

Consultation on Urban Governance Reforms for Maharashtra

29 June 2021



74th CAA mandates empowerment of city governments



States need to act on devolving Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the City Government to achieve Empowered Local Self Governance and Grassroots Democracy



Status of Devolution of 18 Functions

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

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





Functions under multiple agencies



1 Urban planning including town planning. **2** Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings. 11 Urban poverty alleviation 3 Planning for economic and social development **4** Roads and bridges parks, 5 Water supply for domestic, industrial and gardens, playgrounds commercial purposes 6a Public health, sanitation conservancy 13b Promotion of Education **6b** Solid waste management 7 Fire services grounds 8 Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects 9 Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of and public society, conveniences. including the handicapped and mentally retarded 17 b Bus stops

10 Slum improvement and upgradation 12 Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as 13a Promotion of cultural and aesthetic aspects. 14 Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation 15 Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals 16 Vital statistics including birth and death registration 17a Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots 18 Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

Urban Governance Index - Journey





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

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

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

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

Need for an Urban Governance Index: <u>https://tinyurl.com/yxrt38o9</u> (ENGLISH) <u>https://tinyurl.com/y2gw6t4b</u> (HINDI)

Framework of the Urban Governance Index: <u>https://tinyurl.com/y447bzvp</u> (ENGLISH) <u>https://tinyurl.com/y47g7a9f</u> (HINDI)

Urban Governance Index - Framework



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



Link of the report - https://www.praja.org/praja_docs/praja_downloads/UGI2020.pdf

Urban Governance Index – Rank & Score





UGI : Status of Implementation of Urban Reforms





Achieved full indicator score

Achieved partial indicator score

Achieved lowest score

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

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

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

Urban Governance Reform Recommendations for Maharashtra





- There should be provision in the state municipal act for **regular and mandatory training for councillors**.
- City Government should have detailed 'Corporation Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules'.
- The term of the Mayor's office should be **co-terminus** with term of City Government. This means the Mayor's term needs to be changed from 2.5 years to 5 years. (*MMCA, 1888, Section 37 and MMCA, 1949, section 19*)
- The Mayor should hold **executive authority** over the Commissioner. This essentially means the (i) Mayor should hold independent authority to write ACR and conduct appraisals of the Commissioner and, (ii) hold authority to appoint and terminate the Commissioner subject to ratification in the council.
- An apex committee system such as **Mayor-In-Council** needs to be constituted. The Mayor should be the chairperson of the committee. (*MMCA, 1888, Section 44 and MMCA, 1949, section 20*)



• A robust and detailed corporation procedure rules (CPR) will consist of well laid-out details and procedures of conducting in council and committee meetings, which will ensure **structured discussions and deliberations** adhering to prescribed set of rules.

 Without a CPR, there will be <u>no</u> structured procedures followed in meetings, which will impact decision making.

• The Corporations in Maharashtra except Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) **do not have detailed CPR**.



• City administration should hold **authority to sanction posts** for recruitment of required human resource. (MMCA, 1888, Section 74 (3g) and MMCA, 1949, section 39A, 40, 45-45B, 51)

- An **autonomous body** need to be set up for **recruitment of municipal officials** for the city administration.
- Provisions of **regular and mandatory trainings** for the city administration also need to be framed.
- State Government needs to **devolve all 18 functions** mentioned in the <u>Twelfth Schedule of the 74th</u> <u>Constitutional Amendment Act</u> under the control of the city government.

- There should be an **open data portal** of the city government where data related to the service delivery of city government is published.
- Area level elected representatives should be members of the wards committee. (MMCA, 1888, section 50TT(2) and MMCA, 1949, section 29A (2))
- **Direct election of Mayors** is recommended for direct influence of citizen and for the purpose of larger mandate. (*MMCA, 1888, Section 37 and MMCA, 1949, section 19*)
- Citizens should be given final **right to recall** their councillor. (MMCA, 1888, Section 181A; MMCA, 1949, section 13)



- The city governments should **publish the budgets and accounts** of the **last three years** on the website.
- The city government should have independent authority to **introduce new taxes/charges** as per State Municipal Act. (*MMCA, 1888, section 196 and MMCA, 1949, section 150*)
- The City Government budget should include the **budget statements of all parastatal agencies** operating in the city.
- City Government should receive a **direct percentage share of GST**.



- 1. Which are the reforms that can be targeted for implementation to empower urban governance in Maharashtra?
- 2. How to proceed forward for ensuring implementation of the targeted reforms?



- Corporation procedure rules lay out the details and procedures of conduct to ensure structured discussion and deliberation in council and committee meetings. Therefore, a standardised robust and detailed municipal corporation procedure and conduct of business rules to be drafted and approved for all municipal corporations in Maharashtra.
- It is observed that the newly elected councillors need 2-3 years to understand the procedure of working of the corporation, municipal corporation act and the budget processes and departments due to absence of a robust training system. Therefore, provision for **Regular and Mandatory trainings for councillors** in the state municipal acts of Maharashtra should be made and strictly implemented.
- Citizen participation in governance process is the key to effective governance. Citizen participation in planning, consultation and feedback should be included through area sabha or similar platforms like a robust e-governance system in with provision for Open Data Portal, Transactions, Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Citizen Participation Forum.
- Mayor being the head of city government, should have *de jure* and *de facto* executive powers which should be implemented through **Mayor-in-Council system** and **direct election of Mayor** in Maharashtra.
- Cities are complex systems and specialised skills are required to run and manage them. There is need for forming a **special municipal cadre** having required skills. Their capacity should also be built with **regular and structured trainings**. This will ensure effective functioning in metropolitan cities as well as smaller city governments.
- The city governments need to be empowered financially through **direct transfer of GST** and with **authority to raise own finance** through increasing the collection of property tax and introduction of new taxes.



Thank you



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