

6. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

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

6.1 Activities of TWAD Board

- a. Planning, Investigation, Design, Implementation and Commissioning

of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes in Rural and Urban areas.

- b. Operation and Maintenance of Combined Water Supply Schemes.
- c. Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme.
- d. Ensuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources.
- e. Training Activities.

6.2 Rural Water Supply Programme

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

radius (and within 10 metres elevation in hilly areas) from their households.

Water Supply Schemes to Rural Habitations are implemented based on surveys to assess the gap between current supply and the service standard. Rural Water Supply Schemes are being implemented with State Government Funds under the Minimum Needs Programme, Central Government Funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Water supply to Rural Habitations is provided by implementing Combined Water Supply Schemes. When the beneficiary is an individual local body, the scheme is handed over to the local body for maintenance on completion of the scheme and when the scheme is meant for more

than one local body, the scheme is maintained by TWAD Board.

In Tamil Nadu, as on 01.04.2016, there are 1,00,018 rural habitations. Out of this, 90,694 habitations are fully covered with water supply at 40 lpcd and the balance 9,324 habitations including 351 Quality affected habitations are partially covered.

During 2016-17, 3,269 Partially Covered habitations including 351 Quality affected habitations have been taken up for full coverage with water supply at 55 lpcd. Apart from the above, 5,588 partially covered habitations have already been taken up in the ongoing CWSS. It is proposed to cover the remaining 467 partially covered habitations during 2017-18.

6.3 Source Sustainability

Besides implementation of water supply schemes, TWAD Board has taken measures to

augment ground water sources towards source sustainability by creating recharge structures such as check dam, recharge shafts, percolation ponds etc., under Government of India and State Government Assisted Programmes.

During the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, 3,348 Recharge Structures have been constructed at a cost of ₹228.24 crore.

6.4 Combined Water Supply Schemes

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

During 2015-16, 27 such schemes were under implementation at an estimated cost of ₹924.92 crore to benefit 27.79 lakh people with financial assistance from the Minimum Needs Programme, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns etc.,

The following 6 Combined Water Supply Schemes (CWSS), have been completed at an estimated cost of ₹94.55 crore, benefiting 3.15 lakh people.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimate Cost (₹ in Crore)	Population (in lakh)
1	CWSS to 212 Rural Habitations in Andhanallur, Manikandam and Manapparai Unions in Trichy District.	48.67	1.14

2	CWSS to 93 Rural habitations in Oddanchatram Union in Dindigul District (under Vedasandur CWSS in Dindigul District)	9.37	0.37
3	CWSS to 34 Rural Habitations in Manur and Palayamkottai Unions in Tirunelveli District	6.35	0.22
4	CWSS to 235 Rural habitations in Vedasandur, Gujiliamparai and Oddanchatram Unions in Dindigul District (under Vedasandur CWSS in Dindigul District)	5.50	0.73
5	CWSS to Udangudi Town Panchayat and 30 Habitations in Alwarthirunagari (Part), Thiruchendur (part), Sathankulam (part) and Udangudi (part) Unions in Thoothukudi District	9.19	0.30
6	CWSS to Zamin Uthukuli Town Panchayat and 63 rural habitations in Coimbatore District	15.47	0.39
	Total	94.55	3.15

