CHAPTER 3
REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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CHAPTER 3
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.1 Introduction

Present study included review of literature related to Organization and Management of Municipal Corporations. The researcher has studied and selected past researches for the review. Following are the important books, Ph.D., M.Phil, Research papers, Project levels, Articles, etc.

3.2 Purpose of Review of Literature

After the selection of research subject, it is most important to know about the depth of this related research. So the study of related literature is essential. Review of related study is most important to discover the problem and study the research planning. The aim of review of literature was to know about the study of Organization and Management of Municipal Corporation, in various researches, to identify various fields through the study of different research, to study of different statistical techniques utilized for the analysis of different researches, to know about the findings of various researches.
3.3 Published Books referred

3.3.1 “Indian Local Government A study” by B. S. Bhargava

Studied the role of local government in the process of national development with special reference to the political development aspect and also analyzed the reasons of the trend towards organizing or reorganizing local government in many developing countries.¹

3.3.2 Urban Government by Benjamin Baker

The author has studied the role of Municipal Corporation for providing services to citizens, the network of legal relationship and also focused on legal Municipal Corporation network in Canada.²

3.3.3 Local Government in India by Dr. Shriram Maheshwari

The author has studied the role and significance of urban government, the relation of urbanization and process of development, industrialization and urbanization, the role of central government regarding participation of local governments. The author also focused the role of citizens in the formulations of standards, policies and programmes in the field of urban government and development.³

³ Dr. Maheshwari Shriram, Local Government of India, Orient Longmain Publication, New Delhi, April 1971.
3.4 Reports and Articles

3.4.1 Spatial Knowledge Management in Urban Local Government: E-Governance in India, Brazil, South Africa and Peru by Isa Baud et al (field work report March 2013)

The aim of this report is to present preliminary field work result for discussion and to draw out emerging issues which will then be taken up in further comparative studies. The report thus reveals the similarities and differences in spatial knowledge management in cities within differing contexts and imperatives.  

3.4.2 The role of urban Municipal Government in reducing Heath Inequities: A meta-narrative analysis by Patricia A. Collins and Michael V. Hayes

This Article focused on urban health. Urban health scholars believe Municipal governments are a fundamental component of initiatives to reduce population health inequities, triggering calls for reinvigoration of the spirit of the 19th century union of public health and urban planning by assigning greater responsibility and authority to Municipal Governments to take population health inequities. This study has demonstrated a pervasiveness of behavioural and biomedical perspective and a lack of consideration afforded to the roles and

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4 [Link](www.chancetosustain.cu/fieldmip/website/document/publications/pub_/CS_FR_No_WP_V3-6_100dpi_.pdf)
responsibilities of Municipal Governments among the health inequities scholarly community.\(^5\)

3.4.3 Future Proofing Cities - Risk and Opportunities for Inclusive Urban Growth in Developing Countries the project led by ATKINS in partnership with the Development Planning Unit (DPU) at University College London and the Departments for International Development (DFID)

This report contains not just analysis but practical and pragmatic ways forward for city decision-makers as they build urban environment that improve the lives of the poor. This report provides a useful review on how cities need to prepare for the future especially in low income countries and fast growing cities in middle-income countries. This report is aimed at any organization or individual with a role in helping shape the cities of the future. National and regional government and development agencies need to understand the environmental risk of growth and poverty reductions in cities to target investment and support at those areas in greatest need. Likewise national and multinational companies may need to pay further attention to the risk to their investment in cities. This is to better protect and enhances core urban infrastructure quality such as water, energy and transport system and to identify new markets for investments. Those living and working in cities need to be able to

\(^5\) http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2893183/
identify the risk facing them and develop solutions which can respond effectively to those risks over long term. This report calls for leadership by city stakeholders, regional and national government, infrastructural funding agencies, academia and private sector companies to plan for long term by acting now to support cities to future proof their development. Many cities in the developing world do not have the financial resources to respond to the challenges they face.  

3.4.4 Local Government in India still carries characteristics of its colonial heritage article by Mayraj Fahim

Studied on implementation and framing of effort to modernize local government and also focus on adequate quality control, monitoring and capacity building mechanisms as well as additional reforms for local government system.

3.4.5 Human Resource, the Labour market and Economic performance - A look back and a look forward from the manpower Human Resource Lab at the Centre for Economic

CEP Researcher studied the performance of the labour market for many years. There is also a long tradition of CEP research looking at the level of the firm. This research focused on how productivity and other indicator of firm performance are influenced by both the external

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6 http://www.futureproofingcities.com/about_the_project_partners.html

7 www.citymayors.com/sections/government_content.html
environment such as the degree of completion, the extent of globalization and the macroeconomic climate and what happens within firms - workplace organization, management practices and the interactions between unions employees.

3.4.6 Project - Urban Planning in India SOC 477 Project by Sahay Shrey y64111, Siddhartha Kanoi y6472, Soumil Srivasava y6478

This project focus on the heavy shifts of population is the result of the lack of adequate employment opportunities in the villages and the attraction of relatively high wages and amenities in the town. This project also focuses on various problems of urban areas i.e. political problem of the region, the explosive growth of the city, explosion of population, political intervention, the zonal approach, etc.

\[\text{www.verenigingvanbouwkunst.nl/...india/india-urban_planning_in_india.pdf}\]
3. 5 Ph. D. Thesis


Researcher investigates the conflict management capacity of Local Government authorities in Tanzania by looking at the causes and consequences of Conflict between councillor and permanent public officials. The objectives of this research is to identify types of conflict, to find out causes of conflict within Tanzania LGAs, to find out positive and negative effects of the conflict, to explore mechanism available for conflict resolution, to identify the problems encountered in resolving conflict, to recommend policy and strategies for managing conflict. The conclusion focus on most people in municipal and city council consider that conflict always has negative effects in the council, the working environment is poor in the two councils investigated, poor working environment, salary delays and misuse of funds in the local government authorities, there were delays in promotions in the two local government authorities. 9

9 uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/708/thesis.pdf?sequence=1
3.5.2 Governance, Control and Accountability in the Municipal Corporate Groups: The experience of the large Italian cities' by Giuseppe Grossi

The researcher studied on growing diffusion and externalization of public services. In this research researcher conclude that the organizational change affects not only the authority to produce public services, but also produces within public organization the need to establish coordination, direction and control over external corporations. Public authorities are therefore responsible for simultaneously reaching economic and social objective as well as increasing the efficiency and made possible by corporate specialization in public service.

3.5.3 The role of Municipal policy in urban Development by Irina POPESCO, Lecturer Ph.D. Administration and Public Management Department, Management Faculty, Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies

The researcher studied on urban Management and governance of urban settlements. Researcher focus on objectives of municipal corporations, its management, the role of municipal policy in urban development, the aims of municipal development, principles for municipal policy, etc. It also focuses on aim of municipal development to improve the living working conditions of the population, to promote sustainable social and economic development to improve and protect

the physical environment. According to this research all stakeholders involved in the definition of municipal policy should be accountable for it, not just the municipal administration. Monitoring and evaluation is a key feature of strategic planning. Regular monitoring and assessment of the plans and programmes determine the adjustment of the strategy to be followed and correction of the course of action for those programmes which are ineffective or counterproductive. The mechanisms necessary for the systematic monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of municipal action on the social and economic status of the population, as well as monitoring the socio-economic trends within the municipality have to be agreed with all the direct beneficiaries’ individuals or commonly of the policy.**11**

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3.6 Research Papers and Case Studies

3.6.1 The organization and Management of Urban Local Authorities in Zimbabwe: A case study of Bulawayo by N. D. Mutizwa-Mangiza

The paper was focused on rural areas in keeping with the post-independence emphasis on rural transformation and development. The paper provides detailed understanding of the organization and management of urban local authorities in Zimbabwe as well as of the extent of both administrative and financial autonomy. The paper is also reviewing briefly some basic issues affecting local government and highlighting the current debate on Urban Management problems.  

3.6.2 Corporation: Citizen's Perspective by Mohammad Shaikh I

Akther, Md. Musleh Uddin Hasan (Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh). Dhaka city is the home of more than five million and is one of the most densely populated cities of the world. Dhaka City Corporation is responsible for providing various services to its citizen with its limited resources. Citizen Report Card is one of the new methods to measure the performance of civic services provided by urban government. This study used this method to measure the performance of waste management, mosquito control and certification service offered by

\[12\] collections.infocollections.org/ukedu/en/d/Js0753e/13.html
Dhaka City Corporation in some selected wards of Dhaka city. The paper ended with a discussion on possible improvement of quality of services.  

3.6.3 The Development of Urban Information system in Japanese City planning by Takashi Kugo, Testuo Karube, Akirta Koshizawa  

This research paper focus on the city planning in Japan, Japan’s administrative hierarchy and role of government in development of urban areas by use of urban information system and GIS techniques. According to the findings of this research paper creation and improvement of city facilities requires that the most effective use be made of limited resources. The urban information system makes it possible to calculate effective area covered.  

3.6.4 The spatial evolution of sustainability in urban growth: measurement, analysis and approach for south east region of Kolkata, India by Arindam Biswas (Doctoral student, Department of Urban Engineering, the University of Tokyo)  

This paper focused on specific issues of unsustainability. The research also measure and analyzed the environmental impacts of this wayward growth in Kolkata and try to identify a balance solution within environmentally determined sustainable framework. The conclusion of this research paper is ideal sustainable development would be an optimum balance of economy, environment and society.

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13 https://ideas.repec.org/a/rom/terumn/v4y2009i1sp133-145.html  
14 proceedings.esri.com/library/userconf/proc01/.../papers/.../p414.htm
The implementation of the proposed elements requires a sustainable investment. The study also recognized the demand of urban growth.\textsuperscript{15}

3.6.5 The Role of Efficient Urban Governance in Managing National Development by Azmizam Bin Abdul Rashid, Hamzah Bin Jusoh, Jalaluddin Bin Abdul Malek

This research paper discuss on the preliminary study on the concept of efficient in urban governance towards managing national development. According to the this research study the 9\textsuperscript{th} Malaysia plan period witnessed a renewed commitment by the government to promote good governance and will be continued with government taking steps to enhance integrity, transparency and accountability of the public private sector and further improve the level of good governance. These measures will help to address corruption, reduce wastage and the cost of doing business as well as increase the efficiency of public service delivery and corporate sector with the rapid pace of urbanization by 2020; urban governance is faced with various complex challenges ahead. These challenges require that the respective parties be more focused in undertaking each and every responsibility in urban development.\textsuperscript{16}

\textsuperscript{15} rdarc.itakura.toyo.ac.jp/webdav/ask/public/ACP2010/2.pdf
\textsuperscript{16} ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/3431
3.6.6 A study of urban policy, Urban Regeneration and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Documents in Relation to Black and other Ethnic Groups in the city of Plymouth (School of sociology, politics and law faculty of social science and Business by Sboune Trevor Glover (237083))

The purpose of this study is to report on the finding conducted on national and local government, urban policy literature, documents and data relating to urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal programmes and initiatives. The aim of this study is to highlighting key issues, patterns of development on the historical involvement of Black and other Ethnic groups and the terminology, style of language and interpretation used in the government in National Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Action Plan Template which is supposed to inform local government delivery on its area. Neighborhood Renewal Action Plans in how to define and classify Black and other Ethnic groups in urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal activities. The objective of this study is to provide in-depth statistical analysis of the exclusion of all other groups within urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal programmes.

The study has also been criticized of local authorities and in particular Plymouth city council and the Plymouth 2020 partnership that are largely responsible for urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal initiatives within the city. This study has highlighted a
significant challenge to central and local government policy-maker and academics that goes further than urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal activities. The study has therefore been successful in highlighting several key issues for study in particular the use of government documents containing templates and models which were used to uncover the historical and current use of terminology and language used to define and classify Black and other Ethnic groups in local urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal initiatives.

3.6.7 The invention of the Municipal Corporation A case study in legal change by Joan C Williams

This case study focuses on invention of Municipal Corporation. According to this case study 70% of the American population lives in cities and nearly forty-five percent of all funds spent on government in America are spent at the local level. American cities have remarkable little inherent power. According to modern legal theory cities are mere sub-divisions of the state, their only powers are those given by State. The powerlessness of cities is particularly important because of cities of a serious of recent Supreme Court decisions that have widened the scope of local government liability. The rise of cities legal powerlessness is particularly intriguing because modern
American Local Government law developed from the English law of corporate boroughs.\(^{17}\)

3.6.8 The programme of Urban Renewal for Sustainable Urban Development in Nigeria: Issue and challenges by J. T. Gbadeganin and B.T. Aluko

This research paper focuses on the rampage of hooliganism, criminally, housing problems, infrastructural decay, social vices, environmental degradation and traffic congestion have been considered outcomes of rapid population growth and tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure systems. Nigerian urban centres can be described as an increasingly important stage on which all aspects of the human drama are performed. Urban areas in Nigeria depend on natural resources for water, food, construction materials, energy and the disposal of wastes. According to the conclusion of this research urban redevelopment can be a useful tool to help the transformation of Nigerian cities.\(^{18}\)

3.6.9 Urban Growth Management as an approach for livable and sustainable Communities by Hisham Tarek Nadim

This Ph.D. research focuses on urban growth management as an approach for livable and sustainable community, the research examined the relationship between urban growth and the theory of

\(^{17}\) http://www.wcl.american.edu/journal/lawrev/34/williams.pdf

\(^{18}\) www.medwelljournals.com/abstract/?doi=pjssci.2010.244.253
management and discussed on urban growth management and the effect of the latter on the first. The study discipline on empower Egypt to generate better urban development strategies and policies for a new generation of communities with higher standard of living and better quality of life. The objective of this research is to generate new communities, outside the populated area that offer the desired quality of life while meeting the challenge inside the existing urban mass by providing the much needed new policies to limit and control urban growth. The research has examined the urban growth situation in Egypt and identified the major problems which face urban growth in the existing urban mass. The research has analyzed cases from different countries with different urbanization norms and economic strength and diverse cultures which achieved notable progress if their urbanization conditions. The research has investigated how these different cases managed their urban growth, especially at regional and local levels.

The research highlights the importance of cooperation between decision makers, urban development professionals and citizens to manage urban growth. The research has proposed many factors that should be incorporated in strategic and spatial development plan.
Some of these factors are related to urban growth and management and other to the quality of life. ¹⁹

3.6.10 External Assistance for Urban Development: A Scoping Study for Further Research by Homi Khaaras, Joshua Herm and Laurence Chandy

This research paper review what has been happening with external assistance for urban development. The range of issues identified. This research paper suggested that there are still significant unknowns about how donor aid could be used most effectively to scale up urban intervention and tackle the pressing problems of urban poverty, slums and rapid urbanization in the developing world. An analysis of existing models can help identify what the next generation of competition schemes might work like and how donors can help in their establishment. ²⁰


This paper focus on the role of local authorities in the generation of decent work in construction and related urban development services (water supply and basic sanitation, electricity and access roads among others). It also highlight that there is a

¹⁹http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2010/03/aid-urban-development-kharas
²⁰http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2010/03/aid-urban-development-kharas
growing literature on the role of local governments within the national
and international economy and the interface between decent work,
local government and construction. As per the analysis of this research
paper missing links between decent work, local government and
construction is urgently needed. Analysis of this paper shows that the
decent work agenda is predominantly focused on national government
issues, while by and large the literature on local government at least
until recently has by passed the issue of decent work. Integrated urban
upgrading specifically in metropolitan areas is expensive and
complex. 21

3.6.12 Municipal personnel Administration: Some Reflections by
S. L. Kaushik and Pradeep Sachdeva22

Studied the efficiency of Municipal organization’s employees
and implementing organization Policies and programme. Researcher
also focus on municipal government and it’s organization and
administration.

publication/wcms_160792.pdf
22 https://books.google.co.in/books?isbn=8171004377
3.6.13 Challenges for Urban Local Government in India by Rumi Aijaz

Studied the challenges of urban local governments in India. Researcher also focuses on the infrastructure and services available to the citizens, in many part of the India, the quality of life in urban areas. Researcher also describes the major issues of governance at the local level and to identify some important challenges for urban local government institutions in India in the light of recent urban sector reform. 23

3.6.14 Transparency and Accountability in Municipal Governance: Role of Institution Development performance Management and citizen charter by Dr. P. K. Mohanty

Studied the transparency and accountability in Municipal Governance. Researcher found out through this research the effectiveness of Municipal governance depends on how the interaction between various stakeholders are managed to provided the desired goals of providing civic infrastructure and service to the citizens in a transparent and accountable manner. 24

23 http://www.lse.ac.uk/asiaResearchCentre/_files/ARCWP19-Aijaz.pdf
24 www.cgg.gov.in/.../Municipal_Accountability_Transparency.pdf
3.6.15 Urban Government innovation: identifying current innovations and factors that contribute to their adoption. by Franzel, Joshua M.

The topic of urban government innovation is the focus of many studies in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. In which researcher identified the current government innovations of the time and attempted to highlight qualitatively and quantitatively governmental, environmental, political and other factors. It contributes to governments managing to shake off their attachments to the past and try new programs and procedures. This article builds on previous urban governmental innovation literature in presenting two new sets of information.

3.6.16 Drinking water supply Management in Municipal Corporation of Maharashtra by Sanjay Rode (GJMBR Classification FOR: 14020 JEL: 049, P28, Q21 and Q28)

This paper measures the demand and supply of drinking water in Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra. The demand for drinking water is continuously increasing due to growth of population, industrialization and commercial units. Drinking water is not provided on a sub-sustainable basis in the Municipal Corporations. Water has price in terms of time, space, quality, quantity. But water tariffs are not high and uniform across the Municipal Corporations. They do not
have the funds to invest in water supply projects. The whole water supply systems are not efficiently and regularly managed. The alternative policies such as roof rain harvesting, reducing leakages, increasing tariff and metering, water use laws and private investment in water supply will reduce the future drinking water supply deficit.\(^{25}\)


The researcher focus on the Revenue structure of Solapur Municipal Corporation and also role of Local government in providing a variety of public services, authorization and apportions are central to political process of determining who gets what.\(^{26}\)

3.6.18 JNNURM: Works, Achievements and problems in Pune by Tanvi Kulkarni (CCS working paper No. 199 Summer Research Internship Programme, 2008, centre for civil society)

This paper focused on Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and it’s execution at the level of Pune city. The objectives of this research paper are to observe how the mission is being implemented in pune, to examine whether the


\(^{26}\) http://www.academia.edu/528143/Drinking_water_supplyManagement_in_municipal_corporations_of_Maharashtra
projects undertaken by the municipal authority are in sync with the plans for solving the problems of the city, to analyze the implications of the initiative in the city. According to the conclusion of this Paper much of the infrastructure and service delivering needs of pune, there is great scope of improvement.27

3.6.19 Sustainable Urban development in India: Some Issues by Basudha Chattopadhyay

This research paper discussed the concept and importance of sustainable development and especially that of sustainable urban development, the deficiency in urban basic services in India and its management for sustainable urban development. Paper also focuses on the idea of compact city and multi-modal urban region.28

3.6.20 Words and Concepts in urban development and planning in India: an analysis in the context for regional variation and changing policy perspectives by Amitabh Kundu, Somnath Basu

This paper focus on analysis of the types of words used in the North Indian towns and cities of the Hindi beef with emphasis on urban development and planning. It also focus on thematic and commented glossary which while not aiming at exhaustively offers a significant panorama of the diverse terminologies found in North

27 http://www.oalib.com/paper/2475433
28 ccs.in/internship_papers/2008/JNNURM-199.pdf
India, it also focus on process of urbanization, urban economy, physical aspects of urban development and intervention of the state and administration in urban development.  

3.6.21 Urban Local Bodies in India still reflects their colonial legacy: by Mayraj Fahim

This research paper focused on the primary reasons for the delay of work, local government. According to findings of this research local government was generally not a level that was maintained with commitment and sufficiently empowered in the post Independence era, the large cities need decentralization system affording a more efficient systematic response to the pressures of urbanization.  

3.6.22 Large Scale Urban Development in India past-present by Sagar S. Gandhi

This research paper focused on overview of urbanization in India as well as comparative analysis of upcoming projects. It also focuses on role of infrastructure in development of city. 

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30 http://www.unesco.org/most/p2basu.htm
31 http://www.theurbanvision.com/blogs/?p=705
3.6.23 Municipal Finance for inclusive Development innovative models for funding infrastructure and services for state and local self-governments CLGF Research paper by GHK consulting Limited

This paper provided a summary perspective on the provision of municipal finance for pro-poor and inclusive urban development in South Asia. According to conclusion of this research paper consensus in the global economy on the need to improve aid effectiveness and more specifically in South Asia more aid of better quality and more effectively used are important goals for improving the international aid system. In this research researcher made suggestions that without a sustained increase in aid the millennium development goals will not be achieved. If donor countries are serious about tackling global poverty, reduce inequality, the target of delivering 0.5% of their national income in aid by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015 have to be met, higher aid volumes need to be matched by improvements in the quality of aid, there is need for information on planned donor activities, better coordination among aid delivery channels, global funds and private funds is essential for delivering aid effectively.32

32 https://gpc.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/wp035_0.pdf
3.6.24 Urban Issues, Reforms and ways forward in India by Chetan Vaidya

This paper focused on analysis of urban trends, projected population, service delivery, institutional arrangements, Municipal finance, innovative financing, etc. It has also described status of JNNURM. JNNURM was launched in December 2005 to meet the challenges of growing urbanization and to enable Indian cities to develop to the level of global standard. According to conclusion of this research paper great progress has been made in developing the framework for reform linked investment in urban infrastructure. As per population projection in 2026, level of urbanization will be different in various states. India’s future urban strategy should recognize these differences and plan accordingly. To improve urban governance and delivery of services there should be constitutional amendment as well administrative action; most importantly inter-government transfer should have built in incentives. To improve performance and capacity building should be an important component of the future urban programme.\(^{33}\)

\(^{33}\) http://www.delog.org/cms/nl/pdf13/MunicipalFinance_CLGF.pdf
This research paper focuses on role of Municipal Corporation in Education. India did not make the local self-government in urban areas a clear cut constitutional obligation. While the directive principal of state policy refers to village panchayat, there is no specific reference to municipalities except implicitly in Entry 5 of the State list which places the subject of Local Self- Government as responsibility of the State. The State government formed Municipal Corporations by the Act of their respective legislation. India's urban population has grown from 62 million in 1951 to 285 million in 2001. Thus the increasing urbanization offers its own challenge to the town planners and calls for finding different solutions which cannot be overlooked because India of the present decade will be very different from India of last decade. According to conclusion of this research paper the 74th Amendment is a democratic decentralization of power which creates a framework of adequate representation to even the weaker section of the society to formulate the plans and manage local civic affairs. The omission of school education from the list of subject on which the Corporation or other Municipal body can have jurisdiction is another manifestation of the urban society.  

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34 http://finmin.nic.in/workingpaper/urbanissues_reforms.pdf
3.6.26 A study on factors related to urban growth of a Municipal Corporation and Emerging Challenges: A Case of Silliguri Municipal Corporation, West Bengal, India by Tamal Basu Roy and Sanjay Saha

The objectives of this paper are to analyze the subsequent growth of Silliguri Municipal Corporation, impetus behind the growth and to highlight the allied problems related to growth of the Corporation. According to the conclusion of this research paper the rate of urbanization is rapid in the developing countries due to lack of proper planning strategy for the development of urban centres contemporarily, various socio-economic and environmental problems are imposed on the concerned area. Modern techniques for the provision of urban amenities are not sufficient to sustain huge population in the urban centres. Management system to sustain the urban amenities and administration is highly affected by the political conspiracy.  

3.6.27 Challenges of financing physical Infrastructure and Services in Brihan-Mumbai Municipal Corporation by Sanjay Rode

In this research paper researcher focused on challenges of Municipal Corporation. Given the global demographic trends, it’s

http://www.prathamdelhi.org/pdf/Role%20of%20Municipal%20Corporations%20and%2074th%20Amendment.pdf
inevitable that local government will have greater responsibilities in the preparation of long term strategies for investment in Health, Education and Infrastructure to reduce poverty and achieve the millennium development Goods. According to conclusion of this research paper the resource gap is continuously increasing with rise in population of city. Government of Maharashtra has raised some doubt about the financing pattern of infrastructure, irregularities in municipal corporation budgets. There should be tight norms as far as the expenditure pattern is concerned. It is public money and money should get utilized in a most efficient and wise manner. The local government needs central government permission to borrow money and funds. Government of India must give freedom to Municipal Corporations to raise the various tax rates. Municipal Corporation do the close supervision in PPP programs. It will improve the financial condition and reduce the fiscal imbalance of Municipal Corporations. Good preparation and delivery of urban infrastructure and services by Municipal Corporation can enhance livability for resident and productivity for business. But Municipal Corporation needs desire and ambition to provide the municipal services at grass root level. 

37 http://www.academicjournals.org/journal/JGRP/article-abstract/744B56040904
This research paper focuses on limits of Planning and Development Management Framework. Urban planning framework suffers from polarized emphasis on sector-wise economic planning at the national level and physical planning at the urban settlement level. Lack of coordination amongst agencies results in considerable wastage or resources and delay in execution of projects. Local Government Institutions in India are wholly dependent on the State Government’s money for supporting their process. A system of dual management has been fostered in urban areas under which development functions have been entrusted to urban development authorities or improvement trust. Existing planning and development system in India emphasized top down model of decision-making without any inbuilt feedback mechanism, local bodies find themselves at the receiving end of the directive originating from the higher level of governments, non-involvement of people in planning and development processes. According to the conclusion of this research paper various steps are being taken to increase participatory components in planning and development management system in India. Increase participation of people through their elected representative in the local upper tiers of government, direct participation of people, financial resources and
functions would also go a long way in institutionalizing an efficient urban management system through the medium of grass root governance.\(^{38}\)

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