

# INDIA



## KEY FACTS

### POPULATION (2016 estimate):

1,268,961,000

### AREA (2011 Census):

3,287,469 sq km

### CAPITAL: New Delhi

### CURRENCY: Rupee (INR)

### HEAD OF STATE:

President Ram Nath Kovind

### HEAD OF GOVERNMENT:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi

### FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

constitutional democratic republic

### PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:

bicameral

### STATE STRUCTURE: federal

### LANGUAGES:

Hindi and English (official); Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu (recognised)

### NATIONAL ELECTIONS:

last: 2014, turnout: 66.4%; next: 2019

### WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT (2014/2016):

11.8% (MPs) 11.1% (Rajya Sabha members)

### LOCAL ELECTIONS:

vary from state to state

### WOMEN COUNCILLORS (2013):

37.1%

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE as a percentage of total government expenditure 2015/16:

16.3%

## SUMMARY

India is a federal republic with three spheres of government: central (union), state and local. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments give recognition and protection to local government and in addition each state has its own local government legislation. The Ministries for Housing and Urban Affairs, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development all have oversight responsibility for local government at the national level and each state has its own enabling legislation. As of summer 2017, there are a total of 267,428 local government bodies of which 262,771 are rural and 4,657 urban. Of the rural local governments, 632 are zila parishad at the district level, 6,672 are panchayat samaiti at the block level, and 255,466 are gram panchayat at the village level. Urban local bodies include municipal corporations for cities, municipalities for larger towns and town panchayats for smaller towns. Both urban and local government are governed by state-level legislation, which determines local tax-raising powers. Following the 2013 Local election 37.1% of councillors were women and in 2015/16 local government expenditure was 16.3% of total government expenditure.

### 1. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

India is a federal republic with a bicameral parliament comprising a lower house, the Lok Sabha, and an upper house, the Rajya Sabha.<sup>171a</sup> The president is the head of state and is elected for five years by an electoral college made up of members of both houses of parliament and the legislative assemblies of each state (vidhan sabhas). The president normally appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as prime minister. S/he also appoints other members of the executive, known as the Council of Ministers, on the advice of the prime minister. Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected under the first-past-the-post system for up to five years. The Lok Sabha currently has 545 members; 543 are elected and two are appointed by the president to discretionary seats representing the Anglo-Indian community, if the community would otherwise be under-represented. Up to 238 of the possible 250 Rajya Sabha members are elected indirectly by the state legislatures with representation proportionate to their populations. In addition 12 members are nominated by the president for their specialist expertise. Rajya Sabha members have a six-year tenure. Following the 2014 national election, 11.8% (64/542) of members of Lok Sabha and 11.1% (27/224) of Rajya Sabha were women.<sup>171b</sup> There are 29 states, each with their own assembly known as the vidhan sabha, and seven union territories governed directly by the central government, except for Delhi and Puducherry who have their own legislative assemblies (vidhan sabha). The states are organised along cultural and linguistic lines, reflecting the country's wide diversity. Each state has its own legislature; however the state governor, in whom executive power is vested, is appointed by the president for five years. Replicating the structures in the national government, the governor is aided and advised by a council of ministers led by a chief minister, who is the leader of the vidhan sabha.

### 2. LEGAL BASIS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### 2.1 Constitutional provisions

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments adopted in 1992 give recognition and protection to rural and urban local government respectively.<sup>172a</sup>

#### 2.2 Main legislative texts

Local government is a state function; see Table 17.1b for an overview of key legislation by state/union territory. Powers, authority and responsibility for local bodies are devolved by the state under Articles 243g and 243w of the constitution. Each state has its own local government legislation, known as the state municipal/municipal corporation act for urban local government and the panchayati raj legislation for rural local government. In addition, states also have town planning acts and urban development acts which enable parastatal and para-municipal agencies to operate in close coordination with local bodies. The Ministry for Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has taken up the development agenda through the Smart city Mission, Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission and the National Urban Livelihood Mission, Pradhanmantri Awas (Housing) Yojana (Schem). These urban sector missions have promoted a participatory approach giving more flexibility to states and local governments to decide local priorities.

#### 2.3 Proposed legislative changes

No proposed legislative changes known.

#### 2.4 National urban policy

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MHUA) is mandated to formulate and administer various policy measures for holistic urban development aimed at improving quality of urban life by addressing issues related inter-alia to urban infrastructure and efficient governance. One of the major features of the urban missions have been to build



Table 17.1a Distribution of councils and population

State/union territory	Urban local bodies	Zila parishad (district)	Panchayat samaiti (block)	Gram panchayat (village)	Total	Population (2011 Census)	Population (2016 estimate)	% rural (2011)
Andaman& Nicobar Islands	3	3	16	264	286	379,944	551,000	64.3
Andhra Pradesh	120	13	660	12,920	13,713	49,378,776	51,534,000	71.9
Arunachal Pradesh	17	20	177	1,835	2,049	1,382,611	1,313,000	77.3
Assam	133	24	191	2,702	3,050	31,169,272	32,449,000	85.9
Bihar	136	38	534	8,398	9,106	103,804,637	103,908,000	88.7
Chandigarh	1	1	1	12	15	1,054,686	1,780,000	2.75
Chhattisgarh	189	27	146	10,996	11,358	25,540,196	25,879,000	76.8
Dadraand Nagar Haveli	2	1	0	20	23	342,853	422,000	53.4
Daman and Diu	2	2	0	15	19	242,911	330,000	24.8
Delhi	59	0	0	0	59	16,753,235	21,285,000	2.5
Goa	14	2	0	191	207	1,457,723	1,977,000	37.8
Gujarat	255	33	247	14,278	14,813	60,383,628	62,825,000	57.4
Haryana	80	21	126	6,205	6,432	25,353,081	27,477,000	75.8
Himachal Pradesh	55	12	78	3,226	3,371	6,856,509	7,095,000	90.0
Jammu and Kashmir	77	22	320	4,326	4,745	12,548,926	12,419,000	72.8
Jharkhand	43	24	263	4,398	4,728	32,966,238	33,652,000	76.0
Karnataka	258	30	176	6,024	6,488	61,130,704	62,374,000	61.4
Kerala	93	14	152	941	1,200	33,387,677	35,677,000	52.3
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	10	11	64,429	81,000	21.9
Madhya Pradesh	421	51	313	22,825	23,610	72,597,565	77,875,000	72.4
Maharashtra	411	34	351	28,041	28,837	112,372,972	120,076,000	54.8
Manipur	37	10	0	3,011	3,058	2,721,756	2,592,000	80.0
Meghalaya	9	0	0	0	9	2,964,007	2,773,000	80.0
Mizoram	22	0	0	913	935	1,091,014	1,063,000	48.5
Nagaland	19	0	0	1,219	1,238	1,980,602	2,380,000	71.0
Odisha	110	30	314	6,801	7,255	41,947,358	4,2479,000	83.3
Puducherry	5	0	10	98	113	1244,464	1,669,000	31.7
Punjab	183	22	147	13,016	13,368	27,704,236	29,112,000	62.5
Rajasthan	230	33	295	9,891	10,449	68,621,012	72,948,000	75.1
Sikkim	7	4	0	176	188	607,688	647,000	75.0
Tamil Nadu	700	31	385	12,524	13,640	72,138,958	69,396,000	51.6
Telangana	69	9	438	8,695	9,211	35,286,757	36,827,000	61.3
Tripura	20	9	75	1,180	1,284	3,671,032	3,826,000	73.8
Uttarakhand	99	13	95	7,953	8,160	10,116,752	10,632,000	69.5
Uttar Pradesh	650	75	821	59,020	60,566	199,581,477	21,8088,000	77.2
West Bengal	128	23	341	3,342	3,834	91,347,736	93,550,000	68.1
<b>TOTAL (29+7) 36</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>6,672</b>	<b>255,466</b>	<b>267,428</b>	<b>1,210,193,422</b>	<b>1,268,961,000</b>	<b>68.8</b>

Source: Consolidated list of panchayat and urban local bodies, August 2017, population census 2011<sup>17.3a</sup>, and population projection 2011-2016<sup>17.3b</sup>

in reforms into the design to ensure sustainability of the initiatives beyond the duration of the projects. Two missions are the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which is linked to promotion of reforms in urban planning, execution and governance for better service delivery, and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) is an initiative to ensure affordable housing for all.

### 3. STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### 3.1 Local government within the state

In 1989 the national government took steps to enhance the role of rural local governments through direct funding. The aim was to create units responsible for economic development at the local level, and to create jobs directly. Local government is divided between rural authorities (panchayats) and urban authorities (municipalities), and as of summer 2017 there are a total of 267,428 local government bodies across the country (see table 17.1a).

#### 3.2 Ministerial oversight

Whilst local development is a state subject, the central government has the important role to guide, motivate support, engage and handhold the states to promote local governments and development. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs<sup>17.3b</sup> (MoHUA) and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj<sup>17.3c</sup> (MoPR) responsible for urban and rural local government respectively, are guided by constitutional provisions and are responsible for developing nationwide policy for each sector. In each state there are ministers responsible for both urban and rural local government who must oversee the administration of the relevant state-level legislation. In extraordinary circumstances, the minister or state government may dissolve local government bodies, and govern them directly for up to six months. The ministries are involved in the preparation of model acts, laws, by-laws, manuals, guidelines, checklists and capacity-building programmes for a range of functions.

#### 3.3 Council types

The local government system consists of both urban and rural councils.

**3.3.1 Urban councils:** The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for three types of municipalities depending on size and area, namely: nagar panchayat for an area in transition from rural to urban; municipal council for smaller urban areas; and municipal corporation for larger urban areas. Urban local bodies include municipal corporations for cities, municipalities for larger towns and town panchayats for

smaller towns. In line with their respective state-level municipal acts, these 4,657 urban local bodies have a range of standing committees which include finance, education, water supply and sanitation. The standing committees are deliberative bodies only and decision-making powers remain with the full council.

Councils have the discretion to establish a wide range of other committees. Powers of the mayors and executive committees are determined by the respective state municipal acts. Each municipal body is assisted by a commissioner or chief executive officer, who coordinates the activities of all municipal employees.

#### 3.3.2 Panchayati system in rural areas:

The 73th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for three types of rural council – known as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). There are three types: 632 are zila parishad at the district level, 6,672 are panchayat samaiti at the block level, and 255,466 are gram panchayat at the village level. In 23 states there are three tiers in the panchayati system, in Goa there are two tiers, and in Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland there is a single tier. States with populations of less than two million are not required to adopt the three-tiered system. The tiers are not strictly hierarchically organised; rather there is a division of duties between them. There is a limited coordination role for higher levels of the panchayati authorities (see Annex 17a). State law establishes mandatory committees; these consequently may vary from state to state, however, generally all have executive committees. The zila parishads are required to have general, finance and audit, planning, social justice, education, health, agriculture and industrial committees. The gram panchayats have production, social justice and amenities committees. Most states provide the panchayats with little discretion to establish other committees.

### 4. ELECTIONS

#### 4.1 Recent local elections

These vary from state to state.<sup>17.4a</sup>

#### 4.2 Voting system

All councillors are directly elected by the first-past-the-post system. In accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, one-third of all seats are reserved for women, and this is being extended to 50% in some states. There are further reserved places for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, determined by their proportional representation within the local population. The places reserved for scheduled castes

and tribes must also adhere to the one-third allocation to women. Election processes are defined in state municipal law. These structures are consultative and also play a role in monitoring the delivery of services.

#### 4.3 Elected representatives

Whilst specifics vary from state to state, broadly, in the urban sector, all municipalities with a population over 300,000 are required to establish ward committees chaired by the local ward councillor. Municipal corporations, as stipulated in the state municipal acts, work within a committee system in which councillors report to council with recommendations. Mayors are elected directly or indirectly, depending on the state. Councillors are elected for a five-year term of office; mayors for either one or five years. The position of mayor/chairperson is also assigned through reservation to scheduled tribes and castes, women and minorities on a rotating basis.

#### 4.4 Women's representation

In 2013 across all local government women made up 37.1% of all councillors. By law a minimum of one-third of seats across all types of local government bodies must be reserved for women, and in many states this has now been raised to 50%. Six months prior to local elections, one-third/half of wards are earmarked for women representatives, on a rotation basis.

### 5. SYSTEMS FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

#### 5.1 Legal requirement

The 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution have led to wider participation and citizen awareness at the local level. Citizens' charters are also used to streamline participation.

#### 5.2 Implementation

Community structures are in existence at grassroots level. Community structures under local employment schemes, were created as part of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission at grass root level in the form of women's self-help groups. Resident welfare associations are also playing an important role in the management of basic services in the local area, especially within urban bodies.

#### 5.3 ICT use in citizen engagement

No information available.

### 6. ORGANISED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### 6.1 National local government associations

There is currently no active national local government associations, though previously the All-India Council of Mayors, represented the municipal



Table 17.1b Key facts and legislation by state and union territory

State/Union Territory	Key legislation	State	Key legislation
<b>STATES</b>		Odisha	Panchayati Act 1994
Andhra Pradesh	Panchayat Raj Act 1994	Punjab	Municipal Corporation Act 2003
	Municipalities Act 1965		Panchayati Act 1994
Arunachal Pradesh	Central Laws Act 1993	Rajasthan	Local Government Act 2013
	Balipara/Tirap/Sadiya Frontier Tract Jhum Land Regulation 1947		Municipal Corporation Act 1976
Assam	Panchayati Act 1994	Sikkim	Panchayati Act 1994
	Municipal Act 1956		Municipalities Act 2009
Bihar	Panchayati Act 2006	Tamil Nadu	Panchayati Act 1993
	Urban Planning & Development Act 2012		Sikkim Municipalities (Amendment) Act
Chhattisgarh	Panchayati Act 1993	Telangana	Panchayati Act 1994
Goa	Panchayati Act 1994		Tiruppur Municipal Acts 2008
	Panaji City Corporation Act 2002		Urban Local Bodies Act 1998
Gujarat	Panchayati Act 1993	Tripura	See Andhra Pradesh legislation
	Municipalities Act 1963		Panchayati Act 1993
Haryana	Panchayati Act 1994	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Act 1994
	Municipal Corporation Act 1994		Panchayati Act 1947
Himachal Pradesh	Panchayati Act 1994	Uttarakhand	District Planning Committee Act 1999
	Municipalities Act 1994		Development Council Act 2006
Jammu & Kashmir	Panchayati Act	West Bengal	Panchayat Laws Act 2007
	Municipal Corporation Act 2000		District Planning Committee Act 2007
Jharkhand	Panchayati Act 2001	UNION TERRITORIES	Panchayats Regulation 1994
Karnataka	Panchayati Act 1993		Andaman & Nicobar Islands
	Municipalities Act 1976		Chandigarh
Kerala	Panchayati Act 1994	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Covered by Punjab Act
	Decentralisation of Powers Act 2000		Panchayati Regulation Act 2012
Madhya Pradesh	Panchayati Act 1993	Daman & Diu	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Panchayat Rules 2014
Maharashtra	Swayatta Sahakarita Adhinyam Act 1999		Delhi
	Panchayati Act 1993	Panchayats Regulation 2012	
Manipur	Panchayati Act 1994	Lakshadweep	Municipal Council Act 1994
Meghalaya	Municipal Act 1973		Puduchery
Mizoram	Municipalities Act 2007	Village & Commune Panchayati Act 1973	
	Urban and Regional Development Act 1990		
Nagaland	Village and Area Councils Act 1978		
	Municipal Act 2001		

Source: compiled by CLGF

**Table 17.1c Women councillors and mayors following the last two election periods**

Election	2010-14		2015-19	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Councillors</b>				
Female councillors	na	37.1	na	na
Male councillors	na	62.9	na	na
<b>Total councillors</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Chairpersons/ Mayor</b>				
Female Mayors	na	na	na	na
Male Mayors	na	na	na	na
<b>Total Mayors</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MoHUA communication with CLGF

corporations, and Nagar Palik Pramukh Sangthen, represented the other urban municipalities.

### 6.2 Other associations of local government

There are some state-level organisations of elected representatives and elected women’s representatives; and some city managers’ associations. There are however other institutions active in local government such as the Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA) and the Institute of Town Planners of India (ITPI) which has local chapters.

## 7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The central government ministries are in constant dialogue with relevant state-level ministries and with local government representatives. Local government representatives also seek meetings with officials and ministers in the relevant ministries on an ad-hoc basis.

## 8. MONITORING SYSTEMS

Local governments are subject to audit, which is carried out by their state government. Monitoring may include auditing processes; ministerial oversight (eg of budgets); scrutiny by independent regulatory bodies; council committees, including members of opposition parties within them; and parliamentary review bodies. Third-party audit/assessment has been introduced on urban local projects. Social audit is also being applied by several local governments to promote community awareness and transparency.

## 9. FINANCE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

### 9.1 Locally raised revenue

Most urban infrastructure projects undertaken by municipal local governments depend predominantly on funds from state governments and other agencies. However, in order to raise resources from the market/ financial institutions for investment in infrastructure, the central government has allowed the issue of tax-free

municipal bonds and has set up a national fund, the Pooled Finance Development Fund. This fund provides credit enhancement grants, through pooled financing bonds issued on behalf of identified urban local governments, which enable them to access market borrowing for investment in urban infrastructure projects. Nevertheless, estimates from the XIII Central Finance Commission (‘XIII CFC’) report indicate that less than half of municipal expenditure is financed through own sources. Councils are empowered to levy house and land taxes and to borrow a limited amount of money. Other sources of revenue include special projects and fundraising through events.

### 9.2 Transfers

The government’s XIV Central Finance Commission (‘XIV CFC’) allocated a sum of IN₹2.87 lakh crore (2.87 trillion) to be given as grants to gram panchayat and municipalities. This is a huge increase of 228% over the previous five-year period, and equates to an average assistance of over IN₹80 lakh (8 million) per gram panchayat and over IN₹21 crore (210 million) per urban local body. The XIV CFC has recommended grants in two parts – a basic grant and a performance grant for duly constituted gram panchayats and municipalities. In the case of gram panchayats, 90% of the grant will be the basic grant and 10% will be the performance grant. In the case of municipalities, the division between basic and performance grant will be 80% to 20%. The government of India has constituted XV National finance Commission in 2017 to suggest sharing of central taxes and fees for the period 2020-25. Under Article 243 of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, state governments must consult their state finance commission every five years to review the financial position of their panchayats and urban local governments and to make recommendations for the subsequent five-year period.

### 9.3 Local authority staff

Local government staff are not recruited by a central body. In some states there is a commission for recruitment, in others staff are recruited directly by the local authorities. The body responsible for recruitment is also responsible for disciplinary and dismissal matters.

A number of officers are required by law in the different types of local councils, including a municipal commissioner in the municipal corporations and an executive officer, health officer and sanitary inspector in the municipalities. The head of the paid service is normally referred to as the chief executive officer. The staffing structure of first-tier councils differs from state to state, but generally the municipal commissioner is the head of the administrative service at municipal corporations, assisted by deputy municipal commissioners and other officers.

The health officer is responsible for area health services. The staffing structures of second-tier councils (municipalities) also differ from state to state, but generally the executive officer is the head of the administrative service, assisted by deputy executive officers and other officers. The health officer is responsible for health services in their municipal area. Maharashtra and West Bengal have state-level cadres. There is an increasing focus on developing a municipal cadre to enable the systematic deployment of staff at different levels of seniority. For example, the government of Madhya Pradesh has developed five different staff grades, within which context it can appoint the requisite numbers of staff to carry out interdisciplinary tasks related to urban management. A similar approach is under consideration in several other states. Following the governance principles of reduction in fiscal deficit, the city governments of India are also resorting to PPPs (Public Private Partnerships) and outsourcing leading to substantial reduction in their revenue expenditure and savings along with de-facto resource mobilisation. The cities of Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Pune have revenue surplus running into millions of rupees. For example Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for Sabarmati Riverfront Development and Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS), saving liability on staff.

## 10. DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY RESPONSIBILITY

### 10.1 Overview of local government service delivery responsibility

Service delivery varies from state to state, but Annex 17a gives an overview. Local government responsibilities typically include a range of core services and infrastructure provision, including: water, sanitation, solid waste management,


**Table 17.2b Local government expenditure as a percentage of total government expenditure 2012-2017**

	2017   actual N₹ crore
Total government expenditure.	287,000
Total local government expenditure.	1,758,391
<b>Local government expenditure and a percentage of total government expenditure</b>	<b>16.3%</b>

Source: Calculated by CLGF from the XIV finance commission report<sup>17.9</sup>

roads and public conveniences, poverty alleviation, slum improvement and economic development. Local governments are principally responsible for delivering services to a cross-section of citizens with the involvement of a number of partner organisations, organisations including special purpose vehicles (SPVs). The Government of India under its 100 Smart Cities programme has created SPVs to expedite project planning and implementation whilst keeping local governments in the centre and key decision makers. Various state agencies are responsible for poverty alleviation, but their lack of accountability to local government reduces their effectiveness in addressing local priorities. However, these functions are gradually being transferred to local governments.

### 10.2 ICT use in service delivery

The Smart Cities Mission<sup>17.10a</sup> is a national programme investing in up to 100 cities across the country to develop best practice in smart urban infrastructure. The Smart Cities programme is independently run with a dedicated chief executive officer working alongside each city mayor and commissioner.

### 10.3 The role of local government in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Government of India has launched the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) which completed its mapping process of the 17 SDGs against ministerial responsibility in August 2017,

including the numerous responsibilities of the Urban Development and Panchayat Raj ministries.<sup>17.10b</sup> India Habitat III National Report of MoHUA identify specific goals and targets to promote sustainable development in line with UN SDGs. The MHUA has developed a set of liveability standards in cities to generate a liveability index and rate cities. The relevant document prescribes 79 indicators which have been mapped with their respected SDGs.

#### REFERENCES AND USEFUL WEBSITES

- |        |  |  |
|--------|--|--|
| 17.1a  | Government of India<br><a href="http://www.india.gov.in">www.india.gov.in</a>  |  |
| 17.1b  | Women in national parliaments. Inter-Parliamentary Union<br><a href="http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm">www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm</a>   |  |
| 17.2   | Constitution of India<br><a href="http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/welcome.html">http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/welcome.html</a>   |  |
| 17.3a  | Population 2011 Census<br><a href="http://censusindia.gov.in">http://censusindia.gov.in</a>  |  |
| 17.3b  | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs<br><a href="http://www.moud.gov.in">www.moud.gov.in</a>  |  |
| 17.3c  | Ministry of Panchayati Raj<br><a href="http://www.panchayat.gov.in">www.panchayat.gov.in</a>   |  |
| 17.3d  | Consolidated list for panchayat and urban local bodies<br><a href="http://lgdirectory.gov.in/rptConsolidateforPanchayat.do">http://lgdirectory.gov.in/rptConsolidateforPanchayat.do</a>  |  |
| 17.4a  | Election Commission of India<br><a href="http://eci.nic.in">http://eci.nic.in</a>  |  |
| 17.4b  | Women's participation and leadership at the local level Asia and the Pacific 2013<br><a href="http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rbap/en/home/library/">www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rbap/en/home/library/</a>  |  |
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| 17.5   | No reference for this section  |  |
| 17.6   | No reference for this section  |  |
| 17.7   | No reference for this section  |  |
| 17.8   | No reference for this section  |  |
| 17.9   | IN₹287,000 crore based (2.87 trillion) on the recommendations of the 14th Central Finance Commission report<br><a href="http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2017-18/impbud/impbud.pdf">http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2017-18/impbud/impbud.pdf</a> and <a href="http://fincomindia.nic.in/TFC/Chapter10.pdf">http://fincomindia.nic.in/TFC/Chapter10.pdf</a> and total government expenditure of IN₹1,758,391<br><a href="http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2016-17/eb/trend.pdf">http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2016-17/eb/trend.pdf</a> |  |
| 17.10a | Smart Cities Mission<br><a href="http://smartcities.gov.in">http://smartcities.gov.in</a>  |  |
| 17.11a | UN statistics surface area<br><a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2006/Table03.pdf">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2006/Table03.pdf</a>  |  |
| 17.11b | Commonwealth Local Government knowledge hub<br><a href="http://www.clgf.org.uk/resource-centre/knowledge-hub">www.clgf.org.uk/resource-centre/knowledge-hub</a>  |  |
| 17.11c | Subnational governments around the world - local finance, UCLG-OECD<br><a href="http://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/profile-India.pdf">www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/profile-India.pdf</a>  |  |
| 17.11d | UNDP HDR India country profile<br><a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/IND">http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/IND</a>  |  |

Annex 17a Summary of service provision in different spheres of government in India

Services	Delivering authority						Remarks
	Central government	State	Urban local bodies	Zila parishad (district)	Panchayat samaiti (block)	Gram panchayat (village)	
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>							
Police	■	■					Police are normally a state-level function, except in Delhi where it remains a central government function. Local authorities may appoint traffic police.
Fire protection		■					
Civil protection	■	■					
Criminal justice	■	■					
Civil status register		■					
Statistical office	■						
Electoral register		■					
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Pre-school (kindergarten and nursery)		■	■	■	■		Local governments and communities also provide these services on a case- by-case basis.
Primary		■					
Secondary		■					
Vocational and technical		■					
Higher education	■	■					
Adult education		■	■				
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE</b>							
Family welfare services		■					Local governments may establish and run nursing homes.
Welfare homes		■	■	■	■		
Social security	■	■					
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>							
Primary care		■	■				
Hospitals		■					
Health protection		■	■				
<b>HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING</b>							
Housing		■					Local governments also provide housing to low- income residents.
Town planning		■					
Regional planning		■					
<b>TRANSPORT</b>							
Roads	■	■	■	■			
Transport	■	■	■				
Urban roads		■					
Urban rail	■						
Ports	■	■					
Airports	■	■					
<b>ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SANITATION</b>							
Water and sanitation		■	■	■	■	■	
Refuse collection and disposal			■	■			
Cemeteries and crematoria			■	■			
Slaughterhouses			■	■			
Environmental protection			■	■			
Consumer protection		■					
<b>CULTURE, LEISURE AND SPORTS</b>							
Theatres and concerts	■	■	■	■			
Museums and libraries	■	■	■	■			
Parks and open spaces		■	■	■	■		
Sports and leisure facilities		■	■	■	■		
Religious facilities		■	■				
<b>UTILITIES</b>							
Gas services		■					
District heating		■					
Water supply	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Electricity		■					
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
Agriculture, forests and fisheries		■					
Local economic development/promotion		■					
Trade and industry		■					
Tourism	■	■					

■ sole responsibility service ■ joint responsibility service ■ discretionary service