

Directorate of Municipal Administration



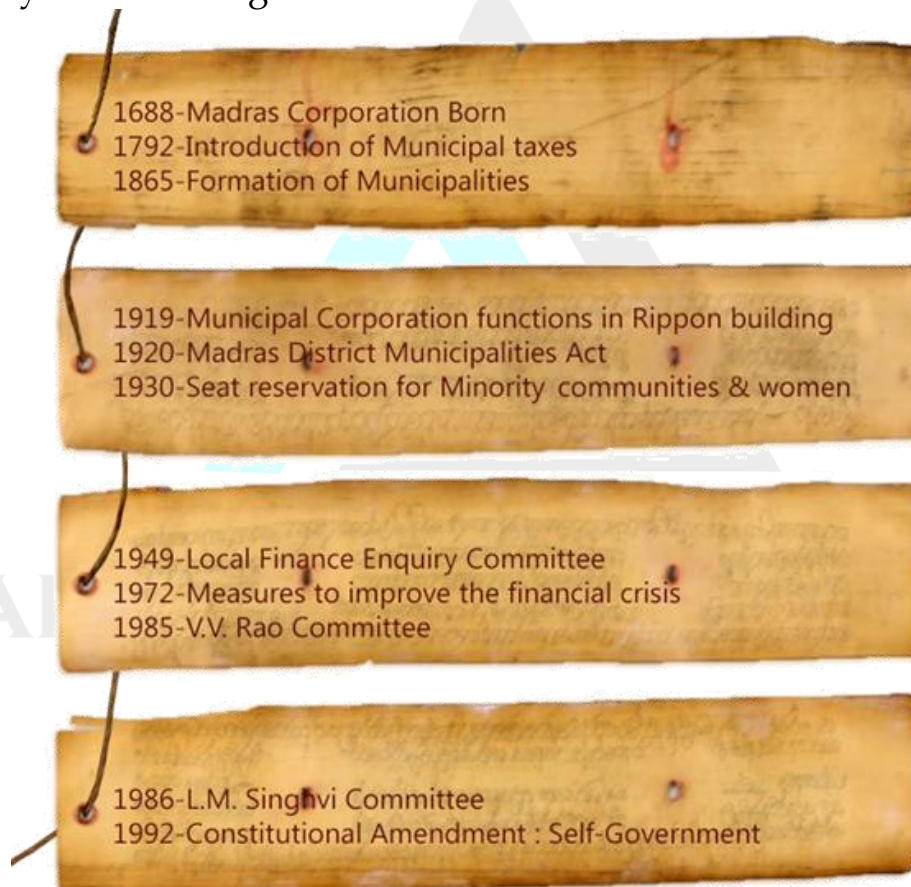
URBAN ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

- The Directorate of Municipal Administration is the nodal department responsible for coordinating and supervising the functions of all Municipalities and Municipal Corporations in the State except the Corporation of Chennai. The Directorate of Municipal Administration is headed by the Director of Municipal Administration and assisted by Joint Commissioner, Additional Directors, Joint Directors and 7 Regional Directors of Municipal Administration (one each for Chengalpattu, Vellore, Salem, Tiruppur, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli regions).
- The population of the Corporations (except Chennai Corporation) as per census 2011, is 80,65,843 accounting for 11.18% of the total population of the State and 23.08% of the Urban population and the annual growth rate is 1.10%. The total area under the Corporations (except Chennai Corporation) is 1278.34 sq.km. which constitutes 9.38 % of the total urban area of the State.
- The population of the Municipalities as per census 2011, is 90,18,646 accounting for 12.50% of the total population of the State and 25.80% of the urban population and the annual growth rate is 1.02%. The total area under the Municipalities is 2560.12 sq.km. which constitutes 18.78 % of the total urban area of the State.
- There are 20 Municipal Corporations (except Chennai) viz, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Tiruppur, Erode, Vellore, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Nagarcoil, Hosur, Avadi Kancheepuram, Karur, Cuddalore, Tambaram, Kumbakonam, Sivakasi and 138 Municipalities under the administrative control of the Directorate of Municipal Administration. The Municipalities in the State have been classified into different grades based on their annual income as follows:

| Sl. No | Grade | Annual income (in Rs. crore) | No. of Municipalities |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Special Grade | Above 10.00 | 8 |
| 2 | Selection Grade | 6.00-10.00 | 28 |
| 3 | First Grade | 4.00-6.00 | 34 |
| 4 | Second Grade | Below 4.00 | 68 |
| | Total | | 138 |

History of Municipal Administration

- Municipal Administration has a long history in Tamil Nadu. In South India, the celebrated “Kudavolai” system of imperial Cholas, points to the existence of well-organized representative institutions. They were basic grassroot democratic bodies.
- The History of local self-governance in urban areas has the following highlights:



Constitutional Amendment:

- A new section relating to the Urban Local Bodies in the Constitution of India was added in 1992 to provide for
 - Constitution of three types of Municipalities:
 - Nagar Panchayat, for areas in transition from rural to urban area (Town Panchayats)
 - Municipal Council for smaller urban area



- Municipal Corporation for larger urban area
- Composition of Municipal Councils
 - Representation of Chairpersons of Committees, if any, at the ward or other levels in the Municipalities
 - Representation of MLA/MP representing the constituency within which the ULB is situated
- Election of Chairperson of a Municipality in the manner specified by the State Law
- Constitution of committees at ward level or other level within the municipal area as may be provided in the State Law
- Reservation of seats in municipal councils both in the offices of Councilors and chairman :
 1. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 2. For Women
 3. In favour of backward class of citizens
- Fixed term of office for five years
- Levy of taxes and duties by Municipalities, assigning the proceeds of tax and duties to Municipalities by the State Government and for making grants
- Constitution of State Finance Commission to review the finances of Municipalities

Audit of accounts

- Constitution of State Election Commission for the conduct of elections to all Local Bodies

Constitutional Amendments

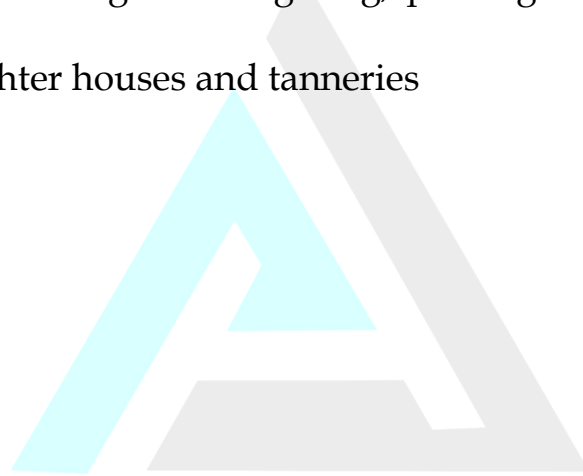
- The proposal to amend the Constitution by adding a separate Part, culminated in the passing of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992. The amendments relating to Urban Bodies have been incorporated as Part IX-A of the Constitution. It contains 17 Articles, namely 243 P to 243 ZG. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 as per the Article 243-W endows the Municipalities such powers, authority and responsibilities to function as institutions of self-government in relation to the matters listed below as in the Twelfth Schedule :-

Twelfth Schedule

1. Urban planning including town planning
2. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings
3. Planning for economic and social development
4. Roads and bridges
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management



7. Fire services
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded
10. Slum improvement and upgradation
11. Urban poverty alleviation
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries



ARUL IAS ACADEMY

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board



TWAD BOARD

TamilNadu Water Supply And Drainage Board

(Under Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department - MAWS)

- The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) is a statutory body corporate constituted under TWAD Board Act, 1970 on 14.04.1971. TWAD Board is entrusted with the development of Water Supply and Sewerage facilities in the State of Tamil Nadu, except Chennai Metropolitan Development Areas. TWAD Board further expanded their horizon of service to include maintenance of major CWSS also into their domain.
- The Organisational structure of TWAD Board is crowned by **Dr D.Karthikeyan, I.A.S.**, Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department as the Chairman, **Thiru V.Dakshinamoorthy, I.A.S.**, as the Managing Director. TWAD Board functions are further propelled by the prodding encouragement and the captivating guidance of the Board of Directors comprising Senior Level IAS bureaucrats of Government of Tamil Nadu including Joint Managing Director, Finance and Engineering Director of TWAD Board. The Managing Director leverage the overall functions of TWAD Board with the fulcrum of support from Joint Managing Director and 3 other Unit heads placed at Head Office, Chennai:
 - **Engineering Director looks after the functions of Engineering Wing.**
 - **Finance Director looks after the functions of Accounts & Audit Wing.**
 - **Secretary cum General Manager looks after Administrative functions.**
- The Director, Water Supply & Sanitation Organisation (WSSO) headquartered at Chennai functions under the fiat of centrally sponsored NRDWP. The WSSO has a full-fledged Communication and Capacity Development (CCDU) Unit at Chennai to disseminate information and enhance capacities in water & sanitation sector. The Project Development Cell (PDC), Project Management (PM) Wing, Contract Management (CoM) Wing, Mega Project Monitoring wing and Operation & Management (O&M), (RDT) Wing placed at Head Office under a Joint Chief Engineer each, spark the quest for excellence in their arena by expedient coordination.
- There are four Chief Engineers one each head-quartered at Vellore, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai. TWAD Board's prowess to perform is made possible with the persistent functions of the following District level Units.
 - 17 circle offices headed by Superintending Engineers.
 - 85 Divisional offices headed by Executive Engineers.
 - 258 Sub Division Offices headed by Assistant Executive Engineers.



- 4 training centers, one each at Chennai, Trichy, Madurai, and Coimbatore.
- 4 Material Quality Control Laboratories one for each Region at Coimbatore (1999), Madurai (2001), Trichy (2014), and Tindivanam (2014).
- The network of 113 Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Laboratories.
- The various units of TWAD Board harmoniously strive hard to fulfill the set goals and objectives envisioned under drinking water and sanitation targets of Government, which poses a huge challenge in view of the enormity of tasks ahead.
- The network of 113 water quality testing laboratory services (1 State level, 31 District-level, 56 Sub District level and 25 Block level) throughout the State help to ensure water safety to the public. The Field Water Testing kit developed by this State lab is widely used nationwide at the community level, and help to promote awareness of water quality and health impact.
- The Hydrogeology wing of TWAD Board endears scientific source exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of the water resources including Rainwater Harvesting to enhance the sustainability of sources. The Hydrogeological Unit which professes the GIS and Remote Sensing Lab for various applications including mapping of water sources, preparation of block-wise Groundwater Atlas, Ground Water exploration and recharge study for the safe exploration of water resource besides R&D Activities.
- The EDP Unit is spearheading the Information Technology based applications in TWAD Board and is also nurturing the cyber horizon. The information needs will be reliably met through a spectrum of web portals continually integrated through online e-governance systems indicated below:
 - The system developed with MIS base is implemented in the area of e-Tender, Project Management, CWSS Maintenance Information, Human Resource Management, Financial Accounting, Online Inspection Monitoring System (OIMS) etc.
 - TWAD Board websites and RWH Website are hosted for wider dissemination of information to the public.
 - TWAD Board Material Quality Control Information System.
 - Broadband facilities in all offices including Water Quality Laboratory.
 - Video conference facilities provided at 10 locations.
 - Project Management, Human Resource Management, Financial Accounting etc.
- TWAD Board's performance architecture attempt to take advantage of emerging opportunities and the newer environment by adapting to changes. TWAD Board plan, design, estimate and execute projects utilizing their in-house talents without outsourcing any of the vital functions. TWAD Board's commitment to excellence in their activities constantly seeks continual improvements. TWAD Board is endowed with the following distinctions:



- Recipient of many accolades and awards from International/ National Organisations apart from the State and Central Governments for their efficient delivery of services in the Water and Sewerage sector.
- ISO 9001 certified Material Quality Control Laboratory at Coimbatore and Madurai and has proposals to upgrade with NABL Accreditation.
- ISO 9001 certified State Level Water Testing Laboratory at Chennai and recognized as the Referral Laboratory for Tamilnadu by Government of India and soon to be upgraded with NABL Accreditation.
- The recent implementation of Hogenekkal CWSS and Vellore CWSS.



ARUL IAS ACADEMY

Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board



Historical Background

- Till about the middle of 19th century, Chennai received water from local shallow wells and tanks. Mr. Fraser, a civil engineer forwarded a proposal to the government to tap the Kortalar river which is situated about 160 km northwest of Chennai and it was accepted. The project comprised of a masonry weir across Kortalar at Tamaraipakkam and diverting the water into Cholavaram lake and hence into the Red Hills lake through a channel. The works were completed in 1870 at a cost of about Rs. 18.50 lakhs. In 1872 a Valve House at Red Hills and an earthen Supply channel to supply water to Chennai by gravitation was constructed. At Chennai end, the channel delivered water by gravity into a masonry shaft at Kilpauk from which the cast iron mains of the City branched off and a scientifically designed water supply Distribution System was established.
 - Construction of covered underground masonry conduit from an intake tower called Jones Tower to Kilpauk.
 - Construction of 14 slow sand filters at Kilpauk Water Works.
 - Construction of 3 pure water masonry tanks at Kilpauk Water Works.
 - Installation of three high duty steam engine.
 - Laying of 48" steel pumping main from Kilpauk to the shaft where the trunk mains start.
 - Remodelling, altering and extending the distribution system to ensure adequate supply under sufficient pressure.
- According to Mr. J.W. MADELEY these were considered sufficient for an anticipated population of 6.6 lakhs in 1961 at 25 gallons per head per day. But the need for further improvement was felt in 1936 itself.

CHENNAI METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD:

- Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) or (Metrowater) was established in 1978 is maintaining the Water Supply and Sewerage system within Chennai Municipal Corporation. CMWSSB is also supplying drinking water as bulk supply to the adjacent Local Bodies.



Operational area of CMWSSB

- Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) - 1189.00 sq.km
- Chennai city Area (Corporation limits) - 426.00 sq.km
- Population served (in lakhs) - 85.00
- The CMWSSB is currently operating the services through 15 Area Offices and 200 Depot Offices.

Chennai city profile:

- The Chennai City Water Supply sources are Surface sources and Ground water sources. The Surface sources are Poondi - Cholavaram, Redhills and Chembarambakkam lakes. Water is drawn from Red Hills lake to Water Treatment Plants at Puzhal near the Lake, at Surapet and Kilpauk, then treated and distributed to Chennai City. The Chembarambakkam Water Treatment Plant was commissioned on 19.07.2007 to treat water from Chembarambakkam lake and to supply to City. From October 2004, Veeranam lake located at about 230km South of Chennai City is another source added to Chennai City Water Supply. The water is treated at Vadakuthu Water Treatment Plant. conveyed to Porur Water Distribution Station and then distributed to Chennai City. The Surapet Water Treatment Plant was taken over from TWAD on 01.08.2009. In addition to this, CMWSSB is drawing about 100 MLD of water from the Desalination Plant at Minjur from 31.07.2010 and 100 MLD from Desalination Plant at Nemmeli from 22.02.2013.
- The Ground water sources are the Well Field located at Poondi, Tamaraipakkam, Flood Plains, Kannigaipair, Panjetty, Minjur, Southern Coastal Aquifer, Kadilam and Paravanar river beds.
- Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board is supplying the Treated water to Chennai City and to part of adjacent urbanised areas like Avadi. Anakaputhur, Cantonment, Cowl Bazaar, Munavoor, Pallavaram, Pozhichalur as bulk supply. Internal distribution is done by the respective Local Bodies Further, water to Industries located at Manali is also supplied.
- Three rivers viz. Kosathalaiyar, Cooum and Adyar pass through Chennai Metropolitan Area and these rivers are placid and meander on their way to the sea (Bay of Bengal). Buckingham Canal, a man made canal is another large waterway which runs North-South through this Metropolis.
- Chennai is a major Transportation hub for road, rail, air and sea transport connecting major cities-inland and abroad.
- Chennai is one of the major educational centres in India with a number of colleges and research institutions.