

Strategy for Planned Urbanisation in the States and Union Territories of India



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Urban Development

New Delhi

July 2013

www.moud.gov.in

डॉ. सुधीर कृष्ण
Dr. Sudhir Krishna



सचिव भारत सरकार
Secretary to the Government of India

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली-110108
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI-110108
Tel. : 23062377, Fax : 23061459
E-mail : secyurban@nic.in
URL : <http://urbanindia.nic.in>

Preface

At the behest of Planning Commission, MoUD anchored the sectoral annual plan discussions this year. We decided to expand the agenda and use this platform to have a larger discussion on planned urbanization in India. The States were invited to present their urban development scenarios and strategies, discuss issues faced in implementation of schemes supported by the Government of India, and suggest improvements that could be brought about in the formulation and implementation of schemes.

The State/Union Territory presentations followed a standard format that covered the following main sections:

- State profile, including demography, socio-economic aspects
- Urban development policy framework
- Urban transport policy framework
- Per capita investment in urban development
- Empowerment of Municipalities
- Current status of master plans
- Status of Municipal cadres and training & capacity building measures
- Key issues and suggestions

This report documents the proceedings of discussions on “**Strategy for planned urbanisation in the States and Union Territories of India**” that were held at the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) on the 9th, 13th, 17th and 30th of May 2013. The contents of this report, ably brought out by the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), follows the broad structure of the state presentations. NIUA has also incorporated a basic analysis of data, and main points that arise from the state presentations. The analysis of data and preparation of the report was coordinated by Mr. Anand Singh Bhal, Economic Adviser, MoUD, Prof. Jagan Shah, Director, NIUA and Dr. Debolina Kundu, Associate Professor, NIUA with assistance from Mr. Naveen Mathur, Mr.T.C.Sharma, Ms.Sangeeta Vijh, Mr. A.N.Nanda Kishore, Mr. Dibyendu Samanta, Ms. Sudesh Pal, and interns Ms.Kritika Kataria and Ms.Sheenam Wadhwa.

I am confident that this report will be of immense use to the States/UTs and other professionals engaged in the process of planned urbanization in India.

(Sudhir Krishna) 09 July 2013

Contents

Preface		i
List of Tables		iii
Chapter I	Demographic Profile of India	1
Chapter II	Socio Economic Profile of States	9
Chapter III	Analysis of Government Expenditure on Urban Development	26
Chapter IV	Status of Master Plans	32
Chapter V	Status of Urban Development Policy	35
Chapter VI	Status of Urban Transport Policy	43
Chapter VII	Status of Municipal Cadres and Training and Other Capacity Building Measures	50
Chapter VIII	Status of Municipal Cadres and Training & Capacity Building Measures	59
Chapter IX	Key Issues and Suggestions	69
Bibliography		82

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1.1	Demographic Profile of India	6
1.2	Level of Urbanisation	7
1.3	Number of Urban Agglomerations in India	8
2.1	Demographic Profile of India	17
2.2	Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India	18
2.3	Literacy Rate in Urban India	19
2.4	Sex Ratio in Urban India	20
2.5	Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line in India	21
2.6	Per Capita Income and Expenditure in India	22
2.7	Infant Mortality Rate in Urban India	23
2.8	Correlation Matrix between Urbanization and Socio-Economic Variables: 2001 and 2011	24
3.1	Percentage of Urban Development to Development Expenditure and Total Expenditure, 2009-12	30
3.2	Capital Expenditure of States and Union Territories (Urban Development)	31
7.1	Status of staff/ cadres in the municipalities	51

CHAPTER I

Demographic Profile of India

Introduction

The Eleventh and Twelfth Five-Year Plans have argued that urbanisation should be seen as a positive factor in overall development as the urban sector contributes about 62 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There is also a growing realisation that an ambitious goal of 9-10 per cent growth in GDP fundamentally depends upon a vibrant urban sector (Planning Commission 2008, 2013). Given this background, the results of the 2011 Census assume enormous significance in enhancing our understanding of the magnitude, growth and interstate variation in the levels and pace of urbanisation in the country.

The Twelfth Plan envisages that urbanisation will be central to India's strategy of achieving faster and more inclusive growth because agglomeration and densification of economic activities and habitations in urban conglomerations stimulates economic efficiencies and provides more opportunities for earning livelihoods. Thus, as per the Twelfth Plan, urbanisation would increase avenues for entrepreneurship and employment compared to what is possible in dispersed rural areas and, thereby, enable faster inclusion of more people in the process of economic growth.

In India, urban areas are defined on the basis of two criteria. First, the state government grants municipal status, viz, corporation, municipal council, notified town area committee or nagar panchayat, etc. to an existing settlement. Such settlements are known as statutory or municipal towns in the census definition of urban areas. Second, if a settlement does not have an urban civic status, but satisfies demographic and economic criteria, like a population of more than 5,000, a density of 400 persons per square kilometre and 75 per cent male workforce in the non-agricultural sector, it can be declared urban. Such urban areas are termed as census towns.

This chapter discusses the pattern of urban growth in the country. The pattern of increase in the number of districts, statutory towns, census towns and level and pace of urbanization has been discussed in the subsequent sections.

Districts

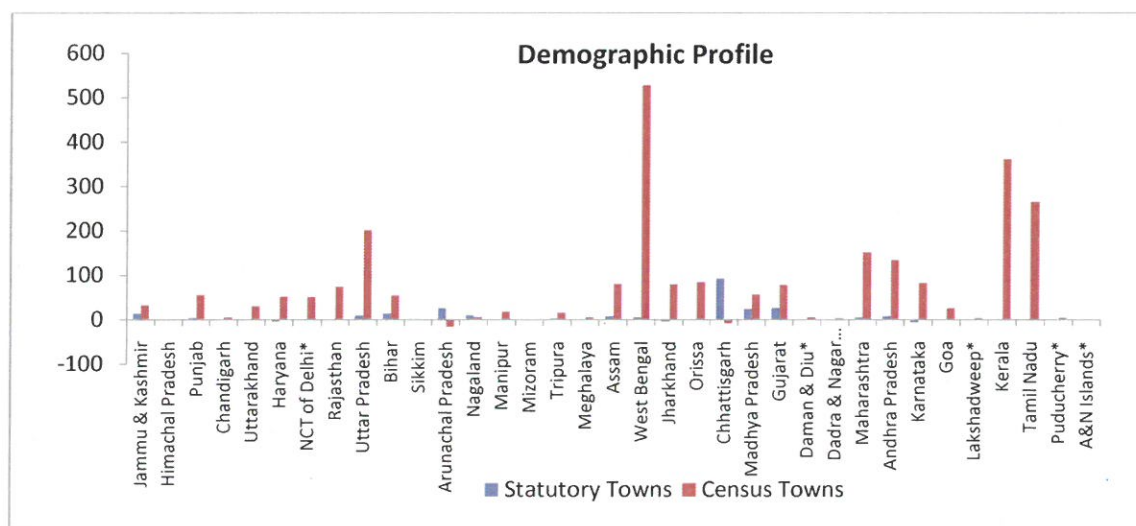
In India, 640 districts were reported in the 2011 Census (Table 1.1). The geographically larger states like Uttar Pradesh (71), Madhya Pradesh (50), Bihar (38), Maharashtra (35), Rajasthan (33) etc. account for a large number of districts as compared to the smaller states like Uttarakhand (13), Himachal Pradesh (12) etc. Union Territories account for a few districts. Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

reported single districts. A total of 47 districts were added in India during 2001-11. Majority of the larger states like Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc. reported an addition of 1 district each. On the other hand, the smaller states like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh etc. and majority of the north-eastern states reported no addition. In Jammu and Kashmir, 8 new districts were added in 2011, which is the highest addition at the state level.

Statutory Towns

India reported 4041 statutory towns in 2011 with an increase of total 242 statutory towns in the decade 20001-2011 (Table 1.1). Tamil Nadu reported the highest number of statutory towns (721) followed by Uttar Pradesh (648), Madhya Pradesh (364), Maharashtra (256) and Karnataka (220), in 2011 Census data. Smaller states like Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Manipur reported 59, 56, 40 and 28 statutory towns respectively in 2011. Union territories like Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh reported the presence of only one statutory town whereas Lakshadweep reported an absence of Statutory Towns in 2011.

Madhya Pradesh reported an addition of 25 new statutory towns. Maharashtra reported an addition of only 5 statutory towns during 2001-2011. Some states, like Kerala, Haryana, Jharkhand and Karnataka, reported a decline in the number statutory towns.



Census Towns

There are 3894 census towns in India as per 2011 Census (Table 1.1). West Bengal reported the highest number (780) and also the highest increase of 528 census towns in 2011. Kerala (461 in 2011 as compared to 99 in 2001), Tamil Nadu (376 in 2011 as compared to 111 in 2001), Maharashtra (279 in 2011 as compared to 127 in 2001) and Uttar Pradesh (267 in 2011 as compared to 66 in 2001) also registered a very high

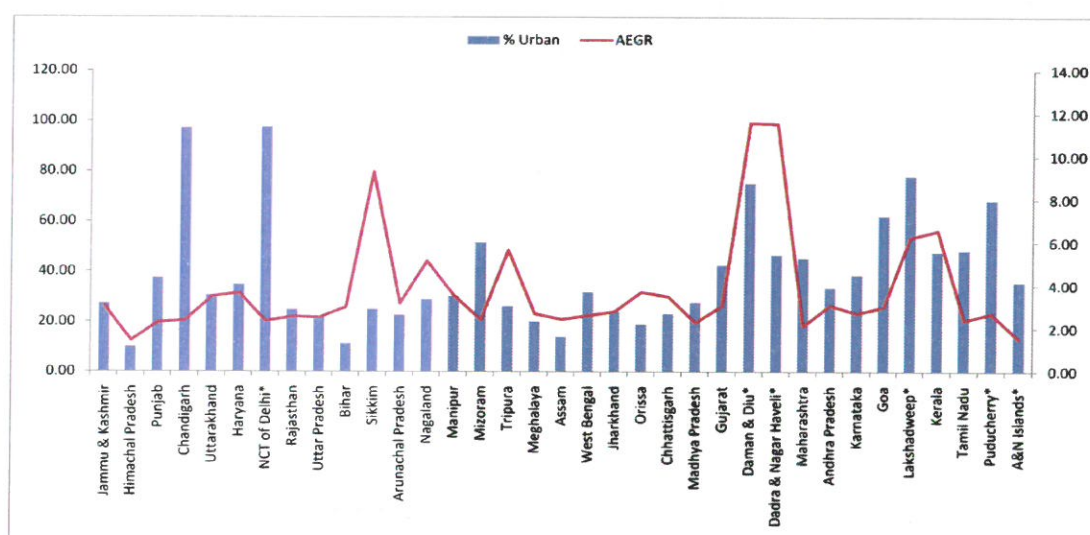
increase in the number of Census Towns. Union Territories account for few census towns. Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Puducherry, which showed an absence of census towns in 2001, now have 6, 5 and 4 census towns respectively. Two of the north-eastern states, namely, Sikkim and Mizoram reported no addition to the number of census towns during 2001-11. Chhattisgarh and Arunachal Pradesh reported a decrease in the number of census towns.

Level of Urbanisation

According to Census 2011, about 377 million Indians comprising 31.17 per cent of the country's population, live in urban areas in comparison to 45 per cent in China, 54 per cent in Indonesia, 78 per cent in Mexico and 87 per cent in Brazil. India's pace of urbanization over the previous decade was slower than projected earlier by United Nation experts and Registrar General of India.

The urban population recorded an annual growth rate of 2.76 per cent during 2001-11 as compared to a growth rate of 2.73 in the previous decade (Table 1.2, fig 1.1). The 2011 Census reported a dramatic increase in the number of urban agglomerations (UAs), 91 new UAs came up in the past decade. The Class I UAs/towns accounted for 70 per cent of the urban population, their number increasing by 74 during 2001-11, from 394 in 2001 to 468 in 2011. Furthermore, the 2011 Census also recorded an increase of million-plus UAs/cities from 35 in 2001 to 53 in 2011. These accounted for 42.6 per cent of the urban population. The largest UA in the country is Greater Mumbai followed by Delhi UA. Kolkata UA which held the second rank in 2001 Census has been replaced by Delhi UA.

Demographic Profile



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The level of urbanisation in the country increased from 27.82 per cent in 2001 to 31.16 per cent in 2011. Among states, Goa reported highest level of urbanisation (62.17 per cent), followed by Mizoram (51.51 per cent), Tamil Nadu (48.45 per cent), Kerala (47.72 per cent), Maharashtra (45.23 per cent), Gujarat (42.58 per cent), Karnataka (38.57 per cent) and Punjab (37.49 per cent). Himachal Pradesh reported lowest level of urbanisation in 2011 (10.04 per cent), followed by Bihar (11.30 per cent), Assam (14.08 per cent), Orissa (19.06 per cent), Meghalaya (20.08 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (22.28 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (22.67 per cent), Chhattisgarh (23.24 per cent), Jharkhand (24.05 per cent), Rajasthan (24.89 per cent) and Sikkim (24.97 per cent). The level of urbanisation was reported high in the Union Territories. NCT of Delhi (97.50 per cent), Chandigarh (97.25 per cent), Lakshadweep (78.08 per cent), Daman & Diu (75.16 per cent) and Puducherry (68.31 per cent) reported very high level of urbanisation.

India has reported an increase in the percentage of urbanisation by about 4 percentage points during 2001-11. The Union territories like Dadra & Nagar Haveli (23.73 per cent), Daman & Diu (38.91 per cent) and Lakshadweep (33.62 per cent) have experienced the sharpest increase in their levels of urbanisation. Kerala registered an increase of 21.76 per cent in the share of urban population. States like Tamil Nadu (4.41 per cent), West Bengal (3.92 per cent), Maharashtra (2.81 per cent) and Rajasthan (1.51 per cent) have reported a moderate increase in their levels of urbanization. Himachal Pradesh reported the lowest increase of 0.25 per cent.

Pace of Urbanisation

The highest growth was reported by the states of Sikkim (9.3 per cent), Kerala (6.56 per cent), Haryana (3.66 per cent) and Uttarakhand (3.5 per cent). The union territories like Daman & Diu (11.58 per cent) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (11.53 per cent) also reported high growth rates. States like West Bengal (2.62 per cent), Rajasthan (2.57 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (2.53 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (2.40 per cent) reported growth rates closer to the national average. The pace of urbanization improved from 2.73 during 1991-2001 to 2.76 during 2001-11 in India.

Summary

- There has been a dramatic increase in the number of census towns in 2011 which calls for their notification as census towns
- The proportion of urban population concentrated in larger cities continue to remain high
- Urban infrastructure and access to basic amenities in smaller urban centres is alarmingly low
- This underscores the need for adequate policy attention to smaller cities and peri-urban areas as against the focus of concentrating on large 'Mission Cities' as was followed in the Eleventh Plan period.

Table 1.1: Demographic Profile of India

St Code	State/UT	Statutory Towns		Increase/decrease	Census towns		Increase/decrease	Villages		Increase/decrease
		2001	2011		2001	2011		2001	2011	
	INDIA	3799	4041	242	1362	3894	2532	638588	640867	2279
1	Jammu & Kashmir	72	86	14	3	36	33	6652	6551	-101
2	Himachal Pradesh	56	56	0	1	3	2	20118	20690	572
3	Punjab	139	143	4	18	74	56	12673	12581	-92
4	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	5	5	24	5	-19
5	Uttarakhand	74	74	0	12	42	30	16826	16793	-33
6	Haryana	84	80	-4	22	74	52	6955	6841	-114
7	NCT of Delhi*	3	3	0	59	110	51	165	112	-53
8	Rajasthan	184	185	1	38	112	74	41353	44672	3319
9	Uttar Pradesh	638	648	10	66	267	201	107452	106704	-748
10	Bihar	125	139	14	5	60	55	45098	44874	-224
11	Sikkim	8	8	0	1	1	0	452	452	0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0	26	26	17	1	-16	4065	5589	1524
13	Nagaland	8	19	11	1	7	6	1317	1428	111
14	Manipur	28	28	0	5	23	18	2391	2588	197
15	Mizoram	22	23	1	0	0	0	817	830	13
16	Tripura	13	16	3	10	26	16	870	875	5
17	Meghalaya	10	10	0	6	12	6	6026	6839	813
18	Assam	80	88	8	45	126	81	26312	26395	83
19	West Bengal	123	129	6	252	780	528	40782	40203	-579
20	Jharkhand	44	40	-4	108	188	80	32615	32394	-221
21	Orissa	107	107	0	31	116	85	51349	51313	-36
22	Chhattisgarh	75	168	93	22	14	-8	20308	20126	-182
23	Madhya Pradesh	339	364	25	55	112	57	55393	54903	-490
24	Gujarat	168	195	27	74	153	79	18539	18225	-314
25	Daman & Diu*	2	2	0	0	6	6	23	19	-4
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	0	1	1	2	5	3	70	65	-5
27	Maharashtra	251	256	5	127	279	152	43711	43663	-48
28	Andhra Pradesh	117	125	8	93	228	135	28123	27800	-323
29	Karnataka	226	220	-6	44	127	83	29406	29340	-66
30	Goa	14	14	0	30	56	26	359	334	-25
31	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	3	6	3	24	21	-3
32	Kerala	60	59	-1	99	461	362	1364	1018	-346
33	Tamil Nadu	721	721	0	111	376	265	16317	15979	-338
34	Puducherry*	6	6	0	0	4	4	92	90	-2
35	A&N Islands*	1	1	0	2	4	2	547	555	8

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

Table 1.1: Demographic Profile of India (Contd....)									
State code	States/UTs	No. of Districts		2001			2011		
		2001	2011	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	INDIA	593	640	742490639	286119689	1028610328	833087662	377105760	1210193422
1	Jammu & Kashmir	14	22	7627062	2516638	10143700	9134820	3414106	12548926
2	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	5482319	595581	6077900	6167805	688704	6856509
3	Punjab	17	20	16096488	8262511	24358999	17316800	10387436	27704236
4	Chandigarh	1	1	92120	808515	900635	29004	1025682	1054686
5	Uttarakhand	13	13	6310275	2179074	8489349	7025583	3091169	10116752
6	Haryana	19	21	15029260	6115304	21144564	16531493	8821588	25353081
7	NCT of Delhi*	9	9	944727	12905780	13850507	419319	16333916	16753235
8	Rajasthan	32	33	43292813	13214375	56507188	51540236	17080776	68621012
9	Uttar Pradesh	70	71	131658339	34539582	166197921	155111022	44470455	199581477
10	Bihar	37	38	74316709	8681800	82998509	92075028	11729609	103804637
11	Sikkim	4	4	480981	59870	540851	455962	151726	607688
12	Arunachal Pradesh	13	16	870087	227881	1097968	1069165	313446	1382611
13	Nagaland	8	11	1647249	342787	1990036	1406861	573741	1980602
14	Manipur	9	9	1590820	575968	2166788	1899624	822132	2721756
15	Mizoram	8	8	447567	441006	888573	529037	561977	1091014
16	Tripura	4	4	2653453	545750	3199203	2710051	960981	3671032
17	Meghalaya	7	7	1864711	454111	2318822	2368971	595036	2964007
18	Assam	23	27	23216288	3439240	26655528	26780516	4388756	31169272
19	West Bengal	18	19	57748946	22427251	80176197	62213676	29134060	91347736
20	Jharkhand	18	24	20952088	5993741	26945829	25036946	7929292	32966238
21	Orissa	30	30	31287422	5517238	36804660	34951234	6996124	41947358
22	Chhattisgarh	16	18	16648056	4185747	20833803	19603658	5936538	25540196
23	Madhya Pradesh	45	50	44380878	15967145	60348023	52537899	20059666	72597565
24	Gujarat	25	26	31740767	18930250	50671017	34670817	25712811	60383628
25	Daman & Diu*	2	2	100856	57348	158204	60331	182580	242911
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	1	1	170027	50463	220490	183024	159829	342853
27	Maharashtra	35	35	55777647	41100980	96878627	61545441	50827531	112372972
28	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	55401067	20808940	76210007	56311788	28353745	84665533
29	Karnataka	27	30	34889033	17961529	52850562	37552529	23578175	61130704
30	Goa	2	2	677091	670577	1347668	551414	906309	1457723
31	Lakshadweep*	1	1	33683	26967	60650	14121	50308	64429
32	Kerala	14	14	23574449	8266925	31841374	17455506	15932171	33387677
33	Tamil Nadu	30	32	34921681	27483998	62405679	37189229	34949729	72138958
34	Puducherry*	4	4	325726	648619	974345	394341	850123	1244464
35	A&N Islands*	2	3	239954	116198	356152	244411	135533	379944

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

Table 1.2 : Level of Urbanisation				
State code	States/UTs	% of urban population		AEGR
		2001	2011	2001-11
0	INDIA	27.82	31.16	2.76
1	Jammu & Kashmir	24.81	27.21	3.05
2	Himachal Pradesh	9.80	10.04	1.45
3	Punjab	33.92	37.49	2.29
4	Chandigarh	89.77	97.25	2.38
5	Uttarakhand	25.67	30.55	3.50
6	Haryana	28.92	34.79	3.66
7	NCT of Delhi*	93.18	97.50	2.36
8	Rajasthan	23.39	24.89	2.57
9	Uttar Pradesh	20.78	22.28	2.53
10	Bihar	10.46	11.30	3.01
11	Sikkim	11.07	24.97	9.30
12	Arunachal Pradesh	20.75	22.67	3.19
13	Nagaland	17.23	28.97	5.15
14	Manipur	26.58	30.21	3.56
15	Mizoram	49.63	51.51	2.42
16	Tripura	17.06	26.18	5.66
17	Meghalaya	19.58	20.08	2.70
18	Assam	12.90	14.08	2.44
19	West Bengal	27.97	31.89	2.62
20	Jharkhand	22.24	24.05	2.80
21	Orissa	14.99	16.68	2.37
22	Chhattisgarh	20.09	23.24	3.49
23	Madhya Pradesh	26.46	27.63	2.28
24	Gujarat	37.36	42.58	3.06
25	Daman & Diu*	36.25	75.16	11.58
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	22.89	46.62	11.53
27	Maharashtra	42.43	45.23	2.12
28	Andhra Pradesh	27.30	33.49	3.09
29	Karnataka	33.99	38.57	2.72
30	Goa	49.76	62.17	3.01
31	Lakshadweep*	44.46	78.08	6.24
32	Kerala	25.96	47.72	6.56
33	Tamil Nadu	44.04	48.45	2.40
34	Puducherry*	66.57	68.31	2.71
35	A&N Islands*	32.63	35.67	1.54

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

Table 1.3 : Number of Urban Agglomerations in India			
State Code	Name of State/UT	No. of UAs	
		2001 (all urban centres)	2011 (1 lakh and above population)
	INDIA	384	298
1	Jammu & Kashmir	7	3
2	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
3	Punjab	19	8
4	Chandigarh	NA	1
5	Uttarakhand	8	6
6	Haryana	11	8
7	NCT of Delhi*	1	1
8	Rajasthan	23	15
9	Uttar Pradesh	32	39
10	Bihar	9	12
11	Sikkim	NA	NA
12	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
13	Nagaland	NA	NA
14	Manipur	NA	1
15	Mizoram	NA	NA
16	Tripura	NA	NA
17	Meghalaya	1	1
18	Assam	10	7
19	West Bengal	21	25
20	Jharkhand	11	10
21	Orissa	10	7
22	Chhattisgarh	12	7
23	Madhya Pradesh	42	14
24	Gujarat	41	23
25	Daman & Diu*	NA	NA
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	NA	NA
27	Maharashtra	15	15
28	Andhra Pradesh	37	36
29	Karnataka	24	11
30	Goa	3	3
31	Lakshadweep*	NA	NA
32	Kerala	17	18
33	Tamil Nadu	27	25
34	Puducherry*	1	1
35	A&N Islands*	NA	NA

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

CHAPTER II

Analysis of Socio-Economic Profiles of States

Introduction:

This chapter attempts to analyse the social and economic indicators at the state level. Indicators like access to safe drinking water, toilet facilities, crude birth rate, crude death rate, sex ratio, percentage of population below poverty line, per capita state income, municipal earnings and expenditure have been worked out at the state level. Spatio-temporal analyses have been attempted for 2001 and 2011 to capture the changes in the indicators over time. A correlation analysis have been attempted to analyse the interdependency of indicators.

Availability of Safe Drinking Water

In urban India, 91.4 per cent of the total households reported availability of safe drinking water as compared to 90 per cent households in 2001 (Table 2.2). States like West Bengal (93.9 per cent), Rajasthan (94.3 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (97.9 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (97.8 per cent) and Uttarakhand (98.7 per cent) reported high percentage of households having access to safe drinking water. States like Delhi, Kerala and Sikkim reported a decline in the percentage of households having access to safe drinking water, by 2.5 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively. Chandigarh reported the highest percentage at 99.4 per cent and Lakshadweep reported the lowest at 20.2 per cent in 2011. North-eastern states like Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam, although reported sharp increase in the percentage of households getting safe drinking water, still report low values compared to the other states.

Availability of Latrine Facility

Urban India reported 77.3 per cent of households with flush toilet facility in 2008-09 as compared to 70.7 per cent in 2002 (Table 2.2). The share of households with no access to toilet facilities went down from 17.9 per cent in 2002 to 11.3 per cent in 2008-09. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are the states with a sharp increase in the percentage of households with flush toilet facility. The increase was reported to be 52.89 per cent for Uttar Pradesh, 14.8 per cent for Madhya Pradesh and 12.6 per cent for Rajasthan. Chandigarh reported the highest percentage (99.4 per cent) of such households and Tripura reported the lowest (48.6 per cent). Some of the states with low levels of increase in the percentage of households with toilet facility are Nagaland and Gujarat, not only witnessed a negative change (1.9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) in the percentage of households with flush toilets but also an increase (1.3 per cent and .5 per cent respectively) in the percentage of households with no toilet facility.

Availability of Electricity for Domestic Use

The state with sharp increase in percentage of households having access to electricity was Bihar with the increase of 13.40 per cent during the last decade (Table 2.2). Some states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu had an increase in their percentage and reached to like figures of 96.90 per cent, 97.00 per cent and 97.80 per cent respectively. Other states like Uttarakhand and Haryana, which already had a high percentage of households receiving electricity in 2001 also reported an increase of 0.60 per cent for during the decade 2001-2011.

Union Territories like Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli had 100 per cent access to electricity during the decade 2001-2011. States like Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Delhi and Union Territories like Chandigarh and Daman & Diu reported a fall in the percentage of households covered by electricity during 2001-2011. Daman & Diu experienced the highest fall in percentage with 2.50 per cent. The percentage of households having access to electricity in urban India has risen to 96.10 per cent in 2011 from 91.60 per cent in 2001.

Crude Birth Rate

Crude Birth Rate refers to the average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 persons in the population at midyear (Table 2.1). North eastern states like Mizoram (16 per cent), Manipur (11.8 per cent) and Assam (10.2 per cent) reported a sharp increase in the birth rates. States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh reported a negative change of 1.70 per cent, 3 per cent, 7.3 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in the number of births per 1000 population. These states reported a lower figure than the national average of 23.70 live births per 1000 population in 2011.

States like Goa and Gujarat reported 23.2 births per 1000 which is around the national average. Mizoram reported the highest value (23.7 per cent) of birth rate in 2011 while Punjab reported the lowest (12.6 per cent). Urban India reported an increase in birth rate by 3.4 at 23.7 births per 1000 in 2011 as compared to 20.30 births per 1000 population in 2001.

Crude Death Rate

Crude Death Rate refers to the average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear (Table 2.1). The death rate, while only a rough indicator of the mortality situation in a country, accurately indicates the current mortality impact on population growth. Majority of north eastern states like Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim reported an increase of 1.7, 0.7 and 0.6 respectively in the death rates. Manipur, on the other hand, reported the highest fall in the death rate of 2.1 deaths per 1000. States like West Bengal (6.3), Uttar Pradesh (6.3), Rajasthan (6) and Madhya Pradesh (6) reported death rates above the national average in 2011.

Whereas states like Haryana (5.6) and Himachal Pradesh (4.2) reported below the national average. Puducherry (7) and Arunachal Pradesh (2.3) reported the highest and lowest death rates respectively. Importantly, urban India reported a decrease in the death rate from 6.3 to 5.8 during 2001-11.

Infant Mortality Rate

Rajasthan was the most successful state in reducing its infant mortality by 27 per 1000 followed by Odisha and Uttar Pradesh who reduced their IMRs by 23 and 21 per 1000 respectively in 2009 (Table 2.7). Kerala with infant mortality rate of 11 per 1000 births in 2009, ranks high at state level and reported to be much better than the national average. There has been a decline in infant mortality rate of urban India in 2009 as compared to what it was a decade ago. Urban India now faces the IMR of 31 per 1000 births which earlier was 44 per 1000 births in 2000.

Sex Ratio (Urban)

States like West Bengal (939), Madhya Pradesh (916) and Rajasthan (911) reported sex ratios close to the national average in 2011 (Table 2.4). On the other hand, states like Haryana (871) and Himachal Pradesh (853) reported lower values. North eastern states like Manipur (1038) and Mizoram (1000) are a few states having female dominated population in 2011. Kerala maintained its stand even in 2011 and reported the highest sex ratio of 1091 females per thousand males. Sikkim reported the highest increase in the sex ratio by 78 and it now stands at 908 females per thousand males. Gujarat reported no change and hence has maintained the value of sex ratio at 880. Daman & Diu reported an substantial decline in the sex ratio with a mere 550 females per thousand males in 2011 compared to 984 females per thousand males in 2001. According to the Census data, urban India reported a ratio of 926 females per thousand males in 2011. This ratio rose by 26 during the decade 2001-2011.

Child Sex Ratio (Urban)

States like Madhya Pradesh (895), Maharashtra (888) and Uttar Pradesh (879) reported **marginally** high child sex ratios than Himachal Pradesh (878), Uttarakhand (864) and Haryana (829) in 2011, Haryana being the lowest (Table 2.4). The north eastern states like Nagaland (979), Mizoram (978) and Meghalaya (957) reported very high value of child sex ratio for the year 2011, Nagaland being the highest.

Punjab which reported the lowest value (796) of child sex ratio for the year 2001 showed the highest change of 55. However, even in 2011 it reported a value of 851 which is the lowest barring Haryana. States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have reported negative changes in the child sex ratio. Gujarat being an exception with a reported increase in the child sex ratio value from

837 in 2001 to 852 in 2011. The Census data reports that the Child Sex Ratio (0-6yrs.) in India has decreased from 906 to 902 during 2001-11.

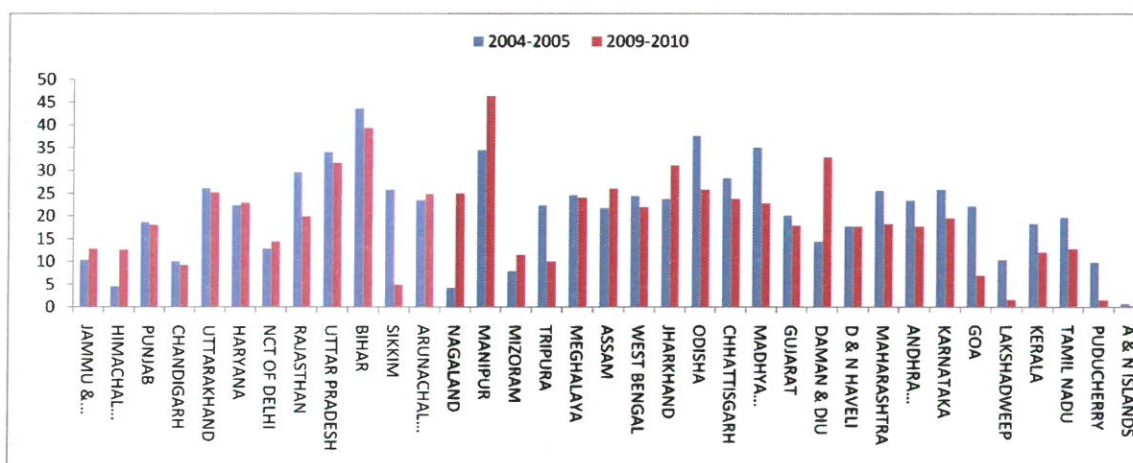
Literacy Rate urban

Kerala maintained its highest literacy rate among all states in India during the decade, which was 96.13 per cent in 2001 and increased to 98.10 per cent in 2011 (Table 2.3). Although, Jammu & Kashmir with 77.01 per cent literacy rate is the lowest among all states, nonetheless, it is this state which has shown the maximum improvement of 7.26 per cent during 2001-2011. States like Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu showed literacy rates of 84.57 per cent, 89.26 per cent and 83.83 per cent respectively in 2011 Census. As compared to other states, Rajasthan and Maharashtra showed quite low literacy rates of 78.19 per cent and 78.75 per cent respectively. But, if we look at it performance wise, Maharashtra has been able to achieve an increase of 6.82 per cent during the decade which is the second highest increase after Jammu & Kashmir. Urban India showed an improved literacy rate of 84.98 per cent in 2011 as compared to 79.92 per cent of 2001.

Percentage of People Living Below Poverty Line in urban areas

The Tendulkar Committee for the first time recommended use of implicit prices derived from quantity and value data collected in household consumer expenditure surveys for computing and updating the poverty lines (Table 2.5). The Tendulkar Committee developed a methodology using implicit prices for estimating state-wise poverty lines for the year 2004-05. Using these poverty lines and distribution of monthly per capita consumption expenditure based on mixed reference period (MRP), the Tendulkar Committee estimated poverty ratios for the year 2004-05. In its Report, the Tendulkar Committee recommended a methodology for updating 2004-05 poverty lines derived by it.

Percentage of Population below Poverty Line

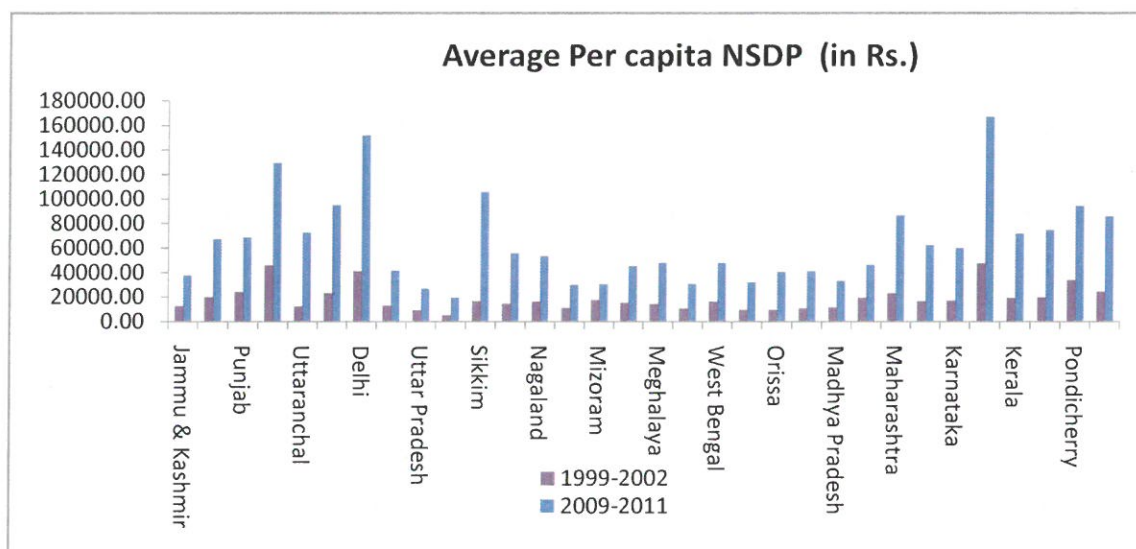


Accordingly, implicit price indices (Fisher Price Index) have been computed from the 66th Round NSS (2009-10) data on Household Consumer Expenditure Survey. As per Tendulkar Committee recommendations, the state wise urban poverty lines of 2004-05 are updated for 2009-10 based on price rise during this period using Fisher price indices. The state wise rural-urban price differential in 2009-10 has been applied on state specific urban poverty lines to get state specific rural poverty lines.

The head count ratio (HCR) is obtained using urban and rural poverty lines which are applied on the MPCE distribution of the states. The aggregated BPL population of the states is used to obtain the final all-India HCR and poverty lines in rural and urban areas. The all-India urban poverty declined by 4.8 percentage points from 25.7 per cent to 20.9 per cent during 2004-05 and 2009-10. Sikkim reported a sharp decline in percentage of people living below poverty line with 20.9 per cent and hence, it now has one of the lowest share of (5 per cent) of BPL households. States like Maharashtra (18.3 per cent), Rajasthan (19.9 per cent), West Bengal (22 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (22.9 per cent) reported around the national average percentage of BPL people and states like Chhattisgarh (23.8 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (24.9 per cent) and Uttarakhand (25.2 per cent) witnessed a higher percentage of people living below the poverty line compared to the national average. Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, deviating from the general trend stated above, reported 12.8 per cent and 12.6 per cent people below the poverty line respectively. Andaman & Nicobar Islands reported the lowest share (0.3 per cent) while Manipur reported the highest share (46.4 per cent) of urban poor.

Per Capita Income of States (Net State Domestic Product)

It has been observed that the effect of natural calamities in the form of droughts, floods etc. impact on the state domestic product. Therefore, three years' average of per capita income has been taken to neutralize such fluctuations. Growth rates of per capita income have also been calculated for the period 1999-2001 and 2000-2012 (Table 2.6). Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli with highest level of per capita NSDP of Rs. 159244 at current prices in 2011 is followed by Rajasthan at second position with per capita NSDP of Rs. 150653 at current prices in 2011. Both states also showed the maximum increase in per capita NSDP during the decade 2001-2011. As compared to Rajasthan, other states like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have shown low per capita NSDP at Rs. 94464, Rs. 68020, Rs. 47164 and Rs. 75115 respectively in 2011. The lowest value of per capita NSDP in both years (2001 and 2011) was seen in the union territory of Chandigarh at Rs. 5333 (2001) and Rs. 18928 (2011).



Per Capita Municipal Income and Expenditure

This section attempts to analyze the per capita revenue and expenditure across urban local bodies in urban India for the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 based on the 13th Finance Commission data (Table 2.6). Three year average figures for 2002-05 and 2006-08 on income and expenditure have been taken for the analysis. India reported an increase in the per capita municipal earning from Rs. 1708.71 to Rs. 2493.25 while the change in the per capita municipal spending was from Rs. 1747.78 to Rs. 2461.91.

The lowest per capita municipal spending in 2011 was registered by Manipur at Rs. 319.31, while the highest was reported by Maharashtra at Rs. 6193.71. Compared to Maharashtra, other states like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal, reported a lower per capita spending of Rs. 2348.05, Rs. 3426.29 and Rs. 1810.36 respectively.

The data for municipal earning followed the same trend. The lowest and highest per capita municipal earnings were reported by Manipur and Maharashtra respectively at Rs. 438.43 and Rs. 6565.55. Similarly, the states like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal reported lower per capita municipal earnings at Rs. 2088.22, Rs. 3374.44 and Rs. 1508.04 respectively as compared to Maharashtra.

Maharashtra reported the highest change in municipal spending and earning per capita during 2001-11. Uttar Pradesh although reported a positive change in the per capita municipal earning from Rs. 779 to Rs. 1235.02 during 2001-11, it was the only state that

showed a downfall in the per capita municipal spending from Rs. 1085.67 to Rs. 1065.61. On the other hand, Manipur reported a decline in the per capita municipal earning compared to its per capita municipal spending.

Correlation among Urbanization and Socio-Economic Indicators : 2001 and 2011

The absolute number of urban population both for 2001 and 2011 showed positive correlation with households with access to safe drinking water facilities. It is negatively correlated with literacy rates and households with access to electricity for both the decades (Table 2.8). Though households with access to flush latrine facilities in 2001 showed weak and negative correlation to the absolute number of urban population; in 2011, the households with access to flush latrine facilities was positively correlated to this variable. Households with no latrine facilities have been positively correlated with the absolute number of urban population for both the decades, though the degree has lessened for the current period. The correlation of BPL population with absolute number of urban population has also shown a similar trend. The absolute number of urban population are absolutely uncorrelated with the per capita income figures for both the decades.

The correlation of level of urbanization (or percentage urban) with sex ratio has worsened for the recent decade of 2011; thus pointing out that more urbanized areas have worse sex ratios. These two variables were almost uncorrelated for 2001. The correlation of the literacy rates with the levels of urbanization has shown an improvement over the two decades of the analysis. Households with electricity are significantly correlated with the levels of urbanization for both the decades. Though households with flush latrine facilities for 2001 were quite significantly and positively correlated with the level of urbanization for 2001, it is seen to be absolutely uncorrelated with the level of urbanization figures for 2011. Households with no latrine and the level of urbanization are seen to be negatively correlated for both the time points of the analysis: 2001 and 2011, but it has become more significant for the latter period. The proportion of BPL population is negatively and quite significantly correlated with the levels of urbanization for both the time points, thus pointing out that more urban areas have lesser proportion of the poor population. Though per capita income is very significantly and positively correlated with level of urbanization for the both the time points of the analysis, but the correlation has weakened between 2011 and 2001.

The correlation of annual exponential growth rate of urban population for the time periods, 2001 and 2011 with urban sex ratios are negative, but the value has become more significant for 2011, thus pointing out that the states with higher rates of growth of urban population have worsening sex ratios. But, child sex ratios seem to be uncorrelated with the annual exponential growth rate of urban population for both the time periods of the analysis. The correlation of the annual exponential growth rate of urban population with literacy rates has shown a significant improvement from

negative to positive values, thus pointing out that the states with higher rates of growth of urban population had lower literacy rates in 2001 but higher literacy rates in 2011. Households with access to safe drinking water facilities on the other hand, show the reverse trend, thus pointing out that while the states with higher rates of growth of urban population had higher access to safe drinking water facilities in 2001; the situation has reversed for 2011. Households with access to electricity were uncorrelated with the annual exponential growth rate of urban population in 2001, but weakly and positively correlated for 2011. The correlation of the annual exponential growth rate of urban population with households with flush latrine facilities has shown a significant change from positive to negative values, thus pointing out that while the states with higher rates of growth of urban population had higher access to flush latrine facilities in 2001 states reporting lower growth rates also reported higher access to flush toilets in 2011. Households with no latrine facilities and the annual exponential growth rate of urban population have become significantly and negatively correlated in 2011. The correlation between the annual exponential growth rates of urban population and the per capita income figures for both the time points in analysis are negative, but the value has lessened for the time point 2011; thus pointing out that while the states with higher rates of growth of urban population had lower per capita incomes for both the periods, the degree of correlation has weakened during the last decade.

Table 2.1: Demographic Profile of India

State Code	Area Name	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
	INDIA	20.20	17.60	6.30	5.70
1	Jammu & Kashmir	16.30	13.10	6.10	4.70
2	Himachal Pradesh	16.80	11.20	5.30	3.60
3	Punjab	18.70	15.20	6.40	5.60
4	Chandigarh	15.60	14.40	3.70	4.10
5	Uttarakhand	16.60	16.00	6.10	4.90
6	Haryana	22.80	19.50	7.40	5.30
7	Nct Of Delhi	18.10	17.20	5.00	4.30
8	Rajasthan	24.70	22.50	6.20	5.80
9	Uttar Pradesh	27.00	23.70	7.80	6.10
10	Bihar	23.40	21.70	6.30	5.50
11	Sikkim	16.70	16.60	3.20	3.50
12	Arunachal Pradesh	12.80	14.20	2.30	2.50
13	Nagaland	12.40	15.50	2.60	2.90
14	Manipur	15.90	15.00	6.10	4.20
15	Mizoram	13.20	12.60	3.40	3.40
16	Tripura	13.50	11.00	5.20	5.40
17	Meghalaya	15.00	14.60	3.90	5.50
18	Assam	18.50	15.50	6.60	5.60
19	West Bengal	13.80	11.50	6.40	6.50
20	Jharkhand	19.50	19.00	6.00	5.20
21	Odisha	19.60	14.70	6.80	6.50
22	Chhattisgarh	22.40	18.30	7.00	6.10
23	Madhya Pradesh	23.00	20.10	7.20	6.10
24	Gujarat	21.50	19.00	5.60	5.70
25	Daman & Diu	22.00	17.90	5.90	4.80
26	D & N Haveli	20.00	28.10	2.90	3.00
27	Maharashtra	20.10	15.80	5.90	5.10
28	Andhra Pradesh	19.60	16.60	5.60	5.20
29	Karnataka	19.00	17.20	6.40	5.40
30	Goa	13.90	13.70	6.50	5.90
31	Lakshadweep	18.70	13.70	5.20	6.70
32	Kerala	16.60	14.40	6.10	6.60
33	Tamil Nadu	17.80	15.70	6.00	6.40
34	Puducherry	17.30	15.90	6.60	6.80
35	A & N Islands	14.20	15.30	4.10	3.60

Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2002, October 2012, Registrar General, India.

Table 2.2: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India

State Code	Area Name	HHs with SDW (%)		HHs with Elec (%)		Septic Tank/ Flush (%)		No Latrine (%)	
		2001	2011	2002	2008-09	2002	2008-09	2002	2008-09
	INDIA	90.00	91.40	91.60	96.10	70.7	77.3	17.9	11.3
1	Jammu & Kashmir	95.70	96.10	99.50	97.50	59.3	71.3	12.6	11.8
2	Himachal Pradesh	97.00	97.80	99.80	99.40	68.6	87.5	10.3	8.8
3	Punjab	98.90	98.90	98.00	99.30	74.5	84.1	11.6	5
4	Chandigarh	99.80	99.40	99.70	98.50	92.9	99.4	5	0.6
5	Uttarakhand	97.80	98.70	98.00	98.60	65.9	72.8	16.5	14.2
6	Haryana	97.30	96.70	97.70	98.30	76.2	73.5	15	8.4
7	Nct Of Delhi	97.70	95.20	99.50	98.60	76.4	92.8	6.9	1.2
8	Rajasthan	93.50	94.30	87.10	97.00	57.7	70.3	30.7	12.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	97.20	97.90	86.30	89.80	39.97	92.86	19.99	16.89
10	Bihar	91.20	94.70	66.00	79.40	61.3	61.9	31	27.7
11	Sikkim	97.10	92.20	99.10	99.40	92.3	98.9	0.7	N.A.
12	Arunachal Pradesh	90.70	91.30	95.80	98.50	51.6	61.5	0.6	0.1
13	Nagaland	42.30	51.80	97.50	100.00	72	70.1	N.A.	1.3
14	Manipur	59.40	60.80	92.80	99.50	45.6	51.6	N.A.	N.A.
15	Mizoram	47.80	75.80	99.80	99.80	55.8	82.3	N.A.	N.A.
16	Tripura	85.80	91.90	90.30	95.30	33.1	48.6	0.8	0.9
17	Meghalaya	73.50	79.50	93.90	99.30	77.7	79.1	0.9	0.2
18	Assam	70.40	78.20	86.80	94.60	76.2	84.8	1.8	0.9
19	West Bengal	92.30	93.90	83.70	93.30	65.4	73.4	11.2	5.6
20	Jharkhand	68.20	78.40	86.50	93.90	62.8	70.6	30.9	24.5
21	Odisha	72.30	79.80	86.60	90.10	59.2	56.2	32.9	29.1
22	Chhattisgarh	88.80	93.90	86.50	96.70	56.2	64.3	41.5	31.5
23	Madhya Pradesh	88.60	92.10	92.00	96.90	51.4	66.2	33.1	24.3
24	Gujarat	95.40	97.00	95.90	99.00	87.5	79.5	6.8	7.3
25	Daman & Diu	98.90	99.00	99.90	97.40	87	N.A.	11.7	6.4
26	D & N Haveli	96.10	98.40	100.00	100.00	92.9	87.1	3.8	7.1
27	Maharashtra	95.40	95.70	95.90	98.50	82.7	89.4	15.2	5.9
28	Andhra Pradesh	90.20	94.50	93.70	97.50	76.8	85.3	19.8	11.2
29	Karnataka	92.10	92.30	94.90	97.90	60.2	72.8	21	11.3
30	Goa	82.10	90.40	99.70	97.30	83.1	87.6	12.1	9.6
31	Lakshadweep	4.60	20.20	100.00	100.00	73.7	62	8.2	1
32	Kerala	42.80	39.40	90.40	97.90	49.1	50.6	3.7	1.5
33	Tamil Nadu	85.90	92.90	93.70	97.80	74.4	79.1	21.9	16
34	Puducherry	95.50	97.00	95.30	99.30	76.2	84.8	21.7	9.1
35	A & N Islands	97.80	98.10	97.20	98.50	85.9	93.9	14	6.1

Source: Household tables, Census of India and NSSO 58th and 65th Rounds, 2002 and 2008-09.

Table 2.3: Literacy Rate in Urban India

State Code	Area Name	Literacy Rate	
		2001	2011
0	INDIA	79.92	84.98
1	Jammu & Kashmir	71.92	78.19
2	Himachal Pradesh	88.95	91.39
3	Punjab	79.10	83.70
4	Chandigarh	82.64	86.56
5	Uttarakhand	81.44	85.20
6	Haryana	79.16	83.83
7	Nct Of Delhi	81.93	86.43
8	Rajasthan	76.20	80.73
9	Uttar Pradesh	69.75	77.01
10	Bihar	71.93	78.75
11	Sikkim	83.91	89.26
12	Arunachal Pradesh	78.26	84.57
13	Nagaland	84.74	90.21
14	Manipur	79.28	85.98
15	Mizoram	96.13	98.10
16	Tripura	89.21	93.61
17	Meghalaya	86.30	91.33
18	Assam	85.34	88.88
19	West Bengal	81.25	85.54
20	Jharkhand	79.14	83.30
21	Odisha	80.84	86.45
22	Chhattisgarh	80.58	84.79
23	Madhya Pradesh	79.39	84.09
24	Gujarat	81.84	87.58
25	Daman & Diu	82.31	88.87
26	D & N Haveli	84.36	90.86
27	Maharashtra	85.48	89.84
28	Andhra Pradesh	76.09	80.54
29	Karnataka	80.58	86.21
30	Goa	84.39	89.31
31	Lakshadweep	88.62	92.38
32	Kerala	93.19	94.99
33	Tamil Nadu	82.53	87.24
34	Puducherry	84.84	89.09
35	A & N Islands	86.57	89.60

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

Table 2.4: Sex Ratio in Urban India

State Code	Area Name	Urban Sex Ratio		Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
	INDIA	900	926	906	902
1	Jammu & Kashmir	819	840	873	854
2	Himachal Pradesh	795	853	844	878
3	Punjab	849	872	796	851
4	Chandigarh	796	821	845	867
5	Uttarakhand	845	883	872	864
6	Haryana	847	871	808	829
7	Nct Of Delhi	822	867	870	868
8	Rajasthan	890	911	887	869
9	Uttar Pradesh	876	888	890	879
10	Bihar	868	891	924	906
11	Sikkim	830	908	922	917
12	Arunachal Pradesh	819	889	980	944
13	Nagaland	829	905	939	979
14	Manipur	1009	1,038	961	945
15	Mizoram	948	1,000	963	978
16	Tripura	959	976	948	945
17	Meghalaya	982	997	969	957
18	Assam	872	937	943	955
19	West Bengal	893	939	948	943
20	Jharkhand	870	908	930	904
21	Odisha	895	934	933	909
22	Chhattisgarh	932	956	938	932
23	Madhya Pradesh	898	916	907	895
24	Gujarat	880	880	837	852
25	Daman & Diu	984	550	943	903
26	D & N Haveli	691	684	888	878
27	Maharashtra	873	899	908	888
28	Andhra Pradesh	965	984	955	946
29	Karnataka	940	957	940	941
30	Goa	934	951	924	917
31	Lakshadweep	935	944	900	915
32	Kerala	1058	1,091	958	958
33	Tamil Nadu	982	998	955	957
34	Puducherry	1007	1,043	967	969
35	A & N Islands	815	891	936	947

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

Table 2.5: Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line in India			
State Code	Area Name	% Population Below Poverty Line	
		2004-05	2009-10
0	INDIA	25.5	20.9
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10.4	12.8
2	Himachal Pradesh	4.6	12.6
3	Punjab	18.7	18.1
4	Chandigarh	10.1	9.2
5	Uttarakhand	26.2	25.2
6	Haryana	22.4	23
7	Nct Of Delhi	12.9	14.4
8	Rajasthan	29.7	19.9
9	Uttar Pradesh	34.1	31.7
10	Bihar	43.7	39.4
11	Sikkim	25.9	5
12	Arunachal Pradesh	23.5	24.9
13	Nagaland	4.3	25
14	Manipur	34.5	46.4
15	Mizoram	7.9	11.5
16	Tripura	22.5	10
17	Meghalaya	24.7	24.1
18	Assam	21.8	26.1
19	West Bengal	24.4	22
20	Jharkhand	23.8	31.1
21	Odisha	37.6	25.9
22	Chhattisgarh	28.4	23.8
23	Madhya Pradesh	35.1	22.9
24	Gujarat	20.1	17.9
25	Daman & Diu	14.4	33
26	D & N Haveli	17.8	17.7
27	Maharashtra	25.6	18.3
28	Andhra Pradesh	23.4	17.7
29	Karnataka	25.9	19.6
30	Goa	22.2	6.9
31	Lakshadweep	10.5	1.7
32	Kerala	18.4	12.1
33	Tamil Nadu	19.7	12.8
34	Puducherry	9.9	1.6
35	A & N Islands	0.8	0.3

Source: Planning Commission, 2012.

Table 2.6: Per Capita Income and Expenditure in India

State Code	Area Name	Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.)		Average Per Capita Municipal Income (in Rs.)		Average Per Capita Municipal Expenditure (in Rs.)	
		2001	2011	2003-05	2006-08	2003-05	2006-08
	INDIA			1708.71	2493.25	1747.78	2461.91
1	Jammu & Kashmir	12781	37593	652.67	1999.56	734.33	1208.22
2	Himachal Pradesh	19784	68020	1968.54	2534.23	2079.34	2278
3	Punjab	24283	68998	2050.19	3222.88	1935.46	2547.89
4	Chandigarh	46498	130461	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Uttarakhand	12687	72093	1023.33	937.33	696.9	816.95
6	Haryana	23286	94464	792.68	1467.34	811.08	1480.62
7	Nct Of Delhi	42378	150653	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	Rajasthan	12570	42434	118.04	1760.08	1200.34	1603.85
9	Uttar Pradesh	9178	26903	779	1235.02	1085.67	1065.61
10	Bihar	5333	18928	270.66	990.12	336.93	986.95
11	Sikkim	16658	104506	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12	Arunachal Pradesh	14683	55789	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13	Nagaland	17629	52966	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	Manipur	10658	29684	517.52	438.43	312.47	319.31
15	Mizoram	18491	48591	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16	Tripura	15253	44965	828.4	1315.07	657.77	969.02
17	Meghalaya	14654	47164	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18	Assam	10718	30569	410.3	628.05	462.05	743.15
19	West Bengal	16146	47738	1122.62	1508.04	1220.92	1810.36
20	Jharkhand	8749	31993	501.63	771.48	500.68	771.52
21	Odisha	9281	40412	662.22	1067.69	662.22	1067.69
22	Chhattisgarh	9922	41167	1813.01	3475.23	2161.62	3789.65
23	Madhya Pradesh	10704	32253	1126.04	2088.22	1307.54	2348.05
24	Gujarat	18560	75115	2397.41	3374.44	2451.1	3426.29
25	Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
26	D & N Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27	Maharashtra	21871	87686	4557.94	6565.55	4359.55	6193.71
28	Andhra Pradesh	16708	62912	1735.89	2529.96	1725.5	2555.44
29	Karnataka	17806	59975	1766.9	2726.22	1725.66	2974.33
30	Goa	48582	159244	1100.91	2454.43	936.64	1192.45
31	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32	Kerala	19951	71434	1322.42	1255.93	1056.14	1218.53
33	Tamil Nadu	20361	75449	1730.5	2162.06	1921.75	2326.23
34	Puducherry	35190	98719	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35	A & N Islands	24560	85741	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Economic Survey, 2012-13

Source: 13th Finance Commission, 2010

Table 2.7: Infant Mortality Rate in Urban India

State Code	Area Name	IMR	
		2001	2011
0	INDIA	42.00	29.00
1	Jammu & Kashmir	39.00	28.00
2	Himachal Pradesh	32.00	28.00
3	Punjab	37.00	25.00
4	Chandigarh	23.00	20.00
5	Uttarakhand	26.00	23.00
6	Haryana	54.00	35.00
7	Nct Of Delhi	28.00	26.00
8	Rajasthan	57.00	32.00
9	Uttar Pradesh	62.00	41.00
10	Bihar	52.00	34.00
11	Sikkim	31.00	17.00
12	Arunachal Pradesh	11.00	10.00
13	Nagaland	13.00	20.00
14	Manipur	23.00	12.00
15	Mizoram	12.00	19.00
16	Tripura	30.00	19.00
17	Meghalaya	41.00	38.00
18	Assam	33.00	34.00
19	West Bengal	38.00	26.00
20	Jharkhand	40.00	28.00
21	Odisha	60.00	40.00
22	Chhattisgarh	56.00	41.00
23	Madhya Pradesh	53.00	39.00
24	Gujarat	42.00	27.00
25	Daman & Diu	35.00	29.00
26	D & N Haveli	9.00	22.00
27	Maharashtra	27.00	17.00
28	Andhra Pradesh	39.00	31.00
29	Karnataka	27.00	26.00
30	Goa	16.00	13.00
31	Lakshadweep	33.00	27.00
32	Kerala	9.00	9.00
33	Tamil Nadu	35.00	19.00
34	Puducherry	15.00	18.00
35	A & N Islands	8.00	14.00

Note: Infant Mortality Rates for smaller states and Union Territories for the year 2001 are based on three-years period 1998-00

Note: Infant Mortality Rates for smaller states and Union Territories for the year 2011 are based on three-years period 2009-11

Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2002, October 2012, Registrar General, India.

Table 2.8

Correlation Matrix between Urbanization and Socio-Economic Variables: 2001 and 2011												
	U Pop 2001	U Pop2011	% Urb. 2001	% Urb. 2011	AEGR 2001- 11 T	AEGR 2001-11 U	US Ratio 2001	US Ratio 2011	CS Ratio 2001	CS Ratio 2011	Lit. Rate 2001	Lit. Rate 2011
U Pop 2001	1	.997**	.070	-.051	-.129	-.330	.105	.119	-.079	-.155	-.339*	-.361*
U Pop2011	.997**	1	.059	-.053	-.146	-.316	.134	.142	-.072	-.145	-.330	-.355*
% Urb. 2001	.070	.059	1	.912**	.025	-.180	.044	-.029	-.180	-.121	.178	.153
% Urb. 2011	-.051	-.053	.912**	1	.097	.189	.092	-.204	-.140	-.100	.283	.292
AEGR 2001-11 T	-.129	-.146	.025	.097	1	.424*	-.114	-.580**	.019	-.226	-.220	-.129
AEGR 2001-11 U	-.330	-.316	-.180	.189	.424*	1	-.037	-.496**	.109	.010	.188	.300
Urban Sex Ratio 2001	.105	.134	.044	.092	-.114	-.037	1	.571**	.562**	.545**	.226	.222
Urban Sex Ratio 2011	.119	.142	-.029	-.204	-.580**	-.496**	.571**	1	.417*	.547**	.235	.167
Child Sex Ratio 2001	-.079	-.072	-.180	-.140	.019	.109	.562**	.417*	1	.902**	.239	.282
Child Sex Ratio 2011	-.155	-.145	-.121	-.100	-.226	.010	.545**	.547**	.902**	1	.447**	.464**
Lit. Rate 2001	-.339*	-.330	.178	.283	-.220	.188	.226	.235	.239	.447**	1	.980**
Lit. Rate 2011	-.361*	-.355*	.153	.292	-.129	.300	.222	.167	.282	.464**	.980**	1
HHs with SDF 2001	.256	.238	.073	-.084	.371*	-.127	-.382*	-.421*	-.348*	-.477**	-.466**	-.469**
HHs with SDF 2011	.239	.213	.088	-.095	.403*	-.187	-.378*	-.412*	-.305	-.421*	-.418*	-.424*
HHs with elect 2001	-.264	-.278	.417*	.506**	.002	.221	-.184	-.254	-.271	-.154	.409*	.427*
HHs with elect 2011	-.232	-.236	.320	.377*	-.049	.149	-.007	.000	-.111	.040	.495**	.490**
HHs with Flush 2001	-.096	-.112	.359*	.440**	.106	.246	-.351*	-.436**	-.285	-.207	.168	.187
HHs with Flush 2011	.221	.204	.273	.036	-.320	-.450**	-.462**	.223	-.309	-.140	.010	-.054
No latrine 2001	.330	.325	-.126	-.228	.056	-.288	.094	.036	-.040	-.192	-.496**	-.559**
No latrine 2011	.244	.241	-.281	-.364*	.111	-.205	.000	-.019	-.030	-.197	-.512**	-.546**
BPL 2005	.360*	.361*	-.405*	-.463**	.166	-.061	.191	.173	.126	-.115	-.537**	-.501**
BPL 2010	.147	.146	-.413*	-.431**	.375*	.001	.064	-.161	.098	-.078	-.517**	-.458**
Avg. PC NSDP 2001	-.011	-.015	.766**	.638**	-.439**	-.411*	-.008	.245	-.243	-.076	.241	.180
Avg. PC NSDP 2011	-.004	-.007	.624**	.534**	-.483**	-.283	-.065	.218	-.232	-.118	.194	.137

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 2.8 (Contd...)

Correlation Matrix between Urbanization and Socio-Economic Variables: 2001 and 2011 (Contd...)												
	HHs with SDF 2001	HHs with SDF 2011	HHs with elect 2001	HHs with elect 2011	HHs with Flush 2001	HHs with Flush 2011	No latrine 2001	No latrine 2011	BPL 2005	BPL 2010	Avg. PC NSDP 2001	Avg. PC NSDP 2011
U Pop 2001	.256	.239	-.264	-.232	-.096	.221	.330	.244	.360*	.147	-.011	-.004
U Pop 2011	.238	.213	-.278	-.236	-.112	.204	.325	.241	.361*	.146	-.015	-.007
% Urb. 2001	.073	.088	.417*	.320	.359*	.273	-.126	-.281	-.405*	-.413*	.766**	.624**
% Urb. 2011	-.084	-.095	.506**	.377*	.440**	.036	-.228	-.364*	-.463**	-.431**	.638**	.534**
AAGR 2001-11 T	.371*	.403*	.002	-.049	.106	-.320	.056	.111	.166	.375*	-.439**	-.483**
AAGR 2001-11 U	-.127	-.187	.221	.149	.246	-.450**	-.288	-.205	-.061	.001	-.411*	-.283
Urban Sex Ratio 2001	-.382*	-.378*	-.184	-.007	-.351*	-.462**	.094	.000	.191	.064	-.008	-.065
Urban Sex Ratio 2011	-.421*	-.412*	-.254	.000	-.436**	.223	.036	-.019	.173	-.161	.245	.218
Child Sex Ratio 2001	-.348*	-.305	-.271	-.111	-.285	-.309	-.040	-.030	.126	.098	-.243	-.232
Child Sex Ratio 2011	-.477**	-.421*	-.154	.040	-.207	-.140	-.192	-.197	-.115	-.078	-.076	-.118
Lit. Rate 2001	-.466**	-.418*	.409*	.495**	.168	.010	-.496**	-.512**	.537**	.517**	.241	.194
Lit. Rate 2011	-.469**	-.424*	.427*	.490**	.187	-.054	-.559**	-.546**	.501**	.458**	.180	.137
HHs with SDF 2001	1	.967**	-.011	-.120	.225	.243	.250	.221	.154	.038	.136	.202
HHs with SDF 2011	.967**	1	-.016	-.144	.213	.272	.283	.270	.130	.024	.120	.135
HHs with elect 2001	-.011	-.016	1	.886**	.448**	.189	-.511**	-.565**	.684**	.526**	.401*	.408*
HHs with elect 2011	-.120	-.144	.886**	1	.337*	.165	-.482**	-.595**	.620**	.472**	.321	.310
HHs with Flush 2001	.225	.213	.448**	.337*	1	.363*	-.207	-.260	-.413*	-.363*	.339*	.385*
HHs with Flush 2011	.243	.272	.189	.165	.363*	1	-.095	-.129	-.199	.444**	.523**	.519**
No latrine 2001	.250	.283	.511**	-.482**	-.207	-.095	1	.931**	.474**	.210	-.186	-.152
No latrine 2011	.221	.270	.565**	-.595**	-.260	-.129	.931**	1	.541**	.337*	-.326	-.277
BPL 2005	.154	.130	.684**	-.620**	-.413*	-.199	.474**	.541**	1	.637**	-.406*	-.295
BPL 2010	.038	.024	.526**	-.472**	-.363*	-.444**	.210	.337*	.637**	1	.612**	-.595**
Avg. PC NSDP 2001	.136	.120	.401*	.321	.339*	.523**	-.186	-.326	-.406*	.612**	1	.925**
Avg. PC NSDP 2011	.202	.135	.408*	.310	.385*	.519**	-.152	-.277	-.295	.595**	.925**	1

CHAPTER III

Analysis of Government Expenditure on Urban Development

INTRODUCTION

This section attempts to analyze the per capita investment on urban development at the state level. This analysis is based on the figures presented by the states. Some states like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu and all the six union territories did not report this information. In order to fill in this gap, the budget figures from the Reserve Bank of India document, 2012 have been analyzed. Also, share of expenditure on urban development to total development expenditure of the state and the total expenditure of the state have been calculated by taking budget figures from the Reserve Bank of India document, 2012. Per capita average state expenditure on urban development at current prices has been calculated for all the states for the period 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The analysis is based on budget figures of the state governments brought out by the Reserve Bank of India in 2012 in addition to the information shared by the state governments.

Per Capita Expenditure on Urban Development (Revenue+Capital)

This section analyses the per capita investment made by state governments on urban development.

Assam

Assam showed a decline in the trend of per capita investment on urban development from Rs. 1134.26 in 2011-12 to Rs. 838.13 in 2012-13.

Chhattisgarh

The total per capita investment in Chhattisgarh from Government of India, State's own budget and externally aided projects (combined) was Rs. 1645 for urban sector and Rs. 784 for rural sector in 2009-10.

Gujarat

Gujarat also showed a declining trend in the per capita expenditure done by Government of India, for both urban and rural sector. During 2011-12 the per capita expenditure in urban sector was reported to be Rs. 280.4 in 2011-12 and it fell to Rs. 268 in 2012-13. Whereas, for the rural sector it fell from Rs. 335.73 in 2011-12 to Rs. 327.37 in 2012-13. The expenditure done by the state government (govt. of Gujarat)

showed an improvement in the per capita expenditure from Rs. 987.93 in 2011-12 to Rs. 2080.54 in 2012-13 in the urban sector.

Himachal Pradesh

For urban development, the per capita investment for Himachal Pradesh increased from Rs. 2382 in 2011-12 to Rs. 2653 in 2012-13.

Kerala

Kerala also showed an increase in the per capita investment in the urban sector by Rs. 215.97 in 2011-12 to Rs. 232.70 in 2012-13 but as for the rural sector, the per capita expenditure declined from Rs. 92.25 in 2011-12 to Rs. 79 in 2012-13.

Madhya Pradesh

Similarly, Madhya Pradesh shows an upward trend in per capita expenditure done by the state as well as by Government of India, in the urban sector. The per capita expenditure by the state increased from Rs. 19276 in 2011-12 to Rs. 24364 in 2012-13 whereas it shows an increase of Rs. 883 in the per capita expenditure by the Government of India during 2011-12 and 2012-13. Also the external aided projects' contribution to per capita investment declined from Rs. 3171 in 2011-12 to Rs. 2202 in 2012-13.

Manipur

Talking about Manipur, the total per capita investment increased significantly from Rs. 13127.55 in 2011-12 to Rs. 15882.66 in 2012-13.

Nagaland

Nagaland also shows a declining trend in the per capita investment done by state and Government of India for both urban and rural sectors. The per capita investment done by the Government of India in 2011-12 was Rs. 2174.68 and it fell to Rs. 2083.69 in 2012-13 for the urban sector. The value for state's own budget also fell from Rs. 737.30 in 2011-12 to Rs. 589.11 in 2012-13 for the urban sector. For the rural sector a sharp decline was seen in the per capita investment made by the Government of India which was from Rs. 5360.47 in 2011-12 to Rs. 3332.59 in 2012-13. Similarly, the value of per capita expenditure for the rural sector in the state's own budget declined from Rs. 452.07 in 2011-12 to Rs. 295.62 in 2012-13. But, the External aided projects contributed a larger per capita investment of Rs. 384.84 in 2012-13 as compared to Rs. 325.55 in 2011-12.

NCT of Delhi

NCT of Delhi reported per capita expenditure (both urban and rural) for the year 2012-13 to be Rs. 17878.

Rajasthan

Rajasthan's per capita investment in urban sector increased significantly from Rs. 2829 in 2011-12 to Rs. 3981 in 2012-13. It also increased in the rural sector from Rs. 1431 in 2011-12 to Rs. 1501 in 2012-13.

Sikkim

Similar to some other states, Sikkim has also showed a declining trend in per capita expenditure. The value for per capita investment given in the state's budget declined from Rs. 4755 in 2011-12 to Rs. 4229 in 2012-13 for the urban sector. Also a sharp decline was seen in the per capita investment done by the Government of India from Rs. 556 in 2011-12 to Rs. 165 in 2012-13. Per capita investment from external aided projects did not see a significant change from 2011-12 to 2012-13. It increased by only one rupee, from Rs. 484 to Rs. 485 during the period.

Tripura

Unlike other states mentioned above, Tripura showed an increasing trend of the per capita investment done by the state as well as the Government of India. The per capita investment done by the state increased from Rs. 2025.6 in 2011-12 to Rs. 3598.3 in 2012-13. On the Government of India's part, it increased from Rs. 152.8 in 2011-12 to Rs. 696.8 in 2012-13. The contribution of the external aided projects to the per capita investment in the year 2012-13 was Rs. 89.5.

Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh also showed increased per capita budget expenditure from Rs. 805 in 2011-12 to Rs. 936 in 2012-13 for the urban development. The figures for per capita budget expenditure done by the state itself rose from Rs. 6526 in 2011-12 to Rs. 7402 in 2012-13. There was an improvement seen in the rural sector as well, where the per capita expenditure increased from Rs. 664 in 2011-12 to Rs. 748 in 2012-13.

West Bengal

In West Bengal the per capita investment from Government of India increased from Rs. 336.31 in 2011-12 to Rs. 491.45 in 2012-13. Similar trend was seen in per capita investment from state's own budget and externally aided projects. From the state's own budget it rose from Rs. 702.67 in 2011-12 to Rs. 809.02 in 2012-13 and the externally aided projects contributed per capita investment of Rs. 196.24 in 2012-13 which earlier was Rs. 167.39 in 2011-12.

The per capita expenditure on urban development (including capital and revenue expenditure) improved from 6092.68 in 2010 to 7288.71 in 2011 at the national level. Sikkim reported the highest per capita expenditure of Rs. 143425.68 which was above national average in 2012. States which reported a major improvement in the per capita expenditure during 2010 to 2012 were Rajasthan (from Rs. 4310.48 to 8348.98), West

Bengal (from Rs. 5279.69 to Rs. 11116.93) and Tamil Nadu (from Rs.5777.33 to Rs. 12059.40). Also, some states like Maharashtra, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh reported a decline in per capita expenditure of Rs. 503.05, Rs. 1767.62 and Rs. 5891.11 respectively from the year 2010 to 2012. Odisha (Rs. 3835.23) reported the lowest figure for per capita expenditure for the year 2012. Punjab along with some union territories did not report any figure for per capita expenditure.

Percentage Share of Revenue Expenditure

At the all India level, the percentage of revenue expenditure on urban development to development expenditure registered a downward trend from 10.14 per cent in 2009-10 to 8.79 per cent in 2010-11 which further fell to 8.28 per cent in 2011-12 (Table 3.1). The maximum percentage in 2009-10 was reported by NCT of Delhi at 25.18 per cent which witnessed a decline in 2011-12 to 19.42 per cent but still maintained the highest position. States like Rajasthan (3.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (5.57 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (5.27 per cent) reported low percentage of urban development to development expenditure during 2011-12. Gujarat, even after registering a decline in the percentage of urban development to development expenditure (from 20.42 per cent in 2009-10 to 13.37 per cent in 2011-12), reported higher percentages than other big states. Arunachal Pradesh registered the lowest share of 0.07 per cent in 2009-10 and as well as in 2011-12.

The percentage of urban development expenditure to total revenue expenditure for all states experienced a downward trend from 9.83 per cent in 2009-10 to 8.50 per cent in 2010-11 and further decline to 7.97 per cent in 2011-12. The NCT of Delhi reported a decline from 24.75 per cent to 18.93 per cent during this period. Developed states, on an average, reported a high share which declined over time.

Percentage Share of Capital Expenditure

At the all India level, the percentage of capital expenditure on urban development to development expenditure registered an increase from 4.69 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.34 per cent in 2011-12 (Table 3.2). The maximum percentage increase during this period was reported by Tamil Nadu and Sikkim. Most of the states reported an increase during this period. Among all the major states, Madhya Pradesh (0.89 per cent) reported the lowest share of less than one percent for both the years (2010-11 and 2011-12).

The national value of the percentage of urban development expenditure to total capital expenditure experienced an increase from 4.52 per cent in 2009-10 to 5.99 per cent in 2011-12. Some states like NCT of Delhi, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and all the union territories did not report any figures under this head. Tamil Nadu and Sikkim reported an increase of over ten percentage points. The maximum percentage of urban development to total expenditure was reported by the state of Punjab (23.53 per cent) in the year 2011-12.

St Code	State/Uts	Revenue Expenditure					
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Accounts		Revised estimates		Budget estimates	
		% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure
0	All States	10.14	9.83	8.79	8.50	8.28	7.97
1	Jammu & Kashmir	0.31	0.31	0.81	0.80	0.71	0.70
2	Himachal Pradesh	5.21	5.03	1.79	1.76	2.43	2.39
3	Punjab						
4	Chandigarh						
5	Uttarakhand	23.91	23.84	13.82	13.69	8.41	8.40
6	Haryana	4.07	4.02	12.23	12.11	11.95	11.85
7	NCT of Delhi	25.18	24.75	15.72	15.37	19.42	18.93
8	Rajasthan	4.18	4.11	3.41	3.32	3.10	2.94
9	Uttar Pradesh	4.86	4.60	5.78	5.52	5.57	5.43
10	Bihar	10.22	9.78	7.26	7.11	5.89	5.82
11	Sikkim	1.67	1.56	3.03	2.96	1.86	1.80
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.06
13	Nagaland	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.21
14	Manipur	3.14	3.05	3.64	3.56	3.38	3.37
15	Mizoram	2.55	2.49	2.13	1.93	2.22	2.00
16	Tripura	6.63	6.53	6.73	6.69	6.19	6.00
17	Meghalaya	2.76	2.64	2.09	2.02	1.77	1.70
18	Assam	5.65	5.59	10.15	9.05	9.95	8.61
19	West Bengal	15.01	14.84	13.30	13.01	17.79	17.50
20	Jharkhand	0.10	0.09	1.26	1.23	1.09	1.05
21	Odisha	4.44	4.38	2.75	2.73	3.33	3.29
22	Chhattisgarh	4.67	4.62	4.88	4.85	5.29	5.25
23	Madhya Pradesh	5.16	4.91	5.69	5.43	5.27	5.03
24	Gujarat	20.42	19.77	17.40	16.45	13.37	12.48
25	Daman & Diu						
26	Dadar & Nagar Haveli						
27	Maharashtra	22.05	21.64	14.74	14.40	14.99	14.49
28	Andhra Pradesh	11.05	10.92	11.03	10.95	9.33	9.20
29	Karnataka	5.35	4.97	7.62	7.19	3.66	3.35
30	Goa	8.26	8.13	7.01	6.82	7.87	7.64
31	Lakshdweep						
32	Kerala	8.61	7.85	14.29	13.66	10.53	10.35
33	Tamil Nadu	13.54	13.21	8.04	7.76	9.27	8.89
34	Puducherry	4.45	4.18	5.70	5.54	7.41	7.23
35	A & N Islands						

Source: State Finances, A Study of Budgets of 2011-12, Reserve Bank of India.

Table 3.2: Capital Expenditure of States and Union Territories (Urban Development)

		Capital Expenditure					
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Accounts		Revised estimates		Budget estimates	
	States/UTs	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure
0	All States	4.69	4.52	5.02	4.78	6.34	5.99
1	Jammu & Kashmir	6.96	5.76	6.50	5.48	9.99	8.69
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.69	0.67	0.78	0.75	0.07	0.07
3	Punjab	12.81	12.36	23.05	21.60	24.22	23.53
4	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.02	0.02
6	Haryana	NA	NA	8.93	8.44	10.80	10.38
7	NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Rajasthan	8.04	7.89	14.46	14.13	13.78	13.45
9	Uttar Pradesh	12.87	12.75	12.91	12.74	9.74	9.53
10	Bihar	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06
11	Sikkim	10.71	9.24	20.62	19.11	21.75	21.10
12	Arunachal Pradesh	7.62	7.15	9.12	5.52	11.51	4.12
13	Nagaland	10.03	8.07	15.06	12.94	12.78	8.45
14	Manipur	8.80	8.23	7.02	6.07	5.11	4.40
15	Mizoram	9.50	8.97	16.97	16.02	13.70	13.01
16	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.11	0.07
17	Meghalaya	3.24	2.91	16.18	14.62	13.92	12.76
18	Assam	7.53	7.34	1.75	1.72	0.25	0.24
19	West Bengal	0.63	0.60	2.15	2.03	3.31	3.17
20	Jharkhand	15.01	14.38	14.79	14.49	16.05	15.71
21	Odisha	0.26	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.17
22	Chhattisgarh	11.44	11.12	7.16	6.04	9.81	9.56
23	Madhya Pradesh	0.89	0.87	0.66	0.65	0.74	0.73
24	Gujarat	1.18	1.15	1.02	1.00	6.56	6.19
25	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Maharashtra	1.63	1.59	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	Karnataka	4.34	4.18	1.02	0.98	0.40	0.39
30	Goa	0.22	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.29	0.23
31	Lakshdweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.41	2.37
33	Tamil Nadu	3.54	3.37	2.41	2.30	16.40	16.06
34	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	A & N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: State Finances, A Study of Budgets of 2011-12, Reserve Bank of India.

CHAPTER IV

Status of Master Plans

This section illustrates the current status of master plan preparation process and associated activities in respective states. In total, 13 states have reported the status of the master plans.

Chattisgarh

The number of master plans in force in 2011 is 15 compared to 2001 figure of 7 which shows an increase slightly more than doubled.

Goa

The draft Goa Regional Plan for the whole of Goa is open for public opinion. The Outline Development Plan have been Notified. Following are the cities / planning areas for which master plans are in force: Mormugoa, Panaji, Margao and Ponda. The concept master plan for the Mapusa city is being prepared by Goa state urban development agency (GSUDA) in consultation with the Mapusa Municipal Council.

Gujarat

In the state of Gujarat, there are 90 master plan towns. Total towns covered under the master plan are 78 with 12 notified towns still remaining to be covered under master plans. From the 78 towns covered under master plan, final master plans are prepared for 29 towns, draft master plans are prepared for 7 towns and draft master plans are under preparation for 42 towns.

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh has 19 master plans in force with 23 urban areas covered under the master plan.

Jharkhand

The only master plan in force is the master plan prepared in 1983 for Ranchi and revision of Ranchi master plan is in the process. Preparation of master plans for Jamshedpur(UA), Hazaribagh, Chas and Deoghar is under process. It is also envisioned to prepare master plans for all other towns.

Kerala

Following are the 15 cities or planning areas in the state of Kerala, which have approved or government sanctioned Development Plans. The list indicates the town or city and corresponding district: Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara (Thiruvananthapuram

District); Kollam and Paravur (Kollam District); Kottayam, Changanassery and Vaikom (Kottayam District); Kochi (Ernakulam District); Thrissur and Guruvayoor (Thrissur District); Palakkad (Palakkad District); Malappuram (Malappuram District); Kozhikkode and Vada-kara (Kozhikkode District); and Thalassery (Kannur District).

Mizoram

Currently in the state of Mizoram, 10 master plans are in force.

Nagaland

Till date, master plans for 9 district headquarters are prepared with exception of Longleng town of the newly formed Longleng district and one town Tuli. Development plans for all statutory towns are under preparation. Constraints faced during implementation of the master plans are peculiar landholding system in the state and Special Provision of Article 371(A). Following list indicates the towns with respective districts and categorised according to the current status:

- a) Revised in 2011 and government approval pending: Kohima (Kohima District)
- b) Revision required: Chumukedima and Dimapur (Dimapur District); Mokokchung (Mokokchung District); Mon Town (Mon District); Phek (Phek District); Tuensang (Tuensang District); Wokha (Wokha District); and Zunheboto (Zunheboto District).
- c) Under submission for approval: Peren (Peren District)
- d) Under preparation: Tuli (Mokokchung District)

Punjab

To facilitate the process of master plan preparation process – entire state of Punjab is being mapped through remote sensing. Currently master plans of 18 towns are under different stages of preparation apart from 32 master plans covering 60 towns are notified. In addition to above, master plans of 9 towns are in draft notification stage. Local planning areas for 100 towns are covered with a vision to complete the master plans of rest 56 towns by 2016.

Rajasthan

The total number of urban local bodies in state of Rajasthan is 184. It ranks high among the states that have reported with 165 master plans in force.

Tamil Nadu

Currently in the state of Tamil Nadu, 123 master plans are in force.

Tripura

Out of 16 statutory towns in the state of Tripura, 13 towns have their Structure Plans prepared in the year 2006-07. However no statutory Master Plans have been prepared. Apart from above, city development plan is prepared for Agartala Municipal Council (AMC) and 11 Nagar Panchayats have Development Plan prepared.

Uttarakhand

Following are the 11 cities or towns in the state of Uttarakhand, which are covered under master plan: Dehradun, Mussorie, Haridwar, Nainital, Bhimtal, Bhovali, Rishikesh, Muni ki reti, Swargsharam, Doiwala, Vikasnagar, and Herburtpur.

Uttar Pradesh

During 11th Five Year Plan, 73 Master Plans were prepared/revised against a target of 81. There are 106 notified areas containing 137 towns out of which master plans for 90 towns have been prepared/revised. Master Plans for 25 towns are under preparation/revision and for 22 towns yet to be prepared.

West Bengal

The number of planning areas in state of West Bengal is 16. However no information is reported regarding master plans in force.

CHAPTER V

Status of Urban Development Policy

This section documents the current initiatives undertaken by the respective state governments to strengthen their urban development policies. It may be noted that all states and UTs have not reported on a standardized format. State of Chattisgarh is still considering its Urban Development Policy. In case of Himachal Pradesh, no specific policy towards urban development has been framed as yet. However, the vision of the state department is “to facilitate creation of economically vibrant, inclusive, efficient, environment friendly and sustainable urban habitats.” Currently the programmes/schemes sponsored by different Ministries from GOI are being implemented. In the state of Jharkhand urban development policy has not been framed. In the state of Mizoram, no formal policy for urban development has been notified. However, there is focus on development of basic infrastructure with special emphasis on urban poor, sanitation, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, water supply, affordable housing, car parking, internal roads, street lighting, shopping center, recreational centers and planning is to put growth in a sustainable manner.

Andhra Pradesh

Constitution of Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) took place in June 2007 to take integrated action for poverty alleviation programmes in ULBs. The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) was constituted on 25th August 2008 to secure planned development of Hyderabad Metropolitan region. 992 posts were sanctioned at various levels. Posts of Environmental Engineers were sanctioned in all ULBs to look after solid waste management (SWM). Transportation Planner, GIS Operator, Town Surveyor posts have been sanctioned in town planning section in all ULBs. Also, posts of Horticulture Officers were sanctioned in major municipalities.

Assam

In Assam, initiatives have been undertaken by Government to formulate a 20 Years Perspective Infrastructure Development Plan. Some of the core issues to be addressed other than planned infrastructure development are: new urban centres to be developed as a result of rapid urbanization; gap analysis for the urban plans, government & externally-sponsored schemes and other infrastructure provisions for the State; user charges on operation and maintenance of services to be framed.

Bihar

In the state of Bihar, as part of urban development policy framework - Slum Policy, Community Participation Law, Bihar Urban Planning & Development Act 2012, Regulation for Recovery of Tax & Non-Tax Revenue were approved by the state government. Draft bill & policy was

prepared for Bihar Street Vendors (protection of livelihood and regulation of trade), 2011 but taking into consideration the fact that national policy is available; it is proposed to adopt the same. A Rent Control Act based on Model Act – with provision for fixation of judicious rent and resuming of property by landlord is also an initiative towards the urban housing policy by Bihar state government apart from Property Tax Rules and Regulation for Recovery of Tax & Non-Tax Revenue which are notified. And with regard to urban sanitation strategies – a draft strategy was prepared followed by a stakeholders’ consultation.

Daman & Diu And Dadra & Nagar Haveli

In union territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, the policy of the MoUD is followed. Both territories follow the Goa, Daman and Diu Town & Country Planning Act. Since the territories have limited resource generation, they, therefore, depend on grant in aid to a larger extent. Most of the urban infrastructure projects are funded from own budget as allocated by the MHA or through central schemes such as the UIDSSMT and IHSDP (RAY). As on date, there are no projects under funding by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in Daman & Diu union territory. Dadar & Nagar Haveli union territory has one urban water supply scheme under UIDSSMT and one construction of houses project under IHSDP.

Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Following are the list of initiatives by the NCT of Delhi for urban development and policy framework:

- Environmental Sustainable Urbanization.
- Provision of all civic services in all habitats irrespective of their status.
- Convergence of all related programmes to make Delhi a slum free city.
- Preservation and conservation of built heritage to make Delhi a heritage city.
- 17 sanctioned projects for construction of 67784 dwelling units.
- 15000 EWS houses constructed under JNNURM are under the process of allotment at present.
- Construction of 47000 EWS houses under JNNURM is in progress.

Goa

The urban development policy of state of Goa focuses on the following issues:

- As a special effort, state government this year proposes to develop open spaces in urban areas for promotion of recreation and sports.
- Urban renewal is also high on agenda.
- Development of markets.
- Easing traffic congestion by creating multilevel parking.

Gujarat

Gujarat Urban Development Model envisions creating clean, green, efficient, vibrant, and productive cities. The main thrust areas of the model are peoples' participation and PPP. The year 2005 was acknowledged as an urban development year with focused effort. Conception of Nirmal Gujarat in 2007 and Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojna in 2009 and 2012 were other initiatives. Also initiatives like Metro/ Regional/ Cluster Development (including Twin Cities) and innovations/reforms in Township Development Policy; Slum free cities policy (PPP); Affordable Housing Development Policy; and Fire safety policy are measures towards urban development policy framework in the state.

Haryana

Urban Development Department had notified Urban Policy vide its notification dated 21.6.2002 for effective planning, management, development and resource generation. In view of 74th Constitutional Amendment, for the purpose of poverty alleviation and environmental improvement, by way of preparation of master plans, steps have been proposed for making provision of required urban infrastructure. In order to reduce the urban slums and unauthorized colonization and constructions, the role of private sector in urban development and management has been proposed for the purpose of creating more eco-friendly urban towns in the future.

Jammu & Kashmir

Following are the initiatives of state of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to urban development and policy framework:

- Development of public utility facilities (public convenience, community halls, parks, parking space, bus stands, lanes & bye-lanes etc).
- Development of proper sewerage, drainage, water supply, solid waste management and conservation of water bodies.
- Development of housing for EWS of the society.
- Construction of modern abattoirs/ slaughterhouses.
- Construction / up gradation of garbage dumping sites.
- Provision of drainage network in municipal limit.
- Rehabilitation and re-settlement of slum dwellers of Dal Lake & Nagin Lake.
- Building bye-laws are prepared and notified for towns.

Karnataka

A draft policy with action plan for urban development was proposed. It envisages:

- Setting up State Urbanization Commission/Council (in place of the State Town Planning Board)
- Constitute Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPCs) for Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore

- Reconstitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- Preparation of State Spatial Perspective Plan / Regional Development Plans.
- Reorganise ULB structure / Introduce Mayoral System.
- Constitute Ward Committees in Class I cities (by direct election) and Neighbourhood Committees in all municipal areas.
- Devolve functions to ULBs as per XII Schedule over a phased period.
- Abolish Urban Development Authorities – Vest planning powers in ULBs.
- Formulate Urban Land Policy – Set up a Committee to review land use regulations.
- Establish Karnataka Urban Renewal Mission (KURM) to focus on infrastructure development of small and medium towns.
- Amend Land Acquisition Act, Karnataka Land Revenue Act, and Karnataka Land Reforms Act – simplify procedures for acquisition/purchase of land.
- Replace KTCP Act by Karnataka Urban and Regional Planning Act.
- Set up Urban Poverty Alleviation Authority/Cell in ULBs – Revise KSCB Act.
- Restructure para-statal organizations – Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB), Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), Bangalore Development Authority (BDA), Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA), and Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSICB).
- Set up Urban Services Regulatory Authority – clarify policy on cost recovery and subsidy (water, sewerage, transport)
- Prepared City Mobility Plans for Class I cities.
- Streamline property tax administration – review exemptions, cesses.
- Promote transparency and accountability through citizen participation.
- Formulate Municipal Personnel Policy – to guide recruitment, postings, promotions and training.
- Bangalore – take action on Expert (Kasturirangan) Committee Report on Urban Governance in Bangalore Metropolitan Region (BMR).

Kerala

An overall urban vision based on sectoral strategies is underway. Integrating the spatial and strategic planning approaches; compact growth and densification through regulation (Floor Area Ratio -FAR), Urban Agglomeration (UA) wide planning and category wise strategies (Class I, II, MCs etc); urban infrastructure and socio economic development; better Information Technology enable Services (ITES) and revenue generation through advertisement policy, tax and rents, service charges are initiatives to supplement the vision.

Madhya Pradesh

Urban development policy framework initiatives in state of Madhya Pradesh can be categorized into three categories:

1) Improved Governance

- 3 Services viz. Madhya Pradesh Municipal Administrative Service, MP Municipal Engineering Service and Madhya Pradesh Municipal Health Service were restructured.
- 1 New Service viz. Madhya Pradesh Municipal Finance & Account Service was created. A new service viz. Madhya Pradesh Municipal Revenue Service is proposed to be created.

2) Improved Infrastructure

- 6 new schemes for drinking water, infrastructure, sanitation, urban reforms, conservation, and development of water bodies and conservation of urban heritage have been started through the state budget.

3) Inclusive Development

- Social safety net has been provided to unorganized sector viz. handcart & rickshaw pullers, domestic maid, street vendors etc. through the state schemes.
- Skilled development mission has been established to trained persons.
- Night shelters have been established and made operational in 24 towns having more than 1 Lakh population.

Manipur

Increase in the level of urbanization in the past decade has prompted the state to develop a holistic policy on urban development. The Government of Manipur is adopting the 'whole city approach' in respect of provision of infrastructure facilities in urban areas; urban development programmes of the state government are dovetailed with the projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Also, urban infrastructure of other municipal towns viz., Thoubal, Bishnupur, Mayang Imphal, Kakching, Moirang, Jiribam are being developed, either from State's own work programmes or with Government of India's financial assistance (JnNURM, ILCS, 10% earmarked fund for NER etc) to reduce the dependence on Imphal.

Nagaland

An important thrust area of the State's 12th Five Year Plan is urbanization in the foothill areas along the rich mineral and agro-forest belt. Following are supporting components of state of Nagaland vision for urban development:

- Creation of urban centres along the foothills to meet rural urban migration and create enabling environment for livelihood.
- Construction of a 4-Lane Highway from Tizit - Dimapur - Jalukie - Khelma.
- Early commencement of railway line along foothills from Tizit - Dimapur - Jalukie.

Puducherry

Following are the list of initiatives by Puducherry union territory:

Town and Country Planning Department

- Capital Development Project.

- Environmental improvements in urban slums.
- Town and Regional Planning
- Plan for traffic and transportation improvements and management measures in urban areas.

Public Works Department

- Creation and strengthening of integrated urban infrastructure
- Setting up of infrastructure development/board/corporation.
- Creation of infrastructural facilities in tsunami affected areas.
- Sewerage project to cover remaining urban areas.

Local Administration Department

- Financial assistance to municipalities for construction and improvement of buildings.
- Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) Local Area Development scheme.
- Training and visits.
- Financial assistance to municipalities for sanitation, solid and liquid waste management.
- Financial assistance to municipalities for the revival of burial/ cremation ground.
- Grants to municipalities
- Strengthening of municipal administration.
- Grant of untied funds to municipalities.
- Introduction of e-Governance in municipalities.
- Financial assistance to municipalities for creating infrastructure facilities in the tsunami affected areas.

Punjab

Punjab Urban Development Mission has been notified by the State Government on 26th June 2012. This mission envisions holistic development of the state of Punjab by creating productive, equitable, sustainable, vibrant and responsive cities through provision of basic amenities to all urban residents including poorest of the poor.

Rajasthan

A time line study of various measures with regard to urban development policy in the state of Rajasthan indicates an Affordable Housing Policy and Rajasthan Municipal Act since 2009. The Rajasthan Township Policy, 2010 and Model Building Regulations for all ULBs 2010/13 have also been formulated. Slum Development Policy with PPP model concept was initiated in 2012. Policy for Transferable Development Rights (TDR), Land Conversion Rules U/S 90A of Rajasthan Tenancy Act (Time Bound Provision- 45 days), Mandatory provision of rain water harvesting in plots greater than 300 sq.m area, and Town and Country Planning bill (Draft) have also been initiated.

Sikkim

The state of Sikkim adopted a city state concept with focus on maintaining regional parity with tourism as the key economic driver. Initiatives towards a comprehensive urban development policy framework are - a vision towards slum free town's by 2015 as part of urban renewal and rejuvenation; adoption of PPP mode following Planning Commission guidelines; improvement of urban linkages, both intracity & intercity; urban environment and waste management by adopting new technologies; capacity building of ULBs and effective governance.

Tamil Nadu

As part of urban development policy framework proposal, vision and development priorities were outlined by Honourable Chief Minister during budget session which says "The Government (of Tamil Nadu) will launch two special programmes - the Chennai Mega City Development Mission for Chennai and its suburban areas and the Integrated Urban Development Mission for all other corporations, municipalities and town panchayats to supplement the available funds under various schemes." Preparation of an approach paper to the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) for Tamil Nadu was initiated by State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu. Working Group constitution to prepare an 'Approach Paper on Urban Development and Urban Poverty' is underway in the state.

Tripura

Broad components of the state of Tripura towards urban development policy framework are:

- To promote renewal and redevelopment of urban areas.
- To improve regional planning by integration of land use and transportation.
- To ensure access to services (housing, water supply, sanitation, road, storm water drainage, solid waste management etc.) for all including the poor.
- Reforming systems of service delivery.
- Improving Governance of cities and towns by strengthening and securing the financial base of ULBs.
- To provide an enabling environment for ULBs to discharge their enhanced responsibilities.

Uttar Pradesh

Different levels of measures were initiated by State of Uttar Pradesh towards urban development policy framework.

- Policy framed to ensure construction of 20% houses for EWS&LIG (10%) each as per the norms and ceiling cost prescribed by the Government in all public, private & cooperative sector housing schemes exceeding 3000sq.mts. in the area.
- Purchasable FAR policy has been liberalized in August 2011 to make it market oriented.
- Land use conversation has been simplified in August 2011 for setting up engineering/Medical Dental Collages to promote investment in education and health sector.

- Uttar Pradesh Apartment (promotion of construction, ownership& maintenance) Act 2010 has been enacted and rules and byelaws notified in November 2011 to promote construction and maintenance of apartments.
- Nazul Policy has been amended to provide for its better management and revenue generation.

Uttarakhand

Following are the initiatives of state of Uttarakhand with regard to urban development and policy framework:

- Solid waste management in all the ULBs, with 47 ULBs under SPA, 3 under JnNURM, 22 under ADB.
- Double Entry Accounting System (DEAS) for all the ULBs.
- Slum policy for the entire state.
- Unit area based property tax collection for all the ULBs.
- Restructuring the ULBs structure with strong municipal cadre.

West Bengal

The state of West Bengal's vision to create cities that - are livable, environmentally balanced and investor friendly with dynamic municipal system having efficient service delivery mechanism; cater to welfare and uplift of living standard especially of the urban poor; and are green and slum-free.

The thrust areas are:

- Comprehensive urban infrastructure development initiatives especially for small and medium towns.
- Provisioning of water supply to all municipal towns.
- Beautification of towns including riverside beautification, ornamental street lighting and other measures.
- Modernization of municipal governance system.
- Formulation of new policies for improved urban governance and pro-poor development.
- Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure fiscal discipline, transparency and accountability.
- Facilitating urban-rural integration with constitution of more municipalities among the census towns.

Conclusion:

It is evident that all states have taken a concrete step to formulate urban development strategies. The states are taking concerted efforts to bring about holistic inclusive development. The good practices in the better performing states could be an action plan for the other states.

CHAPTER VI

Status of Urban Transport Policy

This section documents the current status of urban transport policies in the respective states. It may be noted that all states and UTs have not reported on a standardized format. Also, some states like Kerala, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Chattisgarh have no urban transport policy mentioned. Only urban transport initiatives and projects are mentioned. In the state of, no urban transport policy is proposed. In the union territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, no policies on transport are mentioned.

Assam

In case of the state of Assam, no urban transport policy has been mentioned. Provision of rapid mass transit facility in Guwahati has been promoted by taking a policy decision on introduction of the metro railway system. Provision of parking facility by multi-level car parking plazas is being constructed at vantage locations in Guwahati city. For ensuring better traffic management - road inter-section development are undertaken. A Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for Guwahati has also been drawn up.

Mizoram

The state of Mizoram has no urban transport policy developed. There are multiple stakeholders/multi players in urban transport. Urban Transport Policy is under transport department. Private operators are managing the public transport system. There is no state operated urban public transport system.

Bihar

Following strategies are being formulated for strengthening urban transportation in Bihar. The focused areas are:

- Procurement and operation and maintenance of buses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).
- Metro Project (feasibility studies to be conducted by Rail India Technical and Economic Service [RITES] Limited)
- Preparation of Comprehensive City Mobility Plan (CCMP) of major towns. CCMP is prepared for Patna & Bodhgaya.

Himachal Pradesh

Broad components of the state of Himachal Pradesh towards urban transport policy framework are:

- To improve the overall transportation / mobility in the Shimla city, a Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) has been prepared. This will be an integrated transport and land use

plan and has spelled out the projected mobility needs and also the manner in which such mobility needs will be met. This document is expected to identify individual project proposals required to be provided for the mobility needs of the city.

- The Department is in process of preparing a draft Himachal Pradesh Urban Mobility Transport Authority (HP-UMTA) Act.

Jharkhand

Before the formation of Jharkhand state, Bihar State Road Transport Corporation (BSRTC) was operated in the erstwhile-undivided Bihar. After bifurcation of state in the year 2000, similar organization was not created in the state of Jharkhand. Private operators continued to ply buses in urban areas. After launch of JnNURM in the year 2005, city bus services was started in the three mission cities namely Ranchi (100 buses), Dhanbad (100 buses) and Jamshedpur (UA) (50 buses).

Punjab

To implement the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006, the following steps have been initiated by the State Government:

- Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) at state level has been set up.
- Comprehensive Mobility Plans (CMPs) are prepared for 6 Major Cities viz. Amritsar, Pathankot, Bathinda, Patiala, Ludhiana and Jalandhar.
- City bus service projects in Amritsar, Jalandhar and Ludhiana are under implementation.
- Personal Rapid Transport System (PRTS) in Amritsar has been proposed.
- Ludhiana Metro has been proposed.

Tamil Nadu

Following are the list of initiatives by the state of Tamil Nadu with regard to urban transport policy framework:

- Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transportation Authority (CUMTA) – Chennai.
- Commissionerate of Municipal Administration (CMA) - takes care in rest of Chennai.
- Non Motorised Transport (NMT) study is currently going on in Coimbatore.
- Non Motorised Transport (NMT) – To be conducted in III packages in rest of Tamil Nadu.

Karnataka

Following are the list of initiatives by the state of Karnataka with regard to urban transport policy framework:

- The state has setup a dedicated authority for urban and land transport under Urban Development Department (UDD) - Directorate of Urban and Land Transport (DULT)

- Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) for Bangalore Metropolitan Region and Mysore are established.
- Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plans (CTTPs) for Bangalore and 6 other city corporations are prepared.
- Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMPs) for 9 local planning areas of tier 2 cities are under preparation.
- Parking action plan for Bangalore is under preparation.
- Intelligent Transport System (ITS) master plan for Mysore is implemented and for Bangalore it is underway as envisaged.
- Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for Hubli-Darward is planned and likely to be operationalized in Jan 2015.
- Public Bicycle System (PBS) for Mysore is likely to be operationalized in 2014.
- Sub-urban rail for Bangalore - facility assessment study is completed and DPR is underway
- Karnataka has established a State Urban Transport Fund (SUTF), the proceeds are from: 1% cess on Karnataka Motor Vehicles Tax (From last 2 years); 2% cess on Property tax (amendment is brought in the Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act and Rules are under consideration of Govt.). SUTF has already provided funding for city bus services in some of the tier 2 cities of Karnataka and invested on cycle tracks for public bicycles.
- Levy of 'congestion tax' on personal vehicles in the form of a toll tax in the congested areas is being initiated on pilot basis.
- Directorate of Urban and Land Transport (DULT) has initiated a study to assess the routes in Bangalore.

Uttar Pradesh

The state of Uttar Pradesh with the principle 'urban space is precious commodity and public transport consumes it more efficiently than a car dominant society, thus allowing cities to build more compactly' has planned initiatives to extend metro rail in Ghaziabad and develop metro rail in Lucknow and Kanpur towns.

Gujarat

Broad components of the state of Gujarat towards urban transport policy framework are:

- Integrated Land-Use Transport (LU-T) Planning including construction of ring roads and first LU-T integrated plan in the country is Ahmadabad.
- 15 cities have their own bus service in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- Traffic and Transportation plan for major cities with focus on Multi-Modal Transit; Metro (Ahmedabad, Surat); BRTS (Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara); Formation of SPV and creation of Urban Transport Fund; Regular/ Feeder/ Intercity Services; Development intensification along transit corridors; Urban Transport Funds at ULB (Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot) – (proceeds Sale of FSI); Parking & Advertisement Policy

- MATA- Multi-modal Affordable Transit Authority for integration of various modes of public transportation and for generation of financial resources and adopting strategies of urban transport led development.

Madhya Pradesh

Following are the list of initiatives by the state of Madhya Pradesh for urban transport policy framework:

- Urban transport is transferred to Urban Administration Development Department (UADD).
- State level Urban Metropolitan Transport Council (UMTC) is constituted.
- State government approved Dedicated Urban Transport Fund (DUTF).
- City level transport companies are strengthened.
- Parking and urban advertisement policies are prepared.
- Pre feasibility survey for metro in Bhopal and Indore are completed.
- Preparation of DPR for MRTS is under progress.
- Preparation of master plan for parking, urban advertisement, transit oriented development, public transport and traffic is under progress in five major cities.

Sikkim

In the state of Sikkim transport linkages are to be given priority and mass transport systems are prioritized.

Tripura

Broad components of the state of Tripura towards urban transport policy framework are:

- Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMPs) is prepared for Agartala Municipal Council (AMC)
- To have Transport plans for urban areas for common benefit and well being of the citizens.
- To make cities / towns most livable.
- To promote cities / towns to become the 'engines of economic growth'.
- To encourage cities / towns to develop depending on their geography, social need and economic activities.
- To develop sustainable quality transportation infrastructure by maximizing the benefit of transportation investment.

West Bengal

Following are the list of initiatives by the state of West Bengal for urban transport policy framework:

- Integration of different transport corporations to achieve organizational coordination without sacrificing the movement modality of transport - transaction advisors have submitted draft final report.
- Optimal utilization of surplus / idle land of depots/ terminus of transport corporations
- To garner revenue for the financially ailing transport corporations and to enable the State Transport Undertaking (STUs) in gaining financial health.
- The aggressive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been launched to ensure “Golden Handshake” to redress the high staff-bus ratio.
- Efforts initiated to buy about 700 buses under JNNURM-II for introducing better quality including air-conditioned buses in the cities.
- Corporate buses including air-conditioned buses are being encouraged with introduction of special fare chart.
- Comprehensive route rationalization and terminus rationalization / integration are being attempted.

Manipur

Broad components of the state of Manipur towards urban transport policy framework are:

- Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) has been formed. Operations of Semi-Low Floor (SLF) Buses, which started in June, 2012 are under the UMTA.
- In the absence of organized mass transport system, there is high dependency on Intermediate Public Transport (IPT) modes. In Manipur, IPT modes are operating with fixed route & fare system.
- As the SFL buses are now in operation, the IPT modes are envisaged to be withdrawn from major routes and letting them ply on feeder routes.
- To incentivise mass public transport, the taxes on SLF buses are waived and this is cross-subsidized by increased tax on private mode of vehicles.
- There are plans to introduce more routes/ extend present routes of SLF buses to capture more passengers.

Nagaland

Initiatives of 12th Plan towards urban transport:

- Introduction of new scheme on traffic & transportation under state plan to ease the problem of traffic congestion, parking, etc.
- Procurement of smaller size buses under JnNURM for the hilly towns including Kohima.
- Construction of flyovers & ring roads/bypasses in the major towns of the state.
- Development of parking areas in major towns.

Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Following are the list of initiatives by the government of NCT of Delhi towards its mission to ensure safe and economic commuting as part of urban transport policy framework:

- Assured and convenient Multi Model Public Transport System (MMPTS).
- 75% modal share of public transport.
- Stringent travel demand management and restraint strategies to reduce the use of private vehicles.
- Safety to commuters of public transport and pedestrians.
- New modes of public transport for special areas.
- Adequate and efficient feeder system.
- Multi level parking system for all commercial, institutional and trade centers.

Puducherry

There is a plan for Traffic & Transportation improvements and Management Measures in the urban areas. (This issue is dealt by Town & Country Planning Department).

Jammu & Kashmir

Development of bus advertisements in urban areas other than two capital towns of Jammu & Srinagar and parking policy for Jammu & Srinagar are some of the initiatives of state of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to urban transport.

Uttarakhand

Draft reports of Comprehensive Mobility Plans are prepared for Dehradun, Mussoorie, Haridwar & Nainital by the Department of Transport.

Goa

The state government has centralized all the intercity routes and introduced e ticketing. Special buses only for women on special route are introduced. City routes are all in the private sector and government is proposing to examine introduction of modern low floor city buses to ease congestion in urban areas.

Conclusion

Most of the states have either already commenced or in the process of drafting innovative strategies towards urban transport policy, planning and management. Initiatives with a vision to streamline the agencies involved in urban transport by formation of integrated authorities like directorate of urban and land transport, urban metropolitan transport council, unified metropolitan transport authorities, urban mobility transport authority etc., will increase the efficiency and accountability aspect of urban transport management. Policy initiatives like preparation of comprehensive city mobility plans, comprehensive traffic and transportation plans, parking policy and pedestrians' centric transport plans are tools to compliment the approach towards sustainable transport vision by respective states. Innovative measures by

state of West Bengal in integration of different transport corporations and revenue generation through optimum utilization of land resources will enable financial sustainability of ailing state transport undertaking, congestion tax on personal vehicles by Karnataka state, urban transport funds at state and ULB by Karnataka and Gujarat respectively may perhaps be replicated by other states through good practices documentation. Integrating land use and transport planning and proposals to put into practice public bicycle system, non motorized transport, bus rapid transit system, metro rail, and personal rapid transit system, multi level parking facilities along with intelligent transport systems are some of the urban transport initiatives reported as part of the discussion by the listed states.

CHAPTER VII

Status of Municipal Cadres and Training & Other Capacity Building Measures

Critical Issues Raised by States and Suggestions

1. Almost all states have reported the ongoing capacity building activities. While this is encouraging, it is critical that the states and their institutes should develop impact indicators for their capacity building. The reporting contains 'numbers' of programmes conducted and the 'numbers' of those who have attended training programmes. However, capacity is a subjective measure: Capacity to do what kind of work; with what level of efficiency, in how much time, etc. are the kind of indicators that need to be developed for ULB staff. The indicators for elected representatives and senior level officials would be completely different.
2. Bihar is the only state that has reported that they are establishing an Urban Resource Centre that includes a 'Design Centre' where ULBs can access expertise in technical design of infrastructure. Design affects efficiency, cost and sustainability, and should be given due attention.
3. The Urban Resource Centre in Bihar will also include a 'Data Centre' that will host the E-municipality and all related data. This is a key initiative that should be replicated by all ULBs, as systematic and easy availability of data is essential to the formulation and implementation of infrastructure projects. Tamil Nadu is also including GIS based spatial data as a necessary component of all ULBs.
4. Many states are setting up new institutes. However, a note of caution is required. Given the capacity constraints faced by the country, there is a corresponding shortage of good trainers and other experts required for such institutes. Establishing partnerships with existing training institutions and also private sector initiatives can be a speedier and more effective strategy.
5. Nagaland has experimented with partnering with All India Institute of Local Self Government and Wipro for training their ULB staff, and Puducherry has partnered with Indian Bank for training in accounting.
6. In issues raised by states, there is repeated mention of the need to gauge stakeholder expectations when preparing DPRs. While this is covered in CDP preparation, it should also be noted that the knowledge about, and mainstreaming of, the Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) is an essential measure to be taken by all states and ULBs. Tamil Nadu has made good efforts in this regard.
7. There are a number of states that have public administration institutes already. Adding Centres for Urban Development etc. would strengthen these institutes while also avoiding the duplication of institutional set ups.
8. Training Needs Assessment is an important step that is being taken up by states like Uttar Pradesh. All states should conduct such studies.
9. Gujarat is addressing key constraints in ULB capacity, such as the provision of adequate and appropriate Information and Communications Technology networking facilities, and even financial constraints caused by the abolition of Octroi, compensating for that loss of revenue through grants-in-aid from the state government to the ULBs.

10. The mainstreaming of SLBs and E-governance has been taken up through setting up of service centres (Nagar Sewa Kendras) in Gujarat. This can be emulated by all states, as it concentrates the efforts in one functional organisation and provides a single window for these citizens.
11. The Innovative Challenge Fund created through the assistance of DFID in Kolkata (Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor project) is also a good way to encourage innovation and efficiency and achievement of benchmarks.
12. It is interesting that government of Goa has used the platform of the Goa Institute for Rural Development to introduce urban specific training. This may lead to better understanding of the urban-rural continuum and should be studied carefully as a potential model.

Status of Staff in Municipalities

1. Most of the states did not report on the disaggregated scenario by type of post and technical capacities of the staff. The analysis in this section is limited to the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland, Puduchery, Mizoram and Uttarakhand.
2. Percentage of vacant posts against sanctioned posts has been calculated for the states where disaggregated information has been provided. The share of vacant positions is maximum for Uttarakhand at 73.90 per cent for centralized positions followed by Karnataka at 30 per cent, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Details of staff position for some states are provided as annexure.

Status of Staff in Municipalities

Table 7.1 : Status of staff/ cadres in the municipalities						
Cadre	Sanctioned staff	Filled-up	Vacant	%age vacant	Contractual	Supporting staff
Assam		1688	5475		1259	
Gujarat	984					
Himachal Pradesh						
M. Corp. (1)	1105	999	106	9.59		
M. Councils (25)	1933	1464	469	24.26		
N. Panchyats (24)	533	306	227	42.59		
Total	3571	2769	802	22.46		
Jharkhand	1190					
Karnataka						
CLASS -1 (4)	132	125	7	5.30		
CLASS -2 (4)	526	396	130	24.71		
CLASS-3 (21)	7930	4872	3058	38.56		
CLASS-4* (6)	16546	12113	4433	26.79		
Total 35	25134	17506	7618	30.31		
Mizoram						53

Nagaland		547				
Puducherry		1593				
Punjab						
Provincialized Cadre	3016	1649	1367	45.32		
Non-Provincialized Cadre	18682	15398	3284	17.58		
Total	21698	17047	4651	21.44		
Tamil Nadu						
Corporations (9)	21650	15385	6265	28.94	5357	
Municipalities (125)	24213	18468	5745	23.73		
Total (134)	45863	33853	12010	26.19		
Uttar Pradesh						
Centralized	2940	1734	1206	41.02		
Non-centralized	32637	25379	7258	22.24		
Safai Karmachari	49965	40244	9721	19.46		
Contractual etc.		42272				
Total Emp		109629				
West Bengal		58000				

Andhra Pradesh

- 9 Training Institutes are associated for training and capacity building programmes during July 2012- April 2013 viz. Administrative Staff College of India, City of Good Governance, Engineering Staff College of India, Regional Centres for Urban and Environmental Study and MC HRD IAP.
- 26 training modules have been allotted to the 5 TIs, which are approved by GoI.
- 19 training programmes and 2 workshops were conducted during July 2012- April 2013 costing ` 34.47 Lakh and trained 280 ULB officials.

Assam

- Under IHSDP & UIDSSMT, training programs have been conducted for the elected representatives of the ULBs as well as for other stakeholders and officials working under the various schemes.
- Formulation of the 20 Years Perspective Infrastructure Development Plan for Assam will bring out the need for capacity building of the ULBs.
- A number of training programmes conducted under UIDSSMT and IHSDP schemes.

Bihar

- 3-year training plan for all urban sector professionals have been prepared and approved with 144 targeted trainings.
- Nodal training institute appointed & training ongoing – 22 Trainings and one exposure visit of Municipal Commissioners/ Executive Officers, Mayor/Chairman, Deputy Mayor/Vice Chairman & other elected members conducted.

- Centre for Good Governance to be established in BIPARD with a proposed Training Centre
- State Urban Resource Centre is being established to include:
 - A 'Design Centre' where all ULBs can get access to technical expertise for design of infrastructure.
 - A 'Data Centre' that will host the e-municipality and related data.
 - A training centre' that will cater to the training needs of the urban sector in the State.

Chhattisgarh

- Training and exposure visit of elected representatives under Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies completed.
 - These pertain to Information Technology, reform, revenue, municipal act, accounting system, Solid Waste Management etc.
 - Exposure visit to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh etc. completed
 - City Development Plan of 42 ULBs prepared
- NIUM sanctioned by GoI, fund not released
- In CBULB projects, Urban Development cell in Advanced Training Institute, Revenue improvement plan, Centre Development Plan for town panchayats, urban mobility plan, DEAS cell, PPP cell, IES are proposed
- In CBUD project proposed themes are CFC, IEC and capacity building

Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli

- Regular training is being imparted to technical staff. The IT department is also arranging regular capacity building programmes for the staff to become IT savvy.

Goa

- The State government has been taking assistance from All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai for capacity building programme.
- The state government commissioned Goa Institute of Rural Development with trained faculty and infrastructure, in which training for urban development issues are also undertaken.

Govt. of NCT of Delhi

- Reforms in Municipal Governance.
- Lack of structured Training Modules neither at the induction level nor in service at the junior and middle level.
- Lack of programs for upgradation of skills at the lower levels.

Gujarat

- Common municipal cadres created
- Periodical trainings to municipal staff and elected representatives imparted
- Providing fire and solid waste management equipments
- Grants-in-aid in lieu of Octroi
- Providing ICT facility
- Providing incentives for efficient tax collection
- Schematic financial support
- Financing for construction of Nagar sewa sadan

Haryana

- Government of India selected 2 towns of Haryana namely, Yamuna Nagar and Thanesar for capacity building. MoU has already been sent to Gol. DPRs for capacity building are being prepared.
- HIPA is providing training for the elected representative and municipal officials from time to time.
- Municipal officials are also being deputed for various training programmes conducted by Gol and State Government.

Himachal Pradesh

- Training Manual for urban development department has been prepared. The training to the Elected Representative of six districts out of ten districts has been provided and rest is in process.

Jammu & Kashmir

No Capacity Building Measures has been reflected in the presentation.

Jharkhand

- Training to elected representatives, technical and administrative personnel are being provided regularly by ATI-Ranchi, RCUES-Lucknow and other knowledge centres such as ASCI-Hyderabad, CPET-Ahmedabad, IIPA-New Delhi etc.
- Training is also organized at department level and by NGOs & consultants.
- Local trainers are engaged by ULBs to train local youth.

Karnataka

- Dedicated Training wing to deal with human resource training matters - ATI, SIUD & DTIs
- Capacity Enhancement Needs Assessment for Urban Sector(CENA) study carried out
- A comprehensive need-based training program for all the municipal functionaries is underway.
- In line with the National Training Policy, GoI, the state training policy released in 2012 with a mission .
- Empowerment through training and capacity building enabling the governance mechanism to become agent of change.
- Proper planning and implementation of the training is being ensured by formation of curriculum preparation committee, curriculum approval committee and review committee.
- Third Party auditors appointed for impact assessment during and after the training.

Kerala

- KILA and IMG are the key training institutes
- Training programmes for urban functionaries organized through the SLNAs for UIG and BSUP
- Support under CBULB-accounting reforms (state wide roll out), City Development Plans and urban management training programme
- Support for service level benchmarking
- Development of City Sanitation Plans for 20 towns
- Support through CoEs
- Support through PMU and PIUs for JnNURM and UIDSSMT for UIG
- Support through PMU and PIUs for BSUP and IHSDP

Madhya Pradesh

- National Institute of Governance and Urban Management has been set up as a regional capacity building center of excellence.
- Developed comprehensive human resource development and training action plan for the year 2012-13, 2013-14.
- 600 municipal employees and functionaries trained in 2012-13.
- As per training plan, 124 courses in core areas of municipal functions will be organized covering approx. 4000 elected representatives and functionaries.

Manipur

A comprehensive DPR for capacity building of the ULBs under the 'Revised Toolkit for CCBP, April 2013' is under preparation for submission to Ministry of Urban Development.

Mizoram

- DPR for capacity building prepared in association with CUS, IIPA – New Delhi,
- Training at IIPA – 7 courses conducted, 8 exposure visits organized.
- Two training courses and one exposure visit .
- Training calendar for 2013-14 prepared and finalized.

Nagaland

- To ensure that the ULBs are fully empowered to facilitate the transferring of all the functions listed in the 12th Schedule of the 74th CAA, the State Government entered into Agreements with *All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG)* and *WIPRO* to train them in critical areas such as Accounting Systems, E-Governance and various other Capacity Building Modules.
- Revised Guidelines of Capacity Building is under Examination and a proposal will be submitted.

Puducherry

- 1136 Elected Representatives of the Local Bodies were imparted training on the civic administration during 2006-11.
- Officials are being regularly deputed to various capacity building initiatives of the various Ministries / Training Institutes in the field of Urban Development.
- Under SJSRY as a poverty alleviation measure, trainings are imparted to the Self Help Groups through District Industries Centre and Indian Bank.

Punjab

- No institutional mechanism for capacity building exists in the state
- Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, the State ATI undertakes limited training programs for ULBs.
- Under JnNURM, a DPR of Rs. 2.15 cr. has been approved for Ludhiana and Amritsar.
- The state is in the process of preparation of state level capacity building plan to be funded under JnNURM Scheme.
- For exclusive training, Research and Capacity Building of ULBs including training of the elected representatives, the state proposes to set up Punjab Institute of Urban Development.

Rajasthan

- Primary agencies organizing training/capacity building programs in Rajasthan are:

- Rajasthan Institute of Local Self Government (RILSG)
- City Managers' Association Rajasthan (CMAR)
- HCM Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA)
- Various capacity building programs related to good governance, service level benchmarking, double entry accounting system, E-Governance, PPP etc. are organized time to time for municipal councilors and government officials.
- Formation of "Centre for Urban Development" at HCM Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA) have been proposed

Sikkim

No description of status of training & other capacity building measures.

Tamil Nadu

- The state is likely to initiate a ground-up assessment of capacity enhancement and training needs in the implementation agencies and ULBs
- Consider scaling up its training infrastructure currently housed in TNIUS to create an Urban Centre of Excellence for developing curricula and imparting skills and capabilities among the urban cadre
- Renew efforts and strengthen accrual accounting and E-governance
- Implement GIS based spatial information centre in all large ULBs
- Undertake benchmarking on service levels in all ULBs
- Facilitate greater citizen focus
 - 73 training programmes have been conducted so far
 - 4 training programmes on going
 - 17, 230 elected representatives and officials participated
 - 2,900 officials deputed to undergo short term courses in various training institutes of India
 - 20,130 participants covered under capacity building programme

Tripura

The State is having an institute (SIPARD) for imparting training in different fields. Apart from that there are Panchayati Raj Training Institutions.

- Regular training takes place for the elected representatives, executives, officials, field workers etc.
- Representatives are sponsored for different GOI training programmes.

Uttarakhand

- Various State level workshops, training and awareness generation programmes have been organized for the State level Administrative Officials, ULB officials and PMU, representatives of PIUs for the Solid Waste Management, Sanitation and Street Vendor Policy.

- A weeklong training programme on Double Entry Accounting was organised in which training was imparted to officials of 8 ULBs of the state having population of more than 1 lakh.
- A comprehensive Capacity Building proposal has been prepared having State Level Reform Performance Management Cell which has been spread in 15 cities.

Uttar Pradesh

- A detailed Training Need Assessment (TNA) is done at ULB level in which 19 training modules have been identified for all municipal cadres, elected cooperators, chairman etc. The proposal has been sent to MoUD for consideration.
- The department has conducted various training programmes at its own level and in collaboration with other training institutes viz. ASCI, UPAAM, RCUES, NIPFP regarding urban governance, 13th CFC reforms, -SLB, JnNURM reforms, Accrual based DEAS, e-governance in which a number of different municipal cadres officers/officials participated.
- State Government has also purchased land to establish a specialized institute viz. Uttar Pradesh Academy for Urban Development Research and Training (UP-AUDRT).

West Bengal

Institute for Local Government and Urban Studies (ILGUS) – imparts regular trainings to the municipal functionaries.

- 1) ***The Innovative/Challenge Fund component of KUSP Programme has been awarded with the second place India Urban Space National Award, 2009- 10 by MoHUPA, GOI.***
- 2) Under DFID assisted KUSP programme (2004-2011), a series of capacity building initiatives were taken with focus on urban planning, accounting reforms, e-governance and citizen charter.
- 3) Under CBP (JnNURM)- Siliguri MC has been covered and a tri-partite MOA has been signed by MC, State Govt and sent to MoUD.
- 4) Under CBP, ILGUS has been designated as state level nodal institute.
- 5) A proposal has been submitted for overall capacity building of ULBs and dev authorities under CBP for an amount of Rs. 3 cr.

CHAPTER VIII

Status of Empowerment of Municipalities

Assam

- As per the objective of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA), 1992 – Assam has amended the Assam Municipal Act 1956 vide Govt. notification.
- Many of the functions mentioned in the 12th Schedule of the 74th CAA, such as town planning, urban poverty alleviation, provision of vital amenities, statistics, levy of taxes, etc., were already being performed by the municipalities before the enactment of the 74th CAA.

Chhattisgarh

- As presented by the state of Chhattisgarh, transfer of schedule 12 functions is completed.
- Financial powers are enhanced. Following is the category wise enhancement in financial powers of ULBs.

Enhancement in financial powers of ULBs		
Municipal Corporation	Municipal Council	Town Panchayat
500.00 lacs	200.00 lacs	75.00 lacs

- Administrative powers are also enhanced. Corresponding measures like HRM is controlled by ULB; rationalization in staff function of ULB; constitution of a separate cadre for ULB's; decentralization & delegation of powers to General Body/Mayor in Council/Commissioner; and constitution of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for solid waste management and urban transport.
- Elections are regularly held by Chhattisgarh State Election Commission (EC).

Gujarat

- 18 functions have been entrusted to ULBs as per 12th Schedule
- Separate Municipal Finance Board for financial support to municipalities since 1979.
- Financial support from state budget for infrastructure and solid waste management programme.
- 12 common cadres have been created to support the municipal administration.
- Increase in compensation grants for ULBs in lieu of octroi abolition.
- Earmarking 75% and 50% of entertainment tax and cable TV/ dish antenna to Municipalities

Haryana

- Transfer of functions as listed in the 12th Schedule of the 74th CAA incorporated in the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 and in the Haryana Municipal Corporations Act, 1994.
- Financial powers
- Administrative sanctions
- Power for approval of building plans
- Approval of the Change of Land Use (CLU) in Faridabad.

Himachal Pradesh

Empowerment of municipalities (74th CAA) – ULBs are empowered with the functions of urban planning including town planning, regulation of land use, public health, sanitation, solid waste management, urban forestry, protection of environment and ecology, safeguarding the interest of weaker sections, slum improvement, urban poverty alleviation, provision of urban amenities like street lights, parks, play grounds etc, and regulation of slaughter houses etc.

ULBs are also empowered to impose/levy various types of taxes, fees, user charges etc. under Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 to improve their financial position.

Jharkhand

Acts/rules enacted and framed:

- Jharkhand Municipal Act, 2011
- Jharkhand Apartment(Flat) Ownership Act, 2011
- Jharkhand Building (Lease, Rent & Eviction) Control Act, 2011.
- The Jharkhand Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2011.
- Jharkhand Housing Board Act & Rules.
- Jharkhand Town Planning & Improvement Trust Act, 2002
- Jharkhand Municipal Accounts Manual, 2012
- Jharkhand Municipal & Election Rules, 2012
- Bihar Restriction of Uses of Land Act, 1948
- Bihar Mineral Area Development Authority Act, 1986
- Bihar Regional Development Act, 1981

Karnataka

74th CAA (Article 243W) mandates

- Transfer of all 18 functions under 12th Schedule to ULBs.

- Government of Karnataka (GoK) committed to transfer 17 of the aforesaid 18 functions to ULBs.
- At present, 16 functions in the 12th Schedule have been transferred to ULBs, as committed by GoK in Memorandum of Associate (MoA) with Government of India (GoI).

The lists of functions under the 12th Schedule transferred to ULBs are:

- Urban planning including town planning
- Regulation of land – use and construction of buildings
- Planning for economic and social development
- Roads and bridges
- Water supply – domestic, industrial and commercial
- Public health, sanitation, conservancy and SWM
- Urban forestry, protection of environment and ecology.
- Slum improvement and upgradation.
- Urban poverty alleviation.
- Provision of urban amenities such as parks, playgrounds
- Promotion of cultural, educational, anesthetic aspects.
- Burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
- Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals.
- Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
- Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
- Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

Fire service function is not proposed to be transferred as it requires special expertise and fire service department performs this function.

Kerala

- Decentralization of powers-funds, functions and functionaries
- Supremacy of elected body and high degree of autonomy to ULBs
- Governance – participatory planning, ward sabhas/committees/Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Community Development Society (CDS), Citizens charter, social audit, Local Self Government institutions (LSG) Ombudsman, appellate tribunal, DPC, working groups, City Technical Advisory Group (CTAG) etc
- Infrastructure funding mechanisms – Kerala Urban And Rural Development Finance Corporation Ltd (KURDFC), Local Authorities Loan Act, PPP framework
- Strong tradition of pro poor investments and expenditure

- Capacity support – State Development Council, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Information Kerala Mission (IKM), Kudumbasree, Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project (KSUDP) and Kerala Local Government Service Delivery Project (KLGSDP), Suchitwa mission, Total Energy Security Mission, accredited NGOs, LSG Associations, LSGD Engineering Department.
- Parastatal Bodies - Kerala Water Authority (KWA), Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB), development authorities, housing board, and pollution control board.

Madhya Pradesh

- Improved citizen engagement – Community Participation Law and Public Disclosure Law.
- Wide range of financial and administrative powers have been devolved upon the urban local bodies.

Improved geospatial governance – at present Municipal bodies are using geospatial technology largely for property taxation. This is proposed to be widened to include all services available to the public – commercially or otherwise – to help Municipalities plan and execute their work(s) better.

Manipur

Many of the functions listed in 12th schedule have been transferred to Imphal Municipal Council.

Empowerment of Municipalities

1. Regulation of landuse & construction of building;
2. Solid Waste Management;
3. Slum Improvement & upgradation;
4. Urban poverty alleviation;
5. Cattle pounds, prevention of cruelty to animals;
6. Vital statistics, including registration of birth & deaths;
7. Parking lots, bus stops & public conveniences.
8. Regulation of slaughterhouse & tanneries.

Nagaland

- Municipal Affairs Cell (MAC) of the UD was established in February 2011 to fulfill the various reforms mandated under the 74th CAA and the overall affairs of the ULBs.
- Creation of a dedicated ULB cadre is under examination by a committee.

Puducherry

As per G.O.Ms. No.40/LAS/2010, 18 functions are devolved in the following areas:

- i. Urban planning including town planning;
- ii. Regulation of land use and construction of building;
- iii. Planning for economic and social development;
- iv. Road and bridges;
- v. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;
- vi. Public health, sanitation, conservancy under solid waste management;
- vii. Fire services;
- viii. Urban forestry, protection of environment and promotion of ecological aspects;
- ix. Safeguarding the interest of weaker sections of this society including handicapped and mentally retarded;
- x. Slum improvement and upgradation;
- xi. Urban poverty alleviation;
- xii. Provision of urban amenities, such as parks, playgrounds, gardens;
- xiii. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects;
- xiv. Burial, burial grounds; cremation, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums;
- xv. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals;
- xvi. Vital statistics including births and deaths;
- xvii. Public amenities including street lighting, park lots, bus stops and public conveyance;
- xviii. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

Punjab

- 18 functions listed in 12th schedule assigned to municipalities by an amendment in 1995 in Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 & Punjab Corporation Act, 1976:
 - Regulation of land use and sanctioning of building plans.
 - Roads and bridges.
 - Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purpose.
 - Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
 - Fire service.
 - Slum improvement and upgradation.
 - Urban poverty alleviation.

- Provisions of urban amenities and facilities, (parks, gardens and playground).
 - Burial grounds, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums;
 - Cattle ponds and prevention of cruelty to animals.
 - Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths
 - Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.
 - Public amenities (street lighting, parking lots, bus stops etc.)
- Out of 18 function, 5 functions are still performed by other departments with involvement of municipalities
 - Urban planning including town planning.
 - Planning for economic and social development
 - Urban forestry, protection of environment.
 - Safeguarding the interests of weaker section of the society.
 - Promotion of culture, education and aesthetic aspects.

Empowerment of municipalities

Funds flow to local bodies

- 11% of Value Added Tax (VAT) is directly credited to Punjab Municipal Fund and released to ULBs as Rs. 939 cr. (2011-12)
- 20% of additional tax on VAT is directly credited to Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Fund – approx. Rs. 200 cr. annually to be leveraged for financing urban infrastructure projects in ULBs.
- HUDCO loans Rs. 1025 cr. arranged by PMIDC for funding projects leveraging PMIDF.
- HUDCO line of credit for Rs. 2000 cr. sanctioned
- JNNURM Funds

GoI Share due	State Share due
Rs. 869.37 cr.	Rs. 408 cr.

- 13th Finance Commission Grants – Rs. 58.33 cr.
- Share of excise duty and auction money as compensation in lieu of octroi on liquor as per State Finance Commission recommendation – Rs. 71 cr. (2011-12)

Rajasthan

- Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009

- Creation of Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF) to financially support (Gap Funding) the ULBs in execution of the projects sanctioned under various schemes by providing loans/grants to ULBs.
 - Fund Value - Rs. 1000 Cr.
 - Total loan of Rs. 800 Cr. has been sanctioned under JNNURM schemes and other development projects.
- Transparency of working E-Governance project being implemented in all the local bodies
- Empowerment of ULBs to collect Urban Development Tax
- Transfer of water supply in 30 towns to ULBs
- Electricity cess of 15 paise per unit imposed on consumers to fund operation, maintenance & electricity bills of street lighting.

Sikkim

Existing

- Sikkim Municipalities Act, 2007 passed by the Sikkim Legislative Assembly. Govt. Ordered the creation of 1 Municipal Corporation, 2 Municipal Councils and 9 Nagar Panchayats within the legal framework of section 6 and 7 of the Sikkim Municipalities Act, 2007
- The State Election Commission, Sikkim announced the election to the ULBs of Sikkim on 27 April 2010. Ward and ward boundaries notified by the government vide notification. Government transferred the following functions 1) Trade license 2) Car parking 3) Bazaar contract 4) Sanitation / Solid management 5) Urban poverty alleviation 6) Civil works.

Proposed

- To transfer other function as specified under the 12th schedule
- Advance actions initiated for Gangtok Municipal Corporation (GMC) on a pilot basis
- Government gradually ensuring the municipalities achieves financial autonomy by levying taxes, user charges and fees so to meet its own expenditure.

Tamil Nadu

- Delegation of powers on the administrative & technical sanction increased to the officials of the ULBs.
- Privatization of primary collection of solid waste, operation and maintenance of street lights and pumping station are important initiatives taken by the ULBs.
- To reduce the establishment expenditure - implementation of voluntary retirement scheme, non-filling of retirement seats and out sourcing activities are other important measures.
- Training has been imparted to staff in almost all ULBs

- As per the 74th CAA (Transfer 18 schedule functions), a high level committee constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble minister of RD&LA for devolution of the powers of ULBs. The recommendations were already implemented by Government of Tamil Nadu.
- DPC election held in April 2007.
- Many service delivery function were already transferred to ULBs and water supply and sanitation are being looked after by the ULBs except Chennai Metropolitan Area which comes under CMWSSB

Tripura

- Tripura Municipal Act, 1994 - Notified in Dec' 94
- State Finance Commission - 4th SFC Constituted on 6th March 2013
- Elections in all ULBs - held in Dec.'95 Dec. 2000, Dec. 2005 and Dec. 2010
- Management of municipalities / Nagar Pramukhs (NP) have been entrusted with elected bodies
- Related functions have been handed over to ULBs

Uttar Pradesh

1. Empowerment of Municipalities: Expanding Function

Out of the 18 functions listed in the 12th Schedule, 12 are traditional ones being already performed by ULBs. The revised laws incorporate 6 new functions for ULBs:-

- Planning for economic and social development;
- Construction and maintenance of parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences;
- Promoting urban forestry and ecological aspects and protection of environment;
- Safeguarding the interest of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded;
- Slum improvement and up gradation;
- Urban poverty alleviation

2. Empowerment of Municipalities

- State Election Commission is constituted in 1994 for holding regular election in urban local bodies.
- After 74th CAA regular election in year 1995, 2000, 2006 & 2012 were held.
- Nagar Nigams were divided in 60-110 wards, smaller urban area in 25-55 wards and transitional are in 10-24 wards
- Public representatives are directly elected from each ward.

- Nagar Pramukhs and Chairpersons of ULBs are now directly elected on the basis of adult franchise by electors in municipal areas. The elections to these positions were held in 1996, 2000, 2006 and recently in 2012.
- Amendments in Nagar Nigam Act, 1959 & Nagar Palika Act, 1916 have been made for constitution of Ward Committee for each ward in a Municipality. The Uttar Pradesh Municipality (Ward Committee) Rules, 2009 have also been formulated.

3. Empowerment of Municipalities

- Provision of District Planning Committee has been made in U.P Municipalities Act, 1916 and DPCs are constituted and working.
- Provision of Metropolitan Planning Committee has been made in U.P. Nagar Nigam Adhiniyam, 1959. As per section 57A, in every Metropolitan Area a Metropolitan Planning Committee will prepare a Draft Development Plan for Metropolitan Area as a whole. The Metropolitan Area of 5 KAVAL Towns and Meerut City has been notified. The MPC Rules 2011 is also notified recently.
- The state government constituted First State Finance Commission (FSFC) in 1994, Second SFC in 2000, Third SFC in 2005 and Fourth SFC vide GN dated 23-04-2012, which were given the responsibility to make recommendations regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state amongst the ULBs and PRIs.
- Previously, the state government was empowered by law, to make byelaws for Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats. This power has now been decentralized and delegated to ULBs of state.

4. Empowerment of Municipalities

- Urban planning including town planning is performed by all ULBs except 106 (**74 Regulated Area, 27 Development Authorities and 05 Special Area Development Authorities**) where it is done by the concerned Development Authorities and Regulated Areas. The Development Authorities do the planning process that defines the land use and ULBs share the accountability at technical and administrative level.
- The fire services are with the Home Department of U.P. Police since initiation and this function is being aptly performed by the department. Considering the nature of fire fighting operations and the technical capacities the Municipal Corporation, ULBs with a population more than 1 million (2001 Census) have prepared a fire hazard response and Mitigation Plan under 13th CFC for meaningful association and engagement with fire department to provide fire fighting backup for any such emergent situation.
- The ULBs are performing urban forestry function in consultation with the State Forest department and Plantation on dividers, road side land & other available open land is done by ULB.
- Slum improvement and up-gradation is the basic responsibility of the local body as mentioned in the Nagar Nigam and Nagar Palika Adhiniyam. The SUDA department was basically created to take up special projects in slum

improvement and poverty alleviation. The local bodies are performing this function and budgetary allocation is made in the budget of local bodies.

Types of ULBs	Authority	Financial powers	
		Before 74 th amendment	After 74 th amendment
Nagar Nigams	Mayor	-	Up to 15,00,000
Nagar Nigams	Nagar Ayukta	Up to 10,000	Up to 10,00,000
Nagar Palika Parishads	Chairman	Up to 10,000	Up to 50,000
Nagar Panchayats	Chairman	Up to 3,000	Up to 15,000

West Bengal

ULBS are governed by West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993/ West Bengal Municipal Corporation Act, 2006, Kolkata Municipal Corporation Act, 1980 and Howrah Municipal Corporation Act, 1980.

- Valuation and assessment of properties are done periodically after every 5 years by State Property Tax Board - West Bengal Valuation Board
- Separate set of Municipal Building Rules for ULBs and Kolkata MC based on National Building Code
- For fiscal discipline, WB Municipal (Finance and Accounts) Rule in line with National Accounting Manual in place.
- People's Participation- Ward Committee, Area Sabha Committee and Borough Committee formation.
- E-Governance based citizen services, video conferencing facilities.
- Municipal employees- recruitment rules, service rules, CCA Rules, DCRB Rules are in place.
- Separate Directorates for administrative support (DLB) and technical support (MED)
- Regular trainings to the newly elected councilors and MUPL employees through ILGUS- a State Level Institute.

CHAPTER IX

Key Issues and Suggestions

Key Suggestions from States

1. AP suggested that the IRMA and TIPMA should include financial specialists. It is important to highlight the need for constant financial advice in the preparation of plans and DPRs.
2. AP suggested that stakeholders should be involved during the DPR preparation. This is usually not done because the CDP process includes extensive stakeholder consultation. However, because the CDP-preparing consultant and the DPR-preparing are mostly different, and because there is often a time gap between the preparation of CDP and DPRs, it may be worth considering that the on-ground techno-financial feasibility of the project ought to be vetted at least once before a DPR are presented for approval.
3. AP also suggested that the benefits that would accrue to the beneficiaries should be calculated at the time when the project gets implemented. The most effective resolution to this issue is the acceptance of Service-Level benchmarks as the norm for achieving baseline results.
4. AP has suggested that DPR should include all details, and no lumpsum costs should be considered. This guideline would be beneficial across the board.
5. Bihar has suggested the preparation of a yearly calendar for all schemes, with cut-off dates, etc. Such a calendar would be beneficial and could be prepared by the Ministry and posted on its website.
6. HP pointed out that there are only about 8 months of the year when development work can be carried out. This would be the case in most states. The preparation of pert-charts and critical path diagrams are therefore essential for all implementation agencies, which entails that adequate training in project management must be provided.
7. Jharkhand suggested that Model Bye Laws should be circulated to the states. Although this is state and ULB subject, and models are already available in the public domain, the Ministry could consider issuing an advisory on the subject, at least laying down the key and generic elements of 'development control regulations' (DCR).
8. There are a large number of cities in India that are situated near inter-state borders. Punjab has point doubt that these require special inter-state coordination. GoI could consider a different approach for dealing with such cities.
9. States highlighted the need for skilled manpower at ULB level. Assam also bemoaned the over-dependence on consultants. This situation is being urgently dealt with through the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme of the MoUD. Assam also mentioned that the elected officials in the ULBs are technically ignorant. This highlights the need for the capacity-building programmes to especially target the elected officials, who must be aware of at least the basic technical and financial knowledge. Kerala mentioned the importance of the elected

reps. Nagaland suggested that the Capacity Building funds should be provided up-front rather than as reimbursements. This kind of problem would get addressed through the CCBP.

10. Gujarat suggested that there should be flexibility in untied allocation, to encourage innovation. MoUD could also consider promoting innovation by linking the JNNURM awards with a special grant that reimburses the ULB share to the ULB that innovates in technology, management or financial terms.
11. Manipur suggested that the timeline of submission of the field reports by the IRMA should be pre-determined. This is a good suggestion; however, if the IRMA requires to make spot checks or surprise visits, then it would not be possible.

Critical Issues Raised By States

12. States (AP) have pointed out that the projects and schemes under UIG and UIDSSMT schemes should be part of the Master Plans. The significance of the coordination between DPRs and the Master Plans was emphasized by the Secretary (UD). He also brought attention to the need to expand the coverage of digital geo-spatial mapping and the importance of the NUIS. The required coordination is not possible through the old-style (analog) process, as manually drawn maps are not possible to reconcile for errors and overlaps.
13. States (AP, Rajasthan, Gujarat,) have suggested that, when sanctioning funds, the GoI should consider total cost of project, along with the cost of taxes, tender premiums, technical monitoring agencies, circumstantial escalations (eg. projects in HP need extensive site development costs) etc. One state (HP) even suggested that the value of the land provided for development could be considered as the state's contribution to the project. However, such measures could inspire skewed valuations of resources and requirements.
14. States (AP, TN, Assam, Sikkim,) have suggested the need for inter-departmental and inter-ministerial coordination. eg. Rajasthan and HP pointed out difficulties in dealing with MoEF. At the state level as well as GoI, this is a dire necessity. GoI can consider setting up, through the MoUD, a single-window of discussion with states, whereby all inter-ministerial coordination is taken care of before engagement with the states. This could also assume the form of a Task-Force.
15. It is pointed out by a number of states (Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand,) that reforms are either inappropriate in states with inherent weaknesses (like level of development, etc.) or are preventing the ULBs from accessing much-needed funds from the State. Firstly, States must ensure the required cash flows. Secondly, reforms have been formulated because they are essential to the sustainability of the infrastructure that is created. Thus, without reforms, urban assets will suffer from neglect and rapid obsolescence.
16. Rajasthan suggested that ULBs are not in a good financial condition and should be exempted from contributing to project funds. GOI could consider a different percentage for financially 'weaker' cities. Alternately, it might be advisable for the States to deal with this situation by allocating special grants for development of such financially weak ULBs. This could also be linked with the suggestion by Karnataka that the GOI should stipulate the percentage share of revenues from

- goods and services, taxes, etc (which actually emanate from the ULBs) that the State government must allocate to the ULBs. Such an advisory could be worked out.
17. MP suggested that funding from the GOI should be given to the states as per programmes, rather than for specific projects. It is expected that implementation will become more efficient. This is worth considering. Since the beneficiary ULBs are identified by the State, and the State has a stake in the funding pattern, this kind of model could be made to work, and would greatly reduce the 'friction' in the system.
 18. Sikkim suggested that the contractor who executes a project should be responsible for the O&M of the asset during the initial period. This suggestion is very good as the provision it would amount to indemnifying the project and building in necessary accountability.
 19. Nagaland suggested that the GoI should consider setting-up special 'model' townships in the special category states. However, this may be a good idea for all states, as a 'model' township could create the holistic environment and the comprehensive conditions for a better urban life. The award system could as recognize and promote such cities.
 20. TN noted that cutting edge technologies are not used even in the most critical situations (such as tunneling, and pre-casting) because there is a thrust on 'cost-effective technology'. The GOI could consider elaborating the idea of 'cost-effectiveness', possibly by assuming an advisory and also aligning the procedures and guidelines of the sanctioning, implementing and monitoring committees, departments and agencies with the aim of using the most appropriate, and not only the cheapest technology.

State-Wise Summary of Suggestions

Andhra Pradesh

- Critical issues such as Land Acquisition should be thoroughly considered prior to the DPR preparation by the Commissioners and Consultants which will also help control costing factors when DPRs are changed.
- It was suggested that the preparation of DPRs should be entrusted to the one implementing agency e.g. E-in-C (PH) in AP, so as to fix up accountability on technical and financial Changes.
- All plans and mappings of projects and schemes at DPR stage need to be incorporated in the respective Master Plans of Town/ Cities so as to avoid future complications and litigations from zoning and planning angle .
- In the context to the transition phase of JnNURM, that field conditions need to be considered at the time of DPR preparation to avoid cost over run and time over run.
- The IRMA and TIPMA teams may include finance specialists in their team as it will help assess the actual field situations of financial strengths and weaknesses of the ULBs.

- The stakeholders, i.e., civil society particularly the educated citizens, political leaders should be involved at the time of DPR preparation. This will facilitate a Real Time preparation of Detailed Project Reports duly considering the needs and aspirations of people of ULBs.
- Land needs to be accessed and precise locational details to worked out at the time of DPR Preparation, and Commence process to acquire lands for pipelines & summer storage tanks, WTPs and STPs, and Housing before furnishing DPRs to GoAP and GoI.
- The benefits which need to accrue to local community and individuals shall be programmed from the date of implementation of the project, through consultation process.
- UGD programmes shall be taken up only after the Water Supply schemes are commissioned as per the CPHEO guidelines.
- Last Mile Connectivity should be deliberated from the beginning of Water Supply and Underground projects, and all functionaries MUST involve beneficiary participation.
- With respect to Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs), Projects should not be contemplated unless and until optimum load of Sewage is generated in the networked area.
- The Government of India should be requested to consider the *total project cost* which shall include VAT, Service Tax, and tender premium etc., otherwise GOI be requested to approve the Tender Cost at the time of project award.
- There is a strong need for Interdepartmental Convergence for e.g. Railways, R& B, Defense, Revenue, Irrigation, land encroachment issues etc., hence it is absolutely important that a *monthly convergence* (“Urban Day”) meeting be held at the district level under the chairmanship of the District Collector so that solutions can be arrived at district level, i.e., ULB level. This should include activities such as identification of beneficiaries /tying up with bankers for loans etc.
- DPR- Detailed Project Report should cover minute details and it should be nothing but actual estimate of various components in the project and no lump sum provision be considered.
- While implementing projects especially water supply Schemes, the Urban Functionaries should adopt 100% saturation mode.

Assam

- Difficult for ULBs to understand and implement the different Guidelines for preparing Proposals/DPRs under different schemes. Thus all projects are highly Consultant-driven.
- Release of fund-installments to ULBs are linked to Reforms implementation by State. Resulted in immense delays in Projects completion and some time non-completion of the projects – Project specific deduction of fund for reform implementation to be stopped.

- The approval required from different levels for sanctioning a project is cumbersome and time-consuming. Many projects delays for want of getting approvals/sanctions from the Centre/State/Nodal offices.
- Lack of Executive Officers at the ULB-level makes it difficult to ensure timely completion of projects. The sole authority lies with the elected representatives, as mandated under 74th CAA, who are not technically equipped to handle project implementation.

Bihar

- Clear indication of allocation of funds under UIG & UIDSSMT.
- Preparation of yearly Calendar of all Schemes mentioning cut-off dates for project initiation, implementation & closure.
- Criteria for distribution of funds amongst States are currently based on Urban Population, thus criterion for distribution of funds should include:
 - Status of Infrastructure at present
 - Infrastructure gaps in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
- The schemes should be entitlement based because there is huge gap of Infrastructure amongst Bihar and other States. This should be addressed first.
- Separate schemes for Slum improvements and Housing for poor.
- All JnNURM/Centrally sponsored schemes should fit into one single umbrella with sanctioning and releasing power vest with State.

Chhattisgarh

- Reforms should be according to the current status of the State.
- Tribal States like Chhattisgarh must be clubbed with NE States for the purpose of ratio of GOI: State funding of projects.
- Urbanization must be given special thrust in LWE States as urbanization helps to counter extremism.

Daman & Diu; Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)

No suggestion reflected in the presentation.

Delhi (U.T.)

- Non availability of land for civic facilities like SLF sites, slaughter houses , graveyards and other civic facilities.
- Non-availability of land for other projects relating to “ Public Good” like schools/collages/hospitals/dispensaries/technical institutes/ bus terminals and government offices etc.
- Non-availability of land for low-income group housing and night shelters.

Goa

- As the state is small and its ULBs are small, therefore, GoI should provide relaxation in certain requirements viz. income tax limit for the urban poor should be relaxed in the state.

Gujarat

- Financial
 - Fund allocation based on urbanization and performance incentive
 - Providing more flexibility through untied Allocation (Outcome based - Innovations)
 - Factoring incremental cost and cost over run in the DPRs
 - Enhanced support for Poverty Alleviation programs
 - Increase in unit cost ceiling for Low Cost Housing Projects for small & medium towns
 - Enhancing Central share
- Administration
 - Inclusion of non-mission cities and peri-Urban Areas for fund allocation
 - Capacity building including viability for Operation & Maintenance
- Reforms
 - Implementation of urban reforms with respect to urban institutions existing in urbanized and non urbanized states
 - Rent Control-Applicable only to new properties
- Sectoral/Project
 - Water Resource Protection & Development/Desalination Projects
 - Regional Rail Project utilizing existing Rail Network

Haryana

- Urbanization deserves a focused attention of Government as 40% of NCR falls in Haryana. This area needs infrastructure at par with Delhi in order to reduce the load on the National Capital.
- JnNURM should be extended to all NCR towns specially Gurgaon where as the population has reached about 9.5 lac (census 2011) with a floating population of 5 lac.
- Solid Waste management in urban area has become a major challenge, requiring huge investment. To effectively deal with the problem, special provision needs to be made under the 12th Five Year Plan.

- Investment of Rs. 12000 crore approx. required to meet infrastructure gaps including roads, drains, waster supply, sewerage etc. in 70 towns as per City Development Plans prepared.
- Public Parking
 - Proposals finalized for other towns viz. Hissar, Fatehabad and Rohtak.
 - Proposal to be framed for major cities in this financial year.

Himachal Pradesh

- Due to steep gradient of slopes, the land development activities involve hill cutting, construction of retaining /support walls etc. which accounts for substantial project cost escalations.
- As all land in HP commands a higher market value due to the constant demand for tourism and for second houses. Therefore, the overall plan schemes must include 100% financial assistance for land development cost in hill areas.
- The narrow revenue resource base & high land value and its scarcity, GOI, MoUD & MoHUPA could think of the land contributed by the state for urban projects as State and ULB share in each scheme rather that cash contribution.
- The effective construction period available during the year is only 7 to 8 months which effects cost of the project.
- While Rural Development Department has strongly embedded institutions at the local Panchayat, block and district level, a similar structure is also proposed in Urban Development Department.
- Due to lack of district field level offices between the ULBs and the Urban Development Directorate, the task of converging and coordinating implementation of multiple schemes becomes the biggest management challenge.
- It is strongly proposed that at the district level a tier of urban professionals be created so that the constitutional vision of strengthening urban democracy at the grassroots can be realized.

Jammu & Kashmir

- No suggestion has been reflected.

Jharkhand

- Some reforms (like O&M realization) are framed by GoI keeping in mind, the developed infrastructure of some well-developed states.
- O&M comes after commissioning of the scheme. It cannot be considered in terms of collection at the time of sanctioning of the scheme.
- The most important reforms should be restructuring of the ULBs and creating cadre for various technical/non-technical posts.

- The release of ACA should not be linked with reforms as some reforms may only be completed in phased manner with service delivery.
- Model Building Bye-laws/Service Rules should be circulated to the State with scheme guidelines.
- Training should be need based and it should be taken preferably at the State Headquarter level.

Karnataka

- Ensure state governments shares pre-specified percentage of revenues of taxes on goods and services with ULBs.
- Performance fund
- Encourage PBMCs/PPPs
- Model Staffing/ transfer HR policies
- Annual interest on municipal bonds to be made more attractive.
- Regulatory bodies for tariff/user charges fixation
- User charges to cover O&M cost, debt servicing and a little surplus
- Skill up gradation- vital

Kerala

- Engagement with ULB political executives and advocacy-to bring focus on basic services infrastructure improvement service delivery and revenue generation.
- Support for establishing state level and ULB level PMUs for monitoring and coordinating all urban development issues with dedicated procurement unit.
- Support for establishing Institute for urban management at the state level.
- Engagement with the secondary stakeholders especially for R&D in key areas, vendor development programs.
- Technical & financial support to the states for a range of capacity building interventions.
- Uniformity in funding irrespective of population of towns.

Madhya Pradesh

- To achieve 74th CAA, the powers and responsibilities of ULBs should be revisited.
- The model Municipal act should enable and encourage the ULBs to work on commercial and corporate principals in providing to citizens.
- As ULBs are execution agencies for urban projects, capacity building and Human Resource should be prime concern.
- Reforms should be used to improve service efficiency and governance accountability.

- Funding from GoI should be based on the programme in place of projects. This will improve the implantation timeline across state.
- To implement urban infrastructure project, it is proposed to support PIUs at the level of ULBs for next five years.

Manipur

- Extension of ADB funded NERUDP to Manipur State
- Technical assistance in septage management
- The components of 7-point charters are implemented by line departments. Hence, not reflected in municipal budget.
- Sufficient fund is earmarked in state budget for 7-point charter in the budget head of respective line departments. Can this fund be shown as earmark for 7-point charter by the municipalities?
- Fixation of timeline of the field visits report by IRMA.

Mizoram

- Appraisal process for sanction of DPR may be simplified.
- Close coordination between MoUD & MoHUPA solicited so that there is no clash of events organized.

Nagaland

- ACA components like JnNURM which is reflected in the scheme of Plan Financing of the State Annual Plan Size are exaggerated which leads to underperformance of the State. It is requested for co-ordination between the Planning Commission & the Ministry.
- Corporate Agreement with prospective companies for Sales/Services for JnNURM Buses should include obligation for servicing by all Sales/Service Centres, Agents & Franchisees.
- Sanctions not related to civil works such as training, capacity buildings may be released in advance rather than re-imburement basis.
- Sanction for establishment of PMU, PIU, CDP preparation under JNURM may be released upfront.
- Ministry may provide assistance for taking up a model township especially in the Special Category States.

Puducherry (U.T.)

- Public Account of UT of Puducherry was separated in the year 2007 and now very hard to mobilise revenue resources. Unlike other UTs, UT of Puducherry has to contribute own resources for budget. All the recommendations of the Central Finance Commission may also be considered for UT of Puducherry since this UT has separate Public Account like other States.

- The Ministry of Urban Development may consider all the demands of the UT of Puducherry in connection with the development of Urban oriented activities by way of supplementing their grants.

Punjab

- GoI share under JnNURM may be directly released to Local Government Department/SLNA.
- Delink achievement of reforms for smaller ULBs under UIDSSMT scheme for release of 2nd installments.
- State specific time period for achievement of norms of Property Tax and User Charges.
- Increase Unit cost of dwelling units from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakhs under housing for urban poor projects
- Have atleast 80% as GoI share in the Rajiv Awas Yojna scheme for housing for urban poor.
- For better planning of urban agglomerations, GoI should ensure coordination between states so that combined regional plans could be prepared for integration of infrastructure at regional level.

Rajasthan

- Allocation in rural sector is with 100% funding by GoI and GoR. However, in urban sector the cost is shared by ULBs. Looking at financial conditions of ULBs they shall not be asked to share cost.
- Central assistance required for setting up state of the art Institute for Capacity Building for the ULBs of the state. The DPR cost & TIPMA charges and A&OE charges shall be released along with ACA as fixed percentage of project cost. The next ACA shall be released based on UC issued by state.
- Need higher allocation under JnNURM (second phase) as drainage & sewerage project for 2500 Cr planned
- Process of forestland acquisition needs to be simplified to curtail delay.

Sikkim

- **JNNURM**
 - The Reform achievement and installment releases should be delinked and replaced by commitment charges from states for skipping reforms, physical and financial milestones unless for reasonable and extraordinary circumstances e.g. natural calamity, political disturbances, election code etc. This will avoid fund blockages and also keep states on alert for achievement of milestones.
 - Focus on 100% funding for special category states as 90:10 (grant and Loan) as in Plan grants (this will allow states to apply its own funds in social sectors).

- Better inter-ministerial discussion on ACA allocation finalized and approved by Planning Commission for States, so that the allocation could actually flow to State Government.
 - Investment in capacity building in States through creation of urban resource centres in States, modernized policy and planning cell within urban departments supported by experts.
 - Project Monitoring of Projects so far confined to QPRs and IRMA should be taken up by central agencies more frequently through site visits and examining the processes and implementing mechanisms and monitoring bar charts for targeted physical and financial achievements.
 - Quality and Test reports of projects should be documented and verifiable at any part of project cycle and states should be issued directives for achieving quality control in projects under its control. Non Compliance should cause fund stoppage.
 - A minimum cost of O&M for few years should be built into the cost of DPR and the contractor or agency be made responsible for maintaining the asset as the revenue mobilization for O&M shall take a few years to mature.
 - The empanelled of consultants for preparation of DPR under JNNURM should be finalized by MoUD and should have 10% lump sum.
 - The annual priority list decided from the State under this scheme should be justified from the State and city Plans and not from any pick and choose basis. Guidelines should be issued for finalizing priority list. Close monitoring by central agencies also essential.
- **Externally Aided Projects**
 - One ADB project is currently being implemented.
 - DPRs are approved by the MoUD as per Loan covenants.
 - Thereafter Approval of bid evaluation reports by the State Empowered committee (IPEC) after NOC from the ADB is as per the Loan covenants. Additional approval of MoUD is also required as per recent directives leading to delays as states have to justify what has already been approved by State IPEC and ADB.
 - A new proposed flow of approval of State taking MoUD approval and then taking ADB approval could be practiced provided the clearances are time bound bid evaluation.

Tamil Nadu

- The projects taken under JnNURM are delayed due to delay in the approval of NHAI, Railway, Airport Authority of India, Central Pollution Control Board etc; The Government of India may consider establishing a coordination committee at central level/regional level to sort out the issues on periodic basis.

Tripura

- To provide employment opportunities in urban areas funding may be made available from GoI for the urban scheme on the pattern of MGREGA i.e. TUEP in Tripura.
- The ULB level Reform like 100% recovery of user charge and Optional Reform like encouraging Public Private Partnership is difficult to achieve specially in Nagar Panchayat areas. Therefore, special dispensation for the implementation of these reforms may be considered.
- Limit for allocation for different schemes may be increased for the special category states like Tripura.
- The revised guidelines for ILCS may be made applicable for all towns where insanitary latrines exist.

Uttar Pradesh

- Sewerage treatment standards under JnNURM should be same as is under NGRBA scheme.

Uttarakhand

- Projects should not be Reforms linked.
- UC format should be standardized for project period.
- SLNA should be strengthened by giving administrative expenses as given under EAPs.
- Release of funds by GoI should be in two installments instead of present four.

West Bengal

- **JNNURM -I**
 - GoI to consider extension of JNNURM I for another two years, i.e. March, 2016
 - Projects sanctioned during 2011 and 2012 to be given sufficient time for completion and they should not be brought to the ambit of March, 2014.
 - Till full fledged implementation of RAY in force, IHSDP to be continued at least for non mission towns.
 - GoI's instruction for refund of GoI share with 9.50% interest need to be waived.
 - Early sanction of 6 water supply projects under UIDSSMT.
 - Considering the importance water supply scheme of Darjeeling may be sanctioned early in phase I.

- **JNNURM- II**

- GoI to consider proportioning sharing of the cost escalation for those projects which are within the scheduled timeline of completion. Our proposal is to make at least 80% Central share of total project costs to be provided
- Release of fund for each project to be restricted to 2 installments and 70% of the fund may be released in 1st installment.
- Hill Municipalities- funding pattern in line with North Eastern Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) to be made applicable
- Operation and Maintenance costs – NGRBA model to be adopted capitalizing for O&M of 5 years.
- State Level Steering Committee should be given authority for approval of minor variations of DPR based on local conditions

- **14th CFC**

- Service charge from the Central Government properties needs to get a final direction
- A part of the CFC grants under 14th Finance Commission may be for O & M purpose.
- Alternate source of auditing like engagement of Institute of Chartered Accountants, Institute of Cost Accountants may be introduced SJSRY
- Streamlining of process of release of GoI share either directly to SUDA or through State Government. Separate processes being followed time-to-time causing inconvenience.
- ILCS
- Extended upto March, 2014 but restricted to conversion of dry latrines only need to be extended for conversion of in sanitary latrines as well as houses without any latrine

Bibliography

Ahluwalia, Montek (2011): "Prospects and Policy Challenges in the Twelfth Plan", *Economic & Political Weekly*, 46(21): 88-105.

Bhagat, R B (2005): "Rural-urban Classification and Municipal Governance in India", *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, 26(1): 61-74.

Government of India (2005), *Economic Survey 2004-2005*, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi

Government of India (2013), *Economic Survey 2012-2013*, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi

Government of India (2009), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and UNDP (2009), *India Urban Poverty Report* Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Government of India (2011), *India Human Development Report 2011- Towards Social Inclusion*, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Government of India (2011), *Population Census of India, 2011*

Kundu, A (2007): "Migration and Exclusionary Urban Growth in India", Sixth Dr C Chandrasekaran Memorial Lecture, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

– (2011): "Politics and Economics of Urban Growth", *Economic & Political Weekly*, 46(20): 10-12.

Planning Commission (2008): *Eleventh Five-Year Plan, Volume III: Agriculture, Rural Development, Industry, Services and Physical Infrastructure* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press).

Registrar General and Census Commissioner (2006): "Population Projections for India and States 2001-2026, Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections Constituted by National Population Commission", Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi.

Reserve Bank of India (2012), *State Finances – A study of budgets of 2011-12*, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi

United Nations (2009): "The World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2009 Revision", Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, New York.