Annual Survey of India’s City-Systems (ASICS) 2017

BENGALURU

City-Systems Score*

Score: 3 / 10
RANK: 23 / 23

- 0.3 decrease from 2016

TOP INDIAN CITY
Pune | Score: 5.1

KEY FINDINGS

- Lack of city sanitation plan, comprehensive mobility plan and resilience strategy
- Not undertaken AMRUT reforms on double entry accounting system, credit rating, publishing e-newsletters and availability of a demand collection book
- Civic data not made available in open data format
- Lack of autonomy for Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike in budget approval process

CITY FACTOIDS

Own revenue proportion to total expenditure % and capex per capita – Bengaluru v/s Mumbai **

- In practice, the municipal body in Bengaluru handles only 10 functions as opposed to the 18 listed in the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA).
- The mayor of Bengaluru is indirectly elected by its citizens and has a 1 year term.
- Voter turnout in last municipal elections is 45.00% compared to 58.30% in state elections.

*UPD: Urban Planning & Design, UCR: Urban Capacities & Resources, ELPR: Empowered & Legitimate Political Representation and TAP: Transparency, Accountability & Participation are the four components of the ‘City-Systems’ framework used for ASICS evaluation

**Mumbai has been chosen as the benchmark city since it has the highest capex per capita

KEY REFORMS

City Council

1. Implement an effective system to monitor, report and penalise Spatial Development Plan (SDP) violations (UPD)

2. Sharply focus on improving collection efficiencies, explore technology and outsourcing solutions to enable the same (UCR)

3. Create a medium-term workforce plan and an annual workforce plan, aligned to medium-term fiscal plan and annual budgets (UCR)

4. Adopt open data standards, usher in radical transparency in finances and operations, systematically provide actionable data at a neighborhood level (TAP)

State Governments

1. Overhaul planning acts, mandate creation of three levels of SDPs with defined objectives and metrics and covering the planning Preparation, Implementation & Enforcement (PIE) (UPD)

2. Enact Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act legislation, mandate audit of annual accounts by CAs by 31 July each year (UCR)

3. Overhaul cadre and recruitment rules to bring them up to modern, contemporary standards of HR management

4. Overhaul municipal corporation acts to empower the mayor and ensure critical functions are meaningfully devolved, and mayors and councils have full powers over staffing and finances (ELPR)

5. Enact community participation law and public disclosure law. Notify rules and implement them in spirit (TAP)

Government of India

1. Lead the effort on a metropolitan governance paradigm, evolve consensus with state governments (ELPR)