

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hyderabad	59	67	69	38	44	65	6	6	57
Indore	0	9	93	0	6	6	37	38	28
Jaipur	10	20	30	18	23	24	8	8	9
Kalyan-Dombivili*	33	48	70	87	105	129	179	172	112
Kanpur	49	54	57	6	9	10	30	30	31
Kolkata	104	111	133	70	89	110	149	157	180
Lucknow	0	0	0	80	82	115	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Ludhiana	0	38	41	14	14	14	37	n. a.	n. a.
Madurai	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	107	103	116	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Meerut	0	0	0	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Mumbai	53	66	69	117	124	136	71	83	93
Nagpur	17	45	63	25	25	39	58	109	122
Nashik	51	52	87	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Patna	182	222	235	174	270	290	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pimpri-Chinchwad	70	83	99	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pune	10	37	56	31	29	30	61	63	67
Surat	11	41	52	0	17	19	29	24	44
Thane	4	87	89	144	112	139	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Vadodara	84	180	188	47	75	95	25	26	31
Varanasi	37	69	91	15	16	19	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Visakhapatnam	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	150	197	209	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
All class I cities	43	66	77	64	72	85	86	89	100
size class 2	84	101	127	63	89	105	69	93	117
size class 3	68	96	132	47	61	90	47	73	99
Urban India	70	91	117	57	72	92	63	87	109

* In NSS 50th and 55th rounds, the name used was Thane (Kalyan).

Reforms in JNNURM

*357. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the mandatory reforms proposed in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

- (b) whether they are being conditioned by World Bank loans;
- (c) whether the user charges are part of mandatory reforms; and
- (d) whether taxes collected by local bodies are intended to meet the services, collecting user charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Details of the mandatory reforms are as under:—

There are two sets of mandatory reforms. Core reforms at ULB/Parastatal level aim at process re-engineering through deployment of technology to enable more efficient, reliable, timely services in a transparent manner. The other set of reforms are framework related at the State level.

URBAN LOCAL BODY/PARASTATAL LEVEL REFORMS:

- i. Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals.
- ii. Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like, GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs/Parastatals.
- iii. Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within next seven years.
- iv. Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance or recurring cost is collected within next seven years. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O and M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- v. Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- vi. Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

STATE LEVEL REFORMS:

- i. Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in 74th Constitution Amendment Act. The States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- ii. *Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- iii. *Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interests of landlords and tenants.
- iv. Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within next seven years.
- v. Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs/Parastatals and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- vi. Enactment of Community Participation Law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of Area Sabha in urban areas.
- vii. Assigning or associating elected ULBs with "city planning function". Over a period of seven years, transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas to ULBs and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

***NOTE:**

In respect of schemes relating to water supply and sanitation, the under mentioned State level mandatory reforms may be taken as optional reforms:—

- i. Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act.
- ii. Reform of Rent Control Act.