

2.30. Urban Development

2.30.1. Urbanisation is a global phenomenon and Tamil Nadu is no exception in witnessing rapid urbanisation. The trend in urbanisation is not only reflected in the growth of population in urban centres, but also increase in the number of urban centres. The implications of urbanisation for the State are many. The rural area of the State will inevitably shed a part of its population and this will have to be absorbed in urban centres.

2.30.2. Tamil Nadu is one of the States undergoing rapid urbanisation and ranks as the most urbanised State in India. As per 2001 Census, the total population of Tamil Nadu is 6.21 crore of which the urban population is 2.72 cores, which is 44% of the total population. To carry forward and complete the infrastructure developments and to take up the new projects, an outlay of Rs.2375 crore was earmarked during the Tenth Five Year Plan for the Urban Development sector. Against this Government could spend Rs.3022 crore. During the Eleventh Plan the Government proposes to support urban local bodies to find sustainable and time bound solutions to develop and maintain a high quality of infrastructure and address the issue of providing basic services, particularly to the urban poor. It is also proposed to develop the infrastructure and services in our cities and towns in a time bound manner.

2.30.3. Urban affairs management in the State has been based on the premise that apart from some measure of devolutions under the Central and State finance commission awards and a measure of part grant financing, urban local bodies must generate their own resources for investment in infrastructure. Successive State Finance Commissions have focused on the order of investments needed in urban infrastructure.

2.30.4. Funding under the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and other schemes of the Union Government may improve the situation of fund availability, but only marginally and that too, in respect of a few cities like Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore. There is need to focus on the needs of small and medium towns, particularly those which have been registering a high rate of growth due to in-migration. A

high order of investment will be needed in basic services like water and sanitation where tariffs will necessarily have to be based on relatively low paying capacity of consumers. The Government proposes interventions by way of enabling urban local bodies to access the required funds.

2.30.5. The needs of the urban poor will be given high focus and attention during the Eleventh Plan. On the employment side, much greater attention is proposed to be given to equipping the poor with employable skills. Self employment schemes for urban areas will be focused towards providing credit for sustainable activities - the Self Help Group (SHG) model which has proved a workable way of empowering rural poor to take up remunerative activities will be taken up seriously in urban areas also.

Annual Plan 2007-08

2.30.6. Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III launched in 2005 with an outlay of Rs 1350 crore, it is proposed to implement a number of measures to improve user infrastructure and enhance the quality of services in the urban local bodies. Further the State Government is proposing to under take a major push for infrastructure improvement under the JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT schemes. In this connection city development plans has already been drawn up for Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore. The State has also drawn up implementation time lines for the reform agenda underlying the new schemes.

Directorate of Town and Country Planning

2.30.7. The Department of Town and Country Planning has been assigned with the responsibility of administering the Town and Country Planning Act 1971. This includes assisting the planning authorities in preparing and implementing the statutory plans with a view to ensure orderly planned development.

Master Plans / New Town Development Plans

2.30.8. Preparation of Master Plans /New Town Development Plans envisages judicious allocation of land/space to different sectors in

consideration for a projected population to a stipulated time frame of ten years. The Department has so far prepared 115 Master Plans / six New Town Development Plans. Master Plans which were approved earlier are being taken up for updating to suit the latest developments and Government policies. The Master Plans for additional 6 more towns would be taken for 2007-08.

Detailed Development Plans

2.30.9. These are micro level plans within the local planning areas. Hitherto the department has prepared 1625 Detailed Development plans in all the said Local Planning Authorities and they are in different stages viz. Notified /

2.30.10. Consented / Approved. It has been proposed to take up preparation of further 100 Detailed Development Plans during 2007-08.

Implementation of projects in Heritage Towns

2.30.11. The Government have identified 38 heritage towns aimed at conservation of cultural and historical importance. The preparation of development plan for heritage towns include beautification, regulation of construction, provision of amenities, conservation and preservation of historical areas and urban planning. Development plans for these heritage towns have been prepared and are under various stages of implementation. It has been proposed to implement the programme during 2007-08 also by taking up 10 more municipalities.

Other Programmes

2.30.12. During 2007-08, the following programmes will also proposed. (a) Preparation of regional plans for 3 districts; (b) Implementation of proposals of statutory plan through Seed Capital Programme- 5 towns; (c) Improvement of park development project- 50 parks; and (d) Introduction of e-Governance in the activities of the department.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)

2.30.13. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority has jurisdiction over Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) covering 1,177 sq. km. The important projects taken by CMDA in recent years are outlined below.

Outer Ring Road

2.30.14. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is planning the formation of Outer Ring Road (ORR) on the fringe of Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) to ease the traffic congestion in the city. The Government has approved the formation of the Outer Ring Road in the year 1993 connecting Chennai-Trichy Road (GST Road), Chennai-Bangalore Road (GWT Road), Chennai-Thiruvallur High Road, (CTH Road), Chennai-Nellore Road (GNT Road) and Thiruvottiyur Ponner-Panjetty Road (TPP Road). The length of the proposed ORR is about 62 km., connecting Vandallur in the South and Minjur in the North. The road will be formed for a width of 220 ft. with provision for developing commercial complexes along both sides of the road. The preparation of detailed feasibility report is nearing completion and the preparation of detailed project report will be taken up shortly and the project will be commenced thereafter.

Mass Rapid Transit System

2.30.15. The Mass Rapid Transit System (Phase I) from Beach to Thiumailai is already in operation. The MRTS Phase II from Thiumailai to Velachery is implemented in full swing and has been partially commissioned up to Thiruvanmiyur. Under extension of phase II, it has been decided to extend the MRTS from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount. It is proposed to commercially exploit the air space of the platform of the nine stations. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already taken up with the Govt. of India for joint implementation of the project with the cost sharing formula of 67% by Govt. of Tamil Nadu and 33% by Govt. of India.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) – III

2.30.16. In tandem with the other measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to mitigate the increasing transportation problems of the

Chennai Metropolitan Area, the GOTN - CMDA has proposed to undertake a five-year project (2005-2010) with the World Bank Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.675 crore from 2005-2006. The medium term measures aimed at relieving traffic congestion by removing major bottlenecks in the urban road and rail network which include widening and strengthening of many links in the urban arterial network particularly in the CMA, replacing the road - rail level crossing with underpasses / overpasses, improving the road safety and air quality by construction of pedestrian subways, installing traffic control and enforcement measures etc.

Other Schemes:

2.30.17. The following are the other major schemes implemented by the CMDA (a) Preparation of second Master Plan for CMA; (b) Chennai Infrastructural Developments; (c) Metro Rail Project; (d) Development of Wholesale Food Grains Market at Koyambedu; (e) Infrastructure Development Plan for I.T. corridor; (f) Local Bodies Assistance Programme (LAP) and community based environment and development project (CBED) and (g) Multi-Level Car parking complexes.

Municipal Administration Department

2.30.18. The Department of Municipal Administration is responsible for administration and programmes of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. The following major programmes are being implemented by the department:

2.30.19. Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)- Under this Centrally-shared scheme the following programmes are implemented: (a) Urban Self-employment Programme (USEP) (Outlay Rs.264.37 lakh); (b) the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (Outlay Rs.171.09 lakh) and (c) assistance to community Structure Component under SJSRY (Outlay Rs.74.33 lakh).

2.30.20. Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan – An amount of Rs.3 crore has been provided for sewerage facilities to Chennai region during 2006-07. This amount is to be utilised for the implementation of under ground drainage system in Ambattur and Madhavaram Municipalities during the year. Further, an amount of Rs.8 crore is also been provided

during 2006-07 for provision of infrastructure facilities under Solid Waste Management to Municipalities in CMA.

2.30.21. Integrated and Housing and Slum Development Programme -

The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. All urban areas which are not covered by BSUP under JNNURM are covered under this scheme. An amount of Rs.50 crore has been provided during 2006-07 and the programme will be implemented in the current year.

2.30.22. 12th Finance Commission Grants –

As per the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, the Government has released to all urban local bodies (6 Corporations, 102 Municipalities and 50 third grade Municipalities). Out of the total grants, 50% of grant is earmarked for solid waste, 25% will be for maintenance of roads and construction of storm water drains and the balance 25% for creation of data base and other miscellaneous items. An amount of Rs.3546.40 lakh, Rs.3889.60 lakh and Rs.793.74 lakh was received as grant for Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and third grade Municipalities respectively during 2006-07.

2.30.23. JNNURM Services to Urban Poor –

The GOI has launched this scheme for infrastructure development and provision of basic services in urban areas. The TUFIDCO is the nodal agency for the urban infrastructure development scheme and Municipal Administration Department is the nodal agency for the submission of basic services for the urban poor. An amount of Rs.6831.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. Projects are being prepared.

2.30.24. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) III –

An amount of Rs.27 crore is allocated to Municipal Administration Department for institutional development of urban local bodies staff.

2.30.25. Tsunami Relief Measures – Under ADB assisted Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme (TEAP),

the following programmes are under implementation (i) Livelihood Support Programmes in ULBs (Outlay Rs. 201.50 lakh); (ii) Sanitation Programme (Rs.68.00 lakh); (iii) Water

Supply programmes (Rs.61.34 lakh); (iv) Major buildings (outlay Rs.654.00 lakh) and (v) Roads (Outlay Rs.2499.67 lakh).

2.30.26. Other Schemes – The following schemes are implementation (a) Loans to employees of Municipalities for construction of houses (Rs. 60.00 lakh); and (b) Noon Meal Programmes (Outlay Rs.1347.08 lakh)

2.30.27. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF): The Government of Tamil Nadu had established the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) on a 'Public Private Partnership' mode, with the participation of ICICI, HDFC and IL&FS to provide long term debt for civic infrastructure on a non-guarantee basis and to make the urban local bodies sensitive to market conditions.

2.30.28. TUFIDCO: The Tamil Nadu Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO) was created to extend financial assistance to various Govt. agencies to develop infrastructure including water supply, drainage, road, bridges, flyovers, commercial complexes and various civic amenities in the urban areas of the State.

2.30.29. NTADCL: The New Tirupur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL) was established in February 1995 under the Indian Companies Act of 1956 as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by Government of Tamil Nadu, Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (ILFS) and Tirupur Exporters Association (TEA) with the primary objective of implementing the Tirupur Area Development Project (TADP). This is the first Water Sector related project developed under the public-private partnership framework in the country.

Town Panchayats:

2.30.30. Town Panchayats refers to the local bodies which are in transition from rural character to urban in Tamil Nadu. There are 561 Town Panchayats exist in Tamil Nadu. The following schemes are implemented by the Town Panchayat Department.

2.30.31. Twelfth Finance Commission Grants – From the year 2005-06 grants are received from 12th Finance Commission for maintenance of core civic services in town panchayats. An amount of Rs.3210.26 lakh has been

received during 2005-06 and Rs.3210.26 lakh has been allocated for 2006-07 also.

2.30.32. Comprehensive Road Development Programmes – To improve the bus-plying and non-bus plying roads in town panchayats, an amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been sanctioned during 2005-07.

2.30.33. NABARD assisted Comprehensive Road Development Programmes – In 388 Town Panchayats 512 works have been selected and proposal has been sent for funding.

Annual Plan 2007-08 Outlay:

2.30.34. The plan outlay for 2007-08 in respect of Urban Development sector is Rs.899.27 crore for the above Departments. Of this, the outlay earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs.179.85 crore.