INDIAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

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54th ANNUAL CONVENTION AT LUCKNOW

(8TH & 9TH JANUARY, 2022)

THEME – CHALLENGES IN WATER & SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT : VISION FOR SAFE WATER & SANITATION FOR ALL

RECOMMENDATIONS

Research papers and case studies from learned authors were invited on 13 Sub Themes covering the major issues in Water & Sanitation Sector. Total 40 Research Papers were accepted for presentation in the convention after peer review. These were planned to be presented in eight different Technical Sessions

Considering the typical pandemic situation 32 papers were presented in hybrid mode (i.e. off line & on line).In addition to this, 4 papers were presented by UNICEF. Dr.Rajendra Singh, Jal Purush joined the convention to deliver ''Modak Memorial Lecture'' on the .

Title - तीसरे विश्व युद्ध–जलवायु परिवर्तन के विस्थापन की मुक्ति का उपाय भारत है . V.Raman Endowment Lecture was delivered by Prof.(Dr.) Venktesh Dutta,SEES,BBAU,Lucknow. Sri V.Prakash Rao,Chairman,TWRDC,Hyderabad & Water Man of Telangana also joined to express his views on water conservation. Col. Bhaskar Tatwawadi joined to present his views on the guide lines framed for 24x7 Water Supply. Thus, presentation of informative & innovative papers speaks on the significant success of the 54th national convention under this pandemic situation.

Based on the papers presented and various missions as launched by the Honorable Prime Minister viz.

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- Swachchh Bharat Mission
- Jal Jeevan Mission
- Namami Gange
- AMRUT-1 & AMRUT-2

Following are the major recommendations which can be considered as the outcome of 54th Annual Convention of IWWA :

1. Considering the exponential growth of population all the natural resources are becoming scarce & water, the parent source for survival, need to be preserved & conserved.

2. India being an agricultural country out of the total water used, 90% is utilized in agriculture. Hence a big effort is required in increasing water use efficiency in agriculture.

3. Farmers are required to be educated & trained in efficient use of water. The myth '**more water more production'** is to be removed from their minds.

4. Municipal waste water coming out after house hold use should be recycled with proper treatment for irrigation. This will considerably reduce the load on fresh water.

5. Major rivers in India are getting polluted due to discharge of untreated waste water through natural & man made drains (nallas). The waste water flowing through these nallas should be treated by modern technology like Bio-Remediation prior to joining the river.

6. To achieve the activities of the Swachchh Bharat Mission as envisaged by Honorable Prime Minister, the municipal solid waste should be managed in an efficient manner. Techniques like bio-capping & bio-mining are to be utilitsed by local bodies in urban areas for managing the municipal solid

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waste in trenching grounds. This will help in reclaiming the costly land for other beneficial uses.

7. All parent channels/rivers, water bodies are to be rejuvenated i.e. made pollution free for sustainable water management so as to increase the availability of safe drinking water for the community.

8. All the households in the rural areas are to be provided with FHTC (Functional Household Tap Connection) to fulfill the objectives of the Jal Jeevan Mission launched by Honorable Prime Minister. Adequate funds are to be made available for accomplishing the task.

9. All the industrial stake holders using fresh water should be insisted to minimize the use of fresh water (only where it is mandatory). They should be encouraged to use recycled waste water.

10. Due to over exploitation of ground water in the past, 30-35% area in the country is marked black i.e. no ground water. To overcome this, strict legislative provisions be made for restricted use of ground water.

11. Decentralized Waste Water Treatment facilities be created in all big towns so as to keep the cities clean and saving of considerable revenue in their maintenance.

12. Serious efforts are to be made for ensuring 24x7 water supply in potential areas.

13. Education & training is required to be provided to all stake holders using water for acquiring the goal of water conservation, reduced generation & sewage disposal.

14. All the existing water treatment & sewage treatment plants are to be adequately rehabilitated to increase their functional efficiency and thereby achieving the minimization of loss of resource and revenue.

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15. Performance evaluation of all the existing water distribution network and sewage system be undertaken to ensure their efficiency. If required they are to be redesigned applying modern techniques for increased efficiency.

16. A comprehensive training of all the personals working at water treatment & waste water treatment utilities should be organized for the effective operation & maintenance with main focus on water conservation.

17. Leakage in the sewer networks is a serious problem which adds to the ground water pollution. All such networks are required to be adequately rehabilitated or redesigned utilizing modern practices.

18. For treatment of waste water in rural areas, low cost technologies like constructed wetland treatment, aerated lagoons, oxidation ponds etc. should be adopted.

19. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) techniques are to be adopted for river rejuvenation, water & sewage management projects.

20. Adequate attention should be given to develop such water & sewage treatment facilities which will provide reduction in capital, operation & maintenance costs.

21. Remote Sensing & GIS Application be utilized in Water Supply & Sanitation Management.