

## ***Propositions.***

1. In India, government agencies, during their decision making procedures, are showing disparities, in considering factors such as socio-health, institutional, technical, economic and priority aspects, to provide drinking water facilities and services, amongst the urban poor communities (this PhD thesis).
2. In India, the decision making procedures followed by government agencies have a negative influence on the availability of drinking water in the urban poor communities (this PhD thesis).
3. People participation, opinions, requirements and conditions often considered during the decision making procedures to provide drinking water facilities and services, in Indian urban poor communities (this PhD thesis).
4. In India, drinking water authorities should bear responsibility for control of economic losses as poor quality and quantity of drinking water have negative impacts on poor communities, such as economic losses, i.e. productivity losses, medical expenditures, additional waters (this PhD thesis).
5. In India, drinking water is treated as “social good” rather than as “economic good”, i.e., water facilities and services provided to the urban poor communities is at lower/ free service charges which in turn affecting the government agency’s financial health (this PhD thesis).
6. Spatial planning generally demand high input of detailed data, whereas many other approaches/ applications can effectively be realised with good insight and creative thinking.
7. Government agencies require changes to structures, rules, regulations, laws, change and risk management, communication strategies, data harmonisation and exchange mechanisms, etc. for effective and efficient infrastructure management.
8. Bad governance has potential impact to reduce the organisational performance and overall financial health in service delivery.
9. Local communities and private stakeholders are promoting approaches to take advantage of the inabilities of state government agencies in providing better infrastructure facilities and services
10. Accounting for physical infrastructure facilities and services is fraught with challenges but essential for sustainable development and management.
11. Urban poor communities are treated as “Vote bank” for the government agencies, i.e. the facilities and services provided are on temporary basis to triumph in the periodic elections.