

**(Administration of Urban Local Bodies, Corporations, Municipalities,
Town Panchayats and Water Supply)**

POLICY NOTE - 2002-2003

DEMAND No. 33

PREAMBLE

Provision of **basic amenities in rural and urban areas** and programmes for "**Water Security**" are important points for implementation under the **Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme**.

The Department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply is concerned with provision of civic amenities in the **urban** areas and provision of drinking water in **rural and urban areas**.

I . MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

1. The urban local bodies form the direct interface between the people in the urban areas and the administration. The overall administration of 6 Municipal Corporations, 102 Municipalities and 611 Town Panchayats is the responsibility of this Department. Tamil Nadu, being the most urbanised State in the Country, the Department has multifarious functions in terms of providing basic infrastructure, conduct of elections to these local bodies and administering the staff numbering 79,323. The local bodies have 15 obligatory functions including Public Health, drinking water etc.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND MUNICIPALITIES

2. There are 5 Municipal Corporations i.e. Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and 102 Municipalities under the purview of Commissioner of Municipal Administration and they serve a population of 1.20 crores in the State.

3. The receipts and expenditure for the year 2001-2002, the budgeted receipts and expenditure for the year 2002-2003 are as follows:

Type of Urban Local Body	2001-2002		2002-2003	
	Receipts	Expen- diture	Receipts	Expen- diture
	(Rupees in crores)		(Rupees in crores)	

Corporations (5 Corporations)	412.04	436.70	424.50	448.90
Municipalities	535.02	531.18	548.00	537.00

4. Property Tax is the most important source of revenue to the Urban Local Bodies and this forms 33.10% of their own revenue. The State Government allocated Rs.327.60 crores as its devolution under the State Finance Commission Recommendation to the Municipalities and Corporations during the year 2001-02 and this will be Rs.481.90 crores in the year 2002-03. The Govt. of India have pledged Rs.25.53 crores from XI Central Finance Commission grant for the year 2002-2003.

5. Elections to all Municipal Corporations including Chennai (6) and 102 Municipalities were conducted in October, 2001 and the new Councils assumed charge on 25-10-2001. The composition of the councils with regard to weaker sections in Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes and women is as follows:

Composition

	SC/ ST	SC/ ST women	Women	Un reserved	Total
<u>Municipal Corporations: 6</u>					
Mayor	0	1	1	4	6
Councillors	46	26	185	372	629
<u>Municipalities: 102</u>					
Chairman	6	4	31	61	102
Councillors	228	161	972	2031	3392

6. Extensive training will be given to the elected representatives through the Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies on a wide range of topics covering Municipal laws, conduct of Council meetings, finances, financing of infrastructure etc., with special emphasis on Women Empowerment and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes welfare at a cost of Rs.35.50 lakhs. They will also be given national and international exposure.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

7. This Government attach utmost importance for the provision of a clean and healthy environment to the urban population as emphasized in the VIII Point of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme. The focus on clearing the garbage will involve segregation of waste at source, production of compost from waste, recycling

of all recyclable waste. Water bodies and low lying areas which are necessary for Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge will not be used indiscriminately for landfill of all garbage and waste. Specific Government Order on the above lines as per Government of India's Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, has been issued. As part of this strategy, an absolute ban has been imposed on the filling up of low lying areas and water holding bodies with garbage and burning of waste.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

8. Own resources constitute 72% of the total resources available in the Urban Local Bodies. Property Tax which forms the main revenue item is generally well below the actual rates that could be levied and needs to be broad based, uniform, equitable and elastic to grow with increased property values. Computerisation of Demand Register, issue of receipts and use of GIS techniques to update the records automatically will be implemented to improve the earnings and collections. Incentive would be given to better performing Urban Local Bodies by way of matching grants from the Incentive Fund of State Finance Commission devolutions. Increase in revenue from Advertisement Tax, Cable T.V. Tax etc., will be closely monitored. Reduction in expenditure through better personnel management - establishment expenditure control, privatising Operation and Maintenance works, Energy audit of water supply installations etc., will be taken up in a phased manner.

RAIN WATER HARVESTING

9. Urban Local Bodies have initiated various measures for recharging ground water through the Rain Water Harvesting techniques. In consonance with Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme (point No.(i) and (vii)) the main focus will be to **"save every drop of rain water and make rain water harvesting everybody's business"** and ensure availability of safe drinking water besides making available for industry. Awareness campaigns have been launched in all municipal towns on rain water harvesting practices and it has been proposed to provide rain water harvesting structures in all municipal buildings, schools, temple tanks, lakes, ponds, ooranies, public wells, failed borewells, etc. Action has also been initiated to motivate the public to provide rain water harvesting structures in their residential houses. Sanction of plans, property tax assessments, water & sewer connection etc., are given only if Rain Water Harvesting measures are undertaken in the households. So far 2,376 structures have been provided in the Municipal towns as detailed below:

Rain Water Harvesting Structures		Municipalities & Corporations
Corporation	Buildings	23
Municipal buildings		594
Schools, Parks, Drains etc.		612
Private buildings		1,147
Total		2,376

The programme will be continued during the year 2002-2003 for coverage of more buildings and drinking water sources.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

10. Point No.(iv) of Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme makes the objective of giving safe drinking water to all as the goal to be achieved before 2006. During the year 2001-2002, Water Supply Schemes were under progress in 2 Corporations and 33 Municipalities. New Schemes were taken up in 8 Municipalities. Of the above, 5 in Municipalities have been completed in the year 2001-2002 and 30 in Municipalities would be completed in the year 2002-2003. During the coming year, to improve the existing water supply systems, energy audit and retrieval measures for unaccounted water will be taken up in 21 Municipal towns at a cost of Rs 12.50 crores with the financial assistance from TNUDF.

UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE SYSTEM

11. Underground Sewerage Schemes are functioning in 15 urban towns comprising 4 Municipal Corporations and 11 Municipal towns. Even in these towns, the coverage is only partial. A Master Plan to consider provision of Underground Sewerage Scheme to all Municipal towns is under preparation by TWAD Board and the same will be finalised during the year 2002-2003.

12. Under the National River Action Plan, Interception, diversion and Waste Water Treatment Works for abatement of pollution in the river Cauvery have been taken up in the Municipal towns of Erode, Bhavani, Komarapalayam and Trichirapalli. The works in Trichirapalli & Erode will be completed during this year and the works in Bhavani and Komarapalayam will be completed during the year 2003-2004.

13. Under the National River Conservation Programme, new sewerage schemes will be implemented in Trichirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Karur, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruchendur, Rameswaram and Inam Karur in the I Phase at a cost of Rs.592.50 crores with the assistance of Rs. 291.60 crores from Govt. of India. Works have already been taken up in Madurai and Kumbakonam towns. Works will be taken up in the remaining towns during the year 2002-2003. All these new sewerage schemes will be completed within a span of 3 years.

BASIC AMENITIES PROGRAMME

14. Under this scheme, Government sanction grants for the improvement of bus stands, roads, construction of council halls, improvement of slaughter houses and shandies, water supply and street lights. During the year 2001-2002, Government allotted a sum of Rs.5.50 crores to the Corporations and Municipalities for improvement of basic amenities. A sum of Rs.1.00 crore will be provided for the year 2002-2003. This will be in tune with the Government's goal of providing all necessary basic amenities in urban areas as noted in Point No.(X) of Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme.

IMPROVEMENT OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

15. Under this scheme, 8 Municipalities have been selected and a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been allocated during the year 2001-2002. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be

provided for the improvement of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for Municipalities in the year 2002-2003.

TOILETS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

16. A massive scheme has been undertaken for the provision of integrated sanitary complexes in all the urban areas especially for the benefit of women and children from the poorer households. 525 toilets will be constructed at a cost of Rs.52.50 crores in 5 Corporations (excluding Chennai Corporation) and Municipalities.

The funding pattern will be as follows:

(Rupees in crores)	
TNUDP-II	29.00
VAMBAY (GOD)	16.80
Local Body Fund	6.70

Total	52.50

17. Government of India have released Rs.1 crore for the above scheme. So far, 41 toilet complexes have been constructed and handed over to the community for maintenance and further 34 will be completed and handed over in due course. The rest will be completed on receipt of funds by 31.3.2003.

18. The non-functional toilets in the Urban Local Bodies will be repaired at a cost of Rs.8.59 crores. The toilets constructed under this scheme will be handed over to groups of women for future maintenance. The community will undertake day-to-day maintenance and security. A massive awareness campaign at a cost of Rs.2.50 crores is being launched to prevent the practice of open defecation in all the urban areas.

SWARNA JAYANTHI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

(SJSRY)

19. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced under 15 Point Programme that in order to promote self employment among the poor unskilled workers should be converted as skilled workers by giving proper training and this transition should take place in a phased manner. Under the scheme of SJSRY, gainful employment will be provided to 10,000 number of beneficiaries living below poverty line, out of whom 5,000 will be women in all the Urban Local Bodies, i.e., Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats. The Women Self Employment Programme will be taken up in consultation with Entrepreneurship Development programme of Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd. Training programmes will be

organised for skill development at a cost of Rs 2000/- per trainee. Group activities will be organised and infrastructure for community activities and community oriented programmes for sanitation and literacy will be implemented. Under the wage employment programme, 3.79 lakh man days will be generated by implementing various schemes like construction of small drains, retaining walls, Noon Meal centres, ICDS centres, laying of roads, path ways, Low Cost Latrines, community toilets, parks, rain water harvesting structures etc. Under both the schemes an evaluation study will be conducted to improve the functioning of the scheme. The State Level Urban Development Agency will be constituted during this year. The Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies which has identified model training for the trades will be provided with additional funds to provide systematic and improved training.

NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSDP)

20. Under the National Slum Development Programme, 1,486 number of slums will be taken up during this year to provide basic amenities such as roads, drainage, street lights, water supply, community toilets dovetailed with Integrated Sanitation Programme and Rain Water recharging structures benefiting a population of 60.09 lakhs. Under Shelter Upgradation Programme for upgrading existing houses and construction of new houses for poor people living in slum areas, Rs 271.10 lakhs will be allocated and 1,510 families will be benefited.

E-GOVERNANCE IN URBAN LOCAL BODIES

21. Tamil Nadu can claim legitimately that it is the most connected State in terms of availability of computers, internet connections and personnel in the urban local bodies. Computers have been installed in all the Municipalities and Corporations with trained personnel to handle them. Software modules relating to Property Tax, Birth and Death Registration and Financial Accounting have been implemented in all the Municipalities. Additional Modules covering Building Plan approval, Professional Tax, Dangerous & Offensive/Prevention of Food Adulteration Trade Licence, Non Tax items, Vehicles, Movable Property, Immovable Property, Solid Waste Management will be implemented during the year 2002-2003. Online payment and access to services will be implemented simultaneously.

II. CORPORATION OF CHENNAI

1. Under Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919, the Chennai Municipal Corporation is administered directly by the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. The Chennai Municipal Corporation covers an area of 174 Sq.Kms. According to the 2001 census, the City of Chennai has a population of 42.16 lakhs.

WORKS

2. The Corporation has drawn up a programme for capital works for Rs.109.75 crores during the current year 2002-2003.

ROADS

3. A length of 302 Kms. of Bus Route Roads and 1,900 Kms. of Interior Roads are maintained by the Corporation. A sum of Rs.76 crores is proposed to be spent on road works during the current financial year 2002-2003.

RAIN WATER FRIENDLY-STORM WATER DRAINS

4. The Corporation maintains 797 Kms of Storm Water Drains to relieve water stagnation in the City's roads, particularly in low lying areas during the monsoon seasons. It is proposed to construct additional Storm Water Drains and improve the existing ones at a cost of Rs.2.50 crores during the current financial year 2002-2003 in order to augment and sustain the existing system. From this year all Storm Water Drains will be Rain Water Harvesting friendly to allow maximum percolation of Rain Water into the soil and prevent stagnation.

STREET LIGHTS

5. Chennai City has 1,06,721 number of street lights. It is proposed to install additionally 500 new sodium vapour lamps at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs. 100 Kms. of old cables will be replaced at a cost of Rs.100 lakhs. In order to improve the maintenance of street lights, 5 vehicles fitted with hydraulic ladders at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs will be purchased. It is proposed to spend totally a sum of Rs.3 crores during the current financial year 2002-2003 under street lights.

COMPUTERISATION OF CORPORATION SYSTEMS

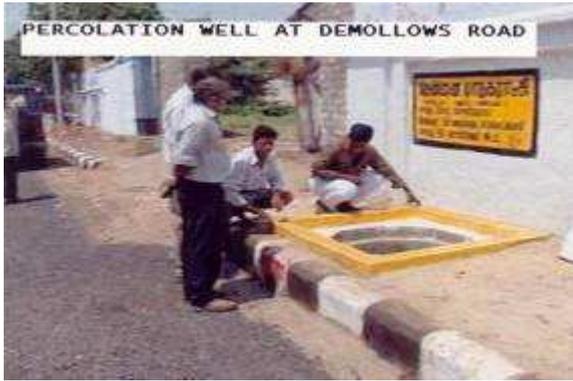
6. Computerisation in Corporation in the past has taken place in an adhoc manner in various departments to suit individual departmental needs. Integration of departments' database has not been provided. In the ensuing year IOLIPS (Integrated Online Information Processing System) would be put in place and made operational and this would integrate the various systems, such as Personnel Management System, Projects/Service Management System, Inventory Management System, Assets Management System and Finance, Accounts and Revenue Systems.

7. To benefit the public, a revamped web page would be hosted incorporating new features like Property Tax Database for Online Query and Payment, Property Tax Calculator, Online Complaints Register, Birth and Death Registration, Downloadable Application Forms, etc.

RAIN WATER HARVESTING

8. Rain Water Harvesting structures are not only a drought mitigation measure but also act as flood control scheme since water logging is considerably reduced wherever these structures are provided. Chennai Corporation would also modify its designs of Storm Water Drains to allow for Rain Water Harvesting by constructing Recharge Pits in various strategic areas. In the ensuing year, building plans would be approved only if adequate rainwater harvesting structures are in place. In case of already constructed buildings, assessment would be done only if they have rain-harvesting structures in place.

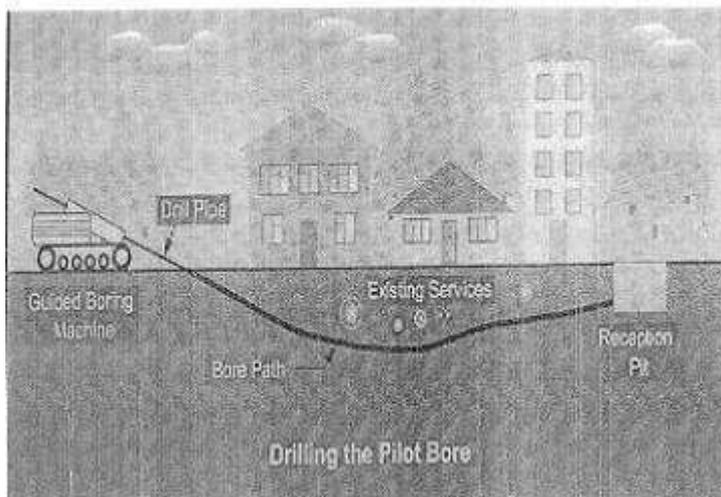
RAINWATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES IN CORPORATION



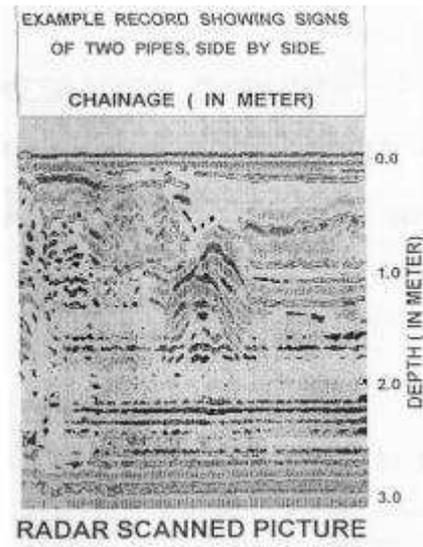


TRENCHLESS TECHNOLOGY

9. Chennai Corporation is spending huge amount towards relaying of roads every year. But most of the well-laid Corporation roads are damaged due to continuous digging by various Service Departments like Metro Water, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, B.S.N.L etc., to provide their services. Chennai Corporation would insist on Service Departments to adopt **Trenchless Technology for laying their services.** **Before laying the pipes underground, the Service Department would be insisted to conduct G.P.R. (Ground Probing Radar) survey to identify existing utilities before commencement of the work so that no underground service lines and cables are damaged.**



Ground Probing Radar Image



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT - ZERO WASTE MANAGEMENT

10. The Programme initiated as a pilot project in Div.108 of Zone VII would be extended to a larger area with the public and NGO participation. Steps would also be taken to segregate the waste generated and its disposal would be scientifically managed to degrade and compost biodegradable waste.

EDUCATION PROGRAMME

11. In accordance with the Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme - Literacy and Techniracy - Computer Aided Education would be commenced in Corporation Schools and the teaching would be through Computer Simulations projected through LCD Projectors. The software for this purpose would be developed by education experts who are already in this field.

SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN

12. Under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan emphasis will be given to provide basic amenities to the schools including school building, teachers training, construction of teacher training centres at zonal and unit levels, drinking water and sanitary facilities. More than Rs.10 crores worth of financial assistance is proposed to be provided for the basic amenities in the schools during the coming financial year under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan initiated by the Central Government.

HEALTH PROGRAMME

13. In pursuance of the Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme - Health Security, Health programmes would be conducted in slum areas with an emphasis on early detection of Diabetics, Mallitus, Cancers and Cardiac problems among the slum population and schools with an emphasis to detect and treat dental problems and refractory errors among the Corporation school students. Similarly, awareness will be created regarding importance of environment and sanitation.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES HOSPITAL

14. The laboratory at Communicable Diseases Hospital shall be strengthened to diagnose Malaria, Dengue and Leptospirosis diseases. It is also proposed to strengthen the treatment of opportunistic infection among HIV/AIDS patients. Besides this, it is also proposed to start one voluntary counselling and test centre at Communicable Diseases Hospital.

CONTROL OF STRAY DOGS AND ANIMAL BIRTH CONTROL PROGRAMME

15. Stray Dogs in Chennai would be caught and handed over to Non-Governmental Organisation who conduct Animal Birth Control (ABC) operations and immunization against rabies and reintroduce the dogs in the same area from where they were picked up.

CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY COMPLEXES / TOILETS FOR THE USE OF PEOPLE BELOW POVERTY LINE

16. In Chennai City, adequate number of toilets are not available for the people living in Slums. Therefore, people living in Slums use the nearest open public place for defecation. In order to avoid this, it is proposed to construct 200 Sanitary Complexes / toilets along Anna Salai and other arterial roads. This includes 96 women toilets to be constructed under Women Toilet Scheme with MLA Constituency Development Fund at a cost of Rs.192 lakhs. All the toilets will be provided with adequate water, drainage, sewerage and lighting facilities besides proper day-to-day maintenance. Public-Private partnership in the provision of Toilet and Sanitation facilities with the participation of Non-Governmental Organisations and Private Institutions in construction and maintenance of Sanitary complexes will be encouraged.

III. CORPORATION OF MADURAI

1. Municipal Corporation of Madurai covers an area of 51.85 Sq.Kms with a population of 9.23 lakhs as per the 2001 census.

ROADS

2. Corporation maintains 534.20 Kms of roads. Rs.3 crores will be spent for road works during the year 2002-2003.

WATER SUPPLY

3. There are 1,26,590 pipe connections in the Municipal Corporation. Southern part of the City is being supplied with drinking water through direct pipe line from Vaigai Dam. It is proposed to extend these facilities to the north Banks also. Rs.50 lakhs will be spent for laying new water mains and providing new borewells for the year 2002-2003.

STREET LIGHTS

4. Corporation maintains 20,522 street lights. Rs.50 lakhs will be spent for providing new street lights in the extension areas and for converting the tube lights into Sodium Vapour Lamps in the main roads and bus route roads.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

5. Corporation have planned to modernise the garbage handling system by implementing door to door collections and it has been decided to purchase non-corrosive Dumber bins of 353 numbers at the cost of Rs.1 crore and 20 numbers of Dumber placers at a cost of Rs.1.50 crores.

UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE

6. Under National River Conservation Programme, Underground Sewerage System is being implemented at a cost of Rs.150 crores. The scheme is to be executed under two phases. Phase-I will be completed in the current year and Phase-II will be completed in 3 years.

IV. CORPORATION OF COIMBATORE

1. Coimbatore Municipal Corporation covers an area of 105.60 Sq.Kms. with a population of 9.23 lakhs as per the 2001 census.

ROADS

2. Corporation maintains 684 Kms. of roads. It is proposed to renew the Black Topped roads at a cost of Rs.12 crores and cement concrete roads at a cost of Rs.2 crores for the year 2002-2003.

INTEGRATED SANITATION PROGRAMME

3. Under this programme, 5 Sanitary Complexes have been constructed at a cost of Rs.50.80 lakhs during the year 2001-2002. It is proposed to construct 12 Integrated Sanitary Complexes at a cost of Rs.1.20 crores for the year 2002-2003. It is also proposed to provide toilet facilities in elementary schools at a cost of Rs.25 lakhs.

BUS STAND

4. An additional Bus stand has to be constructed at Mettupalayam road for the buses coming from Mettupalayam, Coonoor and Ooty at a cost of Rs.2 crores.

ELECTRICAL CREMATORIUM

5. It is proposed to construct 2 electrical crematorium at Peelamedu and Singanallur at a cost of Rs.1.50 crores.

V. CORPORATION OF TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

1. Tiruchirappalli Municipal Corporation covers an area of 146.90 Sq.Kms. with a population of 7.46 lakhs as per the 2001 census.

BASIC AMENITIES

2. A sum of Rs.5 crores is earmarked for the purpose of road, drain, water supply, Solid Waste Management Development for the year 2002-2003.

NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3. Improvement of roads, drain, street lights and water supply works are to be done in 4 slums under this scheme at a cost of Rs.55 lakhs.

UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE SCHEME

4. Under National River Conservation Programme, the Underground sewerage System will be provided in the added Municipal areas such as Golden Rock and Srirangam at an estimated cost of Rs.132 crores.

SANITATION

5. Under this programme, 15 complexes in different parts of the city will be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.1.90 crores for the year 2002-2003.

1. VI. CORPORATION OF SALEM

1. Salem Municipal Corporation covers an area of 91.34 Sq.Kms. with a population of 6.93 lakhs as per the 2001 census.

ROADS

2. Corporation maintains 623.58 kms. of roads. It is proposed to resurface and form 144 number of roads at an estimated cost of Rs.4.10 crores.

WATER SUPPLY

3. At present, there are 66,422 service connections in the City. The project for construction of 18 numbers of reservoirs at an estimated cost of Rs.24.84 crores has been prepared by the TWAD Board.

STREET LIGHTS

4. At present, there are 19,517 Street lights in the City. It is proposed to privatise the maintenance of street lights in 2 Zones.

CONSERVANCY

5. It is proposed to purchase Dumber placer container at a cost of Rs.98 lakhs during the year 2002-2003.

SANITATION

6. It is proposed to construct 18 sanitary complexes at a cost of Rs.1.80 crores during the year 2002-2003.

NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

7. Development activities such as formation of roads, drainage, street lights etc., will be taken up at a cost of Rs.48 lakhs in 4 slums.

VII. CORPORATION OF TIRUNELVELI

1. Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation covers an area of 108.65 Sq.Kms. with a population of 4.11 lakhs as per 2001 census.

VILLAGE SELF SUFFICIENT SCHEME

2. Under this scheme, works will be taken up for Rs.60 lakhs. Action to collect public contributions is being taken in this regard.

XI FINANCE COMMISSION

3. It is proposed to execute 60 No. of works at a cost of Rs.1.80 crores.

INTEGRATED SANITARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4. This programme is proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs.48 lakhs.

BASIC AMENITIES

5. It is proposed to take up 83 number of works at an estimated cost of Rs.6.60 crores.

UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE

6. Under National River Conservation Programme, It is proposed to implement the Underground Sewerage System at an estimated cost of Rs.66 crores.

VIII. TOWN PANCHAYATS

1. There are 611 Town Panchayats in Tamilnadu and they are under the purview of the Director of Town Panchayats. The State is grouped into 16 Zones for administrative purpose and each zone is under the control of one Assistant Director of Town Panchayats. These Local Bodies serve a population of about 1 crore people in the State. They build up basic infrastructure and provide civic amenities such as Water Supply, Storm Water Drains, Sanitation, Roads, Street Lights etc., to the people.

2. During 2001-2002 the receipts and expenditure of these Town Panchayats are Rs. 531.62 and Rs. 522.95 crores respectively. It is estimated that the receipt and expenditure for the year 2002-2003 will be approximately Rs. 540.00 crores and Rs. 530.00 crores.

3. The Government allocated Rs.112.09 crores as its devolution under the State Finance Commission recommendation to the Town Panchayats during the year 2001-2002 and this will be Rs.219.91 crores in the year 2002-2003. The Government of India have pledged Rs.13.14 crores from the XI Central Finance Commission grant for the year 2002-2003.

ELECTIONS TO TOWN PANCHAYATS

4. Elections to 608 Town Panchayats were conducted in October 2001 and the new Councils assumed charge on 25.10.2001. The composition of the elected councillors with regard to weaker sections i.e. Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes and women is as follows:-

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	SC/ST	<i>SC/ST</i> Women	Women	Unre- served	Total
Chairman	68	35	169	336	608
Councillors	863	816	2,435	5,639	9,753

Election to Courtallam and Bhavanisagar Town Panchayats is due only in June, 2003. Election to Sholingar Town Panchayat has been held in April, 2002.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

5. Own resources constitute 38.37% of the total resources available in the Town Panchayats. Property Tax which forms the main revenue item is generally well below the actual rates that could be levied and need to be broad based and uniform, equitable and elastic to grow with increased property values. Computerization of Demand Register, issue of receipts and use of General Information System techniques to update the records automatically will be implemented to improve the earnings and collections. Incentive would be given to better performing Town Panchayats by way of matching grants from the Incentive Funds of State Finance Commission devolutions. Increase in revenue from Advertisement Tax, Cable TV Tax etc., will be closely monitored. Reduction in expenditure through better personnel management, establishment expenditure control, privatising the O&M works etc., will be done simultaneously.

RAIN WATER HARVESTING

6. Rain Water Harvesting structures have been provided in the Town Panchayats as detailed below :

Town Panchayat buildings	611
Schools, Parks, Drains etc	2230
Public Structures	1899
Private buildings	2541

Total	7281

The programme will be continued during the year 2002-2003 for coverage of more buildings and drinking water sources.

ROADS

7. Town Panchayats maintain 15,548 Kms. of roads. It is decided to convert 3,991 Kms. length of Mud roads into Black Topped roads. This will be done with the availability of funds.

STREET LIGHTS

8. Town Panchayats maintain 2,98,772 street lights. It is proposed to install 10,000 numbers of tube lights during the year 2002-2003.

WATER SUPPLY STATUS

9.	Per Capita per day (in litres)		No. of Town Panchayats
	Below 20 litres	--	32
	20 – 39 Litres	--	166
	40 – 69 Litres	--	289
	70 Litres and above	--	124

The Water supply scheme works taken up during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are under progress in 117 Town Panchayats. Of the above, 39 have been completed in the year 2001-2002 and balance 78 will be completed in the year 2002-2003. New Schemes taken up in 37 Town Panchayats during the year 2001-2002, will also be completed during 2002-2003.

UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE SCHEME

10. Under Ground Sewerage Scheme is implemented in Rameswaram, Inamkarur and Tiruchendur Town Panchayats. A sum of Rs. 13.92 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh has been collected as public contribution in Rameswaram and Tiruchendur Town Panchayats respectively.

BASIC AMENITIES PROGRAMME

11. Under this scheme, Government sanction grants for the infrastructure facilities such as water supply, street lights, roads, drainages. During 2001-2002, Government allotted a sum of Rs.10 crores to the Town Panchayats for improvement of basic amenities. This scheme will be continued during the year 2002-2003. This will be in tune with the Government's goal of providing all necessary basic amenities in urban areas as noted in Point No.(X) of Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme.

TOILETS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

12. Hon'ble Chief Minister has instructed that a massive scheme be undertaken for the provision of Integrated sanitary complexes in all the Urban areas especially for the benefit of women and children from the poorer households. It has been proposed to construct 720 toilets at a cost of Rs.1,872 lakhs in Town Panchayats of the State. When constructed, the Toilets will be handed over to Self Help group for women for further upkeep.

The Scheme is proposed to be funded as follows:

TNUDP- II .. Rs. 1310.40 lakhs

VAMBAY (GOI thro' HUDCO) .. Rs. 561.60 lakhs

SWARNA JAYANTHI SAGARI ROZGAR YOJANA

13. Under Swarna Jayanthi Sagari Rozgar Yojana, a sum of Rs. 134.92 lakhs has been spent under the sub-component of Urban Wage Employment Programme in all Town Panchayats during 2001-2002. 986 number of works taken up under this scheme were completed. 92,366 mandays were generated from the above allotment. This programme will be continued to be implemented during 2002-2003 if the funds are made available from the Government of India.

14. Under the another sub-component of Urban Self Employment Programme, a sum of Rs. 212.95 lakhs has been received during 2001-2002. Formation of groups under the above scheme is in progress. Training to Assistant Directors of Town Panchayats and Executive Officers are being imparted in the Institute of Urban Studies for the implementation of the above scheme. The above scheme will be continued to be implemented during the year 2002-2003 as and when funds are made available by Government of India.

CAPACITY BUILDING IN TOWN PANCHAYATS

15. From the present Government Accounting System, all the Town Panchayats in the State will switch over to Accrual Based Accounting System from financial year 2002-2003 onwards and the entire expenditure in this regard will be met from the funds of TNUDP-II as Grant.

16. During the year 2001-2002, 28 Special Grade Town Panchayats and 16 Zonal Offices of Assistant Director of Town Panchayats (44 Nos) were taken up for computerization at a cost of Rs. 44.00 lakhs. All the remaining 583 Town Panchayats in the State will be computerized at an estimated cost of Rs.583 lakhs during the year 2002-2003 with financial assistance from TNUDP-II. With this, Computerization programme will be completed in the Directorate as well as in all Town Panchayats in the State.

IX. TAMIL NADU URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT- II

1. Under Tamilnadu Urban Development Project-II, as part of resource mobilization, Tamilnadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) has obtained a loan of US \$ 80 million (Rs.336 crores) from World Bank for its lending programmes. In addition, the Project Management Unit, TNUDP II of Government of Tamil Nadu has been given a loan of US \$ 25 million (Rs.105 crores) for Institutional Development Component and Integrated Sanitation Programme under the Tamil Nadu Development Project-II.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

2. The following activities are taken up towards capacity building of Urban Local Bodies:

1. (i) Preparation of City Corporate Plans and 5 years Capital Investment Programme:

City Corporate Plans have been completed for 11 cities / towns. It has been proposed to complete 20 cities / towns in the year 2002-03.

1. (ii) Preparation of Performance Indicators on urban service delivery:

Performance Indicators will aid in measuring the performance of the Urban Local Bodies. The draft final report is completed.

1. (iii) Strengthening the Managerial, Financial and Technical capacities of Urban Local Bodies through training to elected representatives and officials of urban local bodies:

In the Project Implementation Plan 32 Programmes have been identified consisting of 400 batches. Additional programme of 7

numbers have also been identified. So far, 200 batches comprising 3,686 persons were completed. In the year 2002-2003, it has been

proposed to complete 233 batches.

1. (iv) Study tours for officials and elected representatives:

Study tours would be organized aiming at exposing the elected representatives, officials of Urban Local Bodies in the best practices in the field of Urban Management and Governance.

1. (v) Preparation of manuals such as Accounting procedures, Engineering Standards, Solid Waste Management, Contracts etc. Operation Manuals namely Integrated Sanitation Programme Manual, Accounts Manual, Engineering Manual, Municipal Manual and User Manual on Accrual Accounting were completed .

1. (vi) Studies relating to Land Use, Geographical Information System and Municipal Structure and Functions:

Study on Municipal Structure and Functions and Land Use Study are under progress.

1. (vii) Computer Support:

Large-scale computerization will be effected to improve the quality of urban public service delivery. It includes procurement of hardware and software, implementation of Geographic Information

System.

1. (viii) Retention of experts at Regional Offices.

1. (ix) Accrual based Accounting System is introduced in 102 Municipalities and 5 Municipal Corporations (other than Chennai).

1. (x) Capacity Building of Department of Municipal Administration:

Action is being taken for the purchase of computer equipments and library books for the Department of Municipal Administration.

INTEGRATED SANITATION PROGRAMME

3. Under Integrated Sanitation Programme 525 Sanitary Complexes at a cost of Rs. 52.50 crores is being implemented in all the 102 Municipalities and 5 Corporations with the financial assistance of World Bank. Under TNUDP- II and Government of India under VAMBAY Scheme, Sanitary Complexes at an approximate cost of Rs. 10 lakhs each will be constructed by Municipalities and Municipal Corporations at appropriate locations to meet the needs of economically disadvantaged sections of the Urban Community. Apart from toilet facilities, washing and bathing facilities will also be provided and representatives of the users will be selected and trained to maintain the facilities.



SANITARY COMPLEX CONSTRUCTED AT COIMBATORE CORPORATION

4 World Bank has been addressed for giving concurrence to appoint a Consultant for feasibility study for formulating a detailed proposal under Phase - III (TNUDP-III) laying emphasis on the following:

1. (1) Urban Waste Management:

Waste water recycling and disposal, Solid Waste usage and disposal.

1. (2) Urban Environment Management:

Protecting the urban environment and arrest degradation, prevention / reduction of diseases caused by poor civic conditions. Prevention / reduction of cattle / animal borne diseases in urban areas. Improvement of urban environment by maintenance of playgrounds, open space green cover etc.

(3) Government believe that only a systematic emphasis on these sectors will arrest further degradation of the urban environment which is facing considerable pressure due to the migration of the rural population into urban areas.

- (4) Emphasis will be given for improving the managerial capabilities of urban managers so that the local bodies are capable of managing their accounts, information, resources and manpower in an optimum manner.

X. TAMIL NADU URBAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (TNUDF)

1. Since 1988, Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project financed by the International Development Agency of World Bank one of the components of which was the Municipal Urban Development Fund. The successful track record of MUDF encouraged Government of Tamil Nadu to broaden the scope of the fund with the assistance of World Bank and to form a Trust, called Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund. The Tamil Nadu Urban

Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) was created as fund manager to deploy the resources of the Trust. TNUDF is the first public-private partnership providing long term debt for civic infrastructure on a non-guarantee mode.

2. The main objective of the Trust is to finance urban infrastructure including linking city financing needs with capital markets and facilitating private sector participation in service delivery.
3. The fund has so far approved 179 projects at a total project cost of Rs.675.02 crores and has sanctioned Rs.447.28 crores for 172 projects upto 31.3.2002. The projects approved by TNUDF include environment enhancing civic amenities such as storm water drains, sewerage and solid waste management schemes apart from commercial ventures such as wholesale markets and transportation facilities. During the year 2002-03, TNUDF has proposed to sanction about Rs.50 crores for around 20 projects.

CAPITAL MARKET ACCESS

4. TNUIFSL has facilitated the floating of the Bond Issue of the Madurai Corporation, mobilizing Rs.29 crores in May 2001 from the market for its Inner Ring Road Project. This is the first bond issue by a Urban Local Body in Tamilnadu.
5. Apart from direct bond issues, TNUIFSL is working on facilitating capital market access for urban infrastructure. In this connection, during the year 2001-2002, TNUIFSL is working on the creation of a pooled financing facility wherein civic needs for water and sanitation for small and medium towns are pooled together and debt raised through a market driven approach, thereby reducing transaction and borrowing costs for essential infrastructure. In this connection, USAID has offered to guarantee for the debt funds, to the extent of 50% of the principal bond issue amount

XI. TAMIL NADU URBAN FINANCE AND

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION LIMITED

1. TUFIDCO is providing financial assistance for various Infrastructure Development projects. In addition to this the Company is acting as a Nodal Agency for Centrally sponsored urban infrastructure development schemes namely Chennai Mega City Programme and Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town schemes in Tamil Nadu.

TUFIDCO INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEME

2. During the year 2001-2002, the TUFIDCO has sanctioned projects costing Rs.44.73 crores. It is proposed to sanction projects worth Rs.50.00 crores in the year 2002-2003. In the year 2001-2002 the TUFIDCO has disbursed a sum of Rs.17.00 crores and it is proposed to disburse a sum of Rs.45.00 crores in the year 2002-2003.

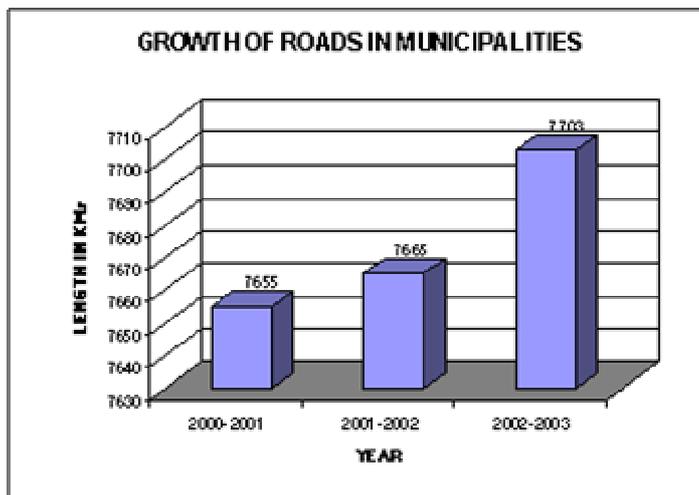
MEGACITY PROGRAMME

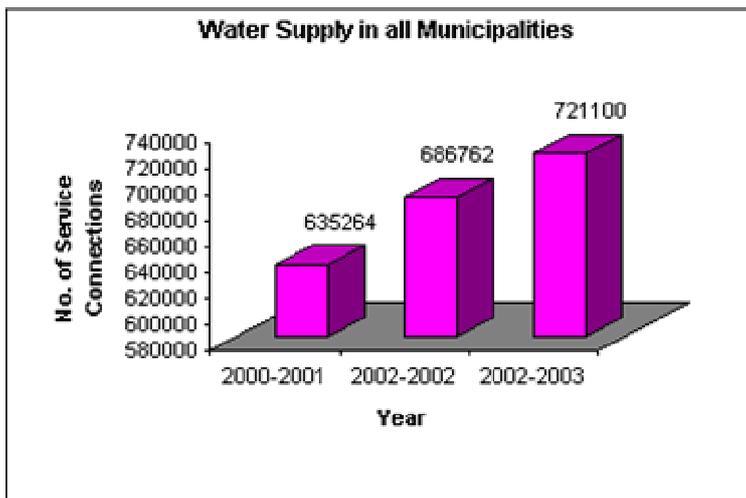
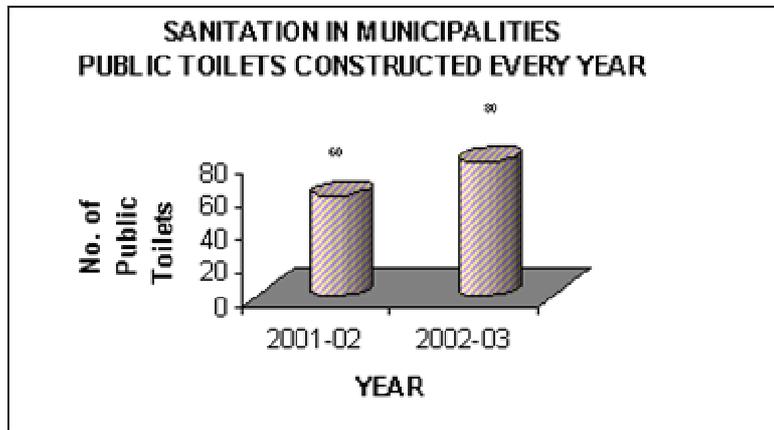
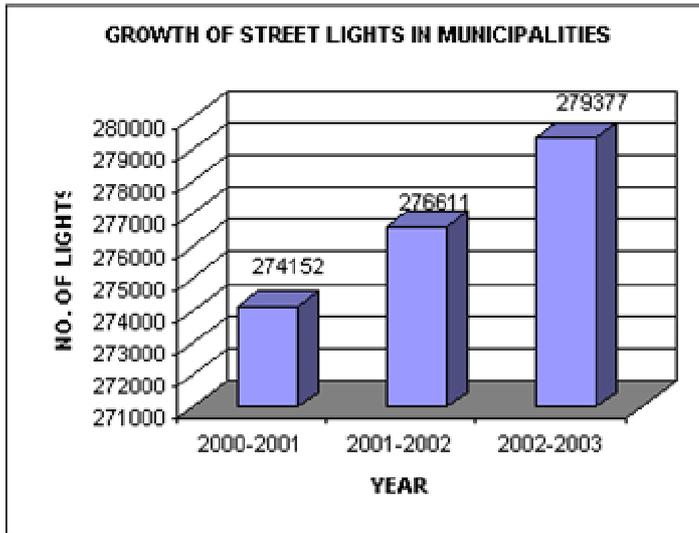
3. The Mega City Programme basically aims at improving the Urban Infrastructure in the Chennai Metropolitan area which covers 8 Municipalities and 24 Town Panchayats besides Chennai City. Under this programme, projects worth Rs.53.98 crores have been sanctioned in the year 2001-2002. It is proposed to sanction projects costing Rs.90.00 crores during the year 2002-2003. TUFIDCO has disbursed funds to the extent of Rs.29.00 crores during the year 2001-2002. It is proposed to disburse a sum of Rs.56.00 crores in the year 2002-2003.

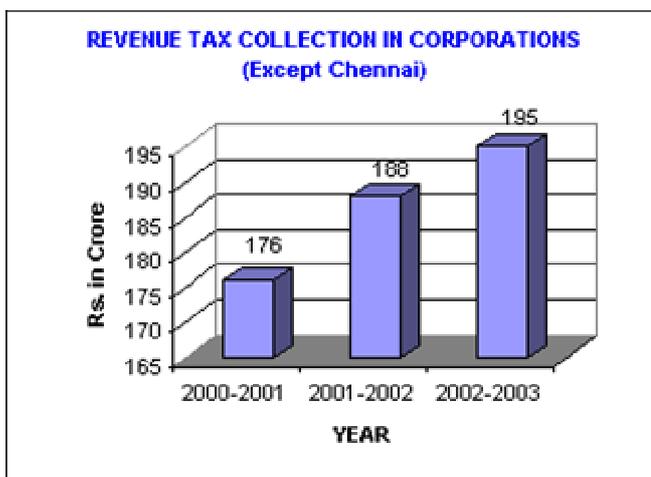
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS SCHEME (IDSMT)

4. In the year 2001-2002, the TUFIDCO has sanctioned projects worth Rs.25.73 crores and projects costing Rs.25.00 crores will be sanctioned in the year 2002-2003. The total amount disbursed during the year 2001-2002 is Rs.2.00 crores and the disbursement during the year 2002-2003 will be Rs.12.50 crores.

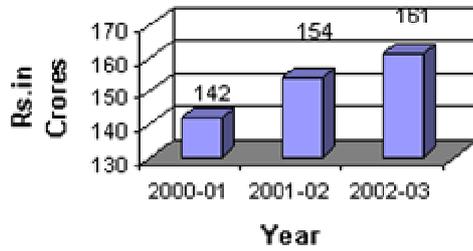
5. In total, the TUFIDCO has sanctioned projects worth Rs.124.44 crores during the year 2001-2002 and it is proposed to sanction projects worth Rs.165.00 crores in the year 2002-2003. The TUFIDCO has disbursed a total amount of Rs.48.00 crores for the above schemes during the year 2001-2002 and proposed to disburse a sum of Rs.113.50 crores in the year 2002-2003.



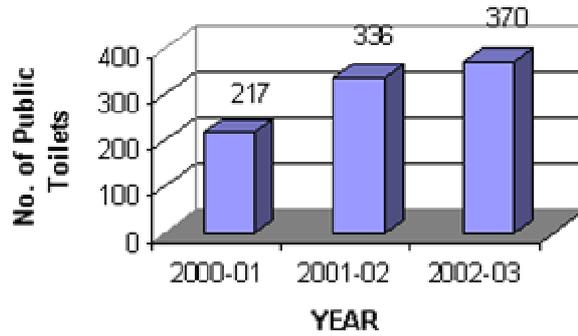




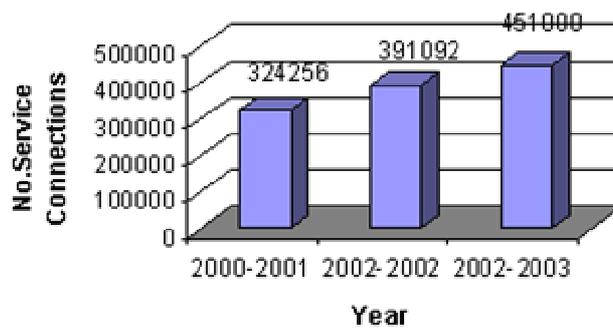
**DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS IN CORPORATIONS
(Except Chennai)**



**SANITATION - CORPORATIONS
PUBLIC TOILETS CONSTRUCTED EVERY YEAR
(Except Chennai)**



**WATER SUPPLY IN ALL CORPORATIONS
(Except Chennai)**



II. WATER SUPPLY

Ensuring 'water security' is an important component of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme enunciated in His Excellency the Governor's address. Provision of safe drinking water to the people of the State will, therefore, get the top most priority of the Government. Moreover, 'drinking water security' and safe disposal of waste water are indispensable ingredients for achieving 'health security' and 'ecological security', forming part of the 15 Point Programme.

2. TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

The Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) continues to be the main implementing agency for all water supply and sewerage schemes outside the Chennai metropolitan area. TWAD has also been coordinating with the district and State Level Government Departments, the Government of India's Ministry of Rural Development and Departments of Drinking Water Supply, Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Water Resources, National River Conservation Directorate, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Central Ground Water Board, Non Government Organisations (NGOs), academic institutions like, Anna University, Gandhigram Rural Institute, etc., to implement the water supply and sewerage schemes effectively in the districts of Tamilnadu.

3. RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Performance of Water Supply Schemes during the year 2001-2002

Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievement	%
Individual Power Pump Schemes	4085	4917	120
Combined Water Supply Schemes	51	51	100
Hand Pumps in Rural Habitations	2500	2500	100
Mini Power Pumps	4000	4389	110

Providing Individual Power Pumps in Quality affected habitations	900	900	100
Water Supply to Government Schools	9016	8500	94
Water Supply to Primary Health Centres	700	995	142
(2001-2003)			

Performance of Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Tamilnadu registered 100% performance in the implementation of the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 2001-2002 and in recognition of this, the Government of India have allotted additionally Rs. 20 crores to the State, over and above its entitlement of Rs.79.56 crores.

4. PROGRAMME FOR 2002-2003

This year 2002-2003 will be the first year in the Tenth Five Year Plan. As indicated in the last year's Policy Note, the programme from the current year will be based on the results of the new survey. The tentative results of the survey indicate that **out of 80,421 habitations, 28,623 are fully covered, 51,294 are partly covered and 504 habitations have no reliable source of water supply round the year.**

2 Based on the results of the survey on the status of Water Supply in rural habitations, it is proposed to provide protected drinking **water to 6500** habitations in the current year including **504 habitations where continuous** protected drinking water supply is not available. **Presently, 89 Combined Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 1170 crores are under implementation and priority will be accorded for completing these schemes.**

3. **The mini power pump scheme introduced during 2001-2002** by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to mitigate the hardship of women has received very good response from the people, particularly the rural women. It is proposed to expand this programme during this year and **10000 hand pumps** will be converted into mini power pumps during the current year 2002-2003. **Of the 10000 mini power pumps**

proposed, 4000 mini power pumps will be installed to benefit exclusively the SC/ST habitations. The Scheme will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.60 crores.

4. The Government is determined to ensure that the facilities available in the rural areas are on par with those of urban areas. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage rural households to avail house service connections. The present stipulation of payment of **initial deposit of Rs. 1000 will be reduced to Rs.500** from this year in respect of households below the poverty line and allowed to be collected in 2 half-yearly instalments. In respect of other households also, the initial deposit of **Rs. 1000 will be allowed to be collected in two half-yearly instalments.** This will help to speed up coverage of water connections in the rural households and more importantly collection of water charges, by creating independent and service related income stream. This will also reduce the financial burden on the local bodies in respect of payment of electricity charges and maintenance of water supply schemes.

5. Ensuring sustainability of rural water supply schemes will be the main thrust of the Government's policy. The experience gained in the implementation of rural water supply schemes under the DANIDA assisted WASDEP (Water and Sanitation Demand Project) in the districts of Cuddalore and Villupuram and under the Government of India sponsored Sector Reform Projects in the districts of Coimbatore, Vellore, Cuddalore and Perambalur has shown that the involvement of the local community can vastly improve the way the water supply schemes are planned, implemented and managed. Community participation in water sector has special advantages. This not only ensures that the community is provided with what it wants rather than what the Government think it needs, but it also provides the community with a sense of belonging and ownership. Participation by the Community inevitably results in better care for the investment and a greater willingness to pay for the services and it can go a long way towards cost recovery and long-term sustainability of services. The women, in particular, can be important agents for change as they are the major stakeholders in water supply schemes. The Government, therefore, proposes to extend the concepts of these projects namely 1) Adoption of demand driven approach 2) Implementation of schemes through participatory process and 3) Ensuring involvement and ownership of the local community through partial capital cost recovery and full recovery of O & M cost., to all the districts in the State in a phased manner,

6. Source sustainability will also be a major component of the strategy of the Government. Water supply schemes to be taken up from the year 2002-2003 onwards will have rain water harvesting / ground water recharge structures as an integral part of the scheme and necessary provisions will be made in the estimates.

5. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN (SCP)

Special emphasis and thrust will be given for achieving the targets set under Special Component Plan so as to benefit the SC and ST population. During 2001-2002, **2000 SC/ST habitations were provided with protected drinking water supply as targeted and an expenditure of Rs. 92.14 crores**, constituting 22.4% of total allocation of Rs. 411 crores under Minimum Needs Programme was incurred under the Special Component Plan.

2. During the current year, it is programmed to cover **2000 SC/ST habitations**, apart from providing Mini Power Pump Schemes to 4000 SC/ST habitations.

6. WATER SUPPLY TO QUALITY AFFECTED HABITATIONS

Special emphasis would be given to tackle Water Quality Problem. Provision of potable water to the habitations where the ground water has been affected by various quality parameters and where no potable source of water supply is available would be effected considering the following options:

1. i) On-site low cost treatment.
2. ii) Blending.
3. iii) Hiring of private sources.
4. iv) Dual water supply.
5. v) Provision of water supply from distant sources.

2. A Statewide survey of all drinking water sources to identify quality affected bore wells is currently being undertaken. Failed Bore Wells will be utilized as Recharge Structures for Rain Water Harvesting and improvement of quality. It is proposed to provide safe drinking water to **1000 quality affected habitations during the year 2002-2003, based on the survey.**

3. On site **low cost treatment is proposed** to be carried out with the installation of **10 defluoridation plants based on the Activated Alumina technology through Gandhigram Rural Institute in Dindigul District.** Further, **40 iron removal plants will be installed in 40 iron affected habitations located in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam and Pudukottai districts.**

4. **Five desalination plants under BOOT (Build Own Operate and Transfer)** will be installed in Ramanathapuram district to cover 74 rural habitations and one town panchayat (Keelakarai) for the supply of potable water on bulk rate basis. The Desalination Plants will be located at Uppur, Mundhuvarkondan, Kalari, Valinokkam, Kombida-madurai. The total estimated cost of the project will be approximately Rs.645.64 lakhs.

7. SECTOR REFORM PROJECTS IN RURAL WATER SUPPLY SECTOR

From the financial year 1999-2000 onwards, the Government of India is providing incentives to the States, which initiate steps for institutionalising community participation in the rural water supply programme in the form of additional funds over and above the funds allotted under ARWSP.

2. This programme is under implementation in the following districts in the State.

§ **Coimbatore**

1. § Vellore
2. § Cuddalore
3. § Perambalur

The progress achieved is given below.

Description of activities	PILOT DISTRICTS				Total
	Coimbatore	Vellore	Cuddalore	Perambalur	
Community contribution (Rs.in lakhs)	194.50	183.27	55.01	184.55	617.33
Schemes sanctioned (Nos.)	350	2436	107	471	3364.00
Schemes completed (Nos.)	258	1165	30	248	1701
Total expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	929.10	1384.65	81.97	611.59	3007.31

3. The performance of the State in the implementation of Sector Reform Project has been appreciated by the Government of India. Coimbatore and Vellore among the best performing Sector Reform Districts in the entire country. In appreciation of the good performance registered by the State, the Government of India has agreed to consider extending the programme to few more districts in the State. Accordingly, the State government have recommended to the Government of India the adoption of five districts - Kancheepuram, Karur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tirunelveli under the Sector Reforms Project.

8. PMGY PROGRAMME:

During the year 2001-2002, Ground Water Recharge projects at a cost of **Rs.15.00 crores under PMGY were taken up for construction.** The project comprised of construction of **117 recharge structures across the various rivers** and small streams to enhance the sustainability of water supply sources. The locations were identified utilising the remote sensing technology in collaboration with the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University. The work of construction of recharge structures which is

under various stages will be completed during this year. **The programme will be continued during 2002-2003 also, and an allocation of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made for this project. The number of recharge structures for the current year will be 311.**

9. URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

During the year 2001-2002, implementation of 150 ongoing schemes covering 204 towns comprising 2 Corporations, 33 Municipalities, 169 Town Panchayats was continued. Water Supply schemes to 63 towns comprising 5 Municipalities and 58 Town Panchayats have been completed as targeted.

2. Currently schemes at a total cost of Rs. 683 crores to benefit 2 Corporations, 28 Municipalities, 111 town panchayats are under implementation. Additionally, water supply scheme to 38 towns comprising 3 Municipalities, 35 town panchayats at a total cost of Rs. 113 crores will be initiated during this year. Emphasis will be to complete the ongoing schemes and water supply schemes to 67 towns comprising 2 Corporations, 9 Municipalities and 56 town Panchayats.

3. Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, ongoing works in 16 towns were continued during 2001-2002 of which water supply scheme to 8 towns have been completed. The works in respect of remaining 8 towns will be continued during this year. Of these 8 towns, water supply schemes to 5 towns namely, Punjaipugalur, Palacode, Harur, Nazereth, and Pallapatti will be completed during the year 2002-2003. It is programmed to take up 3 more towns namely Aduthurai, Thiruvaidaimaruthur, Thirupuvanam under this programme during this year.

4. The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme is implemented with the financial assistance from the Government of India and the pattern of funding under this programme is in the ratio of 50:45:5 shared between the Government of India, State Government and the Local Body concerned. Tamilnadu received an allocation of Rs.5.58 crores under this Programme during 2001-02 and the entire allocation was fully utilized during the year and **as a result, the State was allotted an additional amount of Rs.3.20 crores during the year.**

10. MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMMES

A project namely **Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Rural Areas (TWASPRA)** to benefit around 10000 habitations costing Rs. 2300 crores has been formulated and sent to World Bank through Government of India for financial assistance. The World Bank's Identification Mission visited the State during March 2002 and held discussions with the officials of Government of Tamilnadu.

2. **Sedapatti - Andipatti Combined Water Supply Scheme** benefiting Usilampatti Municipality, Andipatti, Peraiyur, T.Kallupatti and Elumalai Town panchayats and 488 rural habitations in Usilampatti, Sedapatti, T.Kallupatti, Andipatti, Kallikudi,

Chellampatti and Periakulam panchayat unions in Madurai and Theni Districts will be taken up for implementation during this year.

3. The Avinashi - Athikadavu Drinking Water Recharge Project has been formulated to recharge the ground water sources by diversion and storage of surplus water from River Bhavani in selected tanks and ponds located in Nambiyur, Uthukuli, Chennimalai, Perundururai and Bhavanisagar panchayat unions of Erode District and Annur, Avinashi, Karamadai, Sulur and Sarkarsamakulam panchayat unions of Coimbatore District and it is proposed to implement the project in phases with the assistance from the financial institutions. The cost of the project is Rs.270 crores. The population benefited will be 9,55,307.

4. The Hogenakkal Water Supply Scheme for Dharmapuri District, costing Rs.1008 crores is pursued vigorously by the Government. For getting financial assistance for this project, the Government of India has been requested to pose the scheme to Japanese Bank for International Cooperation. (JBIC).

5. Nagapattinam - Velankanni Combined Water Supply Scheme to benefit 890 rural habitations with a population of 7 lakhs, in Nagapattinam, Keelaiyur, Thirumarugal, Thalaignayar and Kilvelur panchayat unions, Thittachery, Keezhvelur and Velankanni Rural town panchayats and Nagapattinam Municipality at a cost of **Rs. 65.63 crores** will be taken up for implementation during the year.

6. Kayathar - Ettayapuram - Sathur Combined Water Supply Scheme to benefit Kayathar, Kalugumalai, Ettayapuram Urban Town panchayats in Thoothukudi District, Sattur and Kovilpatti Municipalities **and 132 Rural habitations in Thoothukudi District at a cost of Rs. 30.16 crores will be taken up for implementation during the year.**

11. MASTER PLAN FOR SEWERAGE SCHEME TO URBAN TOWNS

Presently, partial underground sewerage schemes are available only in 15 urban towns, comprising 4 Corporations and 11 Municipalities. The Government recognizes the needs for underground sewerage schemes in urban towns and, therefore, has decided to draw up a master plan for the entire State. The master plan will lay down the road map and time frame for achieving the objective of full coverage of urban towns with appropriate sanitation facilities.

12. NATIONAL RIVER ACTION PLAN (NRAP)

The Government of India has extended assistance under National River Action Plan for abatement of pollution in River Cauvery in Erode,

Bhavani, Kumarapalayam, Pallipalayam and Trichy stretches at an estimated cost of Rs.30.41 crores. The works in Trichy and Erode are expected to be completed during this year and the works in Bhavani and Kumarapalayam will be completed during the year 2003-2004.

13. NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION PROJECT (NRCP)

Sewerage schemes to the following towns will be taken up for implementation under the Government of India sponsored National River Conservation Programme.

- 1) Tirunelveli Corporation
- 2) Trichy Corporation
- 3) Madurai Corporation
- 4) Thanjavur Municipality
- 5) Mayiladuthurai Municipality
- 6) Karur Municipality
- 7) Kumbakonam Municipality
- 8) Inamkarur Town Panchayat
- 9) Rameswaram Town Panchayat
- 10) Tiruchendur Town Panchayat

The total estimated cost of the projects is Rs. 571 crores.

2. Out of the above 10 towns, the Government of India has approved the Detailed Project Reports in respect of 5 towns, namely, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Mayiladuthurai, Madurai and Kumbakonam. The remaining projects are also expected to be approved by the Government of India during the current year.

14. NATIONAL LAKE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (NLCP)

The Government of India has approved a project for rejuvenation of Kodaikanal lake under National Lake Conservation Programme. The works of interception and diversion of waste water flowing into the lake, sewerage treatment plant, desilting, removal of weeds, dredging and de-weeding of the lake are to be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.10.33 crores. TWAD will execute the Interception, Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.4 crores.

15. SUSTAINABILITY OF WATER SOURCES

A project costing Rs. 10.75 crores to implement 450 rainwater harvesting structures comprising of 57 percolation ponds and 393 check dams in various locations of the State has been posed to the NABARD seeking financial assistance under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund VII. It is hoped that NABARD will approve the project during the current year.

2. A major project proposal for recharging ground water through 321 percolation ponds and 1679 check dams in various locations of the State costing Rs. 50 crores has been sent to Central Ground Water Board seeking financial assistance.

16. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resources Development (HRD) Cell was formed in TWAD Board and is functioning from 1996 onwards. The basic aim of HRD Cell is to create atleast one trainee/ Mechanic/ Caretaker/Motivator/other skilled workers like Mason at grass root level in each village.

2. During the year 2001-2002, the Government of India, approved an amount of Rs. 144.51 lakhs, towards conducting HRD activities in Tamil Nadu State. During the year 2001-2002, 59 Nos. of District Level trainers, 2592 Nos. of Grass Root Level Trainees (GRLT) and 92 Nos. of professionals have been trained. So far, 18,133 Nos. of GRLTs, 312 Nos. of District Level trainers and 1546 Nos. of professionals have been trained incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 142.40 lakhs. District Level workshops were conducted in the Districts of Dindigul, Coimbatore, Trichy and Kancheepuram.

3. The programme for the year 2002-2003 would be as under:

1. § Conducting Grass root level training programme for 5220 persons.
2. § Conducting professional sector training programme for 2880 persons.
3. § Conducting workshop/State and District level.
4. § Creating of Website for HRD activities.

17. COMPUTERISATION PROJECT

A proposal to Computerise all the activities from stand alone systems to an integrated online application through WAN connectivity is under progress.

1. · Engineering Design and Estimation
2. · Accounts and Administration
3. · Networking for voice & data transfer
4. · Web Technology
5. · Training

This programme will be implemented expeditiously.

18. RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Under the directions of the Hon.'ble Chief Minister, the Government of Tamil Nadu launched a massive Statewide campaign for promoting Rain Water Harvesting in the Rural and Urban areas of the State.

1. Ø The State Government has been reviewing and coordinating with all State and Central Government agencies and NGOs involved in RWH on a monthly basis.
2. Ø All District Collectors have been advised to set up rain water harvesting structures in the Collectorate and coordinate the efforts of the field level departments.
3. Ø The Commissioner, Revenue Administration has addressed all Collectors to take up RWH as a Flood Prevention Measure. A **Workshop on Disaster Management** was held on 27.09.2001 in which the methods of RWH which can be used for flood mitigation was conveyed to District Officers.
4. Ø Web sites, exclusively on RWH have been prepared by TWAD Board - **www.aboutrainwater.com**

18.1 INITIATIVES TAKEN FOR PROMOTION OF RWH

1. Ø Organising of Multi Media campaign, release of jingles, audio-video presentations and short films in TV and in Theatres all over Tamilnadu.
2. Ø Inaugural of Rain Water Harvesting Information Centre at TWAD Head Office on 31.7.2001.
3. Ø A special campaign on Rain Water Harvesting on advertisement boards on MTC Buses in Chennai.

18.2 TRAINING PROGRAMMES & SEMINARS Organising Training programmes and seminars-

Ø with Dr. M.S.Swaminathan's Research Foundation, Anna University etc. Chennai Corporation, Metro Water.

1. Ø by TWAD in various parts of the State and
2. Ø by the Collectors involving local NGOs and Institutions in all Districts.
3. Ø involving students and NSS Programme Coordinators from all over Tamil Nadu
4. Ø RWH has been taken up as Project work under the NSS programme in all Schools and Colleges.
5. Ø National Workshop on **Water Resources and Water Management** conducted in Chennai with the Drinking Water Mission and UNICEF. The main theme of the seminar was Conservation of Water and Rain Water Harvesting. All States/UTs, several National and International NGOs and UNICEF representatives besides Union and State Ministers participated. The Tamilnadu initiatives in RWH were commended.

18.3 NODAL AGENCY:

1. Ø TWAD has been declared as a Nodal Agency for promoting RWH at the District level and Metro Water in Chennai.
2. Ø **TWAD has gone in for a massive Ground Water Recharge and Rain Water** Harvesting Programme based on Hydrogeological studies made through Remote Sensing by Anna University, 13,000 structures have been identified in various parts of the State and the Project for Rs.200 crores submitted to NABARD for funding. The Project has been initiated during the current year. 117 RWH structures including 62 Check Dams, 40 Ooranis improvements, 9 sub surface dykes, 5 recharge pits, and 1 percolation pond are now being constructed at a cost of Rs.15 crores.
3. Ø RWH has been made as an Integral part of the design of all Water Supply Schemes.
4. Ø A programme for desilting and RWH for all Temple Tanks in the State is being taken up in co-ordination with the Department of Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowment and District Collectors.
5. Ø A separate scheme for Rs.50.51 crores has been submitted to Central Ground Water Board for taking up recharge structures in the District.

18.4 RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES IMPLEMENTED DISTRICT COLLECTOR:

Collectors are co-ordinating at the District Level Rain Water Harvesting activities of various Departments including Panchayat Unions, Town Panchayats, Municipalities, TWAD, Forest, Horticulture and Agriculture Departments.

District Collector's Office Buildings in all 28 Districts have been provided with Rain Water Harvesting and serve as models for the general public.

Public Works Department

1. Ø The Public Works Department is taking active action for implementing RWH in all Government buildings in the State.

Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation

1. Ø The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has provided Rain Water Harvesting Structures in 17 places at a cost of Rs.6,00,000/-. These include **recharge of 258 Defunct Bore Wells** which is indeed very laudable efforts.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board:

1. Ø The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has also done commendable work and introduced RWH in all TNSCB tenements. 15,728 families in 42 Multi Storied Tenements have benefited.

TWAD Board

1. Ø **17256 Rain Water Harvesting Structures have been formed** by the TWAD in Individual Houses, Government Buildings, Institutional/Commercial and other Buildings, Temple Tanks, Lakes, Ponds, Ooranies and Public Bore Wells.
2. Ø Altogether, **29,60,673 Rain Water Structures have been formed** in Domestic Houses, Institutional/Commercial & Others, Government Buildings, Temple Tanks, Lakes/Ponds/Uranies and Public Wells/Bore Wells etc. in the State.

19. RE-STRUCTURING OF TWAD BOARD

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board will be restructured to meet the growing technical and professional needs of the rural and urban local bodies for executing of Water Supply and Sewerage Projects

XIII - CHENNAI METROPOLITAN WATERSUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme sets out WATER SECURITY as one of the important objectives of this Government. Metro water (CMWSSB) will thus ensure that Chennai, is assured of water security. The raison d'être of Metro water's core philosophy of Water Management is aimed at drought-proofing Chennai and its environs. The very basis of the concept revolves around ensuring the availability of a minimum quantity of water for the citizens of the Chennai Metropolitan Area. Metro water thus aims at ensuring the creation of a safety net of minimum quantum of water, which will not go beyond a certain level.

1. WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Metro Water will work at a strategy that will execute a basic safety net and a drought proofing plan that will ensure a minimum supply of 220 mld for domestic use and 30 mld for industrial purposes at all times, irrespective of seasonal conditions. The plan would involve a judicious combination of strategies for the use of surface ground and recycled water over a period of 10 years.

The following are the highlights of the proposed drought proofing plan:-

1. 1. A focused Water Management Plan would be drawn up at the end of the monsoon every year i.e. on the 1st of January such that a minimum level of safe storage is available in the lakes at the beginning of the next monsoon i.e. 1st of October.
2. 2. As part of this comprehensive strategy, the Chennai Water Supply Augmentation Project I (CWSAP I) has been conceived and is now in the process of being executed. This would involve the transportation of 180 mld of treated water from Veeranam lake.

3. 3. In order to ensure uninterrupted and exclusive supply of water to industries a Tertiary Treated Reverse Osmosis (TTRO) Plant of a capacity of 50 mld will be put up in the current year.
4. 4. The water from the three main sources viz., surface water from the lakes; ground water from the well-fields; and recycled water from the TTRO plant would be used conjunctively, alternatively or in some cases exclusively as part of this overall strategy. This would be resorted to in a manner that would ensure that cost and water optimization is achieved.

For instance, when surface water is available in plenty during good rainfall years, this water would be used exclusively so that water is conserved in the underground aquifers.

However during poor rainfall years, water from all three sources would be supplied conjunctively to ensure a minimum level of supply.

1. 5. Every effort would be made to develop the Araniar - Korataliar Basin aquifer proximate to the city once the consultancy study is over, thereby ensuring a safe extraction of about 200 mld of water. The World Bank sponsored consultancy is in the process of being awarded.
2. 6. A series of check dams and small reservoirs as envisaged under the Chennai Water Supply Augmentation Project-II (CWSAP II) would be constructed across water ways in and around the city, so as to store rain water and also to recharge ground water.
3. 7. The tanks and lakes within and around the city like Porur, Ambattur and Erratai Eri among others would be renovated and further deepened to improve their storage capacity. Water from the Kolavoi lake near Chenglepet which was accessed during 2001 for Industrial supply would be added as an additional source. These sources would be used after appropriate treatment for potable use and integrated with the City's water supply system.
4. 8. Metro Water will set up a battery of Reverse Osmosis Plants in various locations in the City and the Metropolitan area so as to benefit economically disadvantaged sections. Ten such RO Plants with a total capacity of 100 MLD will be taken up on Build Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis.

In 2001-02, Two Reverse Osmosis Plants installed at Ayodhyakuppam and Kasimedukuppam proved to be an unqualified success and we hope to replicate this in other areas.

1. 9. It has been projected that by the year 2025, the likely water requirement for the Chennai Metropolitan Area would be in the region of 20-30 tmc.

By a combination of all the schemes as outlined earlier, Metro Water would plan for the availability of about 20 to 30 tmc. of water, and ensure a minimum safety net at any given time.

1. 10. Metro Water would seriously look into the option of going in for the purchase of bulk water, irrespective of the technology used, through a series of water-purchase agreements. This would make the organisation technology-neutral while going in for these projects.



Receipt of water from Kandaleru at Zero Point on 07.03.2002

2. 11. The Organisation's proclaimed objective is to ensure 100% water and sewerage connections over the next 5 years in a phased manner. As part of this strategy, affordable costs for low income and disadvantaged groups including slums would be considered.
3. 12. Metro Water would aim at covering the whole city in terms of households to be covered and not merely streets.
4. 13. Another proclaimed objective would be the prevention of sewage flowing into storm water drains, river courses, and water ways by carrying out necessary improvement works under the Chennai City River Conservation Project, and other projects over the next 5 years.
5. 14. The concept of Rain water harvesting would be further popularised, so as to make it a genuine, participative People's movement. This would go a long way in aiding water conservation.

2. DROUGHT MANAGEMENT DURING 2001

The unprecedented water crisis last year, which was the worst drought in recent memory was handled with concern and competence, and earned the goodwill of the people of Chennai.

2. To maintain the City water supply, Government had taken urgent and immediate measures to transport water from sources such as Neyveli, Mamandur, Palur and Kannigaiper by road and from Mettur and Erode by rail. Two Reverse Osmosis Plants of capacity of a 1 lakh litres each to treat brackish water were provided at Ayodhyakuppam and Kasimedukuppam. To supplement the surface water, ground water from 214 private agricultural wells were drawn on hire and linked to the existing system of well fields and an additional about 100 mld of ground water was thus supplied to the City.

3. As a innovative measure, for the first time, the water from the Kolavoy lake near Chinglepattu was transported to industries by tankers, thereby ensuring that vital industries remained unaffected during the drought.

3. PRESENT WATER SUPPLY

Due to the improvement of storage in the three lakes, the supply was gradually increased from 140 MLD in December 2001 to 220 MLD from 12.1.2002. Industrial supply was stepped up to 40 MLD and these levels are being maintained, and will be augmented incrementally.

2. Further, to keep up with the increased demand during the summer months, it has been planned to enhance city supply gradually, and maintain the same.

3.1. TRANSFER OF WATER FROM KANDALERU

With regard to transfer of water from Kandaleru to Poondi, officials from Metro water and Government had meetings with their counterparts from Andhra Pradesh on 18.12.2001, 06.02.2002 and 21.2.2002. Consequent to this, the repair works on the



K.P.Canal were completed and water released on 27.2.2002. The water reached Zero point on 7.3.2002. It further reached the Poondi reservoir on 8.3.2002.

As announced in the Budget Speech of 2001-2002, the Chennai Water Supply Augmentation Project-I for the drawal, treatment, conveyance and distribution of 180 MLD water from the Veeranam lake to Chennai city was administratively approved by Government for Rs.720.00 crores in G.O.Ms.No.105, MA&WS Department, dated 9.8.2001. This has been taken up for implementation by the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board.

5. CHENNAI WATER SUPPLY AUGMENTATION PROJECT - II:

This proposal is aimed at tapping sources of water proximate to Chennai city. The Project consists of the Construction of 4 new Reservoirs at Thirukkandalam, Zamin Korattur, Thiruneermalai and Pallikaranai and 4 Check dams at rivers Koratalaiyar, Adyar, Cooum and Palar and envisages the deepening and desilting of Madhavaram, Retteri, Korattur and Ambattur lakes. An administrative approval was accorded by Government for implementing this Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 493 Crores.

6. MEASURES FOR AUGUMENTING CHENNAI CITY WATER SUPPLY FROM OTHER SOURCES:-

For a permanent solution to the recurring water problem in Chennai City, the feasibility reports on the possible tapping of water from the River Cauvery at MetturDam, Pallipalayam and Hogenekkal are under the consideration of the Government. A proposal for tapping water from Neyveli Acquifer and to link with the Chennai Water Supply Augumentation Project – I is also under examination.

7. CONSTRUCTION OF A 50 MLD TERTIARY TREATED REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT (TT/RO PLANT).

It is proposed to put up a 50 MLD Tertiary Treated/Reverse Osmosis Plant at Kodungaiyur to treat the secondary treated sewage available in the existing

Sewerage Treatment Plant at Kodungaiyur and supply this to the industries in the Manali area to meet their growing water demands. The project will be completed in 24 months. The proposed budget estimate for the year 2002-2003 is Rs.80 crores.

8. DESALINATION / REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANTS

Metro Water would consciously pursue the policy of conversion of saline/brackish water along the coast and other locations in the Chennai Metropolitan area. Poor quality water in these locations would be utilised as a resource and would be converted into potable water.

2. At present Chennai city has 5 Reverse Osmosis plants located at Nochikuppam, Kasimedu, Kasimedukuppam, Ayothiakuppam, and Velacherry, contributing to the local needs of specific areas suffering from water-stress in times of shortage.

3. 10 more plants of higher capacities, so as to resource atleast 100mld from poor quality water through desalination/reverse osmosis should be installed on a Build Own Operate & Transfer (BOOT) basis.

4. These plants would be located along the coast; in peripheral areas and other areas like Alandur, Pallavaram, Tambaram, Ambattur, Avadi and Madhavaram.

9. PROPOSED 530 MLD WATER TREATMENT

PLANT AT CHEMBARAMBAKKAM

In order to treat additional water to be drawn from Andhra Pradesh, an additional treatment capacity

of 530 MLD is proposed to be constructed at Chembarambakkam with assistance from the French Government. The proposed Budget Estimate for the year 2002-2003 is Rs.87.00 crores. Tenders received for this have been evaluated and the work is to be awarded.

10. SECOND CHENNAI PROJECT

The Second Chennai Project, taken up in 1996 at a cost of Rs.778.79 Crores is in an advanced stage of implementation. In order to ensure equitable distribution of water in Chennai city, 7 new water distribution stations have been contemplated of which 6 have been commissioned. Work on the transmission mains is almost complete. All the connected works are programmed to be completed by June 2002.

10.1 TWINNING CONSULTANCY

In order to improve the performance and operational efficiency of Chennai Metro Water and based on the suggestion of the World Bank, Metro Water has entered into a Twinning arrangement with a well run water utility viz. M/s.Generale deseaux of

France. The consultancy works have been taken up at a cost of Rs.26.5 crores and are scheduled to be completed by March 2004.

2. Proposals have been formulated for the refurbishment of the Kilpauk Water Treatment Plant. This will be taken up in the year 2002-2003.

3. Information system and Technology planning (ISTP) is also to be taken up as a Pilot Project to improve Metro water functioning in billing and collection, financial accounting and consumer service monitoring.

11. WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES LEAK DETECTION AND RECTIFICATION WORKS

The Board is carrying out a well conceived “Leak Detection and Rectification programme” to reduce the losses in the distribution system. Works are in progress in about 65% of the distribution system where all house service connections are being replaced by MDPE pipes. In addition, the choked up water mains are also in the process of being replaced. The works are proceeding on schedule and to be completed by June 2002.

12. CHENNAI CITY RIVER CONSERVATION PROJECT

The Chennai City River Conservation Project continues to be implemented, and is proceeding on schedule. The long term objective of the project is to holistically improve the water ways and disposal networks.

2. Moreover, the capacity of the existing sewer system has become grossly inadequate and is in need of major improvements if the discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage into the City Water ways is to be prevented.

3. As conceived in order to overcome the above deficiencies, the project is estimated to cost around Rs.1700 crores. The estimated cost of the component of the work to be executed by CMWSSB., is Rs.720.15 crores. Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs.491.52 crores and the remaining Rs.228.63 crores would be funded by CMWSSB.

4. This comprises of “Interception, Diversion and Treatment of Sewage” in the city and enhancing the capacity of the existing Sewage Treatment Plants. The works are planned to be executed in 16 packages. Tenders have been settled for 11 packages out of 16 and works are in progress. Tenders for the remaining 4 packages are under evaluation. Government of India has released Rs.84.17 crores till date as a grant. The proposed Budget Estimate for the year 2002-2003 is Rs.211.70 crores. The period of completion of the project is 30 months and it is expected to be completed by December 2003.

13. SEWAGE IMPROVEMENTS:



At present the existing sewerage system covers about 97% of Chennai city. The present level of coverage extends to a total length of 2300 kms.

2. It is proposed to increase the total length of sewerage lines by another 80 kms at a cost of about Rs.12.00 Crores to achieve 100% coverage of Chennai city. Metro Water also proposes to put up 5 new Pumping Stations in addition to the existing 168 Pumping Stations.
3. To improve the environment and the public health status of economically disadvantaged groups residing in slums, Metro Water aims to provide each dwelling with water supply and sewerage connections. To achieve this objective, it is planned to reduce the costs of both water and sewerage connection charges by 50% of the existing rates. The intention is to ensure that every household is connected.
4. The present capacity of the existing Sewage Treatment Plants is 268 million litres per day. This would be enhanced to 532 million litres per day by the end of 2003 at a total cost of about Rs.140 Crores.
5. Another aim would be the total elimination of sewage overflows into storm water drains, river courses and waterways. Punitive action would be envisaged for illegal connections.
6. Metro Water has also proposed to put up a 50 million litres per day tertiary treated Reverse Osmosis Plant for the exclusive purpose of supplying renovated sewage to industries for their cooling and other purposes.
7. The present development of agro-forestry at Sewage Treatment Plants is about 190 acres in the 3 Sewage Treatment Plants (viz.) Nesapakkam (30 acres), Koyambedu (60 acres) and Kodungiyur (100 acres). Metrowater continues to make significant achievements in its commitment to improve the environment by pursuing an agro-forestry programme in the Perungudi Sewage Treatment Plant also as a future plan.
8. Metro Water has also taken steps to promote pisciculture, by utilising treated sewage water for growing suitable varieties of fish, at the Sewerage Treatment Plant at Villivakkam.

Nesapakkam Treatment Plant

9. In addition raw sewage is also being supplied to M/s.GMR Vasavi Power Corporation in North Chennai. M/s. GMR Vasavi Power Corporation treats the sewage further to tertiary treated level for their cooling and other process usage.



10. Further Metrowater is already supplying secondary treated sewage to M/s. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd and M/s. Madras Fertilizers Ltd for their use after further treatment in their Treatment Plants.

14. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GROUND WATER REGULATION ACT

On the basis of clear evidence of sea water intrusion in the Minjur aquifer of the A.K. Basin located North of Chennai, the Government of Tamil Nadu introduced the Chennai Metropolitan Area Ground Water Regulation Act in order to regulate and control extraction, use or transport of ground water. The Act came into force from 15.2.1988 and is being implemented by Metro Water in co-ordination with the Collectors of Kanchepuram and Thiruvallur Districts covering Chennai city and 243 scheduled Revenue villages.

2. It has been proposed to make certain amendments to the existing Act with regard to the following items for effective implementation:

1. 1. Strengthening the legal provisions for enforcement
2. 2. Inclusion of additional villages to the list of scheduled villages in the Act
3. 3. Revision of existing fine amounts
4. 4. Making mandatory, the requirement of Rainwater Harvesting in all new buildings
5. 5. Use of re-cycled water for non-drinking purposes both for domestic and industrial uses
6. 6. Bringing in restrictions on the depth of bore wells

14.1. ARANIAR – KORATILAYAR RIVER BASIN STUDIES

Ground water potential assessment in the Araniar-Kortaliar basin and the environs of Chennai city would be taken up under a World-Bank aided Consultancy and it would be the first of such study in India. Currently about 100 MLD of water is drawn from this basin and supplied to the city. It is proposed to assess whether additional water to the extent of about 300 MLD can be drawn from this source by conducting appropriate Hydro geological investigations and the study provides for introduction of transferable water rights examined in the light of international experience.

15. RAINWATER HARVESTING

As a water conservation measure, Government has given an unprecedented thrust to proposals such as Rain Water Harvesting. Records show that Chennai city receives an average rainfall of about 1100 to 1300mm per annum. Even if 60% of the total rainfall is effectively harnessed, about 1.60 lakh litres of water a year can be harvested in a house plot of 2400 sq.ft.

2. Considering the importance of Rainwater harvesting in conserving the precious ground water resource, the Board has taken the initiative to constitute a fully



RWH Model at Chennai Trade Fair



RWH at Dharbar Hall, Raj Bhavan

dedicated "Rainwater Harvesting Cell"
The main objective of the Cell is to create awareness and to offer technical assistance free of cost to the residents and also to

provide to the citizens 'cost effective solutions'. CMWSSB has created several models, and detailed designs, which are available in the form of brochures, and booklets. In the recent past, we have also tried to disseminate related information through the electronic and print media quite vigorously. An Information Centre on Rain Water Harvesting was opened on 10.8.2001 at the Head Office.

3. Efforts are being taken to convert the Rainwater Harvesting campaign launched by the Government as a **people's movement**. A number of seminars/ workshops and exhibitions have been organised involving various Government agencies, NGOs and private individuals. As a result of this intensive campaign the Rainwater Harvesting has become popular in Chennai city and the people are adopting it on their own.

4. Realizing the importance of regulatory mechanisms for providing rainwater harvesting, Metro water has made the installation of Rainwater Harvesting structures, a compulsory pre-requisite for providing water and sewer connections for all the new buildings.



RWH at Slum, Nochikuppam

5. Adequate information on Rainwater Harvesting like the design of various structures, guidelines, list of resource persons etc. are also available on Metro water's website "**www.chennaietrowater.com**". In Chennai City a total number of 39,485 RWH structures have been constructed by individuals and in Government buildings, as on date.

6. The Metro Water Board has spent an amount of Rs.44 lakhs for implementing RWH structures in public building /premises as models and in promoting Rainwater Harvesting in Chennai city. The Raj Bhavan, the Presidency College, and Lady Willingdon Girls Higher Secondary School are some of the prominent locations where CMWSSB has done Rainwater Harvesting.

7. The momentum of the Rainwater Harvesting movement launched in July-August 2001 is being sustained.

8. During the Financial Year 2002-2003 it is planned to give a further push to the **Rain Water Harvesting Movement** in such a way that it can act as a measure for drought proofing.

XIV. NEW TIRUPPUR AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

1. Tirupur, famous for Indian Knitwear exports, has been experiencing severe water scarcity for over a decade. On account of high costs and poor quality of sourced water, the industry's viability has become vulnerable against an increasingly competitive external environment. Consequently, along with a threat to the survival of the industry, there is considerable concern regarding unemployment and environmental degradation in the area.

2. In response, the Government established and set up the New Tirupur Area Development Corporation Ltd. The Government, IL&FS and Tirupur Exporters Association, have jointly promoted this entity, which was established within the framework of a public-private partnership. Functioning on a Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis, the project will supply 185 Mld of potable water to the households and industry of Tirupur. In all, in current terms a local population of about 3.25 lakhs along with about 4.13 lakh people living in wayside habitations and over 700 bleaching and dyeing industries will derive benefit from the project. This will include 4 panchayat unions, 3 town panchayats and 15 village panchayats.

3. The project cost has been currently estimated at Rs.1000 crores. The project company has now tied up all the funding - both in terms of debt and equity and financial closure has been achieved in March 2002. Given this position of finality on the funding aspects of the project, construction work on the ground is expected

to commence shortly. This will be the first and largest water and sanitation project in the country with private sector participation. Upon completion of the concession period (30 years) the project along with the assets will revert to Government.

C. Durairaj

Minister for Local Administration

DEMAND 33

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

BUDGET ESTIMATE 2002-2003

(Rupees in thousands)

Sl. No.	Head of Department	Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	Secretariat	41,66,76	1	41,66,77
2.	Commissionerate of Municipal Administration	6,38,84,70	2,48,70,02	8,87,54,72
3.	Directorate of Town Panchayat	2,22,40,72	..	2,22,40,72
4.	Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	1,48,07,51	5,31,39,13	6,79,46,64
5.	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board	11,86,60	1,27,16,00	1,39,02,60
6.	Tamilnadu Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development	..	17,00,00	17,00,00
	TOTAL	10,62,86,29	9,24,25,16	19,87,11,45