

IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES IN TAMILNADU MUNICIPALITIES

Article Particulars: Received: 20.04.2018 Accepted: 25.04.2018 Published: 28.04.2018

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Abstract

A municipality is usually a single urban or administrative division having corporate status and powers of self-government or jurisdiction as granted by national and state laws to which it is subordinate. The term municipality may also mean the governing or ruling body of a given municipality. A municipality in Tamilnadu is responsible to offer the following services. Water supply, Sewage collection and disposal, Refuse removal, Electricity and gas supply, Municipal health services, Municipal roads and storm water drainage, Street lighting, Municipal parks and recreation.

Keywords: *municipality, administrative division, nodal Department, Municipal Services, Urban Infrastructure, Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

Supervising Municipal Function

The Commissionerate 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 Commissionerate of Municipal Administration is headed by the Commissioner of Municipal Administration and assisted by Joint Commissioners, Additional Directors, Joint Directors and 7 Regional Directors of Municipal Administration (one each for Chengalpattu, Vellore, and Salem, Tiruppur, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli regions).

Demographic Indicator

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. This constitutes 18.78 % of the total urban area of the State

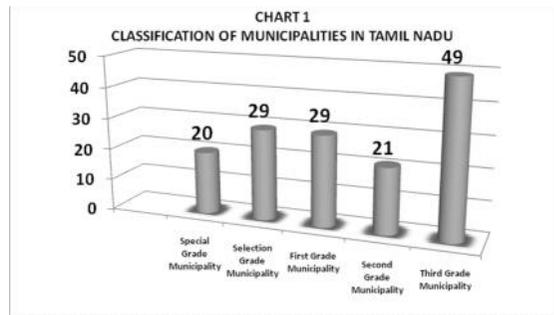
Grades of Municipalities in Tamil Nadu

The Municipalities in Tamil Nadu have been classified into different Grades based on their annual income as provided in the following table 1.

Table 1 Classification of Municipalities in Tamil Nadu

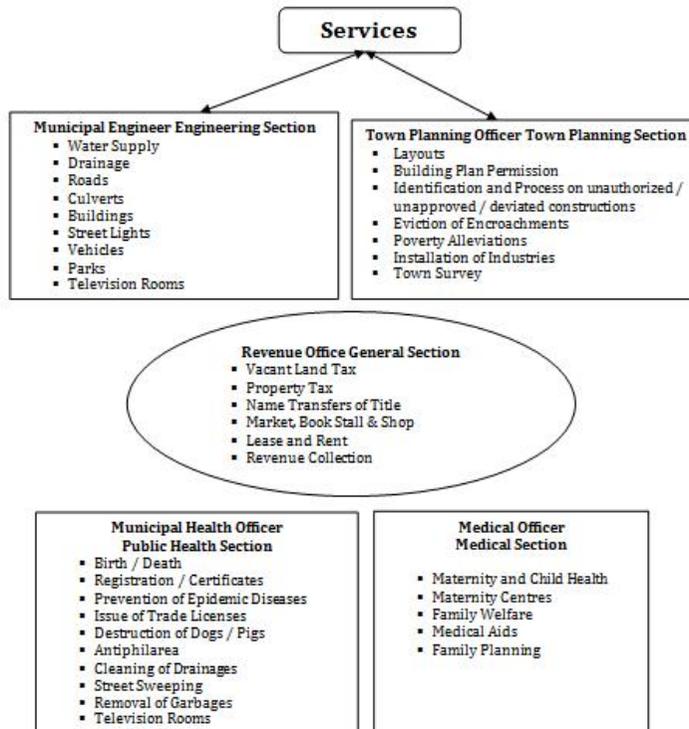
S.No	Grade	Annual Income (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Municipalities
1	Special Grade Municipality	Above 10.00	20
2	Selection Grade Municipality	6.00 - 10.00	29
3	First Grade Municipality	4.00 - 6.00	29
4	Second Grade Municipality	Below 4.00	21
5	Third Grade Municipality	Population Exceeding 30,000	49
	Total		148

Reference: Municipal Administration & Water Supply (Election), Department G.O. (Ms.) No.237, MAWS Dept dated 2.12.2008. The classification of five types of municipalities on the basis of annual income or population in Tamil Nadu is provided in Table 1 as well as in chart 1



Municipal Services

Tamilnadu Municipal Services



Source: Commissionerate of Municipal Administration, Chennai.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Tamil Nadu Government has been implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Tamil Nadu. They are Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure and Governance, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, Special Package for Comprehensive Infrastructure Improvement in Madurai Corporation, Housing for Urban Poor, Basic Services to the Urban Poor, and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme. The details relating to the infrastructure programmes are provided as follows:

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission envisages an integrated approach to infrastructure development in the Mission Cities and their suburbs. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are the Mission Cities.

The development works are taken up under the following Sub Missions and Programmes: Submission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG).

1. Sub-mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP),
2. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP)¹.

Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)²

The above 19 projects have been taken up for implementation in Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and the ULBs in their agglomeration and also in the Municipalities of Chennai Agglomeration, of which 9 projects have been completed and others are in various stages of implementation.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme (UIDSSMT)

The UIDSSMT Scheme is being implemented in ULBs, which are not covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG).

The admissible components under the scheme includes all core urban infrastructure development projects such as Water supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, construction and improvement of drains / Storm water drains, construction/ upgradation of roads, Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, Development of heritage areas and Preservation of water bodies.

Table 2 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns³

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Number of ULBs	Sanctioned Amount	Number of Projects	
				Taken Up	Complete
1.	Roads and Drains	16	69.41	16	16
2.	Water supply	39	694.17	39	22
3.	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	11	607.54	11	1
4.	Solid Waste Management	1	3.58	1	1
Total		67	1374.70	67	40

The augmentation of source and improvement to Distribution system to Kodaikanal Municipality at an estimated cost of 42.23 crore have been proposed for implementation during 2014-15. Apart from the above under UIDSSMT, the Water Supply Distribution Projects for Erode Corporation, Kumbakonam, and Sathyamangalam Municipalities at an estimated project cost of 439.25 crore have been proposed under UIDSSMT for funding⁴.

Special Package for Madurai Corporation⁵

Considering the poor infrastructure in Madurai City, as announced during the budget speech 2012-13 a sum of 250.00 crore has been sanctioned as a Special Package by the Government for the comprehensive infrastructure improvement as one time grant. During the year 2012-13, a sum of 116.13 crore has been released as first instalment. The balance amount of 133.87 crore has been released during the year 2013-14. The amount is being utilized as urban local body contribution for the Under Ground Sewerage Scheme and Storm Water Drain works taken up under JnNURM. So far 206.28 crore has been utilized. Works are in advanced stages of implementation⁶.

Housing for Urban Poor⁷

The prime objective of the Government is to provide access to safe, healthy, affordable and sustainable housing for the urban poor. The Government of India under JnNURM launched the following sub-missions in the year 2006:

- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in the Mission cities of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore and its agglomeration towns
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) in all other towns⁸.

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

The BSUP projects are aimed at the provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of land tenure, affordable prices, improved housing and water supply while ensuring the convergence of existing services of the Government such as health, education, social security etc. Under this scheme, the Government of India has sanctioned so far 51 projects, at a project cost of 2339.08 crore for construction of 92,272 dwelling units, out of which 45,300 have been completed. Balance 46,972 works are in various stages of implementation. Out of 3852 infrastructure works, 3717 have been completed. Balance 135 works are in advanced stages of implementation⁹.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) ¹⁰

The IHSDP projects aim at the holistic development of slums by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The Government of India has approved 94 projects for a sum of 566.11 crore, with central assistance of 400.45 crore under IHSDP. IHSDP is being implemented in 94 Towns. Out of 37715 Housing units sanctioned, 31343 dwelling units have been completed and 6372 units are under progress. Out of 2233 infrastructure works sanctioned, 2112 works have been completed and the balance works are under various stages of implementation¹¹.

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

Tamil Nadu Government has been implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Tamil Nadu. They are Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure and Governance, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, Special Package for Comprehensive Infrastructure Improvement in Madurai Corporation, Housing for Urban Poor, Basic Services to the Urban Poor, and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme. The details relating to the infrastructure programmes are provided as follows:

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) ¹²

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed through setting up of micro enterprise ventures and provision of wage employment to the below poverty line (BPL) urban poor. It also aims to promote self managed community structures like Neighbourhood Group (NHG), Neighbourhood Committee (NHC) and Community Development Society (CDS). The scheme is implemented through share funding between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. The Scheme has five major components viz., Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP), Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP), Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) and Urban Community Development Network (UCDN). The Scheme was announced by the GOI in the year 1997 and the progress made under various components till 2013-2014 is detailed below. For the year 2013-14, an amount of 119.66 crore has been sanctioned including incentive amount of 49.87 crore for implementation of the scheme in all urban Local Bodies An amount of 115.42 crore has been utilized under various components.

So far 80,956 NHGs, 9,364 NHCs and 780 CDSs have been formed and functioning effectively. In the year 2013-2014, under the Thrift and Credit Society (TC&S) component, 5073 groups comprising the savings of 389.51 Lakh have been sanctioned, 343.84 Lakh as revolving fund under SJSRY. The total amount of loan disbursed among 271 groups comprising of beneficiaries for Group Enterprise activities is 5425.84 Lakh of which 1666.23 Lakh was disbursed towards subsidy under SJSRY. Capacity building, training and awareness creation have been undertaken at a cost of 16.58 crore. The Department organised 21 exhibitions at the District & Region level and one at the State level through UCDN component in the year 2013-14 and has promoted sale of products

produced by the women group to the tune of 1.06 crore with the net profit of 0.23 crore to 467 group consisting of 1987 members¹³.

Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM)

The Government has launched Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission vide G.O. No.73 dated 24th May 2013. The components of TNULM are as follows:

- Income generation and economic development activities,
- Social sector interventions in health, education and sanitation,
- Housing,
- Basic amenities and services - water, sanitation and other amenities,
- Social security and safeguards and
- Social mobilization and capacity building.

It will lay special emphasis on inclusive policies involving women, destitute and differently abled persons by dovetailing ongoing programmes. The High Level Governing Board has decided to roll out TNULM with the available SJSRY funds for the year 2013-14 and directed the mission to conduct baseline data verification of existing Below Poverty Line (BPL) list to address the implementation and focus activities on vulnerabilities like social, occupational and residential. An amount of 150 crore has been provided for the current financial year for the Mission. The Perspective Plan and the Annual Action Plan is being prepared¹⁴

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) ¹⁵

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has launched NULM and the scheme will be implemented in place of SJSRY from the year 2014-15. The total allocation for the State of Tamil Nadu is 107 crore (Additional Central Assistance) for 40 head quarter Towns and Towns having population greater than 1 lakh¹⁶. To Conclude, that despite the best of efforts to implement centrally sponsored several schemes, the outcome of them are subjected to severe criticisms, for obvious causes. Nonetheless, their positive impact should also be reckoned with, as one step forward towards realizing the goal of better standard of life in TamilNadu.

References

1. Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department Policy Note -2014-2015, pp.58-59
2. MAWS - Policy Note 2013-2014, p.50
3. Govt of India has launched three new schemes for infrastructure development on 31.12.2005. This scheme was adopted and implemented by TN.Govt. From 08.02.2006 through its GO (Ms) No.16.
4. MAWS - Policy Note, 2014-2015, pp, 59-61.
5. For detailed account of Madurai City Corporation - Refer City Development Plan Madurai Corporation - Final Report, June 2006, pp. 1-188
6. MAWS Department Policy Note - 2014-2015. ., Pp. 61-62.
7. For the list of Cities under this scheme refer www.jnmurmmis.nic.in.
8. MAWS Department Policy Note - 2014-2015. ., P.62
9. Ibid., Pp. 62-63
10. GO (D) No.87, dt. 10.03.2010, MAWS Department.
11. MAWS Department Policy Note - 2014-2015. Pp. 64-65.
12. SJSRY is a centrally sponsored scheme came into effect on 1st Dec 1997. For details like salient features - refer the site of Directorate of Town Panchayats www.tn.gov.in.
13. MAWS Department Policy Note - 2014-2015. Pp. 68-72.
14. vide G.O. No.73 dated 24th May 2013
15. MAWS - Pp. 72-73.
16. For details on NULM Mission Document, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Allocation website, <http://mnupa.gov.in>, pp 1-38.
17. MAWS Department Policy Note - 2014-2015. Pp. 73-74.