

Praja's URBAN GOVERNANCE INDEX 2020

Tuesday, 8th December 2020





The need for Urban Governance Index



Inadequate infrastructure and service delivery issues continue to impede cities across India from achieving its true economic potential. To change this, we must develop grassroots democracy in cities through Democratic Empowerment and Accountability of City Governments and through Citizen Engagement.

The need for Urban Governance Index - video



To know more about the need for Urban Governance Index click on the below link –

- 1. https://bit.ly/3qjgIM2 (Hindi)
- 2. https://bit.ly/3qfEkkZ (English)

Urban Governance Index - Journey





Urban Governance Study spanned over 3 years (2017-2020) in 40 cities across 28 states and National Capital Territory of Delhi

The study involved a total of 1568 interviews held with key stakeholders such as the city Elected Representatives (ERs), city administrators and city based CSOs.

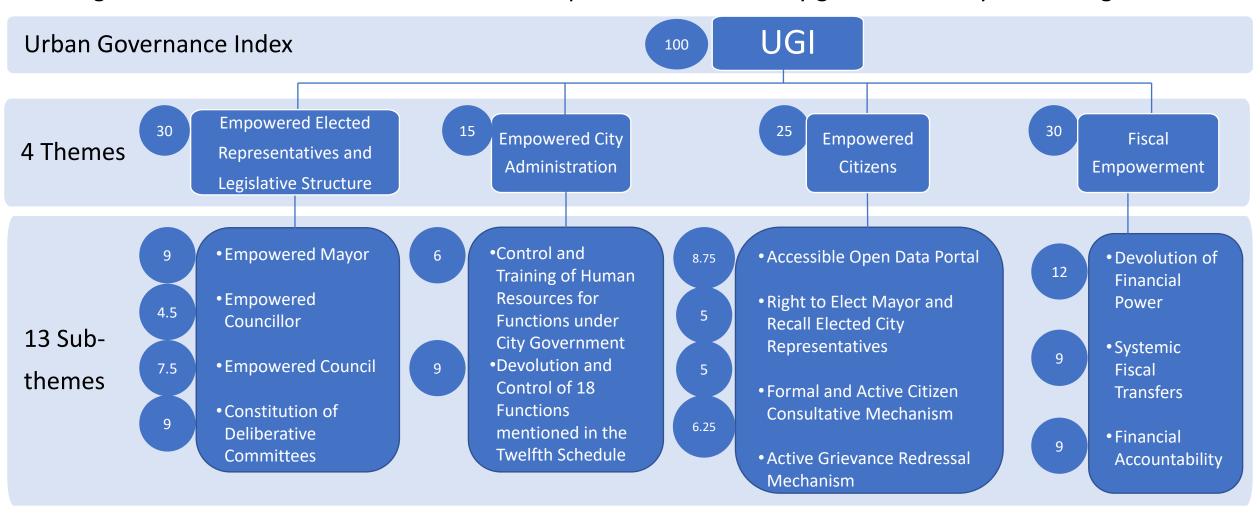
20 State level consultations, one regional consultation and a national level consultation

The Urban Governance Index ranked 29 cities across 28 States and NCT of Delhi

Urban Governance Index – Themes and Weightages



Urban governance Index looks at the structural empowerment of the city governments by the State government.



42 Indicators

Urban Governance Index explained - video



To know about the framework of Urban Governance Index click on the below link –

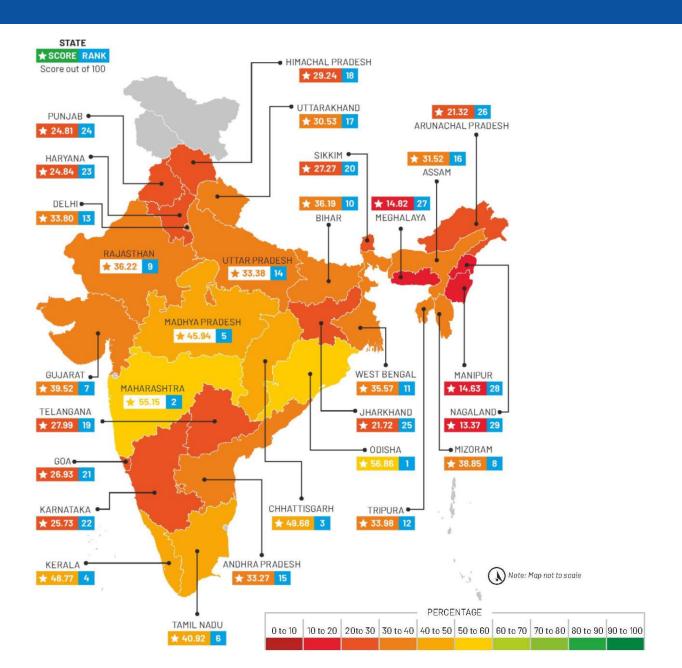
https://bit.ly/2JBEe6M

Urban Governance Index - Findings



Urban Governance Index – Rank & Score





Top 5 States

Out of 100



Bottom 5 States

JHARKHAND	*	21.72	25
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	*	21.32	26
MEGHALAYA	*	14.82	27
MANIPUR	*	14.63	28
NAGALAND	*	13.37	29

Theme 1: Empowered City Elected Representatives and Legislative Structure



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States





Theme 2: Empowered City Administration – Rank & Score





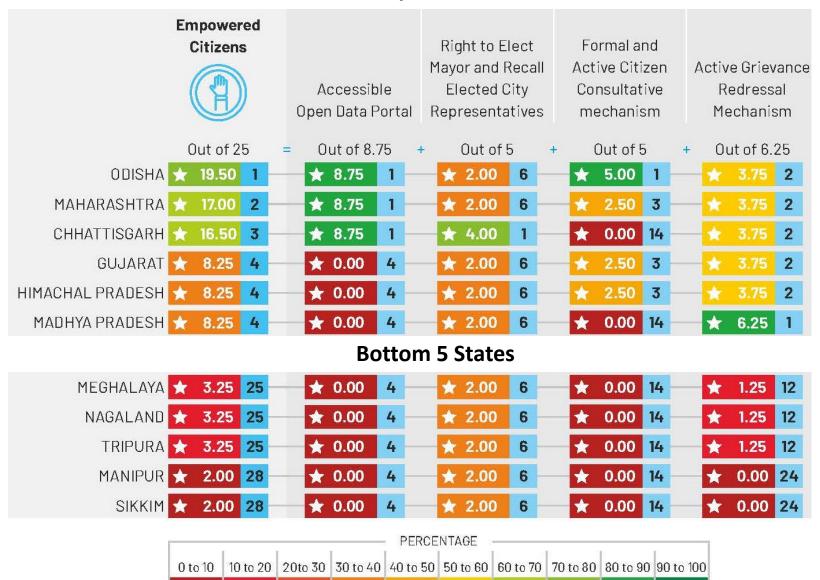


10 to 20 | 20to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 to 100

Theme 3: Empowered Citizens – Rank & Score



Top 5 States



Theme 4: Fiscal Empowerment – Rank & Score

0 to 10





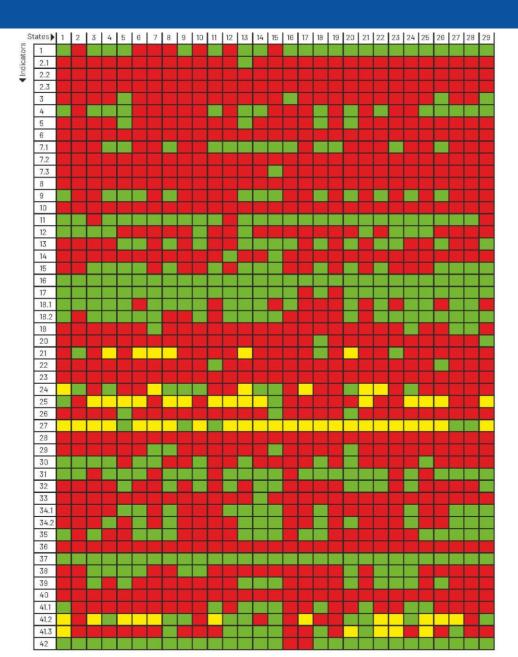


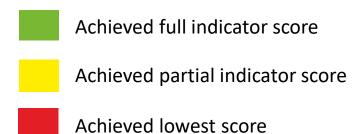
PERCENTAGE

10 to 20 | 20to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 to 100

UGI : Status of Implementation of Urban Reforms







Most of the states have achieved the lowest scores across indicators.

STATE LIST: 1. Andhra Pradesh (Vijayawada), 2. Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar), 3. Assam (Guwahati), 4. Bihar (Patna), 5. Chhattisgarh (Raipur), 6. Delhi (South Delhi Municipal Corporation), 7. Goa (Panaji), 8. Gujarat (Ahmedabad), 9. Haryana (Gurugram), 10. Himachal Pradesh (Dharamshala), 11. Jharkhand (Ranchi), 12. Karnataka (Mangaluru), 13. Kerala (Kochi), 14. Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), 15. Maharashtra (Mumbai), 16. Manipur (Imphal), 17. Meghalaya (Shillong), 18. Mizoram (Aizawl), 19. Nagaland (Kohima), 20. Odisha (Bhubaneswar), 21. Punjab (Amritsar), 22. Rajasthan (Udaipur), 23. Sikkim (Gangtok), 24. Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore), 25. Telangana (Warangal), 26. Tripura (Agartala), 27. Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), 28. Uttarakhand (Dehradun), 29. West Bengal (Kolkata)

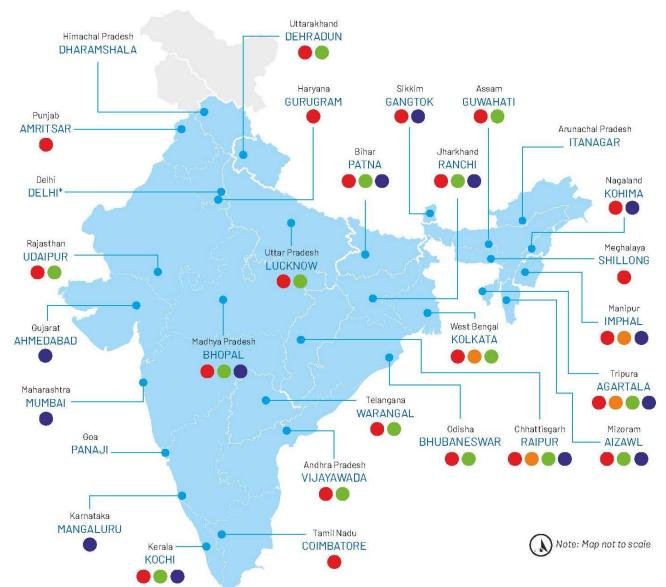
For indicator numbering refer to chapter 4 Indicator Directive Principles of UGI document (https://www.praja.org/praja_docs/praja_downloads/UGI2020.pdf)

Urban Governance Index – Key Findings



Key Insights 1: Mayor and Councillor





INSIGHTS:

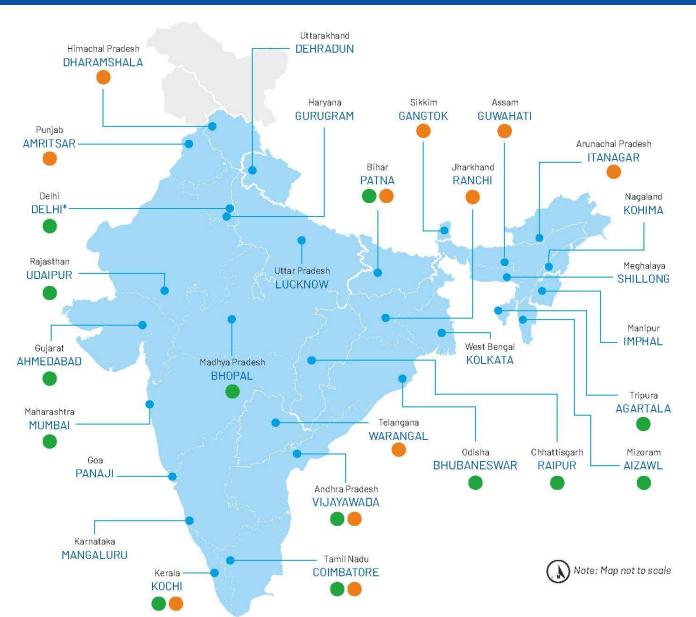
- Seven states, (Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra) do not have term of mayor coterminous with the City Government.
- None of the Councillors have privileges and immunity against all statements made/ acts done in the course of their duty.
- None of the State Municipal Acts under consideration have provision for right to recall of their Councillor.
- States namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have directly elected Mayor.

Note - Above analysis is for a total of 29 units including all 28 states and NCT of Delhi.

Yes	Empowered Mayor and Empowered Councillor
•	Is the post of Mayor co-terminus with the term of City Government?
•	Does the Mayor hold independent authority to appoint chairperson of Standing/Subject committees?
•	Is Mayor the chairperson of apex committee such as Mayor in Council (MIC)/Steering committee?
•	Do the councillors receive monthly fixed salary?

Key Insights 2: City Council





INSIGHTS:

- 16 out of 29 states do not have a Procedure for Conduct and Business Rules.
- Only in 11 States, council has authority to pass no confidence motion against Mayor.

Note - Above analysis is for a total of 29 units including all 28 states and NCT of Delhi.

Empowered Council	Yes
City Government have Procedure for Conduct and Business Rules	•
Councils have authority to pass no confidence motion against the Mayor	

Key Insights 3: Devolution of 18 Functions



	18 Functions																				
States	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	14	15	16	17a	17b	18
Andhra Pradesh																					
Arunachal Pradesh																					
Assam																					
Bihar																					
Chhattisgarh																					
Delhi																					
Goa																					
Gujarat																					
Haryana																					
Himachal Pradesh																					
Jharkhand																					
Karnataka																					
Kerala																					
Madhya Pradesh																					
Maharashtra																					
Manipur																					
Meghalaya																					
Mizoram																					
Nagaland																					
Odisha			-																		
Punjab																					
Rajasthan																					
Sikkim																					
Tamil Nadu																					
Telangana																					
Tripura																					
Uttar Pradesh																					
Uttarakhand																					
West Bengal																					

INSIGHTS:

 No state has devolved all 18 functions mentioned in the 12th Schedule of the 74th Constitution Amendment act to the city governments.

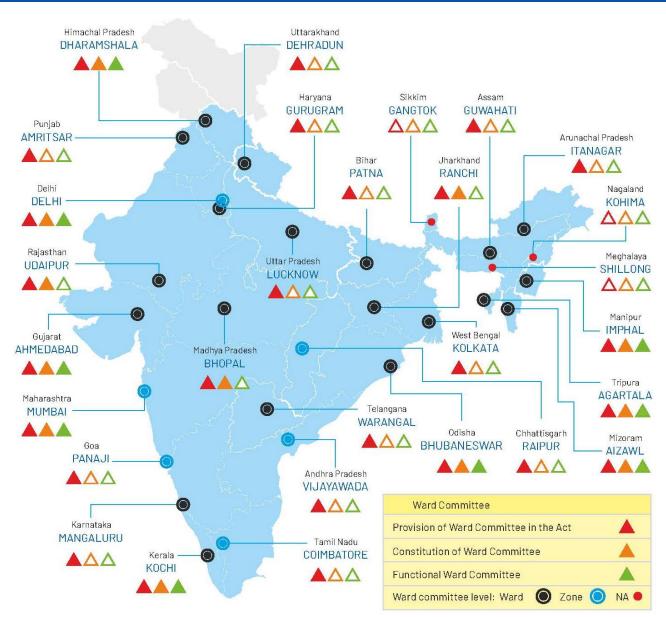
Functions under city government
Functions under multiple agencies
Functions under State government

- 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
- 6a Public health, sanitation conservancy
- **6b** 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
- 13a Promotion of cultural and aesthetic aspects.
- 13b Promotion of Education
- 14 Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds
- 15 Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals
- 16 Vital statistics including birth and death registration
- 17a Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots and public
- conveniences.
- 17 b Bus stops
- 18 Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

Key Insights 4: Status of Ward Committees





INSIGHTS:

- Ward(s) committee is constituted only in 12 out of 29 cities i.e., Agartala, Ahmedabad, Aizawl, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Delhi, Dharamshala, Imphal, Ranchi, Kochi, Mumbai and Udaipur.
- 14 out of 29 cities have not constituted ward(s) committee, although Municipal Act has provision for constitution of the same.
- There are no provisions of Ward(s) committee in the Municipal Acts applicable to Shillong, Kohima and Gangtok.

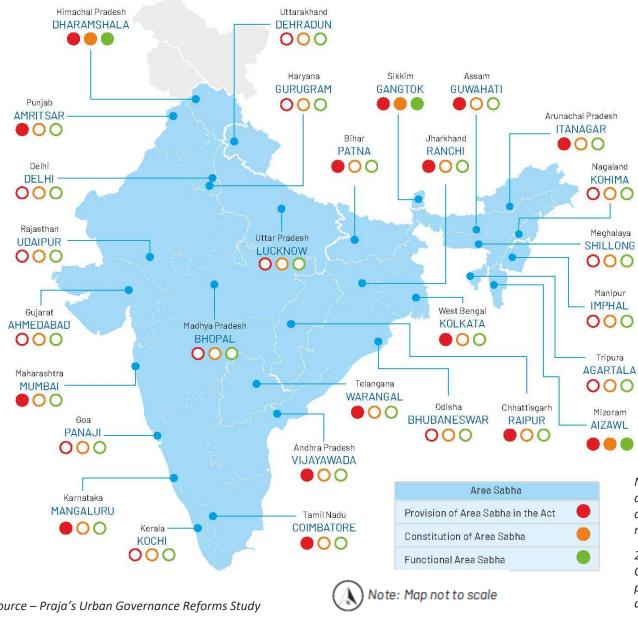
Note – Above analysis is for a total of 29 units including all 28 states and NCT of Delhi. The data shown on map corresponds to status as of March 2020. If City Governments have constituted have constituted and or have functional ward(s) committees after the mentioned month, the same is not reflected in the above map.



Note: Map not to scale

Key Insights 5: Status of Area Sabha





INSIGHTS:

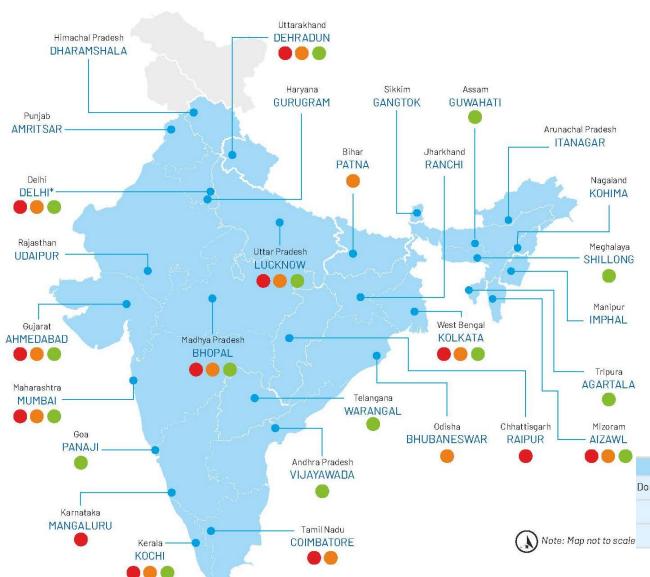
- Only three cities out of the 29 cities have functional area/ ward sabhas. The cities are namely Aizawl, Dharamshala and Gangtok.
- Ten cities (Amritsar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Itanagar, Kolkata. Mangaluru, Mumbai, Patna. Ranchi. Vijayawada and Warangal) have not constituted area/ ward sabhas, although respective Municipal Act has provisions for the same.
- There are no provisions of area/ ward sabhas in the Municipal Acts of 15 out of 29 cities. (Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Dehradun, Delhi, Gurugram, Imphal, Kochi², Kohima, Lucknow, Panaji, Raipur, Shillong and Udaipur.)

Note – Above analysis is for a total of 29 units including all 28 states and NCT of Delhi. The data shown on map corresponds to status as of March 2020. If City Governments have constituted have constituted and or have functional ward(s) committees after the mentioned month, the same is not reflected in the above map.

2: Kerala Municipalities Act, 1994 (Section 42A) states that Town Panchayat, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporations with population less than one lakh shall constitute ward sabhas. Hence, ward sabha is not applicable to Kochi city.

Key Insights 6: Devolution of Financial Power





Source – Praja's Urban Governance Reforms Study

INSIGHTS:

- 17 states do not have independent authority to introduce new taxes/charges.
- 17 states do not have independent authority to revise the tax rates/charges
- 14 states do not have independent authority to approve budget.

Yes	Devolution of Financial Power
	Does the City Government hold independent authority to introduce new taxes/charges as per State Municipal Act?
	Does the City Government hold independent authority to revise the tax rates/charges?
•	Does the council have independent authority to approve the budget according to the State Municipal Act?





Thank you





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Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation





