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A PILOT PROJECT
FOR
AN INTEGRATED DRINKING WATER
AND
SANITATION PROGRAMME
WITH
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

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**A PILOT PROJECT FOR AN INTEGRATED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
PROGRAMME WITH PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION**

1. INTRODUCTION

India is a country of continental dimensions. Name anything: the numbers are staggering, the diversity preplexing. The problems are complex and so are the solutions. Subcritical and adhoc attempts of solution have failed to deliver its desired results irrespective of the sphere. The area of drinking water is no different. The terms like "comprehensive", "Integrated", "Community involvement" etc. remained in the pages of the concept documents. The present pilot project is an attempt to make these terms lively and real.

1.1. The project will be executed in eight blocks, selected out of eight districts identified all over the country from the total list of Mini Mission districts. The selection is based on the present status of Mini Mission work, problems intrinsic to the local terrain and organisational support available. It involves comprehensive data gathering by volunteers selected from each gram panchayat and assisted by technical people commissioned for the project as well as from line departments; it involves data analysis and presentation in the form of maps, tables etc., it involves comprehensive development planning, again by the people from the panchayat, together with experts from outside in the fields of land and water management, drinking water and sanitation, agriculture and waste land development etc.. Further it involves the formation of local participative infrastructure for project implementation which will ensure maximum people's participation in the form of Panchayathi Raj or Development Societies and so on. Some of these have been tested else where,

others have not. This project one will be the first ever attempt to bring all these elements together. Here the drinking water and sanitation aspect will be dealt with as one of the essential elements in a comprehensive health care delivery programme, as reflected through reduced IMR and morbidity from water born diseases. Water itself is dealt with as part of comprehensive land and water management programme. As we learn from the successes and failures in the implementation of the programme, it will be expanded in geometric progression. The limiting factor will be, as we would see later, shortage of capable and committed resource persons. Hence a programme for the development of human resources for comprehensive local area planning will have to be conducted. A methodology for such a Human Resource Development programme too will be generated through this project.

Before explaining the pilot project it is necessary to analyse the present concept and achievement of the existing Mini Missions.

1.2. The basic concept of drinking water Mini Mission embodied, interalia, the following operational arrangements:

a) Selection of special water scarcity districts with also an element of socio-economic backwardness;

b) Ensuring coordinated integration of funds available at district level for poverty alleviation and local development, like the JRY, RLEGP, WARASA, etc;

c) Initiation of special programme for not only solving the water scarcity, but also integration of land management and catchment protection through appropriate water

harvesting/erosion control/changes in land use etc to ensure:-

- i) conservation of water;
- ii) enhancement of water availability in the system;
- iii) local water budgeting by rationalised apportioning of water resources for various sectors of use;
- d) Evolving 'cost effective technology mixes' and 'improving of traditional methods of water extraction' and
- e) Community involvement (village Panchayat and voluntary agencies) and awareness campaign

1.3. In reality, a few exceptions notwithstanding, the Mini Mission funds were used only to give emphasis on ARWSP & MNP programme undertaken by departmental agencies. These largely consisted of piped water supplies from central water sources (weirs, dams, infiltration systems etc.) and thousands of borewells with handpumps, many of which are disfunctional now. However, there are several examples of revival of traditional systems and also water harvesting structures. Nevertheless these are also restricted to the water system, without any provision for the essential accompaniment of land use management and the local people's involvement in protection and management.

1.4. A scrutiny of the project reports shows absence of adequate and reliable micro level data base. Whereas considerable socio-economic (census type) data were collected primarily to identify the 'no source' or 'scarcity' villages and their population according to Mission norms, the hydrogeological or other

associated hydrological or geomorphological data were grossly inadequate in most areas. The broad strategy was the utilisation of available data from agencies like the CGWB, and in some cases the State govt. departments as well. It was not realised that these departments carried out surveys for broad agricultural refinancing needs (targetting major boreholes; regional water level monitoring etc.) basically aimed at the district/state planning level. As such the intrinsic heterogeneity of such water scarcity areas (mainly located in hydrogeologically marginal tracts) were not reflected at all. The inputs of geophysics did help in some cases, but could not substitute the micro level ground survey vital for such village level water supply programmes. Remote sensing could locate some macro level lineaments and moisture zones, but these were not followed up by detailed ground surveys. Classical geohydrological surveys call for a total water source (including wells) inventory, as well as procurement of a fund of information from local dwellers, including annual fluctuations, hours of, means of water extraction, and consequent recuperation time. Even pumping tests were hardly carried out.

1.4.1. Considering the preponderance of hand tubewells, it was evidently an approach for mainly utilising the drilling rigs. Natural subsurface storage facilities within the fresh or weathered rocks, cost effectiveness and problem of subsequent maintenance were not considered while planning a solution.

1.4.2. In some areas due to the absence of long term round the year hydrological data on discharges, base flow characteristics, flood propensities etc, the tapping of flowing surface water systems was unsuccessful. Over appropriation of the water for

irrigation by powerful local interests was a problem in many areas.

1.5. There is often a communication gap between the more privileged sections and the poorer sections in the village. Experience reveals that it is the poorer sections who know more about the resources because they directly work on land.

1.6. One of the objectives should be to inculcate confidence in the people is collectivisation of resources and sharing equitably the benefits that accrue to the community. The 'Pani Panchayat' and Anna Hazare's experiments are examples where, the involvement of the people in source identification and introduction of upgraded traditional methods, management; and maintenance of the structures and related elements, have paid rich dividends.

1.7. It is pertinent to state here that major programme for wasteland development and watershed management for rainfed areas (GAWSSA) also now envisage an integrated and people's participatory approach. Such areas generally are also co-terminous with areas beset by scarcity of usable water. The current project proposal may lead to the much desired integration of such programmes.

**2. BUILDING UP THE DATABASE AND PREPARATION OF ACTION PLAN
FOR INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME WITH
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION**

To strengthen Mini Mission effectively in terms of unattained objectives the present pilot project will be taken. The core component of this project consist of the participatory (with local village) building up of data base at the micro (village plot/cadastral map) levels. It will involve local volunteers, earth scientists, engineers and social scientists. The starting point of such a programme could be a panchayat level resource mapping, by volunteers recruited at the Gram Panchayat/village leve.

2.1. The volunteers will collect information on the existing availability of water (in quantity and quality) and related land use and assets, and also areas confronted with environmental problems related to water. The gathered information will be plotted and cadastral maps.

2.2. The Panchayat Resource Map (PRM) prepared by volunteers is different from other maps both in scale and content of information. The maps will be produced in the scale of 1:3.960/1:7820/1:15000 - cadastral maps. The survey will be undertaken by a team of scientific workers, trained local volunteers, panchayat functionaries and also BGVS workers.

2.3. Trained scientific workers will investigate specifically the following aspects (described in brief to indicate only the scope of survey to be undertaken):

i) geological aspects of surface material, depth to bed rock and degree of weathering, structure and fragility and porosity of soils and related aspects.

ii) geophysical investigations where needed for firming up the information on depths to bed rock, location of lineaments; and delineation of saline zones.

iii) geomorphological aspects of land form units off shore/near shore marine features, slope, erosion, and

iv) aspects related to land and water interaction and hydrogeological conditions, leading to source identification.

2.4. To sum up, the parameters that will be investigated and collated for an integrated approach to Mini Mission is briefly listed as below:

i) Water resource aspects,

ii) Landscape aspects

iii) Geology

iv) Surface material, and

v) Environmental aspects related to safe drinking water.

2.5. In the of the present programme eight districts are chosen to start with. From each of these districts one selected clusters of villages) will be taken up for Panchayat Resource Mapping to evolve an integrated development strategy with water as the focal point, with people's

participation first phase operations will be carried out in 8 blocks one being chosen from each district. To run the programme at t level one full time Programme Organiser with two Associate Organisers will be placed in charge of the present programme under the pilot project. There will also be nine full time Scientific Assistants. These persons will be chosen at the concerned district level. The Programme Organiser will have educational level equal to that of a college Lecturer/Reader. The Associate Programme Organisers will be chosen from volunteer groups having sufficient knowledge and exposure to mass communication techniques. The Scientific Assistants could be post graduates in earth sciences and economics. Their task is to carry out the scientific mapping and survey part of the survey works. They will also train the Master Trainers to be engaged subsequently in training volunteers. The Master Trainers will be volunteers recruited at block/district level by the NGOs, with suitable qualification to carry forward the programme. At the start of the programme these organised and scientific assistants will be given intensive orientation centrally for five days.

2.6. During resource mapping phase the survey works for features as described in para 2.2. will be taken up by local volunteers chosen from the gram panchayats. As already stated these volunteers will be trained by Master Trainers. After survey they will prepare a set of maps at cadastral scale where assets (roads, school wells, borewells, pumpsets, etc.) and broad features of water resources and agricultural practices will be shown. The scientific evaluation of terrain parameters will also be taken up by scientific assistants. A brief resume of this work is given in para 2.3. Departmental engineering and technical

staff available at Block level too will be oriented and motivated to take part in the programme. Together with resource mapping at local level for and detailed socio economic survey as well as a health and morbidity survey will be conducted on a voluntary mode. Together they will form a sufficiently strong database for local evolving a rural water supply system and also lay the foundation for local area planning. It will also provide benchmark figures and water related morbidity for comparison purposes.

2.7. As soon as two sets of maps of village volunteers and scientific personnel are ready, discussion on action plan can be initiated. In course of discussion the scientific personnel and experts connected with the programme will come up with their version of solution to the problems and explain in lucid terms all sets of alternative programmes or technological options. While doing this the break up of labour and material component of a programme will be put forward distinctly. The availability of local material for any programme should also be explained. This will allow villagers to view any programme in light of their experience and traditional knowledge along with the resource needs for implementing it. They would thus be able to find out a solution of their own best suited to their local condition.

2.8. During these rounds of meetings between villagers, NGOs and experts it will gradually be possible to identify leading persons in the village with some leadership quality having ideas to tackle the problems. These persons, it is expected, will also have the capacity to take the people of their locality with them and would be acceptable in the true sense of the term.

2.9. The exercise will culminate with the preparation of an action plan for safe water, sanitation and related aspects based on the use of the maps and data by the community with the help of local level technical persons, experienced villages, panchayats, NGOs and the scientific personnel involved in the survey. This would forthwith lead to implementation of the suggested system by the Mini Mission concerned as given in para 2.2.2. Departmental engineering and technical staff available at Block level of the state government working of the block level can also be oriented and motivated to take part in the programme.

3. IMPLEMENTING ACTION PLAN

The main part of the pilot project is to see that the developmental activities identified by the people are translated into action to yield some of the expected results. Rural India has a very complex socio-economic structure, based on caste, communal and economic divides. The effects of this can be seen in all sectors of activity. In fact water is often made the bone of contention as well as fuel for aggravating the socio-economic divide. This has been a major factor in many a water supply programme so far as the poorer and socially backward classes are concerned. Because of the very nature of the present programme the villagers especially the less privileged sections will have a say in the preparation of plan of action as well as executing them.

3.1. It can be reasonably argued here that the enthusiasm that will be generated because of the total process leading to the formulation of action plan will bring about some sort of commitment towards implementation of the plan on the part of the villagers. This would be their plan, surveyed, conceptualized and formulated by them only.

3.2. The actual task of implementing the action plan so drawn up will require the major inputs of following category

- (i) Organisational
- (ii) Technical and
- (iii) Financial.

3.2.1. On the managerial side the input will be provided by the villagers themselves, in the form of their own local leaders. As described earlier, this programme during its progress is expected

to bring to the forefront a number of persons with leadership quality. The management of implementation of the action plan will naturally be with them. The exact role of the village sabha, of the Gram Panchayat and of block level officials will become clear only as we proceed in each area, as this is dependent on involvement of individuals. One may ultimately end up in using some of the existing organizational structures or in creating new structures. Additional training may be necessary for developing professional capability in these local level structures.

3.2.2. Local skills in the area of construction can always be updated and supplemented by professional input from experts available at block level, both within government or outside it. Thus a local technical corps, continuously upgrading its own capacity through a variety of training programmes, will come up in each gram panchayat/block.

3.2.3. On financial side, we are to see that different rural development funds are tied to the action programme. At present a portion of JRY fund flows directly to Gram Panchayat. The DRDA fund is managed at the district level. Some other funds like those of Wasteland Development Board, Rural Electronic Development Department, Forest & Environment, Department of Non-formal Energy Sources, etc are dealt at national level. It will be worthwhile to make an attempt to tie up these different funds authorities/organisations and developments at the Panchayat/Block levels. As mentioned earlier the receiver of funds could be Gram Panchayat body directly at village/panchayat level. If that is not possible a viable registered society at village/panchayat level can receive the funds executing the scheme.

4. POSSIBLE OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT

The expected results of the project for which support is asked are:

(i) Formation of a group of resource persons, drawn from among government officials, nongovernmental institutions and the public, having understood the requirement of microplanning, having obtained the capability to do resource mapping, to conduct socio-economic surveys and to use the database sustained for comprehensive and integrated micro level (village and micro watershed level) development planning.

(ii) Creation of a resource group in each gram panchayat (and to some extent in each village) who, having participated in resource mapping, socio-economic survey and analysis and interpretation of data are now competent not only in planning developmental activities but also in executing them, albeit with the help of technical and other experts from the government or outside.

(iii) A number of panchayat level out line plans for comprehensive development, not only in drinking water and sanitation, but also in land and water management, and in the entiregament of primary, secondary and tertiary operations.

(iv) Detailed out line programme for providing enough and safe drinking water to each and every household in about two thousand habitats, including source, structure requirements, management, finance, construction and maintenance. (Detailed structural/engineering design or actual implementation will not come under the perview of the present project. However the required machinery to carry out this will be generated).

(v) A field tested methodology for training personnel for micro level planning.

4.1 Physical implementation of some of the schemes identified in the process can be initiated during 1993-94 itself. The entire action plan as far as drinking water and sanitation components are concerned should be taken up and completed within a couple of years. However it will not be possible to detail them at the present juncture.

The drinking water and sanitation programme will be aimed at:

(i) Providing safe drinking water, safe in every respect. It may not be possible to provide 40 lpcd of hundred percent potable water free from chemicals and bacteria. However, attempt will be made to ascertain the minimum need based requirement which will also be location specific.

(ii) Providing safe sanitation facilities domestic and community so that (a) the water distribution sources are kept safe and (b) personal and domestic hygiene is improved. Case will be taken to see that by adopting "simple technologies", ground quality will not be adversely affected.

(iii) Environmental cleanliness - to see that house holds have proper drainage, that there are no stagnant waters, that public drainage system is kept intact and functional, that solid wastes are separated at the source and are dealt with either at the family level or at the community level.

(iv) Providing information and educating them through participatory action on the possibility and desirability of having "clean and healthy environment", even in the poorest of the habitats,

(v) Forming habitat level environmental vigilance squads to ensure the above.

4.2 Specification of drinking water to be safe for human consumption, the criteria fixed at National Level are well known. The present programme will try to ascertain the level of health hazard that has occurred because of non compliance to the standards fixed at National Level. This will be achieved through an appropriately designed health survey.

The bacteriological safety factors will be taken up for study under this programme.

5. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

As mentioned earlier the programme will be taken up in one block each from eight of the 16 districts. Calender of proposed activities under the pilot project is given below. The same is shown in the form of bar chart also (Annexure I)

ACTIVITY CALENDER

- APRIL 1993 : Preliminary planning, finalization of the blocks for Pilot Project, identification of Programme Organisers (POs) and Scientific Assistants (SAs).
- MAY 1993 : Orientation training of POs, SAs, identification of key persons at the panchayat and village levels, identification of volunteers, Block and Panchayat level mobilisaiton.
- JUNE 1993 : Orientation training of POs, SAs continues, orientation training of Master Trainers (MTs) at block level (3 from each GP) begins. Collection of published map and departmental data, awareness campaign, environment buiding, IEC activities, mobilisation.
- JULY 1993 : Orientation Training of POs, SAs, MTs continues collection of published mpa & departmental data, awareness campaign, environment building, mobilisation and IEC activities continues.
- AUGUST 1993 : Orientation training of MTs continues collection of published maps and departmental data, awareness campaign, environment building, mobilization and IEC activities continues.
- SEPTEMBER 1993: Volunteer mapping/survey camp/scientific terrain evaluation and mapping.
- OCTOBER 1993 : Volunteer mapping/survey camp/scientific terrain evaluation and mapping continues. Formaion of action plan leading to project preparation under Mini Mission.
- NOVEMBER 1993 : Formulation of action plan leading to project preparation under Mini Mission.
- DECEMBER 1993 : Formulation of action plan and project preparation continues.
- JANUARY 1994 : Implementation phase begins first of revised Mini Mission project on ground action plan on new villages continues.

FEBURARY 1994 : Implementation progresses, launching of programme in the second set of districts.

Note: Pending sanction of the pilot project actions under items 1 to 7 will be taken up in Kurnool now Palakadd district on priority basis.

5.1. The activity calender is drawn up based on certain assumptions. It is known that the popluation and arrea of locks will vary from district to district. However, to facilitate present project formulation it has been assumed a representative Gram Panchayat have 6,000 population with 30 sqkm area. It is further noted here that 20 (twenty) such GPs will form a block. The estimate and plan of action has been made for this representative block. The time frame and total cost of the programme for eight blocks have been worked out from this module.

5.2. As already stated in para 2.3. the Programme Organizer, Associate Programme Organizer and Scientific Assistants will form the main resource group of the programme at the district level. This group will be given orientation training for 15 days centrally. The training programme will have both theoretical and practical components. It will be taken up at slected centres in three batches.

5.3. Once the district level resource group is trained they will take up Master Trianers' training progrname at the block level. Master Trainers training programme will be for 5 (five) days. The theoretical part of it will be for two days and practical training will be for three days. Three Master Trainers will be trained for each Gram Panchayat.

5.4. The Master Trainers will train village level volunteers. Each Gram Panchayat will have 50 (fifty) numbers of village level

volunteers who will carry out the Panchayat resource survey. The volunteers will be given training for three days. Of three days one day will be on theoretical part and two days will be field training. The volunteers will complete their part of the job in seven days after the training is over.

5.5. According to above guidelines a project estimate is framed for the pilot project. The budget has two components one for set up at BGVS, Delhi, centre and the other at block level of each district.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF PROGRAMME FOR EIGHT DISTRICTS
(Details in Annexure - II)

A. Project level (in BGVS)

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Consultants - 5 Nos. (UNICEF funding) sanctioned | |
| 2. Core Specialist - 5 Nos. as 7000 x 12 x 5
(Scientists) | Rs. 4,20,000 |
| 3. T.A. component - L.S. for one year | Rs. 5,80,0000 |

B. BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR ONE BLOCK IN A DISTRICT

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Manpower
(Programme Organization,
Scientific Assistant, etc) per year | Rs.2,76,000 |
| 2. Office expenses
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.
per year | Rs. 48,000 |
| 3. Training for the Programme
per year | Rs. 43,000 |
| 4. I.E.C per block | Rs. 87,000 |
| 5. Technical input (Procurement of
maps, Preparation of maps & drawing,
Socio-economic survey, etc) per block | Rs.1,16,000 |

Total cost for eight districts

Rs.10.00 lakhs + 8 x Rs.5.70 lakhs = Rs.55.60 lakhs
say Rs.56.00 lakhs (Rupees fifty six lakhs only)

6. IMPLEMENTATION MACHINERY AND REPLICATION

The pilot project is limited to 8 blocks. We have more than five thousand blocks in the country, and a large number of towns. Unless work is taken up in a geometric progression the target of "safe drinking water for all by 2000 AD" would not be achieved. Even while the first phase of the pilot project is on, additional blocks in the same district as well as new blocks in other districts will be identified. By January/February two more blocks in each of the first 8 districts and one block each from 16 new districts will be selected for building up contacts and identifying project organisers and scientific assistants. Training for these resource persons can begin in December/January. The second phase project can be implemented in 32 blocks from February 1994. There is every possibility of maintaining this geometric progression in the years to come. However it is too early to base any long range programme on it.

6.1. The Pilot Project once completed will generate massive

participatory data base and will perform planning exercise at grass root level. These activities are expected to yield the following dividends:

(i) sense of "owning the programme" by the community and consequent commitment towards it,

(ii) intimate knowledge of and consequent capability to execute and maintain the systems, and

(iii) an organisational structure to take responsibility and be accountable for the implementation of the programme.

6.2. The existing organizational structure at G.P. level is that of the line departments of the government. The "Panchayati Raj" system is supposed to replace this vertical set up and form decentralized Panchayat/block level systems. Experience in the direction indicate, vaguely the possibilities. The operation of the new Panchayat Raj bill at the field level will improve the situation. The Panchayat Level Resource group which will be developed through the above programme will be a good support to this. However the question still remains, whether under the panchayat some more structures, something like the 'Pani Panchayat', or "Development Society" or "Co-operative Society" should be formed or not. The answer will emerge during implementation of the action plans of the programme.

DETAILED BUDGET ESTIMATE OF PILOT PROJECT

		Amount in Rs.
<u>(i) Project Level (in BGVS)</u>		
1.	Consultants - 5 Nos. (UNICEF funding) sanctioned	
2.	Core specialists - 5 Nos. Rs.7000x12x5	=Rs.4,200,00
3.	TA component L.S. for one year	Rs.5,800,00

		Rs.10,00,000.00

(ii) Budget Estimate for one Block in a District**A. Man Power**

1.	Full time Programme Organizer 1 No. Rs.5000x12 months	60,000.00
2.	Scientific Assistants 9 Nos. Rs.2000x9x12 (Full time)	2,16,000.00
Total		----- Rs.2,76,000.00 -----

B. OFFICE

B1.	Stationary, Printing, Postage etc. Rs.1000x12 months	12,000.00
B2.	Travel Expenses Rs.3000x12 months	36,000.00
Total		----- Rs.48,000.00 =====

C. TRAINING

C1.	Programme Organizers and Scientific Assistants (12 Nos.)	
C.11	Food and lodging 12xRs.50x15 (fifteen) days	9,000.00
C.12	Travel 12x1000	12,000.00

C.13	Stationary and course materials	12x250	3,000.00
C3.	Master Trainers (3 person per G.P. 60 persons for 5 days)		
C31	Food and lodging	60xRs.50x5	15,000.00
C32	Travel	60xRs.25	1,500.00
C33	Course material	60xRs.25	1,500.00
C34	Stationary & Misc.	L.S.	1,000.00

	Total for training (C)		Rs.43,000.00
			=====

D. INFORMATION, EDUCATION

COMMUNICATION (IEC)

D1.	Orientation for Govt. officials		
	20 Nos. for 3 days	20xRs.500	10,000.00
D2.	Training for Mass Communication		
	60 persons (3 per GP) for 3 days	60xRs.100	6,000.00
D3.	Posters 20 sets	20xRs.300	6,000.00
D4.	Video shows 200 shows	200xRs.200	40,000.00
D5.	Slide show lectures 200 Nos.	200xRs.100	20,000.00
D6.	Kalajatha	L.S.	5,000.00

	Total of D		Rs.87,000.00
			=====

E. TECHNICAL INPUTS

E1.	Cadastral Maps with copies 300 Nos.	300xRs.200	60,000.00
E2.	Resource Maps	80xRs.200	16,000.00
E3.	Socio Economic Survey	20xRs.2000	40,000.00

	Total		1,16,000.00
			=====

Grand Total for Panchayat Level Resource Mapping for one Block
in one District

A.	MAN POWER	Rs.2,76,000.00
B.	OFFICE	48,000.00
C.	TRAINING	43,000.00
D.	I E C	87,000.00
E.	TECHNICAL INPUT	1,16,000.00
Total		5,70,000.00

Total cost for the pilot project in eight blocks

Rs.10.00 lakhs + 8xRs.5.70 lakhs = Rs.55.60 lakhs Say Rs.56.00 lakhs.

II. Other Sources - voluntary labour and cash that will be mobilized for the programme in one block in one district.

1. MAN POWER

Associate Programme Organizers 2 Nos. 2xRs.3000x12 1,72,000.00

2. Volunteers Training and Survey 1200x Rs.30 x10 days 3,60,000.00
(60 per G.P. x 20 GP/block)

3. Kalajatha L.S. 30,000.00
(local contribution)

4. Volunteers for Socio-economic Survey 400 NosxRs.30x15 days 1,80,000.00

Total 6,42,000.00

Total cost generated from other sources for the

pilot project 8xRs.6.42 lakhs = Rs.51.36 lakhs

Say Rs. 51.5. lakhs