

## Concerns in Urban Local Governments

### What is the issue?

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- It is quarter century since the creation of municipalities under 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

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- It is imperative at this juncture to assess the progress of municipal governance in India.

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### What are the concerns?

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- **Limitations** - States have fallen short of implementing the provisions of the 74th Amendment.

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- There are concerns in underlying constitutional design of urban local governments (ULGs).

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- Local governments are financially constrained.

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- They do not have the administrative capacity to carry out its functions.

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- ULGs are increasingly disempowered and depoliticised as an institution.

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- **Power** - The elected representatives at the city-level are rendered powerless.

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- In most municipal corporations, the mayor is largely the ceremonial head.

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- The executive powers are vested with the State government-appointed commissioner.

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- This disjuncture in municipal governance has been exploited by State governments.  
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- **Parastatal agencies** - Various parastatal agencies are created by the State government.  
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- These further deny municipal corporations their political role.  
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- E.g. urban development authorities (building infrastructure), public corporations (water, electricity, transportation services, etc)  
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- Even urban planning and land-use regulation is with State government-controlled development authorities.  
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- These agencies function with certain autonomy.  
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- Moreover they are accountable only to the State government, and not the local government.  
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- Parastatal agencies and unelected commissioners are pre-74th Amendment legacies that have not been undone.  
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- **Depoliticisation** - There is increasing depoliticisation of local government in recent years.  
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- These seek to ring fence projects from local government.  
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- E.g. Central government programmes such as the Smart Cities Mission.  
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- This programme mandates the creation of special purpose vehicles (SPVs) for Smart Cities.  
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- SPVs will have operational independence.  
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- They will have autonomy in decision making and implementation.  
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- State government can further delegate the decision-making powers available to the ULBs to the Chief Executive Officer of the SPV.  
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- **Disempowerment** - Even for performing functions that are within its purview, local government requires State government permissions.  
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- These include functions like levying local taxes or undertaking civic projects above a certain budget.  
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- Municipalities are not yet autonomous units to be truly called as the “third tier” of government in India’s federal system.  
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- The creation of parallel institutions further disempowers the elected local government.  
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- It shows how higher levels of government distrust local politics.  
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- **Functions** - Functions in 12th Schedule which a State government is expected to devolve to the local government should be relooked.  
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- It does not include essential civic issues such as urban transportation, housing or urban commons.  
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- **Civic activism** - This has often been focussed on the creation of two bodies mandated by the 74th Amendment.  
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- They are the ward committees and metropolitan planning committees.  
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- However, there is an over-reliance on such semi-representative bodies.  
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- This does not augur well for creating a genuinely democratic city government.  
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- Civil society’s emphasis on nominating its members into ward committees can further depoliticise local governments.  
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- It could make them captive to the interests of certain elite resident welfare associations.  
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- **Exceptions** - The 74th Amendment contains an industrial township exception.  
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- A municipality need not be constituted in areas which are declared as industrial townships.  
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- These provisions have been employed by State governments to keep local governments weak.  
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- **Distribution** - The 73rd Amendment provides for three levels of panchayats at village, taluk, and district levels.  
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- Unlike this, power in urban areas is concentrated in a single municipal body.  
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- It could be the municipal corporation, municipal council or town panchayat.

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### **What is the way forward?**

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- Local governments must be increasingly acknowledged as inherently political spaces.

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- The present model of urban governance vesting power in a singular municipality should be relooked.

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- Urban governance reforms should focus on political empowerment of local government that promotes local democratic accountability.

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**Source: The Hindu**

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