 states was still low. He pointed out that coverage of School and Anganwadi toilets were also low in these States. There was a need for synergy between Government officials responsible for execution of programme and the community. He said that involvement of organizations like Tarun Bharat Sangh would improve the rural sanitation coverage of these States. He requested the participants to seriously deliberate upon the reasons as to why the progress under TSC was not of the required levels. He referred to his recent visits to rural areas in Rajasthan and M.P. and asked the participants to look into the mechanism that could be put in place for water scarce areas as well as for those who do not possess land for construction of toilets.

**Shri Rajendra Singh, Tarun Bharat Sangh** congratulated, Secretary (DWS) for organizing this workshop on time as promised and mentioned that this itself shows the commitment of the Department towards improving rural sanitation coverage in the country. He mentioned that TSC should be considered as a cultural issue. He stated that the gap between community and Governance can be bridged by involving civil society. The programme may be framed on a community driven approach. He stated that it was noticed that sometimes NGOs behaved like contractors and often the priorities of NGOs were different as a result of which the programme suffered. Government should select agencies, who are working voluntarily in the field of sanitation.

He mentioned that issues like dignity should be focused upon rather than mere subsidy issues which would help in achieving the programme objectives. A good model can be built up in identified villages for showcasing success of models adopted. He said that presently almost all rivers were contaminated with faecal matter and even 'Gomukh', the source of Ganga, was contaminated.

**Mr. Chandrashekhar Pran Director, Nehru Yuva Kendra** stated that they were working in 500 districts of India and there were 3 lakh Youth clubs at present. The Yuva Mandals exist in primary schools presently. Each Yuva Mandal was in the process of preparation of village profiles and the current status of Yuva Mandals would be available by September, 2010. Sanitation was more a social and cultural issue which was relevant to the Yuva Mandals. Since, NYKs have been set up as civil society groups with Government support, background linkages with TSC would help in improving the sanitation coverage in rural areas. He said that the department has already awarded the work of capacity development at various levels in 9 districts of Bihar as a pilot project.

**Shri Chandan Pal, West Bengal Gandhi, Peace Foundation** mentioned the quote of Gandhiji "Cleanliness is next to Godliness". He described the geography of West Bengal which has a hilly and saline water area with many ponds. Ground water was in plenty and of great assistance for agriculture purposes. His organization was involved in awareness generation activities of rural sanitation from 1987. He mentioned that 80% households

actively use toilets but there were some reasons for non construction of more toilets like lack of space and lack of water. These issues needed to be addressed.

**Shri Arun Tiwari, Ganga Jal Biradri, Uttar Pradesh** stated that village ponds were maintained in places where there was a religious place near the pond. The old cultural practices which were broken up in present days need to be re-introduced to sustain the good sanitation practices. He mentioned that it can be achieved with the involvement of Civil Society.

**Shri Niranjana Singh, SVS** pointed out that there was need to change mindset of people and a good monitoring system must be developed to sustain sanitation in the villages to create a revolution. He mentioned that success of total sanitation largely depends up the priority of District Magistrates/Collectors of that district. He also mentioned that in low water areas ECOSAN technology can be used. He stated that the activities of sanitation should be looked at from an angle of income generation also and the persons to be engaged should have faith & devotion to the cause of sanitation. He said that "Mindset cannot be changed with Money".

**Shri Rajesh Deshmukh, SAMPARK, MP** mentioned that their organization constructed 50 School Toilets in 25 Schools with rain water harvesting facilities. The organization is giving emphasis on School Sanitation and Hygiene Education. Also Nukkad natak have been organized to create awareness among school children. He highlighted that students were involved in soak pit construction.

**Shri Gautam Bandopadhyay of Chhattisgarh Action and Research Team** stated that the main aim of the organization was to strengthen the economies based on water. He informed that Chhattisgarh had three distinct geographical regions and each had distinct socio-cultural traits. The organization is working towards cleaning of villages and water conservation. They have taken up projects on 6 rivers and ponds. He mentioned that fishermen were told not to defecate on the river banks. The main reasons for less progress in TSC in Chhattisgarh are lack of ownership, poor maintenance and social beliefs. In Chhattisgarh, till date 542 GPs have been awarded NGP. Community monitoring is very essential. He also mentioned that less toilets were constructed in tribal areas of Chhattisgarh than the peri-urban areas. He stated that gender sensitizing was very important and convergence of MNREGA with TSC should be considered. He said that waste disposal into ponds & rivers occurred due to non-availability of common place for disposal.

**Shri Janak Daftari, Jal Biradari** mentioned that WHO guidelines cannot be followed always in local conditions but as long as people were healthy it should not be a problem. He said that to tackle problem of handling of waste, recycling should be considered.

**Shri Ibrahim Khan, Jal Biradri, Mewat** shared the experience from Mewat. He mentioned that villagers were sensitized to construct the toilets and BPLs were provided with subsidy whereas APLs were motivated to construct toilets.

**Shri Subodh Nand Sharma, President, Harectima Environment Action Group, Aligarh** said sanitation is related to education also and mentioned that waste from slaughter houses was a serious issue in Aligarh, Meerut and Saharanpur district. He said that Environment Engineering Department of Aligarh University was also conducting research on this issue. He also mentioned the need of energy audit.

**Shri S.M.Shukla, Shanti Sadhna Ashram, Guwahati** informed that his organization constructed more than 10,000 toilets in Assam. He mentioned that involvement of youth and community was very important in success of TSC. The organization has provided rigorous training to youth.

#### **State Govt. Officials**

**Shri M.S.Jawaid, Director (PMU), BSWM, Bihar** informed that progress of some districts of Bihar was good while in some districts it was poor. He stated that State Government has started rigorous seven days IEC campaign in some poor performing districts on pilot basis, good practices of best performing districts were being shared and the results were very encouraging.

**Shri Hemant Joshi, CCDU, PHED, Rajasthan** said that in last 2-3 years, some progress under TSC was noticed but the main problem was institutional set-up. He informed that in Rajasthan, Zilla Parishad implements the programme, while monitoring and fund transfer was done through PHED. He mentioned that the problem was being sorted-out. For scaling-up TSC, community led strategy has been adopted in Rajasthan. He stated that to strengthen delivery mechanism, private entrepreneurs were also involved in management of Rural Sanitary Marts.

**Shri Ravindra Pare, SWSM, Madhya Pradesh** said that it was mandatory that Government staff construct toilet in their houses. He mentioned that the state was focusing on grey water re-use and production of sanitary napkins had also been started in some districts.

**Shri Nripendra Kumar Sharma, PHED, Assam**, informed that many dry toilets exist in Assam which need to be converted into Sanitary Latrines as safe toilets. He mentioned that lack of state share was an issue in Assam though last year more than double of previous year's IHHL were constructed under TSC. He stated that decision on distribution of incentive may be handed over to the civil society rather than keeping it for individuals.

**Shri Mohd. Farooq, Panchayati Raj Deptt, Ghaziabad, U.P.** said that IEC is very important and role of NGOs, PRIs, NSS and people's participation was very important in the implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign. He mentioned that community complexes must be built at major road intersection points.

## **PRI representatives**

(i) **Shri Pradeep Mukhiya, Pradhan Noorpur, Ghaziabad, U.P.** mentioned that change in mind set was very important in implementation of TSC and other than Pradhans, MPs, MLAs should also be involved in TSC programme. He demanded that TSC must allow construction of sewerage line under Solid and Liquid Waste Management of TSC. He also requested that one community sanitary complex should be sanctioned for each village.

(ii) **Shri Pappu, Pradhan, Bhurpar, Meerut, U.P.** said that if Pradhans work whole heartedly then TSC would be successful. Community should be informed about benefits of toilet. He demanded that penalty be imposed for using toilet for other purposes. He also suggested removing the encroachments around ponds.

(iii) **Shri Mahesh Karal, SE, PHED, Jalore, Rajasthan** discussed the strategies adopted in Jalore district of Rajasthan under TSC. He mentioned about the extensive awareness drive was organized in the district and many Sarpanches came forward to associate themselves in the campaign.

Summing-up the discussions, Shri Rajendra Singhji said that the issue was not to find out who would do what but ensure that motivated and interested people were chosen for TSC. He mentioned that the officials may decide how to include different organizations for involvement in TSC programme. He said that the civil society and officials should take up the challenge as to why toilets are not being constructed. He said that everyone should be involved in the programme and sensitizing the Government machinery at all levels was important.

## **GROUP WORK**

The participants were divided into 3 groups which held discussions on the topics:

1. Strategies to ensure community participation and drawing up village level plans.
2. Selection of indicators to identify stakeholders
3. Key issues in capacity building.

The summaries of presentations made by the groups were as follows:

### **GROUP I**

#### **STRATEGIES TO ENSURE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND DRAWING UP VILLAGE LEVEL PLANS**

- The group suggested that a Village Sanitation Committee must be constituted with an apex elected body which would prepare village sanitation plan.

- It must be ensured that 50% of the seats would be reserved for women in the Committee and there is proper representation of all groups including the poor, marginalized groups.
- The committee must consist of all key stakeholders of the village including Panchayat President, key leaders, teachers, Anganwadi workers, Asha workers and one representative of the Government.
- The Committee would be responsible for prioritizing the key problem areas of sanitation that need to be addressed in the village and preparation of a village sanitation plan, identification of resources, preparation of the budget and monitoring of the Programme by interaction with all members.
- The decision on BPL/APLs must be decided by the committee and community labour should be involved in construction.
- To create awareness and motivate the community, exposure visits may be organized to Nirmal Gram Panchayats. IEC material may be developed for information dissemination on sanitation.

## **GROUP II**

### **SELECTION OF INDICATORS TO IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS**

- The various stakeholders that may be involved in sanitation promotion are NGOs, CBOs, Voluntary agencies, Trade Union, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Line Department, Community, MP/MLA/Political leaders.
- The roles of each of the stakeholders enlisted by the group were mobilization of community, creating awareness creating demand for poor, strengthening of supply chain, Identification of beneficiaries, behavioural change, training, implementation of programme.
- The role of PRIs should be to provide leadership, ensuring cleanliness of water resources, passing of resolution in Gram Sabha, implementation of plan, strengthening of Village health and Sanitation Committee, monitoring and supervision, sustainability of infrastructure and proper utilization of funds. The strength of PRIs is that they are local public representative and are a constitutional body. The weaknesses are dependency on external funds, political alignment and gender insensitivity.
- The role of line Departments are timely disbursement of funds, training of PRI /NGOs, Monitoring and Evaluation, Technical support, ownership and management , better utilization of funds, quality Control. The strengths of line department are financial and technical support availability. The weaknesses include no community base and slow progress due to standard formalities and procedures.

- Few volunteers for TSC and instability of tenure of officers combined with little willingness to work for the programme was a major reason for poor progress. The indicators for selection of stakeholders should be capability to carry out the programme, an experience of minimum three years in sanitation, knowledge of water resources, knowledge of local traditions and these must be looked at while posting Government officials for such work. Financial bidding for construction of toilets must be avoided.

### **GROUP III**

#### **KEY ISSUES IN CAPACITY BUILDING**

- The group reported that the main stakeholders which require capacity building are civil society, Govt line Departments and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- The key issues to be kept in mind are information dissemination and their reach, involvement of Gram Sabha and local representatives particularly women, identification of proper motivators and their training.
- In awareness generation, tools like street drama may be used and involvement of natural leaders would be helpful.
- Technologies in sanitation which are sustainable to be promoted by reuse of resources, using less energy and biological processes should be adopted.
- Proper trainings are essential.

#### **CONCLUDING DISCUSSION**

Some of the suggestions by participants for strengthening the programme were capacity building of youth (13-35 years) as an ideal task force for sanitation promotion, decentralized planning, convergence of MNREGA and TSC, making TSC a people's movement by holding regular meetings at State and District level, restructuring of Village Health & Sanitation Committee, rewarding of APLs annually, critical analysis of the quality of online monitoring data of the Department on the status of construction of toilets and sustainability of toilets constructed, focusing on voluntary contribution of labour by beneficiaries in construction of toilets.

Shri Rajendra Singh, Tarun Bharat Sangh in his concluding remarks said that creating synergy between all the stakeholders right from the Government, PRIs, NGO/CBO/Voluntary organization to experts and research organization was important for sanitation promotion. He said that the PRIs must give priority to sanitation in their rural development work. It was crucial to identify those stakeholders in sanitation who give their voluntary services and should be passionate about making this a mass movement. He reiterated that the village



community must take complete responsibility for maintaining the cleanliness of the village and must be an equal partner in making the village sanitation plan which includes site selection, toilet designs, disposal of waste water and solid and liquid waste management, considering the diversity at local level.

Secretary (DWS) in her concluding remarks summarized that the role of Panchayats was crucial in TSC implementation. She stated that while many Panchayats still lacked the commitment to make TSC more effective, there are several examples in Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and other states, where Panchayats had played a lead role in making their villages “**Open Defecation Free**”. She mentioned that success stories need to be highlighted more than the poor performance. She emphasized that women understand the need for sanitation far greater than men owing to the issues of dignity and privacy and wherever their potential has been utilized both as motivators and key leaders in sanitation promotion, TSC had shown commendable achievement. Panchayats also have been accorded with the responsibility of all development works. As per the Constitution, 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, 11th Schedule Panchayats have been envisaged to play a key role in sanitation promotion of the village. She mentioned that the village water and sanitation Committee (VWSC) constituted for sanitation promotion is an elected body which includes members of PRIs, other Government Department, NGOs, CBOs, SHGs, Youth Groups and other subject experts and TSC would be successful only if a persuasive approach was adopted to motivate school children, women and civil society Groups to adopt sanitary practices rather than a subsidy based or regulatory approach. She said that special focus should be on women as for them sanitation was a primary need. She mentioned that the Leach pit toilets which are properly designed must be promoted under TSC and it must be ensured that the waste water from septic tanks is disposed safely in drainages. She said that the Department has already taken steps for convergence of TSC with MNREGA for construction of earth work for drains in the villages and several innovative models for reuse of waste water were being promoted as in Ludhiana. Sanitation promotion in tourist and religious places was important.

She informed that it was important to consider the traditional practices and knowledge of our people in sanitation promotion and that TSC should now be upscaled to focus on menstrual hygiene and solid and liquid waste management. Secretary (DWS) urged the State Governments to move from a contractor driven approach of toilet construction to an intensive and effective IEC and capacity building approach which is the true spirit of TSC and identify reputed NGOs in programme implementation at all levels. She said that as a follow up to this national workshop, similar workshops should be organized at State, District and Block level by the State Governments to involve more persons.

She thanked Shri Rajinder Singhji for participating in the workshop.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ms. Rajwant Sandhu, Secretary, DDWS, Govt. of India
2. Mr. J.S.Mathur, Joint Secretary, DDWS, Govt. of India
3. Mr. Vijay Mittal, Director. TSC, DDWS, Govt. of India
4. Mr. Rajendra Singh, Jal Biradari, Rajasthan
5. Mr. S.M.Shukla, Dwara Bhanti Sadhna Ashram, Ghaziabad
6. Mr. Ashok Garg, PHED Rajasthan,
7. Mr. S.L. Salvi, PHED Rajasthan
8. Mr. Ibrahim Khan, Adhyaksh Jal Biradari Mewat, Haryana
9. Mr. Hemant Joshi, PHED, Jaipur, Rajasthan
10. Mr. Birendra Singh, CCDU, PHED, Jaipur, Rajasthan
11. Mr. M.K.Verma, PHED, Rajasthan
12. Ms. Urvashi Prasad, DDWS, Govt. of India.
13. Mr. Rajesh Deshmukh, Sampark, M.P.
14. Mr. Arun Jindal, SSD, Karauli, Rajasthan
15. Mr. Hemjyoti Bharali, PHED, Assam
16. Mr. Isa Haque, Ali S.K., President, Panchayat, Assam
17. Mr. Gautam Bandopadhyaya, Chattisgarh Action and Research Team
18. Mr. Syed Ali, Deputy Director, NYKS Patna, Bihar,
19. Mr. Uday Prakash Singh. NYKS, Delhi
20. Dr. C.S. Pran, Director, NYKS, Delhi
21. Mr. Chandan Pal, West Bengal, Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi
22. Mr. Mahesh Karal, PHED, Jalore , Rajasthan
23. Mr. Janak Daftari, Jal Biradari, Rajasthan.
24. Mr. Amit Kumar Saha, DDWS,
25. Mr. Niranjn Singh, Samagra Vikas Sansthan, 10/170, Rajasthan
26. Mr. Shishir Kumar, SRKPS,
27. MR. Vikas Rastogi, Dlamia Seva Sansthan,
28. Mr. Ravindra Pare, State Water and Sanitation Mission, Madhya Pradesh
29. Mr. Anil Kumar Singh, DPC, TSC Panchayati Raj., UP
30. Mr. Manoj Kumar, PRI representative, UP.
31. Mr. Mohammad Yasin, PRI representative, UP.
32. Mr. Arun Kumar, PRI representative, UP.
33. Mr. M.S.Jawaid, Director, (PMU), Bihar.
34. Balmiki Mandal, EE, PHED, Bihar
35. Mr. Janeshwar Kumar, PHED, Bihar
36. Mr. K.D.Diswa, PHED, Bihar
37. Mr. Braj Bhushan Prasad Sinha, PHED, Bihar
38. Mr. Satya Murti Pandey, DRDA, M.P.
39. Mr. Rakesh Khare, Bhind, M.P.
40. Mr. Nripendra Kr. Sharma, PHED , Assam
41. Mr. Dilip Kr. Jalundar, PHED, Assam
42. Mr. Rabin Chandra Das, PHED, Assam
43. Mr. Nageshwar, Sharma, PHED, Bihar
44. Mr. Rupjyoti Dutta, Govt. of Assam
45. Mr. Junaid Ahmed Usmani, DDWS, Delhi
46. Mr. Subodh Nandan Sharma, President Haritima,
47. Mr. Arun Tiwari, Ganga Jal B iradari, UP.
48. Mr. Vishnu Bagri, Zilla Panchayat , Singrauli
49. Mr. Farukh, Panchayati Raj Department, Ghaziabad.
50. Mr. Pradeep, PRI representative, UP
51. Mr. Pappu, PRI representative, UP
52. Mr. Arvind, PRI representative, UP
53. Mr. Vivek Shukla, Aj Tak