



**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND
WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT**

POLICY NOTE

2013-2014

DEMAND No. 34

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Government of Tamil Nadu
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1. Introduction

Tamil Nadu is one of the most rapidly industrialising and urbanising states in India, with 48.45% of its population living in urban areas. Tamil Nadu will continue to lead the country in urban growth over the next decade also. The projected growth rate of the urban population for Tamil Nadu by the year 2030 has been estimated as 67%, which will be the highest in the Country. In this scenario, there will be many major policy and managerial challenges in coping with the increased urban infrastructure and access to basic civic services required by the burgeoning population. Capacity building, accessing funds for infrastructure development, employing new, relevant green technologies will be the key to meet these challenges.

The vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalalitha is to make Tamil Nadu '**numero uno**' among the Indian States. '**Vision Tamil Nadu 2023**' document recently unveiled by the Hon'ble Chief Minister envisages the improvement of urban infrastructure, with a focus on the development of ten World Class Cities in Tamil Nadu. These cities in turn will become the nuclei and engines of economic growth, thereby facilitating regional and balanced development across the State. **The Hon'ble Chief Minister's vision** is to provide piped and pressurized **24x7 water supply** to all the citizens and ensure that 100% of them have access to safe sanitation including **open defecation free and garbage free** environment.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, during her tenures as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has taken several bold and innovative steps that have brought about revolutionary changes in the entire approach to deal with the problems of urbanization. **The Hon'ble Chief Minister** launched the historical **Rain Water Harvesting** movement in the State in the year 2001. Necessary Legislative

measures were taken to make installation of Rain Water Harvesting Structures mandatory in all buildings. A massive IEC campaign was undertaken to make the general public aware of the benefits of Rain Water Harvesting. These measures reaped rich dividends, and the ground water level across the State showed a significant rise during the period 2001 – 2006. The thrust on Rain Water Harvesting has now been revived and measures geared up to rejuvenate Rain Water Harvesting structures and to install new structures.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has taken farsighted and innovative decisions to augment and stabilize the drinking water requirements of Chennai City. The implementation of the '**New Veeranam Project**' in record time in 2004 brought tremendous relief to a water stressed Chennai City. **The Hon'ble Chief Minister** also directed the establishment of a Reverse Osmosis Desalination Plant at Minjur in 2003 to further drought proof Chennai. **The Hon'ble Chief Minister** had also inaugurated a 100 mld capacity desalination plant at Nemmeli on 22.02.2013 at a cost ₹ 871.24 Crore to further stabilize the water supply to Chennai City,

which had traditionally depended only on monsoon rains.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has now directed that the existing reservoir capacity of Chennai City be augmented by 4.20 TMC ft. at a cost of ₹1,851 crore. The preliminary work on the formation of the new reservoir in Thervaikandigai in Thiruvallur District has already commenced. Steps have also been initiated by the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board to establish one more Desalination Plant of 400 MLD capacity near Nemmeli.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has emphasized the need for re-cycling of waste water which can be utilized for industrial purposes. This will relieve the pressure on the overall availability of water for drinking purposes. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is in the process of putting up a 45 MLD Tertiary Treated Reverse Osmosis Plant in Koyambedu. More such projects will be implemented under the PPP mode for recycling sewage to meet industrial needs.

The inadequacy of proper sanitation facilities in many of our cities and towns, and lack of proper maintenance of public and community toilets lead to the practice of open defecation. To eradicate this, **the Hon'ble Chief Minister** has charted out a two pronged strategy viz., implementation of Under Ground Sewerage Schemes in all the Urban Local Bodies of the State in a phased manner and making Tamil Nadu an Open Defecation free State by the year 2015. This two pronged strategy will ensure that the health of the urban population in the state is protected and at the same time, pollution of land and water resources in the State is mitigated.

Cities are the most powerful engines of growth. They contribute as much as 70% of the State's GDP. **The Hon'ble Chief Minister** has announced two path-breaking funding schemes for Urban Infrastructure Development - the Chennai Mega City Development Mission (**CMCDM**) for Chennai and suburban areas and the Integrated Urban Development Mission (**IUDM**) for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats, to supplement the available funds under various schemes. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 500 crore was

provided for the Chennai Mega City Development Mission and ₹750 crore for the Integrated Urban Development Mission during 2011-2012 and 2012-13. Under these missions, existing schemes are dovetailed to improve the standards of basic infrastructure like roads, street lights, drinking water, sewerage and sanitation, storm water drains, solid waste management, improvement of bus stands, parking places etc., in an integrated manner. The additional resources provided under the Chennai Mega City Development Mission and the Integrated Urban Development Mission have given the much needed thrust to the development of basic amenities in urban areas and also stimulated economic growth through planned urbanization. In the year 2013-2014 an amount of **₹500 crore** will be provided under the Chennai Mega City Development Mission and **₹750.00 crore** for the Integrated Urban Development Mission.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has laid special emphasis on quality and durability of urban roads and advocated the technological innovation of using plastic waste along with bitumen for laying roads. All the ULBs in the

State have embarked on a programme by which roads will be laid utilizing plastic wastes, thus ensuring a safe and cost effective solution to the environmental pollution caused by throwaway plastic wastes.

The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department is responsible for the development of urban areas in the State and for ensuring provision of water supply to all the areas of the State. The Corporation of Chennai, the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration and the Directorate of Town Panchayats are integral part of this Department in achieving the objectives set forth by the Government. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) are responsible for the provision of Water Supply and Underground Sewerage facilities. The New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL) caters to the Water Supply and industrial water needs of Tiruppur and nearby areas.

Apart from these, the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) and Tamil Nadu Urban

Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO) are the two urban financial intermediaries which are the pioneers and trendsetters in the field of urban finance and are guiding the Urban Local Bodies in assessing the financial viability of projects and help in developing the Urban Infrastructure. These agencies also coordinate in channelizing funds from Government of India, External Agencies and financial markets for the development of Urban Infrastructure. The expertise of institutions like the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure and Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) and the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO) will be fully utilized to provide necessary consultancy based support services to the urban local bodies to improve their technical capability for implementing bigger and more complex projects.

The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department is thus fully committed to implement progressive schemes for the creation of urban infrastructure, improved civic governance, delivery of civic services and making the cities and towns in the State safe, clean and liveable. By

doing so, this Department will strive hard to make the **Hon'ble Chief Minister's Vision for Tamil Nadu, "to become India's most prosperous and progressive State with no poverty, and where its people enjoy all the basic services of a modern society and live in harmonious engagement with the environment and with the rest of the World"**, a tangible reality.

2. Commissionerate of Municipal Administration

The Commissionerate of Municipal Administration is the nodal Department for coordinating and supervising the functions of all Municipalities and Municipal Corporations except the Corporation of Chennai. The Commissionerate of Municipal Administration is headed by the Commissioner of Municipal Administration and assisted by Joint Commissioners, Additional Directors, Joint Directors and 7 Regional Directors of Municipal Administration (one RDMA each for Chengalpattu, Vellore, Salem, Tiruppur, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli regions)

There are 9 Municipal Corporations (except Chennai) viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Tiruppur, Erode, Vellore and Thoothukudi and 125 Municipalities under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Municipal Administration. The Municipalities in the State have been classified into different grades

based on their annual income. The details are as follows:

Sl. No	Grade	Annual income (₹ in crore)	No. of Municipalities
1	Special Grade	Above 10.00	17
2	Selection Grade	6.00-10.00	31
3	First Grade	4.00-6.00	33
4	Second Grade	Below 4.00	44
Total			125

Elected Representatives in Municipal Corporations and Municipalities

As mandated by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, the elections to the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities were conducted on 17th and 19th October 2011. During these elections, the Corporation Mayors and Municipal Chairpersons have been elected directly by the people.

Out of 10 Corporations Mayors, 1 post from Scheduled Caste (Women), 3 posts from Women (General) and 6 posts from General category have been elected. Similarly, out of 820 Ward Councillors

in 10 Municipal Corporations, 54 posts from Scheduled Caste (General), 31 posts from Scheduled Caste (Women), 245 posts from Women (General) and 490 posts from General category have been elected.

Out of 125 Municipal Chairpersons, 10 posts from Scheduled Caste (General), 6 posts from Scheduled Caste (Women), 1 post for Scheduled Tribe (Women) 35 posts from Women (General) and 73 posts from General category have been elected. Out of 3697 Ward Councillors in 125 Municipalities, 274 posts from Scheduled Caste (General), 196 posts from Scheduled Caste (Women), 4 posts from Scheduled Tribe (Women), 1033 posts from Women (General) and 2190 posts from General category have been elected. The elected Corporation Mayors and Municipal Chairpersons and Councillors assumed their offices on 25.10.2011.

2.1 Infrastructure Development

Creating and maintaining urban infrastructure is one of the greatest challenges to the ULBs. The Government accords topmost priority to the creation

of quality and efficient infrastructure. Infrastructure works in Urban Local Bodies are taken up by accessing financial assistance from Central/ State Government and external funding agencies like World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III (TNUDP-III), German Development Bank (KfW) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

2.2 Integrated Urban Development Mission

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has launched two visionary Programmes viz., the Chennai Mega city Development Mission for Chennai and its suburban areas and the Integrated Urban Development Mission for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats which has given major thrust to the Infrastructure Development of the Urban Local Bodies in improving the basic standards of infrastructure like roads, drinking water supply, street lights, sewerage, storm water drains, sanitation, solid waste management, improvement of bus stands, parks etc., in an integrated manner.

The sector wise projects taken up during the year 2012-13 under IUDM are as follows: -

S. No.	Sector	2012-13	
		No. of ULBs	Amount Sanctioned (₹ In Crore)
1	UGSS	10	26.90
2	Water Supply	36	83.81
3	Roads	90	173.81
4	Storm Water Drains	85	77.86
5	Solid Waste Management	74	62.07
6	Street Lights	58	59.07
7	Eradiation of Open Defecation-Construction of Toilets	83	12.50
8	Others (Management fee)		3.98
	Total		500.00

During the last 2 years an amount of ₹1000 crore has been infused for the development of various Urban Infrastructure. Most of the works taken up during 2011-12 have been completed and the works taken up during 2012-13 are in advanced stages of implementation.

To continue the Mission, an amount of ₹750 crore will be allocated during the year 2013-14 for Corporations (except Chennai), Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

2.3 Water Supply

The norms prescribed (CPHEEO) for supply of drinking water in Corporations and Municipalities is 135 LPCD where underground sewerage scheme is in existence and 90 LPCD in case of non existence of underground sewerage scheme. The ULBs aim to implement Water Supply schemes with an objective of addressing these norms.

Out of 9 Corporations (except Chennai), the present status of water supply in 5 Corporations are 90 LPCD and above and 4 Corporations are in the range of 40 – 89 LPCD.

Out of 125 Municipalities the present status of water supply in 43 Municipalities are 90 LPCD and above; 76 Municipalities are in the range of 40 – 89 LPCD; 5 Municipalities are in the range of 20 – 39 LPCD and 1 Municipality in the range of Less than 20 LPCD.

The Government have accorded utmost importance for the provision and access to safe and adequate drinking water to every household in the Urban Local Bodies. In order to meet this challenging objective, the Government have initiated various projects under the Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), German Development Bank (KfW), Tamil Nadu Urban Development Mission (TNUDP-III) and Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The Corporations (except Chennai) and Municipalities have started implementing major water Supply schemes on their own, besides the projects implemented by the para-statal agencies like Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) and the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB)

With the financial assistance from the various funding agencies, the water supply scheme taken by the urban local bodies are as follows:-

SI.No	Name of Projects	No.of Schemes	Project Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III	19	630.99
2	Urban Infrastructure & Governance (JnNURM)	9	543.16
3	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (JnNURM)	34	555.03
4	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	6	566.15
5	German Development Bank (KfW)	8	187.55
	Total	76	2482.88

- Under TNUDP III, 19 Water Supply Schemes were taken up at a cost ₹630.99 crore of which, 15 schemes have been completed. The dedicated water supply scheme in Salem Corporation is nearing completion. During 2012-13, administrative sanction has been accorded by the Government vide G.O.(Ms) No 12 MA&WS (WS2) Dept dated 28.1.2013 for providing Water Supply Improvement Scheme to Pallavapuram, Pammal and Theni

Allinagaram Municipalities at an estimated cost of ₹ 211.88 Crore and the tender process is on.

- Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (JnNURM), water supply improvement schemes (WSIS) have been taken up in Madurai, Coimbatore Corporations, Tambaram, Avadi and Tirumangalam Municipalities at an estimated cost of ₹543.16 crore. Out of 9 projects taken up, 5 projects have been completed and the balance 4 projects are in various stages of implementation.
- Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) 34 water Supply Improvement schemes (WSIS) were taken up of which, 21 schemes have been completed.
 - WSIS to Oddanchatram and Thanjavur Municipalities have been completed and are under trial run.

- In Villuppuram, Palladam and Mettur Municipalities, the works are in various stages of implementation.
- In Chidambaram, Dharapuram, Thiruchengode, Attur, Kayalpattinam, Cumbum, Kovilpatti, Karaikudi and Vandavasi Municipalities, the works are under implementation.
- With the financial assistance of JICA, 5 water supply improvement schemes have been taken in Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Palani, Coonoor, Edapadi and Devakottai Municipalities at a cost of ₹283.71 crore and are under progress. Further, a water supply scheme in Thoothukudi Corporation has been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹282.44 crore.
- Under KfW fund, the water supply improvement scheme taken up in Tirunelveli Corporation has been completed at a total estimated cost of ₹22.22 crore and the schemes taken up in the Municipalities of

Karur, Kadayannallur, Udagamandalam, Thanthoni, Tiruvannamalai, Inamkarur, Pallipalayam Municipalities at a total estimated cost of ₹165.33 crore, being executed by TWAD Board are in various stages of implementation.

- Apart from the above major projects, the TWAD Board is also implementing the following Water Supply Projects.
 - Vellore Combined Water Supply Scheme(CWSS) at an estimated cost of ₹ 1044.90 crore for Vellore Corporation and Ambur, Arcot, Arakkonam, Gudiyattam, Ranipet, Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Wallajapet, Jolarpet, Melvisharam & Pernampet Municipalities.
 - The Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project has been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 1928.80 crore which benefits Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur Municipalities.

- CWSS to Attur and Narasingapuram Municipalities taken up for implementation at an estimated cost of ₹ 270.00 crore.
- CWSS to Melur Municipality has been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹784.00 crore.
- CWSS to Vellakoil and Kangeyam Municipalities have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 91.40 crore under UIDSSMT and
- Under IUDM-2011-12, a sum of ₹ 58.80 crore has been allocated for 47 Urban Local Bodies and under IUDM-2012-13 a sum of ₹83.81 crore has been allocated for 37 ULBs to take up water supply improvement works. The works are in various stages of implementation.

2.3.1 Efficient Water Management System

The Government have given attention to the improvement of Water Management Systems in Corporations and Municipalities. The following measures have been taken: -

- Replacing inefficient motors and pumps to improve the efficiency of the pumping system.
- Revamping the existing water supply network to ensure equitable distribution of water.
- Implementation of the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to continuously monitor the transfer of data on water flow, performance and efficiency of pumps and motors, physical and chemical quality parameters of water, etc. have been taken up in the water supply scheme in Tiruchirappalli and Thoothukudi Corporation.
- For improvement of the Water supply sources and replacement of pumping main, distribution main and motors, an amount of ₹ 46.59 crore has been sanctioned under IUDM-

2012-13 for 26 Municipalities and Tirunelveli Corporation. Further, ₹ 4.30 crore was sanctioned to 3 Corporations under O & M Gap Filling Fund-2012-13.

- To ensure equitable distribution of water supply in 53 ULBs by revamping the existing water supply distribution network, Detailed Projects Reports are being prepared under the Project Preparation Fund (PPF).

2.3.2 Rain Water Harvesting

The path-breaking Rain Water Harvesting Programme was launched in 2001 under the visionary leadership of the **Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu**. The vigorous implementation of this scheme during 2001 - 2006 had reaped rich dividends in enhancing ground water table.

On the directions of the **Hon'ble Chief Minister**, necessary amendments were made in the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Building Rules, 1972, the Multi- Storied and Public Buildings Rules, 1973 and the Madurai City Municipal Corporation

Building (Water Conservation) Rules, 2002 to make rain water harvesting structures in all buildings mandatory while issuing building Plan approval. The rain water harvesting structures have been created throughout the State which helped to raise the ground water table substantially. The awareness programme for Rain Water Harvesting is also being continued in all the ULBs.

Under O&M Gap filling fund for the year 2012-13 a sum of ₹ 2.63 Crore has been allocated to Gudiyatham & Nagapattinam Municipality for improving the Rain water Harvesting structures in the Tanks.

2.3.3 Mitigation of drinking water situation in the Delta Districts

To combat drought situation in Tiruchirappalli Corporation and 18 Municipalities of the drought affected Districts, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has allocated a sum of ₹ 12.20 crore for the provision of additional borewells with hand pumps, mini power pumps, purchase of spare parts for maintenance of existing hand pumps, supply of water through

lorries, providing PVC tanks, flushing of existing borewells, replacement of motors and hiring/purchase of gensets, etc. All the works are in progress.

2.4 Under Ground Sewerage Scheme

As per the policy decision of the Government the implementation of the UGSS to all the Urban Local Bodies will be taken up in a phased manner. The Detailed Project Reports are being prepared by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and the Urban Local Bodies. DPRs for 117 Municipalities and three Corporations (Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Thoothukudi) at a cost of ₹8670 crore have been prepared by TWAD Board. The implementation will be taken up in a phased manner after necessary financial tie up.

2.4.1 Implementation of UGS Schemes

- Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III, UGSS have been taken up in 22 Towns for implementation at a total cost of ₹928.31 crore, of which the UGSS in

Udhagamandalam, Chinnamannur and Pallavapuram Municipalities have been completed at a cost of ₹95.57 crore. In other 8 Towns works have been completed and House Service Connections(HSCs) are in progress and works in other towns are at various stages of implementation.

- Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of JnNURM, UGSS in 4 Towns (Madurai & Coimbatore Corporation, Avadi and Tambaram Municipalities) were taken up at a total cost of ₹925.49 crore and the works are at various stages of execution.
- Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns component of JnNURM, UGSS in 3 Towns (Maraimalai Nagar, Ariyalur and Udumalaipet) were taken up at a total cost of ₹86.32 crore. UGSS in Maraimalai Nagar has been completed. In Ariyalur, the project is under implementation and in Udumalaipet the project is in tender stage.

- So far 1,05,404 House Service Connections were effected in 12 ULBs in the completed Under Ground Sewerage Schemes.
- UGSS in Srirangam area of Tiruchirappalli Corporation has been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹24.00 crore.
- Out of the 22 towns announced during the year 2012-13, the financial closure has been achieved for the following 4 towns as detailed below: -

SL. No.	Name of the Town	Source of funding	Estimated Cost ₹ In Crore
1	Perambalur	IUDM	9.50
2	Ariyalur	IUDM	3.50
3	Trichy - Srirangam	TNUDF- Own fund	24.00
4	Nagercoil (Phase I)	UIDSSMT	76.04

The fund tie up for the remaining 18 towns is in the process.

The advanced techniques like trenchless technology for laying of sewer line, usage of prefabricated manholes, HDPE pipes and other modern technologies for treatment of sewage etc are being explored.

2.5 Sanitation

With a vision to ensure that the towns are sanitized, healthy and liveable and sustain public health for all the citizens, the Government have brought to focus, access to safe sanitation including open defecation free and garbage free environment.

2.5.1 Eradication of Open Defecation

Recognising the absence of adequate number of toilets linked to Under Ground sewerage scheme, absence of sufficient and well maintained public / community toilets and the age old practice of open defecation posing serious sanitation problems and health hazards, the Government has announced the total elimination of open defecation by 2015. Necessary Guidelines and instructions were issued to the Urban Local Bodies and suitable sites have been identified for construction of toilets.

A massive awareness campaign has been launched to educate the people regarding the hazards of open defecation.

During the year 2012-13, the Government has sanctioned a sum of ₹8.19 crore for construction of 333 units of well designed differently abled user friendly toilets in public buildings in 108 Municipalities.

During 2012-13 a sum of ₹50.89 crore was released to the Corporations and Municipalities for the improvement of 652 existing toilets and construction of 404 new toilets with special initiatives like universal designs, e-toilets, waterless urinals to conserve water. This scheme will be continued during the year 2013-14 at a cost of ₹50.00 crore.

2.6 Solid Waste Management

The Government has given a major thrust to Solid Waste Management. Under IUDM a total sum of ₹ 187.18 crore have been allocated to the Urban Local Bodies to strengthen primary collection and

transportation of Municipal Solid Waste. 199 Tipper Lorries, 175 dumper placer vehicles, 71 compactors, 58 front end loaders, 12 Sullage lorries, 4528 push carts, 857 tricycles, 10420 Bins have been procured to augment the collection and transportation system. The Government has also announced Waste to Energy Project for Tirunelveli Corporation and the Detailed Project Report has been prepared at an estimated cost of ₹55 crore and is to be implemented.

Transaction Advisor has been appointed for the implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Management Projects in 6 identified clusters namely, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Vellore, and Nagercoil.

The policy on Integrated Solid Waste Management is under consideration of Government. This will be taken up for implementation soon. As directed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister a special Solid Waste Management Fund will be constituted with a sum of ₹100 Crore for financing projects in weak Urban Local Bodies during 2013-14.

2.7 Roads

Roads form the backbone of the Urban Infrastructure development. This Government endeavours to provide motorable roads that are designed and built for the primary use for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Roads are designed for an intended span of life and are laid based on certain norms taking into consideration of their cost effectiveness too.

The Corporations (except Chennai) and Municipalities maintain a total road length of 21,412.08 Kms of which 4400.32 Kms are of cement concrete roads, 13255.40 Kms are of black topped roads, 1253.64 Kms are of WBM roads, 2352.74 Kms are of Earthen roads and 149.98 Kms are of other roads like cut stone pavement, paver block etc.

The maintenance of roads, restoring and relaying the damaged roads due to implementation of Water Supply schemes, Under Ground sewerage schemes and Natural calamities have posed a major challenge to the ULBs.

2.7.1 Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Programme

The Government puts much emphasis on improving roads damaged due to laying of sewer lines, water mains and also due to natural calamities, over a period of time and require restoration to full width to make it motorable. To this effect, the Government has announced an **“Urban Road Infrastructure Programme”**.

During the year 2012-13, under this programme, a sum of ₹ 175 crore was sanctioned to take up 486.45 km length of road damaged due to the implementation of Under Ground Sewerage Schemes and Water Supply Improvement Schemes in 21 Municipalities and 4 Corporations which are in various stages of implementation. This programme will also be continued in the year 2013-14.

2.7.2 Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM)

Under Integrated Urban Development Mission 2012-13, 94 Urban Local Bodies have taken up road

works to a length of 450 kms at a total cost of ₹ 167.17 crore.

2.7.3 Use of Plastics in road construction

Plastic waste poses a major threat to the environment. This Government have placed great importance on the effective use of plastic waste to reduce the environmental degradation caused by plastic. In order to ensure a plastic free environment, road laying in Municipalities and Corporations is being done based on plastic waste technology. Based on the Policy of the Government to use the available plastic waste to the maximum extent possible, a programme of laying the roads using plastic waste has been taken up in the Urban Local Bodies.

During the year 2012-13, 52.24 kms length of roads have been taken up at the cost of ₹ 10.00 crore in 23 Municipalities and 3 Corporations and are in various stages of implementation. During 2013-14, it is proposed to lay 100 kms length of roads using plastic waste.

To promote the collection, segregation and shredding of plastic waste, Self Help Groups (SHGs) are organised and engaged in the activities. So far 11 nos. of collection centres with shredding machines are established at a cost of ₹ 0.80 crore. During the year 2013-14, it is proposed to establish 50 more Collection Centres in the Urban Local Bodies.

2.7.4 Uniform Retro Reflective Road Signages

The Government have taken massive restoration and relaying of roads in the ULBs. In order to enhance the utility and usefulness of these roads to the commuters and tourists by giving proper signages, like names, cautions, tourist destination etc., a programme was taken up to provide uniform retro reflective road signages. So far, about 5363 nos of single arrows, 945 nos. of double arrows, and 369 nos. of road fixture were erected in the Corporations and Municipalities. This will be continued during 2013-14.

2.8 Street Lights

Street lighting is a basic amenity and one of the most important responsibilities of a local body.

The Corporations (except Chennai) and Municipalities in the State maintain a total of 7.25 lakhs of Street lights. Street lighting expenditure constitutes 25-30 % of the electricity bill of the urban local bodies, which is a heavy burden on the financial resources of the ULBs. This necessitated the implementation of measures to increase energy efficiency in street lights.

On pilot basis, energy efficiency measures have been taken up in 9 corporations and 35 Municipalities of Thanjavur and Tiruppur Region. It is expected to bring about 25 – 35 % reduction in the electricity bill.

For this project, a sum of ₹ 111.64 crore have been allocated under IUDM during 2011-12 and 2012-13 and will be implemented.

2.9 Special Infrastructure Programme

2.9.1 Modern Gasifier Crematorium

As a measure to protect the environment, in preference to cremation by direct wood burning, construction of crematorium based on the Gasifier technology have been taken up in the urban local bodies. This reduces the use of firewood by more than 50%.

During the year 2012-13, 19 Modern Gasifier Crematorium works have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹12.79 Crore, under the Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund, O&M Gap Filling Fund and Part II Scheme and are detailed below:-

S. No.	Name of the Urban Local Bodies	Estimated Cost (₹ In crore)
1	Avadi Municipality	0.65
2	Vaniyambadi Municipality	0.60
3	Thirupathur Municipality	0.75
4	Hosur Municipality	0.50
5	Paramakudi Municipality	0.60
6	Melur Municipality	0.60
7	Chinnamanur Municipality	0.50
8	Cumbum Municipality	1.00
9	Periyakulam Municipality	0.50

10	Thiruvathipuram Municipality	0.50
11	Salem Corporation	1.24
12	Tiruppur Corporation	1.00
13	Vellore Corporation	0.50
14	Tiruchirpalli Corporation	1.10
15	Kancheepuram Municipality	0.65
16	Anakaputhur Municipality	0.50
17	Maraimalainagar Municipality	0.50
18	Thiruthani Municipality	0.50
19	Thiruverkadu Municipality	0.60
	Total	12.79

The above works have been commenced and the works are at various stages of implementation. During the year 2013-14 the construction of Modern Gasifier Crematorium will be taken up in 5 Municipalities.

2.9.2 Modern Slaughter Houses

In order to facilitate environment friendly hygienic slaughtering of animals, it has been decided to construct modern slaughter houses in all the Urban Local Bodies.

During the year 2012-2013, under the Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund, O & M Gap Filling Fund, and Part II scheme the following 18 Urban Local Bodies have taken up construction of 20 Modern Slaughter Houses at an estimated cost of ₹7.93 crore.

S.No.	Name of the Urban Local Bodies	No. of Units	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)
1	PunjaiPuliyampatti Municipality	1	0.30
2	Keelakarai Municipality	1	0.35
3	Palladam Municipality	1	0.30
4	Rameshwaram Municipality	1	0.50
5	Nagercoil Municipality	1	0.50
6	Srivilliputhur Municipality	1	0.33
7	Namakkal Municipality	1	0.50
8	Pallipalayam Municipality	1	0.40
9	Panruti Municipality	1	0.40
10	Krishnagiri Municipality	1	0.30
11	Salem corporation	1	0.25
12	Vellore Corporation	2	1.00
13	Trichy Corporation	2	1.00
14	Poonamalle Municipality	1	0.25
15	Thiruthani Municipality	1	0.25
16	Rasipuram Municipality	1	0.50
17	Dharmapuri Municipality	1	0.20

S.No.	Name of the Urban Local Bodies	No. of Units	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)
18	Hosur Municipality	1	0.60
	Total	20	7.93

The above works have been commenced and the works are at various stages of implementation. During the year 2013-14, construction of modern slaughter house will be taken up in 5 Municipalities.

2.10 Part - II Schemes

The Government have sanctioned a grant of ₹13.58 crore for the year 2012-13 under the Part II Schemes for the various works, to the Urban Local Bodies as noted below:

Sl. No	Description of Work	Amount (₹ In Crore)
1	Construction of Gasifier crematorium	2.00
2	Construction of Slaughter house	1.00
3	Purchase of Jet rodding machine(Chinnamanur)	0.40
4	Purchase of 500 KVA Genset (Coimbatore Corporation and Pollachi)	1.35
5	Construction of new office building and zonal office building (3	5.00

	Corporations + 4 Municipalities)	
6	providing Additional facilities to Hostel building (TNIUS) Coimbatore	0.75
7	Construction of additional work in new office building in Tiruppur RDMA office	0.50
8	Construction of Sanitary workers Quarters (Sankarankoil)	2.00
9	Construction of storm water drain(Thiruthangal)	0.58
	Total	13.58

2.11 Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund

Under Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund, during 2012-13, a sum of ₹62.73 crore has been allotted to enable ULBs to take up 1051 works as detailed below: -

(₹ in Crore)

Sector	No.of ULBs	No. of works taken	Estimate cost	Grant Amount allotted
Eradication of Open Defecation-2011-12 and 2012-13	134	990	41.90	26.79
Land purchase				
1) Vellore corporation Bus stand	2	2	14.48	14.48

2) Salem Corporation – Thirumanimutharu bridge approach Road				
Sanitary workers Quarters	6	6	7.97	4.52
Modern Gasifier Crematorium	10	10	6.20	5.00
Modern Slaughter House	10	10	3.88	2.50
Purchase of 320 KVA genset	1	1	0.50	0.50
ULB Contribution to UGSS	1	1	5.00	5.00
Drought Relief works	30	30	3.44	3.44
Municipal Office building	1	1	0.50	0.50
Total		1051	83.87	62.73

The above works are under various stages of implementation. During the year 2013-14, a sum of ₹73.25 crore have been allocated under Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund for taking up various infrastructure works.

2.12 O & M Gap Filling Fund

Under O & M Gap Filling Fund during 2012-13, and a sum of ₹41.82 crore has been has been allotted to enable the ULBs to take up 37 works as detailed below: -

Sector	No.of ULBs	No. of works taken	Estimate cost	Grant Amount allotted
Office building (Salem Corporation)	1	1	7.00	5.00
Gasifier Crematorium	4	4	3.84	2.50
Slaughter House	3	5	2.25	1.25
Water Supply Improvement Works	3	4	11.40	4.30
Storm Water Drains	2	2	13.30	3.19
Water Supply Works to combat drought	9	9	2.86	1.95
Office Buildings in Municipalities	10	10	30.00	21.00
Preservation of Water bodies	2	2	4.00	2.63
Total	34	37	74.65	41.82

The above works are under various stages of implementation. During the year 2013-14 an amount ₹48.83 crore under O&M Gap Filling Fund have been allocated for taking up various infrastructure works.

2.13 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2.13.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission envisages an integrated approach to infrastructure development in the Mission Cities and their suburbs. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are the Mission Cities. The development works are taken up under the following Sub Missions and Programmes :-

- (I) a. Sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG).
 - b. Sub-mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP),
- (II) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and
- (III) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

2.13.2 Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

Details of the works taken up under the UIG

(₹ in crore)

SI No	Name of the scheme	No of ULBs	Sanctioned amount	Number of projects	
				Taken up	Completed
1	Water supply	5	543.16	9	5
2	Construction of Check dam	1	9.15	1	1
3	Storm Water Drains	2	528.31	2	0
4	Solid Waste Management	3	215.01	3	2
5	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	4	925.49	4	0
	Total	15	2221.12	19	8

The above 19 projects have been taken up for implementation in Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and the ULBs in their agglomeration and also in the Municipalities of Chennai Agglomeration, of which 8 projects have been

completed and others are in various stages of implementation.

Special package for Comprehensive Infrastructure Improvement in Madurai Corporation

Considering the poor infrastructure in Madurai City, as announced during the budget speech 2012-13 a sum of ₹250.00 crore has been sanctioned as a Special Package by the Government for the comprehensive infrastructure improvement as one time grant. During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹116.13 crore has been released as first instalment. The balance amount of ₹133.87 crore will be released during the year 2013-14. The amount will be utilized as urban local body contribution for the Under Ground Sewerage Scheme and Storm Water Drain works taken up under JnNURM.

2.13.3 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The UIDSSMT Scheme is being implemented in ULBs, which are not covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG). The admissible components under the scheme includes all core urban infrastructure development projects such as Water supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, construction and improvement of drains / Storm water drains, construction/upgradation of roads, Parking lots/spaces on (PPP) Public Private Partnership basis, Development of heritage areas and Preservation of water bodies.

(₹ in crore)

SI No	Name of the scheme	No of ULBs	Sanctioned amount	Number of projects	
				Taken up	Completed
1	Roads and Drains	16	69.41	467	467
2	Water supply	34	555.03	34	21
3	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	4	163.36	4	1
4	Solid Waste Management	1	3.58	1	1
Total		55	791.38	506	490

The Mission period of JnNURM has been extended upto March 2014 to enable the State to complete the pending projects.

2.14 Housing for Urban Poor

The prime objective of the Government is to provide access to safe, healthy, affordable and sustainable housing for the urban poor. The two projects being executed under JnNNURM are;

- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)- In the Mission cities of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore and its agglomeration towns
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) - In all other towns.

The BSUP projects aim at the provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of land tenure, affordable prices, improved housing and water supply while ensuring the convergence of existing services of the Government such as health, education, social security etc.

The IHSDP projects aim at the holistic development of slums by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers.

The Government of India has approved the project for a sum of ₹2,339.08 crore with central assistance of ₹1,047.68 crore under BSUP, and approved ₹566.11 crore, with central assistance of ₹400.45 crore under IHSDP.

The allocation, and details of completed projects and the expenditure incurred in the State are given below :-

(₹ In crore)

Name of the Scheme	Additional Central Assistance committed and the Gol Share	No.of. Projects Sanctioned	Project cost	No.of. Projects Completed	Expenditure as on 31.12.2012
Basic services to the urban poor (BSUP)	1047.68	52	2339.08	9	1145.83
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	400.45	94	566.11	20	359.17
Total	1448.13	146	2905.19	29	1505.00

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

Basic Services to the Urban Poor Programme is being implemented in 3 Mission cities namely Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore and their 37 agglomeration Towns.

The details of the projects implemented by various agencies are as follows:

Name of the Implementing Agency	No.of Projects	Project cost (₹ in crore)	Housing units			Infrastructure works		
			Sanctioned	Completed	In Progress	Sanctioned	Completed	In Progress
TNSCB	7	1393.34	44870	15446	15428	65	14	6
CMA	23	679.51	40760	16369	9908	1001	835	165
DTP	15	43.16	2744	1922	426	186	186	0
COC	7	223.07	3044	2268	479	2667	2377	8
Total	52	2339.08	91418	36005	26241	3919	3412	179

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme is being implemented in 93 towns comprising of Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

The details of the projects implemented by various agencies are as below: -

Name of the Implementing Agency	No. of Projects	Project cost (₹ in crore)	Housing units			Infrastructure works		
			Sanctioned	Completed	In Progress	Sanctioned	Completed	In Progress
TNSCB	1	20.09	1443	1443	0	-	-	-
CMA	68	486.57	31730	22288	4044	1869	1600	109
DTP	25	59.45	4542	4245	297	276	275	1
Total	94	566.11	37715	27976	4341	2145	1875	110

2.15 Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

2.15.1 Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed through the setting up of micro enterprise ventures and provision of wage employment to the below poverty line (BPL) urban poor. It also aims to promote self managed community structures like Neighbourhood Group (NHG), Neighbourhood Committee (NHC) and Community Development Society (CDS). These programmes are implemented through Urban Local Bodies. The scheme is implemented through share funding between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75: 25 respectively.

The Scheme has five major components: -

- i. Urban Self Employment Programme (**USEP**)
- ii. Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (**STEP-UP**)
- iii. Urban Women Self-Help Programme (**UWSP**)
- iv. Urban Wage Employment Programme (**UWEP**)

- v. Urban Community Development network (**UCDN**)

For the year 2012-13, an amount of **₹99.74 crore** has been sanctioned for implementing the scheme in all urban Local Bodies.

- **Under the Urban Self Employment component (USEP)** assistance is provided to 14577 urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures with subsidy and loan through Nationalized banks.
- **Under STEP-UP Programme**, skill development training is imparted to the urban youths for job and self employment. During 2012-13, Skill training has been provided to 41,197 beneficiaries and 3047 beneficiaries have been placed.
- **Under Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP)**, 13745 women have been assisted in joint enterprises and thrift and credit activities (T&CS).

- **Under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)**, 0.95 lakh man days work have been achieved through creation of supportive infrastructure like roads, small drains, Culverts in the urban poor areas.
- **Under Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)**, Community Structures are formed on a 3-tier basis, viz, Neighbourhood group (**NHG**), Neighbourhood Committee (**NHC**) and Community Development Society (**CDS**). So far 80,956 NHGs, 9,364 NHCs and 780 CDSs have been formed and functioning effectively.

2.15.2 Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessments (USHA)

The aim of Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessments (USHA) is to undertake planning, policy making, project design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the context of programmes relating to urban poverty and slums.

In the first phase, a slum survey has been conducted in 34 ULBs having a population of more than 1,00,000 and completed in 33 ULBs covering 1,963 slums and 4,13,000 slum households. Further, in the second phase, survey has been taken up to cover 60 ULBs, each with a population ranging between 40,000 to 1,00,000 at an overall estimated cost of ₹2.62 crore and is in progress.

2.16 Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission

The Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM) was launched with an allocation of ₹200 crore during 2012-13. The Mission will focus on livelihood security for the urban poor by providing skill and employment opportunities, housing and basic amenities, universal access to health and education, social mobilization and special homes for vulnerable groups like street children and urban homeless, etc. It will lay special emphasis on inclusive policies involving women, destitute and differently abled persons by dovetailing ongoing sectoral programmes.

The guidelines for implementation of this programme will be issued soon. In the year 2013-14 also, an amount of ₹200 crore has been allocated for TNULM.

2.17 Urban Finance

The sources of revenue for Urban Local Bodies include taxes, shared revenue, charges and fees, loans and grants from the Central and State Governments.

The major sources of income to the ULBs are:

- Tax and non Tax items of Revenue (Self Generated Income)
- Devolution from the State Government (SFC Grant)
- Central Finance Commission Grant (13th CFC Grant)
- Specific grants sanctioned by GOI and State Government
- Loans from funding agencies and Government

2.17.1 Financial Resources

The financial resources for 9 Corporations and 125 Municipalities during the year 2012-13 is ₹4286.00crore. This includes the following sources.

Sources	₹ In Crore
Own Income	1476.00
State Finance Commission Grant (Except Chennai)	1539.00
State Grant for developmental works	880.00
13 th Central Finance Commission Grant	164.00
Grant for Centrally Assisted Schemes	227.00
Total	4286.00

2.17.2 State Finance Commission

In accordance with Article 243 Y of the Indian Constitution, the Finance Commission constituted shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations towards,

- (i) the distribution between the State and the Municipalities of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State which may be divided between them and the allocation between the Municipalities at all

levels of their respective shares of such proceeds.

- (ii) the determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by the Municipalities
- (iii) the grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the consolidated Fund of the State
- (iv) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities; and
- (v) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission in the interests of sound finance of the Municipalities.

The recommendations of the Fourth State Finance Commission have covered the period 2012-2017. Based on the recommendations of the Fourth State Finance Commission, the vertical sharing ratio of the funds from State's own tax revenue (SOTR) between rural and urban local bodies has been fixed as 58:42.

The devolution from State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 apportioned to the Corporation (including Chennai) and Municipalities are as follows.

Year	Granted Devolution	Devoluted SOTR (₹ in Crore)
2008-2009	9%	888.48
2009-2010	9.5%	986.76
2010-2011	10%	1447.23
2011-2012	10%	1730.84
2012-2013	10%	2132.00

An amount of ₹2441.95 crore has been allocated in the budget estimate for the year 2013-14 to all Corporations and Municipalities.

2.17.3 Recommendation of 13th Central Finance Commission

As per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Union Government has sanctioned grants to all Corporations and Municipalities in the State of Tamil Nadu for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The total allocation of grants to Municipalities and Corporations are as follows: -

	Grant	₹ In Crore
1.	General Basic Grant	1,550.97

2.	General Performance Grant	820.25
	Total	2,371.22

An amount of ₹219.37 crore was released to all Corporations and Municipalities during the year 2012-13 and ₹429.13 crore has been allocated in the budget estimate for the year 2013-14.

2.18 External Aided Projects

2.18.1 Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project– III (TNUDP III)

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the TNUDP III Project with the assistance of World Bank with a financial outlay of ₹ 1996.40 crore over a period of five years as a follow up to the TNUDP II with an aim to:

1. Develop TNUDF as a financial intermediary to provide financing to provide infrastructure to Corporations and Municipalities on a sustainable basis
2. Strengthen urban reforms and consolidate the achievements made under TNUDP II in institutional strengthening and capacity building

The Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 55, MA&WS (MA2) Department, dated 29.04.2005 accorded administrative approval for implementation of this World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III. The components of this project are as follows:

I. Institutional Development Component

- Capacity Building of Municipal Staff
- Information and Communication Technology
- ULB Debt Monitoring Cell
- Project Preparation Facility
- Project Management, Incremental Operating Costs

II. Urban Investment component

- Loans to Corporations and Municipalities
- Capital Grants to Corporations and Municipalities
- Project Development Advisory Facility.

The Government has extended the project period upto 31.3.2014

Capacity Building of Municipal employees

The capacity building component is intended for building up the capacity of the officials, staff and elected representatives of the Corporations and Municipalities through continued training programmes and enhancing their responsive managerial and technical capabilities. The Institutional Development Component is being implemented by the Commissioner of Municipal Administration.

The Government has approved 133 training programmes for the officials and Elected Representatives of the Corporations and Municipalities at an estimated cost of ₹25.88 crore out of which 73 training programmes have been completed where 12625 officials and 6300 Elected Representatives, totally, 18925 have been provided training.

It is proposed to conduct the remaining 58 training programmes including orientation programmes.

e-Governance implementation in Corporations and Municipalities

The Government is giving major thrust to e-Governance systems in Municipal Administration. All ULBs have been provided with computer hardware infrastructure and software for implementation of e-Governance. For this purpose, Project Management Unit (PMU) consultant has been put in place. After evaluating the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) the process will be taken further to finalize the System Integrator (SI) and eventually developing enterprise level e-Governance solution for Urban Local Bodies.

Implementation of the Geographical Information System

Property mapping and Utility mapping with due linkage to Municipal Information System (MIS) to improve the collection of property tax and other taxes, infrastructure planning, etc, Geographical

Information Systems (GIS) have been taken up at a cost of ₹3.92 crore in Coimbatore, Madurai, and Tiruchirapalli Corporations and Rajapalayam and Gobichettipalayam Municipalities on a pilot basis. The project is in advanced stages of implementation. On completion the project will be extended to other Urban Local Bodies.

Project Preparation Fund

The Project Preparation Fund has been created during the formation of TNUDP III in order to assist Corporations and Municipalities technically in the preparation of Detailed Project Reports, Bid Preparation, Bid Process Management and Project Management Consultancy.

Urban Investment component – funded through TNUDF

Under the Urban Investment Component 104 projects have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹2104.35 crore of which 76 projects have been completed and 28 projects are under various stages of implementation.

2.18.2 KfW – German Development Bank assisted Projects

In order to provide water supply and sewerage facilities in urban towns, an amount of ₹500 crore (Euro 77 million) financial assistance has been obtained from German Development Bank (KfW) with a project execution period of 5 years. In all 13 projects at a total cost of ₹500.00 crore have been taken up for implementation and 4 projects have been completed and others are in various stages of progress.

2.18.3 Japan international cooperation agency (JICA) assisted projects

In order to provide water supply facilities in urban towns, financial assistance to the tune of ₹344.70 crore (Yen 9,824 million) was obtained from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with a project execution period of 5 years. The project period has been extended up to March 2016. In all 6 Projects at a total cost of ₹338.71

crore have been taken up and the works are in various stages of progress.

2.19 Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies (TNIUS)

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies, Coimbatore was established in the year 1981 with a view to achieve greater efficiency in the functioning of the administration of Urban Local Bodies. The main objective is to impart training to personnel of ULBs, to conduct research studies and undertake consultancy services in fields relating to urban administration and development. The Institute is being run with the annual contribution of the Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

The TNIUS has conducted various training programmes like orientation courses for Elected Representatives and officials and training on GIS and JnNURM. As a step forward, during the year 2010-11 the TNIUS in association with Bharathiyar University, commenced a Post Graduate Diploma Course in Urban Financial Accounting and

Management and in the year 2011-12, a Post Graduate Diploma in Solid Waste Management. During the year 2011-12 twenty-two officials have been deputed for Post Graduate Diploma Course in Urban Financial Accounting and Management and 23 officials for the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Solid Waste Management. During the year 2012-13, twenty-five officials for the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Solid Waste Management and thirty one officials for Post Graduate Diploma Course in Urban Financial Accounting and Management have been deputed.

For provision of additional facilities in the New Hostel of Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies, ₹0.75 crore was sanctioned in 2012-13, and the work is nearing completion.

2.20 Madurai Corporation

The population of Madurai Corporation as per 2011 census is 12,30,015, and the extent is 147.99 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹244.21 crore

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementation:

- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission, a sum of ₹4.00 crore was sanctioned for implementation of energy saving measures in the street lights.
- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund, a sum of ₹3.89 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 52 toilets and construction of 43 new toilets for eradication of open defecation.
- Under Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Project, a sum of ₹24.06 crore was sanctioned for the improvement of roads for a length of 66.91 KMs by way of laying bitumen and fixing paver blocks in the newly added areas and in the old areas of the Corporation.
- Under Part II scheme, an amount of ₹1.05 crore was sanctioned for the construction of three zonal office buildings.
- Under Operation and Maintenance Gap Filling Fund, a sum of ₹0.90 crore was sanctioned for the upgrading the existing feeder main and inter connecting the clear water mains in water supply system.
- ₹0.62 crore was sanctioned under ICDS Scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

2.21 Coimbatore Corporation

The population of Coimbatore Corporation as per 2011 census is 12,62,122 and the extent is 265.26 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹489.40 crore.

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementation:

- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission, a sum of ₹45.00 crore was sanctioned for relaying of damaged roads due to implementation of UGSS to a length of 146.46 kms.
- Under eradication of open defecation, a sum of ₹5.89 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 31 toilets and construction of 51 new toilets Under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.
- Under Part II scheme, an amount of ₹0.90 crore was sanctioned for purchase of one 500 KVA Genset.
- A sum of ₹0.39 crore was sanctioned under ICDS Scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy of the Government of India has selected the

Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation as one among the sixty cities in India for the purpose of declaring as Solar City. On obtaining necessary permission from the Non Conventional Energy Agency of Government of Tamil Nadu, a MoU has been executed with the ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives), South Asia for the purpose of preparation of DPR. Necessary steps will be taken to install Solar panels for generating electricity to be used in all the Corporation offices and buildings, multi storied tenements and thereby energy saving will be ensured.

2.22 Tiruchirappalli Corporation

The population of Tiruchirappalli Corporation as per 2011 census is 7,96,644 and the extent is 167.23 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹233.42crore.

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementation:

- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission, ₹23.47 crore was sanctioned for taking up of

40 road works, 6 Storm Water Drains and implementation of energy saving measures in Street lights.

- Under eradication of open defecation, an amount of ₹3.17 crore was sanctioned under for improvement of 83 toilets and construction of 5 new toilets Under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.
- Under Operation and Maintenance gap filling fund, a sum of ₹1.00 crore was sanctioned for construction of 2 Gasifier Crematoria and ₹0.50 crore for construction two slaughter houses and ₹1.50 crore was sanctioned for construction of Storm Water Drain to a length of 6 Kms.
- A sum of ₹24.00 crore was sanctioned under TNUDF-Own Fund for providing Underground Sewerage Scheme in Srirangam (Phase-I).
- To combat drought situation, a sum of ₹3.44 crore was allotted for the providing of additional borewells, mini power pumps, purchase of spare parts for maintenance of existing hand pumps, supply of water through lorries, flushing of existing borewells, purchase of gensets etc.

- An amount of ₹0.31 crore was sanctioned under ICDS scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

2.23 Salem Corporation

The population of Salem Corporation as per 2011 census is 6,96,760 and the extent is 91.34 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹128.50crore.

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementation.

- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission, a total amount of ₹10.00 crore was sanctioned for Solid Waste Management, Storm water drains and for the implementation of energy saving measures in Street lighting.
- Under eradication of open defecation, an amount of ₹1.82 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 41 toilets and construction

of 8 new toilets Under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund for eradication of open defecation.

- A sum of ₹4.15 crore was sanctioned under Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund for the purchase of land for the formation of approach road to Thirumanimuthaar bridge.
- Under Operation & Maintenance Gap Filling Fund:-
 - ₹5.00 crore was sanctioned for construction of new office building.
 - ₹0.50 crore was sanctioned for the construction of modern gasifier crematorium.
 - ₹0.25 crore was sanctioned for construction of modern slaughter house.
 - ₹0.40 crore was sanctioned to combat drought situation.
- Under Part II Scheme, a sum of ₹0.50 crore was sanctioned for the construction of Zonal Office building.

- Under Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Project, a sum of ₹14.88 crore was sanctioned for improvement of roads to a length of 26.54 Kms.
- An amount of ₹0.33 crore was sanctioned under ICDS scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

2.24 Tirunelveli Corporation

The population of Tirunelveli Corporation as per 2011 census is 4,74,838 and the extent is 108.65 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹70.50crore

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementation:-

- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission, a sum of ₹13.21 crore was sanctioned for improvements of roads, Storm water drains, street lights and water supply.
- Under eradication of open defecation, an amount of ₹0.46 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 11 toilets and

construction of 3 new toilets Under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.

- Under Operation & Maintenance Gap Filling Fund:-
 - ₹3.00 crore was sanctioned for replacing 61 kms of existing distribution system in Water Supply in all 4 zones.
 - ₹1.69 crore was sanctioned for the construction of Storm Water drains to a length of 32 kms.
 - ₹0.37 crore was sanctioned to combat drought situation.
- ₹1.45 crore was sanctioned under Environmental Protection and Renewable Energy Development Fund to relay 6.08 kms length roads using plastic waste.
- An amount of ₹0.04 crore was sanctioned under ICDS scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

2.25 Erode Corporation

The population of Erode Corporation as per 2011 census is 4,05,345 and the extent is 109.52 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹127.75crore.

During the year 2012-13, the following projects have been taken up for implementation:-

- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission, a sum of ₹13.40 crore was sanctioned for improvement of roads, storm water drain, solid waste management and for implementation energy saving measures in street lighting.
- Under eradication of open defecation, an amount of ₹2.21 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 36 toilets and construction of 13 new toilets Under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.
- Under Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Project, a sum of ₹5.00 crore was sanctioned relaying of roads to a length of 19.51 kms damaged due to UGSS.

- ₹0.92 crore was sanctioned under Environmental Protection and Renewable Energy Development Fund to relay 8.22 kms length roads using plastic waste.
- A sum of ₹0.04 crore was sanctioned under ICDS scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

2.26 Tiruppur Corporation

The population of Tiruppur Corporation as per 2011 census is 5,48,773 and the extent is 159.37 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹110.06 crore.

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementation:

- Under Integrated Urban Development Mission, a sum of ₹16.50 crore was sanctioned for road works along with storm water drains.
- An amount of ₹9.50 crore was sanctioned under IUDM for

implementing energy saving measures in street lighting.

- Under eradication of open defecation, an amount of ₹2.01 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 17 toilets and construction of 14 new toilets under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.
- Under Operation & Maintenance gap filling Fund:-
 - ₹0.50 crore was sanctioned for construction of Gasifier crematorium.
 - ₹0.40 crore was sanctioned to combat drought situation.
- A sum of ₹0.35 crore was sanctioned under ICDS scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

2.27 Vellore Corporation

The population of Vellore Corporation as per 2011 census is 4,23,425 and the extent

is 87.91 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹42.79crore

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementaon:

- An amount of ₹15.05 crore was sanctioned under Integrated Urban Development Mission for Solid Waste Management, Storm water drain, and implementation of energy saving measures in street lighting.
- Under eradication of open defecation, an amount of ₹2.29 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 23 toilets and construction of 37 new toilets under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.
- Under Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Project, a sum of ₹10.50 crore was sanctioned for relaying 35.23 Kms length of damaged road works affected due to implementation of UGSS.
- A sum of ₹10.33 crore was sanctioned for the procurement of 8.79 acres of land for expansion of bus stand from the Co-operative Department under Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.

○ Under Operation & Maintenance gap filling fund: -

- ₹0.50 crore was sanctioned for construction of Gasifier crematorium,
- ₹0.50 crore for construction of 2 Slaughter Houses and
- ₹0.26 crore was sanctioned to combat drought situation.

○ An amount of ₹0.09 crore was sanctioned under ICDS scheme for repair of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

2.28 Thoothukudi Corporation

The population of Thoothukudi Corporation as per 2011 census is 3,20,466 and the extend is 90.64 sq.km. with an average annual income of ₹47.50 crore.

During the year 2012-13, the following projects were taken up for implementation:

- A sum of ₹26.38 crore was sanctioned under Integrated Urban Development Mission for construction of storm water drains, solid waste management, and contribution for water supply scheme works and for implementation of energy savings measures in street lighting.
- Under eradication of open defecation, an amount of ₹0.53 crore was sanctioned for improvement of 12 toilets and construction of 5 new toilets under IUDM and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.
- Under Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Project, a sum of ₹4.90 crore was sanctioned for relaying 35.40 Kms length of damaged road works affected due to implementation of UGSS.
- A sum of ₹1.00 crore was sanctioned under Infrastructure Gap Filling fund for construction of 24 units of Sanitary workers Quarters.
- Under Part-II Scheme, ₹1.00 crore was sanctioned for construction of South and North Zonal Office buildings.
- ₹1.30 crore was sanctioned under Environmental Protection and Renewable Energy Development Fund to relay 4.14 kms length roads using plastic waste.
- Under Operation and Maintenance Gap Filling Fund, an amount of ₹0.40 crore was sanctioned for replacing 1.50 km of damaged of pumping main.
- A sum of ₹0.17 crore was sanctioned under ICDS scheme for repairs of ICDS centres.

All the above works are in progress.

- Water Supply Improvement Scheme at an estimated cost of ₹282.44 was sanctioned under JICA.

2.29 Honourable Chief Minister's Best ULB Award

In the year 2012-13, the Government instituted "Hon'ble Chief Minister's Award" to be

presented to the best performing Municipal Corporation/ Municipalities.

In this league, the Coimbatore Corporation was adjudged the best among the Corporations (Cash Prize of ₹25 lakhs) and Pollachi, Theni-Allinagaram and Namakkal Municipalities were declared first, second and third respectively among the Municipalities (Cash Prize of ₹15 lakhs, ₹10 lakhs and ₹5 lakhs respectively)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister distributed the cash prizes with a citation to the ULBs during the Independence Day Celebrations for the year 2012.

3. Corporation of Chennai

The Corporation of Chennai, the 4th largest Municipal Institution in the Country, which is 325 years old, has a good mix of heritage as well as modern infrastructure facilities. It derives its statutory authority from the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919. It is governed by an elected Council consist of 200 Councillors which is headed by a directly elected Mayor.

During the last century, the Corporation of Chennai has grown from 71.5 Sq.km to 426 Sq.km. In the latest expansion in 2011 with the inclusion of 42 local bodies Corporation of Chennai has increased its geographical spread considerably from 174 Sq.km to 426 Sq.km. The 155 Divisions which were in existence prior to this expansion have been reorganised into 107 Divisions and newly included local bodies have been organised into 93 Divisions making it to a total of 200 Divisions. Also, the existing 10 Zones have been reorganized into 7 Zones and recently added 42 local bodies have been

divided into 8 new Zones; thus taking the total number of Zones from 10 to 15.

The Local body Election for expanded Corporation of Chennai was conducted on 25th October 2011 to elect a Mayor and 200 Ward Members. Out of 200 Ward Members, 26 Scheduled caste (men), 14 Scheduled caste (Women), 55 Women (General) and 105 Men (General) in total 200 Members have been elected and assumed as Ward Members.

Consequent to this massive expansion, the policy of the Corporation have been oriented to providing adequate infrastructure facilities on par with the erstwhile City area in the expanded areas as well. This requires significant increase in deployment of human and financial resources.

For administrative convenience and in order to reach people locally, Chennai City has been divided into 3 Regions namely North, Central and South with 5 Zones each. North Region consists of

Zones 1 to 5 with 63 Divisions with headquarter at Royapuram; Central Region consists of Zones 6 to 10 with 79 Divisions with headquarter at Anna Nagar and South Region consists of Zones 11 to 15 with 58 Divisions with headquarter at Adyar. These Regional Offices are headed by I.A.S. Officers in the rank of Deputy/Joint/Additional Commissioners.

In order to strengthen these three Regional Offices, the Government has ordered sanction of new posts and reorganization of existing posts. The Government has ordered to fill up 2405 vacant posts and 784 additional posts i.e. 3189 posts for effective functioning of Chennai City Corporation. This will facilitate quick response in decision making as well as grievance redressal to the satisfaction of local public.

Financial Outlay

Revenue and Capital receipts and expenditure for the year 2013-2014

Details	Amount (Rs.in Crore)	Details	Amount (Rs.in Crore)
Revenue Receipts		Revenue Expenditure	
Tax revenue	780.30	Establishment expenses	935.36
Assigned revenue and Compensations	685.00	Administrative expenses	88.34
Rental Income from Municipal Properties	251.41	Operation and Maintenance expenses	279.33
Government Grants & Contributions	99.80	Programme expenses and Others	158.02
Fees and User Charges	65.32	Contribution to Capital Fund	300.00
Total (A)	1881.83	Total (A)	1761.05
Capital Receipts		Capital Expenditure	
State Government Grant – Chennai Mega City Development Mission	535.00	Zones I to XV	867.49
State Government Grant - TURIF	77.35	Buildings, Bus Route Roads & Bridges	228.15
TUFIDCO AND TNUDF Loan	360.00	Storm Water Drain & Electrical	516.00
Corporation Funds	383.83	Solid Waste Management and Mechanical	72.80
Others	8.55	Others	90.56
Total (B)	1364.73	Total (B)	1775.00
Grand Total (A+B)	3246.56	Grand Total (A+B)	3536.05

Note: Difference between the receipts and expenditure met out primarily from the opening balance of Rs.288.94 crore.

3.1 Amma Unavagam - Tiffin Centre

As per G.O.(D) No 21, M.A. & W.S. Department, Dated 17.01.2013, Government have ordered opening of One Tiffin Centre in each ward of Corporation of Chennai to supply hygienic food to the daily wage workers /downtrodden people at subsidised price. In this scheme, Idly is being provided at ₹1/-, Sambar Rice at ₹5/- and Curd Rice at ₹3/-.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had inaugurated 15 Tiffin Centres (One per each zone) on 19.02.2013. So far, 73 Tiffin Centres have been started. The remaining 127 Tiffin Centres will start operational very soon. Everyday an average of 1 lakh Idlies, 25,000 Sambar Rice and 15,000 Curd Rice are being provided at these 73 centres.

In the present economic scenario, when inflation is causing hardship to general public, this initiative ensures provision of hygienic food at affordable price to downtrodden people, thereby ensuring food security.

3.2 The Vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister – Chennai Mega City Development Mission.

The Vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister is to develop Chennai City as a World Class City with infrastructure of international standard. To achieve this Vision, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced a path breaking scheme for infrastructure development in Chennai City – Chennai Mega City Development Mission (CMCDM). Under this special scheme Government has so far sanctioned ₹760.28 crore i.e, ₹333.27 Cr during 2011-12 and ₹427.01 Cr during 2012-13. This is an all time high allocation under any scheme from Government to the Corporation of Chennai.

3.2.1 Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2012– 13

Under this scheme, the Government has accorded administrative sanction vide G.O. (Ms) No.94, MA&WS (MC-I) Department, Dated 14.10.2012; for ₹427.01 crore.

The Corporation of Chennai has identified 1189 roads to a length of 280.83 kms. for integrated development at a Cost of ₹366.23 crore. This includes road constructions at ₹154.91 crore, storm water drain construction at a cost of ₹117.94 crore, foot path at ₹40.38 crore, ducts for cables at ₹29.71 crore, street lights at ₹13.88 crore and street furniture at ₹9.41 crore.

To improve the Solid Waste Management Services in the added areas on par with that in the core city areas, Corporation of Chennai has proposed to procure 180 vehicles and equipments at a cost of ₹42.08 crore and construction of 6 modern transfer stations at a cost of ₹18.70 crore.

For the Integrated Development of Roads, works are divided into 36 packages. Works are under progress in 17 packages. For 19 packages, bids are being processed. Under Solid waste management component 147 vehicles were received and deployed.

For the year 2013-14 development works will be taken up at a cost of ₹300 crore.

3.3 Other Road Maintenance Programmes

During the year 2011-12 Under Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure project (TURIP) and other schemes, 82 Km length of 134 Bus Route Roads were sanctioned. These works have been completed at a cost of ₹55.70 crore.

During 2012-13, under TURIP 106 Bus Route Roads to a length of 65.79 km. at a cost of ₹59.50 crore have been taken up for relaying. Further, footpath improvement in 71 Bus Route Roads to a length of 48.52 km. at a cost of ₹42.75 crore have been taken up and is in progress. The footpath improvement will be done using Granite slabs and Kerb stones.

Under capital funds of Corporation of Chennai 236 km length of 1,156 Interior roads have been re-laid at a total cost of ₹87.33 crore.

A detailed study has been taken up to prepare detailed project report to improve interior roads. It is planned to upgrade all the earthen roads and WBM roads in phased manner. During the year 2013-14, 4000 roads will be upgraded.

3.4 Bridges

Bridges built in suitable locations ensure hassle free movement of public. During 2012 – 13, the following 6 bridges were completed at a cost of ₹45.27 crore. Further 4 bridges have been taken up at an estimate cost of ₹10.43 crore to ease traffic congestion.

Completed Bridges during the year 2012-13

1. Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Rangarajapuram Level Crossing.
2. Bridge at Pari Street across Virugambakkam Canal connecting CMDA colony and Arumbakkam.
3. Bridge across Cooum River connecting Metha Nagar Officers Colony 1st Street and Venkatachalapathy Street.
4. Bridge across Buckingham Canal at Indira Nagar 2nd Avenue connecting Rajiv Gandhi Road.
5. RUB at Villivakkam Level Crossing (LC2).
6. Additional Box culvert adjacent to existing bridge at Kaliyamman koil street, Chinmaya Nagar across Virugambakkam canal.

Bridges taken up for the year 2012-13

1. Construction of Pedestrian cum two wheeler subway at Rangarajapuram.
2. Construction of Box culvert across Captain cotton canal in Dr. Ambedkar street, Suzhpunalkarai.
3. Construction of Box culvert across kodungaiyur canal connecting Solaiamman Koil street, and Sathiyavanimurthu Nagar in Ezhil nagar.
4. Demolition and reconstruction of Bridge across Otteri nallah at Stephenson road.

During 2013 – 14, the following 5 bridges will be taken up at an estimate cost of ₹13 Crore to ease traffic congestion.

1. Limited Use Vehicular Subway at Bojaraja Nagar.
2. Box culvert connecting R.K. Link Road (Korattur North Station Road) and Jawaharlal Nehru Road at Baba Nagar.
3. Bridge across Buckingham Canal connecting Thoraipakkam Murugesan Nagar and Neelankarai Pandiyan Salai.
4. Box culvert at Narayanapuram across Keelkattalai Tank Surplus Course at Pallikaranai.

5. Demolition and re-construction of Box culvert at Padi Pudu Nagar Road across Padi Kuppam canal.

3.5 Street Lighting

It is proposed to provide uniform quality of street lighting throughout Chennai Corporation areas. In the newly added areas, there were tube light fittings in use. A Detailed Project Report is prepared for energy efficient Modern Light fittings. Installation of the street lights will be taken up during 2013 – 14 and is expected to be completed during 2014 – 15.

3.6 Storm Water Drains, Canals And Waterways

3.6.1 Improvements to Micro and Macro Drainage System

Chennai Corporation is responsible for creating and maintaining the infrastructure for the disposal of storm water in the City. In order to prevent flooding in the City, the Chennai Corporation in association with the Public Works Department has prepared a detailed Project Report

at a cost of ₹1447.91 crore and the same has been sanctioned under the JnNURM scheme.

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has sanctioned the projects in 4 basins as detailed below: -

Sl. No	Name of Basin	Chennai Corporation Component	PWD component	Approved amount
		(₹ in crore)		
1.	Northern Basin	277.17	82.69	359.86
2.	Central Basin	261.11	83.89	345.00
3.	Eastern Basin	140.40	303.67	444.07
4.	Southern Basin	136.20	162.78	298.98
	Total	814.88	633.03	1447.91

The project envisages the construction of 290 Km of new drains, remodelling of 183 Km of existing drains and improving 16 canals for a length of 29 Km at an estimated cost of ₹814.88 crore. The above works have been divided into 12 water sheds, in 4 basins across the city and 531 works have been completed to a length of 222.79 km at a cost of ₹247.80 crore.

3.6.2 Macro Drains undertaken by Public Works Department

Buckingham Canal, Otteri Nullah and Virugambakkam – Arumbakkam Canal are three major waterways being improved by Public Works Department to a length of 65.17 Km. Five new link canals and five tank surplus canals have also been proposed and works are being carried out to a length of 28.62 Km.

It was necessitated to prepare a revised DPR owing to change of design in canals, adopting precast structures in lieu of cast in situ drains, adding works based on complaints etc., and sent for approval of Union Ministry of Urban Development which is tabulated below

Sl.No	Name of Basin	Chennai Corporation Component	Public Work department component	Revised Project Cost
		(₹ in crore)		
1.	Northern Basin	231.02	154.04	385.06
2.	Central Basin	247.59	108.80	356.39
3.	Eastern Basin	119.26	326.55	445.81
4.	Southern Basin	106.93	230.41	337.34
	Total	704.80	819.80	1524.60

3.6.3 5000 Storm Water Drain Inlets and Rain Water Harvesting on Roads.

When Storm Water Drains are constructed, scientifically designed inlets at every 10mts intervals are provided. During rains, these inlets help to channelise the rain water to flow into the storm water drain. In addition to the existing efforts, rain water harvesting structures were provided at every 30m interval along the edge of the road. To begin with 5000 storm water drain inlets were constructed on the roadsides.

3.7 Revenue

Due to City expansion, number of assessees has increased from 6.6 lakh to 10.82 lakh. The annual demand has increased from ₹420 Crore to ₹480 Crore. During 2012-13, the collection of property tax has crossed more than ₹400 crore.

3.7.1 Initiatives taken to simplify the collection of Property tax

1. The Mobile phone numbers of the assesseees were collected in order to send the bulk SMS to the assesseees/defaulters.

2. List of assesseees from TNEB and CMWSSB board was obtained to verify the un-assessed properties.
3. Mode of payment is increased by way of introducing walk in payment system. At present, seven Banks are making collection of property tax under this system.
4. The collection of property tax through A.T.M. is also introduced by the Chennai Corporation on 18.07.2012 with the assistance of Karur Vaisya Bank.
5. The provision for filing of return for making of assessment of property tax is given in the Chennai Corporation website in order to make more number of assessments.

3.7.2 Initiatives proposed to be taken to simplify the collection of Property tax

1. It is proposed to introduce remittance of property tax using Credit Cards/Debit Cards through Electronic Data Capturing machines at the Bank counters under walk in payment system.

2. It is proposed to open the collection counters at all the division offices so as to enable the assesses to pay the property tax at the nearest division collection counter.
3. It is proposed to open the collection counters at the Zonal offices-2,14 and 15 for making of payment of property tax by the assesses easily.

3.7.3 Other Taxes

Action is being taken to arrange for the remittance of profession tax and Company tax through collection counters of Zones and also through on-line payment system. During the year 2012-13 the Professional tax collection is ₹196.90 crore, Company tax and Trade License Fee is ₹9.22 crore.

3.8 Solid Waste Management

The generation of Municipal Solid Waste in Chennai city after its expansion has increased to 4700 metric tonne per day. At present managing the solid waste by deploying 320 compactors, 37 haulage tipper trucks,177 tipper lorries,12 mechanical sweepers,57 skid steer loaders and 21

front end loaders. During 2012-13, ₹43.39 crore worth of Vehicles and Equipments were purchased and deployed. There is a further requirement of 50 compactors. The Corporation has 7 transfer stations and requires another 6 transfer stations for the extended areas.

The Corporation deploys about 17026 sanitary workers directly and through outsourcing. A detailed route chart for compactor vehicles and tricycles has been drawn up to effectively supervise solid waste management activities in the Corporation of Chennai. A short message Service (SMS) pattern of reporting has been evolved for the field staff. The Corporation has also outsourced conservancy activities in three zones to a private operator.

The Corporation of Chennai is also taking several initiatives for deployment of more manpower and vehicles for improving the conservancy operations more particularly in extended areas. More efforts are taken continuously for removal of debris accumulation.

Meanwhile, a major initiative has been launched to tackle the problem of solid waste management by the publication of Expression of Interest at the international level for three distinct aspects relating to solid waste management in Chennai city as follows:

a) setting up Integrated Municipal Solid Waste processing facilities for the City of Chennai and local bodies requiring assistance from Corporation of Chennai in close proximity to Chennai, to deal with and manage the final disposal of over 4,500 metric tonne of Municipal Solid Waste on a daily basis.

b) Remediation and Scientific closure of two major dump yards at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi with a definite timeline.

c) Street Cleaning, Door-to-door collection of garbage and transportation to integrated processing facility sites in Zones /Wards assigned by Corporation of Chennai in a phased manner with timeline.

3.8.1 Setting up of Waste Processing Facilities

After delimitation of the boundary of Chennai Corporation, the garbage disposal at the existing dumping grounds has increased to 2500 Metric tonnes and 2200 Metric tonnes per day at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi respectively. In order to stop piling up the garbage in these dumping grounds and to divert the garbage for processing, the Corporation of Chennai has taken action for setting up waste processing facilities at Minjur-Vallur and at Kuthambakkam for the processing of garbage generated at North Chennai and South Chennai respectively. Presently the tenders received are under evaluation. Once these projects are established, there will be no garbage disposal at the Kodungaiyur and Perungudi Landfill sites and they will be remediated using suitable technology by PPP mode.

3.8.2 Reclamation and scientific closure of Existing Landfill site at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi

The existing landfill sites of Corporation of Chennai at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi are more than 3 decades old and habitation clusters have

emerged around these areas in due course of time. Therefore, the Corporation of Chennai proposed reclamation and scientific closure of these two dumping grounds. The bidding process to select the contractor for reclamation and scientific closure of the landfill sites is underway.

3.8.3 Privatization of garbage collection work

The newly added areas do not have sufficient sanitary workers. However, the situation is being managed by outsourcing manpower for conservancy works through private manpower agencies by the zonal level for short run. In order to find a permanent solution to the manpower shortage to the conservancy work, it has been resolved to privatize the conservancy operations of the zones in a phased manner except in Zone 9, 10 and 13 where a private agency is already performing the conservancy operations. The bidding process to select the primary garbage collection agency is under way.

3.9 Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

3.9.1 Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) – Phase I

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned ₹127.43 crore for providing basic amenities to 236 slums under BSUP component of JnNURM. The project envisages construction of 1370 in situ houses and improvement of infrastructure including cement concrete roads, Storm Water Drains, Community Toilet, Community centre, Anganwadi, etc. in the selected slums. Out of 1370 housing units, 1097 have been completed and construction of 273 units are under progress. All the 1418 infrastructure works that were taken up, have been completed. Out of the savings amount, 147 works have been selected, of which 86 works have been completed. Remaining works are expected to be completed soon.

3.9.2 Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) – Phase II

Another 186 slums have been selected under Phase II of BSUP for improvement of basic

amenities in the selected slums at a cost of ₹72.63 crore. 537 infrastructure works have been taken up under this programme, of which 439 have been completed. Remaining works will also be completed soon.

3.9.3 Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in Expanded Areas

In the expanded areas of Chennai Corporation covering Thiruvottiyur, Kathivakkam, Madhavaram, Alandur and Ambattur, the BSUP scheme is implemented at an estimated cost of ₹23.26 crore. 33 nos. of infrastructure component sanctioned for Thiruvottiyur and Kathivakkam have been completed at a cost of ₹2.65 crore. In the remaining areas a total No. of 1674 housing units were taken up, of which 1295 have been completed. Under the infrastructure component, 594 works have been taken up, of which 504 works have been completed. The remaining works will also be completed soon.

3.10 Conservation of Heritage Buildings

Two heritage buildings on EVR Periyar Salai - Ripon Buildings and Victoria Public Hall are being owned and maintained by the Corporation of Chennai. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has sanctioned a sum of ₹6.10 crore under JnNURM which includes State Government share of ₹91.50 lakhs and Corporation's own fund of ₹3.05 crore. The expenditure over and above this sanction is being met from the capital fund of Corporation of Chennai for the restoration of these two buildings. The expenditure so far incurred for these two buildings is ₹11.06 crore

As the centenary celebration of the Ripon Buildings is due in November 2013, the work of restoration of Ripon Buildings will be completed by October 2013. The restoration work of Victoria Public Hall will be completed by July 2013.

4. Directorate of Town Panchayats

The population of the Town Panchayats, as per Census 2011, is 81,11,258, accounting for 11.24% of the total population of the State and 23.21% of the urban population. Town Panchayats occupy 62.79% of the total urban area of the State. Town Panchayat Administration is striving for the uplift of the standard of living of the people in Town Panchayats by providing better civic services, development of infrastructure facilities and promotion of employment opportunities in view of rapid growth of urban population.

4.1 Administrative Setup

There are 529 Town Panchayats in the State and they are governed by the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920. The Town Panchayats are classified in to four grades based on their annual income as depicted below: -

Sl. No.	Grade	Annual Income (₹ in Lakh)	No. of Town Panchayats
1.	Special Grade	Above ₹20.00 lakh	12
2.	Selection Grade	Above ₹16.00 lakh up to ₹20.00 lakh.	222
3.	Grade – I	Above ₹8.00 lakh up to ₹16.00 lakh.	215
4.	Grade – II	Above ₹4.00 lakh up to ₹8.00 lakh	80
		Total	529

The above classification is as per the incomes for the year 1993. There is a need to review the above classification of the Town Panchayats considering the income criteria of the Town Panchayats.

The Director of Town Panchayats is the Head of the Department. 16 Assistant Directors of Town Panchayats are looking after the administration at the zonal level and the Collectors of the respective Districts are entrusted with supervising affairs of the

Town Panchayats. Many of Town Panchayats are of Tourist, pilgrimage and heritage importance.

4.2 Elected Representatives in Town Panchayats

In tune with the 74th Amendment of Constitution of India, Elections to Town Panchayats were held on the 17th and 19th of October 2011. Chairpersons of the Town Panchayats were directly elected by the electors. 529 Chairpersons comprising of 56 SC (General), 28 SC (Women), 2 ST (General), 1 ST (Women), 148 Women (General) and 294 others were elected and assumed office on 25.10.2011. Similarly, 8303 Ward Member in Town Panchayats comprising of 742 SC (General), 667 SC (Women), 3 ST (General), 22 ST (Women), 2078 Women (General) and 4791 Others were elected.

4.3 Functions and Core Services

Town Panchayats play vital role in rendering civic services to the public. They provide a wide range of civic services to the public such as drinking water, street lights, sanitation, solid waste management, road, connectivity, drains and

pavements, burial grounds and slaughter houses. - Apart from that, construction and maintenance of bus stands, community halls and markets are also under taken by Town Panchayats. Issuing birth and death certificates and trade licenses, levy and collection of taxes and fees, approval of building plans are the other primary statutory functions of the Town Panchayats.

4.4 Resources

Property Tax, Professional Tax, Fees, Lease, Rents and User charges etc., are the major sources of revenue of the Town Panchayat. The other important sources of assigned revenue are Surcharge on Stamp duty, apportionment of entertainment tax, State and Central Finance Commission, Devolutionary Grants. These apart grants from various schemes make substantial contribution to the total income of the Town Panchayats. The schemes include Tourism Development projects, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme, NABARD Assistance and other major schemes. Above all, the Town Panchayats are

driving substantial receipts from the Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM) an exemplary scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for upgrading urban infrastructure.

4.5 Financial Outlay

The financial outlay for 529 Town Panchayats in the year 2012-13 comes to ₹1939.44 crore (₹1757 crore for the year 2011-12) which consists of SFC Devolution grant of ₹897.16 crore, Development schemes of ₹596.95 crore, Subsidy to the Electricity Board with regard to reduction in tariff to the Town Panchayats ₹0.73 crore, Own Revenue of Town Panchayats ₹437.73 crore and allotment towards Hon'ble CM Award ₹0.18 crore.

4.6 Infrastructure Development

Rapid urbanization and a high growth rate of urban population due to the migration from the neighboring rural areas in search of employment have necessitated the greater demand for the provision and improvement of basic amenities such as water supply, solid waste management,

underground sewerage schemes, roads, street lights, crematoriums, slaughter houses, parks and playfields etc. in Town Panchayats.

In order to meet the aspirations of the people, the Town Panchayats Administration is taking up many developmental works under various central and state sponsored schemes.

4.6.1 Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has unveiled the Flagship Scheme of IUDM during the year 2011 which necessitated to cater the infrastructure needs to the Town Panchayats.

The flagship Programme of the Government, the Integrated Urban Development Mission has proved to be a boon for the urban local bodies in the State. The Scheme has provided the Town Panchayats with the necessary financial support to take up projects in core infrastructure areas like water supply, solid waste management, storm water drains, Under Ground Sewerage, roads, street lights etc. During 2012-13, a sum of ₹250.00 crore was

allotted to the Town Panchayats under this Scheme.
The details are as follows:

S.No.	Sector	Allocation (₹ in Crore)
1	Roads	161.69
2	Storm Water Drains	18.05
3	Water Supply	35.37
4	Solid Waste Management	9.50
5	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	23.69
6	Others	1.70
	Total	250.00

A sum of ₹250.00 crore will be provided during the year 2013-2014.

4.7 Under Ground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS)

It is the vision of the Honourable Chief Minister that all the Town Panchayats in the State should be covered by Under Ground Sewerage Schemes. The Government is committed to implement UGSS in all the Town Panchayats of the State, in phases. At present, Under Ground Sewerage Schemes have been taken up in 4 Town

Panchayats viz. Mamallapuram, Thirumazhisai, Thiruchendur and Orathanadu at an out lay of ₹54.24 crore during the year 2011-2012.

During the year 2012-13 Administrative sanction has been given to take up under ground sewerage scheme in Chengam, Perundurai, Pennadam, Velankanni and Palanichettipatti Town Panchayats at a cost of ₹166.38 crore.

4.8 Roads

In order to improve the connectivity and accessibility of Town Panchayats, the Government has given top priority for upgradation of roads in Town Panchayats. Town Panchayats maintain 18323.900 Km of roads of various types such as BT Roads (8901.26 Km), CC roads (4531.82 Km), Metal roads (1233.35 Km), Gravel roads (785.87 Km) and Earthen roads (2871.60 Km). During the year 2012-13, improvement of roads under various schemes were taken up as detailed below:

4.8.1 Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM)

During the year 2012-13, 386 road works were taken up in 196 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of ₹161.69 crore

Improvement of roads will continue during the year 2013-2014.

4.8.2 NABARD – Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

During the year 2012-13, 366 road works were taken up in 292 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of ₹101.00 crore.

During the 2013 – 14, it is proposed to allocate a sum of ₹168.00 crore for Improvement of Road, Construction of Bridge and Storm Water Drain under this scheme.

4.8.3 Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Project (TURIP)

During the year 2012-13, Improvement of road to the length of 221.26 Km in 172 Town Panchayats has been taken up at a cost of ₹50.57 crore.

A sum of ₹50.57 crore will be provided during the year 2013-2014.

4.8.4 Environmental Protection and Renewable Energy Development Fund

Plastic in different forms is found to be almost 5% in solid waste, which is toxic in nature. It is a common sight in both urban and rural areas to find empty plastic bags and other type of plastic packing material littering the roads as well as drains. Due to its non-biodegradability, it creates stagnation of water and associated hygiene problems. In order to curtail this problem, it has been proposed to use waste plastic in laying of Roads.

By practicing Door to Door waste collection in 5502 wards, 360.32 MT compossible waste collected per day and 202.07 MT Non-compossible waste collected per day. The average Plastic waste

Collection per day is 7.51 MT. During the year 2012-13, 2740.42 MT Plastic waste Collected, out of which 2316.67 MT sold out. Further, 423.75 MT have been used for laying of BT Road under various road development Programme.

An amount of ₹20.00 crore was allotted in 2012-13 to the Town Panchayats, with which, BT roads using waste plastics have been taken up for a length of 96.75 Km in 69 Town Panchayats.

An amount of ₹10.00 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2013-14 under this scheme.

4.9 Water Supply

Out of 529 Town Panchayats in the State , 377 Town Panchayats are providing water supply level of 70 LPCD and above on daily basis. 146 Town Panchayats are supplying 40-69 LPCD daily basis. Town Panchayats maintain standalone water supply schemes where as TWAD Board maintains combined water supply schemes.

The Government is committed to provide minimum 70 LPCD of protected drinking water to

the people in all Town Panchayats. It is proposed to improve drinking water supply position and its regularity in the Town Panchayats, which are not getting minimum of 70 LPCD, in association with TWAD Board and Metro water under various schemes in a phased manner.

During 2012-2013, Water Supply Improvement Scheme have been taken up in 191 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of ₹ 20.40 crore under Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund and in 34 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of ₹13.54 crore under IUDM Scheme. Further, TWAD Board has taken up improvement of water supply in 22 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of ₹21.83 crore under IUDM.

Ooranies play a major role in recharging the ground water and to conserve the water bodies which necessitates to improve the existing ooranies. 643 Ooranies are being maintained in Town Panchayats area to improve the water table level. During the year 2012-13, in 234 Ooranies development works were taken up at an estimated cost of ₹54.32 crore under NABARD scheme.

During the year 2013-14, CWSS and standalone scheme at an estimated cost ₹105.44 crore covering 13 Town Panchayats will be taken up to provide additional drinking water under NABARD scheme.

Action is being taken to improve the water supply in 6 Town Panchayats in which water supply level is below 40 LPCD

- Action is being taken to provide water supply to Chitlapakkam Town Panchayat from Anagapur, Pammal and Pallavaram CWSS. DPR will be prepared by Chennai Metro Water supply and sewerage Board after completion of Water Supply and UGSS works in newly merged areas.
- Action is being taken to provide additional water supply to Gudalur Town Panchayat from Pillur Water supply Scheme at an estimated cost of ₹2.22 crore.

- Action has been taken to provide additional water to Kinathukadavu Town Panchayat by installing Generator through TWAD Board.
- Action has been taken to provide additional water supply to Alanthurai, Pooluvapatti and Perur Town Panchayats from Bhavani Combined Water supply Scheme under NABARD RIDF 2013-14 at an estimated cost of ₹114.10 crore by TWAD Board.

4.10 Housing

Providing dwelling units to the urban poor with infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, drainage and street lights has been the objective of the scheme of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), which are sub-missions of the JNNURM.

Construction of 2487 dwelling units at an estimated cost of ₹41.61 crore has been taken up in 17 Town Panchayats under BSUP. Out of which 2057 have been completed and remaining 431 are under progress at various stages.

Similarly, construction of 4361 units at an estimated cost of ₹59.44 crore in 25 Town Panchayats has been taken up under IHSDP. Out of which 4225 have been completed and remaining 136 are under progress at various stages.

4.11 Solid Waste Management

It is the endeavor of the Government to ensure that the Town Panchayats should maintain the clean and green. Solid Waste Management, therefore, assumes greater significance in the Town Panchayats. More than 4100 vehicles are involved in primary collection and 1100 vehicles are utilized for secondary collection of solid waste. About 7273 Sanitary workers and over 4400 members of Self Help Groups are involved in solid waste management.

Town Panchayats have taken several unique initiatives for effective implementation of solid waste management which include segregation at source, Generating power from food waste, vermi composting, pelletisation of plastic waste etc. The Town Panchayats have effectively utilised waste

plastic for road laying. Similarly, vermi composting has been done commercially for generating income to the Town Panchayats. The Town Panchayats have also utilised the services of well run NGOs in the solid waste management programme.

Under the Integrated Urban Development Mission, solid waste management has been taken up on priority. During the year 2012-13, an allotment of ₹9.50 crore was made for strengthening infrastructure facilities and purchase of 38 vehicles, covering 46 Town Panchayats.

These activities would be taken up in Town Panchayats at an estimate cost of ₹15.59 crore during the year 2013-14 under IUDM as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the sector	Estimate Amount (₹ in crore)
1	Infrastructure Development	6.88
2	Purchase of vehicle	5.39
3	Construction of compound wall	3.32
	Total	15.59

4.12 Public Health

Open defecation affects public hygiene and sanitation besides offending human dignity. The Government is determined to make Tamil Nadu an open defecation free State. To achieve this objective, the Town Panchayats will undertake a massive programme of construction of public toilets, repairs to existing toilets as well as an effective IEC campaign.

During the year 2012-13, construction of 160 Integrated Sanitary Complexes in 108 Town Panchayats and renovation of 221 sanitary complexes in 107 Town Panchayats have been taken up at a cost of ₹22.60 crore under open defecation free toilet scheme. 376 Sanitary Complex works in 244 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost ₹45.20 crore have been taken up under NABARD (RIDF – XVIII).

A sum of ₹10.00 crore has been proposed to construct 77 Integrated Sanitary Complex for the year 2013-14 under NABARD (RIDF – XVIII).

4.13 Street Lights

4.13.1 Solar Energy Policy

There are 3,70,544 street lights, of which solar lights 2,731 are already functioning in the Town Panchayats. The remaining 3,67,813 lights are to be energized by solar energy, which will be taken up in a phased manner.

4.13.2 Implementation of Energy Efficiency Street Lights in 101 Town Panchayats by replacing Existing Fluorescent Tube Lights

The Technical Committee and Empowered Committee were constituted for giving suggestion of model Bid document and the Bid-Document is on anvil for floating tender towards implementation of LED Street Light in 101 Town Panchayats covering Erode, Tiruppur, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris District.

4.14 Office Buildings

Under the above component, 50 new office buildings have been taken up under Part-II Scheme and Infra Gap Filling Fund. Now as per the G.O.Ms. No. 7 MA(1) MAWS Dept. dt.17.1.2013 it has been

proposed to install roof top solar energy power in the above office buildings during the year 2013-14.

4.15 Part II Scheme

In order to improve the infrastructure facilities for Town Panchayats, a sum of ₹10.42 Crore has been allocated under the scheme for taking up 588 works, (i.e) Water supply improvement works, Office buildings, Sanitary complex, Shopping Complex, Slaughter House, Bus stand improvement works, Road works, Solid Waste Management works and supply of computer with UPS for Town Panchayats during the year 2012-2013.

A sum of ₹7.88 crore has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 2013-14 under this scheme.

4.16 Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund

Financial allocation is made from out of the Devolution Grant to bridge gaps in providing infrastructure facilities in Town Panchayats. During the year 2012-2013, 94 works covering improvement of Water Supply, Solid Waste

Management, Storm Water Drain, Office Building, Bus Stand, Community Hall and others have been taken up at a cost of ₹25.63.

A sum of ₹29.92 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-14 under this Scheme.

4.17 Operation and Maintenance Gap Filling Fund

Financial allocation is made from out of the Devolution Grant to bridge gap under above funds by way of providing Infrastructure facilities to Town Panchayats. During the year 2012-13, 169 works covering improvement of Water Supply, Road works, Storm Water Drain have been taken up at a cost of ₹17.09 Crore.

A sum of ₹19.94 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2013-14 under this Scheme.

4.18 Poverty Alleviation

Funds under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being utilised to ensure gainful employment to

4,51,714 urban poor families in 529 Town Panchayats through self employment and wage employment ventures. The scheme is funded by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. A sum of ₹25.32 crore was allotted for the year 2012–13. The scheme has the following sub components :

4.18.1 Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

It enables individual urban poor to set up gainful self employment ventures by providing subsidized credit, besides technology, marketing, infrastructure, knowledge and other support to them. Each beneficiary is eligible for a maximum project cost of ₹2.00 lakh including 25% subsidy and 5% beneficiary contribution. This component favours a cluster approach. During the year 2011-12, 1616 beneficiaries were benefited by way of sanction of individual loan to the tune of ₹3.21 crore. For the year 2012-13 a sum of ₹4.80 crore was provided to 1694 individual beneficiaries to take up economic activities such as petty trades, milch animals, natural fibre products, catering, repairing electronic goods etc.,

4.18.2 Urban Women Self - Help Programme (UWSP)

Under this component, subsidised credit is provided to groups of urban poor women to set up gainful self employment ventures and also a revolving fund for Self Help Groups / Thrift and Credit Societies formed by urban poor women. The groups are eligible for a subsidy of ₹ 3.00 lakh or 35% of the cost of the project or ₹60,000 per member of the group, whichever is less. The remaining amount will be mobilised as bank loan and margin money. During the year 2011-12, 1719 SHGs were benefited by way of sanction of loan with subsidy to take up economic activities to the tune of ₹3.23 crore. For the year 2012-13 , a sum of ₹4.80 crore was provided to 1241 SHGs for taking up gainful economic activities and 2585 SHGs for taking small economic activities.

4.18.3 Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

This component focuses on providing assistance for skill formation/ upgradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity to undertake

self employment as well as access to better salaried employment. Women shall constitute not less than 30% of the beneficiaries. SC and ST must be benefited atleast to the extent of proportion of their strength in the BPL population of the town. Special provision of 3% reservation should be made for the differently abled. The average unit cost allowed for training will not exceed ₹10,000 per trainee. During the year 2011-12, 9818 beneficiaries were benefited by way of imparting skill training to the tune of ₹7.08 crore. For the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹9.60 crore has been provided to impart skill training to 26,153 urban youths out of which 1,760 are being imparted skill training for taking up various economic activities.

4.18.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

This component aims at utilising the labour of the urban poor for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets. During the year 2011-12 , a sum of ₹4.72 crore has been utilized for creating 319 public assets viz road, drain works and construction of kitchen shed etc., Further, 80,474 Nos of Beneficiaries have been employed.

For the 2012-13, a sum of ₹3.73 crore has been provided to create public assets. 94 No. of Works have been taken up and 4 works have been completed. Remaining works are under progress at various stages. Further, 624 Nos of Beneficiaries have been employed.

4.18.5 Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

The UCDN relies on establishing and nurturing community organizations and structures like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) that facilitate sustained urban poverty alleviation. During the year 2011-12, a sum of ₹1.45 crore has been spent for strengthening the above community organization. For the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹2.40 crore has been allocated to provide capacity building to the Community Development Societies.

4.19 Financial Devolution

4.19.1 State Finance Commission Grant

During the year 2012-13, an allotment of ₹811.59 crore was provided as SFC grant for the Town Panchayats. Out of this, a sum of ₹52.90 crore has been released to the Town Panchayats at the rate of ₹10.00 lakh per Town Panchayat as minimum lumpsum grant. The balance amount has been apportioned among the Town Panchayats on population basis. The grant is used for meeting establishment cost, repayment of loans and O&M charges.

A sum of ₹947.54 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-14 for this scheme.

4.19.2 Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant

The 13th Finance Commission grant is being allotted annually by Government of India to the Town Panchayats for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The allotment has been provided by way of two components, (viz) General Basic Grant and General Performance Grant. During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹84.00 crore was allotted under Basic Grant and ₹57.65 crore was allotted under Performance Grant. The above grant is utilized towards payment of contribution to Water supply,

UGSS, payment of E.B. Charges and payment of water charges.

A sum of ₹99.45 crore under Basic Grant and ₹67.94 crore under Performance Grant has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 2013-14.

4.20 Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission

Government have proposed to launch "Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission" in the year 2012-13, based on the Budget Speech made by Hon'ble Minister for Finance during the last budget session, which would focus on Livelihood security for urban poor by providing skill training and employment opportunities, housing and basic amenities, access to health, education, social mobilization and special home to vulnerable groups such as children and urban homeless. Further, the above programme will lay special emphasis on inclusive policies involving women, destitute and differently abled persons by dovetailing ongoing sectoral programmes and Government have provided an allocation of ₹200.00 crore for this programme during the year 2012-13 for Urban Local Bodies of which a sum of ₹50.00 crore has been made for 2012-13 towards

implementation of Urban Poverty Alleviation Mission in Town Panchayats.

4.21 Rain Water Harvesting

The Rain Water Harvesting movement launched in 2001 was the brainchild of the Honourable Chief Minister. It has had a tremendous impact in recharging the groundwater table all over Tamil Nadu. Amendments to the provisions of Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and Building Rules issued thereunder, have made rain water harvesting mandatory in every building in the Town Panchayats.

During 2012-13, buildings under the administrative control of Town Panchayats have been provided with Rain Water Harvesting Structure, besides restoring dis-functional Rain Water Harvesting units already created. Similarly, the residential Buildings have been provided with Rain Water Harvesting Structure and dis-functional Rain Water Harvesting units Structure already created have been restored.

4.22 Animal Birth Control

The Government of India notified the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001 as required under sub section 1(9) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

To intensify Animal Birth Control and Anti-rabies programme, Government have sanctioned a sum of ₹8.50 crore as a special grant to Town Panchayats for the implementation of following activities during the year 2012-13.

- Construction of 136 Dog Shelter at an estimate cost of ₹4.08 crore
- Procurement of 40 Dog catching Mini Vans at an estimate cost of ₹2.00 crore
- Surgery and Vaccination charges cost of ₹2.42 crore

4.23 Staff welfare

4.23.1 Filling up of vacancies

Government in G.O.(D).No.263, Municipal Administration and Water Supply(TP1) Department, Dated.19.10.2012 have accorded permission for filling up of 1286 vacant posts in various categories in Town Panchayats Administration. Accordingly,

164 vacant posts are filled up present and remaining posts in all the categories are being filled up.

4.23.2 Strengthening of Engineering Wing

Government in G.O.Ms.No.25, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department dated 04.02.2013 have issued orders sanctioning additional posts in order to strengthening of Engineering wing in Town Panchayats Administration.

Superintending Engineer	1
Executive Engineer	5
Assistant Executive Engineer	10
Assistant /Junior Engineer	58
Draughtsman	10
Overseer	138
Total	222

The posts will be filled up by way of promotion, on deputation from the other departments and Direct Recruitment.

4.24 Satellite Town

Sriperumbudur Town Panchayat of Kancheepuram District has been selected as a Satellite Town under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development.

Three important infrastructure works like improvement of water supply UGSS and Solid Waste Management have been taken up under this scheme at cost of ₹101.37 crore. The cost would be shared by the Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu and the local body in the ratio of 80: 10: 10.

The status of the scheme is as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Sector	Sanctioned Project cost (₹ in crore)	Administrative Sanction	Current status
1	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme	40.71	MA & WS (TP-2) Dept. G.O.(D) No.180, Dated: 19.06.12	Work order have been issued
2	Comprehensive UGSS	56.22		1. Vehicles: Purchase orders issued.
3	Integrated Solid Waste Management	4.44		2) Civil works:

				works are under progress.
	Total	101.37		

4.25 Implementation of GIS based Property Tax in Town Panchayat

As a prelude to the implementation of e-governance in Town Panchayats, Government in principle have introduced GIS based on property Tax system with view to augment the property tax source by way of identifying un-assessed and under- assessed properties for improving collection of tax through GIS and accordingly, the Government have sanctioned a sum of ₹36.00 lakh during the year 2013 for implementation of GIS based property tax in Ponneri Town Panchayat on a pilot basis. Tender evaluation under progress.

4.26 Night Shelter

Under Corporate Social Responsibilities Assistance a Night Shelter to be constructed in Kalavai Town Panchayat in Vellore District at an

estimate cost of ₹25.00 lakhs with 90% grant by HUDCO.

Administrative Sanction has been accorded. Tendering work under progress.

4.27 Award

With a view to motivate the Town Panchayats for improving service delivery, Government have instituted awards for best performing Town Panchayats.

During the year 2011-12, the first three Town Panchayats viz., Thenkarai Town Panchayat (Ist prize ₹10.00 lakh), Musiri Town Panchayat (IIInd Prize ₹5.00 lakh) and Perunthurai Town Panchayat (IIIrd prize ₹3.00 lakh) have received the Cash awards with citation on the eve of Independence Day celebration from Hon'ble Chief Minister.

5. Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board

Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) was constituted in August 1978 to cater to the growing needs of water supply and sewerage services in the Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Board contributes towards the enhancement of quality of life of the citizens of Chennai city by providing them with adequate supply of safe and potable water.

The operational area of Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board at present is 426 Sq.Km. The population of Chennai city as per 2011 census is 67.27 lakhs. CMWSSB provides water supply and sewerage services to Chennai city through 15 Area Offices and 200 Depot Offices.

5.1 Drinking water sources to Chennai city

5.1.1 Surface water:

Surface water sources remain the mainstay of water supply to Chennai city. The surface reservoirs of Poondi, Cholavaram, Redhills (Puzhal), Chembarambakkam and Veeranam lake in

Cuddalore district are important sources of drinking water to Chennai city.

The Telugu Ganga Project, conveys Krishna river water from the Kandaleru reservoir situated in Andhra Pradesh to Chennai city.

5.1.2 Desalination Plants

Surface water availability is dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. To drought proof Chennai drinking water supply needs the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced setting up of desalination plants way back in 2003-04.

Minjur desalination plant

One 100 mld (million litres per day) desalination plant on Design Build Own Operate and Transfer (DBOOT) basis, was commissioned at Minjur and water is being supplied to Chennai city.

Nemmeli desalination plant

A 100 mld desalination plant at Nemmeli constructed with an outlay of ₹871.24 Crore with

Government of India funding was commissioned by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 22.02.2013.

Pattipulam Desalination Plant

The Detailed Project Report for the desalination plant of 200 mld (upscalable to 400 mld) at Pattipulam, south of Chennai is under preparation.

5.1.3 Ground water

Water from ground water aquifers at Minjur, Tamaraiakkam, Poondi and Veeranam supplement the water supply to Chennai. Average yield of Ground water is around 30 mld.

5.1.4 Operations and Maintenance of Water supply

831 mld (million litres per day) of water is being supplied to Chennai city. Of this 766 mld is supplied to domestic consumers, 28 mld of water to bulk consumers and 37 mld of water is being supplied to industrial consumers. The average supply of water is 145 lpcd for old Chennai city areas. CMWSSB is currently taking up various projects to provide comprehensive water supply and

sewerage services to the newly added areas of the city.

The Board maintains an elaborate network of facilities to provide these services. Since its inception in 1978, the Board has improved its services and the infrastructure it maintains has seen a manifold increase. The details are:

Growth in Water supply operations

Description	In 1978	In 2013
Operational area (sq.km)	174	426
Population (in lakh)	28.60	67.27 (2011 Census)
Water Supply (mld)	240	831
Length of water mains (Km)	1,250	5,275
Distribution stations	3	74
Water treatment capacity (mld)	182	1,494
Consumers	1,16,000	6,22,906

The expenditure for the Operation and Maintenance during the year 2012-13 is ₹663.34 crore. The Water and Sewerage Tax of ₹110.00

crore, the Water and Sewerage charges of ₹275.00 crore in total ₹385.00 crore is the revenue.

5.2 Water supply

CMWSSB is taking up various schemes for augmenting water supply to unserved areas with special focus on covering the 42 newly added areas.

5.2.1 Second water transmission main from Chembarambakkam to Poonamallee bye-pass junction.

In order to convey the full quantity of 530 mld of treated water from Chembarambakkam, to the city, Government has accorded Administrative sanction for laying a second pipe line of 2000 mm dia. from Chembarambakkam Water Treatment Plant up to the Poonamallee bye-pass junction for a length of 6.5 Kms at an estimated cost of ₹41.35 crore. This work is currently under progress and is expected to be completed by July 2014.

5.2.2 Extension of water supply to Tambaram, Pallavaram and Pammal areas

The Government has sanctioned a sum of ₹93.48 crore from the Infrastructure and Amenities Fund to lay a 1200 mm dia Mild Steel (M.S) transmission main from Poonamallee bye-pass junction to Tambaram for a length of 22 Kms. This work will extend the water supply to Tambaram, Pallavaram, Pammal and other nearby Urban Local Bodies. Work on this project will commence soon.

5.2.3 Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2011– 12

The Hon'ble Chief Minister launched the Chennai Mega City Development Mission to improve infrastructure and basic amenities in Chennai City with special focus on the newly added areas. The following water supply works have been taken up for the year 2011-12 at a cost of ₹56.50 crore of the total sanctioned amount of ₹189.10 crore, which includes providing sewerage schemes :-

SI. No	Water supply works	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Status of works
1	Laying of water supply lines in uncovered areas of Slums to supply water to Below Poverty Line families	23.56	Work in progress
2	Providing Under Ground Tanks and Water filling points in Newly Added areas	12.23	
3	Replacement of choked water mains / PVC mains	20.71	
	Total	56.50	

5.2.4 Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2012-13

The Government have sanctioned an amount of ₹192.02 crore for the year 2012-13 for implementing eight comprehensive water supply schemes to the newly added areas of Chennai. The details are as follows: -

SI. No	Water supply scheme	Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	Nolambur	18.00
2	Karambakkam	20.56
3	Ramapuram	32.54
4	Manapakkam	10.92
5	Nandambakkam	6.00
6	Okkiam Thoraipakkam	46.00
7	Injambakkam	22.30
8	Sholinganallur-Karapakkam	35.70
Total		192.02

For the above works, tenders were invited and it is under evaluation.

5.2.5 Water Supply Schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

The details of Water Supply Improvement Works taken up under JnNURM are as under:

Sl. No	Water supply scheme	Est. cost (₹ in crore)	Status of implementation
1	Improvement works to water supply system in Chennai city	322.00	Work in progress.
2	Maduravoyal	23.30	Work in progress
3	Ullagaram-Puzhuthivakkam	24.24	Work in progress
4	Thiruvotriyur	85.11	Work in progress
5	Alandur – improvement works	64.39	Work in progress
6	Ambattur	267.08	Work in progress
7	Nerkundram	19.17	Work in progress
Other Local Bodies			
8	Avadi Municipality	103.84	Work in progress
Total		909.13	

5.2.6 Japan International Co – operative Agency (JICA) Funds

Comprehensive water supply scheme for Madhavaram has been taken up with Japan International Co-operative Agency (JICA) funds at an estimated cost of ₹55 Crore and the works are in progress.

5.3 Sewerage services

CMWSSB provides sewerage services including waste water treatment. Chennai has an installed capacity of 558 mld for treatment of sewage generated. The sewerage services of the Board have increased tremendously since its inception in 1978.

Description	In 1978	In 2013
Length of sewer mains (in Km)	1,223	3,643
No. of pumping stations	58	218
Sewage treatment capacity (mld)	57	558
No. of consumers	1,14,000	7,35,608

CMWSSB is implementing sewerage projects under various schemes.

5.3.1 Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2011-12

Six sewerage works and procurement of sewerage maintenance equipments have been taken

up at a cost of ₹132.60 crore. Their status is as under:

SI. No	Sewerage works	cost (₹ in Crore)	Status of works
1	Laying of force mains between pumping stations	9.26	Work in progress
2	Enlargement of Sewage Pumping Mains	32.43	Work in progress
3	Re-routing of Sewage Pumping Mains	22.98	Work in progress
4	Insertion of manholes in Mogappair, construction of Roadside pumping stations with submersible pumpsets	15.61	Work in progress
5	Improvement to existing Sewage Pumping stations	11.24	Work in progress
6	Procurement of 35 Nos. of Jet Rodding and 50 Nos. of Desilting machines	9.90	Procurement in progress
7	Enlargement of sewer mains	31.18	Work in progress
Total		132.60	

5.3.2 Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2012 – 2013 Sewerage works

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a sum of ₹260.75 crore for taking up 3 sewerage schemes and Procurement of Machineries. The details are as follows : -

SI. No	Under Ground Sewerage Schemes	Project cost (₹ in Crore)
1	Kathivakkam	86.15
2	Ramapuram	48.50
3	Sholinganallur-Karapakkam	110.90
Sub-Total		245.55
4	Procurement of sewerage maintenance equipments	15.20
Grand Total		260.75

For the above works, tenders were invited and it is under evaluation.

5.3.3 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) Sewerage works

The details of works taken up are as under:

Sl. No	Sewerage works	Est. cost (₹ in Crore)	Status of implementation
1	Providing water supply and sewerage facilities along Rajiv Gandhi Salai	41.77	Work in progress
2	60 mld Additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Perungudi	31.48	Completed.
3	54 mld Additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam	54.57	Work in progress
4	Ullagaram-Puzhuthivakkam UGSS	28.08	Work in progress
5	Ambattur UGSS	130.91	Work in progress
6	Maduravoyal UGSS	57.45	Work in progress
7	Porur UGSS	38.29	Work in progress
8	Perungudi UGSS	20.19	Work in progress
9	Pallikaranai UGSS	58.61	Work in progress
Other Local Bodies			

10	Avadi Municipality	158.05	Work in progress
11	Tambaram Municipality	160.97	Work in progress
12	Thirumazhisai Town Panchayat	20.47	Work in progress
Total		800.84	

5.3.4 Sewerage Works taken up under TNUDP- III

Sewerage schemes for three newly added areas have been taken up at a cost of ₹203.60 crore. The details are as under:

Sl. No	Sewerage works	Est. cost (₹ in Crore)	Status of implementation
1	Thiruvottiyur	87.63	Work in progress
2	Madhavaram	50.22	Work in progress
3	Ambattur Phase – I	65.75	Work in progress
Total		203.60	

5.3.5 Power generation from sewage

treatment plants

CMWSS Board has commissioned 5 Nos. of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with a total capacity of 324 mld in the last 7 years. Bio gas produced in these plants is used to generate electricity which is in turn used to meet the power requirements of the sewage treatment plants.

Sl. No.	Sewage treatment plant	Sewage treatment capacity in mld	Power Produced in Kwh/day
1	Kodungaiyur	110	12,000
2	Koyambedu	60	5,000
3	Nesapakkam	40	5,800
4	Perungudi I	60	7,200
5	Perungudi II	54	7,000
Total		324	37,000

In the last seven years electricity worth ₹29.94 crore has been produced. This has reduced the dependence of the STPs on electricity drawn

from the TANGEDCO Grid. It is proposed to continue this initiative in upcoming Sewage Treatment Plants wherever found to be feasible.

The utilization of biogas for production of power reduces the emission of green house gases such as Methane (CH₄) and Carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere and also procuring Electricity from TANGEDCO. During the last 7 years 3,73,356 tonnes of Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission reduction achieved and 1.424 MW (Mega Watt) electricity was saved.

5.3.6 Mechanisation of sewer cleaning operations

The Board has introduced mechanisation of the operation and maintenance of its sewerage system. 116 Desilting Machines, 73 Jet Rodding Machines, 3 Jetting cum suction Machines and 3 Super Suction Machines have been deployed to maintain the city's sewer system. The Board is taking action to procure the following machines to augment its capacity.

Equipments under procurement

Sl. No	Machine	Nos	Estimated cost (₹ in Crore)	Scheme
1	Jet-Rodding machine	10	2.00	State Plan Scheme 2011-2012
2	Desilting machine	50	2.71	Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2011-2012
3	Jet Rodding machine	35	7.19	
4	Desilting machine	66	3.30	Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2012-2013
5	Super Sucker machine	30	7.50	
6	Jetting-cum-Suction machine	20	4.40	
7	Jet Rodding machine	14	2.80	
8	Super Sucker machine	8	2.00	M.L.A. / M.P. constituency funds
9	Desilting machine	33	1.65	
10	Jetting cum Suction machine	3	0.66	
	Total	269	34.21	

5.3.7 Waste water Management

The sewage generated from the houses is connected to the sewerage system of a length of about 4,265 kms. This sewage is taken to 218 sewage pumping stations. The sewage system of the city is divided into five zones with independent zonal collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal facilities. The collected sewage from pumping stations is conveyed to 11 Sewage Treatment Plants.

Existing Sewage Treatment Plants

Sl. No.	Treatment Plant	Capacity in mld
1	Nesapakkam (2 units : 23+40 mld)	63
2	Kodungaiyur (3 units : 110+80+80 mld)	270
3	Koyambedu (2 units : 34+60 mld)	94
4	Perungudi (2 units : 54+60 mld)	114
5	Villivakkam (1 unit : 5 mld)	5
6	Alandur (1 unit : 12 mld)	12
Total (11 units)		558

Sewage Treatment Plants under constructions

Sl. No.	Location	Capacity in mld	Estimate amount (₹ in crore)	Present Stage
1	Nesapakkam	54	54.57	Work in progress
2	Thiruvottiyur	36	26.33	
3	Sholinganallur	18	33.71	
4	Koyambedu	120	116.10	
	Total	228	230.71	

Further an STP of 135 mld capacity at Villivakkam, another STP of 100 mld capacity at Solinganallur and another STP of 6 mld at Navalur are planned for future.

5.3.8 Plugging of sewage outfalls

In order to improve the sewerage system in Chennai city and its adjoining areas, a comprehensive action plan for Waste Water Management has been prepared to prevent the entry of sewage into the City's River system.

Government has sanctioned a sum of ₹150 crore during the year 2012 – 2013 as the first installment under “**Infrastructure and Amenities Fund**” for plugging 179 out of 337 sewage outfalls. Work on this project will commence soon.

5.3.9 Recycling of waste water

To meet the water demand for non-domestic purposes, this Government is promoting the utilization of treated waste water. The process of preparing the Detailed Project Report and Bid Documents for setting up a 45 mld Tertiary Treatment (TT), Reverse Osmosis Plant at Koyambedu is currently under progress. This would meet the needs of SIPCOT industrial consumers at Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur and Oragadam.

5.4 Newly added areas

42 local bodies have been added to Chennai City Corporation. Projects are being taken up by the Board to improve and provide water supply and sewerage services to these areas.

5.4.1 Water supply

Water supply systems were available for 2 areas viz. Kathivakkam and Valasaravakkam. The water supply scheme for Porur has been completed. Water supply improvement works in Alandur are under progress and are expected to be completed shortly. Water supply schemes in 7 areas viz. Thiruvottiyur, Maduravoyal, Nerkundram, Ullagaram-Puzhuthivakkam, Ambattur, Madhavaram and Meenambakkam are under progress.

Action has been initiated to provide water supply facilities to 9 areas viz. Manapakkam, Sholinganallur, Karapakkam, Okkiyam-Thoraipakkam, Injambakkam, Nandambakkam, Karambakkam, Ramapuram and Nolambur under Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2012-13. Action is being taken to take up water supply schemes for the remaining 22 areas.

5.4.2 Sewerage services

Of the 42 erstwhile local bodies recently added to Chennai Corporation, sewerage systems

are available for Valasaravakkam and Alandur. Sewerage system is partly available in Thiruvotriyur, Ambattur, Edayanchavadi, Maathur, Nolambur and Kottivakkam.

Sewerage schemes in 9 local bodies viz. Thiruvottiyur, Madhavaram, Ambattur, Maduravoyal, Porur, Ullagaram-Puzhuthivakkam, Perungudi, Pallikaranai and Meenambakkam are under progress. Action has been initiated to provide sewerage services to 4 areas viz. Sholinganallur, Karappakkam, Ramapuram and Kathivakkam under Chennai Mega City Development Mission 2012-13. The Board is taking action to provide sewerage schemes for the remaining 27 areas.

5.5 Grievance Redressal

The Board has taken following various steps to improve transparency in service delivery and ensure speedy redressal of complaints.

5.5.1 Complaints Monitoring System

The Area Offices, Depot Offices and Head Office are interlinked through a Wide Area Networking

(WAN). The consumers, irrespective of their location, can register their grievances in any of the offices over phone or in person and the registered grievances are instantly transferred through the Grievances Monitoring System to the concerned Depot office for taking necessary action. Action taken on such grievances / complaints is also monitored through this system.

- Only 15% complaints are being registered in Head office (10% through Phone & 5% from Website)
- 56% of complaints are being attended on the day of registration.

5.5.2 Grievance Monitoring System using SMS

The Short Message Service (SMS) has also been implemented in the Board, by which any Consumer can register a complaint over mobile phone and get an acknowledgement for the complaint from Metro water by SMS. The received complaints are automatically forwarded to the relevant Depot Engineer through SMS, by the Grievances Monitoring System in order to take

remedial action. After redressal of the complaint, action taken is informed to the consumer through SMS. In this type, at an average of 50 to 70 complaints per day have been received and attended.

5.5.3 Complaint redressal through website

Consumers can register their complaints through the Board's website www.chennaietrowater.tn.nic.in and through e-mail cmwssb@md2.vsnl.net.in The registered complaints are forwarded to the respective Area Offices and the same are redressed as per Citizens' Charter.

5.5.4 Open House Meeting

To improve service delivery, the Board conducts Open House Meetings in all the Area Offices between 10.00 A.M. and 1.00 P.M. on every 2nd Saturday of the month. These meetings are presided over by the Senior Officers of the Board. The complaints / grievances / suggestions received during these meetings are attended to immediately.

5.5.5 Complaint Monitoring - 24x7

A round the clock complaint cell is functioning at the Head Office of the Board. Consumers can register their complaints / grievances either in person or by dialing 28454040/45674567. The registered complaints are immediately transferred online to the concerned Depot Engineers and also by an SMS through the mobile phone and attended to immediately.

5.6 Information Technology

Two Cheque / DD deposit Kiosks have been opened in November 2011 at Anna Nagar and Adyar Area offices at an estimated cost of ₹4.98 lakhs for collection of water tax and charges using Intranet facilities. During 2012-13, ₹28.21 lakhs have been collected from 1,517 consumers through these kiosks.

The Board proposes to provide the facility for online payment of water Tax and charges and registering complaints. The existing Oracle e-business suite (software) is being modified at an

estimated cost of ₹93 lakhs. Procurement of servers, communication equipments and other computer hardware is being done at an estimated cost of ₹6.11 crore.

5.7 Rain water harvesting

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in the field of Rain Water Harvesting, thanks to the visionary efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Board has taken various measures to popularise Rain Water Harvesting among the residents of Chennai city.

A special Rain Water Harvesting Cell offers guidance to the residents to install the Rain Water Harvesting structure and its maintenance.

The Chennai Metropolitan Area Ground Water (Regulation) Act, 27 of 1987 has been amended in October 2002 to make installation of Rain Water Harvesting structure, mandatory in all types of buildings.

To get new/renewal of water and sewer connections, installation of Rain Water Harvesting have been made mandatory for all the buildings irrespective of size and area.

In Chennai city, assessment on the ground water level and quality is being made through a network of observation wells. The results show that the ground water level has risen between 15 to 20 feet and the water quality (Total Dissolved Solids) has improved in the range of 500 to 3000 ppm. Following the implementation of the Rain Water Harvesting scheme, ground water levels and its quality is improving year after year.

Rainwater Harvesting Awareness Campaign 2012 - 2013

Available number of Rainwater Harvesting Structures are 8,00,000 Nos. Proper maintenance of RWH structures to the tune of 40% was ascertained prior to the awareness campaign 2012-2013, after the awareness campaign by CMWSSB 90% was ascertained.

Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board has taken various means of campaigning through Media, F.M.Radio, Display through Flex Banners, Issue of Pamphlets / Stickers

and Display of Float with RWH Working Model, to reach the public.

Every month on an average 1100 numbers of new constructions of RWH structures are being ensured at premises where water and sewer connections are effected by CMWSSB.

6. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) was formed as a statutory body on 14.04.1971 with the objective of providing protected water supply to the Rural and Urban population as well as Under Ground Sewerage Schemes to the urban towns of Tamil Nadu State excluding Chennai Corporation. The Board office at Chennai is headed by the Managing Director supported by Technical, Financial and Administrative Wings. At present, the TWAD Board has four Chief Engineers with Headquarters at Vellore, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai and one Project Chief Engineer at Dharmapuri.

6.1 Activities of TWAD Board

- Planning, Investigation, Design, Implementation and Commissioning of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes in Rural and Urban areas.
- Operation and Maintenance of Combined Water Supply Schemes.

- Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme.
- Activities on Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources.
- Training Activities.

6.2 Rural Water Supply Programme

The Government of India considering that 40 lpcd has been the norm over the last 40 years, as an interim measure has enhanced the service level to 55 lpcd for the 12th Five year Plan. By 2017, it is targeted that at least 50% of Rural Population in the Country shall have access to 55 lpcd within their household premises or within 100 metres radius (and within 10 metres elevation in hilly areas) from their households.

Water Supply to Rural Habitations is implemented based on surveys to assess their sufficiency status. Rural Water Supply Schemes are being implemented with State Government Funds under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and

Central Government Funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

The Rural water supply include implementation of Individual Power Pump schemes for the prioritized Rural Habitation involving creation of water source (borewell/open well), construction of Service Reservoir and laying of pipe line for transmission and distribution. When the beneficiary is an individual local body, the scheme is handed over to the local body for maintenance and in situations of more than one local body the scheme is maintained by TWAD Board. Besides providing water supply schemes to rural habitations, TWAD Board is implementing water supply schemes to Government Schools, Anganwadis, Government Hostels and Primary Health centres in rural areas.

6.3 Achievements in Rural Water Supply during 2012 – 2013

During 2012-13, 7,000 partially covered Rural Habitations have been taken up at a cost of ₹781.10 Crore and completed. The details are given below.

Sl.	Description	No. of
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No.		Habitations covered
1	Coverage through Individual Power Pump Schemes	4,222
2	Coverage of Quality Affected Habitations	64
3	Coverage through Combined Water Supply Schemes	74
4	Coverage through revamping works in existing Combined Water Supply Schemes maintained by TWAD Board	2,640
Total		7,000

6.4 Rural Water Supply Programme for 2013-14

During the year 2013-14, **6,000** Rural habitations are proposed to be covered through Individual Power Pump Schemes and Combined Water Supply Schemes at a cost of **₹1,190.72 Crore**. The details are as below.

Sl. No.	Description	No. of Habitations covered
1	Coverage through Individual Power Pump Schemes	4,417
2	Coverage of Quality Affected Habitations	195
3	Coverage through Combined Water Supply Schemes	1,388
Total		6,000

6.5 Source Sustainability

Besides implementation of water supply schemes, TWAD Board has taken measures to augment ground water sources towards source sustainability by creating recharge structures such as check dam, recharge shafts, percolation ponds etc., under the Government of India and State Government Assisted Programmes.

During 2012-13, **859 Recharge Structures** were taken up and completed at a cost of **₹55.42 crore**

During the year 2013-14, it is programmed to take up **1,171 Recharge Structures** at an estimated cost of **₹60.00 crore**.

6.6 Combined Water Supply Schemes

In order to provide more sustainable and potable water supply to the public, the TWAD Board formulates and implements Combined Water Supply Schemes in coastal, quality affected and needy areas by combining more than one local body and based on common source of water supply viz., Rivers, Dams and Reservoirs. Combined Water Supply Schemes are implemented by TWAD Board in which the beneficiaries include both urban local bodies and rural habitations in considerably large numbers.

During 2012-13, **36 such schemes** were under implementation at an estimated cost of **₹804.01 crore** to benefit a population of **30.24 lakh** with financial assistance from the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Jawaharlal

Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)/ Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

Out of which, the following **4 Combined Water Supply Schemes**, have been completed at an estimated cost of **₹29.88 crore**, benefiting a total population of **1.54 lakh**.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Estimate amount (₹ in crore)	Population benefited
1	CWSS to 73 quality affected habitations in Kumbakonam union in Thanjavur District	9.95	51,599
2	CWSS to 18 quality affected habitations in Kuthalam union in Nagapattinam District.	3.45	14,547
3	CWSS to 54 quality affected habitations and 67 wayside habitations in Kumaratchi and	15.16	67,085

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Estimate amount (₹ in crore)	Population benefited
	Parangipettai unions and Killai TP in Cuddalore District		
4	Providing CWSS to 40 habitations in Chengam & Pudupalayam unions of Thiruvannamalai District from Chengam, Pudupalayam CWSIS.	1.32	20,314
	Total	29.88	1,53,545

Further, 20 CWSS at a cost of ₹326.58 crore to benefit a population of 15.82 lakh are in progress and the remaining 12 CWSS are under Tender Stage.

6.7 Major Combined Water Supply Schemes

The following 8 Major Combined Water Supply Schemes at a total cost of ₹3,276.62 crore have been taken up for implementation during 2011-12

and are in progress. These schemes will be completed during 2013-14 & 2014-15.

SI No	Name of Scheme	Estimate Cost (₹ in crore)	Population (in lakh)	% of progresses
1	Combined Water Supply Scheme to Melur and 2 Other Municipalities, 6 Town Panchayats and 1,430 Rural Habitations in 8 Unions of Madurai District and Singampunari Town Panchayat in Sivagangai District with River Cauvery as source	784.00	15.92	50
2	Augmentation of Water Supply to Palladam Municipality, 23 Town Panchayats and 965 Rural Habitations in 8 Unions of Coimbatore and Tiruppur Districts with Pillur Dam as source	224.92	12.29	35
3	Combined Water Supply Scheme to 7 Town Panchayats and 395 Rural Habitations in Virudhunagar District, with River Tamiraparani as source, near	173.00	4.82	56

SI No	Name of Scheme	Estimate Cost (₹ in crore)	Population (in lakh)	% of progresses
	Mukkudal.			
4	Combined Water Supply Scheme to 755 Rural Habitations in Virudhunagar District with River Tamiraparani as source near Seevalaperi	234.00	6.51	19
5	Combined Water Supply Scheme to 637 Rural Habitations in Virudhunagar District with River Tamiraparani as source near Vallanadu	190.00	4.24	52
6	Combined Water Supply Scheme to 295 Quality affected Habitations and 315 wayside habitations in Sirkali, Kollidam, Sembanarkoil and Mayiladuthurai Unions in Nagapattinam District	105.70	3.70	38
7	Combined Water Supply Scheme to Attur & Narasingapuram Municipalities, 20 Town Panchayats and 1,345 Rural Habitations in	270.00	13.09	47

SI No	Name of Scheme	Estimate Cost (₹ in crore)	Population (in lakh)	% of progresses
	12 Unions of Salem District			
8	Combined Water Supply Scheme to Vellore corporation, 11 Municipalities, 5 Town Panchayats and 944 Way side Rural Habitations of Vellore District with River Cauvery as source	1,295.00	24.46	21
	Total :	3,276.62	85.03	

Further, the following **3 Major Combined Water Supply Schemes** were taken up during 2012-13 at an estimated cost of **₹877.74 crore** to benefit a total population of **17.99 lakh** and they are under tender stage.

SI. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimate Cost (₹ in Crore)	Population (in lakh)
1.	CWSS to Cuddalore Municipality, Bhuvanagiri and Parangipettai Town Panchayats and 812 Rural Habitations in Cuddalore District	260.54	6.10
2.	CWSS to 1,766 Rural Habitations in Pudukottai (Part), Viralimalai (Part), Kunnandarkoil (Part), Annavasal (Part), Ponnamaravathi, Thirumayam and Arimalam Unions in Pudukottai District and 125 habitations in S.Pudur, and Sakkottai Unions of Sivagangai District.	301.50	5.54
3.	CWSS to 1,751 Rural Habitations in Gandarvakottai, Pudukottai(Part), Viralimalai(Part), Kunnandarkoil(Part),	315.70	6.35

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimate Cost (₹ in Crore)	Population (in lakh)
	Annavaasal(Part) Aranthangi, Thiruvarankulam, Karambakudi Unions in Pudukottai District and Vallam Town Panchayat in Thanjavur District		
	Total	877.74	17.99

6.8 Revamping of Combined Water Supply Schemes

Revamping works are taken up in the age-old Combined Water Supply Schemes maintained by TWAD Board in which a reduction in yield of sources or a decrease in the efficiency of pumpsets and damages in pipe lines, valves due to road widening, etc. are encountered. These revamping works are carried out to make the CWSS fully functional and to enhance the supply to the designed level to the beneficiaries.

During 2012-13, **676 revamping works covering 2,640 Habitations** have been taken up under MNP / NRDWP Assistance at a **cost of ₹91.82 crore and completed.**

The category wise works completed are as below.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of works	Estimate cost (₹ in crore)
1	Source Improvement	68	9.55
2	Booster Pumping Stations	30	3.83
3	Sumps	37	2.61
4	Replacement of aged Pumpsets	132	3.51
5	Air Valves	75	5.69
6	Replacement of dilapidated Over Head Tanks	31	1.60
7	Replacement of Pipelines Damaged due to Road widening	251	46.61
8	Providing Separate Power Feeder Mains/4 th Wire	46	18.19
9	Providing Surge Protection System	6	0.23
	Total	676	91.82

During 2013-14, **626 revamping works** will be taken up under MNP / NRDWP Assistance at a **cost of ₹58.44 crore**

6.9 Special Programme

Provision of safe drinking water to Government Schools, Anganwadis, Government Hostels and Primary Health Centres is the avowed policy of the Government. The achievement under this programme during 2012-13 is as mentioned below:

- Water supply to **2,927 Government Schools**.
- Water supply to **5,211 Anganwadis**.
- Water supply to **25 Government Hostels in Rural Areas**.
- Water supply to **60 Primary Health Centres in Rural Areas**.

Further under the Special Programme in the year 2013-14, it has been proposed to provide Water Supply to **2,887 Anganwadis**.

6.10 Water Quality Surveillance and Monitoring

In order to achieve the objective of ensuring safe water supply to the public, TWAD Board has established one State level, 31 District level and 51 Sub divisional level laboratories. These laboratories have facilities for testing all the basic chemical and bacteriological water quality parameters and for effective surveillance and monitoring of water supply sources in both Rural and Urban areas. It is pertinent to note that the State Level Laboratory, Chennai is graded as an ISO 9001:2008 certified Laboratory. This laboratory has been recognized as the State Referral Institute for Tamil Nadu by the Government of India.

2.46 lakh Rural drinking water sources have been tested during 2012-13 at an annual cost of **₹11.87 crore** under the NRDWP and the water quality data has been updated in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), DDWS, GOI.

6.11 Urban Water Supply Programme

Urban local bodies are provided with drinking water supply with financial assistance from the Government of India under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), the World Bank assisted TNUDP-III, KfW, JICA, State Government grants under MNP/ IUDM and Urban local body share.

The Urban water supply include implementation of stand-alone water supply scheme to the urban local bodies involving creation of water source, construction of Service Reservoirs, laying of pipe line for transmission and distribution according to the population. The maintenance of the urban water supply scheme is decided depending upon the number of beneficiary local bodies.

6.12 Urban Water Supply Improvement Schemes under implementation

In the year 2012-2013, Water Supply Improvement Schemes were under implementation

in **50 Urban local bodies** covering **18 Municipalities** and **32 Town Panchayats**, to benefit a population of **16.77 lakh**, at a total cost of **₹541.83 crore**.

Out of which, the following Water Supply Improvement Schemes (WSIS) benefiting a population of **1.88 lakh** in **7 Towns** (Villupuram Municipality and 6 Town Panchayats) at an estimated cost of **₹15.77 crore** have been completed.

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Estimate cost (₹ in Lakh)	Population
I.	Municipality			
1.	Villupuram	Villupuram	955.00	95,455
II.	Town Panchayats			
1	Samathur	Coimbatore	49.22	5,812
2	Acharapakkam	Kancheepuram	122.50	9,023

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Estimate cost (₹ in Lakh)	Population
3	Punjaipugalur	Karur	200.70	20,309
4	Kattumannarkoil	Cuddalore	130.50	22,426
5	Unnamalaikadai	Kanyakumari	54.83	20,666
6	Kaveripattinam	Krishnagiri	64.00	14,378
	Total		1,576.75	1,88,069

Water Supply Improvement Schemes in the remaining **43** Urban local bodies to benefit a population of **14.89 lakh** at a cost of **₹526.06 crore** are in various stages of progress.

6.13 Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project

6.13.1 Water Supply Component

The Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project is being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the aim of supplying safe and potable drinking water to the people of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts. This project covers 3 Municipalities, 17 Town Panchayats

and 6,755 Rural habitations in 18 Panchayat Unions in both the Districts at an estimated cost of ₹1,928.80 Crore. The population to be benefited is 29.80 Lakh.

The Project has been split up into five packages for prompt implementation. The progress under each package is given below.

Pack- age No.	Description of works	progress in percentage
I	Head Works, Water Treatment Plant, Raw Water and Clear Water Transmission Main and Master Balancing Reservoir (MBR) at Madam	94
II	Trunk Main from MBR and Feeder Mains-2,387 Km. covering 1,653 Habitations of 5 Unions, 2 Town Panchayats and Dharmapuri Municipality in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts.	94
III	Branch Trunk Main 1,572 Km. covering 1083 Habitations in 3 unions and 5 Town Panchayats in Dharmapuri District	87

Pack- age No.	Description of works	progress in percentage
IV	Pumping Main from Moongilpatti-3107 Km. covering 1,720 Habitations in 5 unions, 3 Town Panchayats and Hosur Municipality in Krishnagiri District	91
V	Trunk Main from MBR to Bargur and Feeder Main – 2,950 Km. covering 2,299 Habitations in 5 unions, 7 Town Panchayats and Krishnagiri Municipality in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts.	92

The overall physical achievement made is 93 percentage and an expenditure of ₹1,257.69 Crore has been incurred so far. The trial run of this scheme has commenced from 3rd December 2012 and will be put into beneficial use of the public shortly. For the year 2013-14 an allocation of ₹500.00 crore is made.

6.13.2 Fluorosis Mitigation Component

Fluorosis Mitigation Component is implemented on comprehensive three-pronged i.e., Hospitals, Schools and Community based approaches in coordination with Medical and Education Departments along with the District Administration to assess the level of incidence of Dental, Skeletal and Non-Skeletal fluorosis among the public in both Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts and to undertake mitigation measures through awareness and life style modification, nutritional supplementation and medical treatment in few cases.

All Government Doctors in both the Districts were trained to diagnose the fluorosis among the patients and to prescribe preventive measures. School teachers were also trained. The prevalence of dental fluorosis among 3,79,873 students have been assessed and it was identified that 3% were severe and 10% were moderate. Remedial action has been taken now through the local Government Doctors to counsel and treat if required.

100% household health survey of the present population of 30 lakh in both Dharmapuri and

Krishnagiri districts was completed by engaging the Village Health Nurses and Village Voluntary members from NGOs. Data Entry Analysis and assessment of health status regarding the prevalence of dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis is under progress. Counseling to the affected households and mass awareness communication program will be undertaken.

6.14 Operation and Maintenance of Combined Water Supply Schemes

The Combined Water Supply Schemes covering more than one local body is being maintained by TWAD Board as per G.O. (Ms) No.84, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 10.03.1994. At present, 538 Combined Water Supply Schemes covering 6 Corporations, 58 Municipalities, 288 Town Panchayats, 28,156 Rural habitations and 406 Industries/Institutions, benefiting a population of 2.82 crore are maintained by the TWAD Board. The number of CWSS is added every year on its completion.

At present, **1,394 MLD** of water is supplied through the above **538 Combined Water Supply Schemes**. The expenditure for the Operation & Maintenance during the year 2012-13 is **₹320.58 crore**. The Revenue collected through water charges is **₹196.02 crore**.

6.15 Providing Telemetry System of monitoring (SCADA) for Combined Water Supply Schemes

To have an effective monitoring and supervisory control of all the components of CWSS which have more number of pumping stations and distribution networks, from a remote location, the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Telemetry System is being installed.

During 2011-12 Telemetry system have been completed in the following Combined Water Supply Schemes at a total cost of ₹3.00 Crore under Part-II scheme.

- 1) CWSS to Kadayampatty and 920 wayside habitations in Salem district at a cost of ₹1.50 Crore.
- 2) CWSS to Irupali and 1,066 wayside habitations in Salem district at a cost of ₹1.50 Crore.

Impact of providing SCADA on the above schemes

- After installing SCADA in the above schemes, manual maintenance of log book at all pumping stations is not required.
- The wastage of water due to overflow in sumps and OHTs is now avoided.
- The time and manpower required in locating the leakage portion of pipeline is considerably reduced.

During 2012-13 the Telemetry System is being installed in the following Combined Water Supply Schemes at a cost of ₹ 3.00 crore under Part-II scheme.

1. Combined Water Supply Scheme to Tiruppur Corporation and 417 Wayside Habitations in Tiruppur and Coimbatore District
2. Combined Water Supply Scheme to 893 Habitations in Nagapattinam District.

6.16 Investigation and Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Water Supply Schemes

TWAD Board has prepared DPRs for **71 Schemes** during 2012-13 at a cost of **₹6,064.75 Crore**, benefiting a total population of 92.06 Lakh. Out of the above 71 Schemes, **36 Water Supply Schemes**, covering **4 Municipalities, 24 Town Panchayats and 6,451 Rural Habitations**, benefiting a population of **35.22 Lakh** were sanctioned at a total cost of **₹1,460.79 Crore**.

6.17 Under Ground Sewerage Schemes

TWAD Board is implementing Under Ground Sewerage Schemes in selected District Head quarters and other than District Head quarter towns

with financial aid from TNUDP-III/ KfW/ UIDSSMT/ IUDM. In line with the objective of the Tamil Nadu Government to provide Under Ground Sewerage Scheme to all the Urban local bodies, TWAD Board has prepared **636 Detailed Project Reports** at an estimated cost of **₹20,820.00 Crore** to provide UGSS to **3 Corporations, 117 Municipalities and 516 Town panchayats.**

6.18 Status of the Underground Sewerage Schemes under implementation by TWAD Board

- **Underground Sewerage Scheme**, to Namakkal Municipality, to benefit a population of **53,055** at an estimated cost of **₹22.23 Crore** has been completed.
- **Underground Sewerage Schemes** to Ramanathapuram, Thiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, and Perambalur Municipalities to benefit a population of **2,94,744** at an estimated cost of **₹123.72 Crore** are physically completed and commissioning works are under progress.

- **16 Underground Sewerage Schemes** to benefit a population of **14.93 lakh** at an estimated cost of **₹704.15 Crore** are under various stages of progress as shown below.

Sl. No.	Name of UGSS	Estimate Cost (₹ in crore)	Population benefited (in lakh)	% of achievement	
				Collection System (CS)	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
1.	Cuddalore Municipality	65.14	1.59	97	96
2.	Pudukottai Municipality	48.16	1.14	99	75
3.	Sivagangai Municipality	23.40	0.40	95	Tenders to be called for
4.	Virudhunagar Municipality	27.85	0.72	94	95
5.	Thiruvarur Municipality	53.07	0.56	100	85
6.	Thoothukudi Corporation	95.00	2.89	89	Tenders called for
7.	Nagapatinam Municipality	79.31	0.93	78	STP-I - 25 STP-II - 45
8.	Krishnagiri Municipality	37.32	0.65	70	77
9.	Theni Municipality	42.09	0.85	75	75

Sl. No.	Name of UGSS	Estimate Cost (₹ in crore)	Population benefited (in lakh)	% of achievement	
				Collection System (CS)	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
10.	Thiruvallur Municipality	54.79	0.46	88	Works to be commenced
11.	Villupuram Municipality	35.67	1.16	98	86
12.	Ariyalur Municipality	27.50	0.28	74	5
13.	Mamallapuram Town Panchayat	6.08	0.12	98	20
14.	Thiruchendur Town Panchayat	14.48	0.29	50	Works commenced
15.	Nagercoil Municipality	76.04	2.79	Works commenced	
16.	Orathanadu Town Panchayat	18.25	0.10	Works commenced	
	Total :	704.15	14.93		

- **Under Ground Sewerage scheme to Udumalpet** Municipality under UIDSSMT at an estimated cost of **₹56.07 Crore**, to benefit a population of **59,668** and **UGSS to Ariyalur** Municipality (omitted areas) under

IUDM at an estimated cost of **₹3.43 crore** are under tender stage.

6.19 Hydrogeological Activities

Scientific Source Finding Activities are carried out for identification of sources for providing Water Supply to the various schemes taken up and implemented by TWAD Board. The State of Art of Technology – Remote Sensing and GIS (Geographical Information Systems) are extensively utilized in Scientific Source Finding Activities and identification of suitable locations for Recharge Structures to be taken up under Sustainability Component.

The Project on Ground Water Prospect Maps with the financial assistance from Government of India has been taken up as District-wise ATLAS for Tamil Nadu and completed. Further, the District wise Groundwater Quality Maps are under preparation and will be completed during the year 2013-14.

6.20 Management Information System

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has implemented TWAD Board integrated E-Governance System (TWADNEST) to manage data flow relating to all its Schemes, Project Management, Financial Accounting, Human Resource, Billing, etc. Online information is provided for physical and financial progress and performance of all water supply and sewerage, maintenance schemes, recharge structures, etc. The daily pumping quantity, from the Head works of various water supply schemes maintained by TWAD Board is also uploaded and monitored through online.

Online e-tenders submission is being implemented successfully in TWAD Board. CAD Software for the design of water distribution network and sewer network design analysis, Structural Analysis etc. are used for the purpose of optimum planning and design.

The TWADNEST is enhanced from time to time based on the current requirement of the Board. Further, the hardware required is also well maintained and upgraded. This makes better co-ordination and effective monitoring of all the activities of the TWAD Board.

7. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF)

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) was established as a Trust in the year 1996, on a 'Public- Private Partnership' mode with the participation of ICICI Bank Limited (ICICI), Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC) and IL & FS Financial Services Limited (IL & FS).

The Vision of TNUDF is "To be a sustainable financial intermediary that enhances the flow of private capital to the urban sector in the State of Tamil Nadu and facilitates urban local bodies to become capable and sustainable organizations, sensitive to stake holders in providing the highest quality of urban services."

The Mission of TNUDF is "To contribute to improvement in urban quality of life in Tamil Nadu by facilitating efficient urban infrastructure asset creation and provision of urban services through

innovative project development, independent appraisal and sustainable financing".

7.1 The objectives of TNUDF are as follows:

- Finance urban infrastructure projects, which improve the living standards of the urban population.
- Facilitate private sector participation in infrastructure through joint venture and public –private partnership.
- Improve the financial management of urban local bodies and enabling them to access debt finance from markets.

TNUDF finances basic service projects such as roads, bridges, storm water drains, sewerage & sanitation, water supply, solid waste management etc., and commercially viable remunerative projects such as bus stands, market complexes etc, executed by ULBs. It is managed by a corporate trustee viz., Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Trustee Company Limited (TNUITCL) and is operated by a Fund Manager viz., the Tamil Nadu

Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL).

The total corpus of the Fund is ₹199.60 crore, of which a sum of ₹142.91 crore has been contributed by Government of Tamil Nadu and the balance amount of ₹56.69 crore has been contributed by ICICI, HDFC and I&FS. In addition to the above at present the Fund is operating four external lines of credit, viz the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP-III) assisted by World Bank, the Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing –Tamil Nadu (SMIF-TN) Program, Phase I & II assisted by KfW a German Funding Agency and the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP) assisted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The total resources available under the above lines of credit is ₹3419.26 crore (Table 1).

Table-1 Size of External Lines of Credit

(₹ in crore)

SI. No.	Components	TNUDP-III	SMIF-TN		TNUIP	Total
			Phase I	Phase-II		
1	Institutional Development Component	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.00
2	Loan to ULBs	602.60	271.20	289.08*	180.50	1343.38
3	Capital Grants to ULBs	811.90	150.80	289.08*	102.73	1354.51
4	Technical Assistance Grant	41.40	13.00	0.00	27.40	81.80
5	Grants to traffic and transportation	188.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	188.60
6	Others	236.90	65.00	0.00	34.07	335.97
	Total	1996.40	500.00	578.16	344.70	3419.26

* Proposed

7.2 Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP III):

TNUDF has successfully implemented TNUDP II for the period from 1999-2004 under World Bank line of credit. During the TNUDP-II project period TNUDF has mobilized additional funds from other sources such as issue of bonds, user contribution etc.

TNUDP III is on the lines of TNUDP II and is intended to consolidate the achievements of TNUDP II, thus continuing to improve urban infrastructure services in Tamil Nadu on a sustainable manner. The objectives of TNUDP III are as follows:

- To develop TNUDF as a financial intermediary to provide financing for infrastructure to ULBs on a sustainable basis.
- To strengthen urban reforms and consolidate the achievements under TNUDP-II in

institutional strengthening and capacity building.

- To provide a grant to the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority to take up traffic and transportation sub-projects in the Chennai Metropolitan Area.

The TNUDP-III which was launched on 19.10.2005, consists of two components namely (i) Institutional Development Component (IDC) and (ii) Urban Investment Component (UIC). The IDC provides the technical assistance and training needed to build up capacity to further the devolution process. The UIC will aim at developing sustainable urban investments such as water supply, sewerage and sanitation, solid waste management, storm water drains, roads and common facilities such as transportation networks. The total outlay of the project is ₹1996.40 crore (US \$ 434 million) with the World Bank assistance of ₹1380 crore (US \$ 300 million). The funding pattern of the scheme is furnished in Table 2 below :

Table-2 Funding pattern of TNUDP-III

Sl. No.	Component	World Bank Finance	GoTN Finance	Innovative Finance	Total	
		US \$ mn				₹ in crore
1	Institutional Development Component	15.00	10.00	0.00	25.00	115.00
2	Urban Investment Component					
	Loan to ULBs	125.00	6.00	50.00	181.00	832.60
	Capital Grants to ULBs	112.50	64.00	0.00	176.50	811.90
	Project Development Advisory	9.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	41.40
	Grants to Transportation	37.00	4.00	0.00	41.00	188.60
	Sub total	283.50	74.00	50.00	407.50	1874.50
3	Others : World Bank Front End Fee	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	6.90
	Total (1+2+3)	300.00	84.00	50.00	434.00	1996.40

(Exchange rate @ ₹46/ US \$)

A sum of ₹1616.43 crore has been sanctioned for 104 projects implemented in ULBs and 10 projects implemented by CMDA through Highways Department (Table 3).

Table-3 Projects funded under TNUDP-III
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Grant Sanctioned	Total Sanctioned
I	Project for ULBs					
1	Under Ground Sewerage Schemes	25	1217.71	302.06	550.94	853.00
2	Water Supply Schemes	21	613.92	227.22	251.39	478.61
3	Solid Waste Management schemes	32	26.33	10.43	5.56	15.99
4	Bus Stands	7	29.30	16.53	1.19	17.72
5	Roads	18	185.86	89.73	6.07	95.80
6	River Improvement	1	31.23	18.74	9.37	28.11
	Total – I	104	2104.35	664.71	824.52	1489.23
II	Projects for CMDA					
1	Roads	5	90.34	0.00	90.34	90.34
2	Foot over bridges	5	36.86	0.00	36.86	36.86
	Total – II	10	127.20	0.00	127.20	127.20
	Grand Total	114	2231.55	664.71	951.72	1616.43

Of the above 114 projects, 76 projects (73 of ULBs and 3 of CMDA) have been completed and 38 projects (31 of ULBs and 7 of CMDA) are under progress. Considering the time required for completion of projects under implementation, the completion period of the project has been extended up to 31st March 2014.

7.3 Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing –Tamil Nadu (SMIF – TN) Programme

The Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing –Tamil Nadu (SMIF – TN) Programme with the assistance of KfW, the German funding agency, was launched in 2008 with the objective of improving the living conditions of residents in urban areas by constructing and improving water supply, sewerage and other urban facilities.

The total outlay of the project is ₹500 crore (Euro 77 million) consisting of ₹422 crore (Euro 65 million) development loan for financing of urban infrastructure projects to be passed on to ULBs as loan and capital grant and ₹13 crore (Euro 2

million) towards assistance for strengthening the technical capabilities of the ULBs. A sum of ₹65 crore (Euro 10 million) is earmarked for the Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund for development of Municipal Bond.

The funds have been committed for 14 projects, for which a sum of ₹421.89 crore (Table 4) have been sanctioned.

Table-4 Projects funded under SMIF-TN Program

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Grant Sanctioned	Total Sanctioned
1	Under Ground Sewerage Schemes	2	244.89	83.45	78.54	161.99
2	Water Supply Schemes	8	188.20	90.33	56.26	146.59
3	Roads & Storm Water Drains	3	67.64	44.87	16.00	60.87
4	Bridges	1	162.51	52.44	0	52.44
	Total	14	663.24	271.09	150.80	421.89

Of the above 14 projects, 2 projects have been completed and the remaining 12 projects are under implementation. Considering the time required for completion of projects under implementation, Government of Tamil Nadu had recommended the extension of time for SMIF-TN up to 31st December 2014 and forwarded the proposal to Government of India for onward transmission to the KfW.

7.4 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP)

The Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP), with the assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), was launched in 2008. The objective of the project is providing safe and reliable water supply in ULBs. The project provides long-term financial assistance to ULBs through the TNUDF.

The total outlay of the scheme is ₹345 crore (JPY 9824 million), of which the JICA line of credit is ₹300.04 crore (JPY 8551 million) as detailed in Table 5 below:

Table-5 Funding pattern TNUIP

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Sl. No.	Details	INR (in crore)	YEN (in million)
1	Project Cost		
	Funding to ULBs	283.23	8072
	Technical Assistance		
	TNUDF	16.81	479
	CMA / DTP	10.59	302
	Land cost	23.26	663
	IDC & commitment charges	10.81	308
	Total	344.70	9824
2	Funding Pattern		
	JICA line of credit	300.04	8551
	ULB contribution	23.26	663
	Government of Tamil Nadu contribution	21.40	610
	Total	344.70	9824

(Exchange rate @ JPY 2.85 /Rupee)

Considering the project outlay and exchange rate variation, a sum of ₹424.45 crore (loan of ₹251.11 crore and capital grant of ₹173.34 crore) has been committed for 7 water supply projects

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(viz. Trichy Corporation, Tuticorin Corporation, Madhavaram, Palani, Coonoor, Idappadi and Devakottai Municipalities) and all the seven projects are under various stages of implementation / procurement.

7.5 Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Phase II – Part I (SMIF-TN II-1) Program

Considering the fund requirement for implementing urban infrastructure projects, a proposal for financial assistance of ₹1370 crore (about Euro 211 million) has been sent to KfW. After detailed appraisal by KfW and approval by Government of Tamil Nadu, Loan Agreement for Euro 80 million (about ₹578.16 crore - Exchange rate 1 Euro = ₹72.27) has been executed on 19.12.2012 under Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Phase II – Part I (SMIF-TN II-1) Program. The project implementation period is from December 2012 to June 2018.

7.6 Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund (WSPF)

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Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund (WSPF), a fully owned Government Trust, has been created in the year 2002 to cater to the civic needs like water and sanitation in small and medium towns and raising resources from capital markets. This Trust has been created as a not-for-profit entity. The objectives of WSPF are:

- Provide financial assistance for setting up infrastructure projects,
- Mobilize resources from the capital market under pooled finance structure,
- Facilitate the participation of private sector in water and waste water sectors through direct investment and public private partnership,
- Enable urban local bodies to access debt finance from markets and
- Act as the Nodal Agency on behalf of Central and / or State Government for water, sanitation and / or any other infrastructure projects.

A sum of ₹171.30 crore (Table 6) has been mobilized by way of issue of bonds by WSPF.

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Table-6 Details of resources mobilized by issue of Bonds

Sl.No.	Details	₹ in Crore
1	9.20%, 15 year Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds, Taxable bonds issued by pooling the requirements of 13 ULBs in the year 2002.	30.41
2	7.25%, 10 year Tax Free Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds under PFDF Scheme Tax free bonds (first tranche) issued by pooling the requirements of 7 ULBs under the Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF) scheme of Government of India in the year 2008.	6.70
3	7.50%, 10 year Tax Free Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds under PFDF Scheme Tax free bonds (second tranche) issued by pooling the requirements of 7 ULBs under the PFDF scheme of Government of India in the year 2010.	83.19
4	10.60%, 10 year Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds, Taxable bonds (first tranche) issued by pooling the requirements of 10 ULBs in the year 2012 under SMIF-TN Program	51.00
	Total	171.30

It is proposed to mobilize taxable bonds amounting to ₹51 crore (second tranche) under SMIT-TN Program during the financial year 2013-14.

7.7 Chennai Mega City Development Mission

The Government has launched the Chennai Mega City Development Mission (CMCDM) and has designated the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) as the Nodal Agency for CMCDM. The funds under CMCDM will be made available to Corporation of Chennai and Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board to implement various urban infrastructure and basic services projects like roads, storm water drains, street lighting, water supply and sanitation in Chennai and its suburban areas. The fund will be provided through budgetary provision every year by the Government.

A sum of ₹1000 crore has been allotted by Government for the financial years 2011-12 and 2012-13. A sum of ₹995 crore has been committed for implementing various urban infrastructure

projects costing ₹1402.15 crore by Corporation of Chennai and CMWSSB.

7.8 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL)

Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) is a public limited company formed in the year 1996 under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, with an authorized capital of ₹2.00 crore. The paid-up share capital of the company is ₹1 crore, of which a sum of ₹49 lakhs is contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The other shareholders are ICICI Bank Limited, Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited and IL & FS Financial Services Limited.

TNUIFSL manages the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund, Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund and various Government Grant Funds. TNUIFSL undertakes the functions of project development, project appraisal, project structuring, resource mobilization and fund management.

TNUIFSL provides a total solution for the promotion of urban infrastructure development, from concept to commissioning of the projects. The Company has been running profitably since its inception and it is declaring a dividend regularly.

7.9 Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust

The Adyar Creek and the Estuary from the eastern part of Thiru Vi Ka Bridge covers an area of about 358 acres. This unique ecosystem has supported a wide variety of flora and fauna which gradually degraded over the years. Therefore, the Government in 2003 ordered to restore this ecosystem and to develop an Ecopark covering an extent of 58 acres. The Government sanctioned ₹50.00 crore to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in the name of "Adyar Creek Ecopark Ltd" to implement and manage the same.

Accordingly, a Trust has been formed in the name of "Adyar Poonga Trust" under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government to implement the

Eco Restoration Plan. Later it has been renamed as "Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust" (CRRT). In order to manage and carryout maintenance of Adyar Eco Park, a Special Purpose Vehicle in the name of Adyar Poonga under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been incorporated with the authorized share capital ₹10 lakhs and the entire amount has been contributed by Government of Tamil Nadu. The Board of Adyar Poonga is also headed by the Chief Secretary to Government.

7.9.1 Integrated Adyar River Eco Restoration

Phase-I – Eco-restoration Plan for Adyar Creek (58 acres)

An Ecological Restoration Plan for 58 acres as Phase I was prepared and completed at the cost of ₹26.65 crore and an Ecopark was created. The major components of the restoration activities undertaken were removal of debris, increasing the water spread in order to enhance the tidal influx in the creek and plantation of Coromandel Coastal vegetation. Since it is the first of its kind in wetland restoration in the country, the eco-park is

functioning as a Centre for Environmental Education and Research activities. The eco-park is housing an environmental education centre, nursery for plants and demonstrating alternative technology like wind and solar energy. To impart knowledge on environment to the community particularly for school children, regular environmental education programmes are being conducted. In order to evaluate the restoration progress, regular ecological and biodiversity monitoring are being taken up. A study on the impact assessment is being carried out by Centre for Water Resources, Anna University. Till now a total of 31,048 students from 411 schools have visited the Eco-park and experienced the concept of eco restoration.

Phase II - Eco-restoration Plan for Adyar Estuary (300 acres)

As the sustainability of phase I of the Ecopark in 58 acres largely depends on the water quality of the estuarine stretches of Adyar River, the Government has proposed to extend the scope of the Eco-park by including the Adyar Estuary and Creek in 300 acres as Phase II from the eastern

part of Thiru.Vi.Ka.Bridge to the River mouth and the northern part extends as a creek until Santhome Causeway. An Eco-restoration Plan is proposed to be implemented at a cost of ₹24.93 crore and studies are being carried out to obtain Statutory Clearance from State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India.

Phase III - Integrated Eco-restoration plan for Adyar River (Origin to Thiru Vi Ka Bridge)

As part for Phase III development, the Government proposes to prepare an Integrated Eco-restoration plan for Adyar River from Origin to Thiru.Vi.Ka.Bridge. Expression of Interest (EoI) for the same have been invited.

7.9.2 Integrated Cooum River Eco-Restoration

Cooum River has been under heavy anthropogenic disturbance for a very long duration

and highly degraded. The Government has decided to restore the Cooum river from Paruthipattu Anicut to River Mouth. A study in this regard for preparing Detailed Project Report for eco restoration of the river Cooum is ongoing. This project will lead

- To ensure effective abatement of pollution and protection of rivers by adopting a sustainable approach to promote inter-sectorial co-ordination through comprehensive planning and management.
- To maintain minimum ecological flows in the rivers with the aim of ensuring water quality and sustainable development.
- To improve and maintain the flood-carrying capacity of river.
- To create a River Front Development within urbanized areas, wherever possible.
- To identify projects / sub projects for pollution abatement.
- To explore the possibility of navigation purpose and for other future use of the River after restoration.

- Mangrove plantations in Cooum estuary along the Island grounds which will aim to reduce the pollution stress in the estuary and will assist bringing back the biological diversity and other ecological process.
- Project report will be completed by November-2013 and renovation work will be commenced.

8. Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO)

Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO) is a specialized agency created by Government of Tamil Nadu in 1990 to finance development of infrastructure projects in the urban local bodies of the State.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has appointed TUFIDCO as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for the two sub-components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) namely Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) & Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). TUFIDCO is also the nodal agency for Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM), Government of Tamil Nadu's special initiative for Urban Infrastructure improvement programme.

TUFIDCO is the Fund Manager in respect of the Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Fund (MIDF), Entertainment Tax Compensatory Fund (ET), Education Fund (EF) Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF) and Operation and Maintenance Gap Filling Fund (O&MGFF).

8.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM):

The aim of JnNURM is to focus on fast track planned development of identified cities. Focus is to improve the efficiency of urban service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of ULBs/parastatal agencies to citizens.

8.1.1 Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

UIG is a sub-mission of JnNURM. The main thrust of the sub-mission of Urban Infrastructure and Governance will be on infrastructure projects relating to water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport

and redevelopment of old city areas by upgrading urban infrastructure.

Funding Pattern:-

City	GOI Share-Grant	GoTN Share-Grant	ULB/FI Share
Chennai	35%	15%	50%
Coimbatore and Madurai	50%	20%	30%
Desalination projects	80%	10%	10%

The Government of India have sanctioned 48 projects at an estimated cost of ₹5250.16 crore for three mission cities of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore, as below:-

(₹ in Crore)

City	No. of Projects	Project Cost	GOI Share	GoTN Share	FI / Own fund Share
Chennai	35	3585.43	1294.40	533.42	1757.61
Madurai	8	838.52	419.26	167.70	251.56
Coimbatore	5	826.20	413.10	165.24	247.86
Total	48	5250.15	2126.76	866.36	2257.03

Physical Progress of Sector-Wise Projects

Sector	Chennai			Coimbatore			Madurai			TOTAL		
	Sanctioned	Completed	In progress	Sanctioned	Completed	In progress	Sanctioned	Completed	In progress	Sanctioned	Completed	In progress
Water supply	12	6	6	2	1	1	5	4	1	19	11	8
Solid Waste Management	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	1
Underground Drainage	13	2	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	15	2	13
Flyovers	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Storm Water Drains	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	0	6
Heritage	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	35	11	24	5	2	3	8	5	3	48	18	30

The Government of India have extended the mission period of JnNURM upto March 2014.

Formation of a Programme Management Unit (PMU):

In order to assist the State Level Nodal Agency to perform the stipulated duties under JNNURM, Programme Management Unit (PMU) has been established at TUFIDCO, the State Level Nodal Agency with six functional specialists as approved by Government of India.

Formation of Project implementation units (PIU)

To have effective implementation of projects, Project Implementation Units have been formed in the three Mission Cities, viz Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.

Formation of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA)

The Government of India has approved the formation of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency to independently review and monitor the progress of projects and identify constraints in the project implementation by agencies. TUFIDCO had appointed M/s Mahindra Consulting Engineers Ltd,

Chennai as IRMA for the three mission cities on 24.07.2009. So far, 214 reports have been submitted by IRMA and the same have been sent to Government of India and the implementing agencies for necessary action.

8.1.2 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Under this component of JnNURM, towns other than the three mission cities of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are covered. The urban infrastructure projects such as roads, storm water drains, sewerage, solid waste management and water supply have been taken up in these towns. The funding pattern under the component is as follows:

GOI share – grant	80%
GoTN share – grant	10%
ULB/FI share	10%

(₹ in crore)

No. Of projects sanctioned	Total Project cost	GOI share (80%)	GoTN share (10%)	ULB share (10%)
122	882.72	706.18	88.27	88.27

The sector- wise details of projects, taken up under the scheme is as follows:

Sector	Water Supply	Roads	UGD	SWM	Drains	Total
Sanctioned (in nos.)	71	43	6	1	1	122
Completed	47	43	1	1	1	93
In progress	23	0	4	0	0	27
To be commenced	1	0	1	0	0	2

8.2 Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Fund (MIDF)

The Government of India phased out the Mega City Programme and introduced a new centrally sponsored scheme namely JnNURM during March 2005. The guidelines of Mega City Programme envisaged that infrastructure has to be created on a sustainable basis in the cities. As per the above guidelines a revolving fund has to be created under this scheme out of contributions

made by Central and State Government. The repayments made by the beneficiaries under the Mega City Programme constitute the revolving fund. So far TUFIDCO has created a revolving fund of ₹1073.17 crore.

The MCP revolving fund is the source of the Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Fund (MIDF). The Govt. of India issued guidelines to utilize the revolving fund so mobilized for the creation of urban infrastructure projects in Chennai Metropolitan Area only. Accordingly, TUFIDCO has extended the financial assistance under MIDF for various infrastructure projects in Chennai Metropolitan Area. So far a sum of ₹717.84 crore have been sanctioned under this scheme for various infrastructure projects.

8.3 Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM)

The State Government has launched a special programme – the Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM) for urban infrastructure development for all Corporations (other than Chennai Corporation), Municipalities and Town

Panchayats to supplement the available funds under various schemes. Under IUDM, existing schemes are dovetailed to improve the standards of basic infrastructure in the urban local bodies like drinking water, sewerage, roads, storm water drains, street lights, solid waste management, parks etc., in an integrated manner. TUFIDCO is the nodal agency for IUDM.

The sector wise breakup of projects sanctioned during 2012-13 under IUDM is shown below:

(₹ In crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of ULBs	No. of works	Amount sanctioned for 2012-13
1.	Water supply	92	145	119.18
2.	Underground Sewerage	16	16	44.81
3.	Roads	282	1366	329.94
4.	Storm Water drains	126	656	95.91
5.	Solid Waste Management	120	321	72.14
6.	Street light	58	1031	59.07
7.	Eradication of open defecation	83	479	12.50
8.	Others	2	5	1.70
9.	Consultancy & Management fee			5.93
	Total	779	4019	741.18

8.4 TUFIDCO's Infrastructure Funding Scheme (TIFS)

TUFIDCO has formulated an Infrastructure Funding Scheme namely, TUFIDCO's Infrastructure Funding Scheme (TIFS). This fund has been raised from Share Capital, reserves and surplus of TUFIDCO, loan from Banks and deposits from the public. Under this scheme, financial assistance has been extended to implement various infrastructure projects such as Roads, Storm water drains, water supply, Underground sewerage, Bus stands, shopping complexes etc., in urban local bodies, Boards, Statutory authorities and other Government agencies.

8.5 TUFIDCO – Fund Manager for State Government Schemes

TUFIDCO is functioning as Fund Manager for Entertainment Tax Compensatory Fund (EF), Education Fund (EF) , Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF) and Operation and Maintenance Gap Filling Fund (O&MGFF).

The Urban Local bodies are executing the basic infrastructure projects from these funds on need basis. As a fund manager, TUFIDCO is releasing the fund to Urban Local Bodies .

In the current year, TUFIDCO has released ₹79.65 crore under Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund, ₹48.78 crore under Operation and Maintenance Gap Filling Fund and ₹0.19 crore under Education Fund.

9. New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited

The first Public Private Partnership project in the country was proposed in Tiruppur for provision of Water Supply and Sewerage to Tiruppur Municipality, adjacent area and industries. Government signed a Concession Agreement with the then Tiruppur Municipality (now Corporation) and the Special Purpose Vehicle, New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL). The Agreement was to implement a 185 million litre per day (mld) water supply project mainly for meeting the requirements of knitting industries in and around Tiruppur. **The foundation Stone was laid on 20/06/2002 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the project was inaugurated in February 2006.**

This water supply project is catering to the domestic water supply requirements of Tiruppur Corporation. In addition, 10 Village Panchayats and about 600 rural habitations covered in 5 Panchayat Unions in the wayside are benefitted by the project. A domestic sewerage system in major parts of

Tiruppur Corporation has also been completed and functioning. Low cost sanitation facilities have also been implemented for the urban poor.

The Industries in Tiruppur have been facing the problem of safe disposal of the effluent generated. In the opinion of the Pollution Control Board, the industries have not adequately responded to the regulatory requirements of the Board. The matter has been under consideration of the High Court and finally, Hon'ble High Court has delivered a Judgment in January 2011 ordering closure of industries until adequate pollution control measures are taken up by the industries. Consequent to this Dyeing industries not following the pollution control measures, most of the industries have been closed. This had a cascading effect on the project and the demand for water. There has been a substantial reduction in industrial demand of water supply. Notwithstanding this, NTADCL has been maintaining its committed quantum of supply to the domestic sector – both in Tiruppur Corporation and wayside villages.

In view of the serious financial situation of New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited, based on representations from the company, the Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Ltd (TWICL), promoter of New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited and from the lenders represented by IDBI Bank, the problems of the company were considered. A Corporate Debt Restructuring package was worked out in consultation with the Government of Tamilnadu and lenders under which the lenders agreed to reschedule the debt, reduce the interest rate and convert 15 per cent of the debt into equity, while the Government would undertake to buy an additional 100 mld of water in stages over a period of 4 years from the company at the opportunity cost of ₹ 21 per kl (₹15 per kl as fixed charges and ₹6 per kl as variable costs which would be subject to annual escalation). Tiruppur Corporation would meet the entire variable charges and 10 per cent of the fixed charges, while the Government would meet 90 per cent of the fixed charges. In addition, the existing charges for domestic water supply would be enhanced in accordance with the provisions of the concession agreement. To reduce

the debt and to meet the short fall of resources required to service debt, the Government would contribute ₹114 crore as equity share capital to the company (₹ 55 crore in 2011-12; ₹ 35 crore in 2012-13 and ₹ 24 crore in 2013-14). Further, a sum of ₹36.00 crore provided as ways and means advance to enable the company to pay its loan and interest installments in time and avoid becoming a non-performing asset would be converted into equity.

The Corporate Debt Restructuring package has been approved by the Company Law Board and implemented by the Company. The assistance provided by the Government of Tamilnadu in the form of equity capital infusion, Tiruppur Corporation purchasing additionally around 15 MLD quantity of water, price revision for water supplied to Tiruppur Corporation and way side villages under the Concession agreement and the recent decision of allowing the company to meet the industrial demand outside the TLPA by increasing the project service area has given hope that the Company shall be in a position to revive itself. This will also enable the Company continue to serve the public in the area continuously.

10. Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited

Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited was formed as a Special Purpose Vehicle on 27.01.2000 under Companies Act, 1956 by IL&FS Ltd and Government of Tamil Nadu as an investment Company to implement an Integrated Water Supply and Sewage Project and to promote infrastructure development projects jointly with Government Institutions and Local Bodies.

Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited is the promoter of New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited. Government of Tamil Nadu holds 46.15% of Share Capital of Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited. In addition to investment in New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited, the Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Ltd may invest in other institutions implementing infrastructure projects.

The objectives of the Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited provided for carrying on other water related activities in addition to the

business of merely an investment company, developing and financing of infrastructure projects (including Public Private Projects) in the water and waste water sector.

The Company has undertaken consulting services for water in respect of following projects:

SI No	Name of the Projects	Nature of work	Project Cost (₹ in Crore)
1	Water Supply Project for Erode Corporation	Preparation of Detailed Project Report	450
2	Water Supply improvement Project for Nellyalam Municipality	Preparation of Detailed Project Report	40
3	Hogenakkal Water Supply Project	Proof Checking of Detailed Project Reports prepared by TWAD Board	1200
4	Combined Water Supply Scheme in Pudukottai District	Proof Checking of Detailed Project Report prepared by TWAD Board	610
5	sewerage improvements to TNHB colony in Ayyappakkam Near Ambattur	Preparation of Detailed Project Reports and evaluation of the Bid for the Project.	12
6	Improvements to Water Supply Distribution System in 23 Municipalities.	Preparation of Detailed Project Reports	319.50

The Company provides Operation & Maintenance services to seven Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Tiruppur. The turnover of the company from Operation and Maintenance Contracts is tabulated hereunder:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Financial Year 2011-12	Financial Year 2012-13 (Estimated)
Turnover from Operation & Maintenance Contracts	2.96	6.18

The Company also provides consulting services to various clients both in water and waste water segment. Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited has gained rich experience in the area of effluent treatment, water supply and sewerage systems.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided that the expertise gained by the Company in the

area of water supply and waste water management projects should be utilised. Vide G.O (MS.) No. 132 dated 31.12.2012, Government of Tamil Nadu ordered to Nominate the Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited as Programme Management Agency (PMA) for implementing on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the following:

- a. Dedicated Agency for development and operation and maintenance of Common Effluent Treatment Plants
- b. Industrial Water Supply through reuse of sewerage water and desalination.

K. P. MUNUSAMY

Minister for Municipal Administration,
Rural Development, Law, Courts and Prisons

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

LIST OF PART-II SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	Amount
I	Secretariat - Municipal Administration And Water Supply Department	
1.	Purchase of 12 Personal Computers for 4 Deputy Secretaries and 8 Under Secretaries to Government	3.36
2.	Purchase of 4 Scanners	0.16
3.	Purchase of 8 Laser Jet Computer Printers	0.56
II	Director of Town Panchayats	
1.	Construction of New Office Buildings in 5 Town Panchayats. (Gummidipoondi, Kambainallur Kotagiri, Elumalai and Illanji, Tiruvallur, Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris, Madurai and Tirunelveli Districts respectively) and 1 AD Office at Kanniyakumari	368.00

2.	Solid Waste Management – Improvement of compost yards by way of construction of compound wall and other facilities and also purchase of new vehicles (compactor lorry, mini lorry with bins) in 14 Town Panchayats	420.00
III	Tamil Nadu Water Supply And Drainage Board	
1.	Construction of New Office Building (Ground Floor, First Floor and Second Floor) for accommodating 3 divisions and 8 sub divisions in Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board own land at circle office premises (Thimarajapuram Village, Shanthi Nagar) in Tirunelveli District.	300.00
2	Providing SCADA under CWSS to Nanguneri – Thisaiyanvilai and 344 way side habitations in Tirunelveli District.	150.00

IV	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply And Sewerage Board	
1.	Purchase of 5 No. of water quality surveillance system using Mobile Digital Water Analytical Laboratory for Board's Quality Assurance Wing.	200.00
V	Commissionerate Of Municipal Administration	
1.	Component-1 Construction of Sanitary works quarters (256 units) in Dharmapuri, Mettupalayam, Sivakasi Municipality and Tirunelveli Corporation	504.00
2.	Construction of Office Building in 4 Municipalities wise Mettupalayam, Bhavani, Kuzhithurai and Udumalpet.	416.00
3.	Construction of 5 lakh capacity OHT at Ramanur in Karur Municipal limit.	65.00

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4.	Construction of 5 lakh capacity OHT at Jayaprakash Tank in Karur Municipal limit.	65.00
5	Component –II Solid Waste Management – Provision of 5 Ton per day capacity Bio-methanation plant in Palani Municipality in the existing compost yard.	90.00
6	Construction of a universal design public toilets (2 components – 10 units – 3 urinals and latrines for men and 5 latrines for women) in Tambaram Municipality (1 Unit)	20.00
7	Construction of a Universal design public toilets (2 components – 10 units – 3 urinals and 2 latrines for men and 5 latrines for women in Maraimalai Nagar Municipality (2 units)	40.00
	Total	2642.08

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DEMAND No.34

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Estimate of the amounts required for Expenditure in 2013-2014

BUDGET ESTIMATE 2013-2014

(₹ in Thousands)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
DEMAND FOR GRANT – Voted	6,431,96,56	2,963,34,80	232,93,01	9,628,24,37
APPROPRIATION – Charged	3	-	-	3

Net Expenditure Rupees in Thousands

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Head of Account		2011-2012 Accounts	2012-2013 Budget Estimate	2012-2013 Revised Estimate	2013-2014 Budget Estimate
2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	162,68,23	192,83,95	239,48,14	259,04,51
2217	Urban Development	731,05,92	1,493,26,85	1,568,88,07	1,417,02,07
2251	Secretariat – Social Services	5,43,72	5,58,30	5,66,69	6,64,58
2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	7,53,53	14,69,17	13,86,22	15,35,38
2551	Hill Areas	95,30	...	1,44,50	1
3475	Other General Economic Services	39,98,59	24,31,51	44,61,91	28,42,83
3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	3,275,17,34	3,965,22,97	3,976,09,41	4,702,57,49
4215	Capital Outlay on Water	1,634,36,58	1,761,75,06	1,645,78,05	1,172,02,33

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	Supply and Sanitation				
4217	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	647,32,00	1,199,83,01	1,223,79,74	1,632,57,06
4515	Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	56,44,87	54,48,10	158,24,41	158,75,41
6215	Loans for Water Supply and Sanitation	81,54,28	37,02,89	69,52,89	31,45,00
6217	Loans for Urban Development	150,00,00	172,00,00	100,00,02	200,98,00
7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	15,00	50,00	50,00
7615	Miscellaneous Loans	30,76	70,00	70,00	1

DEMAND No.34

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MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

BUDGET ESTIMATE 2013 -2014

(₹ In Thousands) (Gross)

SI. No	Head of Department		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	34 01 Secretariat	Charged	1	...	...	1
		Voted	6,71,16	...	5,000	7,21,16
2	34 02 Commissionerate of Municipal Administration	Charged	1	...	...	1
		Voted	4,099,52,22	1,645,27,08	200,98,02	5,945,77,32
3	34 03 Directorate of Town Panchayats	Charged	1	...	...	1
		Voted	1,335,68,74	170,05,44	...	1,505,74,18
4	34 04 Tamil Nadu Water Supply and	Voted	45,12,55	1,148,02,26	31,44,99	1,224,59,80

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	Drainage Board					
5	34 05 Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	Voted	187,48,93	2	...	187,48,95
6	34 06 Tamil Nadu Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.,	Voted	757,42,96	...	...	757,42,96
	Total	Charged	3	...	...	3
		Voted	6,431,96,56	2,963,34,80	232,93,01	9,628,24,37