



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India



Atal Mission for Rejuvenation
and Urban Transformation



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Rajasthan

Report on

Capacity Building Programme

Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

Sensitization and Exposure Visit

Elected Representatives

Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan

Nodal Agency : Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and
Infrastructure Corporation Limited (RUDSICO)

Quarter 1

30th May to 29th June, 2016

Training Entity:



ISPER

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Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT: Sensitization and Exposure Visit for the Elected Representatives, Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan

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Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (MoUD) has launched the **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)** on 25th June 2015 aimed at transforming 500 cities and towns into efficient urban living spaces, with special focus on a healthy and green environment for children. The Cabinet approved Rs 50,000 crore for this mission which is to be spent over the next five years. The mission takes a project approach in working towards improving existing basic infrastructure services like extending clean drinking water supply, improving sewerage networks, developing Septage management, laying of storm water drains, improving public transport services and creating green public spaces like parks etc, with special focus on creating healthy open spaces for children, reform management and support, and capacity building. 500 cities and towns will be selected on the basis of population i.e. one lakh and above, while the other criteria of selection will apply for certain locations like tourist popularity, cities located at the stems of main rivers, certain popular hill towns and some select islands. The centre is laying out guidelines on the basis of which states will be free to suggest cities that they wish to bring under AMRUT.

Purpose of AMRUT

- The National Priority is to create infrastructure (To provide basic services to households, and build amenities)
- This will improve the quality of life of all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged.
- The infrastructure should lead to provision of better services to people.

AMRUT's Attributes

- Cooperative federalism- Freedom to States/ULBs to design and implement.
- Service Delivery – Focus on infrastructure that leads to delivery of services to citizens.
- Reforms Incentivized – 10% incentive for Achievement of Reforms.
- Capacity building strategy.
- O&M of infrastructure built-in at Planning stage itself.
- Focus on Planning before hand -
- Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIP),
- State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).

Thrust Areas

- Water supply,
- Sewerage facilities and Septage Management,
- Storm water drains to reduce flooding,
- Pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and
- Enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children.

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State of Rajasthan

The State of Rajasthan has approved SAAPs for 28 Cities and 1 town by MOUD. The Local Self Government Department, Govt. of Rajasthan has assigned the responsibility of training 1035 elected representatives to Institute for Spatial Planning and Environment Research, India, Panchkula (ISPER) the training entity empanelled by MOUD. After having detailed discussion with RUDSICO; the Nodal Agency and approval of the Local Self Government Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, the combined capsule for Sensitization and Exposure Visit for the Elected Representatives was designed by ISPER. There are 7 Municipal Corporations, 34 Municipal Councils and 147 Municipalities adding up to total 188 ULBs in the State. The seven Municipal Corporations in Rajasthan are: Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur. At present, the State has three Development Authorities (Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer) and 15 Urban Improvement Trusts.

Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT

AMRUT provides scope for reducing existing competency gap among ULB personnel resulting in time and cost over-run, inadequate and sub-standard citizen services through a need-based capacity building program. It also provides opportunity for making the Elected Representatives more informed and familiar with the objectives, mandate, processes, output and outcome of various urban initiatives through training-cum-exposure visit programs.

The Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) are realigned towards the priorities of the new MoUD Missions by the Mission Director. The plan has two components individual and institutional capacity building. The key features are that it will be demand driven by assessing the Training Needs, plan periodic training, recognition of practices and functionaries, independent assessment of training outcomes and mentoring and peer networking. Individual capacity building for the Elected Representatives will include Sensitization and Exposure visits.

Designing the Modules for Elected Representatives

The modules were provided by NIUA in the generic version. The detailed discussion was held with RUDSICO, State Nodal Agency, Rajasthan. It was also decided that the contents will be in Hindi. The Module was customized and alongwith the contents got approved by RUDSICO. It was proposed that the sensitization and the exposure visits for the Elected Representatives should be combined to enhance the effectiveness of the programme and it would prove cost effective too. (*Annexure-7.1*). The proposal was approved by the department and it was also conveyed that the programme be conducted by ISPER at its Headquarters in Panchkula, Haryana. Each session is chaired by the senior Mayor/Chairman as the proceedings of the House.

Printing of the Study Material and Kits for the Participants

ISPER Team of Experts deliberated and decided that the AMRUT Guidelines will be handed over to the participants. Then it was decided that for the better understanding on the convergence of all four missions Swachh Bharat Mission, SMART CITY Mission, AMRUT and HRIDAY, it would be

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better if the guidelines of all these four missions in the form of Booklets be contained in the kits. The back-pack bags with Note Pad and Pen alongwith the four Booklets were selected and got approved by the Department.

The Acts related to the local governance, all the PPTs and other study material in the soft form and the photographs of that batch are to be given to all the participants in the CDs. The completion Certificates will be given to all the participants



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Brief Note on the Capacity Building Programme for Elected Representatives under AMRUT, LSGD, Government of Rajasthan; Round 1

The Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD), Government of India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June 2015 aiming at transforming 500 cities and towns into efficient urban living spaces, with special focus on universal coverage for quality of life. The State of Rajasthan has approved SAAPs for 28 Cities and 1 town by MOUD. The Local Self Government Department, Govt. of Rajasthan has assigned the responsibility of training 1035 elected representatives to Institute for Spatial Planning and Environment Research, India, Panchkula (ISPER) the training entity empanelled by MOUD. After detailed discussion held with RUDSICO; the nodal agency, deemed it appropriate to combine Sensitization and Exposure Visit by customizing generic module provided by NIUA and its own in Hindi. It was agreed to adopt a methodology to make it interactive. After its approval, Round-1, commenced from 30th May, 2016 and completed on 29th June, 2016. In this round, 84 Elected Representatives reported at ISPER from 15 ULBs namely Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Bikaner, Alwar, Ganganagar, Pali, Sujargarh, Gangapur City, Dhaulpur, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi and Hindon City.

Day one begins with registration of the trainees, handing over the *Kit bags* containing booklets on guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission, AMRUT, SMART CITY Mission and HRIDAY, and order of day i.e. the module containing the information related to the topics, resource persons and methodology, a note pad and a pen.

The inaugural session begins with introduction such as name, Municipal Corporation/Council, designation, background, experience etc.. They were given the TNA Form to take their personal information and to assess the key areas of focus for Capacity Building. It helped them to understand significance of Capacity Building Programme, its understanding and their participation in making implementation successful.

The senior most Mayor or Chairman presides over the proceeding, also tries to interact with other participants. They share their experience with each other and arrive at consensus. A video clip is shown on the top 20 Over Populated cities of the world to give insight as why such mission are important. It is followed by Flip questions put to them for discussion.

The following sessions focus on key issues and challenges of Urbanization and its Management, Rationale and Outcomes of Urban Reforms and why AMRUT, Mission Components; and its relationship with other missions mainly SBM, Smart City, and HRIDAY. Thrust areas, Coverage and Components are shared and deliberated including Urban Reforms. Detailed deliberations are held on understanding their City in terms of geographical setting, population, natural resources, infrastructure etc. Topical coverage includes Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Sewerage, Roads and Urban Transport, Energy, Power, Greening the City,

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Safety and Security and above all Revenue Generation. E-governance for urban administration and management with two-way communication.

Exposure visits were arranged to Sewerage Treatment Plant, Solid Waste Management, , Urban Transport and City Greens by Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (UT), Water Supply, Sanitation by Municipal Corporation Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Water Supply, GIS based sanitation and City Greens by Municipal Corporation Mohali (Punjab) and Water supply and City Greens by Municipal Corporation Panchkula (Haryana).

On Day Three participant are requested to share the learning with each other. Feedback forms are given to all the participants for evaluating the programme on different scales such as if the programme helped to achieve the objectives and meeting their expectations.

The interactive mode of learning is like a two-way communication. The doubts are clear about their role in the implementation of the Mission. It was shared by the trainees that they feel capacitated as they have recognized their own strengths to meet the challenges and address the critical issues paving the way for successful implementation of AMRUT Mission.

All the participants appreciated of conducting each session as the House proceedings in the presence of the Chairman and his/her councilors as chaired by the respective Mayors from the participating Corporation/Council. Mutual conversation was encouraged to promote mutual exchange of ideas. There were intense deliberations engaging each other during the interactions. They suggested that the whole Council should attend the programme as one batch, facilitating better understanding among each other for removal of latches and glitches of administrative procedures as clarified by the experts.

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Rolling out of the Programme for Quarter 1

Batch -1; 30-05-2016 to 01-06-2016



The trainees were the Mayors and the Councilors from ULB Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.

Batch -2 ; 15-06-2016 to 17-06-2016

The trainees were the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman and the Councilors from ULB Alwar, Pali and Ganganagar.



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Batch -3; 20-06-2016 to 22-06-2016



The trainees were the Mayors and the Councilors from ULB Gangapur City, Sujangarh, Dhaulpur and Bhilwara.

Batch -4; 27-06-2016 to 29-06-2016



The trainees were the Mayors and the Councilors from ULB Bundi, Baran, Nagaur & Hindon City.

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Day -1

Registration

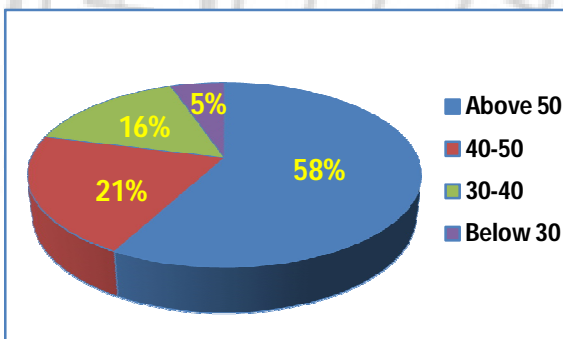


Day one, the registration of the trainees is done and the Kit bags are handed over to the participants with schedule i.e. order of the day and the module containing the information related to the topics, resource persons and methodology.

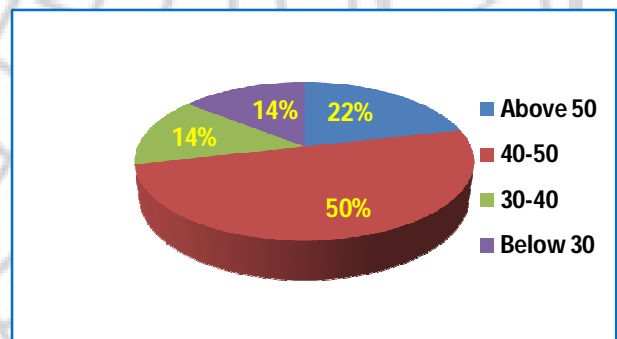
Session-1 : Introduction and Need for Capacity Building

Participants: Age Profile

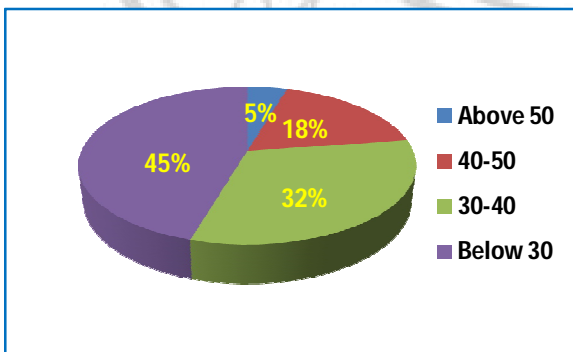
Batch -1



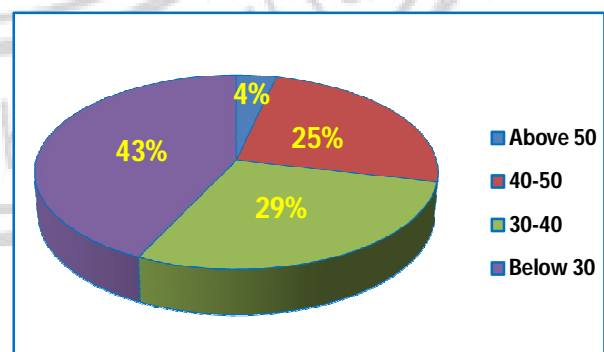
Batch - 2



Batch - 3



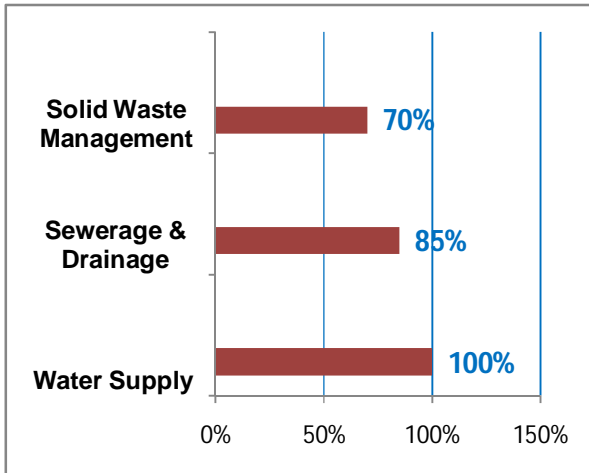
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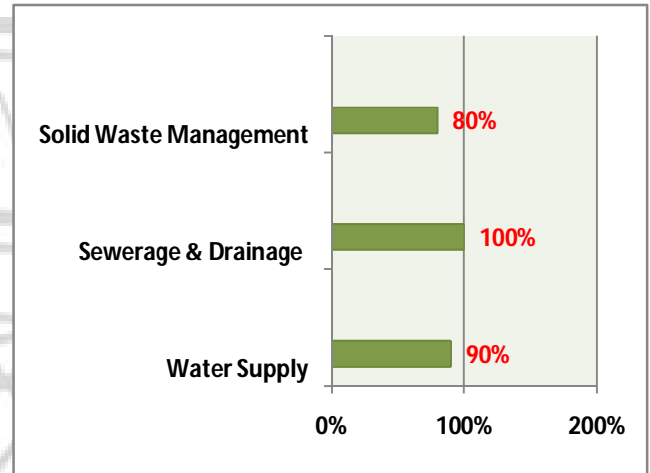
The inaugural session began with the introduction, all the participants were introduced themselves about their name, Municipal Corporation/Council, designation, background, age, years of experience etc. The Training Need Assessment forms were distributed to the participants and helped them to fill the TNA forms.

Key Areas of Focus for Capacity Building

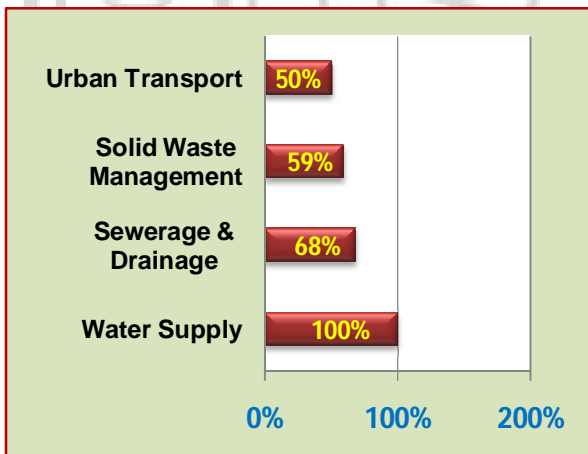
Batch -1



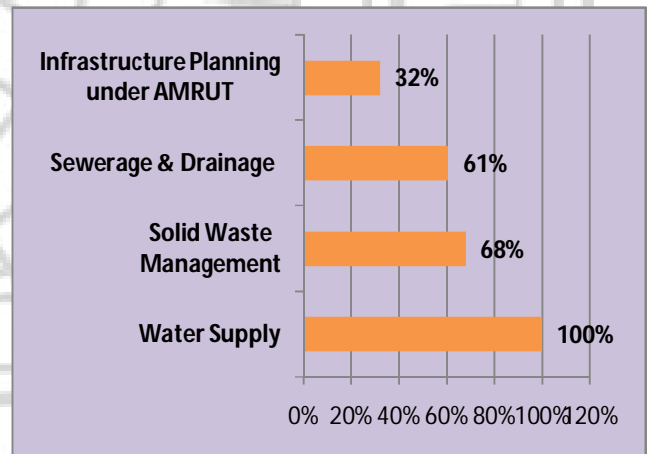
Batch -2



Batch -3



Batch -4



ISPER team make them understand its significance in roll-out of Capacity Building Programme. Top key areas of focus ranked by the participants were Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage and Solid Waste Management for capacity building.

There is consistency in the responses that three to most areas of priority are Water Supply, Solid Waste Management and Sewerage and Drainage. The others are Urban Transport and Infrastructure Planning.

The technical session begins with a video on the top 20 Over Populated cities of the world to give exposure on the chaos as a resultant. The focus is giving them the idea on the need and

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significance of the Mission; its approach and to understand their role in its implementation and broad idea about all four missions launched by the Government of India for urban Development.

The sessions are chaired by the Mayor/ Deputy Mayor, Chairman/Deputy-Chairman, Senior most Councilor/s in the same way as the proceedings of the House.

The focus is on that more and more



interactions be there during the programme with the Commissioner/Officials/Mayors/Councilors of UT Chandigarh, Mohali (Punjab) and Panchkula (Haryana) for intense deliberations.

In this row, Mr. Ashutosh Rajan, Joint Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Panchkula, Haryana addressed as the Chief Guest. He called on the participants to recognize their strengths as the leader of the masses and to understand their city and its citizens for the effective implementation of the Mission.

historical perspective of the evolution of 'City'. The themes were discussed in the form of flip questions to get the mind of the participants as follows;

- uxj D; ka dgrs gA
- uxj] ukxfjd] uxj i kfydk]
- uxj] ukxfjd] uxj iz kkl u
- ukxfjd Hkkouk (Civic Sense)
- uxj dh mRi rRr Lor% gS {kerk ij vk/kkjr gA bl h l s Qyrk] Qyrk , oafodfl r gkrk gA
- Qyko , oafodkl , d 0; oLFkk elkrk gA
- uxjh; 0; oLFkk dS h gkrh gA tS h nsk dh 0; oLFkk oS h gh jkT; ka dh vSj LFKkuh; bfrgkl ea ftruk Hkh i hNs pys tk; a gea fdl h u fdl h idkj dh LFKkuh; 0; oLFkk feyrh gA
- ; g 0; oLFkk gS 'kkl u dh] iz kkl u dh] vuqkkl u dh
- iztkrU= ea l gHkkfxrk& l c dk l kfk l c dk fodkl
- uxj Hkh ik.kh gA ; fn uxj ik.kh gS rks vUr dh Hkh l EHkkouk; a gA mRi rRr l s ; kbu rd vSj /khj&/khj s Rku dh vSj dk Hkh bfrgkl gA



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- eulq; dh rjg fuek.k dh Hkh vk; q lhek gA fdl h izdkj dh f'kfkfyrk u vk; s iz; kl jr jguk iMfk gA uxj LoLFk ; kbu volFk ea fujUrj cus jga 0; oLFk; a bl hfy; sdh tkrh gA
- D;k 'kgjh iyk; u , d l eL; k gS; k l ek/kku\
- D;k c<rh 'kgjh vkoknh l eL; k gS; k fodkl dk irhd\
- c<rh vkoknh E; fufl iy , fltfu; fja; ds vol j gA; k pukt h \ iztkrkfu=d izkkyh ea 'kgjh pukt; ka dk l keuk djus , oa izkkl fud l dklj ea (kerk fuekzk dk LFKka



The participants responded to all the questions and shared their views and the practices at their respective places. The idea came out of the interaction was that the urban chaos is the resultant of administrative non-responsiveness and ignorance of the significance of the local governance. Local elected representatives are not the part of the decision making at the administration level.

Session-2; Discussion on Urban Management: Key Issues and Challenges

In session-2, Prof. Manjit Singh taken the issues to be discussed related to Urbanization and its challenges, How to proceed: Basic changes/reforms, Time bound processes and procedures, use of Modern Technology, Public participation in Urban planning and construction, Financial sustainability, Providing sustainable system by considering City as a unit.



K. Surjit Singh explained the urbanization ,its growth, large population creating distinct variation in core and periphery of cities in terms of urban form and services. Sharing about the key challenges of urban management include inadequacy of per capita quality water availability, sewage coverage, transport system, improper solid waste management and pollution. The issues come to the fore during interaction were resource inefficiency, weak enforcement of laws, resistance to adopt technologies and absence of regulatory framework to meet the challenges with sustainability agenda.

Session-3; Discussion on the Rationale and outcomes of urban reforms under AMRUT Mission and identifying priority challenges and reform areas in city based on AMRUT reforms

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The important highlights of the Mission were explained as focusing on positive reforms in governance which needs a structured approach towards urban management. The missions are launched for providing utilities, housing, mobility, telecommunications, information technology, healthcare, education and recreational facilities help addressing capacity issues at State and urban local bodies (ULBs) levels. The Government has shown commitment as ULBs has to play a crucial role in implementing of the Mission and these need to be prepared. They need to involve all the stakeholders, which include the national government, state governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academic institutions. The need is to build the empowered leadership, institutional capacity, revenues, with coordination with the line departments convergence, collaboration between multiple planning and administration bodies, and the processes. Building the capacity on e-governance such as designing of user charges structure and paying such charges online and other related issues like Safety and



Security of the citizens.

Session 4; Discussion on the significance of Drainage, Sewerage, Roads and Urban Transport

Mr. M. S. Aujla, initiated discussion on the components of the AMRUT such as water supply, sewerage and Septage management, storm water drainage, urban transport, development of green spaces and parks, reform implementation and capacity building. The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will include some smart features in the physical infrastructure components during the process of planning. Water Supply is included water supply systems as augmentation of existing water supply, water treatment plants and metering. It will also have replacing old water supply systems, including treatment plants, Rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water.



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Recycling of water and reuse of wastewater, Septage Faucal Sludge Management- cleaning, transportation and treatment in a cost-effective manner. Storm Water Drainage, Construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding. Urban Transport, buses, Footpaths/walkways, sidewalks, foot over-bridges and facilities for non-motorised transport (e.g. bicycles). Multi-level parking. Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS). green space and parks Development of green space and parks with special provision for child-friendly.

Session 5 ; Exposure Visit : Solid Waste Management Site, Sector 25, Chandigarh

In the second half of the day-1, the field visit was organized to get the exposure to the Best Practices in Solid Waste Management and Sewerage Treatment. The team was taken to the Green-Tech Fuel Processing Plant, Solid Waste Management Site in Dadu Majra, Sector 25, Chandigarh established and being run by Jai Prakash Associate Limited Group in association with Municipal Corporation Chandigarh as a public-private partnership inaugurated by General (retd) S.F. Rodrigues, the Administrator Union Territory, Chandigarh and Governor of Panjab set up at a cost of Rs.30 crores on

a 10 acres land , the plant which is one of its kind in northern India, has the installed capacity to process 500 ton per day of municipal solid waste, which converts into refuse-derived fuel to be used in a thermal power plant in Ropar and a cement plant of



Jaypee Group in Himachal Pradesh.



Mr. R.D. Sharma, General Manager, Jay Pee Green Tech Fuel Processing Plant, Chandigarh gave presentation and told that the city generates 350-400 tonnes of municipal solid waste daily that is managed by the Municipal Corporation. He explained that at present the

plant is processing approximately 75 per cent i.e. nearly 250 tonnes of the garbage generated by the residents while the rest is being dumped at the dumping ground without processing. City Beautiful daily receives six truckloads of solid waste (60 tonnes) from Shimla for processing at the plant. So it is treating additional 60 tonnes waste coming from Shimla.

The plant is fully-covered to minimize exposure



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to atmosphere, and arrangements to spray culture on the garbage to eliminate insects, flies and odour have also been made. All critical equipment have been imported from Dopastadt Germany and the plant has been commissioned successfully in the supervision of German engineers, which has a fully-equipped laboratory, a workshop, and a fully-automatic control room, effluent treatment plant and fire safety equipment.

The project is a much relief to the residents of Chandigarh, and the localities near Dadu Majra waste dump site in particular, which suffered from methane emission due to

anaerobic decomposition of MSW in uncontrolled open landfill site, which had so far been the only practice of disposal of garbage. It is a help in conservation of fossil fuels, enhance Nations's energy security, prevent ground water contamination due to leakage of leachate, stop open dumping, enhance the city's aesthetics and overall hygiene of the area in and around the landfill sites. The Green-Tech Fuel Processing Plant of Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. located in Dadumajra, Chandigarh was chosen for the third year in a row as the 1'st Runner Up for excellence in Solid Waste Management at the JCB CII - APTDC Solid Waste Management Awards ceremony in Hyderabad. The plant converts all of Chandigarh's municipal solid waste into consistently high quality Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) with low moisture content for energy recovery in power plants and cement kilns. It was set up in 2008 as a first-of-its-kind plant in India based on German technology and since then, has received recognition for indigenous and innovative technological improvements.



Session 6; Sewage Treatment Plant under SCADA near 3BRD, Industrial Area, Chandigarh



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The team was taken to the Sewage Treatment Plant near 3BRD, Industrial Area, Chandigarh. The GM told that Sewage Treatment is the process of removing contaminants from wastewater, primarily from household sewage. It includes physical, chemical, and biological processes to remove these contaminants and produce environmentally safe treated wastewater (or treated effluent).

A by-product of sewage treatment is usually a semi-solid waste or slurry, called sewage sludge,



that has to undergo further treatment before being suitable for disposal or land application.

Sewage treatment may also be referred to as wastewater treatment, although the latter is a broader term which can also be applied to purely industrial wastewater. For most cities, the sewer system will also carry a proportion of industrial effluent to the sewage treatment plant which has usually received pretreatment at the factories themselves to reduce the pollutant load. If the sewer system is a combined sewer then it will also carry urban runoff (storm-water) to the sewage treatment plant.



Sewage treatment generally involves three stages, called primary, secondary and tertiary treatment where in Primary treatment consists of temporarily holding the sewage in a quiescent basin where heavy solids can settle to the bottom while oil, grease and lighter solids float to the surface. The settled and floating materials are removed and the remaining liquid may be discharged or subjected to secondary treatment. Some sewage treatment plants that are

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connected to a combined sewer system have a bypass arrangement after the primary treatment unit. This means that during very heavy rainfall events, the secondary and tertiary treatment systems can be bypassed to protect them from hydraulic overloading, and the mixture of sewage and storm water only receives primary treatment. Secondary treatment removes dissolved and suspended biological matter.



Secondary treatment is typically performed by indigenous, water-borne micro-organisms in a managed habitat. Secondary treatment may require a separation process to remove the micro-organisms from the treated water prior to discharge or tertiary treatment. Tertiary treatment is sometimes defined as anything more than primary and secondary treatment in order to allow rejection into a highly sensitive or fragile ecosystem (estuaries, low-flow rivers, coral reefs). Treated water is sometimes disinfected chemically or physically (for example, by lagoons and microfiltration) prior to discharge into a

stream, river, bay, lagoon or wetland, or it can be used for the irrigation of a golf course, green way or park. If it is sufficiently clean, it can also be used for groundwater recharge or agricultural purposes.

Best Out of Waste: Rock Garden, Chandigarh



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The participants were taken to the significant Rock Garden Sector 1, Chandigarh that is the unique example of Best Out of Waste. Then the group visited Yadvendra Garden, Pinjore, Panchkula, Haryana to have a look at the maintenance of City Greens.

Day-2

Session-7; Exposure Visit to Shimla

Meeting with the Deputy Mayor and the Councilors, Municipal Corporation, Shimla



On day-2, the team was taken to Shimla, the capital city of Himachal Pradesh by the Team Leaders Mr. Harminder Singh and Ms. Harpreet Kaur. The objective of the visit was to expose the participants to the best practices of the Municipal Corporation in a hill city. The team was taken to

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the Nagar Nigam Office at Shimla.. The Municipal Corporation Shimla has an elected body of 28 councilors out of which 25 are directly elected by the public of Shimla town and 3 are nominated by the Govt. of HP amongst the prominent citizens of the town who excel in the field of social service, academics and other activities.



The tenure of the corporation is five years. The elections were held in May, 2012. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor is elected direct election. Mayor and Deputy Mayor both have the same tenure of five years after which new elections are held by the house. Presently, Sh. Sanjay Chauhan is the Mayor and Sh Tikender Singh Panwar is Deputy Mayor. Mr. Tikender Panwar, Deputy Mayor Municipal Corporation, Shimla with his councilors, officers form sanitation and

engineering wing attended the delegation of the trainees. Mr. Panwar briefed that the area of the MC is approximately 35 KM² divided into 25 wards out of which only 3 are nominated and rest are unanimously elected, so this the strength of the corporation. The Commissioner MC Shimla is the administrative head of the Corporation. All executive and administrative powers for the purpose of carrying out day to day functions are vested in him. He is appointed by the State Govt. for a particular period of time. He is assisted by a joint/assistant commissioner who is also appointed by the State Govt. In addition the Municipal Corporation has its own permanent cadre of the officers who look after independent branches.



The Municipal corporation Shimla is entrusted with the development related matters of the MC areas and providing basic civic amenities. The services provided by the MC Shimla are innumerable, however, some of them are listed hereunder. The participants were interested to know about the SWM practices in the city. About the Solid Waste Management , he explained that this is being run under an MoU with a



private company PPP model. The corporation has formed a society for SWM which has 500 workers for door-to-door collection and disposal. It has 25 Vehicles. The charges are being collected by MC. NGT order for sending garbage to Chandigarh for processing. The workers are paid by MC. They have introduced the network for complaints addressing system where compliance is mandatory by the concerned officer, at present the rate is 85% which shows the efficiency at the local governance level. A helpline number is

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there which works 24x7.

Explaining the reforms at the MC level, he informed that MC is planning to make online payments for water supply, property tax and e-governance. As far as the financial health of MC is concerned, it is running in surplus as the revenue has been raised from INR 5 Cr to 22 Cr in last five years with no liability at present. The target is to achieve 24 hr water supply by December 2016 or maximum upto March 2017.



The participants were interested to share the challenges being faced by MC and mitigating strategies, Mr. Panwar shared that the biggest challenge comes from the violation of Building Bye-laws which is being addressed with dialogue with the concerned Department. He also told that Rehabilitation is under plan for shifting street vendors by constructing 598 units.

There is a Forests committee under the chairmanship of Mayor which works for awareness to the community that is the only solutions to all the challenges.

Discussing the future plans, he told that they are shifting on roof top solar energy systems upto 100%. They are promoting pedestrianization by increasing the non-motorized zone. MC has identified the locations for Multi level parking and the Ropeway is also being planned to improve the mobility. They discussed the case study of erupting of the Jaundice. The sewerage treatment plant was set up under private sector on the upper level to the water supply site. It was purely the initiative of the MC, they sent the sample to the laboratories and checked it out. Then the fact emerged that the leakage of the sewerage is being mixed with the water being supplied to the residents. So it happened. Then the case was registered and the culprits are under trial. The move was well appreciated by the residents.

Gaiety Theatre, Shimla - a Cultural Heritage

The participants were taken to the Gaiety Theatre, a Cultural Heritage.

Day-3

Session 8; GIS Based Sanitation, Municipal Corporation, Mohali, Punjab



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Presentation was given on the GIS Based software which is being used to ensure the Sanitation in Mohali. There is network on the basis of Beats that is displayed on screen in the Control Room. The workers/sweepers record their attendance by clicking on the Mobile App which directly updated on the system. This is awarded with Skotch Award.

This is the best example for replication that the use of technology can prove beneficial for ensuring the effective implementation of the policies and maintaining day-to-day recording.

Session-9; Discussion on the Resource Mobilization –Financial and Community

Prof. P. K. Sharma deliberated on mobilizing the community and financial resources. He shared the live examples and experiences that they have been and are being used for mobilizing the community including interacting with the citizens' at individual as well as the community level to sensitize them towards the problems of the city and their role to meet the challenges. He stressed on creating the awareness among the citizens to realize the ownership of their city. The role of Municipal Corporation and the councilors are to reach out the local people and strengthen the belongingness to the city. Reacting to the ideas, it was shared by the participants from all the divisions that the decision making power is not entrusted with them. There are many of the limitations, where they are only the local government agents for the sake of name only. They have to look upto the administration for all the issues to be sorted out.



They were given the thought of realizing their power, mobilize the community and flag the local issues and take initiative on their own for their city by engaging the associations at the local level. Prof. Sharma highlighted the community mobilization through Associations, Society, Clubs, Unions and professional practitioners etc.

On the financial front, the recovery of revenue can be improved with the people's participation. This can be ensured by exhibiting the strong will of the corporation for the complaint redressal to lead them to the good governance. The proposal may be formed and the opportunities should be explored under PPP model. The efforts are to be made to attract the investments from the private sector.

Session 10; Discussion on Reforms in Urban Governance

K. Surjit Singh deliberating on the purpose of the Mission explained that one of these is to improve governance through a set of Reforms. During the Mission period, 11 Reforms will be implemented. The important is the e-Governance i.e. Digital ULBs, under which the ULB has to create its website, publication of e-newsletter.

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Institutional reforms through the strong leadership at the city level with a unified command structure across multiple planning and administrative entities is needed to ensure that cities are equipped to make decisions and implement programmes. . A structured approach may be applied to for integrated planning. Dedicated efforts by the every citizen is required to create an environment of growth and to ensure the delivery of the services.

He shared the experiences of facing and resolving the challenges with public participation. He stressed that the mobilization through the consultation of the public is the key to smoothen the process of adopting these missions. He also stressed upon the convergence with the line Departments and to the concerned agencies for other Missions.

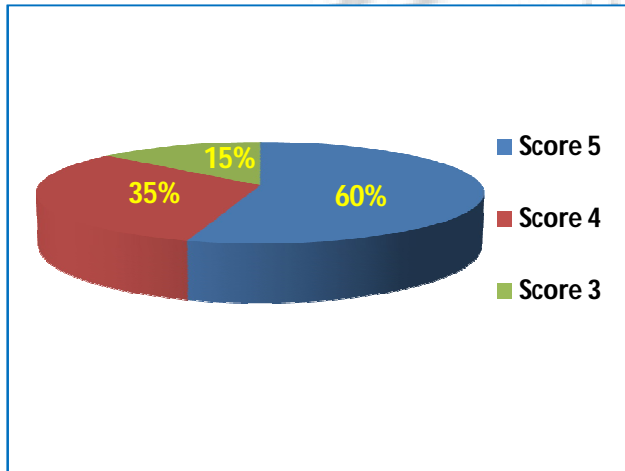
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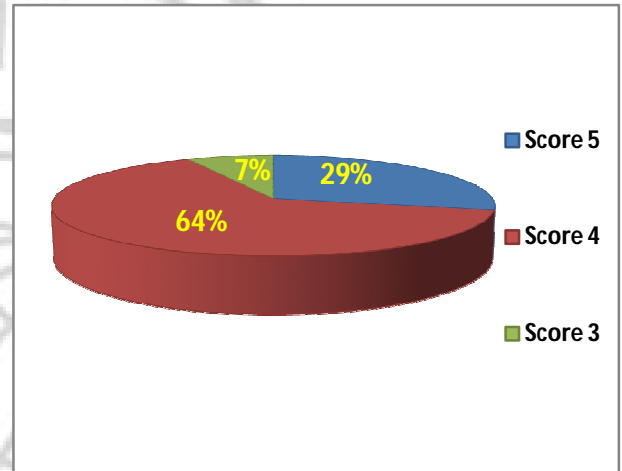
Feed Back : Discussion on Key Learnings of training, exposure visits and interaction with the elected representatives/officials/NGOs

Effectiveness of the Programme:
Improvement in Understanding the Mission

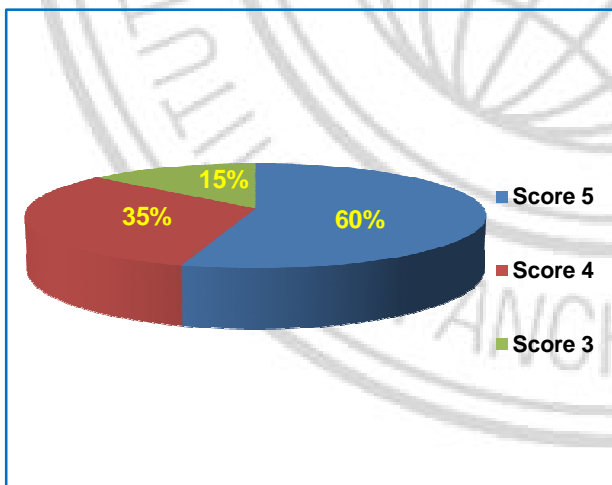
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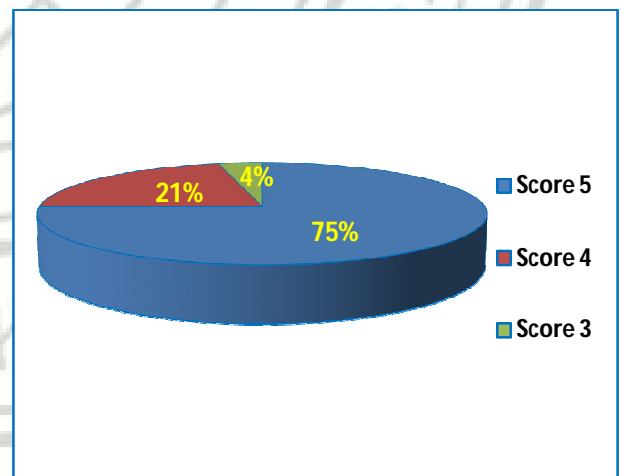
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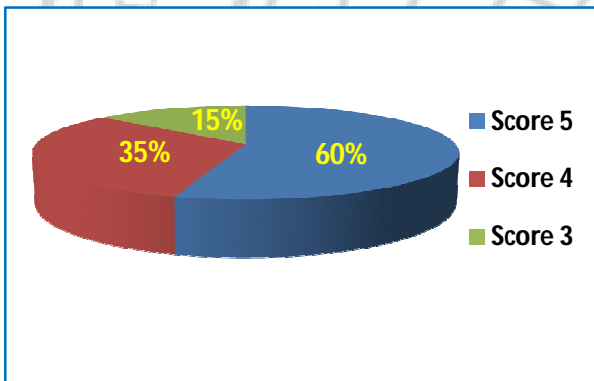
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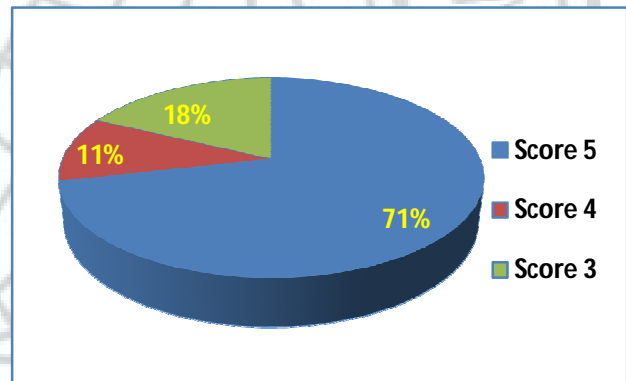
During the valedictory session, the Feed Back forms were distributed to take the evaluation of the programme on different scales such as if the programme helped to achieve the objectives. The participants appreciated the interactive mode of learning i.e. two-way communication. The doubts are clear about their role in the implementation of the Mission. It was shared by the trainees that they feel capacitated as they have recognized their own strengths and the mobilizing the resources both financial and community. It was shared by the trainees that they feel capacitated as they have recognized their own strengths to meet the challenges and address the critical issues paving the way for successful implementation of AMRUT Mission.

All over support provided during the programme by ISPER

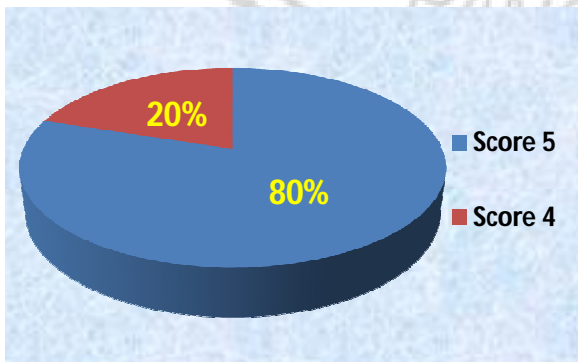
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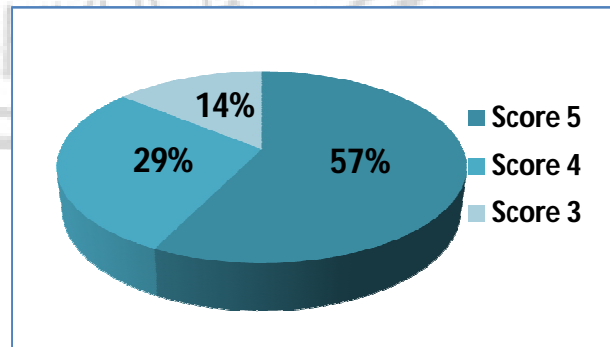
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Batch- 3



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Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT: Sensitization and Exposure Visit for the Elected Representatives, Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan

Capacity Building of the Urban Local Bodies focusing on the objectives of the Mission and other policy statements of the Government of India. Creating expert groups in the ULBs. Powers to the ULB to create and collect financial resources. Preparation and sharing the state level Database. Strengthening of the institute ULBs to serve as premier research, training and advisory body for a support in planning, design, implementation and monitoring of programs and activities under the Mission through associating reputed entities and centres. Establishment of cadres for Capacity building is must for the success of the Missions by addressing HR needs, Knowledge management support with the use of technology. Taking up more and more such sensitization programmes through the Centres of Excellence for exchange of ideas by organizing workshops and conferences also for data bank and information dissemination; development of toolkits, manuals.

All the participants appreciated of conducting each session as the House proceedings in the presence of the Chairman and his/her councilors as chaired by the respective Mayors from the participating Corporation/Council. Mutual conversation was encouraged to promote mutual exchange of ideas. There were intense deliberations engaging each other during the interactions. They suggested that the whole Council should attend the programme as one batch, facilitating better understanding among each other for removal of latches and glitches of administrative procedures as clarified by the experts.

We can achieve the quality of life in the cities by promoting holistic growth with improved governance.

Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT: Sensitization and Exposure Visit for the Elected Representatives, Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan

Learning Outcomes; Session-wise

Session 1: Learning Outcomes

- Understanding the need of learning and Capacity Building.
- Triggering their minds for sensitizing on the term 'City' and 'Citizenship'.
- Democracy and Federal Structure of the State.
- Leadership: Quotes, live examples of the Great Leaders of the Nation.
- Power of the Elected Representative as the Leader of the Masses.
- Representing the aspirations of the citizens.

Session 2: Learning Outcomes

- Build up the understanding of the participants on 'Urbanization' and Urban Management
- Challenges of the Urban Management
- Understanding on the Key issues of Urban Management
- Prioritization of the issues and challenges
- Find out the root causes through Collective Efforts

Session 3: Learning Outcomes

- Understanding their City first ; geographical, physical in the context of the population, natural resources, infrastructure etc.
- Come to the understanding level of Rationales of the Mission in the context of their cities;
- What are the expected outcomes of AMRUT ; what to achieve ?
- Identifying the challenges specific to their city and their prioritization; SWOT analysis
- Understanding on the Key issues and the challenges in the perspective of their city
- Prioritization of the issues and challenges
- Find out the root causes and reach to the solutions
- Collective Efforts to face the challenges

Session 4: Learning Outcomes

- Understanding the importance of Sewerage in the buildup of a city
- What is the design of the city and understanding its drainage
- Planning of drainage and asking to the experts who have to prepare the plans
- The drawbacks of the poor drainage and how to mitigate them
- Understanding that Sewerage is related to the population, water supply and disposal;
- Qualities of a good sewerage system and planning for treatment
- Understanding the connectivity of their Cities and understanding the need of a good mobility plan including Public Transport
- Register their presence during the process of Planning and its implementation

Session 5: Learning Outcomes

- Understanding the challenge of Solid Waste creation in their cities and the use of technology to meet these challenges;
- Learnt how MC Chandigarh has managed the challenge;

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- What is Solid Waste Management, its process;
- Understanding the setting up of a SWM Unit and its maintenance;
- Comparing and analysing the situation in their cities;
- Prepare a proposal for SWM plant depend upon its feasibility;
- What are the challenges in SWM and how to overcome;
- Understanding the significance of SWM in the health of the city and its citizens

Session 6: Learning Outcomes

- Understanding the challenge of disposal and scarcity of water and how MC Chandigarh has been managing the challenge;
- Assessment of need of water for the citizens of a city
- Process of Sewerage Treatment; its stages ;
- Understanding the setting up of a STP Unit and its maintenance;
- Comparing and analysing the situation in their cities and Prepare a proposal for STP plant depend upon its feasibility;
- What are the challenges in STP and how to overcome;
- Understanding the significance of technology to meet the challenges of Urban Management

Session 7: Learning Outcomes

- Understanding the challenges before Municipal Corporation in a Hill City including SWM, disposal and scarcity of water, mobility etc.
- Revenue Generation and financial management ;
- Promotion of Pedestrianization;
- Taking initiatives on their own towards the best health facilities to the city residents
- How collectively the MC Shimla has stood up in the case of emergency where 80 People were died of Jaundice erupted due to the negligence of Company who set up a Sewerage Treatment Plant without analysing the geographical study and contour analysis of the city and the water was started mixing up with the underground water that was supplied for drinking to the city residents.
- The councilors work for their own Shimla above their any political motive or shunting the party tags.
- Own the city and work for it for our future generations.

Session 8: Learning Outcomes

- Use of technology in the implementation part of the duties of the MC
- Ensuring the redressal of the grievances of the citizens
- Transparency in the functioning of MC
- Enhancing effectiveness in the functioning of MC
- Result-oriented approach

Session 9: Learning Outcomes

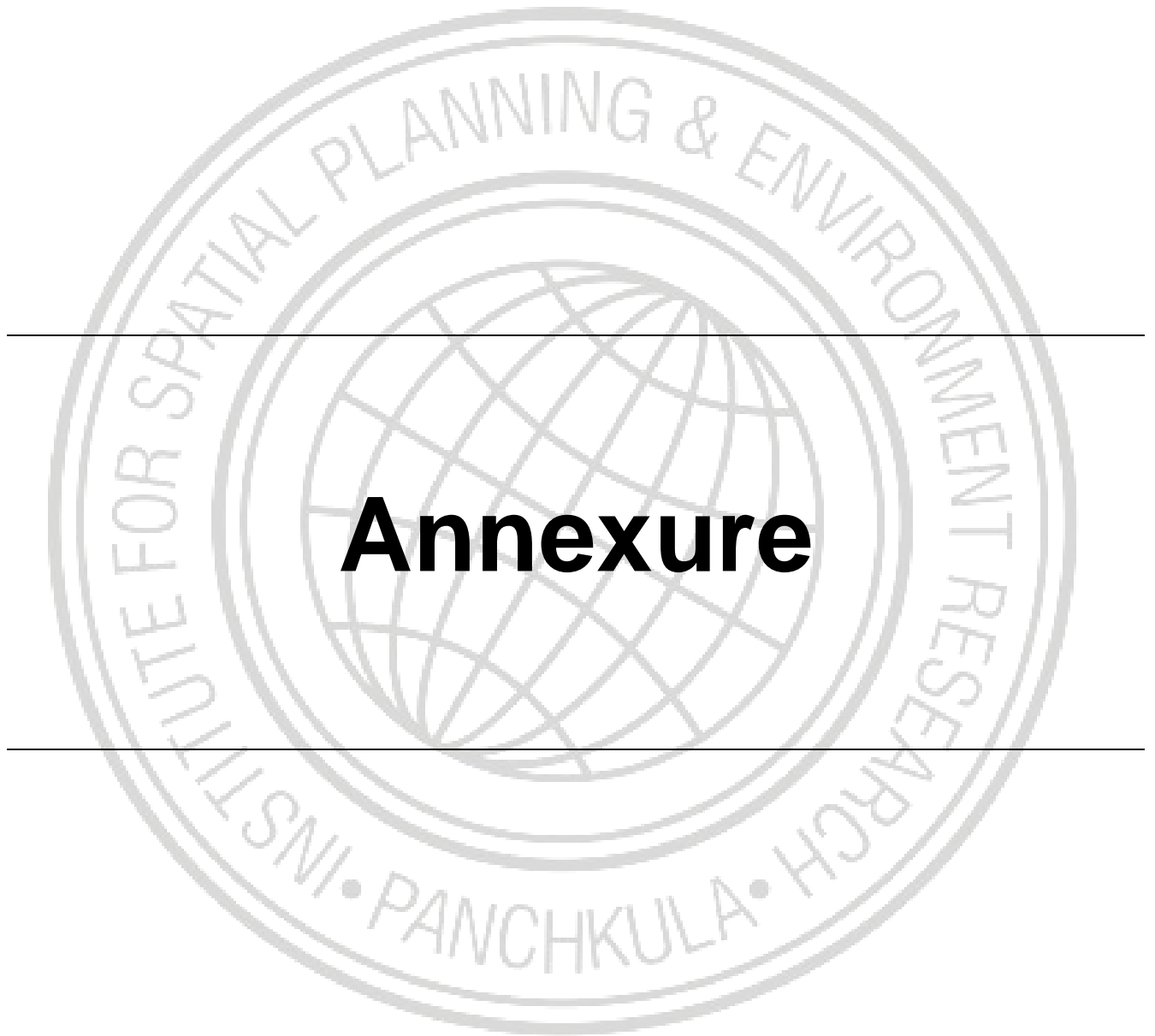
- Understanding the challenges before Municipal Corporation related to the Resource mobilization; Financial
- Using the community mobilization as the tool for mobilizing Financial resources;

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- Involving the community in the process of development through citizen engagements; interaction with the different groups and reaching out to the;
- Revenue Generation and financial management through attracting the private sector under PPP model;
- Taking initiatives by the Mayors, Chairman and the Councilors on their own towards the best health facilities to the city residents
- Raise the voice in the interest of the community as they are the voice of the community and community bestowed on them for safeguarding its interest.
- How 'Paandhoi Bachao Samiti' has worked in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh for community mobilization and how the citizens have owned the campaign and the administration has adopted it in the pressure of the Community.

Session 10: Learning Outcomes

- Understanding the word 'Reform' and its need and application in the Urban Governance;
- What are the reforms listed in AMRUT
- The role of the MCs to bring these reforms at their city level to achieve the objectives of AMRUT.
- Relating these reforms to the timeline
- Transparency and inclusiveness in the decision making are the keys for these reforms implementation.



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**Training Module for Elected Representatives
Sensitization and Exposure Visits**

AMRUT - Capacity Building Programme			
Registration 9.00 AM to 10.00 AM			
Subjects and Resource Persons			
Day: 1			
Time	Session	Topic	Resource Person/s
10.00 AM -11.00 AM	Session 1	Introduction and Need for Capacity Building Programme	K. Surjit Singh, Team ISPER
11.00 AM – 12.00 PM	Session 2	Discussion on Urban Management : Key issues and challenges	Prof. Manjit Singh
Tea 12.00 PM to 12.20 PM			
12:20 PM – 1:20 PM	Session 3	Discussion on the rationale and outcomes of urban reforms under AMRUT mission	K. Surjit Singh
1.20 PM –2:20 PM	Session 4	Discussion on the significance of Drainage, Sewerage, Roads & Urban Transport	M. S. Auja
Lunch 2.20 PM to 3.30 PM			
3.30 PM –7:30 PM (Refreshment to all the participants at the site)	Session 5	Site Visits to Chandigarh: Solid Waste Management Site at Dadu Majra, Sector 25, Chandigarh	ISPER Team Coordinator: Harpreet Kaur Hazra and Mr. R.K. Sharma, GM, Green Tech, Jay Pee Group, Chandigarh
	Session 6	Sewerage Treatment Plant at 3BRD, Industrial area, Chandigarh	Mr. Sanjeev Chauhan, JE, MC Chandigarh Mr. Ram Krishan, Site Engineer, MC Chandigarh
		Best Out Of Waste: Rock Garden, Chandigarh	ISPER Team Coordinator: Harpreet Kaur Hazra
		City Green: Yadvendra Garden, Pinjore, Panchkula	
Dinner 8.00 PM			
Day 2			
8:00 AM –8:00 PM (Lunch & other Refreshment to all the participants at the site)	Session 7	Site Visit to Shimla Best Practices by the Municipal Corporation Shimla <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation-Manual Door-to-door collection and disposal Revenue Generation- Mobilization Financial Resources Community Mobilization Case Study of Eruption of Jaundice and how they tackled the issue Inclusiveness from the stage of planning to its implementation 	ISPER Team Coordinator: Harminder Singh and Mr. Tikender Singh Panwar, Deputy Mayor, MC Shimla
Dinner 8.00 PM			

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Day 3			
9:30 AM - 10:15 AM	Session 8	Using GIS Based Software in Sanitation, Municipal Corporation Mohali, Punjab	Er. Sukhwinder Singh
10:15 AM - 11:15 AM	Session 9	Discussion on the Resource Mobilization – Financial and Community Mobilization	Prof. Promod Kumar Sharma
Tea Break 11:15 AM-11:30 AM			
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM	Session 10	Discussion on Reforms in Urban Governance	K. Surjit Singh/Prof. Manjit Singh
12:30 PM –2:30 PM	Session 11	Valedictory : Feed Back on the Programme, Discussion on Key Learnings of Training, Exposure Visits and Interaction with the Elected Representatives /Officials /NGOs	K. Surjit Singh/Mr. M.S. Aujla Panel of Experts
Lunch Break 2:30 PM			

Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT: Sensitization and Exposure Visit for the Elected Representatives, Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan

Detail of the Resource Persons

Sr. No.	Name	Experience
1	K. Surjit Singh Secretary General, ISPER Director, Research, ISPER	<i>Former Chief Town Planner, Haryana (40 yrs)</i>
2	Prof. Manjit Singh President ISPER	<i>Former Head, Guru Ram Das School of Planning, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (42 years)</i>
3	Mr. Mahinderjit Singh Aujla	<i>i. Former Director, Town Planning, Punjab ii. Former Director, Urban Local Bodies, Punjab (36 years)</i>
4	Prof. Promod Kumar Sharma	<i>i. Former Head, Geography Department, JV Jain College, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, ii. President Senior Citizens Welfare Association, Saharanpur iii. Founder 'Paondhoi Bachao Samiti' iv. Advisor, Smart City Proposal, Municipal Corporation , Saharanpur (45 Years)</i>
5	Tikender Singh Panwar	<i>Deputy Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Shimla</i>
6	R.K. Sharma	<i>GM, Greentech, Jay Pee Group, SWM, Chandigarh</i>
7	Sanjeev Chauhan	<i>JE, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh</i>
8	Ram Krishan	<i>Site Engineer, STP, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh</i>
9	Sukhwinder Singh	<i>Corporation Engineer, MC Mohali</i>
10	Harpreet Kaur Hazra Associate Director, HRD & Research, ISPER	<i>i. Project Manager; NABARD Projects ii. Core Trainer for National Rural Livelihood Mission iii. Coordinator-Capacity Building Programmes (9 years)</i>
11	Harminder Singh	<i>Corporate Marketing Professional (18 years)</i>
12	Chaitnya Godara	<i>Civil Engineer</i>

Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT: Sensitization and Exposure Visit for the Elected Representatives, Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan

Details of the Participants (In-Attendance)

Sr. No.	Participant name	Name of ULB	Designation	Contact details
				Phone(mobile) Email ID
Batch-1, 30th May to 1st June, 2016				
1	Mr. Narayan Chopra	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Mayor	9413388875
2	Mr. Laxmi Narayan	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	9799578894
3	Mr. Naresh Joshi	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	9828535960
4	Mr. Dinesh Kumar Upadhyay	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	9468834555 Dineshkpe72@gmail.com
5	Mr. Rajender Sharma	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	9252581390
6	Mr. Shiv Chander Parihar	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	9413466231
7	Mr. Rajender Panwar	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	9829288021
8	Mr. Bhagwati Prasad Gaur	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	8559935855
9	Mr. Vinod Dhawal	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	8058556325 Vinoddhawal214@gmail.com
10	Mr. Sohan Lal	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Councilor	9785554542
11	Mr. Shiv Singh Bhount	Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur	Mayor,	9414024647
12	Mr. Inderpal Singh	Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur	Deputy –Mayor	9414268659
13	Mr. Inderjeet Bhardwaj	Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur	Councilor	9414236212
14	Mr. Yogender Singh 'Gappu'	Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur	Councilor	9414023177
15	Mr. Dayanad Pachori	Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur	Councilor	9414715151
16	Mr. Laxmi Narayan Solanki	Municipal Corporation, Jodhpur	Councilor	9352327107 insolankee@gmail.com
17	Mr. Jai Prakash Rakhecha	Municipal Corporation, Jodhpur	Councilor	9413133166
18	Mrs. Bhanwar Kanwar	Municipal Corporation Jodhpur	Councilor	9414288312
19	Mr. Rakesh Bagrecha	Municipal Corporation Jodhpur	Councilor	9414700837 Rakeshbagrecha24@gmail.com

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Batch-2, 15th June-17th June, 2016				
20	Mr. Ashok Kumar Khanna	Municipal Council Alwar	Chairman	9460601083 akkhanna.1083@gmail.com
21	Mr. Madan Gopal	Municipal Council Alwar	Councilor	8739948345
22	Mr. Sunil Mathi	Municipal Council Alwar	Councilor	9414016110
23	Mr. Kuldeep Kumar Jain	Municipal Council Alwar	Councilor	9414367141
24	Mr. Ghansyam Gujjar	Municipal Council Alwar	Councilor	9829161748
25	Mr. Trilokram Chaudhary	Municipal Council Pali	Councilor	9828523074
26	Mr. Ashok Banjara	Municipal Council Pali	Councilor	9680392794 ashokbanjara218@gmail.com
27	Mr. Kishore Somnani	Municipal Council Pali	Councilor	9314492420 kishorsomnani@gmail.com
28	Mr. Suresh Patel	Municipal Council Pali	Councilor	9413707345 sureshppf@gmail.com
29	Mr. Pankaj Kumar	Municipal Council Ganganagar	Councilor	9887502455
30	Mr. Bal Krishan Kulchanian	Municipal Council Ganganagar	Councilor	9414352433
31	Mr. Premswami	Municipal Council Ganganagar	Councilor	9414352433
32	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	Municipal Council Ganganagar	Councilor	9929049069
33	Mr. Amarajeet Singh	Municipal Council Ganganagar	Councilor	9352749636
Batch-3, 20th June-22nd June, 2016				
34	Mr. Lokesh Meena	Municipal Council Gangapur City	Councilor	9784053566 sunilmahawar123@yahoo.in
35	Mr. Virender Mawai	Municipal Council Gangapur City	Councilor	7432659044 veerumawai@outlook.com
36	Mr. Bhagchand Kataria	Municipal Council Gangapur City	Councilor	9783351145

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37	Mr. Hemraj Mahawar	Municipal Council Gangapur City	Councilor	9460705394 sunilmahavar@yahoo.in
38	Mr. Hukumchand Raiggar	Municipal Council Gangapur City	Councilor	9950163711
39	Mr. Munshi Ram	Municipal Council Sujangarh	Councilor	9413075902
40	Mr. Budhiprakash Soni	Municipal Council Sujangarh	Councilor	9414990783 bpsoni452@gmail.com
41	Mr. Tansukh Lal Prajapat	Municipal Council Sujangarh	Councilor	7891993329 tansukhp768@gmail.com
42	Mr. Mohammad Aslam	Municipal Council Sujangarh	Councilor	8432065175 meeraslam56@gmail.com
43	Mr. Israr Khan	Municipal Council Dhoulpur	Deputy Chairman	9414945786 israr@gmail.com
42	Mr. Dharmendra Singh	Municipal Council Dhoulpur	Councilor	9416121630
45	Mr. Ganeshi	Municipal Council Dhoulpur	Councilor	9887873210 ganeshikushwah@gmail.com
46	Mr. Mukesh	Municipal Council Dhoulpur	Councilor	8741862876
47	Mr. Nand Kishore	Municipal Council Dhoulpur	Councilor	8302807831 n.kkushwah34@gmail.com
48	Mr. Ramendera	Municipal Council Dhoulpur	Councilor	9413593610 ramendratomar13@gmail.com
49	Mr. Rammohan Sharma	Municipal Council Dhoulpur	Councilor	9887295151 ramsharma5441@gmail.com
50	Mr. Pankaj Shrotriya	Municipal Council Bhilwara	Councilor	9414026555 advpankaj555@gmail.com
51	Mr. Mukesh Kumar Sharma	Municipal Council Bhilwara	Councilor	9784698818 mukeshparshad32@gmail.com
52	Mr. Shankar Lal	Municipal Council Bhilwara	Councilor	9602101773 naga1773@gmail.com
53	Mr. Rajesh Sharma	Municipal Council Bhilwara	Councilor	9426000300

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				rajeshkumarsharma@gmail.com
54	Mr. Lalit Singh	Municipal Council Bhilwara	Councilor	8107622705 lalit.j.l@gmail.com
55	Mr. Naveen Maru	Municipal Council Bhilwara	Councilor	9587091006 naveenmaru007@gmail.com
Batch-4, 27th June-29nd June, 2016				
56	Mr. Islamudin	Municipal Council Nagaur	Chairman	9828113079
57	Mr. Manohar Singh Rathor	Municipal Council Nagaur	Councilor	9414118232 davishchimbu@yahoo.com
58	Mr. Lalchand	Municipal Council Nagaur	Councilor	9784077786 lalchanda786@gmail.com
59	Mr. Jitender Pawar	Municipal Council Nagaur	Councilor	9928720952 Jitupanwar183@gmail.com
60	Mr. Kailash Pawar	Municipal Council Nagaur	Councilor	9001271427 panwaragency9001@gmail.com
61	Mr. Hariraj Gujjar	Municipal Council Baran	Councilor	9950069454 gurjarhariraj@gmail.com
62	Mr. Vishnu Shakyawal	Municipal Council Baran	Councilor	9166462048 shakywalvishnu123@gmail.com
63	Mr. Shivshankar Yadav	Municipal Council Baran	Councilor	9414212333
64	Mr. Naveen Son	Municipal Council Baran	Councilor	9460082143
65	Mr. Niyaz Mohammad	Municipal Council Baran	Councilor	9784074048
66	Mr. Manoj Bathla	Municipal Council Baran	Councilor	9413990901
67	Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Khan	Municipal Council Jhalawad	Deputy Chairman	9414194120
68	Mr. Farookh Ahmed	Municipal Council Jhalawad	Councilor	9929055980

Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT: Sensitization and Exposure Visit for the Elected Representatives, Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan

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