



Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy

Recommendations on the draft Core Urban Region (Integrated Governance) Bill, 2026 (CURE)

A detailed clause-by-clause analysis with recommendations

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About Janaagraha

Janaagraha is a Bengaluru-based not-for-profit institution working to transform the quality of life in India's cities and towns. It defines quality of life as comprising quality of infrastructure and services, and quality of citizenship. To achieve its mission, Janaagraha works with councillors and citizens to catalyze active citizenship in city neighborhoods, and with governments to institute reforms to city systems. Janaagraha has worked extensively on urban policy and governance reforms for over two decades including on JNNURM, and with the XIII, XIV and XV Finance Commissions, Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, NITI Aayog/Planning Commission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), as well as the state governments of Assam, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

Find out more at www.janaagraha.org.

Why is the draft Core Urban Region (Integrated Governance) Bill, 2026, significant?

The draft Core Urban Region (Integrated Governance) Bill, 2026 ("*CURE Bill*" or "*the Bill*") represents one of the most significant opportunities to redesign metropolitan governance in Hyderabad in over seven decades. By replacing the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955, the Bill seeks to create a new governance framework for one of India's fastest-growing metropolitan regions.

The Bill introduces several important reforms, including greater transparency through mandatory public disclosures, digital governance, and a common billing framework; capital value-based property taxation; a stronger climate action framework; and gender inclusion. These reforms have the potential to significantly improve the quality of life for Hyderabad's residents while strengthening the city's ability to drive Telangana's ambition to become a USD 3 trillion economy by 2047.

Purpose of this document

This document presents Janaagraha's clause-by-clause recommendations on the Bill. The recommendations are intended to strengthen the Bill's objectives by improving institutional clarity, democratic accountability, implementation capacity, and metropolitan planning and governance.

This assessment draws upon:

1. **The [Annual Survey of India's City-Systems \(ASICS\)](#):** Janaagraha's evaluation of 82 Municipal Acts, 44 Town and Country Planning Acts, and 176 allied legislations across all States and Union Territories, providing one of India's most comprehensive comparative assessments of urban governance frameworks.
2. **Legislative reform experience:** Janaagraha's direct contribution to major urban governance reforms, including the [Greater Bengaluru Governance Act, 2024](#), India's first contemporary metropolitan governance legislation.
3. **National policy frameworks:** Janaagraha's contribution to the [NITI Aayog Framework for Governing India's Million-Plus Cities](#) (April 2026), which sets out principles for strengthening governance across India's largest metropolitan regions.

4. **Over two decades of practice:** Over two decades of advisory and implementation experience on urban governance reforms with the Government of India, Finance Commissions, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and multiple state governments.

Key strengths of the Bill

The CURE Bill contains several significant and forward-looking reforms. Its provisions on capital-value property taxation and integrated property identification, digital governance and transparency, universal-design streets, environment and climate action framework, and the representation of women and transgender persons could place Hyderabad ahead of many other Indian cities. These reforms demonstrate the Government's ambition to modernize how the CURE region is governed.

Our five key recommendations to strengthen the Bill

To translate that ambition into an effective and enduring metropolitan governance framework, we recommend five critical improvements:

1. **Complete the metropolitan planning architecture.** The Bill sets up a Chief Minister-led Apex Council to coordinate the region, but it leaves out the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) the Constitution requires for planning a metropolitan area. We recommend giving these bodies clear, complementary roles: the MPC to prepare the region's development plan, Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) to provide the technical planning expertise, and the Apex Council to align the municipal and ward plans, budgets and investments across all agencies. The Apex Council should thus strengthen and operationalise metropolitan planning, rather than remain outside the planning framework.
2. **Make the new institutions clear, accountable, and time bound.** The Bill creates more than 15 new authorities, committees and cells, but doesn't consistently say what each one does, who it answers to, or who decides when there is disagreement. The Apex Council meant to coordinate them has no permanent staff, office or budget. We recommend giving the Apex Council a permanent secretariat and real powers to monitor, resolve disputes and direct coordination — and defining each body's role clearly. Similarly, across the Bill, at least 78 provisions rely on discretionary "may" language or contain no timeline for constituting institutions, notifying rules or operationalizing frameworks. The core institutions and reforms should be made mandatory, with fixed timelines, minimum meeting requirements, and regular public reporting.
3. **Make walkable, accessible streets a single, binding standard.** Universal accessibility is a welcome start, but on its own it will not deliver safe, walkable streets. We recommend the Bill require a single "Complete Streets and Public Space Design Standards" — notified within a year — that every corporation, department and parastatal within the CURE area must follow when they plan, build or maintain any street or public space across the region.
4. **Anchor the new architecture in empowered Mayors, Councils and citizens.** Today, no Mayor or elected councillor sits on the Apex Council, its Executive Committee, or any of the 15 new bodies — even though Mayors and Councillors will be answerable to citizens for what those bodies decide. We recommend that Mayors be represented on the Apex Council, and that the Bill create a Mayor-in-Council with genuine control over budgets, functions and staff. Democracy should reach below the Corporation too: existing Ward Committees should get real planning and oversight powers, neighbourhood-level Area Sabhas should be introduced (the Bill currently has none), and citizens should have a clear right to participate — through participatory budgeting and a genuine public-consultation process, with timely information and published responses to their feedback.

5. **Fund and staff the reforms.** Good institutions need predictable funding and professional staff. Hyderabad's three new corporations have very different revenue bases, yet the Bill has no mechanism to share resources fairly between them. It also leaves the creation of a professional municipal workforce (local government service) entirely to the government's discretion — with no defined cadre, recruitment path, or performance management system. We recommend a dedicated CURE fund-sharing mechanism and a well-constituted local government service, so the reforms above have the capacity to actually be delivered.

How to read this document?

The recommendations that follow are organized according to Bill's structure. Each recommendation identifies the relevant clause, explains the issue, provides Janaagraha's recommendation, and sets out the rationale for the proposed amendment.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
Part – I Chapter 1: Preliminary				
1.	Definitions	S.2(11) 'Civil Society' includes any non-governmental organization or association of persons, established, constituted or registered under any law for the time being in force and working for social welfare, and includes any community-based organization, residents welfare association, professional institution and civic, health, educational institution, social or cultural body or any trade or industrial organization, other stakeholders and such other association or body, as may be prescribed by the Government.	Amend S.2(11) to broaden the definition of "Civil Society" to include individual citizens and unregistered associations of persons and use the term consistently across the Bill without restricting participation to registered civil society organizations. <i>'Civil Society' includes any individual citizen and non-governmental organization or association of persons, established, constituted or registered under any law for the time being in force, or otherwise, and working for social welfare, and includes any community-based organization, residents welfare association, professional institution and civic, health, educational institution, social or cultural body or any trade or industrial organization, association of persons with similar interests, other stakeholders and such other association or body, as may be prescribed by the Government.</i>	The current definition excludes individual citizens and effectively limits civil society to organized entities, primarily those established for social welfare. This narrow definition is inconsistent with the broader objective of participatory urban governance. The Bill relies on civil society participation in several provisions, including the management of parks and urban biodiversity (S.203(a)), the constitution of the Climate Action Cell (S.244(2)), agreements for shade infrastructure (S.251(3)), and support to the CURE Heritage Committee (S.265(d)). However, these provisions are framed around civil society organizations, thereby excluding individual residents and informal citizen groups from participating unless specifically nominated by the Government. Broadening the definition would enable wider civic participation, recognize the important role of informal resident groups and citizen initiatives, and strengthen the quality of participatory governance envisaged under the Bill.
Part – II Chapter 2: Establishment of Corporations				
2.	Constitution of Corporations	S.3(3) The State Legislature may, by way of amendment to this Act, modify, add, alter or remove any entry in Schedule I, and may by any such amendment do any one or	Amend S.3(3) to provide that: Any proposal to establish, abolish, merge, bifurcate, or alter the jurisdiction of a Corporation under clauses (a)–(f) shall be undertaken only after:	Decisions relating to the creation, abolition or alteration of Corporations have far-reaching consequences for democratic representation, municipal finances, service delivery, institutional capacity and citizens' access to local

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		more of the following, namely – (a) establish a Corporation; (b) alter the name of any Corporation; (c) alter the jurisdiction of any Corporation, including by readjustment of areas between two or more Corporations; (d) abolish any Corporation; (e) include within the Core Urban Region any area not forming part thereof, by including that area within the jurisdiction of a Corporation, whether existing or established by the same amendment; (f) exclude from the Core Urban Region any area forming part thereof, by removing that area from the jurisdiction of the Corporation in which it is for the time being comprised, whereupon that area shall cease to form part of the Core Urban Region; and on the coming into force of any such amendment, the Core Urban Region and the Corporations therein shall stand constituted in accordance with Schedule I as so, amended.	1. consultation with the affected Corporation(s) 2. a resolution of the elected Corporation(s) 3. publication of the proposal and an opportunity for public objections 4. an independent technical assessment of the proposed reorganization. Constitute an independent Expert Committee immediately following every decennial Census to review the Core Urban Region and Corporation boundaries, evaluate urban expansion and the transition of adjoining rural areas, and recommend any changes to Corporation boundaries and zonal divisions. Where any alteration of Corporation boundaries requires the creation or reorganization of wards, the consequent ward delimitation and reservation shall be undertaken by the State Election Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Delimitation shall ordinarily be undertaken after every decennial Census, shall not be altered during the elected term of a Corporation except where territorial reorganization makes such alteration unavoidable, and shall	government. Such decisions should therefore be based on objective technical assessment, consultation with the affected local governments and public participation, rather than being undertaken solely through legislative amendment. Separately, ward delimitation is an electoral exercise that an independent authority should undertake in accordance with transparent and objective criteria. Linking Corporation boundary reviews to the decennial Census while entrusting ward delimitation and reservation to the State Election Commission will provide a predictable and evidence-based framework for urban expansion, strengthen the independence and credibility of the electoral process, and ensure that boundary revisions do not become a basis for delaying constitutionally mandated Corporation elections.

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			not delay the conduct of Corporation elections.	
3.		S.3(5) Where any dispute arises between Corporations which cannot be resolved mutually, the Government may decide such dispute.	Amend S.3(5) such that disputes between Corporations, including their boundaries, are resolved by the CURE Apex Governance Council or the Executive Committee.	Under S.232 and S.234, the CURE Apex Council and the CURE Executive Committee, respectively, are charged with ensuring coordination and convergence for coordinated governance within the CURE area. Appointing the Government as the arbiter of disputes may be inconsistent with these provisions.
4.	Membership of MLAs and MPs in the Corporation	S.5(2) Composition of Corporation. S.7(2) Term of office of members. S.11(1) Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor. S.18(1) Special Committees of the Corporation.	Amend the provisions such that MLAs and MPs are not ex officio members of the Corporation, will not participate in the Corporation's proceedings, and will not have voting rights.	The MLA, MP, and members elected to the Corporation belong to different tiers of government. Allowing MLAs and MPs to participate and vote in the Corporation's affairs allows state or union interests to override city interests and influence the elected mandates of the Corporation.
5.	Reservation in the Corporation	S.6 In the Corporation out of the total strength of elected members, the Government shall, subject to the rules as may be prescribed, by notification reserve, - (a) such number of seats to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as may be determined by them, subject to the condition that the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election to the Corporation, as	Amend S.6 and allied provisions under Sch.II of the Bill to mandate that the State Election Commission shall reserve seats subject to the rules prescribed by the state government. Mandate the reservation to be in force until the next delimitation ten years later , to be in tandem with the decadal Census exercise.	Frequent and arbitrary delimitation and reservation exercises have contributed to prolonged delays in local body elections across states. The Bill can ensure more regular elections in the Corporations within CURE by empowering the State Election Commission to determine the reservations to seats for different categories at the time of delimitation of wards, which shall be applicable until the next delimitation exercise.
6.			Amend the provision to state that "not less than fifty percent" of all seats in a Municipal Corporation,	The phrase "not less than fifty percent" treats women's reservation as a minimum guarantee rather than a

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		the population of the Scheduled Castes, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes in the Corporation bears to the total population of the Corporation; and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different wards in the Corporation; (b) such number of seats for the members belonging to the Backward Classes; and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different Wards in the Corporation; (c) fifty percent of the total number of seats reserved under clauses (a) and (b) for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or the Backward Classes; (d) fifty percent (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election to the Corporation shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different Wards in a Corporation. (e) the allotment by rotation to different Wards as provided under clauses (a), (b) and (d) once made, shall be in force for two consecutive terms;	including seats reserved for each category of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, shall be reserved for women.	maximum limit, enabling future enhancement of women's representation through policy without reopening the parent legislation.

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		Explanation: - In this section, - (i) the expression 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (24) and clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution of India; (ii) the expression 'Backward Classes' means any socially, and educationally Backward Classes of citizens recognized by the Government for purposes of clause (4) of article 15 of the Constitution of India, without reference to the classification but including the creamy layer amongst such Backward Classes of citizens; (iii) For the purposes of clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e), the 50% reservation of wards in the Corporation implemented vide G.O.Ms.No.25 MA & UD, dated: 08.01.2016 for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Women on the basis of total number of seats as prescribed in G.O.Ms.No.169 MA & UD, dated: 23.11.2015 and G.O.Ms.No.186 MA & UD. dated: 11.12.2015, shall be treated as first term, since the elections to the Corporation were conducted on 02.02.2016.		

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7.	Remuneration and allowances of elected representatives	NIL	Add a provision stipulating the salaries, remunerations, and allowances of elected members of the Corporation, including those of the Mayor. Provide an independent mechanism to determine the remuneration and allowances of elected representatives periodically.	Effective local governance requires elected representatives to discharge their responsibilities on a full-time and professional basis. Adequate remuneration and office support reduce barriers to public office, improve accountability and enable elected representatives from diverse socio-economic backgrounds to represent citizens effectively.
Chapter 3: Elections				
8.	Ward delimitation and reservations to be done by the State Election Commission	Sch.II(2) Division of Corporation into wards, etc., for the purpose of election of members. Sch.II(5) State Election Commission. Sch.II(6) Powers and functions of the State Election Commissioner.	Amend the provisions so that the State Election Commission is empowered and responsible for conducting ward delimitation and reservation exercises every ten years. Add a provision to ensure that the delimitation of wards to the Corporation shall be undertaken once in 10 years from the date of the first delimitation, and not before. Amend Sch.II(2(1)) to entrust the responsibility of ward delimitation to the State Election Commission. Add the following powers to the State Election Commissioner under Sch.II(6): - conducting ward delimitation and reservation exercises periodically; - notifying the date of election for Corporations, and	Frequent and arbitrary delimitation and reservation exercises have contributed to prolonged delays in local body elections across states. Inconsistent and delayed delimitation exercises are one of the biggest reasons for delays in Urban Local Government elections. Entrusting the responsibility of ward delimitation to an independent State Election Commission can ensure more timely delimitation exercises with greater independence, transparency, and fairness. The State Election Commissioner, as chair of the State Election Commission, must also be empowered and made responsible for these powers.

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			3. fixing the date of election for Corporations.	
9.	Constitution of Ward Committees	Sch.II(3(1)) There shall be constituted four Ward Committees for each ward of the Corporation in the manner as prescribed under this Act.	Clarify the institutional design and functioning of the four Ward Committees, including the rationale and territorial jurisdiction of each committee, composition and method of selection, chairperson and secretariat, and relationship with the ward Councillor and Corporation. Alternatively, consider constituting one Ward Committee per ward, with Area Sabhas or polling-booth-level citizen forums functioning beneath it.	While the Bill proposes four Ward Committees for every ward, it does not explain how these committees will function in practice. Without a clear institutional framework, there is a risk of duplication, confusion over responsibilities, and inconsistent citizen participation. Clearly defining the structure, powers, and relationship of these committees with elected representatives is essential if they are to become meaningful neighborhood governance institutions rather than merely statutory bodies.
10.		Sch.II(3(2)) Each Ward Committee shall consist of a maximum of twenty-five members consisting of residents from the Ward and from among the resident welfare associations, community-based organizations, other such groups and individuals, by rotation annually and shall be entrusted with taking up issues pertaining to each of these groups pertaining to that Ward: Provided that half of the members to be nominated to the Ward Committees shall be women.	Add provisions detailing the composition of each Ward Committee: 1. Add a provision mandating that the members shall, as far as possible, be from different polling booths of the ward to provide even representation to all parts of the ward. 2. Provide more substantive details about who constitutes the Ward Committee, necessarily including: a. The Councillor of the City Corporation representing the ward shall be the Chairperson of the Ward Committee.	The implementation of the Ward Committees may suffer in the absence of clear Committee composition mentioned in the Bill. The Bill, as the primary legislation, must detail the composition of the Ward Committees without relegating it to secondary legislation.

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			b. Twenty-four other members to be nominated by the City Corporation; out of which, there shall be: i. a determined minimum number of positions for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; ii. at least five women members, and iii. a determined minimum number of positions for members representing Residents Welfare Associations, whatever name is called, satisfying all conditions mentioned below, namely:- a. Its registered office shall be located within the jurisdiction of that ward; b. it shall represent majority of residents, or civic groups, or commercial groups or industrial groups;	

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			c. it shall have been actively engaged in its activities for not less than three years, and d. it shall be a registered Association by whatever name called, comprising of individuals who serve in a fiduciary capacity; Provided that, half of the persons to be nominated to the Ward Committee shall be women and at least one-fourth of the members nominated to the Ward Committee shall belong to Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes.	
11.			Add provisions detailing a systematic process for the nomination of members to the Ward Committees through a Selection Committee. The process can entail the following: 1. Ensure constitution of Ward Committees under the Corporations within 60 days from the date of the constitution of the Corporation (that is after the first meeting of the council). 2. A call for applications for civil society members to be nominated to the Ward Committee shall be made by the Commissioner within one month of the completion of elections to the Corporation.	The implementation of the Ward Committees may suffer in the absence of clear procedures for constituting the Committee with clear responsibilities laid out for municipal authorities. The Bill, as primary legislation, must detail the procedure and relegate finer details of facilitating the procedure to secondary legislation.

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			3. The call for applications and details regarding the eligibility requirements must be widely circulated and shall be pasted on the notice board of ward offices and shall also be published in two dailies with wide circulation, including one in the regional language. 4. The Commissioner, in consultation with the Mayor-in-Council, shall constitute a Selection Committee consisting of three Experts from such domains as Law, Engineering, Healthcare and Journalism ordinarily resident in the Corporation with experience in civic issues for selecting the members to be nominated to the Ward Committees. 5. While considering the applications to the Ward Committees, the Selection Committee may consult with the Councillor of the specific ward and may consider his/her suggestions. 6. The Selection Committee shall nominate members to all the Ward Committees in the Corporation in such a manner that each Ward Committee includes: a. 3 members from Residents Welfare Associations having their registered offices	

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			located within the jurisdiction of that ward; b. 2 members from voluntary organizations, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, environmental organizations, cultural organizations, youth organizations and other similar groups active in the ward; c. 2 members from slum associations, federations and other organizations and self-help groups working among people from economically weaker sections in the ward; d. 2 members from trade unions, workers' groups, trade associations, industrial associations, chambers of commerce, professionals' groups, educational societies and such other sectors active in the ward, and e. 1 member who is a social activist, social worker, community worker, former bureaucrat, former judge or any other citizen who has been active in public service in the ward: Provided that among the members nominated, there shall be at least two members belonging to the Scheduled	

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			Castes or Scheduled Tribes and three members who are women: Provided further that if the Commissioner does not receive enough applications from the abovementioned categories to fill the posts, the Selection Committee may nominate such individuals residing in the ward in such a manner that the composition of the Ward Committee is as per the provisions of this section. 7. The term of the nominated members of the Ward Committee shall be co-terminus with the term of the office of the Corporation.	
12.		Sch.II(3(3)) These Ward Committees shall meet once in a quarter and salient issues raised by them pertaining to their ward be placed before the next Corporation meeting.	Amend Sch.II(3(3)) to allow the Ward Committees to meet as often as the Committee members deem necessary, but at least once a quarter. Add a provision mandating the Commissioner to notify a fixed day and place for the monthly Ward Committee meetings. The notification shall specify that the meetings be held, for example, on the first or third Saturday of every month at 10:00 AM in the respective ward office. Add a provision on the rights of citizens who are not members of the Ward Committees but may attend the meetings, in accordance with guidelines issued, to represent their views, demands or grievances.	The current framing of the provision could imply that Ward Committees will not meet more than once in a quarter. This frequency of meeting is too low for an institution that deals with matters arising at a faster scale - like infrastructure maintenance and service delivery. Higher frequency of Ward Committee meetings can better functionalize ward committees and democratic participation at the grassroots level. A greater frequency of meetings must be accompanied by a stronger purpose of meeting, greater citizen participation, clear agenda, certain action points, and accountability for actions taken.

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			Mandate that the agenda for meetings is to be prepared by the Secretary in consultation with the Councillors. The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for members to submit their demands and suggestions in a timely manner prior to the issuance of the notice of meeting. The notice, along with the finalized agenda and list of business, must be issued no less than seven days prior to the scheduled meeting. Ensure all decisions in the Ward Committee arrive through consensus as far as possible. Failing which, there shall be voting and decision made on the basis of simple majority. Add a clause to mandate that in case of a tie, the Councillor shall have the right to cast the deciding vote. Add a provision mandating the presentation of an Action Taken Report on all open matters from the previous meeting to ensure accountability.	
13.	Term of the Ward Committee	NIL	Add a clause mandating that the term of the Ward Committee will be co-terminus with that of the term of office of elected members in Corporation (five years).	Ward Committees must have a proper term to be able to fulfil their functions effectively. The GHMC Act, 1955 provided for the same (S.8A(4)).
14.	Area Sabhas	NIL	Reinstate S.8B of the GHMC Act, 1955 providing for Area Sabhas.	The Bill omits Area Sabhas, which were provided under section 8B of the GHMC Act, 1955, weakening neighborhood-level participation and accountability.

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			Further, provide that Area Sabha boundaries shall ordinarily be notified or revised in conjunction with ward delimitation undertaken by the State Election Commission and shall remain unchanged during the term of the Corporation, except where changes in ward boundaries or exceptional territorial circumstances make revision necessary. Ensure Area Sabha Representatives are ex officio members of the Ward Committee and have the right to vote as they are the true representatives of the community /neighborhoods from the grassroots.	Area Sabhas can provide a structured formal platform to identify local priorities, monitor service delivery, and convey residents' concerns to the Ward Committee. Giving Area Sabha Representatives ex officio membership and voting rights in the Ward Committee would strengthen grassroots representation and make municipal decision-making more responsive.
15.	Functions of Ward Committees	Sch.II(4(1)) The Ward Committee constituted in a Ward shall take up issues pertaining to each of the groups which the particular Ward Committee represents and among others will discuss and ensure,- (a) proper maintenance of sanitation and solid waste management, and construction and demolition waste management; (b) tree plantations, Haritha Haram and survival of at least 85% plants; (c) maintenance of parks, playgrounds, public toilets, street lights, markets and public places; (d) facilitate collection of taxes, fees and other such dues to the Corporation;	Reinstate S.8A(6) of the GHMC Act, 1955, giving Ward Committees a bigger function in city governance; namely: "The Ward Committee shall discharge the following functions, namely: - (i) Supervision over sanitation work and drainage maintenance; distribution of water supply; working of the streetlights; minor repair of roads; maintenance of markets; maintenance of parks and playgrounds; and implementation of poverty alleviation programs; (ii) Monitoring the functioning of schools, maternity centres, dispensaries and health centres wherever they are under control of the Corporation;	This list of functions severely narrows the powers and functions of the Ward Committee, which were present in the GHMC Act, 1955 (S.8A(6)). The Ward Committees must be leveraged fully as institutions that can improve infrastructure, service delivery, and development at the last mile based on needs and priorities identified by citizens. They must also be leveraged as avenues of feedback that can help rectify issues in the city.

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		(e) prevention of unauthorized constructions and encroachments and taking it up with the authority to have them demolished; (f) discourage use of plastics; (g) encourage art and cultural activities, sports and games.	(iii) Facilitation in the collection of taxes and non-taxes; (iv) Preparation of list of beneficiaries for beneficiary-oriented schemes, pensions and subsidies; (v) prepare an annual ward development plan in a manner consistent with the rules to be prescribed; (vi) map the ward infrastructure index; (vii) Preparation of inventory of municipal assets; (viii) assistance in the implementation of all Government schemes, and (ix) any other function as may be prescribed.” Amend the provision to empower Ward Committees to: 1. Prepare a five-year ward vision plan in consultation with the citizens , particularly through the Area Sabhas. 2. Ensure Ward Committees are provided information regarding any spatial plans and are mandatorily consulted on any changes to land use and spatial plans .	

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			3. Demand and assist local area planning under S.169 of the Bill. 4. By default be a part of planning for the various CURE Committees and agencies for purposes including water supply and sewage (Ch.27), disaster response and asset protection (Ch.28), environmental sustainability, climate action, and net zero (Ch.29), disaster management (Ch.30), traffic management (Ch.31), fire safety and management (Ch.32), food safety and nutrition (Ch.33), heritage conservation (Ch.34), gender inclusion (Ch.38), and labour welfare (Ch.39) among others. 5. Prepare the ward budget in a structured manner with citizen participation by providing four weeks to the Area Sabhas to consolidate their suggestions through the Area Sabha representative. 6. Mandatorily take children's inputs to be duly taken in the ward development plan.	
16.		Sch.II(4(2)) The minutes of the meeting shall be drawn and placed in the next Corporation meeting for discussion, and the Secretary shall be responsible	Amend Sch.II(4(2)) so that the minutes must also be shared among the members of the Ward Committee and residents interested in accessing the minutes of the Ward Committee meeting.	Timely publication of minutes is essential for transparency and public accountability.

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		for placing the minutes in the next Corporation meeting.	Mandate the minutes to be made available on the Corporation's website within seven days after the meeting is held.	
17.	Rights of Ward Committees	NIL	Reinstate S.8A(7) of the GHMC Act, 1955 recognizing the rights of Ward Committees; namely: "Every Ward Committee shall have the following rights, namely: - (i) to seek information from the Commissioner regarding any matter relating to the ward; (ii) to obtain information about the Master Plan and Zonal Developmental Plan of the Corporation; (iii) to obtain full Corporation budget; (iv) to be consulted in the development of land use and zoning regulations within the ward, and (v) to obtain full details of all revenue items relating to the ward".	Although the Bill recognizes Ward Committees as municipal authorities (S.4), it does not give them adequate rights to access information, scrutinize ward finances or participate in planning decisions. Reinstating these rights would enable Ward Committees to engage meaningfully with the Corporation, monitor local service delivery and influence decisions affecting the ward. Without such powers, they risk remaining largely consultative forums.
18.	Mandatory allocations to Ward Committees	NIL	Reinstate S.8A(8(a)) of the GHMC Act, 1955, with the following modifications: "The Corporation shall allocate not less than twenty percent of the amount earmarked in the annual budget of the	Assigning Ward Committees a defined share of the maintenance budget would give them the financial capacity to address neighborhood-level service priorities. This would strengthen decentralized decision-making, improve responsiveness and make Ward

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			Corporation for maintenance of services namely, sanitation, water supply and drainage, roads, street lightings, parks, markets to all ward committees for attending to the functions specified above".	Committees accountable for tangible local outcomes.
19.	Grievance register	NIL	Add a provision to mandate that a running grievance register shall be maintained by the Secretary, which records all grievances submitted by members and stakeholders, along with the status of each grievance. During each meeting of the Ward Committee, the Secretary must present the status of grievances, including the total number of grievances received, resolved, and pending. The number of pending grievances and their status must be read out and documented in the meeting minutes.	The register can provide a vital feedback loop at the last mile in the city. The register also brings citizen issues directly to the attention of elected representatives for immediate action.
20.	Ward Committees to be allocated a share of increase in property tax	NIL	Add a provision to ensure that a share of the increase in property tax collected from the ward is allocated to the Ward Committees to fulfil their functions.	These funds can ensure that Ward Committees receive dedicated funding necessary to fulfil their roles and also fund projects the Ward Committee identifies in their area.
21.	Establishment of Citizen Charter	NIL	Insert a new provision requiring every Corporation and CURE authority to publish and maintain a legally binding Citizen Charter , prescribing at minimum:	A legally binding Citizen Charter would convert service standards into enforceable citizen entitlements. Linking services to measurable benchmarks and defined grievance timelines would strengthen

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			1. The right to accessible information and disclosures. 2. The right to time-bound delivery of specified services, against defined Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs), drawing on the structure of the existing GHMC Citizen Charter. 3. The right to grievance redress within prescribed timelines. The Charter should be reviewed and updated periodically, and non-compliance with SLBs should trigger escalation to the grievance redress/ombudsman mechanism.	accountability for delays and service failures and advance the Bill's objectives of transparency, accessibility and citizen-centric governance.
22.	Mandatory public consultation for purposes under the Bill	NIL	Insert a new provision establishing a common statutory framework for public consultation applicable across the Act. The provision should require every authority constituted under the Act to undertake public consultation before approving any policy, plan, framework, regulation, major project, or development proposal that is likely to have an impact on residents of the CURE area. At a minimum, the provision should require: 1. Publication of the draft proposal and supporting documents for a minimum	Public consultation is currently referred to only in isolated provisions of the Bill, and there is no common statutory framework governing when, how or by whom consultations should be undertaken. As a result, public participation is likely to remain inconsistent, discretionary, and specific. Institutionalizing public consultation as a general duty will improve the quality of planning and decision-making, enhance transparency and accountability, and provide citizens with meaningful opportunities to participate in matters affecting their

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			30-day public consultation period. 2. Multiple modes of consultation, including both online and in-person consultations, accessible formats for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. 3. Publication of a consultation report summarizing the comments received. 4. Publication of reasons where significant public recommendations are accepted or rejected. The provision should also designate Ward Committees as the primary neighborhood-level platform for facilitating local consultations and conveying citizen feedback to the Corporation.	neighborhoods and the metropolitan region.
23.	Corrupt practices	Sch.II(11) The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of this Act- (1) Bribery, that is to say,- (A) Any gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent of any gratification, to any person	Mandate that any other practice which the Government may by law (passed by the Legislature) specify shall be deemed as a corrupt practice.	The provision will help align the Bill with new laws without requiring amendments that may delay applicability under this Bill.

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		whomsoever, with the object directly or indirectly, of inducing,- (a) a person to stand or not to stand as or to withdraw or not to withdraw from being a candidate at an election, or (b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election, or as a reward to- (i) a person for having so stood or not stood, or for having withdrawn or not having withdrawn his candidature; or (ii) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting. (B) The receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward,- (a) by a person for standing or not standing as or for withdrawing or not withdrawing from being a candidate, or (b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting or inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or any candidate to withdraw or not to withdraw his candidature. Explanation: For the purposes of this clause the term 'gratification' is not restricted to		

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		pecuniary gratification or gratification estimable in money and it includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward but it does not include the payment of any expenses bonafide incurred at, or for the purpose of, any election and duly entered in the account of election expenses. (2) Undue influence, that is to say, any direct or indirect interference or attempt to interfere on the part of the candidate or his agent or of any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent, with the free exercise of any electoral right: Provided that- (a) without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of this clause, any such person as is referred to thereon, who- (i) threatens any candidate or any elector or any person in whom a candidate or an elector is interested, with injury of any kind including social ostracism and excommunication or expulsion from any caste or community; or (ii) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or an elector to believe that he, or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of divine		

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		displeasure or spiritual censure, shall be deemed to interfere, with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or elector within the meaning of this 198 clause; (b) a declaration of public policy, or a promise of public action, or the mere exercise of a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this clause. (3) The appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent to vote or refrain from voting for any person on the ground of his religion, race, caste, community or language or the use of, or appeal to religious symbols, or the use of, or appeal to national symbols such as the national flag or the national emblem, for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate: Provided that no symbol allotted under this Act to a candidate shall be deemed to be a religious symbol or a national symbol for the purposes of this clause.		

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		(4) The promotion of, or attempt to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community, or language by a candidate, or his agent or any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or of prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate. (5) The propagation of the practice or the commission of sati or its glorification by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate. Explanation:- For the purpose of this clause, "Sati" and "glorification" in relation of sati shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. (6) The publication by a candidate or his agent or by		

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		any other person, with the consent of a candidate or his election agent of any statement of fact which is false, and which he either believes to be false, or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature, or withdrawal of any candidate, being a statement reasonably calculated to prejudice the prospects of that candidate's election. (7) The hiring or procuring whether, on payment or otherwise of any vehicle or vessel by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent, or the use of such vehicle or vessel for the free conveyance of any elector other than that the candidate himself the members of his family or his agent to or from any polling station: Provided that the hiring of a vehicle or vessel by an elector or by several electors at their joint costs for the purpose of conveying him or them to and from any such polling station or place fixed for the poll shall not be deemed to be a corrupt		

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		practice under this clause if the vehicle or vessel so hired is a vehicle or vessel not propelled by mechanical power: Provided further that the use of any public transport vehicle or vessel by any elector at his own cost for the purpose of going to or coming from any such polling station or place fixed for the poll shall not be deemed to be a corrupt practice under this clause. Explanation:- In this clause the expression "vehicle" means any vehicle used or capable of being used for the purpose of road transport, whether propelled by mechanical power or otherwise and whether used for drawing other vehicles or otherwise. (8) The incurring or authorizing of expenses in contravention of clause 100. (9) The obtaining or procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent, any assistance (other than the giving of vote) for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's		

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		election, from any person in the service of the State or Central Government, Local Authority or a Corporation owned or controlled by the State or Central Government: Provided that where any person, in the service of the State or Central Government or a Local Authority or a Corporation owned or controlled by the State or Central Government in the discharge or purported discharge of his official duty, makes any arrangements or provides any facilities or does any other act or thing, for to or in relation to, any candidate or his agent or any other person acting with the consent of the candidate or his election agent (whether by reason of the office held by the candidate or for any other reason), such arrangements, facilities or act or thing shall not be deemed to be assistance for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election. (10) Booth capturing by a candidate or his agent or any other person. Explanation:- (1) In this clause the expression "agent" includes		

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		an election agent, a polling agent, and any person who is held to have acted as an agent in connection with election with the consent of the candidate. (2) For the purposes of sub-clause (9), a person shall be deemed to assist in the furtherance of the prospects of a candidate's election if he acts as an election agent of that candidate. (3) For the purposes of sub-clause (9), notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, the publication in the Telangana Gazette of the appointment, resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal from service of a person in the service of the Government shall be conclusive proof,- (i) of such appointment, resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal from service, as the case may be; and (ii) where the date of taking effect of such appointment, resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal from service, as the case may be, is stated in such publication, also of the fact that such person was appointed with effect from the said date, or in the case of resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal		

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		from service, such person ceased to be in such service with effect from the said date.		
24.	Disqualification for failure to lodge account of election expenses	Sch.II(14) If the State Election Commission is satisfied that a person- (a) has failed to lodge an account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by or under this Act, and (b) has no good reason or justification for the failure, the State Election Commission shall, after following the procedure prescribed, by order published in the Telangana Gazette, declare him,- (i) to be ineligible for a period of three years from the date of the said order to contest any election held for any office under this Act; and (ii) to have ceased to hold office, in case he is elected.	Mandate that any person who fails to lodge an account of election expenses as required under this section shall face the following consequences: 1. If the person is the winning candidate, he/she shall forfeit his/her seat with immediate effect and be disqualified from contesting elections for a period of five years from the date of the order. 2. If the person is not the winning candidate, he/she shall be disqualified from contesting elections for a period of five years from the date of the order.	A five-year disqualification period ensures that the candidate cannot contest in the immediate next election cycle, serving as a real deterrent against financial misconduct.
25.	Disqualification for being a member	Sch.II(18(bb)) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a member if such person is at the date of election-....already a member or Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat or a member of a Mandal Praja Parishad or Zilla Praja Parishad constituted under the provisions of the Telangana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 or a member of a Nagar	Amend Sch.II(8(bb)), to disqualify a person from being elected or continuing as a councillor if they simultaneously hold another elected office , including as an MP, MLA, member of a Panchayat, Mandal Praja Parishad or Zilla Praja Parishad, or councillor of another urban local government.	As submitted under recommendation 4, elected representatives at different tiers of government hold distinct mandates and constituencies. Permitting a councillor to simultaneously hold another elected office may create divided responsibilities, conflicts of interest and inadequate representation of the ward. A councillor should be accountable to one ward and devote their attention to its residents and municipal responsibilities. Prohibiting simultaneous membership across

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		Panchayat or Municipality constituted under the provisions of the Telangana Municipalities Act, 1965;		elected bodies would preserve the integrity of each mandate and prevent overlapping or competing institutional interests.
26.	Presentation of nomination paper and requirements for a valid nomination	Sch.II(35(3)) Every nomination paper delivered under sub-clause (1) shall be accompanied by such declarations as may be prescribed and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless all such declarations are delivered along with the nomination paper: Provided that in a division where any seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or as the case may be, backward class, a candidate shall not be deemed to be qualified to be chosen to that seat, unless his nomination paper contains a declaration by him specifying the particular caste or as the case may be the tribe or tribal community of which he is a member and the area in relation to which that caste is a Scheduled Caste or is a backward class or the tribe or tribal community is a Scheduled Tribe.	Amend Sch.II(35(3) to require every candidate to disclose: Assets and liabilities of the candidate, spouse and dependent family members. Direct or indirect interests of the candidate and immediate family members in municipal contracts, public works, companies, firms or other entities dealing with the Corporation. Any other potential conflict of interest prescribed under the Act. Add a new provision to mandate that every councillor to submit an updated annual declaration of assets, liabilities and interests. The Municipal Secretary shall publish these declarations on the Corporation's website within fifteen days of the prescribed submission deadline. Add a provision to mandate the Municipal Secretary to declare assets of all councillors, received every year, to be published on the website of the Corporation within 15 days of the last day for declaration of assets.	The Bill should specify core disclosures in the principal Act rather than leave them entirely to rules. Asset and interest declarations help identify potential conflicts of interest, protect the integrity of municipal contracting and enable citizens to make informed electoral choices. Annual disclosure ensures continued transparency throughout a councillor's term.

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27.	Accounts of election expenses	Sch.II(100) Accounts of election expenses. (1) Every candidate, at any election held under this Act shall, either by himself, or by his election agent, keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure incurred in connection with the election, between the date on which the candidate concerned has been nominated, and the date of declaration of the result of the election, both dates inclusive (hereinafter referred to as 'Election Expenses'). Explanation-I. "Election expenses" for purpose of this Act shall mean all expenses in connection with the election,- (a) incurred, or authorized by the contesting candidate, or by his election agent; (b) incurred by any association, or body of persons, or by any individual (other than the candidate or his election agent), aimed at promoting or procuring the election of the candidate concerned; and (c) incurred by any political party, by which the candidate is set up, so as to promote or procure his election: Provided that any expenses incurred by any political party	Amend Sch.II(100) to mandate that the total election expenditure incurred by or on behalf of a candidate shall not exceed the ceiling prescribed by rules on the recommendation of the State Election Commission. The ceiling shall be based on transparent criteria, including the size and population of the ward, and shall be reviewed at least once every five years. Every contesting candidate shall submit a verified account of election expenses to the State Election Commission within thirty days of the declaration of results. The Commission shall publish the submitted accounts on its website within fifteen days of receipt. Failure to submit a complete and accurate account within the prescribed period shall attract disqualification or such other penalty as may be prescribed.	A clear and enforceable expenditure ceiling can reduce financial barriers to contesting municipal elections and promote a more level electoral field. Prescribing transparent criteria and requiring public disclosure would also strengthen oversight, compliance and voter confidence.

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		as part of its general propaganda, (which is distinguishable from its election campaign, for the promotion or procuring the election of a particular candidate), by words, either written or spoken, or by signs or visible representations, or by audiovisual devises, or through print or electronic media or otherwise, shall not constitute "election expenses" for purposes of this Act. Explanation-II. (1) The account of election expenses shall contain such particulars, as may by order, be specified by the State Election Commission. (2) The total of the said expenses shall not exceed such amount, as may by order, be specified by the State Election Commission.		
28.	Capacity building for elected members	NIL	Add a provision mandating elected representatives to undergo capacity building through a systematic councillor capacity development program (including an induction and refresher training) with a focus on women and first-time councillors.	The capacity building exercises can prepare incoming councillors for their role as elected city leaders and elevate the quality of urban governance in the city.
Chapter 4: Proceedings of the Corporation				
29.	Mayor-in-Council system	NIL	Establish a Mayor-in-Council system for every Corporation in the CURE area by providing for an executive body	A Mayor-in-Council system strengthens democratic executive leadership by vesting executive authority in elected

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			comprising the Mayor and not more than ten elected members of the Corporation. The Act should provide for: 1. The appointment and removal of Mayor-in-Council members. 2. Allocation of portfolios by the Mayor. 3. Collective responsibility of the Mayor-in-Council to the Corporation. 4. Matters reserved exclusively for decision by the full Corporation. 5. The relationship between the Mayor-in-Council and the Commissioner. 6. Financial, procurement and contracting powers. 7. Meeting procedures, transparency and disclosure requirements. 8. Conflict-of-interest and recusal provisions. The Commissioner shall exercise executive and administrative powers in accordance with the lawful resolutions and policy directions of the Corporation and the Mayor-in-Council, subject to the provisions of the Act. Consequential amendments should be made throughout the Act and	representatives while ensuring collective decision-making and accountability to the Corporation. Kolkata, ULGs of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Tripura have Mayor-in-Council system.

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			Schedules to replace references to the Standing Committee and reassign its powers, functions and responsibilities to the Mayor-in-Council or the Corporation, as appropriate.	
30.	Provisions regulating the Corporation's proceedings	S.9(c) the day, time and place of meeting shall in every other case be fixed by the Mayor, in his absence by the Deputy Mayor and in the absence of both the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor by the Chairman of the Standing Committee and every such meeting shall be held at least once in three months;	Amend S.9(c) to mandate that the Corporation meets at least six times in every financial quarter, with no interval of more than thirty days between two meetings.	Meeting only once every three months is inadequate for a large metropolitan Corporation and limits meaningful deliberation by elected members. More frequent meetings would enable timely consideration of budgets, service delivery, projects and citizen concerns, and strengthen democratic oversight of the Corporation's functioning.
31.		S.9(e) every meeting shall be open to the public, unless a majority of the members present thereat decide, by a resolution which shall be put by the presiding authority, of his own motion or at the request of any member present without previous discussion, that any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Corporation is such as should be held in private, and provided that the presiding authority, may at any time cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings.	Amend S.9(e) to mandate all meetings of the Corporation, Standing Committee, Zonal Committees and Ward Committees to be live-streamed and recorded, except where a meeting or part thereof is lawfully held in private under the Act. Provide that: 1. Agendas shall be published at least seven days before the meeting. 2. Video recordings shall remain publicly accessible on the Corporation's website within twenty-four hours of the meeting.	Live-streaming and publishing meeting records would strengthen transparency, enable wider public participation and allow citizens to follow the decisions of elected and statutory bodies. It would also give practical effect to the Bill's digital-governance objectives.

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			3. Approved minutes within seven days of their confirmation , on the Corporation's website. For urgent meetings, the agenda and documents shall be published immediately upon issue of notice.	
32		S.(9) the members present thereat shall be drawn up and fairly entered by the Municipal Secretary in a book to be provided for this purpose and shall be signed at, by the presiding authority, after completion of the meeting; and the said minute book shall at all reasonable times be open at the Chief municipal office to inspection by any member free of charge, and by any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas;	Amend S.9(n) to mandate the Municipal Secretary to publish the minutes of every Corporation meeting on the Corporation's website within seven days of the meeting . Where the minutes are subject to confirmation at a subsequent meeting, they shall be marked as provisional and updated within seven days of confirmation. The minutes shall also remain available for inspection at the chief municipal office during working hours, and certified copies shall be provided on payment of a reasonable fee prescribed under the rules.	Timely publication of minutes enables citizens to understand the Corporation's deliberations, decisions and voting, strengthening transparency and public accountability.
33.		S.9(t) the Corporation may require any officer of the Corporation to attend any meeting or meetings of the Corporation at which any matter dealt with by such officer in the course of his duties is being discussed. When any officer is thus required to attend any such meeting, he may be called upon to make a statement or explanation of	Amend S.9(t) to empower the Corporation to require an authorized representative of any State department, parastatal or other agency exercising functions within the Corporation area to attend its meetings and provide information or explanations on matters concerning that authority's functions .	Many municipal functions depend on coordination with State departments and parastatal agencies. Enabling the Corporation to directly seek their attendance and information would support informed deliberation, strengthen inter-agency accountability, and reduce dependence on informal coordination.

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		facts or supply such information in his possession relating to any matter dealt with by him as the Corporation may require.	The concerned authority shall comply with such requirement or communicate written reasons for its inability to attend and nominate an appropriate alternate representative.	
34.	Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor	S.11(1) The elected members referred to in sub-section (1) as well as ex officio members referred to in sub-section (2) of section 5 of this Act, shall elect one of its elected Members to be its Mayor and another to be its Deputy Mayor at the first meeting of the Corporation after the ordinary elections by show of hands on party basis duly obeying the party whip given by such functionary of the recognized political party, in the manner prescribed. At an election held for that purpose, if the Mayor or Deputy Mayor is not elected, a fresh election shall be held on the next day. The names of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor so elected shall be published in the prescribed manner. Any casual vacancy in the said offices shall be filled, in the same manner at a casual election and a person elected as Mayor or the Deputy Mayor in any such vacancy shall enter upon office forthwith and hold office only so long as the person in whose place he is	Amend S.11(1) to provide for the direct election of the Mayor by the electors of the Corporation area under the supervision of the State Election Commission. Consequential amendments should define the Mayor's term, executive powers, removal process and procedure for filling a vacancy. Amend S.11(1) to provide that ex officio member, including MPs and MLAs, shall not participate in the election or removal of the Mayor. If indirect election is retained, only the directly elected councillors of the Corporation shall elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, and any vacancy in these offices shall be filled through a fresh vote among such councillors.	A directly elected Mayor would have a city-wide popular mandate and greater democratic legitimacy to lead the Corporation. The selection of the city's Mayor should not be influenced by representatives elected to other tiers of government.

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		elected would have been entitled to hold office, if the vacancy had not occurred: Provided that a member voting under this sub-section in disobedience of the party whip shall cease to hold office in the manner prescribed and the vacancy caused by such cessation shall be filled as a casual vacancy.		
35.	Motion of no confidence in Mayor/Deputy Mayor	S.14(1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Mayor otherwise than directly elected or Deputy Mayor may be made by giving a written notice of intention to move the motion, signed by not less than one half of the total number of members of the Corporation having right to vote, together with a copy of the proposed motion to the District Collector who has the jurisdiction over the Corporation's Head Office in question in accordance with the procedure prescribed:	Amend S.14(1) to provide that a motion expressing want of confidence in the Mayor or Deputy Mayor may be initiated through a written notice signed by not less than one-third of the total number of elected councillors entitled to vote. The motion shall be carried only where it is supported by not less than two-thirds of the total number of elected councillors entitled to vote.	Requiring one-third of the elected councillors to initiate the motion would prevent frivolous proceedings while making the accountability mechanism reasonably accessible. Retaining a two-third threshold for carrying the motion would ensure that the Mayor or Deputy Mayor is removed only where there is broad support within the Corporation.
36.		Provided that no notice of motion under this section shall be made within four (4) years of the date of assumption of office by the person against whom the motion is sought to be moved:	Amend S.14(1) to provide that no such motion shall be moved within one year from the date on which the Mayor or Deputy Mayor assumes office. Where a motion is defeated or a meeting cannot be held for want of quorum, no subsequent motion against the same office-holder shall be moved for six months.	A four-year prohibition provides excessive protection from legislative accountability and may prevent elected councillors from responding to a sustained loss of confidence in the Mayor or Deputy Mayor. A one-year initial protection would provide sufficient stability to establish and implement an agenda, while permitting accountability thereafter. The six-month bar on repeated motions would

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		Provided further that if the motion is not carried by two thirds majority or if the meeting could not be held for want of a quorum, no notice of any subsequent motion expressing want of confidence in the same person shall be made until after the expiration of one year from the date of such first meeting:	The Act should also explicitly clarify the ordinary term of office of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor for five years.	prevent the mechanism from being used to create continual political instability.
37.		Provided also that the membership of a suspended member shall also be taken into consideration for computing the total number of members and he shall also be entitled to vote in a meeting held under this section	A motion against the Mayor shall be accompanied by the name of a proposed successor and, if carried, the Corporation shall elect the successor at the same meeting.	This can ensure continuity in governance.
38.			Amend S.14(1) to provide that a notice of a motion expressing want of confidence in the Mayor or Deputy Mayor shall be submitted to the State Election Commission, instead of the District Collector. The State Election Commission shall designate an independent Presiding Officer, such as a senior officer of the Commission or a judicial officer, who shall have no role in the administration of the Corporation, to receive the notice, convene and preside over the meeting, and certify the outcome of the proceedings. The Presiding Officer shall not participate in the deliberations or vote on the motion.	Entrusting the process to the State Election Commission through an independent Presiding Officer would reduce executive interference and ensure a neutral and credible proceeding.
39.		S.14(2) The District Collector shall then convene a meeting for the consideration of the motion at the office of Municipal Corporation on the date appointed by him which shall not be later than thirty days from the date on which the	Amend sections 14(2) and 14(3) to provide that the notice of no-confidence shall be submitted to the State Election Commission. The Commission shall convene the meeting within thirty days and designate an independent Presiding Officer, who may be a senior officer of	A no-confidence motion concerns the internal accountability of the elected Corporation and should be conducted through a neutral process. Entrusting the proceedings to the State Election Commission, rather than the District Collector, would reduce executive interference and strengthen the

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		notice under sub-section (1) was delivered to him. He shall give to the members, Mayor or Deputy Mayor as the case may be and the ex officio members, notice of not less than fifteen clear days excluding the date of the notice and the date of the proposed meeting of such meeting in such form as may be prescribed by the Government and such notice shall be delivered as may be specified. Explanation:- In computing the period of thirty days specified in this subsection, the period during which a stay order, if any, issued by a competent court on a petition filed against a notice under sub-section (1) is in force shall be excluded.	the Commission or a judicial officer having no role in the administration of the Corporation. The Presiding Officer shall preside over the meeting, ensure compliance with the prescribed procedure and certify the result, but shall not participate in the deliberations or vote on the motion.	impartiality and credibility of the process.
40.		S.14(3) The District Collector or other officer nominated by him (here-in-after referred to as presiding officer) shall preside at such meeting. The quorum for such a meeting shall be two-thirds of the total number of members. If within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, there is no quorum for the meeting, the Presiding officer shall adjourn the meeting to some other time on the same		

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		date and notify the same in the notice board of the Corporation. If there is no quorum at the adjourned time of the same day, no further meeting shall be convened for consideration of the motion and the meeting shall stand dissolved and the notice given under sub section (1) shall lapse.		
41.		S.14(6) If the motion is carried with the support of two thirds majority of the total number of the members including the ex officio members as on the date of the meeting, the Government shall by notification remove the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor as the case may be from office and the resultant vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as a casual vacancy. Explanation-I:- For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that for the purpose of this section, the expression —total number of members means, all the members who are entitled to vote in the election to the office concerned including the ex officio members. Explanation-II:- For the purposes of the section, in the determination of two-thirds of	Amend S.14(6) to clarify that removal through a no-confidence motion shall result only in vacation of the office of Mayor or Deputy Mayor and shall not affect the person's membership of the Corporation. The vacancy in such office shall be filled through a fresh election from among the elected councillors. Ex-officio members, including MPs and MLAs, shall not be counted for determining the total membership or permitted to vote on the motion.	A no-confidence motion concerns the Mayor's or Deputy Mayor's continuance in executive office and should not affect their separately held mandate as an elected councillor. Clarifying this distinction would avoid ambiguity and ensure that the vacant office is filled through a fresh vote among elected councillors, without requiring an election to the ward seat.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		the total number of members, any fraction shall be taken as one.		
42.	Resignations	S.15(1) The Mayor may resign his office by giving notice in writing to the Corporation; the Deputy Mayor may resign his office by giving notice in writing to the Mayor. Such resignation shall take effect in the case of the Mayor from the date on which it is accepted by the Corporation and in the case of the Deputy Mayor, by the Mayor.	Amend S.15(1) to provide that Corporation shall consider the Mayor's resignation within seven days of its receipt. Where the resignation is accepted, the Corporation shall elect a successor at the same meeting from among the elected councillors. The outgoing Mayor shall continue to discharge routine functions until the successor assumes office.	Requiring the election of a successor at the meeting in which the resignation is accepted would prevent a prolonged vacancy and ensure continuity in the elected leadership of the Corporation.
43.	Constitution of the Standing Committee	S.16(1) (a) There shall be constituted for the Corporation a Standing Committee consisting of not less than five and not more than fifteen members chosen by the Corporation from among themselves as prescribed to exercise the powers and perform the functions entrusted to it under this Act. (b) The members of the Standing Committee shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of choosing by the Corporation: Provided that a member of the Standing Committee shall cease to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Corporation:	Amend S.16(1) to provide a clear procedure for appointing members to the Mayor-in-Council (proposed in recommendation #28 as replacing the standing committee). The members must either be appointed by the Mayor or by an election from among the elected members of the Corporation. The rules prescribed later must facilitate this procedure.	The provision lacks important details about the Standing Committee. Operationalizing the Standing Committee may be difficult without these provisions.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
44.	Powers and functions of the Standing Committee	NIL	Add a provision listing the powers and functions of the Standing Committee in the Bill.	There must be a clear provision consolidating the powers and functions of the Standing Committee, in the interests of clearly showcasing the role of the Standing Committee. Currently, these powers and functions are dispersed across discrete provisions in the Bill, introducing ambiguity about the importance and role of the Committee.
45.	Provisions regulating the proceedings of the Standing Committee	S.17(1(b)) The Standing Committee shall meet for the despatch of business in the Chief Office of the Municipal Corporation and may, from time to time, make such regulations with respect to such meetings and with respect to the scrutiny of the municipal accounts as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:- the first meeting of each Standing Committee shall be held on a day and at a time to be fixed by the Commissioner, and if not held on that day shall be held on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Commissioner; and every subsequent meeting of the Standing Committee shall be held on such day and at such time as the said Committee	Amend S.17(1(b)) to provide that the first meeting of the Standing Committee shall be convened by the Mayor, as its Chairperson, within fifteen days of the constitution of the Committee. Subsequent meetings shall be held on such dates and at such times as the Committee may determine.	Since the Mayor chairs the Standing Committee, the Mayor should convene its first meeting rather than the Commissioner. This would align responsibility for constituting and leading the Committee with the elected leadership of the Corporation. Requiring the first meeting to be held within fifteen days of the Corporation's first meeting would prevent delays and ensure that the Standing Committee becomes operational at the outset of the Corporation's term.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		may from time to time determine;		
46.		S.17(1(n)) The Standing Committee shall meet for the despatch of business in the Chief Office of the Municipal Corporation and may, from time to time, make such regulations with respect to such meetings and with respect to the scrutiny of the municipal accounts as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:- The Standing Committee may require any officer of the Corporation to attend any meeting or meetings of the Standing Committee at which any matter dealt with by such officer in the course of his duties is being discussed; when any officer is thus required to attend any such meeting he may be called upon to make a statement or explanation of facts or supply such information as may be in his possession relating to any matter dealt with by him.	Amend S.17(1(n)) to empower Standing Committee to require an authorized representative of any State department, parastatal, or public authority operating within the Corporation area to attend its meetings and provide information or explanations on matters concerning that authority's functions.	Municipal functions often depend on coordination with State departments, parastatals, and other public authorities. Enabling the Standing Committee to seek their attendance and information would support informed decision-making, strengthen inter-agency accountability and facilitate timely resolution of issues affecting the Corporation.
47.	Special Committees of the Corporation	S.18(1) The Corporation, may from time to time appoint, out of their own body, Special Committees and may by specific resolution carried by a	Amend S.18(1) to require the Corporation to constitute, at a minimum, Special Committees on: 1. urban planning, land use and housing;	Doing so can increase the Corporation's capacity to address a variety of complex matters arising within the CURE area, with clearly demarcated responsibilities.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Corporation present at the meeting, delegate any of their powers and duties to such committees, and may also by a like resolution define the sphere of business of each Special Committee so appointed, and direct that all matters and questions included in any such sphere shall, in the first instance, be placed before the appropriate committee and shall be submitted to the Corporation with such committee's recommendations. Explanation.- For the removal of doubt, it is hereby declared that the term Corporation shall include the ex officio members.	2. infrastructure, mobility and public works; 3. economic development; 4. environment, climate resilience and heritage; 5. public health, water and sanitation; 6. social inclusion, gender, livelihoods and poverty alleviation, and 7. education, culture and community development. The Corporation may constitute additional Special Committees as required. Ex-officio members, including MPs and MLAs, shall not vote in the constitution, proceedings or decisions of these Committees.	
48.	Proceedings, powers and functions of the Special Committees	NIL	1. Add a provision requiring every Special Committee to meet at least once every two months and specifying that its powers, functions, subject-matter jurisdiction and reporting obligations shall be clearly defined by the Corporation at the time of its constitution. 2. The Committee shall submit its recommendations and periodic reports to the Corporation, and its agendas, minutes and	Clear meeting requirements and defined mandates would prevent Special Committees from remaining inactive or duplicating one another's work. Specifying their jurisdiction, reporting obligations and disclosure requirements would strengthen accountability and enable them to support informed decision-making by the Corporation.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
			decisions shall be publicly disclosed.	
49.	Appointment of Ad Hoc Committee	S.19(1) The Corporation may, from time to time, appoint from amongst the members such Ad Hoc Committees consisting of such number of members as it shall think fit, and may refer to such Committees for inquiry and report or for opinion, such special subjects relating to the purposes of this Act as it shall think fit, and direct that the report of any such committee shall be submitted through the Standing Committee or a Special Committee constituted under section 18.	Amend S.19(1) to provide that Ad Hoc Committees may be constituted by a majority resolution of the Standing Committee or, where constituted, the Mayor-in-Council, without requiring approval of the full Corporation. The resolution shall specify the Committee's purpose, composition, powers and duration.	Ad Hoc Committees are intended to address specific or time-bound matters requiring focused attention. Allowing the elected executive body to constitute them would enable a quicker response without waiting for a meeting of the full Corporation. Requiring a defined mandate and duration would preserve accountability and prevent their indefinite continuation.
50.		S.19(2) An Ad Hoc Committee appointed under sub-section (1) may, with the previous sanction of the Corporation co-opt not more than two persons who are not members but who in the opinion of the committee possess special qualifications for serving thereon.	Amend section 19(2) to permit an Ad Hoc Committee to co-opt up to five persons possessing relevant expertise, with the prior approval of the Standing Committee or, where constituted, the Mayor-in-Council. Co-opted members shall participate in deliberations but shall not have voting rights.	Ad Hoc Committees may require specialized expertise beyond that available within the Corporation. Allowing limited co-option would strengthen their technical capacity while ensuring that decision-making remains with elected members and that the Committee does not become unnecessarily large or unaccountable.
51.	Joint transactions with other local authorities	S.20(2) Where the Corporation has requested the concurrence of any other local authority under the provision of sub-section (1) in respect of any matter and such other local authority has refused to concur, the Government may after	Amend S.20(2) to provide that disputes between a Corporation and any local authority, department, parastatal or other public agency operating within its jurisdiction, relating to functions, jurisdiction, projects or service delivery, shall be referred to the	Inter-agency disputes are primarily matters of governance coordination and should be resolved through the CURE's executive coordination architecture rather than through quasi-judicial proceedings. The Appellate Authority and Ombudsman should remain available for statutory appeals

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		hearing the objections, if any, of such local authority pass such orders as it deems fit requiring the concurrence of such other local authority, not being a cantonment authority, in the matter aforesaid and such other local authority shall comply with such orders.	CURE Executive Committee for resolution. Matters involving significant policy or jurisdictional questions, or those not resolved by the Executive Committee, shall be placed before the CURE Apex Governance Council.	and accountability-related complaints respectively.
52.		S.20(3) If any difference of opinion arises between the Corporation and any other local authority which has joined the Corporation under this section, the matter shall be referred to Government whose decision, thereupon shall be final and binding: Provided that, if the local authority concerned is a cantonment authority, any such decision shall not be binding unless it is confirmed by the Central Government.	Nothing in this provision shall affect the jurisdiction of the CURE Appellate Authority over statutory appeals or of its Ombudsman wing (as per our recommendation 180) over complaints concerning maladministration, delay, inaction or failure to perform statutory duties.	
53.	Appointment of Commissioner	S.24(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Commissioner shall from time to time be appointed by the Government.	Correct S.24(1) by deleting or replacing the erroneous reference to "sub-section (1)".	The incorrect cross-reference creates ambiguity in interpreting the provision and should be corrected to ensure legislative clarity and internal consistency.
54.			Amend S.24(1) to provide that the Commissioner shall be appointed by the state government in consultation with the Mayor-in-Council (Recommendation 29).	This will ensure that the sanctity and autonomy of the Corporation is respected.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
			The Government shall place before the Mayor-in-Council a shortlist of three eligible candidates, from which it shall recommend one candidate for appointment. The recommendation shall ordinarily be binding, and any departure shall be supported by reasons recorded in writing.	
55.			Add a new provision to provide the Commissioner with a minimum tenure of three years . The Commissioner shall not be transferred before completion of the tenure except on specified grounds, after consultation with the Mayor-in-Council and through a reasoned order.	Doing so can prevent frequent and unpredictable transfers which hamper the Corporation's governance and implementation capacities. It will also provide the official enough time to show performance outcomes.
56.	Appointment of Special Commissioner, Additional Commissioner, Zonal Commissioner, Joint Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner	S.25 The Government may appoint Special Commissioner, Additional Commissioner, Zonal Commissioner, Joint Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to the Corporation. The persons so appointed shall be subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions to which the Commissioner is subject.`	Amend S.25 to require the state government to consult the Mayor-in-Council (Recommendation 29) before appointing the Special Commissioner, Additional Commissioner and Zonal Commissioners. The qualifications, experience, tenure, functions and reporting relationships of each category of officer shall be prescribed under the Act or rules. Officers shall ordinarily have a minimum tenure of three years and shall not be transferred prematurely except through a reasoned order. If no Mayor-in-Council has been constituted, the state government shall consult the Mayor and the Standing Committee.	S.25 creates several categories of senior municipal officers without clearly defining when each post is required, their distinct functions, reporting relationships or place within the Corporation's administrative hierarchy. This may lead to overlapping authority and unclear accountability. Consulting the elected authority of the Corporation—whether the Mayor-in-Council, where it has not been constituted, the Mayor and Standing Committee—would ensure that senior appointments reflect the Corporation's actual administrative and territorial needs. Prescribing qualifications, functions and minimum tenure would further strengthen institutional clarity and continuity.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
Chapter 5: Duties and powers of the Municipal Authorities				
57.	Duties of the Corporations	S.32 Each Corporation must adequately provide for the following matters in its jurisdiction: (a) erecting substantial boundary marks, of a description and in positions approved by the Government, to delineate the territorial limits of the Corporation Area; (b) watering and cleaning all public streets and places, and the removal of all sweepings from them; (c) collecting, removing, treating and disposing of sewage, offensive matter, and rubbish, and preparing compost manure from these materials where possible; (d) lighting of public buildings that are vested in the Corporation, public streets, and municipal markets; (e) maintenance of a municipal office and all public monuments, (f) maintenance of open spaces and other property vested in the Corporation; (g) naming or numbering of streets and public places vested in the Corporation, and the numbering of premises; (h) regulation of all trades or practices; (i) maintaining, changing and regulating places for the	Amend S.32, together with S.33 and other relevant provisions, to provide a consolidated and comprehensive statement of the Corporation's functions and corresponding powers. The Corporation's functions shall include, at a minimum, all matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution, subject to applicable law. The Act should also expressly recognize contemporary municipal responsibilities, including climate action and environmental resilience, integrated mobility and traffic management, gender inclusion, livelihoods, digital governance and disaster resilience. The Corporation shall have all incidental and enabling powers necessary to plan, finance, regulate, implement and monitor these functions.	The Bill distributes municipal duties, powers and sectoral responsibilities across multiple provisions, creating uncertainty about the Corporation's overall mandate. A consolidated functional framework anchored in the Twelfth Schedule would clarify the Corporation's core responsibilities and ensure that it has corresponding powers to discharge them. Expressly recognizing contemporary urban responsibilities would also enable the Corporation to respond to emerging governance challenges without narrowing its role to a dated or exhaustive list of activities.
58.			Amend S.32 to replace the current list of duties with at least the 18 core functions mentioned under the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution. The provision should also explicitly include contemporary urban responsibilities such as integrated mobility and traffic management, climate resilience and environmental protection, gender inclusion,	The Twelfth Schedule should form the minimum statutory mandate of the Corporation, ensuring a comprehensive and constitutionally aligned role in urban governance. Expressly including contemporary responsibilities would reflect the expanded challenges faced by cities and align section 32 with functions recognized elsewhere in the Bill. Migrants and the urban poor are integral to the city's economy but often face barriers in accessing housing,

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		disposal of the dead, providing new places for that purpose, and disposing of unclaimed dead bodies; (j) constructing or acquiring, and maintaining, public markets and slaughter houses, and regulating all markets and slaughter houses; (k) constructing or acquiring, and maintaining, cattle-pounds; (l) reclaiming unhealthy localities, removing noxious vegetation, and generally abating nuisances; (m) registering births and deaths, where such registration must also be done in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act No.18 of 1969); (n) constructing, maintaining, altering and improving streets, bridges, subways, culverts, causeways and similar works; (o) organising, maintaining, or managing chemical or bacteriological laboratories for the examination or analysis of water, food or drugs, for the detection of disease, or for public health research; (p) preventing the spread of infectious diseases as per this Act;	livelihoods, migrant inclusion, digital governance and disaster resilience. In relation to migrants, the Corporation should be empowered to prepare a dedicated plan for access to basic services and infrastructure for migrants and the urban poor, and to develop a voluntary orientation toolkit on Telangana's language, local culture and civic systems.	water, sanitation, healthcare and other municipal services. A dedicated plan would support more coordinated and inclusive service delivery, while a voluntary orientation toolkit could help migrants navigate civic systems and participate in community life without imposing assimilation requirements.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		(q)securing or removing of dangerous buildings and places; (r) improving and ensuring ease of living in the Corporation Area; (s) providing public parks, gardens, playgrounds and recreation grounds; (t) subject to adequate provision for the matters specified above, providing relief to destitute persons in the Corporation Area in times of famine and scarcity, and establishing and maintaining relief works in such times. (u) urban forestry, environment protection, and ecological sustainability; (v) safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including persons with disabilities and persons with mental illness; (w) promoting cultural and educational objectives; (x) improving and upgrading slum areas; (y) alleviating urban poverty; (z) organising, maintaining or managing transport facilities and public utilities, including the State Road Transport Corporation, for the conveyance of the public or goods,		

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		(aa) providing assistance to such entities providing public utility services, in the manner assessed and decided by the Government from time to time; and (bb) fulfilling any obligation imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.		
59.	Powers of the Corporations	S.33 Each Corporation may provide for any of the following matters in its jurisdiction: (a) organising, maintaining, or managing establishments for the care and education of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities; (b) organising, maintaining, or managing maternity and infant welfare homes or centres; (c) providing milk to expecting or nursing mothers, infants, or school children; (d) swimming pools, public wash-houses, bathing places, and other institutions the improvement of public health: Provided that the Corporation may charge a fee as determined from the users of these utilities; (e) establishing and maintaining dairies or farms for the supply, distribution, and processing of milk and milk	Insert a separate provision requiring every Corporation to prepare a five-year Municipal Development Plan, taking into account Ward Development Plans prepared by Ward Committees and ensuring consistency with the applicable metropolitan and statutory development plans. (Refer S.106 of the GBG Act). Require the Corporation to prepare an annual rolling plan identifying the projects, investments and service-delivery priorities to be implemented during the succeeding financial year. The annual rolling plan shall: a. draw from the five-year Municipal Development Plan and Ward Development Plans b. include proposals to improve neighborhood quality of life, including streets, public spaces, markets, waterfronts and social infrastructure c. identify estimated costs, responsible departments and implementation timelines d. be integrated with the Corporation's annual budget.	A statutory planning cycle linking ward priorities, citywide development objectives and the annual budget would enable the Corporation to plan and sequence investments more systematically. It would also make neighborhood priorities visible in municipal decision-making and strengthen accountability for implementation. Clarifying the relationship between mandatory functions, discretionary functions and enabling powers would provide a more coherent municipal mandate and reduce fragmentation across sections 32 and 33.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		products for the benefit of the Corporation Area's residents: Provided that these dairies or farms may be situated within or outside the Corporation Area; (f) constructing and maintaining: (i) drinking fountains for human beings, and (ii) water troughs for animals, in public streets or public places; (g) planting and maintaining of trees in the Corporation Area; (h) holding exhibitions, athletic events, or games; (i) regulating lodging houses, camping grounds, and rest-houses in the Corporation Area; (j) maintaining ambulance services; (k) constructing, establishing, and maintaining theatres, places of entertainment, rest-houses, and other public buildings; (l) organising or maintaining shops for the sales of necessities, during scarcity or logistical or supply chain disruptions; (m) building, or purchasing and maintaining, accommodation for municipal officers and servants; (n) granting loans to municipal officers and servants for constructing houses, purchasing house sites and	Amend sections 32 and 33 to present a coherent statement of the Corporation's mandatory functions, discretionary functions and corresponding enabling powers.	

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		purchasing vehicles, subject to prescribed terms and conditions; (o) Furthering of educational objectives and providing grants to educational institutions; (p) establishing, maintaining or aiding libraries, museums, art galleries, botanical collections and zoological collections, and purchasing or constructing buildings for them. (q) contributing to any public fund raised for the relief of human suffering, within or outside the Corporation Area; (r) granting rewards for information which may assist with registration of vital statistics; (s) acquiring and maintaining grazing grounds, and establishing and maintaining stud farms; (t) establishing and maintaining a farm or factory for the disposal of sewage; (u) supplying, constructing and maintaining, receptacles, fittings, pipes and other appliances for premises to receive and carry sewage into drains controlled by the Corporation; Provided that such supply, construction, and maintenance must be in accordance with the general		

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		system approved by the Corporation; (v) laying out new streets, whether or not the area is already built up, and acquiring land for that purpose, or for the construction of buildings or curtilages abutting those streets; (w) building or purchasing, and maintaining, of suitable dwellings for the poor and working classes; (x) providing shelter, or any other relief, to destitute or homeless persons (y) building or purchasing, and maintaining, sanitary stables or byres for horses, ponies, and cattle, which are used for transport or for milk; (z) surveying of buildings or lands; (aa) taking measures to address any calamity affecting the public in the Corporation Area; (bb) contributing to any public ceremony or entertainment in the Corporation Area; (cc) constructing, purchasing, organising, maintaining, extending, and managing transport facilities for the conveyance of the public; (dd) purchasing, maintaining, managing, and conducting any undertaking for the supply of		

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		electric energy or gas to the public, or the subsidising of any such undertaking; (ee) acquiring movable or immovable property for any of the purposes mentioned earlier, including the cost of related investigations, surveys and examinations, and the construction or adaptation of buildings necessary for those purposes; (ff) preparing and presenting formal civic honours to distinguished persons; (gg) providing parking places, public landing places, and halting places for vehicles, and levy fees for the use of these places; and (hh) undertaking measures to promote public safety, health, convenience, or education; and (ii) maintaining, aiding, and accommodating schools for primary education, subject to building grants by the Government; (jj) Issuing directions for the prevention, control, or abatement of pollution; Taking measures for the (kk) prevention and mitigation of urban flooding; and (ll) Taking measures for the identification, protection, conservation, and regulation of heritage sites in the CURE.		

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
60.	Functions of the several Municipal Authorities	S.34(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the municipal Government of the Corporation area vests in the Corporation.	Amend S.34(2) to clarify that, within the Corporation area, the Corporation shall be the principal local government responsible for municipal governance. All State departments, parastatals, and other authorities exercising municipal or local functions within the Corporation area shall act in coordination with the Corporation and in conformity with its lawful plans, policies and resolutions, subject to applicable law.	The Bill should recognize the Corporation as the primary institution of municipal self-government within its jurisdiction. Requiring other authorities performing local functions to coordinate with the Corporation would reduce fragmentation, strengthen democratic accountability and give effect to the constitutional framework of urban local government.
61.		S.34(3) Subject to the approval or sanction of the Corporation or the Standing Committee and subject also to all other restrictions, and conditions and limitations imposed by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force and whenever it is in this Act expressly so directed, the entire executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and of any other law for the time being in force which imposes any duty, or confers any power on the Corporation vests in the Commissioner who shall also:- (a) perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred upon him by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force;	Amend section 34(3) to vest the executive authority of the Corporation with the Mayor-in-Council (Recommendation 29) If the Mayor-in-Council has not been constituted, such authority shall vest in the Mayor acting with the Standing Committee. The Commissioner shall be the principal administrative officer of the Corporation and shall exercise powers over the municipal establishment and implement the lawful resolutions and policy directions of the elected executive authority, subject to the Act. Emergency powers under section 34(3)(c) may continue to be exercised by the Commissioner, subject to immediate reporting to the elected executive authority and the Corporation.	Vesting policy and executive authority in the elected leadership would strengthen democratic accountability, while retaining the Commissioner as the principal administrative officer would preserve professional and operational continuity. The fallback arrangement ensures that executive responsibility remains clear even where a Mayor-in-Council has not been constituted.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		(b) specify the duties of, and exercise supervision and control over the acts and the proceedings of all municipal officers and servants other than the Municipal Secretary and Municipal Examiner of Accounts and the municipal officers and servants subordinate to them; (c) in any emergency take such immediate action for the service or safety of the public or the protection of the property of the Corporation as the emergency shall appear to him to justify or to require, notwithstanding that such action cannot be taken under this Act without the sanction, approval or authority of some other municipal authority or of the Government: Provided that the Commissioner shall report forthwith to the Standing Committee and to the Corporation the action he has taken, and his reasons for taking the same and the amount of cost, if any, incurred or likely to be incurred in consequence of such action which is not covered by a current budget grant under the provisions of this Act.		
62.	Disciplinary action against officers	NIL	Add a provision empowering the Corporation to initiate disciplinary proceedings and impose	Effective municipal administration requires the Corporation to have meaningful control over the conduct

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
			appropriate penalties, including removal from service where it is the competent appointing authority, in respect of municipal employees appointed by it, in accordance with prescribed service rules and principles of natural justice. For officers appointed or deputed by the State Government or belonging to a common municipal service, the Corporation shall be empowered to initiate proceedings and recommend disciplinary action to the competent authority, which shall decide the matter through a reasoned order within a prescribed period.	and performance of its staff. Clearly assigning disciplinary powers would strengthen accountability, ensure compliance with lawful directions and align administrative responsibility with control over personnel.
63.	Special appointments	NIL	Add a provision empowering the Corporation to appoint, on a regular, contractual or fixed-tenure basis, specialist officers and subject-matter experts required for the effective discharge of its functions, including: Public health officers for investigating unusual mortality, disease outbreaks and other public-health risks, and recommending preventive or remedial measures. Engineers, architects, town planners and other technical experts for preparing, implementing and supervising municipal plans, projects and works. Financial-management experts for introducing new revenue instruments and strengthening municipal revenue administration.	Corporations require specialized technical, public health, planning and financial expertise to discharge increasingly complex municipal functions. Power to recruit specialist personnel, including through fixed-tenure lateral appointments, would help address capacity gaps and strengthen the quality and effectiveness of municipal administration.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
			The provision should also permit lateral recruitment of specialized professionals for fixed tenures , subject to transparent selection, prescribed qualifications, conflict-of-interest safeguards and clearly defined terms of engagement.	
64.	Power of the Commissioner to execute contracts on behalf of the Corporation	S.41(b) With respect to the making of contracts under or for any purpose of this Act, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:— no such contract, for any purpose which in accordance with any provision of this Act, the Commissioner may not carry out without the approval or sanction of some other municipal authority, shall be made by him until or unless such approval or sanction has first of all been duly given;	Amend S.41(b) to provide that the Commissioner shall execute contracts only after obtaining the approval or sanction of the municipal authority competent under the Act. Where such approval is presently assigned to the Standing Committee, it shall instead be exercised by the Mayor-in-Council or, where no Mayor-in-Council has been constituted, by the Mayor acting with the Standing Committee.	The provision should remain linked to the approval authority specified for each class of contract under the Act. Consistent with the proposed elected-executive framework, approval powers presently vested in the Standing Committee should be exercised by the Mayor-in-Council, while the Commissioner should remain responsible for executing the contract after the required approval is obtained.
65.	Works requiring sanction of the Standing Committee	S.42 It shall be competent for the Standing Committee to sanction works contract involving an expenditure exceeding the amount determined in clause (c) of Section 41 but not exceeding such amount as may be determined by the Government.	Amend S.42 to provide that the upper financial limit for works contracts requiring approval of the elected executive authority shall be prescribed by the Government after consultation with the Corporation. Where a Mayor-in-Council has been constituted, such consultation shall be with the Mayor-in-Council; otherwise, with the Mayor and Standing Committee.	A uniform expenditure ceiling may not reflect differences in the size, finances and infrastructure responsibilities of individual Corporations. Requiring consultation with the Corporation and periodic review would ensure that approval thresholds are practical, locally appropriate and consistent with effective financial oversight.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
			The limit shall be periodically reviewed, taking into account the Corporation's budget size, scale of works and administrative capacity.	
66.	Tenders to be invited for contracts involving expenditure exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs	S.44 Tenders to be invited for contracts involving expenditure exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs.	Amend S.44 to replace the fixed threshold of ₹5 lakh with a threshold prescribed by rules and periodically revised based on inflation, the Corporation's budget size, the nature of procurement and administrative capacity.	A fixed monetary threshold may quickly become outdated and may not reflect differences in the scale and financial capacity of Corporations. Periodic revision based on objective criteria would preserve administrative flexibility without weakening competitive procurement.
67.		S.44(1) Except as is hereinafter otherwise provided, the Commissioner shall, at least seven days before entering into any contract for the execution of any work or the supply of any materials or goods which will involve an expenditure exceeding rupees five lakhs, give notice by advertisement in the local newspapers, inviting tenders for such contract.	Amend S.44(1) to mandate standard tender templates and model clauses addressing, where relevant, accessibility, gender inclusion, climate resilience, environmental safeguards, labor and livelihood protections, heritage conservation and inter-agency coordination.	Standard clauses would translate the Bill's cross-cutting objectives into procurement requirements while allowing them to be applied according to the nature and scope of each contract.
68.			Amend S.44 to require: a. all tenders to be processed and published through the notified e-procurement platform and the Corporation's website; b. proactive publication of tender documents, corrigenda, pre-bid clarifications, evaluation criteria, award decisions, work orders, contract modifications and completion reports in accessible and machine-readable formats, and c. publication of technical and financial evaluation	Competitive tendering is fundamental to ensuring value for money, fairness and transparency in public procurement. While the Act requires invitation of tenders, it provides broad discretion to dispense with competitive bidding. Limiting such departures to narrowly defined exceptional circumstances, coupled with mandatory public disclosure of procurement decisions, will reduce arbitrariness, strengthen public confidence and improve accountability in municipal contracting.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
			summaries, subject to redaction of legitimately confidential, personal or security-sensitive information. Also, replace the minimum seven-day tender period with a reasonable period prescribed according to the value and complexity of the procurement. Any decision to dispense with competitive tendering shall be permitted only in exceptional circumstances expressly specified under the Act or rules, supported by a written reasoned order and publicly disclosed within seven days.	
69.			Insert a provision requiring every elected representative and municipal officer participating in procurement decisions to disclose any direct or indirect financial, familial or business interest in a bidder or contractor and to recuse themselves from all stages of the procurement process. Contracts with related parties shall be prohibited except in narrowly defined emergency circumstances prescribed by law, supported by an independent review, a written reasoned order and full public disclosure.	Public procurement must be conducted free from actual or perceived conflicts of interest. Permitting related-party contracts solely with Standing Committee approval does not provide adequate safeguards against favoritism or misuse of public funds. Mandatory disclosure, recusal, independent scrutiny and public disclosure of exceptional cases will strengthen integrity, fairness and public confidence in municipal procurement.
70.	Works requiring sanction of the Corporation or	S.47 Where a project is framed for the execution of any work the estimated cost of which exceeds such amount as may	Amend S.47 to require the Government to determine and periodically revise the prescribed project-cost threshold after consultation with the Corporation,	A uniform project-cost threshold may not reflect differences in the size, finances and infrastructure responsibilities of individual Corporations. Consultation with the

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	the Government	be determined by the Government...	based on objective criteria including the Corporation's annual budget, the scale and complexity of works, and its administrative capacity.	Corporation and periodic revision based on objective criteria would ensure that approval requirements remain proportionate, practical and responsive to local needs.
71.	Maintenance of database	S.48 The Commissioner will maintain a register of contracts entered into by the relevant Corporation.	Amend S.48 to require the Commissioner to maintain an up-to-date digital register of all contracts entered into by the Corporation. The register shall be updated within seven days of every contract award, amendment, extension, payment milestone or completion, and shall be published on the Corporation's website.	Timely updating and public disclosure of the contract register would ensure that procurement records remain current and enable effective oversight of municipal contracting and expenditure.
Chapter 6: Local government service, municipal officers and servants				
72.	Local Government Service	S.49(1) The officers of the Local Government Service means such officers or servants of the Corporations, holding such posts as may be specified by the Government from time to time.	Amend S.49(1) to specify the categories of posts that may form part of the Local Government Service , or prescribe clear criteria for their inclusion, including the level of the post, nature of functions, required qualifications and need for a common municipal cadre.	S.49(1) leaves the scope of the Local Government Service entirely to Government notification, without identifying the posts or criteria for inclusion. This creates uncertainty regarding cadre structure, appointment authority, reporting relationships and the Corporation's control over its personnel.
73.			Add a clause mandating the Government to consult the Corporations before notifying or revising the posts included in the Local Government Service. Where a Mayor-in-Council has been constituted, the Corporation's views may be conveyed through the Mayor-	Clear statutory criteria and consultation with Corporations would ensure that the common service reflects municipal staffing needs while maintaining consistent qualifications, service conditions and professional standards across Corporations.

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			in-Council; otherwise, through the Mayor and Standing Committee.	
74.		S.49(3) The Government may, by notification, constitute a Local Government Service at the Corporation level, for the CURE region, or a Common Municipal Service for the State, as it may deem fit.	Add a clause clearly defining what the Local Government Service and Common Municipal Service are.	S.49(3) refers to a Local Government Service and a Common Municipal Service without defining their scope, composition or relationship with the Corporation and CURE-level authorities. This creates uncertainty regarding appointments, posting, reporting, transfer and disciplinary control. Clear definitions are necessary to establish an unambiguous personnel framework and ensure effective administrative accountability.
75.		S.49(4) The powers and functions of each officer in the Local Government Service or the Common Municipal Service shall be as determined by the Government.	Amend S.49(4) to require that the powers, functions, reporting relationships and administrative responsibilities of officers in the Local Government Service and Common Municipal Service be prescribed by rules . Such rules shall be consistent with the statutory powers of the Corporation, CURE authorities and municipal functionaries, and shall not dilute, override or duplicate the powers conferred on them under the Act.	The detailed responsibilities of different categories of officers are appropriately prescribed through rules, as they are operational in nature and may require periodic revision. However, the Act should clearly require alignment with the statutory authority of elected and municipal institutions, so that subordinate legislation does not create overlapping mandates, transfer substantive decision-making powers or weaken institutional accountability.
76.	Officers of the Corporation	NIL	Add a provision requiring every Corporation, within six months of its constitution or commencement of the Act, to prepare an establishment schedule specifying the categories, number, qualifications and levels of officers and employees required to discharge its functions.	The Corporation needs an adequately staffed establishment aligned with its functions, workload and financial capacity. Review by the CURE Apex Governance Council would help identify gaps, avoid duplication and align municipal staffing with CURE-level institutions. Its role should remain

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			The schedule shall be submitted to the CURE Apex Governance Council for review of its consistency with regional institutional arrangements, avoidance of duplication and adequacy of staffing for functions requiring inter-agency coordination. The Apex Council shall forward its recommendations to the Government within thirty days. The Government shall approve, modify or return the schedule with recorded reasons within three months of its receipt. If no decision is communicated within that period, the schedule shall be deemed approved , subject to prescribed financial and staffing norms.	advisory to preserve the Corporation's autonomy and avoid an additional approval bottleneck. Time-bound Government approval, with deemed approval for inaction, would prevent staffing delays. The Corporation requires adequate control over its establishment to recruit and deploy personnel necessary for discharging its statutory functions. A time-bound establishment planning and approval process would reduce delays and ensure that staffing reflects the Corporation's functional and financial requirements.
77.	Appointment of municipal officers	NIL	Add a new provision to empower the Corporation to appoint officers and employees against posts included in the sanctioned establishment schedule , in accordance with the applicable cadre and recruitment rules.	Allowing appointments against sanctioned posts, subject to uniform cadre and recruitment rules, would balance municipal administrative autonomy with State-wide standards of qualification, fairness and service conditions. Time-bound notification and periodic review of these rules would also prevent staffing frameworks from becoming outdated.
78.		NIL	Prior Government approval may be required only for specified senior posts, creation of posts outside the sanctioned schedule, or appointments carrying a financial liability for the State Government.	
79.	Government to make cadre and recruitment rules	NIL	Add a provision to mandate notification of the cadre and recruitment rules by the Government within six months of this Act coming into force and revision every five years .	Time-bound notification of cadre and recruitment rules is necessary to operationalize municipal staffing and avoid uncertainty in appointments, promotions and service conditions. Periodic review would ensure that qualifications, recruitment methods and

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				staffing structures remain aligned with changing municipal functions and professional requirements.
80.	Establishment of performance management system	NIL	Ensure the CURE Apex Governance Council and Executive Committee assist the Corporation in developing an integrated human resources management system and performance management system, including the following provisions: Clear work allocation orders for every key official updated digitally to set a clear record of work. Clear key performance indicators for each position as per priorities set by key departments annually. Training needs assessment based on competency gaps with respect to working to develop annual training plans.	A structured human resources and performance management system would help translate institutional priorities into clear individual responsibilities and measurable outcomes. Digital work allocation orders and role-specific performance indicators would strengthen accountability, reduce ambiguity and enable consistent performance review. Linking competency assessments to annual training plans would help address capacity gaps systematically and ensure that officials have the skills required to discharge evolving municipal and CURE-level functions.
Chapter 7: Municipal Property				
81.	Property of the Corporation	S.50 (1) The following properties shall belong to the Corporation in which they are located, unless specifically owned or controlled by the Government or specifically owned by any other person or entity:- (a) All public parks, play-grounds and open spaces	Amend S.50 to provide that all public land and property primarily used for municipal functions within the Corporation area shall vest in the Corporation , including municipal streets, parks, markets, public spaces, community facilities and service infrastructure.	Vesting land used for municipal functions in the Corporation would strengthen its ability to plan, maintain and improve local infrastructure and public spaces. A time-bound transfer of functionally relevant State-owned land would reduce fragmented ownership, clarify maintenance responsibility and enable the Corporation to manage land assets and revenues more effectively.

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		reserved for ventilation, not held or controlled by the Government or specifically owned by any other person or entity; and (b) All public streets, lanes, pathway, bridge, sky-walk, flyover, underpass, subway, public lamps, lamp post apparatus connected with it and appertaining to it, all gates, markets, slaughter houses, manure and refuge depots and public buildings of every description. (2) All properties specified under this section and not specifically owned and controlled by the Government or any other person or entity, shall belong to the Corporation and be subject to the direction, management and control of the Corporation. (3) The Corporation may accept trust or gift of property of any nature, which shall vest with the Corporation exclusively, on such terms of vesting as it may deem fit.	The Government shall, within a prescribed period, identify and transfer to the Corporation State-owned land and property required for discharging municipal functions, together with corresponding records, encumbrances, liabilities and maintenance responsibilities. Land required for State, regional or national functions may remain with the concerned authority, subject to coordination with the Corporation and conformity with applicable statutory plans.	At the same time, retaining land required for State, regional or national functions would avoid disrupting essential public infrastructure.
82.	Disposal of property and interests therein	S.54(2) With the sanction of the Standing Committee, the Commissioner may dispose of by sale or exchange any movable property belonging to	Amend S.54(2) and 54(3) to provide that disposal of municipal property shall be approved by the Mayor-in-Council, according to prescribed financial and tenure thresholds. Where a Mayor-in-	Municipal property is a public asset, and its disposal must balance local financial autonomy with safeguards against undervaluation, conflict of

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		the Corporation the value of which exceeds rupees twenty five thousand but does not exceed such sum as may be specified by the Government by notification, from time to time in each instance, or grant for any term not exceeding three years a lease of any immovable property belonging to the Corporation or a lease or concession of any such right as aforesaid. S.54(3) In cases not covered by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Commissioner shall not lease, sell or otherwise dispose of any movable or immovable property belonging to the Corporation without the previous sanction of the Corporation and of the Government: Provided that in no case the lease period of immovable property shall exceed twenty five years.	Council has not been constituted, such approval shall be given by the Mayor acting with the Standing Committee. Approval of the Corporation shall additionally be required for disposal of immovable property above prescribed value, long-term leases, or property reserved for an essential public or municipal purpose. Government approval should be confined to narrowly defined categories of high-value or strategically significant immovable property. The thresholds shall be based on objective criteria, periodically revised and prescribed after consultation with the Corporation. Every disposal shall ordinarily follow a transparent and competitive process, supported by an independent valuation and a reasoned decision establishing that the property is not required for a municipal or public purpose.	interest and the loss of land required for public purposes. Vesting routine approval in the Mayor-in-Council, with a clear fallback to the Mayor and Standing Committee, would strengthen elected oversight and enable timely asset management. Requiring Corporation and Government approval only for high-value, long-term or strategically important transactions would preserve enhanced scrutiny without subjecting every disposal to multiple approval layers. Independent valuation, competitive processes and reasoned decisions would further ensure transparency and protection of the public interest.
83.	Maintenance of Property register	S.59(2) The Commissioner shall maintain the property register and update such lists periodically including through use of appropriate software in such electronic form as may be determined by the Commissioner.	Amend S.59(2) to mandate the property register to be maintained in an open, interoperable and machine-readable format, with geospatial referencing compatible with the Corporation's GIS. The register shall be updated within fifteen days of any	Without prescribed data standards and timely updating requirements, property records may be stored in fragmented, outdated or unusable formats. Open, interoperable and geospatially referenced records would strengthen land and asset management, support planning and revenue mobilization, and enable effective coordination with other

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			acquisition, transfer, lease, encumbrance, change in use or disposal of property, and shall be reviewed and reconciled at least once every quarter. Subject to lawful confidentiality and security restrictions, it shall be proactively disclosed on the Corporation's website.	public authorities and technical partners.
84.	Establishment of a Land and Property Management Division	NIL	Establish a Land and property Management Division in the Corporations that is entrusted with: - 1. Creating a Geographic Information System (GIS) based database of all property. 2. Ensuring optimum utilization of land and property both in terms of appropriateness of usage and revenues earned. 3. Evaluating potential for joint developments/ Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). 4. Advising Corporations on monetization and utilization of land in core city areas and approach to executing the same, etc.	Land and property management requires sustained technical, financial and administrative capacity beyond maintaining ownership records. These functions are often dispersed across planning, engineering, revenue and estate departments, resulting in fragmented data, unclear responsibility and underutilization of municipal assets. A dedicated Land and Property Management Division would consolidate asset information, assess appropriate use, protect land required for public purposes and support transparent revenue generation, redevelopment and partnership decisions. This would strengthen the Corporation's capacity to manage its land portfolio strategically while safeguarding long-term municipal and public interests.
Chapter 8: Licenses and fees				
85.	Licenses and written permission to	S.62 Any license or written permission under this Act must specify the period for which,	Amend S.62 to mandate every license or written permission to specify the license fee and any	Clear disclosure of all fees, charges and recurring payment obligations would enable applicants to understand the full

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	specify conditions on which they are granted	the conditions and the restrictions, subject to which the same is granted, such conditions may include requirements relating to, (a) location and use of premises; (b) structural modifications, including ventilation, drainage, sanitation and waste management; (c) manner of carrying on the activity, including timings of operation; (d) measures necessary to prevent nuisance, pollution or risk to public health or safety; (e) any other relevant conditions as determined by the Commissioner.	other charges payable for its grant, renewal or continuation, including the amount, basis of calculation, payment schedule and consequences of non-payment. It shall also disclose any taxes or statutory dues applicable to the licensed activity under this Act or other applicable law.	financial requirements of the license, reduce uncertainty and arbitrary demands, and support transparent collection and enforcement by the Corporation.
86.	Promotion of night economy	S.63(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, the Government may, with a view to promoting economic activity, employment, tourism and the vibrancy of urban areas, by notification, take such measures as it considers necessary for the promotion and regulation of the night economy within the Core Urban Region.	Amend S.63 to mandate the Government and CURE Apex Governance Council to consult the concerned Corporation before notifying measures for the promotion and regulation of the night economy, including the activities, areas and operating hours to which such measures will apply. The Corporation's views shall be taken into account in relation to municipal services, licensing, public health, sanitation, mobility, street management, public-space use and local enforcement requirements.	The provision is progressive and can support economic activity, employment, tourism and urban vibrancy. However, the night economy has direct implications for municipal services and regulation, including sanitation, waste management, public health, mobility, street lighting, food safety, trade licensing and use of public spaces. Consultation with the Corporation is therefore necessary to ensure that the notified activities and operating hours are locally appropriate and supported by adequate municipal infrastructure and enforcement capacity.

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87.		S.63(2) In this section, "night economy" means the carrying on, during such hours of the night as may be specified, of any commercial, retail, hospitality, entertainment, cultural, recreational, tourism or allied activity, whether by way of establishments, markets, events or otherwise.	Amend S.63(2) to provide that the operating hours for activities forming part of the night economy shall be specified by the Government after consultation with the concerned Corporation.	Operating hours directly affect municipal services, including sanitation, waste management, public transport, street lighting, licensing and enforcement. Consultation with the Corporation would ensure that the notified hours are locally appropriate and supported by adequate municipal capacity.
Chapter 9: Borrowing				
88.	Comprehensive Debt Limitation Policy	NIL	Add a new provision mandating the Government after consultation with the Corporation and the CURE Apex Governance Council to frame a Comprehensive Debt Limitation Policy.	A Comprehensive Debt Limitation Policy setting out clear, uniform borrowing principles would replace discretionary approvals with a rules-based framework, giving Corporations greater autonomy and agility to raise debt for capital investment, while ensuring fiscal discipline is maintained across the CURE area.
89.	Power to raise funds	Sch.III(2) For the purpose of strengthening of municipal fund and for taking up developmental projects, the Corporation may consider to raise funds through issue of municipal bonds or borrow from other sources, as per the notification issued by the Government.	Amend Sch.III(2) to clarify that a Corporation may issue municipal bonds or borrow from other permitted sources, subject to a transparent comprehensive debt framework prescribed by the Government after consultation with the Corporation and the CURE Apex Governance Council. The framework shall specify borrowing limits, eligibility criteria, debt-servicing and repayment requirements, disclosure obligations and approval procedures. Government approval for individual borrowing should be required	The phrase " <i>as per the notification issued by the Government</i> " does not clarify whether the notification establishes general borrowing conditions or requires prior approval for every bond issue. A clear debt framework would give Corporations predictable access to municipal borrowing while safeguarding fiscal sustainability and transparency. Consultation with the Corporation and the CURE Apex Governance Council would ensure that borrowing limits reflect municipal financial capacity and regional infrastructure requirements

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			only where prescribed thresholds are exceeded or a State guarantee or other State financial liability is involved.	without creating unnecessary case-by-case control.
90.	Provisions as to exercise of borrowing powers	Sch.III(5) The exercise of the powers of borrowing conferred by this Act shall be subject to the following provisions, namely: (a) money shall not be borrowed for the execution of any work other than a permanent work including under this expression any work, of which the cost ought, in the opinion of the Government, to be spread over a term of years; (b) the money may be borrowed for such time, not exceeding sixty years, as the Corporation, with the sanction of the Government determine in each case.	Amend Sch.III(5) to provide that Government sanction shall be required only for borrowings that exceed prescribed debt or value thresholds, fall outside the Comprehensive Municipal Debt Limitation Policy, involve a State guarantee or other State financial liability, or are proposed by a Corporation that does not meet prescribed financial-health and debt-servicing criteria. Borrowings within the prescribed policy, limits and eligibility conditions may be undertaken by the Corporation without separate case-by-case Government sanction.	Requiring Government sanction for every borrowing may delay infrastructure financing and reduce the Corporation's ability to respond to long-term investment needs. A transparent debt-limitation framework based on borrowing levels, repayment capacity, financial health and fiscal risk would provide adequate safeguards while giving financially capable Corporations greater autonomy. Government scrutiny should be concentrated on high-value, fiscally risky or non-compliant borrowings rather than routine borrowing undertaken within prescribed limits.
91.	Annual statement to be prepared by Commissioner	Sch.III(9(1)) The Commissioner shall at the end of each year prepare a statement showing— (a) the loans borrowed in previous years for which the Corporation is liable and which have not been completely repaid before the commencement of the year with particulars of the amount outstanding at the commencement of the year;	Amend Sch.III(9(1)), to require the Commissioner to prepare and publish a quarterly statement of the Corporation's borrowings, outstanding liabilities, repayments, debt-servicing obligations and sinking funds within thirty days of the end of each quarter. A consolidated annual statement containing the particulars specified in paragraph 9(1) shall continue to be prepared at the end of each financial year and placed before the Corporation.	Mandating half-yearly or quarterly financial statements improves transparency and ensures the Corporation's financial position is captured accurately and on an ongoing basis.

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		the date of borrowing and the annual loan charges; (b) the loans borrowed by the Corporation in the year with particulars as to the amount and the date of borrowing and the annual loan charges; (c) in the case of every loan for which a sinking fund is maintained the amount of accumulation in the sinking fund at the close of the year showing separately the amount paid to the credit of the fund in the year; (d) the loans repaid in the year and, in the case of the loans repaid in installments or by annual drawings, the amounts repaid in the year, and the balance due at the close of the year; (e) the particulars of securities in which the sinking funds have been invested or reserved therefore.		
92.		Sch.III(9(2)) Every such statement shall be laid before a meeting of the Corporation and shall be published in the Telangana Gazette and a copy of such statement shall be sent to the Government and to the Accountant General.	Amend Sch.III(9(2)) to require every statement to be published on the Corporation's website and notified e-governance portal in an accessible and machine-readable format, in addition to publication in the Telangana Gazette. The statement shall also be uploaded to CityFinance.in or any successor national municipal finance portal, where applicable.	Gazette publication alone may not provide meaningful public access to information on municipal borrowings and repayment obligations. Timely digital disclosure through the Corporation's website and municipal finance portals would make the statements easier to access, analyze and compare, strengthening oversight by elected representatives, auditors, lenders and residents. A newspaper notice can broaden awareness without

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			A public notice summarizing the key debt indicators and providing a link to the full statement may be published in local newspapers.	requiring publication of the entire statement.
Chapter 10: Revenue and Expenditure				
93.	Constitution of municipal fund	Sch.IV(1) (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules and bye-laws– (a) all moneys received by or on behalf of the Corporation under the provisions of this Act or of any other law for the time being in force, or under any contract, (b) all proceeds of the disposal of property by or on behalf of the Corporation, (c) all rents accruing from any property of the Corporation, (d) all moneys raised by any tax levied for the purposes of this Act, (e) all fees and fines payable and levied under this Act or under any rule, bye-law or standing order in force thereunder, (f) all moneys received by way of compensation or for compounding offences under the provisions of this Act, (g) all moneys received by or on behalf of the Corporation from the Government or public bodies, private bodies or private individuals by way of grant or gift or deposit, subject,	Insert a separate provision requiring the State Government to provide timely and adequate grants for expenditure arising from State-mandated or constitutionally required functions, including the conduct of municipal elections, implementation of State-directed schemes, and the establishment and functioning of Ward Committees and other statutory participatory institutions. The basis, timing and conditions of such transfers shall be prescribed transparently, and the grants shall be released within specified timelines. Where the State creates posts, imposes additional functions or mandates expenditure without providing a corresponding revenue source, it shall provide the necessary financial support.	Corporations should not be required to finance State-mandated responsibilities from their general revenues without corresponding fiscal support. Predictable and timely grants for elections, statutory institutions and additional functions imposed by the State would protect essential municipal operations and prevent unfunded mandates. At the same time, ordinary establishment and operational expenditure should remain part of the Corporation's own budgeting responsibility, except where the liability arises directly from a State decision.

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		however, to the conditions, if any, attached to such grant, gift or deposit, and (h) all interest and profits arising from any investment of or from any transaction in connection with any money belonging to the Corporation, shall be credited to a fund which shall be called 'the Municipal Fund' and which shall be held by the Corporation in trust for the purposes of this Act, subject to the provisions herein contained. (2) The Municipal Fund constituted under sub-clause (1) shall include the accumulated balances at the credit of the Corporation immediately before coming into force of this Act.		
94.	How the fund shall be drawn against	Sch.IV(3) (1) Subject to the provisions of section 305 of this Act, no payment shall be made by the Bank aforesaid out of the municipal fund except on a cheque signed by two persons in the manner specified below, namely— (a) by either the Commissioner, Additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Accounts Officer-cum-Financial Advisor or any other officer authorized by the Government;	Amend Sch.IV(3) to recognize electronic fund transfers and other authorized digital payment systems as valid modes of payment from the Municipal Fund. All payments shall ordinarily be made through traceable banking or digital channels, subject to prescribed authorization, verification and audit controls. Cash payments may be permitted only for petty and urgent expenditure within a threshold prescribed by rules. The existing monetary limits shall be revised and periodically updated, taking	The existing provision is framed around cheques and nominal cash limits that no longer reflect contemporary municipal expenditure or payment systems. Recognizing secure digital payments would enable faster transactions while creating verifiable records and strengthening reconciliation, audit and financial oversight. Prescribing and periodically revising petty-cash thresholds through rules would keep the framework operationally relevant without weakening accountability.

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		(b) by either the Examiner of Accounts or in his absence by the Officer immediately subordinate to him. (2) Payment of any sum due by the Corporation in excess of rupees one hundred shall be made by means of a cheque signed as aforesaid and not in any other way. (3) Payment of any sum due by the Corporation, not exceeding rupees one hundred in amount, may be made by the Commissioner in cash, cheques for sums not in excess of rupees one thousand each, signed as aforesaid, being drawn from time to time to cover such payments.	into account inflation and contemporary expenditure requirements. The rules shall also specify authorized signatories, digital approvals, transaction records, reconciliation and audit requirements.	
95.	Constitution of special funds	Sch.IV(9) (1) The Corporation may constitute such special funds as may be prescribed and such other funds as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act. (2) The special funds included under sub-clause (1) may also include one to enable the Corporation to carry out its functions in relation to protection of gender rights and climate rights.	Amend Sch.IV(9) to provide that a special fund may be constituted only with the approval of the Mayor-in-Council. Where a Mayor-in-Council has not been constituted, such approval shall be given by the Mayor acting with the Standing Committee. The resolution constituting the fund shall specify its purpose, sources of income, permitted expenditure, governance arrangements, duration, reporting requirements and conditions for closure or transfer of any unspent balance. Any recurring appropriation to the fund shall also be reflected in the	Special funds earmark municipal revenues for specified purposes and may affect the Corporation's wider budgetary flexibility. Requiring approval of the elected executive authority would ensure democratic oversight and alignment with municipal priorities. Clear rules on funding, expenditure, reporting and closure would prevent fragmented or indefinitely maintained funds and strengthen financial accountability.

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		(3) The constitution and disposal of such funds shall be effected in the manner prescribed.	annual municipal budget approved by the Corporation.	
96.	Investment of surplus money	Sch.IV(10(2)) All such moneys which are required to be kept readily available for application to purposes of this Act and all such surplus moneys which cannot in the opinion of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee be deposited or invested in the manner specified under sub-clause (1) may be deposited at such bank or banks in the Corporation Area which the Corporation may, subject to the approval of the Government, from time to time select for the purpose	Add a provision empowering Corporations to invest surplus funds without prior sanction of the CURE Apex Governance Council or state government. Add a provision requiring the Government to issue a blacklist of banks and avenues where the Corporation cannot invest money.	Requiring prior approval for every deposit or investment may delay routine treasury management and reduce the Corporation's ability to earn reasonable returns on temporary surplus funds. At the same time, municipal money is public money and should not be exposed to excessive credit, liquidity or market risk. A clearly prescribed list of eligible institutions and instruments, combined with diversification, disclosure and oversight requirements, would provide operational flexibility while protecting the safety and liquidity of municipal funds.
97.	Keeping of Accounts	Sch.IV(11) Subject to the provisions of this Act, accounts of income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, and receipts and payments of the Corporation shall be kept in such manner and in such forms as may be specified.	Mandate that the accounts must be digitized and recorded in open, machine-readable, transaction-level, digital form , in addition to any physical form. Mandate that accounts must be maintained following a double-entry accounting system.	Digitized, transaction-level accounts maintained in open and machine-readable formats would improve the accuracy, accessibility and traceability of the Corporation's financial records. A double-entry accounting system would provide a complete view of income, expenditure, assets, liabilities and outstanding obligations, enabling stronger financial management, audit and informed decision-making. These requirements would also support integration with digital governance platforms, timely public disclosure and

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				comparison of municipal finances across years and institutions.
98.	Internal audit	NIL	Add a provision mandating risk-based internal audits of the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls , in addition to the audit of day-to-day accounts of the Corporations.	Much like financial audits can help detect vulnerabilities and better understand the Corporation's financial health, internal administrative audits can help plug leakages and breaches in the general administration. In doing so, the audits can guide the Corporation towards improved efficiency and capacity.
99.	Establishment of Treasury Division	NIL	Add a provision establishing a Treasury Division in the Corporations.	A dedicated Treasury Division would strengthen the Corporation's capacity to manage cash flows, liquidity, investments, borrowings and debt-servicing obligations in an integrated manner. It would support timely payments, minimize idle balances and borrowing costs, improve financial forecasting, and ensure compliance with the Corporation's investment and debt-management framework. Consolidating these functions within a specialized division would also strengthen financial controls, reporting and accountability.
100.	Preparation of annual administration report and state of accounts	Sch.IV(12) The Commissioner shall, as soon as may be after each first day of April, cause to be prepared a detailed report of the municipal administration of the Corporation area during the previous financial year, together with a statement	Mandate that the comprehensive annual administration report by the Corporation is submitted no later than 30 September every year.	A statutory deadline of 30 September strikes a balance between allowing sufficient time to prepare accurate financial statements and administrative reports and ensuring timely scrutiny by elected representatives and the public. It strengthens financial accountability and enables the findings of the annual report to inform budgeting, planning,

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		showing the amounts of income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, and receipts and payments of the Municipal Fund during the said year and the balance at the credit of the Fund at the close of the said year and shall submit the same to the Standing Committee.		and oversight during the same financial year.
101.	Report and statement to be laid before the Government	Sch.IV(13) The Commissioner shall forward a copy of each of the report and statement prepared by him under clause 12 together with a copy of the Committee's review to the Local Administration Department.	Add a clause requiring the report to be placed on the Corporation website.	Doing so can ease public access and promote transparency into the functioning of the Corporation.
102.	Estimates of income and expenditure to be prepared annually by the Commissioner	Sch.IV(14) The Commissioner shall on or before each tenth day of November, cause to be prepared and lay before the Standing Committee, in such form as the said Committee shall from time to time approve:— (a) an estimate of the expenditure which must or should, in his opinion, be incurred by the Corporation in the next ensuing financial year; (b) an estimate of all balances, if any, which will be available for re-appropriation or expenditure at the commencement of the next ensuing financial year;	Add a clause stating that the estimates of expenditure prepared by the Commissioner must necessarily include estimates submitted by elected members. Further, these estimates must be based on consultations with their Ward Committees established under Sch.II. These estimates should reflect the ward-level development needs.	The provision promotes participatory budgeting, reflecting the needs and priorities of citizens at the last mile. These needs and priorities could be missed without actively involving Ward Committees.

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		(c) an estimate of the Corporation's receipt and income for the next ensuing financial year other than from taxation; (d) a statement of proposals as to the taxation which it will, in his opinion, be necessary or expedient to impose under the provisions of this Act in the next ensuing financial year.		
103.	Budget estimate to be prepared by the Standing Committee	Sch.IV(16(2)) The budget estimate of a Standing Committee shall:— (a) propose with reference to the provisions of Chapter 11 the levy of municipal tax at such rates as they shall think fit; (b) provide for the payment, as they fall due of all sums and of all instalments of principal and interest for which the Corporation may be liable under this Act; (c) allow for the appropriation of any special funds of the sum estimated by the Corporation, revised as it thinks proper; (d) provide any funds it considers from the balances of any special funds maintained under clause 9; (e) allow for a cash balance at the end of the said year exclusive of the balances, if	Mandate the budget estimate to also include: 1. Category/function-wise budgetary allocation. 2. Ward-wise budgetary allocation. 3. Category/function-wise budgetary allocation. 4. Property tax collections and outstanding dues by Ward. 5. Revenue foregone as a result of property tax exemptions. 6. List of defaulting individuals/organizations for outstanding dues, excluding property tax. 7. Number of employees, and contract employees by department and total employee cost.	Function-wise, ward-wise, revenue, staffing and expenditure disclosures would make municipal priorities and fiscal choices transparent and strengthen oversight of collections, exemptions, dues and employee costs. Structured consultation, supported by Ward Budgets and Annual Ward Development Plans, would connect neighborhood priorities with the Corporation's annual budget. Two consultation rounds would allow residents to identify priorities and assess how they are reflected in the draft budget.

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104.		any, in any special fund constituted under clause 9 of a sum prescribed in this behalf.	8. Operational classification of total budgeted expenditure. Ensure structured public consultation in the budget preparation of Corporations. Such a structured public consultation would include: 1. Two rounds of public consultation when preparing the Budget in a manner as may be prescribed with the first round in the month of November and second in the month of December. 2. Taking into consideration the Ward Budget and the Annual Ward Development Plan submitted by the Ward Committees (with inputs from Area Sabhas) in preparing the budget estimate.	Structured public consultation would ensure that the municipal budget reflects neighborhood needs and citizen priorities, rather than only departmental proposals. Incorporating Ward Budgets and Annual Ward Development Plans, prepared with inputs from Area Sabhas, would create a clear link between local priorities and city-wide expenditure. Two rounds of consultation would allow residents to first identify priorities and then assess how these have been reflected in the draft budget.
105.	Report by Examiner of Accounts	Sch.IV(27) The Commissioner shall cause the said report to be printed and a copy thereof forwarded to each Member along with the printed copy of Administration Report and Statement of Accounts referred to in clause 12.	Amend Sch.IV(27) to mandate that the report is also placed in the public domain on the Corporation's website .	Public disclosure of the Examiner of Accounts' report would improve access to information on the Corporation's financial management, audit findings and compliance. Timely online publication would strengthen transparency, enable public and elected oversight, and support follow-up on identified irregularities.
106.	Audit of accounts	Sch.IV(28) The Accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Director of State Audit,	Amend Sch.IV(28), to mandate the annual accounts of the Corporation to be audited and the audit	Timely completion and publication of audited accounts are essential for assessing the Corporation's fiscal

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		or by any officer nominated by him and a certificate of the accounts as audited shall be issued by the end of October every year duly marking a copy thereof to the Government: Provided that the Government may, at any time, for reasons to be recorded in writing, appoint an Auditor for the purpose of making a special audit of the accounts and to report to the Government thereon.	certificate issued within four months of the close of the financial year. The audited accounts, audit certificate, audit observations and action-taken report shall be published on the Corporation's website and through the Digital Governance Framework in accessible and machine-readable formats within a prescribed period. Separately mandate that the financial, procurement and performance information to be disclosed on an ongoing basis through the Digital Governance Framework, including transaction-level data where appropriate and subject to lawful confidentiality and privacy restrictions.	position, identifying irregularities and enabling corrective action before the next budget cycle. Open and machine-readable disclosure would strengthen scrutiny by elected representatives, auditors and residents. Continuous publication of financial, procurement and performance information would also ensure that transparency is not limited to the annual audit process.
107.	Finance Commission	Sch.IV(29) (1) The Finance Commission constituted by the Governor in pursuance of Article 243-I of the Constitution shall also review the financial position of the Corporation and make recommendations to the Government as to,— (a) the principles which should govern,— (i) the distribution between the State and the Corporation of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Corporation of their respective shares of such proceeds; (ii)	Amend Sch.IV(29), to require that the State Finance Commission: 1. be constituted at least two years before the commencement of the next award period; 2. submit its report by October of the financial year preceding that award period, and 3. ordinarily align its award period with that of the Union Finance Commission to improve predictability and coordination of fiscal transfers. Mandate the State Finance Department to provide the Commission with adequate office space, staff, finances and technical	State Finance Commissions are central to predictable and adequate municipal finance, but delays in their constitution, inadequate institutional support, weak data systems and poor follow-up often limit their effectiveness. Fixed timelines, alignment with fiscal award cycles and assured administrative support would enable the Commission to undertake a credible assessment of municipal finances. Public data, reasoned Action Taken Reports and ULG-wise disclosure of transfers would strengthen implementation, legislative oversight and accountability for State fiscal devolution.

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		the determination of the taxes, tolls and fees which may be assigned to or appropriated by the Corporation; (iii) the grants-in-aid to the Corporation from the Consolidated Fund of the State; (b) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Corporation; (c) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Government in the interests of sound finances of the Corporation. (2) The Government shall cause every recommendation made by the Commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State.	support. Within thirty days of the appointment of the Chairperson, it shall finalize, in consultation with the Chairperson and Member-Secretary, an operational plan specifying staffing, responsibilities, budget and data requirements. Establish an integrated and regularly updated public financial data system containing ULG-wise information required by the Commission, including revenues, expenditure, assets, liabilities, grants and service-delivery indicators. Mandate the Government to: 1. publish the notification constituting the Commission; 2. table the Commission's report and a detailed Action Taken Report before the Legislative Assembly within six months of receiving the report; 3. provide reasons for accepting, modifying or rejecting each recommendation and identify implementation timelines, responsible departments and financial allocations; 4. publish the report and Action Taken Report in accessible and machine-readable formats, and 5. disclose, at the beginning of every financial year, ULG-wise allocations and the grant-release and expenditure position for the preceding year.	

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Chapter 11: Taxation, service charges, fees and fines				
108.	Taxes to be imposed under the Act	S.70(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Corporation shall impose the following taxes, namely– (a) tax on lands and buildings, including vacant lands, hereinafter referred to as property tax; (b) a tax on transfer of immovable property.	Amend S.70(1) to expand the taxes that the Corporation may levy to include profession tax and advertisement tax .	Corporations require adequate and predictable own-source revenues to discharge their statutory functions. Expressly authorizing a wider range of municipal taxes and allowing the Corporation to determine rates within statutory limits would strengthen fiscal autonomy.
109.	Scrutiny of tax returns	NIL	Insert a provision requiring the Corporation to undertake annual scrutiny of property tax returns through a risk-based assessment framework. The framework shall prescribe minimum scrutiny coverage, which shall ordinarily be not less than ten per cent of returns , and prioritize cases involving significant changes in declared value or use, high-value properties, inconsistencies with GIS or building records, repeated non-compliance and other prescribed risk indicators.	Regular scrutiny would improve the accuracy of self-assessments, detect under-reporting and strengthen property tax enforcement. A risk-based approach, supported by minimum scrutiny coverage, would allow the Corporation to focus its administrative capacity on cases with the greatest revenue and compliance risk rather than relying only on random verification.
110.	Charges for civic services	S.71(1) The Corporation may levy service charges for civic services, namely– (a) provision of water supply, drainage, sewerage, solid waste management; (b) parking of different types of vehicles in different areas and for	Amend S.71(1) to provide that the Corporation shall determine and periodically revise service charges by resolution, in accordance with criteria prescribed by the government through rules . The criteria may include the cost of providing the service, operation and maintenance requirements,	The Corporation is best placed to assess the cost, demand and local conditions associated with municipal services. Allowing it to determine service charges would strengthen fiscal autonomy and enable timely revision of rates. A State-prescribed framework of principles and safeguards would promote consistency, affordability and

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		different periods; and (c) any other specific service rendered in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, at such rates as may be prescribed.	affordability, differentiated rates for user categories, environmental considerations and protection of vulnerable households.	transparency without requiring case-by-case Government
111.	Cess	S.72 The Corporation may, by notification, levy a cess on any tax imposed under this Act at such rate and for such purpose as it may deem fit, and the proceeds of such cess shall be credited to and kept with such authority or fund as the Government may, by order, determine, and shall be applied exclusively for the purpose for which such cess was levied and for no other purpose.	Amend S.72 to provide that the proceeds of a cess levied by the Corporation shall be credited to a dedicated fund or account designated by the Corporation and applied exclusively for the purpose for which the cess was imposed. The Corporation shall specify, through the notification imposing the cess, the purpose, rate, designated fund or account, period of levy, permitted expenditure and reporting requirements.	Since the Corporation determines and levies the cess for a municipal purpose, it should also determine the fund or account into which the proceeds are credited. Requiring the proceeds to be ring-fenced, transparently accounted for and used only for the notified purpose would strengthen municipal fiscal autonomy while preventing diversion or misuse of cess revenues.
112.	Integrated Property Identity Code	S.75 (1) The Corporation shall assign a unique identity, to be known as the Integrated Property Identity Code, stored in digital format, QR Code or any other format, to each parcel of land, whether vacant or occupied by a building together with its appurtenant land, within the Corporation area, and shall maintain a digital register of all such codes. (2) The Corporation shall take measures to affix the Integrated Property Identity Code to each parcel, and any	Add a provision requiring the Integrated Property Identity Code and digital property register to comply with applicable data-protection law, prescribed cybersecurity and data-governance standards, and principles of accessibility and non-discrimination. The provision should require: 1. Collection and use only of data necessary for specified municipal purposes. 2. Role-based access, encryption, audit trails, regular security testing and breach-response procedures.	A unified digital property system can improve municipal administration, taxation and service delivery, but inaccurate records, data breaches or exclusion from digital processes can adversely affect residents. Data-minimization, security, correction and grievance safeguards would improve the reliability of the registry and protect personal information. Clarifying that the code is an administrative identifier—not conclusive proof of title—would prevent database errors from affecting legitimate property rights or access to municipal services.

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		person who tampers with, removes, or destroys the Integrated Property Identity Code so affixed shall be liable to a penalty as provided under this Act. (3) (4) 76. Where any building comprises multiple dwelling units, floors, or households, the Corporation may, in addition to the Integrated Property Identity Code assigned to the building as a whole, assign a unique sub-code to each individual dwelling unit or household within such building, which shall be read as a suffix to the building Integrated Property Identity Code and shall together constitute the complete identity of such dwelling unit or household for all purposes under this Act. The Government may, by order, mandate that any tax, charge, fee, or penalty levied under any law for the time being in force within CURE shall be linked to the Integrated Property Identity Code or sub-code assigned to such land, building, or dwelling unit, in such manner and within such time as the Government may determine.	3. A clear distinction between publicly accessible property information and protected personal data. 4. Mechanisms for property holders to access, verify and seek correction of their records. 5. Accessible offline alternatives and grievance redress for persons unable to use digital systems. It should also clarify that assignment, absence or error in an Integrated Property Identity Code shall not, by itself, create, extinguish or determine ownership or other legal rights in property.	
113.	Rate of tax on vacant lands	S.77(3) In the case of vacant lands where garbage is being dumped and unhygienic	Amend S.77(3) to provide that the penalty may be imposed only where the landowner is found	As presently drafted, the provision may penalize a landowner merely because garbage has been dumped on their

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		conditions are prevailing, a penalty of 0.25% of the capital value shall be levied till the garbage is lifted and unhygienic conditions ceases.	responsible for, or has knowingly permitted, the dumping of garbage or the continuation of unhygienic conditions on the vacant land. The provision should also require prior notice and a reasonable opportunity for the landowner to remedy the conditions before the penalty is levied.	property, even where the dumping was carried out by third parties and was beyond the landowner's reasonable control. Liability should be linked to the landowner's conduct or failure to act after receiving notice. This would prevent innocent property owners from being unfairly penalized while preserving the Corporation's ability to act against owners who cause, permit or fail to address unhygienic conditions.
Chapter 12: Streets, Traffic Management and Pedestrian Infrastructure				
114.	Vesting of public streets in the Corporation	S.115 All public streets within the Corporation Area, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, will vest in the Corporation and be under the control of the Commissioner.	Amend S.115 to provide that all public streets within the Corporation area shall vest in the Corporation and remain under the policy and executive authority of the Mayor-in-Council. Where a Mayor-in-Council has not been constituted, such authority shall vest in the Mayor acting with the Standing Committee. The Commissioner shall be responsible for the day-to-day administration, maintenance and management of public streets and for implementing the lawful resolutions and policy directions of the elected executive authority, subject to the Act.	Public streets are core municipal assets and decisions concerning their planning, use, improvement and management should remain under elected municipal oversight. Vesting policy and executive authority in the elected leadership would strengthen democratic accountability, while assigning day-to-day administration and implementation to the Commissioner would preserve professional and operational continuity.
115.	Power to make street development plans	S.120 The Corporation may prepare and periodically update street development plans for the planning, design, improvement and management	Amend S.120 to mandate the Corporation to prepare and periodically update street development plans in consultation with the Ward Committee or Ward Committees concerned. The draft	Street development plans directly affect neighborhood mobility, accessibility, safety, public-space use and local livelihoods. Consultation with the relevant Ward Committees would help incorporate local conditions and

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		of public and private streets, and may engage such persons or agencies as necessary for the preparation of such plans, including GIS-based mapping, subject to such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Corporation.	plan shall be placed before the relevant Ward Committee for comments before approval, and the Corporation shall record how such comments have been considered.	citizen priorities that may not be captured through technical planning alone, while requiring a recorded response would make the consultation meaningful.
116.	Streets to be built as per universal design	S.121 The Corporation will ensure that all public streets are planned, designed, constructed and maintained to be universally accessible, and comply with,- (a) standards and requirements for inclusive infrastructure as may be notified from time to time under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (Act No. 49 of 2016), and in such manner as may be specified in the byelaws; and (b) any other such standards that may be notified under any other applicable law specified under the bye-laws.	Amend S.121 to mandate that all public streets shall be planned, designed, constructed, upgraded and maintained in accordance with legally binding universal-accessibility and gender-inclusive street-design standards, including guidelines issued by the Gender Inclusion Cell under S.278(g). The standards shall apply to the Corporation, public utilities, parastatals, contractors and every other agency undertaking street, utility or infrastructure works within the Corporation area, and shall be incorporated into plans, tenders, contracts and maintenance protocols. Mandate the Government to notify comprehensive street and public space design standards covering surface, subsurface and above-surface infrastructure, including carriageways, footpaths, crossings, drainage, utilities, lighting, signage, trees, street furniture and public-transport interfaces. The rules may prescribe context-sensitive standards for arterial, sub-arterial, collector and local streets and for informal settlements, while maintaining	Legally binding and coordinated street-design standards would ensure that accessibility and gender inclusion are translated into project designs, tenders, construction and maintenance. Applying the standards to all agencies would prevent fragmented and inconsistent street works, while context-sensitive specifications would accommodate different street conditions without diluting minimum requirements for safety, accessibility and dignity.

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			common minimum requirements for accessibility, safety and inclusion.	
117.			Amend S.121 to require that street and infrastructure design standards be child-friendly in addition to gender-inclusive, aligned with guidelines to be issued by the Gender Inclusion Cell.	Streets and public infrastructure should be designed to be safe and accessible for children as well — including safe pedestrian crossings, play areas, and traffic-calming near schools — and this should be made an explicit, legally binding design requirement alongside gender inclusion.
118.	Streets when broken up for any municipal purposes to be restored without delay	S.130 Any street that is broken up by or under the order of the Commissioner or any authorised officer, for execution of any work on behalf of the Corporation, will be restored and filled in as expeditiously as possible and any surplus material or waste produced will be removed without delay.	Amend S.130 to mandate that every street opened or broken up for Corporation works be temporarily made safe immediately and fully restored within a prescribed period after completion of the work. Surplus material, debris and waste shall be removed within twenty-four hours, or within such shorter period as may be necessary for public safety. The rules shall prescribe restoration timelines according to the nature and extent of the work, with reasons recorded and publicly disclosed for any extension. The responsible agency or contractor shall remain liable for defects arising during the prescribed maintenance period.	Clear restoration and debris-removal timelines would establish enforceable service-delivery standards and reduce prolonged disruption, unsafe streets and inconvenience to residents. Requiring justification for delays and fixing responsibility for defective restoration would strengthen accountability and ensure that street repair is not indefinitely deprioritized.
119.	Maps of underground utilities	S.144 The Commissioner will maintain complete survey maps, drawings and descriptions of all underground utilities in the municipal areas,	Amend S.144 to require the Commissioner to maintain complete and regularly updated survey maps, drawings and descriptions of underground utilities and sewerage manholes in digital, interoperable	Accurate, interoperable and geospatially referenced utility records would improve planning, coordination and maintenance, reduce accidental damage during road works and prevent repeated excavation. Timely updating

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		and sewerage man holes in such form and in such manner, as may be determined by the Government.	and geospatially referenced formats compatible with the Corporation's GIS. The records shall follow prescribed data standards, include the location, depth, ownership and status of utilities, and be updated within a specified period after any installation, alteration, repair or decommissioning. Relevant information shall be accessible to authorized public agencies and utility providers, subject to security restrictions.	and controlled sharing would enable the Corporation and utility agencies to use a common information base while protecting security-sensitive infrastructure data.
120.	Traffic management schemes	S.145(1) Every Corporation may, in consultation with the Traffic Police and such other agency or authority as may be determined by the Government, prepare and implement traffic management schemes for streets and public places under its control.	Amend S.145(1) to include consultation with relevant Ward Committees when preparing and implementing traffic management schemes.	Traffic-management schemes directly affect local access, pedestrian safety, parking, public transport, street vending and neighborhood mobility. Consultation with the relevant Ward Committees would help incorporate local conditions and citizen priorities that may not be captured through technical planning alone. Requiring a recorded response would also make the consultation meaningful and strengthen accountability.
121.	Preparation of a Comprehensive Mobility Plan	NIL	Insert a provision requiring the preparation and periodic revision of a Comprehensive Mobility Plan for the CURE area, covering public transport, walking, cycling, freight, parking, road safety and all other modes of movement. The plan shall be prepared jointly by the Corporation, the CURE Executive Committee, HUMTA and other relevant transport, planning, road and utility	Mobility across the CURE area is planned and managed by multiple institutions with overlapping responsibilities. Joint preparation of a Comprehensive Mobility Plan would provide a common framework for coordinated investment, service integration and street management across jurisdictions and transport modes. Explicit inclusion of walking, cycling and other non-motorized transport would ensure that mobility

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			authorities, and shall be aligned with the metropolitan and municipal development plans.	planning addresses accessibility, safety and last-mile connectivity, rather than focusing primarily on motorized traffic.
122.	Accessibility and universal design	S.151 (1) Every Corporation shall ensure that all pedestrian infrastructure is designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with (a) standards and requirements for inclusive infrastructure as may be notified from time to time under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (Act No. 49 of 2016) and the rules made under it, and (b) any other such standards that may be notified under any other applicable law and specified under the bye-laws. (2) The Corporation will take into account the needs of children, women, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities in the planning and implementation of pedestrian infrastructure.	Amend S.149(1) to require all pedestrian infrastructure to comply with legally binding inclusive-design standards prepared with inputs from urban planning, urban design, accessibility and mobility experts. The standards shall be incorporated into project designs, tenders, contracts, construction specifications and maintenance protocols, and compliance shall be mandatory for the Corporation, contractors, utilities and other agencies undertaking works affecting pedestrian infrastructure.	Advisory design standards are often diluted during procurement, construction or maintenance, particularly where cost or engineering considerations take precedence. Giving inclusive-design standards statutory force would establish a common minimum benchmark, prevent inconsistent implementation and ensure that accessibility and safety requirements are embedded across the full project lifecycle. Design standards typically remain unenforced because they are not legally mandated. Without legal mandates, Corporations may invite tenders and choose designs that help them meet other priorities like lowering expenditure. Giving inclusive design standards a legal sanction will ensure that pedestrian infrastructure is inclusive and also hardcoded into tenders and protocols issued for developing and maintaining pedestrian infrastructure and allied infrastructure.
123.	Miscellaneous	S.154(2) Where the Commissioner is satisfied that any road or public street including footpath belonging to the Corporation or vested in it	Amend the clause to state that the Commissioner will consider provisions of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act,	The provision will ensure compliance with legal and judicial frameworks that govern the street. Otherwise, any action taken under the provision may

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		or otherwise is encroached upon by any person in any form, either temporarily or permanently so as to cause obstruction or hindrance or inconvenience to traffic, pedestrian movements and users of the street, the Commissioner may summarily evict such encroachments without prejudice to any action which may be taken for non-compliance of such direction.	2014 and other judgements on street vending and street dwelling before conducting evictions.	be challenged legally and politically, hampering enforcement under the Bill.
Chapter 13: Building regulations				
124.	Deemed approval	S.159(5) If the Commissioner fails to communicate within the prescribed time, then the application will be deemed to have been approved, and an auto fee letter will be generated and communicated to the applicant. On payment of necessary fees and charges, a deemed approval letter will be auto generated and sent to the applicant.	Amend S.159(5) to clarify that “necessary fees and charges” means only the fees and charges otherwise payable for the application under section 157(2) and other applicable provisions. No additional fee, penalty or charge shall be imposed merely because the approval is granted through the deemed-approval mechanism.	Deemed approval is a safeguard against administrative delay and should not impose an additional financial burden on the applicant. Any separate charge for deemed approval could create a perverse incentive to delay scrutiny of building, layout or development-permission applications. The provision should therefore limit payment to the ordinary statutory fees applicable to the application.
125.	Use and occupancy of buildings as per original permissions and purpose	S.163 (1) Every person granted permission under this Chapter shall obtain an occupancy certificate from the Commissioner before the building is occupied. (2) No person shall - (a) use or permit the use of any building or part thereof for a purpose other than that for	Add a provision requiring every occupancy certificate issued under S.163 to be linked to the Integrated Property Identity Code or sub-code assigned under S.75. The digital property register shall record the date and status of the occupancy certificate, the authorized use of the premises and such other	Linking the occupancy certificate with the Integrated Property Identity Code would create a unified municipal record of the property’s approved construction, authorized use and occupancy status. This would strengthen enforcement against unauthorized occupation or change of use, improve coordination with utility records and support accurate property-

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		which it was constructed or authorized; or (b) carry out or permit any alteration to a building without authorization.	relevant municipal approvals as may be prescribed. The linkage may also be used for coordinating property-tax assessment and municipal utility records, subject to applicable data-protection and correction safeguards.	tax assessment. It would also reduce fragmented records across municipal departments.
126.	Provision to prepare Local Area Plan	S.169(1) The Commissioner may, by public notice, declare his intention, subject to objections to be received within a period of 1 month from the date of publication, to regulate construction in any specified street, portion of a street, or locality, by preparing Local Area Plan, including: (a) prescribing architectural features of buildings suitable to the locality; (b) restricting construction to detached or semi-detached buildings, or both, and prescribing minimum appurtenant land area; (c) prescribing minimum plot sizes; (d) restricting the number of buildings or dwelling units per unit area; and (e) regulating or restricting specified uses, including shops, warehouses, factories, huts, or buildings of particular classes, except with special permission granted in accordance with	Amend S.169(1) to require the Commissioner to prepare every Local Area Plan in consultation with the Ward Committee or Ward Committees whose areas are wholly or partly covered by the plan. The relevant Ward Committees shall be involved during preparation of the plan and given a reasonable opportunity to comment on the draft before approval. The Commissioner shall publish a statement explaining how their recommendations were incorporated and record reasons for rejecting any material recommendation.	Local Area Plans directly affect land use, built form, density, neighborhood character and local economic activity. Involving the relevant Ward Committees would help incorporate local conditions and citizen priorities that may not be captured through technical planning alone. Requiring reasons for accepting or rejecting their recommendations would make the consultation meaningful and strengthen transparency and accountability.

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		applicable regulations and subject to such conditions.		
Chapter 16: Parks and Urban Biodiversity				
127.	Duties of Corporation, Green Budget and Green Action Plan	S.200(2(b)) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), every Corporation shall — ensure that such minimum area in each locality within its jurisdiction as is feasible and as the Corporation may, having regard to the density of population, availability of land, and existing green cover, determine, is maintained as green cover including parks, urban forests, green buffers, and natural water bodies, and shall endeavour to progressively increase such green cover over time;	Amend S.200(2)(b) to require every Corporation to maintain prescribed minimum standards for green and open space in each locality. The standards shall be framed with reference to applicable national and State planning guidelines, including the URDPFI Guidelines, and adapted to local population and built density, existing land use and green cover, ecological sensitivity, natural drainage, heat vulnerability and access to public open space. The rules shall prescribe differentiated benchmarks for new development, redevelopment areas and existing built-up localities. Where the prescribed benchmark cannot immediately be achieved in an existing locality, the Corporation shall prepare a time-bound improvement plan and shall not permit any net reduction in existing green cover without a prescribed ecological assessment, public disclosure and recorded justification.	National planning guidelines can provide a common reference for green-space standards, but uniform application may be impracticable in dense and already developed localities. Differentiated standards would allow the Corporation to respond to varying urban and ecological conditions without weakening the obligation to preserve and progressively improve green cover. Requiring time-bound improvement plans and a no-net-loss safeguard would ensure that implementation constraints do not become a basis for continued depletion of existing green spaces.
128.		S.200(2(c)) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), every Corporation shall — integrate urban biodiversity and green space planning into all master plans, development plans, and infrastructure	The provision is inconsistent with the powers and functions of the Corporation. The provision must be reviewed accordingly.	Although the provision requires the Corporation to integrate urban biodiversity and green space planning into all Master Plans, development plans, and infrastructure projects, the Corporation has no powers for master

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		projects undertaken within its jurisdiction;		planning and development planning under the Bill.
129.		S.200(3) Every Corporation shall, in the discharge of its duties under this section, have regard to the principles of ecological sustainability, climate resilience, intergenerational equity, and the right of every resident to access clean, safe, and inclusive green spaces within reasonable distance of their place of residence.	Amend S.200(3) to require the Corporation to obtain advice from a multidisciplinary panel of experts in ecology, urban forestry, landscape planning, climate resilience, public health and accessibility while preparing plans, standards and major projects affecting green spaces and urban biodiversity. The panel may be constituted by the Corporation or provided through a common CURE-level technical advisory mechanism. Its composition, functions and procedures shall be prescribed, and its recommendations and the Corporation's response shall be recorded and publicly disclosed.	The principles in section 200(3) involve specialized ecological, planning and climate considerations that may not be adequately addressed through existing municipal capacity alone. Structured expert advice would help translate these principles into sound plans, standards and project decisions. Requiring the Corporation to record its response would strengthen transparency without transferring decision-making authority away from the elected municipal government.
130.		S.200(4) The Corporation shall allocate 10% of the Annual Budget as the "Green Budget" to meet the requirements of plantations and nursery and shall prepare and implement a Green Action Plan for plantation, nursery development and other greening measures in such manner as may be prescribed.	Amend S.200(4) to replace the mandatory allocation of 10% of the Annual Budget with a requirement that the Corporation prepare and publish an annual Green Budget identifying expenditure across departments on environmental sustainability, climate resilience, biodiversity, urban forestry, water bodies, pollution reduction and other greening measures. The Green Action Plan should guide these allocations and be integrated with the Corporation's annual budgeting process.	While dedicated investment in environmental sustainability is important, prescribing a fixed budgetary allocation in primary legislation reduces the Corporation's fiscal flexibility and may not reflect varying local priorities or financial capacities. Also, limiting the Green Budget to plantations and nursery development unduly narrows the scope of urban environmental management. The Act should instead require systematic green budgeting and planning, enabling the Corporation to transparently identify, prioritize and

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				monitor environmental expenditure while retaining the flexibility to allocate resources according to local needs and emerging challenges.
131.	Accessibility, inclusivity, and spatial standards for parks and urban green spaces	S.201(2) 'Accessible and inclusive' for the purposes of this Chapter means and includes compliance with "standards for accessibility" notified under Section 40 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (Act No. 49 of 2016), as amended from time to time; and any additional standards prescribed by the Corporation.	Amend S.201(2) to provide that "accessible and inclusive" includes compliance with accessibility standards notified under section 40 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, gender-inclusive design standards and guidelines issued by the Gender Inclusion Cell under section 278(g), and any additional standards prescribed by the Corporation.	Accessibility and inclusion extend beyond physical access for persons with disabilities and also require streets and public spaces to respond to gendered concerns relating to safety, mobility, lighting, sanitation and use of public space. Expressly linking section 201(2) with the Gender Inclusion Cell's guidelines would ensure consistency across the Bill and embed gender inclusion in the design and maintenance of streets and public spaces.
132.	Community participation	S.203 Every Corporation shall endeavour to facilitate community participation in urban governance and service delivery through- (a) groups, engagement and collaboration with Resident Welfare Associations, women self-help community-based organizations, civil society organizations, and other stakeholder groups; and (b) participatory mechanisms for planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of schemes and projects concerning public parks and	Amend S.203 to clarify that clause (a) applies to community participation across all matters of urban governance and municipal service delivery, while clause (b) applies specifically to schemes and projects concerning public parks, urban green spaces and biodiversity. Further amend section 203 to expressly recognize Ward Committees and Area Sabhas as the primary institutional mechanisms for community participation. For matters concerning parks and green spaces, the Corporation shall consult the relevant Ward Committees during planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	The present drafting creates uncertainty as to whether community participation is intended across municipal governance generally or only in relation to parks and green spaces. Clarifying the scope would ensure consistent application of the provision. Express recognition of Ward Committees and Area Sabhas would also align section 203 with their statutory role in identifying local priorities and overseeing neighborhood-level services, including greenery and public spaces.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		urban green spaces within the CURE.		
Chapter 20: Delegated legislation				
133.	Power of Government to make rules	S.216(1) The Government may, by notification without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, make rules for carrying out any or all of the purposes of this Act.	Amend S.216(1) to clarify that the Government may make rules only for carrying out the provisions and purposes of the Act and on matters for which rule-making is expressly or necessarily contemplated. Such rules shall not amend, override or substantially dilute any power, function or discretion expressly conferred on the Corporation, the CURE authorities or other municipal authorities under the Act.	Section 216(1) confers a broad general rule-making power without clearly stating its limits. While subordinate legislation is necessary to operationalize the Act, it must remain consistent with the statutory distribution of powers. An express limitation would prevent rules from being used to alter substantive provisions or encroach upon functions and discretion assigned by the Legislature to the Corporation and other authorities.
Part – III Chapter 26: Coordination				
134.	Constitution and composition of CURE	S.231 There shall be constituted, for the governance of the Core Urban Region, a council to be called the CURE Apex Governance Council, which shall consist of the following members, namely:— (a) the Chief Minister, who shall be the Chairperson; (b) the Minister in charge of Municipal Administration and Urban Development; (c) the Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration and Urban Development who shall be the Convenor; (d) any other Minister whose portfolio has a bearing on the subject matter before the Council, as may be invited by	Amend S.231 to establish a permanent Secretariat for the Apex Council , on the Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBGA, 2024) model, with: 1. A Chief Commissioner for CURE , not below the rank of Principal Secretary as Principal Executive Officer. 2. A schedule of officers and staff prepared for Government sanction. 3. A requirement that minutes of every meeting be recorded and made public within three days including on the website.	A CM-chaired coordinating body with no staff of its own has no capacity to prepare agendas, track decisions, or follow up between meetings. Also, the Secretariat should be headed by a dedicated full-time executive rather than the Principal Secretary, MA&UD. This would provide focused leadership for implementing the Apex Council's decisions while enabling the Principal Secretary to continue exercising strategic policy oversight and coordination across the broader urban development portfolio. The GBGA, 2024 (Ss. 10,11,12,20,21) shows what a functioning version of this looks like: a Chief Commissioner of defined rank, a staffing schedule, public minutes within three days, a

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		the Chairperson, as Special Member; and (e) such other persons as the Chairperson may invite as Special Invitees.	4. A dedicated establishment grant and annual budget. 5. An annual report on the Council's activities tabled before the State Legislature.	dedicated budget, and an annual report placed before the Legislature — a complete institutional and accountability package that CURE Apex Governance Council currently has none of.
135.			Insert a provision requiring the Apex CURE Governance Council to meet at least once every three months , with provisions governing quorum, decision-making, and the publication of minutes.	The CURE Bill does not require the Apex Council to meet at any specified frequency. Given that the Apex Council is the principal coordinating body for the CURE governance architecture, the absence of a mandatory meeting schedule risks irregular functioning and weak institutional oversight.
136.			Amend S.231(a) to provide that, (until a directly elected Metropolitan Mayor or equivalent metropolitan executive is established), the CURE Apex Governance Council shall be chaired by the Minister in charge of Municipal Administration and Urban Development or by another Minister specifically designated by the Government for the CURE region. The designated Minister shall have clear responsibility for coordinating State departments and CURE-level authorities. The Mayors of the Corporations within the CURE area shall be members of the Council, with one Mayor serving as Vice-Chairperson on a rotational basis.	A directly accountable metropolitan executive would provide the clearest political leadership for the CURE region. However, establishing a Metropolitan Mayor requires wider institutional and political reform and may be difficult to operationalize immediately in the Indian context. A specifically designated Minister can therefore serve as an interim arrangement, ensuring focused political attention and inter-departmental coordination. Giving Corporation Mayors a prominent role would strengthen municipal representation until a metropolitan democratic leadership structure is established.

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137.			Eventually, the CURE region should have a democratically accountable, directly elected Metropolitan Mayor with a five-year tenure as its political head. The Act shall clearly prescribe the Metropolitan Mayor's powers, functions, accountability, removal process and relationship with the CURE Apex Governance Council, Metropolitan Planning Committee, Corporation Mayors and other local governments. The Metropolitan Mayor's authority shall be limited to regional functions requiring coordination across local-government boundaries and shall not displace the statutory powers of constituent Corporations.	The CURE region requires visible and democratically accountable political leadership for functions that extend across municipal boundaries. A directly elected Metropolitan Mayor would provide a region-wide mandate, strengthen accountability and enable coordinated decision-making on metropolitan planning, mobility, infrastructure and other shared functions, while preserving the authority of constituent local governments.
138.			Add a provision constituting a permanent CURE Finance Committee to advise the CURE Apex Governance Council on the financing of CURE-level institutions and constituent Corporations. Members of the Committee shall hold office for a term of three years. The Committee shall: assess the financial requirements and fiscal capacity of CURE authorities and Corporations; devise and periodically revise a formula-based mechanism for distributing pooled CURE-level revenues,	Corporations within the CURE region are likely to have significantly different revenue capacities, expenditure needs and service-delivery burdens. The Bill relies on the general State Finance Commission framework but does not provide a CURE-specific mechanism for financing regional institutions or addressing fiscal disparities among constituent Corporations. A dedicated Finance Committee, supported by a transparent and periodically revised redistribution formula, would help address horizontal fiscal imbalances and provide resource-constrained Corporations with more predictable funding for essential services. Its wider advisory role would also strengthen own-source revenue,

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			grants and transfers among Corporations; 3. base the formula on objective criteria, including population, expenditure needs, per-capita own-revenue capacity, service-delivery responsibilities, infrastructure deficits and relative fiscal need; 4. recommend measures to strengthen own-source revenues and collection efficiency; 5. advise on grants, borrowing, debt sustainability, pooled financing and major capital investments, and 6. periodically assess whether CURE institutions and Corporations are adequately funded to discharge their functions. The redistribution formula shall be reviewed at least once every five years. The formula, underlying data and recommendations of the Committee shall be publicly disclosed. The CURE Apex Governance Council and the Government shall publish an Action Taken Report within three months of receiving the recommendations, setting out the action proposed on each recommendation and reasons for any modification or rejection.	sustainable borrowing, capital financing and the overall fiscal viability of the CURE governance framework.

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139.	Powers and Functions of the Apex CURE Governance Council	S.232 The CURE Apex Governance Council shall- (a) set the overall agenda, vision, policy direction, and strategic priorities for the CURE; (b) approve frameworks, plans, and programs for coordinated urban governance within the CURE; (c) ensure convergence of policies, schemes, and investments across sectors and departments; (d) perform such other functions as may be necessary to achieve integrated and effective governance of the CURE.	Amend S.232 as follows: The CURE Apex Governance Council shall— 1. Set the overall vision, long-term strategy, policy direction, and development priorities for the CURE. 2. Approve and periodically review the CURE Metropolitan Spatial Development Strategy and other strategic metropolitan plans relating to land use, transport, housing, infrastructure, environment, economic development, and resilience; or, coordinate and implement the plans created by a Metropolitan Planning Committee that will be created under the Bill. 3. Provide strategic direction for metropolitan economic development, investment prioritization, and regional competitiveness. 4. Identify and prioritize metropolitan infrastructure projects requiring coordinated implementation across authorities. 5. Approve frameworks, plans, and programs for integrated metropolitan governance. 6. Ensure convergence of policies, schemes, plans,	A metropolitan apex body is most effective when it provides strategic leadership on determining where the region should grow, how public investment should be prioritized, what economic future it seeks to achieve, and whether agencies are collectively delivering that vision, and not only coordination.

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			and investments across sectors and agencies. 7. Monitor implementation of metropolitan plans, review the performance of constituent authorities, and publish periodic reports on the progress of the CURE. 8. Issue strategic directions necessary to secure coordinated implementation of metropolitan policies and programs. 9. Perform such other functions as may be necessary to achieve integrated, sustainable, and effective metropolitan governance.	
140.			Add a new clause empowering the CURE Apex Governance Council to call for information and reports from all bodies within the CURE, review their functioning, issue binding directions to secure convergence and coordinated implementation, and resolve inter-agency conflicts relating to functions, projects, and service delivery.	Part III establishes an integrated governance architecture comprising multiple authorities, committees, and agencies. However, while the Apex Council is assigned strategic functions, it is not given the statutory powers necessary to direct, monitor, or coordinate these bodies, which are essential to translate the objective of integrated governance into an enforceable institutional framework.
141.			Insert provisions recognizing the Metropolitan Planning Committee constituted under Article 243ZE of the Constitution and clarifying its role in consolidating the plans prepared by Municipalities and Panchayats and	The Bill seeks to establish an integrated metropolitan governance framework but does not recognize the constitutionally mandated Metropolitan Planning Committee. It also gives the CURE Apex Governance Council

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			preparing the Draft Development Plan for the metropolitan area. Clearly delineate the complementary roles of the principal metropolitan institutions: 1. The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall perform the constitutionally assigned metropolitan planning functions. 2. The CURE Apex Governance Council shall coordinate metropolitan priorities, align municipal, ward and sectoral plans, budgets and investments, oversee implementation and resolve inter-agency conflicts. 3. HMDA shall provide the technical capacity required for preparation of plans.	coordination powers without clearly locating it within the metropolitan planning architecture or assigning responsibility for aligning plans, budgets and investments across the region. Clearly defining the respective roles of the MPC, Apex Council and HMDA would prevent institutional overlap and ensure that metropolitan planning is connected to coordination, financing and implementation. The MPC should retain its constitutional role in preparing the Draft Development Plan, while the Apex Council should ensure that municipal, ward and sectoral priorities are aligned and implemented across agencies. This would strengthen metropolitan planning and democratic accountability rather than create a parallel institutional framework outside it.
Chapter 27: Water Supply and Sewerage				
142.	Revision of Charges	S.237 The charges fixed for water supply and sewerage services shall be increased by five percent at the commencement of each financial year: Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a comprehensive review of charges for water supply or sewerage services at any time.	Amend S.237 to have the charges revised annually by up to 5% or by an inflation-linked rate as notified by the Government while ensuring affordability for vulnerable households through appropriate tariff structures or targeted subsidies.	The provision rightly recognizes the need for regular tariff revisions to improve the financial sustainability of urban water services. However, prescribing a mandatory annual increase of 5%, irrespective of inflation, service quality, or affordability, may raise equity concerns and weaken public acceptance.
Chapter 28: Hyderabad Disaster Response And Asset Protection Agency (HYDRAA)				
143.	Establishment and Functions	S.241 (1) The Government shall, by order, establish an	Amend S.241(1) to establish a minimum statutory composition	HYDRAA is given some of the widest enforcement powers in the Bill,

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		agency to be called the Hyderabad Disaster Response and Asset Protection Agency, (hereinafter referred to as "HYDRAA") for the purposes of disaster response and protection of public assets within CURE, headed by a Commissioner and consisting of such other officers and staff, having such powers and functions as the Government may, from time to time, determine.	(rank and number of officers, including at least a legal and a technical wing) rather than leaving the entire staffing structure to future Government determination.	including the power to register criminal cases (S.241(3)). However, its own staffing and internal structure are entirely undefined in the Act, which is an unusual gap.
144.	Specific Powers and Designations	S.242 (1) HYDRAA shall be — (a) The authorized authority for undertaking inspection for fire safety under Section 262 of this Act; (b) The authorized authority for enforcement of provisions relating to unauthorized transport and dumping of construction and demolition waste under Section 181 of this Act; (2) Commissioner, HYDRAA shall be - (a) The Chairperson of the Lake Protection Committee constituted under section 255 of this Act; (b) The Convenor of the CURE Disaster Management Authority constituted under section 256 of this Act.	Insert a new provision requiring HYDRAA to exercise its powers in accordance with the principles of natural justice and administrative law . Except in cases requiring immediate action to protect life, public safety or property, HYDRAA should: 1. issue prior notice; 2. provide affected persons a reasonable opportunity to be heard; 3. issue speaking orders recording reasons for its decisions, and 4. follow a prescribed enforcement procedure.	The Bill confers wide discretionary enforcement powers on HYDRAA, including powers that may significantly affect property and legal rights. Procedural safeguards are essential to ensure that enforcement remains fair, transparent and proportionate, while reducing the risk of arbitrary decision-making and strengthening public confidence in the institution.
145.			Add a provision clarifying the institutional division of roles between HYDRAA and the Lake Protection Committee , including whether the Committee functions as a technical/advisory body reporting to or coordinating with HYDRAA, or as an independent authority, and how	Our existing recommendation on S.255 already notes that lake protection is already a named statutory function of HYDRAA under S.241(2)(a), making the Lake Protection Committee's mandate under S.255 seemingly duplicative. Without clarity on how the two bodies' roles differ, the Bill risks

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		(3) The Government may, by order, assign to HYDRAA such other powers and functions under this Act or any other Act, rules, or regulations for the time being in force, as it may deem necessary from time to time.	overlapping functions (protection, conservation, restoration, and disaster-risk mitigation of lakes) are to be divided or sequenced between the two.	creating overlapping mandates, unclear accountability, and coordination gaps in an area — lake and water body protection — that is critical to Hyderabad's disaster resilience.
146.			Insert a provision allowing any person aggrieved by an order or action of HYDRAA to appeal to the CURE Appellate Authority within a prescribed period. Empower the Appellate Authority to review the legality, procedural compliance and proportionality of HYDRAA's actions, and to confirm, modify or set aside such actions where appropriate.	An accessible appellate mechanism provides timely administrative redress without requiring immediate recourse to litigation. Independent review also strengthens accountability for an agency exercising extensive enforcement powers and helps ensure compliance with the statutory procedures established under the Act.
147.			Insert a new mandate that HYDRAA shall prepare and publish an annual report containing the number of inspections undertaken, notices issued, enforcement actions initiated, criminal complaints registered, demolitions carried out, appeals filed, and outcomes of such appeals.	Given HYDRAA's extensive enforcement powers, annual public reporting is essential to promote transparency, accountability, and public confidence in its functioning.
Chapter 29: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Action and Net Zero				
148.	Climate Action Cell	S.244(2) The composition, qualifications of members, manner of appointment, and terms and conditions of service of the Cell shall be determined by the Government, including the manner of engagement with external experts, research institutions, and civil society organizations.	Amend S.244(2) to require the Cell to be notified within six months of the Act's commencement, and to specify minimum composition , including technical/scientific members.	S.245 requires the Cell to run a climate-risk assessment before preparing an action plan. Therefore, a meaningful mandate cannot begin until the Cell itself exists, which the Act does not currently guarantee will happen on any timeline.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
149.	Net Zero and Climate Action Framework for the CURE.-	S.246(2) The Government may for CURE, by notification, prescribe- (a) sector-wise or region-wide greenhouse gas emission reduction targets covering energy, transport, construction, waste, water, and industry, including interim targets and a carbon budgeting and accounting framework incorporating embodied carbon in construction and infrastructure; (b) circular economy targets including waste diversion rates, recycled content mandates, near-complete resource recovery through biomethanation, composting, and waste-to-energy, extended producer responsibility frameworks, and prohibition or phase-out of specified classes of plastics and single use materials; (c) clean mobility targets including timelines for transition of public and private transport to electric or hydrogen-based propulsion, minimum electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and targets for expansion of public transit networks; (d) water circularity targets including wastewater treatment	Add a new clause to require the Government to notify climate targets, timelines and monitor indicators through rules or a Climate Action Strategy, and to report quarterly to the CURE Apex Governance Council on progress.	S.246(2) confers a broad power to prescribe targets but imposes no timeline for notification and no mechanism to track compliance rendering the framework unenforceable in practice. Specifying dated milestones, tied to mandatory reporting, are important.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		and reuse, sludge-to-energy, protection and restoration of lakes and water bodies, and reduction of per capita water consumption; (e) green cover and ecosystem restoration targets including urban forest cover, protection and redevelopment of lakes, wetlands, and nalas, and biodiversity conservation within CURE; and (f) climate resilience measures including urban heat island mitigation, flood and drought resilience, and green and blue infrastructure standards for new developments within CURE.		
150.	Lake Protection Committee.	S.255 (1) The Government may, by notification, constitute a Lake Protection Committee. (2) The composition, powers, functions, and manner of operation of the Committee shall be such as may be determined by the Government. (3) The Committee shall undertake such measures as may be necessary for the protection, conservation, restoration, and disaster-risk mitigation of lakes and	Amend S.255 to replace “may” with “shall,” and add a timeline of within six months of commencement for notifying the Committee.	Lake protection is already a named statutory function under S.241(2)(a) — making the coordinating Committee for it discretionary under S.255(1) undermines the seriousness of that mandate.

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		associated water bodies within the CURE.		
Chapter 30: Disaster Management				
151.	CURE Disaster Management Authority	S.256(1) Without prejudice to the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Act No. 53 of 2005), the Government may, by notification, constitute an authority to be known as the CURE Disaster Management Authority for the purposes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery within CURE.	Amend Ss.256–258 to replace the proposed CURE Disaster Management Authority with a Disaster Management Committee under HYDRAA. The Act should prescribe its broad composition, Chairperson, functions, and reporting arrangements, while leaving procedural matters to the Rules. The Committee should serve as the principal metropolitan coordination mechanism for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery, working in coordination with the State and District Disaster Management Authorities under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.	The Bill already establishes HYDRAA as the specialized metropolitan agency responsible for disaster response, protection of public assets, lake restoration, and emergency action. Creating a separate CURE Disaster Management Authority with substantially overlapping coordination and response functions risks institutional duplication and unclear accountability. A Disaster Management Committee within HYDRAA would serve as a single operational focal point, ensuring coordinated decision-making across relevant departments. The Act should also specify the Committee's basic composition to ensure statutory clarity and inter-agency coordination.
Chapter 31: Traffic Management				
152.	CURE Traffic Management and Road Safety Authority	S.259 The Government may, by notification, establish an authority to be known as the CURE Traffic Management and Road Safety Authority for the purposes of integrated traffic planning, regulation, and management within the CURE. (2) The composition, powers, functions and staff of the Authority, including the manner of appointment, shall be such	Amend S.259 to clarify that the CURE Traffic Management and Road Safety Authority shall serve as the metropolitan authority for traffic management, road safety, network planning, and inter-agency coordination, without displacing the statutory responsibility of Corporations and other road-owning agencies for the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of streets.	The provision does not clearly distinguish strategic metropolitan traffic management from the statutory functions of road-owning agencies, creating potential overlap in relation to street planning and design. Defining the Authority's role as a metropolitan coordination and standards-setting body, while preserving the implementation responsibilities of existing agencies, would ensure clearer accountability and avoid jurisdictional ambiguity.

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		as may be determined by the Government. (3) The Authority shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be assigned to it by or under this Act, including- (a) regulation of traffic flow, including measures for congestion mitigation, safety, and enforcement support; (b) preparation and implementation of integrated traffic management plans; (c) coordination among all departments and authorities responsible for roads, transport, policing, and public utilities; (d) integration of street design with mobility planning, including pedestrian, non-motorized, and public transport infrastructure; (e) maintenance and operation of traffic management systems, including intelligent transport systems, where applicable; and (f) such other functions as may be prescribed for the purpose of traffic management.	The Act should also prescribe the Authority's Chairperson, minimum composition, core functions and reporting arrangements, including representation from the Corporations, Traffic Police, HMDA, HMRL, TGSRTC, road-owning agencies and experts in transport planning, road safety, universal accessibility and street design.	
153.	CURE Utility Coordination Committee	S.260 (1) The Government shall constitute a CURE Utility Coordination Committee	Retain the CURE Utility Coordination Committee as a technical inter-agency implementation committee responsible for utility mapping, work	Rather than creating another policy-making body, the legislation should establish urban design standards applicable to all authorities and assign

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		to support coordinated planning and execution of street and utility-related works within the CURE. (2) The composition, powers and functions of the Committee shall be such as may be determined by the Government. (3) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Committee shall- (a) prescribe and periodically update norms and standards for road cutting and restoration; (b) ensuring timely processing of road cutting permissions; (c) facilitate mandatory sharing of information relating to underground and overground utilities among all relevant departments, authorities and Corporations; (d) ensure coordination and sequencing of works relating to roads and utilities to minimize disruption; (e) support integrated planning of streets, including alignment with traffic management plans; and perform such other functions as may be necessary for effective inter-agency coordination or as may be determined by the	sequencing and operational coordination. The Act should instead require all departments, authorities, Corporations, statutory bodies and utility agencies undertaking works within the CURE to comply with common street design, public-space, utility corridor, road-cutting and restoration standards. The CURE Apex Governance Council should be empowered to monitor compliance and issue binding directions to ensure uniform implementation across agencies.	the Utility Coordination Committee with a limited technical coordination role. This would strengthen implementation while avoiding duplication of institutional functions.

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		Government. (4) All agencies undertaking works relating to streets or utilities within the CURE shall comply with the norms and coordination mechanisms established by the Committee.		
154.	Complete street and public space design standards	NIL	Insert a new section "Complete Street and Public Space Design Standards" to mandate the CURE Apex Governance Council to notify, within twelve months of commencement of the Act, a single CURE Complete Street and Public Space Design Standard, covering cross-section allocation (carriageway, footpath, cycle track, utility duct, green buffer), common utility ducting and underground cabling, materials, drainage integration, and the accessibility requirements already mandated under Ss.121, 151, 171 and 201. The Act should require compliance with the Standard by all Corporations, parastatals, utility providers, and civic agencies undertaking street or public space works within the CURE. No permission for road-cutting or street works should be granted for works inconsistent with the Standard, and non-compliance should be subject to reporting to the CURE Apex Governance	The Bill already contains provisions on street design, accessibility, utility coordination and road cutting. However, it does not establish a single enforceable metropolitan street design standard binding on all implementing agencies, nor does it provide an effective compliance mechanism. This risks fragmenting implementation and inconsistent street quality despite the statutory framework.

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			Council, which may issue binding directions and enforce compliance.	
Chapter 34: Heritage Conservation				
155.	Constitution of the CURE Heritage Committee	S.264 (1) The Government shall, by notification, constitute a committee to be known as the CURE Heritage Committee for the purposes of preservation, conservation, and regulation of heritage structures, precincts, and areas within CURE. (2) The composition, qualifications of members, manner of appointment, and terms and conditions of service of the members of the Committee shall be such as the Government may, by notification, determine. (3) All departments, authorities, and Corporations within CURE shall, in the discharge of their functions under this Act, give due consideration to the recommendations of the CURE Heritage Committee on matters relating to heritage protection, and where any such recommendation is not accepted, the reasons for non-acceptance shall be recorded in writing.	Amend S.264 to replace "may" with "shall", prescribe the Committee's minimum composition —including representatives of the concerned Corporation(s) , conservation architects, heritage planners, historians, and other relevant experts alongside government representatives— provide for quorum and meeting frequency (at least quarterly) , and require the Government to constitute the Committee within six months from commencement of the Act.	The Committee is the institutional foundation for implementing the Bill's heritage protection framework. Therefore, its constitution should be obligatory, and its composition shouldn't remain undefined.

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156.	Functions and Powers of the Committee	S.265 (1) The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring coordinated action among relevant departments, authorities, and Corporations in matters relating to heritage conservation under this Act. (2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), the Committee shall: (a) review and consolidate lists of heritage assets within CURE; (b) provide guidance on development and redevelopment within heritage precincts;	Amend S.265 to require the Heritage Committee to prepare and periodically update a CURE Heritage Conservation Plan identifying notified heritage buildings, precincts, cultural landscapes and other heritage assets, together with conservation objectives, management strategies and development guidelines. The Act should further require all Master Plans, Local Area Plans, street-development plans, public-realm projects, mobility plans, and redevelopment proposals prepared under the Act to be consistent with the Heritage Conservation Plan.	A dedicated Heritage Conservation Plan enables heritage to be considered strategically at the planning stage rather than only during project approvals. Integrating the Plan with statutory planning instruments provides greater certainty for public authorities, developers and communities, reduces conflicts during implementation, and promotes context-sensitive urban development while safeguarding Hyderabad's cultural heritage.
157.		(c) undertake or mandate heritage impact assessments for proposed developments affecting heritage assets; (d) engage with local communities, experts, and civil society organizations to promote participatory conservation and management of heritage assets; and (e) perform such other functions as may be necessary for the preservation, conservation, and regulation of heritage assets within CURE;	Amend S.265(2)(a) to require the Committee to prepare, maintain, periodically update and publish (including on the website) a comprehensive Heritage Register of heritage buildings, precincts, streetscapes, landscapes and cultural assets within the CURE.	An authoritative and publicly accessible Heritage Register provides legal certainty, improves transparency and forms the basis for consistent planning, development control and conservation decisions.

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		(3) Every department, authority, and Corporation shall furnish such information, records, documents, maps, or other particulars as the Committee may require for the discharge of its functions, within such time and in such manner as the Committee may specify, and the Committee may call for such information suo-motu or upon a reference made to it.		
Chapter 35: Digital Governance				
158.	Digital Governance Framework for CURE	S.269 (1) The Government shall endeavour to establish a unified digital governance framework for CURE with the objective of minimising human interface across all services, enhancing transparency, reducing discretion, and improving efficiency in the delivery of civic services to residents and businesses within CURE. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, every Corporation, authority, and department within CURE shall share data, records, and information with such other Corporations, authorities, and	Amend S.269(1) to replace "shall endeavor to establish" with "shall establish" and mandate the Government to notify the Digital Governance Framework within twelve months of commencement of the Act.	The current provision creates no enforceable obligation or implementation timeline. This amendment will ensure that digital governance is operationalized rather than remaining aspirational.
159.			Amend S.269(3) to clarify that any user fee levied for the integrated portal shall apply only to specific transactional services (e.g., processing of applications, licenses, or approvals), and that access to the portal itself, and to information and disclosures made available on it, shall remain free of charge.	Charging citizens merely to access a digital front-end for civic services and disclosures is inconsistent with the Bill's stated objective of transparency and risks excluding low-income citizens from essential services.
160.			Add a new clause in S.269 requiring all financial and operational information maintained by every Corporation, authority, and department within CURE to be published in open data	Interoperability between public authorities does not automatically result in public transparency. Without an explicit requirement to publish open, machine-readable data, information

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		departments within CURE as may be specified by the Government, through interoperable systems and protocols, and shall undertake such process reengineering, systems integration, and organisational restructuring as may be necessary to eliminate duplication, reduce redundancy, and achieve a whole-of government approach to service delivery within CURE, so that all Corporations, authorities, and departments function as a single integrated governance system from the perspective of the resident or business availing any service within CURE.	standards — machine-readable, bulk-downloadable format, on a public portal — in addition to the inter-agency data-sharing already required under S.269(2).	integrated under S.269(2) may remain inaccessible outside government, limiting accountability and public oversight.
161.			Add a new clause mandating all public works to be digitally managed from project approval through DPR preparation, tendering, contract award, work orders, measurement books, quality certification, running bills, final bills, and project completion.	Digital procurement alone is insufficient. End-to-end digital records improve transparency, auditability and project management while replacing outdated paper-based processes.
162.		(3) The Government shall, by notification, establish a single integrated portal to serve as the sole window for the delivery of all services, permissions, licences, approvals, and other functions of the Corporations, authorities, and departments of the Government within CURE and may levy such user fee for access to or use of such portal as may be specified.	Add a new clause in S.269 mandating all financial, procurement, engineering, property and service-delivery records maintained under the Act to be created and maintained in electronic form within a prescribed transition period, except where otherwise required by law.	Without a clear transition away from manual record-keeping, digital systems often operate alongside parallel paper records and increase the administrative burden.
163.			Add a new clause in S.269 mandating all digital systems established under the Act to comply with notified standards on interoperability, open architecture, cybersecurity, data ownership, and application programming interfaces (APIs).	Privacy protections alone do not ensure that systems can communicate with one another or avoid vendor lock-in. A common technical architecture is essential for integrated metropolitan governance.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		(4) The integration of services, permissions, licences, and approvals of all Corporations, authorities, and departments into such portal may be carried out in a phased manner as the Government may, by order, determine from time to time, provided that the Government shall endeavour to achieve full integration. (5) All digital systems, platforms, and databases established under this section shall be operated in strict compliance with laws relating to data privacy and protection for the time being in force.		
164.		S.271(1) - The Government may, by notification, specify the classes of notices, orders, or communications that shall be served exclusively or in addition to physical service through digital means within CURE.	Amend S.271(1) to require that all notices, especially those relating to citizens' rights, penalties, or service delivery, be published through both digital and physical channels (e.g., notice boards at Corporation/Ward Committee offices, and where relevant, print media), and not exclusively through digital means.	Exclusive reliance on digital notices risks excluding citizens without reliable digital access, particularly for time-sensitive or rights-affecting notices. A digital-plus-physical requirement ensures notices reach all residents, consistent with the Bill's broader emphasis on inclusive and accessible governance.
Chapter 36: CURE Smart Governance Center (SGC)				
165.	Establishment of the CURE Smart Governance Center.	S.272 (1) The Government may, by notification, establish a centre to be known as the CURE Smart Governance Centre, (hereinafter referred to as the "CURE SGC") for the	Amend S.272 to establish the SGC within six months of the commencement of the Act, as the technical and data-support unit of the Apex Council Secretariat , rather than as a freestanding center.	The SGC performs metropolitan monitoring and coordination functions that directly support the Apex Governance Council. Creating it separately, without a defined reporting relationship, risks another parallel

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		purposes of real-time monitoring and coordinated response across all Corporations, authorities, and departments within CURE. (2) The CURE SGC shall be headed by an officer appointed by the Government, and shall have such staff, infrastructure, and technical systems as may be specified by the Government from time to time.	Specify its head, minimum technical capacity, reporting relationship, and obligation to submit quarterly performance reports to the Apex Council.	coordination institution with unclear accountability.
166.	Functions	S.273 (1) The CURE SGC shall — (a) monitor in real time the operations, services, infrastructure, and emergency situations across all Corporations, authorities, and departments within CURE through such technological systems, sensors, dashboards, and data feeds as may be integrated into the CURE SGC;	Insert safeguards mandating purpose limitation, data minimization, role-based access, retention limits, cybersecurity audits, breach reporting, and independent oversight . Require the Government to notify a data-governance protocol before mandatory system integration.	The provision mandates extensive real-time data integration across public agencies but does not regulate access, retention, sharing, security or accountability for misuse. A general reference in the Bill to applicable privacy law (S.269(5)) is insufficient for a metropolitan platform handling operational and potentially personal data.
167.		(b) facilitate coordinated response to emergencies, disasters, service failures, and other events requiring multi-agency action within CURE;	Amend S.273 to clarify that the SGC shall provide common situational awareness, dashboards, and decision support, but shall not exercise command authority assigned to HYDRAA or Corporations.	“Coordinated response” is broad enough to overlap with HYDRAA and the proposed disaster-management architecture. The SGC should remain a technology and information platform, not become another emergency command body.
168.		(c) support the Government, Corporations, and authorities within CURE through data analysis on specific request; and	Amend S.273 to explicitly assign the Smart Governance Center responsibility for providing shared digital services and transaction-processing support to all	Monitoring alone does not improve administrative efficiency. A shared digital services function would reduce duplication, standardize processes, and

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		(d) perform such other functions as the Government may, by order, assign to it from time to time. (2) Every Corporation, authority, and department within CURE shall integrate its systems, operations, and data feeds with the CURE SGC in such format, manner, and within such time as the Government may specify, and shall extend full cooperation to the CURE SGC in the discharge of its functions.	Corporations and authorities under the Act , including document management, workflow automation, payments, permits, procurement, and citizen service platforms.	strengthen institutional capacity across CURE.
Chapter 37: Advertisements				
169.	Constitution of Advertisements Regulatory Committee	S.274 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, there shall be constituted an Advertisements Regulatory Committee for the purposes of regulating all advertisements within CURE, which shall be the single nodal agency for the grant of permissions, authorizations, and approvals in respect of all advertisements and signages within CURE. (2) No department, authority, or agency of the Government or Corporation within CURE shall grant any permission or	Recast the Committee as a metropolitan standards-and-coordination body . It should notify common design, safety, digital-display, and revenue principles, while Corporations retain licensing, fee collection, and local enforcement within their jurisdictions through a common digital system.	Advertisement permissions are closely connected to municipal streets, buildings, public assets, and revenues. Transferring all powers to an unelected committee weakens municipal accountability and may unnecessarily centralize a function that can operate under uniform metropolitan standards.
170.			Prescribe the Chairperson and minimum representation from each Corporation, the traffic Police, and experts in urban design and structural safety. Also, mandate disclosure of permissions, fees, contracts and enforcement actions.	The Committee is vested with exclusive CURE-wide regulatory authority, but the Act is silent on who will exercise that power or how decisions will be scrutinized even by delegation.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		authorization for the erection, exhibition, fixing, or retention of any advertisement or signage independently of or in derogation of the powers of the Advertisements Regulatory Committee, and all powers vested in any such department, authority, or agency in relation to advertisements and signages within CURE shall, upon the constitution of the Advertisements Regulatory Committee, stand transferred to and vest in the Committee. (3) The composition of the Committee shall be such as the Government may, by notification, determine.		
171.	Enforcement against unauthorized advertisements	S.276 (1) Where any advertisement or signage is erected, exhibited, fixed, or retained in contravention of any provision of this Chapter or in violation of any term or condition of permission granted thereunder, the Commissioner may after recording reasons for such conclusion cause its removal forthwith without prior notice. (2) Whoever, being — (a) the advertising agency responsible for the erection, exhibition, fixing or retention of	Harmonize S.276 by allowing immediate removal without prior notice only where an advertisement presents an imminent danger to public safety , with recorded reasons and prompt post-decisional review. All other cases should follow notice and hearing requirements.	The two provisions prescribe conflicting procedures. Unqualified summary removal also creates due-process risks, while an emergency exception is justified for structurally unsafe or hazardous advertisements.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		an unauthorized advertisement; or (b) the owner of the premises on or over which such advertisement is erected, exhibited, fixed or retained, not being an advertisement on or over a public street, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both. (3) A first-time offender may compound the offence with the approval of the Advertisements Regulatory Committee upon - a) payment of a penalty equal to three times the permission fee that would have been payable, subject to a minimum of rupees twenty thousand; and b) upon furnishing a sworn undertaking wherein such person - i. undertakes not to commit any violation under this Chapter in future; and ii. consents that in the event of any subsequent violation, all contracts held by such person with any Corporation, authority, or agency within CURE in respect of advertisements shall stand		

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		cancelled and prosecution shall be initiated against such person without any further opportunity of compounding. (4) Where a person is found to have violated the undertaking furnished under subsection (3), all contracts held by such person with any Corporation, authority, or agency within CURE in respect of advertisements shall stand cancelled by order of the Advertisements Regulatory Committee. (5) No action under this section shall be undertaken without serving a show cause notice allowing fifteen days to respond and passing a reasoned order duly following principles of natural justice. (6) For the purposes of this section "advertising agency" means any person, firm, or body corporate engaged in the business of designing, erecting, displaying, or maintaining advertisements or signages for consideration, and includes any contractor or sub-contractor engaged for such purpose.		
Chapter 38: Gender Inclusion				

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
172.	Constitution of Gender Inclusion Cell.	S.277 The Government shall, by notification, establish a Gender Inclusion Cell for CURE, consisting of such members as the Government may, by order, appoint, whose manner of appointment and terms and conditions of service shall be determined by the Government, and the Cell may co-opt such expert members as it considers necessary for the discharge of its functions.	Amend S.277 to fix minimum composition (including representation from women's safety/welfare departments and civil society) and specify enforceable functions linked to Ss.278–280's gender inclusion mandates.	Ss.278–280 set out substantive gender inclusion objectives for CURE. However, without a defined, adequately empowered Cell, those objectives have no dedicated institutional owner.
173.	Functions of Gender Inclusion Cell	S.278 The Gender Inclusion Cell shall have the following functions - (a) collect data and carry out research to inform an evidence-based approach towards identifying the manner in which the CURE can be made more inclusive and safer for women and transgender persons, (b) carry out gender audits to evaluate how gender equality is being addressed across laws, policies, programs, schemes, budgets and the culture of departments, authorities and Corporations functioning in the CURE, (c) based on gender audits, advise departments, authorities and Corporations functioning in the CURE to ensure gender inclusion,	Add a new clause to S.278: Advise and support all departments, authorities, and Corporations in integrating gender considerations into the preparation, appraisal, approval, design, budgeting, procurement, implementation, operation, monitoring, and evaluation of all plans, policies, programs, development proposals, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), infrastructure projects, and public investments undertaken within the CURE.	The Gender Inclusion Cell currently performs an advisory and audit function but has no role in the planning and investment lifecycle where key decisions are made. Integrating gender considerations into project conception, appraisal, and implementation ensures that inclusion is embedded upstream in decision-making, rather than addressed retrospectively through audits or standalone initiatives.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		(d) advise and coordinate amongst departments, authorities and Corporations functioning in the CURE to enhance inclusion, participation, and safety of women and transgender persons, and identify pathways for effective delivery of services to them, (e) carry out public consultations or engage with stakeholders to identify challenges being faced by women and transgender persons in the CURE and identify pathways to address them, (f) carry out regular trainings and sensitisation for all departments, authorities and Corporations functioning in the CURE including on rights of women and gender and sexual minorities including transgender persons, (g) guide and work alongside departments, authorities and Corporations to implement infrastructure and development projects from a gender sensitive perspective, and		

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		(h) any other function it deems necessary to ensure gender inclusion in the CURE.		
174.	Gender Inclusive CURE.	S.279 All departments, authorities, and Corporations shall actively work towards making CURE inclusive of, safe for, and accessible to women and transgender persons, and towards this end shall — (a) ensure that all public places including streets, footpaths, public parks, bus stops, and transit hubs are well lit with adequate and functioning streetlights; (b) ensure that adequate public toilets, including separate and functional facilities for women, are provided and maintained in clean and safe condition across CURE; (c) ensure that all public infrastructure including footpaths, public buildings, parks, and transit facilities are designed and maintained to be universally accessible to women, transgender persons, and persons with disabilities; (d) ensure that all public spaces, markets, vending zones, and transit areas are	Strengthen S.279 by mandating that all authorities and Corporations shall integrate gender-responsive planning into the exercise of all functions under this Act. Every statutory and non-statutory plan, development proposal, Detailed Project Report (DPR), infrastructure project, public investment, and major policy shall assess its differential impacts on women and transgender persons and incorporate measures to improve accessibility, safety, inclusion, participation, affordability, and access to care, livelihoods, and public services. No major statutory plan, infrastructure project, Detailed Project Report (DPR) or capital investment proposal shall be approved unless it demonstrates that gender considerations have been integrated into project conception, design, implementation and outcome indicators in such manner as may be prescribed.	The Bill recognizes gender inclusion but does not make it a mandatory consideration in planning, regulatory approvals or public investment decisions. Embedding gender within statutory plans, DPRs and approval processes mainstreams inclusion across the city's governance systems, ensuring that everyday decisions on land use, mobility, housing, markets, public spaces and infrastructure respond to the needs of women and transgender persons without creating parallel gender-specific plans.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		covered by adequate surveillance systems including closed circuit television cameras, and that such systems are operational and monitored; (e) ensure that all construction and infrastructure projects within CURE incorporate gender-sensitive design principles, including safe waiting areas, adequate lighting, and accessible sanitation facilities at work sites; and (f) ensure equitable access for women and transgender persons to livelihood opportunities, vending spaces, and market facilities within CURE, including by reserving such proportion of vending zones and market spaces as may be prescribed.		
Chapter 39: Labour Welfare				
175.	CURE Urban Livelihoods Coordination Cell	S.281(1) The Government may, by notification, establish a CURE Urban Livelihoods Coordination Cell to facilitate coordination, implementation, and monitoring of measures relating to labour welfare, social security, skill	Either replace “may” with “shall” and prescribe its minimum composition, or house it as a dedicated technical unit within the Apex Council Secretariat . Require a CURE Urban Livelihoods Strategy, annual implementation plan, and public progress report.	The Bill assigns convergence, implementation, and monitoring functions to the CURE Urban Livelihoods Cell. Therefore, the institutional mechanism cannot remain contingent and undefined.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		development, and protection of the rights and interests of workers in the CURE.		
176.	Measures for Gig and Platform Workers	S.282 (1) The Cell may, in coordination with other departments, authorities, and Corporations, take measures to facilitate- (a) provision of resting spaces, sanitation facilities, and safe waiting areas; (b) access to public infrastructure, including designated parking and, where feasible, charging facilities; and (c) access to information, grievance redress mechanisms, and digital services. (2) The Cell may issue advisories or guidelines, consistent with applicable law, relating to worker welfare, safety, and emergency response.	Amend S.282(1) to replace "may" with "shall" . Also, mandate the Government, in consultation with the Cell, to notify minimum welfare and spatial standards for gig and platform-worker facilities, identify priority locations, and require their integration into transport hubs, markets, commercial areas and other high worker-concentration locations. Assign implementation responsibilities to the relevant departments and Corporations.	The current provision is entirely discretionary. Using "may" and relying on advisory powers creates no binding obligation to provide worker facilities or define implementation responsibilities.
177.	Protection of livelihoods of Street Vendors and other informal workers.	S. 283 (1) The Government shall ensure effective implementation of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Act No. 7 of 2014) and the rules and schemes made thereunder,	Replace "may" with "shall" in S. 283(2). Mandate that planning authorities and Corporations incorporate approved vending plans into master plans, local area plans, mobility projects, and public realm improvements.	While the Bill recognizes the role of Town Vending Committees, it makes their planning functions discretionary and does not require approved vending plans to inform mainstream planning and infrastructure decisions. As a result, street and mobility projects may continue to treat vending as an

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		and shall take measures for the protection and promotion of the livelihoods of street vendors and other informal workers in the CURE. (2) The Town Vending Committees constituted under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Act No. 7 of 2014) may, consistent with the provisions of that Act and the rules and schemes made thereunder, (a) assist local authorities in the preparation, revision, and implementation of vending plans; (b) facilitate the provision of basic civic services, including water, sanitation, lighting, and waste management in vending zones; (c) promote the development of resilient, safe, and inclusive vending infrastructure; and (d) coordinate with planning authorities for the integration of street vending into master plans, street design, and mobility planning.	Further provide that no street redevelopment, road-widening or infrastructure project shall displace or relocate street vendors except in accordance with the approved vending plan and the procedures prescribed under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.	afterthought, leading to repeated displacement despite statutory protections under the Street Vendors Act. Integrating vending plans into the planning framework will promote more inclusive streets while ensuring compliance with the existing statutory framework.

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		(3) All departments, authorities, and Corporations within the CURE shall act in aid of, and provide necessary assistance for, the implementation of the provisions referred to in sub-section (1).		
178.	City Economic Growth and Liveability Cell	NIL	Add a provision establishing a dedicated economic-growth and livability function within the CURE governance architecture, responsible for supporting the metropolitan region's economic strategy — including leveraging and repurposing public land assets, prioritizing catalytic infrastructure investment, strengthening community infrastructure, and planning for the region's industrial-to-services transition. This function should operate under the direction and accountability of the empowered elected executive — the Mayor-in-Council at the Corporation level and the proposed Metropolitan Planning Committee or CURE Apex Governance Council at the metropolitan level — rather than as a standalone authority. It should provide technical and advisory support to these bodies, not substitute for their strategic role.	Metropolitan economies of Hyderabad's scale require dedicated institutional capacity for economic development, in the same way the Bill already recognizes the need for dedicated capacity on climate, gender, and labor. Internationally, cities such as New York have built this capacity through a City Economic Development Corporation that leverages public land, structures investment, and delivers development projects. Notably, such bodies work because they operate under the direction of, and are accountable to, a directly elected city executive. This capacity should be created by strengthening the region's elected institutions rather than by adding a new standalone authority or reorganizing existing cells beneath it. Anchoring the economic-growth function to the elected executive would give Hyderabad the institutional capacity to plan a balanced, well-sequenced growth transition in line with the Telangana Rising 2047 vision, while preserving democratic accountability over the region's economic direction.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
Chapter 41: CURE Appellate Authority				
179.	Establishment of CURE Appellate Authority.	S.289 (1) There shall be established a CURE Appellate Authority for the purposes of this Act, and appeals against any order passed by the Commissioner and by such other authorities as the Government may, by order, specify regarding the exercise of powers under this Act or the rules or bye-laws made thereunder shall lie with the CURE Appellate Authority. (2) The Appellate Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and not less than two and not more than four full-time Members, appointed by the Government. (3) The Government shall appoint the Chairperson and the members to the Appellate Authority upon the recommendation of a selection committee consisting of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Telangana or his nominee, Law Secretary and Secretary of the department dealing with Municipal Administration and Urban Development.	Recast the CURE Appellate Authority as an independent Urban Appellate Tribunal with clearly defined jurisdiction to hear appeals arising under the Act. Separately establish a CURE Ombudsman, or a distinct Ombudsman Wing within the Authority, to address maladministration, corruption, unreasonable delay, inaction and failure in municipal service delivery. Amend section 289(1) to provide that any person aggrieved by an order, decision, direction or determination of any Corporation, authority, committee, cell or other statutory body exercising powers under the Act may appeal to the Urban Appellate Tribunal, without requiring a separate Government notification. The Act shall clearly distinguish: 1. the Tribunal's appellate jurisdiction over statutory orders and decisions 2. the Ombudsman's investigative and grievance-redress jurisdiction over maladministration, corruption and service-delivery failures. The Ombudsman shall be empowered to receive complaints and initiate suo motu investigations, call for records, issue directions for corrective action, recommend disciplinary or	The Bill presently provides only an appellate mechanism against specified statutory orders and does not create an accessible institution for addressing maladministration, delay, inaction or service-delivery failures that may not arise from an appealable decision. Appellate adjudication and ombudsman oversight perform distinct functions and require separate powers and procedures. A direct statutory right of appeal would ensure that access to remedies does not depend on subsequent Government notification. A federated grievance system, supported by both digital and ward-level physical channels, would make redress accessible to citizens without digital access while creating a common mechanism for tracking complaints across CURE institutions. Automatic escalation of unresolved grievances would strengthen last-mile accountability and connect the Bill's ward-level grievance arrangements with metropolitan-level oversight.

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			anti-corruption proceedings, and award such relief or compensation as may be prescribed. Further, establish a federated, multi-channel grievance-redress system comprising: 1. a unified CURE-wide portal, mobile application and helpline for lodging and tracking complaints across all CURE authorities 2. physical grievance-redress facilities at the Ward or Area Sabha level for persons unable to access digital channels Every grievance received through a physical channel shall be entered into the common CURE-wide tracking system. Grievances not resolved within prescribed service-delivery timelines shall be automatically escalated to the Ombudsman. Inter-agency disputes concerning jurisdiction, coordination, projects, funding or service responsibilities shall be resolved by the CURE Executive Committee and, where necessary, the Apex Governance Council.	
180.			Amend S.289(1) to explicitly provide that any person aggrieved by an order, decision, direction, or determination of any authority, committee, cell, corporation, or other statutory body exercising functions under this Act may appeal to the CURE Appellate Authority, without requiring a separate Government notification to confer or activate that right.	The right to appeal should arise directly from the Act and apply uniformly across all statutory bodies established under it. Requiring the Government to separately notify which decisions are appealable creates uncertainty, delays access to justice, and leaves citizens' procedural rights contingent on executive action rather than the statute itself.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
181.			Amend S.289(1) to provide that any person aggrieved by an order, decision, direction or determination of any authority, committee, corporation, cell or statutory body exercising functions under the Act may appeal to the CURE Appellate Authority. The Act should itself specify the appellate jurisdiction, including orders of the Commissioner, Corporations, HYDRAA, the Traffic Authority, Heritage Committee, and all other statutory authorities constituted under the Act, without requiring a separate Government notification. Empower the Authority to grant interim relief or stay, wherever warranted, within 15 days of receipt of the appeal and to dispose of appeals by a reasoned order within 90 days, except where reasons for delay are recorded in writing.	The right to appeal should arise directly from the Act rather than depend upon subsequent executive notification. Clearly defining the Authority's jurisdiction, powers and timelines will provide legal certainty, ensure uniform access to appellate remedies, and strengthen procedural fairness across all institutions established under the Act.
182.	Composition of Authority	S.290. The Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and not less than two whole time Members to be appointed by the appropriate Government.	Consolidate Ss.289 and 290 into a single provision governing the constitution, composition, appointment and tenure of the Appellate Authority. Remove the duplication and inconsistency between the two sections, replace the expression "appropriate Government" with "State Government", and provide a uniform appointment process, qualifications and composition.	Ss.289 and 290 presently contain overlapping and inconsistent provisions regarding the constitution and composition of the Appellate Authority. A single consolidated provision will eliminate ambiguity, improve legislative clarity and ensure certainty regarding the Authority's institutional design and appointment process.
Cross-cutting recommendations applicable across Part III				

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
183.	Overall institutional architecture	NIL	Undertake a comprehensive rationalization of the institutional architecture established under Part III. The Bill should clearly distinguish between statutory authorities exercising independent executive or regulatory functions, inter-agency coordination committees, and technical or advisory cells. New statutory bodies should be created only where a demonstrable institutional gap exists. Where an existing authority already performs the core executive function, the preferred approach should be to strengthen that institution through appropriately constituted statutory committees or dedicated cells, rather than creating parallel authorities with overlapping mandates. The Act should also prescribe the minimum institutional architecture, including the chairperson, broad composition, core functions, and reporting arrangements, for all major statutory bodies, leaving only procedural and operational matters to subordinate legislation.	The Bill creates multiple authorities, committees and cells without applying a consistent institutional design framework. Several bodies have overlapping mandates or perform functions that could be effectively housed within existing institutions, while others are established without specifying their minimum governance architecture. This risks fragmented accountability, duplication of administrative structures and unnecessary institutional complexity.
184.	No uniform timeline to notify bodies	Across Part III, provisions that use "may, by notification, constitute/establish" (Ss.255, 256, 259, 264, 272, 274, 277,	Insert a common provision in Chapter 26 (or a new clause) requiring every body/authority listed under Part III to be constituted within six months of the Act's	Without a common deadline, each of these eight-plus bodies can individually remain unnotified.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		281) do not impose a timeline for the Government to act.	commencement , with the requirement to report non-constitution to the Legislature.	
185.	No mandated meeting frequency for sectoral bodies	Only the CURE Executive Committee (S.233(2)) has a mandated meeting frequency. None of the other bodies such as Climate Action Cell, Disaster Management Authority, Traffic Authority, Utility Coordination Committee, Heritage Committee, Smart Governance Center, Advertisements Committee, Gender Inclusion Cell, or Livelihoods Cell has one.	Amend Part III to insert a common provision requiring each body constituted under it to meet at least once a quarter and publish minutes within 7 days including on website.	A body with no mandated meeting frequency can exist on paper without ever convening.
186.	No consolidated public reporting on Part III	There is no provision requiring an annual, consolidated report on the functioning of all Part III bodies collectively.	Add a new provision mandating the CURE Apex Governance Council to table a single consolidated annual report on all bodies under Part III — their constitution status, meetings held, and key decisions — before the State Legislature.	Fifteen-plus bodies reporting (if at all) only individually and only to the Government makes it practically impossible for the Legislature or the public to assess whether Part III's "integrated governance architecture" is functioning as intended.
Part IV Chapter 42: Role of State Government				
187.	Power to give directions	S.311(1) The Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient in the public interest, issue to any Corporation, department, authority, or body under its control within CURE, such directions as it may deem fit for the proper implementation of the provisions of this Act, and every such Corporation, department, authority, or body	Amend the provision so the Corporation is bound by the directions issued only in cases where the direction is issued under a provision where the state government has jurisdiction overriding that of the Corporation.	Otherwise, the provision may create a channel for the state government to override the Corporation's jurisdiction within the Corporation area.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		shall be bound to comply with such directions within such period as may be specified therein.		
188.	Organization of Circles and Zones and Coterminous Jurisdictions within CURE	S.312(1) The Government may, by order, organize the wards of any Corporation into such administrative units as it may determine, and for this purpose — (a) one or more wards may be organized into a Circle, which shall be headed by a Deputy Commissioner; and (b) one or more Circles may be organized into a Zone, which shall be headed by a Zonal Commissioner, and the Government may, by like order, alter, amalgamate, or dissolve any Circle or Zone so constituted, and redistribute the wards comprising therein, as it may consider necessary for the efficient administration of the Corporation.	Amend the clause to mandate that the power to organize, order, alter, amalgamate, and dissolve Circles and Zones shall rest with the Corporations.	This is important to ensure that the Corporation's jurisdiction over its area is respected, and the area is organized in a way that is manageable for the Corporation.
189.			Add a provision to mandate that the number of zones shall not be less than two or more than five for a Corporation.	Doing so can ensure greater decentralization in the Corporation's functioning.
190.	Power to transfer functions of the Corporation to the Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	S.313 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in any other law for the time being in force relating to the Municipal Corporations, the Government may, in consultation with the Corporation and also the Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, by	Insert a provision specifying that no core municipal function listed in the Twelfth Schedule or assigned to the Corporation under the Act shall be transferred to any other authority except with the Corporation's prior consent, a published functional and financial impact assessment, and public consultation. The provision should further require that any transfer	This will safeguard the constitutional autonomy and functional integrity of the municipal corporation, ensure that functions are transferred together with the institutional and financial capacity required to discharge them, prevent ad hoc fragmentation through executive action, and strengthen transparency, accountability and continuity in metropolitan governance.

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	----- Power to Transfer powers and functions	notification in the Telangana Gazette, and subject to such restrictions and conditions including those relating to the remittance of such percentage of the property tax to the Corporation and to such control and revision as may be specified therein direct that any power or function vested in the Corporation by or under this Act shall be transferred to and exercised and performed by the Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation. ----- S.314 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, but subject to any express bar on transfer contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Government may, by notification, transfer any function, responsibility, power, or duty vested in any Corporation, authority, or agency within CURE to any other Corporation, authority, or agency within CURE, either —	is accompanied by the transfer of corresponding staff, assets, funds and liabilities; clearly defined service-level standards and accountability arrangements; protection of the Corporation's revenue base; a specified duration with mandatory periodic review; accessible citizen grievance and appellate mechanisms; and that permanent transfers may only be effected through legislative amendment, and not by executive notification.	
191.	Establishment of Zonal Committees	NIL	Insert provisions constituting a Zonal Committee for every administrative zone within the Corporations . Each Zonal Committee should comprise the	The Corporations cover populations and territories too large for all administrative and service-delivery decisions to be effectively managed

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
			elected councillors representing wards within the zone, the Zonal Commissioner, and designated senior officials of the Corporation and relevant service-delivery agencies operating within the zone. The Chairperson should be elected from among the councillors representing the zone for a defined term, while the Zonal Commissioner should serve as the Member-Secretary and be responsible for implementing the Committee's decisions. Clearly specify the Committee's powers and functions, including preparing and consolidating zonal development and investment priorities; coordinating municipal and parastatal service delivery; reviewing zonal budgets, works and service-level performance; resolving interdepartmental implementation issues; and monitoring grievances and projects cutting across multiple wards. The Act should also prescribe meeting frequency, quorum, decision-making procedures, publication of minutes and action-taken reports, and the relationship of the Zonal Committee with Ward Committees, the Corporation and the Commissioner. MLAs whose constituencies fall wholly or substantially within the zone may be permanent invitees, but decision-making authority should remain with the elected councilors and the Corporation.	from the Corporation headquarters. Zonal Committees can provide an intermediate level between ward-level participation and corporation-wide governance, enabling administrative decentralization, quicker coordination across departments and parastatals, and more responsive planning and service delivery.

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
192.	Power to transfer powers and functions	S.314(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, but subject to any express bar on transfer contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Government may, by notification, transfer any function, responsibility, power, or duty vested in any Corporation, authority, or agency within CURE to any other Corporation, authority, or agency within CURE, either — (a) additionally, whereby the transferee Corporation, authority, or agency shall exercise such function, responsibility, power, or duty concurrently with the transferor; or (b) completely, whereby the transferee Corporation, authority, or agency shall exercise such function, responsibility, power, or duty exclusively, and the transferor shall cease to exercise the same with effect from the date specified in the notification.	Amend the clause so that transfer of any function, responsibility, power, or duty vested in the Corporation takes place only in consultation with the relevant Corporation.	Without such a provision, the Corporation is vulnerable to losing its jurisdiction to other authorities.
Chapter 43: Miscellaneous, Repeal and Transition				
193.	Transition	S.319 (1) Any rule, bye-law, appointment, notification, order, scheme, form, or notice	Add a provision specifying the timeline of six months of the	S.319 ensures continuity of the existing legal framework by deeming the rules, bye-laws, notifications and other

Sl. No.	Basis	Provision in CURE Bill, 2026	Recommended Amendment	Rationale
		made or issued, and any license or permission granted under the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (Telangana Act No. II of 1956), will continue to be in force and will be deemed to have been made, issued or granted under this Act, unless: (a) it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or (b) it is lapsed or superseded by any rule, bye-law, appointment, notification, order, scheme, form, or notice made or issued, and any license or permission granted under such provisions. (2) The members of the Corporation holding office at the time of commencement of this Act will be deemed to have been elected or appointed as the case may be, as members of the respective Corporations under this Act, as may be determined, and will continue to hold office until the expiration of their term under the provisions which are applicable to them under the said Act. (3) Any division of the Corporation into wards, made or deemed to have been made under the Greater Hyderabad	commencement of the Act within which: - the state government shall make and notify the rules required under the Act, and - the Corporation and other authorities constituted under the Act shall make the bye-laws, regulations, guidelines and other subordinate instruments required under the Act. Within sixty days of commencement, the Government shall publish an implementation schedule identifying each subordinate instrument, the responsible authority and the proposed date of notification. Any extension beyond six months shall be permitted only for recorded reasons, for a specified period, and shall be publicly disclosed.	instruments issued under the GHMC Act to continue until replaced. However, the Act introduces several new institutions, powers, and procedures that require fresh rules, regulations, and bye-laws for their implementation. In the absence of statutory timelines, these provisions may remain inoperative for extended periods, undermining the transition to the new governance framework. Prescribing timelines will ensure that the institutional and regulatory framework contemplated under the Act becomes operational within a defined period and facilitates a smooth transition from the GHMC Act.

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		Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (Telangana Act No. II of 1956) and in force at the commencement of this Act, will be deemed to be the division of the Corporation into wards made under this Act; and the members representing the wards will, subject to the provisions under sub-section (2), be deemed to represent them on and from the commencement of this Act.		
194.	Miscellaneous and supplemental provisions	Sch.IX(16) The manner of disclosure of information to general public and other stakeholders shall be,- (a) by publishing important information through news papers; (b) through internet; (c) by placing the information through the notice boards of the Corporation; (d) by placing the information through the notice boards of the Ward Committee Offices; (e) through printed material; and (f) any other mode as may be prescribed.	Add a provision to mandate that the information to be published on the website of the Corporation. Amend the provision to ensure that information published digitally is published in open, machine-readable, and transaction-level formats.	The Bill recognizes transparency through proactive public disclosure. However, merely requiring information to be published digitally does not ensure that it is accessible, searchable, or capable of being analyzed. Requiring disclosures to be published on the Corporation's website in open, machine-readable and transaction-level formats will enable citizens, researchers, civil society and oversight institutions to effectively monitor municipal finances, procurement, projects and service delivery, strengthen accountability, and promote greater public participation in city governance.
195.	Live, API-Based Disclosures	Sch.IX(16) (Manner of disclosure of information to the general public and other stakeholders)	Expand Schedule IX(16) to require prescribed public disclosures to be made available through open APIs, in addition to publication in open,	Periodic manual uploads may result in delayed, incomplete or outdated disclosures. Automated API-based publication would enable timely public oversight, independent analysis and

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			machine-readable and transaction-level formats. Such data shall be updated automatically or at prescribed near-real-time intervals from the relevant source systems, subject to data-protection, confidentiality, cybersecurity and security restrictions. The Government shall prescribe common API, metadata, interoperability, archival and uptime standards applicable across CURE authorities.	development of civic applications, while reducing duplication in reporting. Limiting access to prescribed public datasets and applying privacy and security safeguards would strengthen transparency without exposing protected information or internal administrative systems.