

GOOD URBAN GOVERNANCE NORMS AND APPLICATION PROCESS

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COVERAGE

- Norms of Good Urban Governance
- Incorporation of Norms in Urban development in India
- Decentralization, Accountability and Transparency
- Equity, Efficiency and Participation
- The Roadmap

GOOD GOVERNANCE NORMS

- India Launched Good Urban Governance Campaign in 2001
- UNHABITAT and Gol Initiative covered Six Norms
- Decentralisation, Accountability, Transparency, Efficiency, Equity & Participation
- Actions are a cross cutting theme on urban initiatives
- Followed global focus on Facilitator and local Actions
- NDA government brought Inclusive Development (Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas and Sabka Viswas)

NORMS I –DECENTRALISATION

74th CAA and its follow up laid down a reform process which conforms the basic norms of Governance and India launched a good urban Governance campaign in 2001 as part of UN initiatives ..The norms include:

- Decentralisation
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Equity
- Efficiency
- Participation /Civic Engagement

NORMS – I DECENTRALISATION

- 74th CAA brought decentralization as the basic norms of Governance.
- It covered continuity (243 U) and wider representation (243T) in the city government.
- Now no suspension of ULB and fresh elections within six months of dissolution.
- There is wider representation to women and other weaker sections.
- Wards committees (243S) to further decentralize governance below the Townhall.

NORMS – I DECENTRALISATION- STATUS

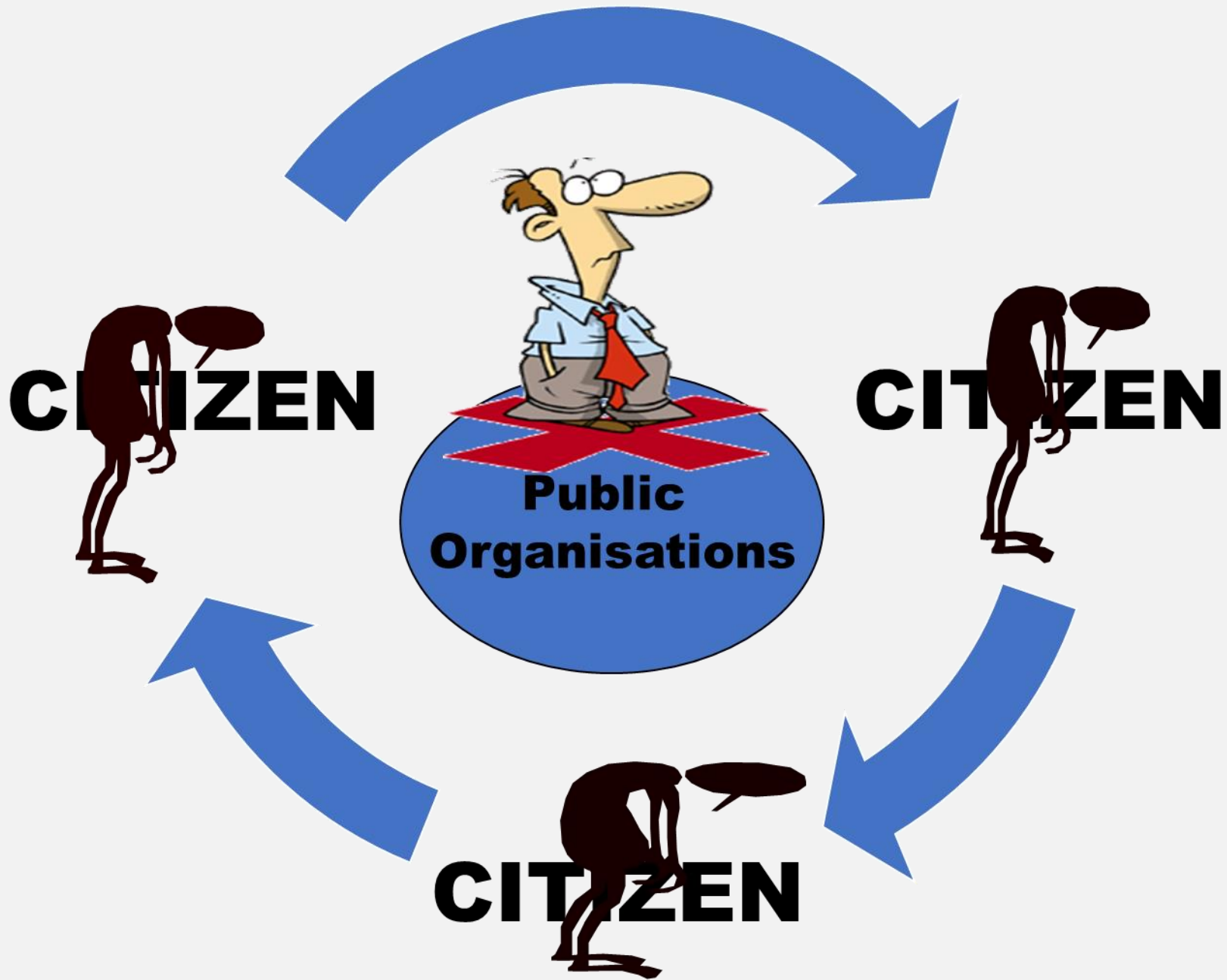
- City governments becoming institution of local democracy and citizen centricity
- City Governments are in place among 4041 Statutory Towns
- Bottom up Leadership is emerging for wider representation
- Women are in the decision making with 50% seats
- Weaker sections too ensure wider representation
- Wards committees in place of ward -dilution of local autonomy

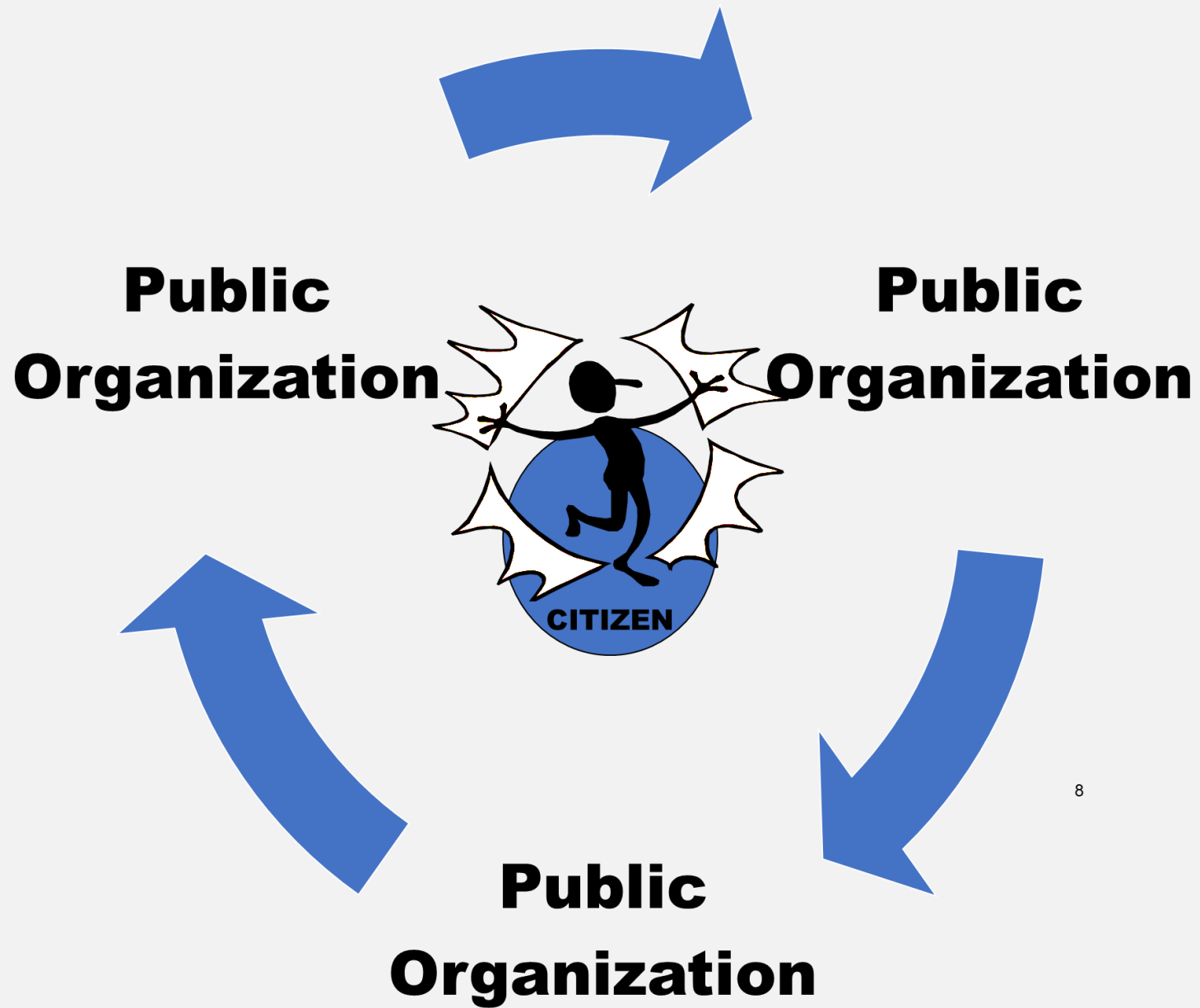
SHALL

Article	Provision
243Q	Constitution of Municipalities
243R	Composition of Municipalities
243S	Constitution and Composition of Wards Committees and other Committees in municipalities more than 3 lakh population
243T	Reservation of Seats (SC/ST/Women)
243U	Duration of Municipalities (5 Years)
243V	Disqualification for Membership
243Y	Finance Commission to review financial position and make recommendations
243ZA	Superintendence of State Election Commission in conduct of all elections to Municipalities
243ZD	Constitution of District Planning Committees
243ZE	Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committees

MAY

Article	Provision
243W	States may endow by law, power, authority and responsibilities to Municipalities; -Preparation of plan for economic development and social justice -12 th Schedule functions
243X	States may endow by law, power to impose taxes by Municipalities
243Z	States may by law provide for maintenance and audit of accounts of Municipalities





NORMS -2 ACCOUNTABILITY

- Convergence of top down and bottom up accountability
- Mayor/President and Commissioner/CEO brings coordination
- Centre and states schemes give due role to ULB
- Local Area Plans and Area Sabha to promote downward accountability
- Local council in Mizoram case of bottom up governance
- Suo motu cognizance by court/Public Interest litigation/Media

BRIEF OVERVIEW

- Growing Corruption-2017 to 2018
- 79th to 81st Place among 180 Countries
- Transparency International- **10 October 2018 Report**
- Growth 11%, Only 18 % got work done without Bribe
 1. 30%-land registration & related work,
 2. 30%-Legal ,
 3. 25% Police ,
 4. 18% Local Govts,
 5. 27% Others

NORMS -2 ACCOUNTABILITY-STATUS

- Court /media have played decisive role on municipal service
- Local councils manage local area with participation and ownership
- Tenure of Mayor (1 or 5Year) need uniform pattern
- Ward committee in Bengaluru created on court direction
- Average age of commissioner(11 months)need upward revision
- Bengaluru prepared micro plan for waste processing

CASE STUDY OF LOCAL COUNCILS IN AIZAWL

- AMC- 19 Members, 3 Members of EC and chairman/VC
- Ward committee (19)
 - Chairman
 - 2 members from each local council
 - 3 nominee of chairman
- Local Councils (83)

LOCAL FUNCTIONS AND INSTITUTION

- **AMC**- Planning, Land Use, Buildings Socio-economic development, Public Health/ SWM, Sanitation, Slum Improvement, UPA, Street lightning, Parking, Bus Stands, Public Amenities/ Conveniences
- **Ward Committee**- vital statistics, uncompleted poor quality civil work , coordination with LC
- **Other Institutions**- Road, Bridges, Water, Fire, Cultural, Environment, Cattle Ponds, Vital Statistics, old age homes

THE LC'S OF AIZAWL

- Intra-city Decentralisation
- Mizoram Local Councils- first of it's kind
- Have Legal Status-Elected body
- Mizoram Municipalities- ward Committee/ local Councils) Rules 2010
- 21 Wards- 83 Local Councils
- Elections to be held on 27 August ,2020

STRUCTURE OF LOCAL COUNCILS

- **1500 Voters** for each LC, **Members-5 (Elected)**
- **>1500 voters 7 members tenure-5 years**
- **Vacancy**-nomination of prominent person by LC
- **Dissolution** with fresh election within 60 days
- **Chairman** (elected by members)
- **Member secretary** (nominated by chairman)

T TYPOLOGY OF LOCAL COUNCIL FUNCTIONS - WARD COMMITTEE/ LOCAL COUNCILS) RULES 2010

1. Regulatory Functions
2. Internal security/creation/Maintenance of public assets
3. Identification of local priorities
4. Inter-municipal/governmental convergence & synergy
5. Interface with private sector /civic society
6. SWM (Monitoring the contract, collections from HHs)

REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

- Checking illegal construction/ encroachment
- Checking illegal use of Services
- Avoidance of tax/ fee, collection of charges
- Detection of unclean water/garbage dump etc
- Hnatlang of Community-provision/upkeep
- Awareness creation among children and youth

LC ACTIONS- INTERNAL SECURITY AND CREATION/MAINTENANCE PUBLIC ASSETS

- Public Broadcasting system ,Notice Boards , Informal Meetings
- Retaining wall, Flooring/ pavement/ laying tiles, widening/link road
- Repair- link drain/culvert, side drain, covered drain
- Safety & mobility- footpath, street/hand railing/plantation
- Playground, stadium, public garbage centre,
- aiting shed, urinal shed, water point, plants /gardens

IDENTIFICATION OF LOCAL PRIORITIES

- Local Assessment of Issues and Priorities
- Community consultation, Local Democracy
- Periodic Meetings of LC
- Networking with Young Mizo Associations/RWAs
- Onward information to ward committees/AMC
- Bottom up planning and feedback

INTER-MUNICIPAL/GOVERNMENTAL CONVERGENCE & SYNERGY

- Inter-municipal Local community and ward committee and AMC
- Convergence with GoI Missions -PMAY,NULM,SBM tc.
- Affordable housing , Street vendors/BPL survey/Awareness
- AMC and other Govt. Departments/ agencies
- Local community and other Govt. departments/ agencies
- PWD, Health, Education, Environment & Forest, Civil Supply
- Arrival of Food /Gas /Health support etc.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT SYSTEM – DURTLANG LOCAL COUNCIL(LC)



BUS STAND –DURTLANG LC



RETAINING WALLS TO PREVENT
LANDSLIDE –DURTLANG LC



BEHAVIOUR CHANGE-INVOLVEMENT OF STUDENTS COLLECTION OF PLASTIC WASTE



NORMS 3 –TRANSPARENCY

- Innovative Accounting ,Auditing and Budgeting.
- Double entry Accounting System and Financial Statements
- CAG, social, third party and community audit.
- Environmental and energy audit also added as per Model Municipal Law 2002.
- Municipal Budgets are placed in the municipal dash boards, social media etc.
- Consultative budgeting in place of Line item incremental budget

TRANSPARENCY-STATUS

- XV FC makes a precondition of audited accounts
- Innovations of ULB Rating and revenue mobilisation exist
- Doble entry is not used as per potential to the assess finances
- Asset management - not applied-Listing, classification /valuation
- Energy/Environmental Audit-Yet to apply (except Maharashtra)
- Participatory budgeting is not done to converge resources
- Decentralisation below townhall will promote transparency

NORMS-4 EQUITY

- Focus on basic minimum access to services across the households
- Affordability is also promoted along with willingness to pay and charge.
- Vertical /horizontal equity is planned through performance budgeting .
- Taxes, non-tax sources and fiscal transfers used for cross subsidy
- Poverty alleviation is also part of equity
- Urban Livelihood Mission(NULM) –by all ULBs and except for (3892) census towns .

EQUITY-STATUS

- Innovations on scientific management are emerging
- Integrated command and control and e based monitoring applied
- Yet, replication is slow-Huge normative gap in services
- Both demand side and supply side gaps
- Willingness to charge and efforts(metering) are minimal
- Leakages in services/revenue are very high

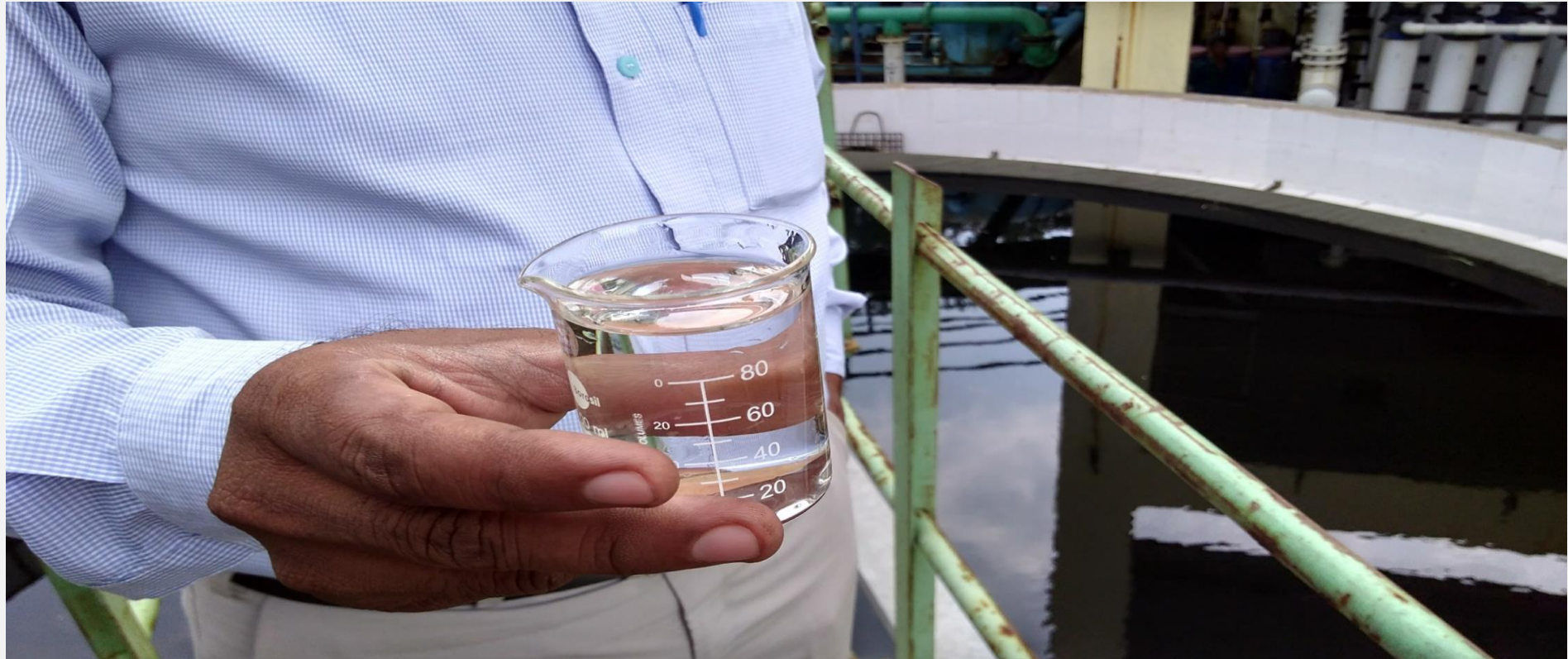
NORMS 5-EFFICIENCY

- Innovations exist on services efficiency.
- Service level benchmarks decided and linked with municipal access to Schemes
- Focus on water and sanitation, Pollution ,resource mobilisation and public grievances.
- Budgets giving due regard to levels of services over previous year.
- Accounting and auditing reform promote efficiency
- Continuity in elected leadership also promote efficiency

DECENTRALISED SEWAGE TREATMENT -AHMEDABAD



DECENTRALISED SEWAGE TREATMENT - AHMEDABAD



EFFICIENCY-STATUS

- Government of India Missions promote reforms and efficiency
- Wide coverage includes all towns-statutory that have ULB
- Capacity of ULB is weak-continuity of reforms is poor
- Interagency role is still decisive with multiple providers
- Role of ULB needs strengthening-Urban Inclusion of CT
- Functional domain should include all subjects (schedule XII)

NORMS 6 - PARTICIPATION/CIVIC ENGAGEMENTS

- Extra budgetary support is mobilized through participation
- PPP projects and partial contribution from community is applied.
- Water supply, roads, community services, recreation etc. are included
- Local Elasticity potential used for municipal services at grass roots level
- Constituency funds/Corporate social responsibility also used
- 50-50/partial contribution/management responsibility to engage local resources

PARTICIPATION/CIVIC ENGAGEMENTS- STATUS

- Divestiture, Contracting out, Convergence are widely emerging
- Water sewage, roads, street light and conveniences are covered
- Major cities and different schemes cover the modes of participation
- Wider replicability and sustainability (after the programme) is real issue
- Participation brings resources and efficiency from multiple sources and modes
- Yet, equity –through regulation and monitoring by ULB remains critical

WARD LEVEL DRY WASTE COLLECTION CENTRE USING CSR - BENGALURU



NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL PROCESSING OF WASTE, BENGALURU



Transformations of Ghats: Kankaria Lake, Ahmadabad



Before



After



After

ROADMAP

- Move from government to governance as per public focus
- Strengthen functional and fiscal domain of ULBs
- Planning and management should have ULB as mother institution
- Urban development should be placed in concurrent list (Constitution)
- Prepare Model regulations and documentation of best practices
- Urban Governance norms should be followed widely

Thanks!

