



**Government of Jammu and Kashmir,
Housing & Urban Development Department,
Civil Secretariat, Jammu/Srinagar**

Subject: Roll Out of “Aspirational Towns Development Programme (ATDP)”, the “Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF)” and the Assessment Framework -the “J&K Municipal Development Index (JKMDI) – 2022”.

- Reference: 1) Administrative Council Decision No. 171/14/2022, dated 19.12.2022.
2) Finance Department U.O No. FD-BDGT0D-19/7/2022-03-Finance Department, dated 19.12.2022.
3) Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs UO. No. LAW-Con/65/2022-10, dated: 19.12.2022.
4) Concurrence of PD&MD conveyed in e-file vide No. HUD-LSG/19/2022 (7088492), dated 19.12.2022.

**Government Order No. 05-JK (HUD) of 2023
Dated: 03- 01-2023**

Sanction is hereby accorded to the (a) Roll out of “**Aspirational Towns Development Programme (ATDP)**”, across all the Municipalities of UT of J&K; (b) Adoption of Assessment Framework-“**The Jammu & Kashmir Municipal Development Index (J&K MDI)–2022**”, appended as **Annexure I**, to rate/assess, analyze the performance and level of development of various Municipalities/ Towns across the UT; and (c) Roll out of “**Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF)**”and **notification of guidelines**, appended as **Annexure II**, for providing reform linked assistance to the ULBs of the UT of J&K based on the performance as per the benchmarks prescribed under “**Jammu & Kashmir Municipal Development Index (J&K MDI)–2022**”.

In order to implement Aspirational Town Development Programme in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, following activities shall be taken up:

- (i) Planning, Monitoring & Development Department will set up/engage a PMU and the IT Department, J&K, shall create a Dashboard for monitoring the progress of Aspirational Towns as per the J&K MDI 2022.
- (ii) District Development Commissioners, in coordination with the concerned HoDs shall prepare Aspirational Town Development Plans (ABDP) in convergence with other schemes for the speedy development of the Aspirational Towns. The resources shall be clearly delineated across various sectors of development at the District level for funding the Aspirational Town Developmental Plan. All District Development Commissioners shall designate a Nodal Officer for implementation of Aspirational Town Programme.
- (iii) Based on the performance of these Municipalities, as per the benchmarks prescribed under J&K MDI-2022, while best performing Municipalities will be encouraged and incentivized through additional grant in aid in the form of URIF

(Urban Reform Incentive Fund), special funds will also be provided for building capacities and covering gaps in these Municipalities. Additional financial assistance of Rs 200 crore shall be made available through Department of Housing and Urban Development for rolling out URIF initiative.

- (iv) The Prabhari Officer for each Town, shall be the mentor for that town and shall be the overall supervisory officer for success of the initiative in that town.
- (v) The Programme shall be implemented for a period of five years initially.
- (vi) For utilizing URIF, all the ULBs shall strictly adhere to all the Codal provisions/ formalities, Financial Rules and guidelines as notified by the Government from time to time.

By Order of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

Sd/-
(Dheeraj Gupta), IAS
Principal Secretary to the Government
Housing & Urban Development Department

No. HUD-LSG/22/2022 (E:7088545)

Dated:- 03.01. 2023

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Annexure-I to Govt Order No. 05 -JK (HUD) of 2023, dated:- 03.01.2023

**Jammu & Kashmir
Municipal Development Index - 2022**



Jammu & Kashmir Municipal Development Index - 2022

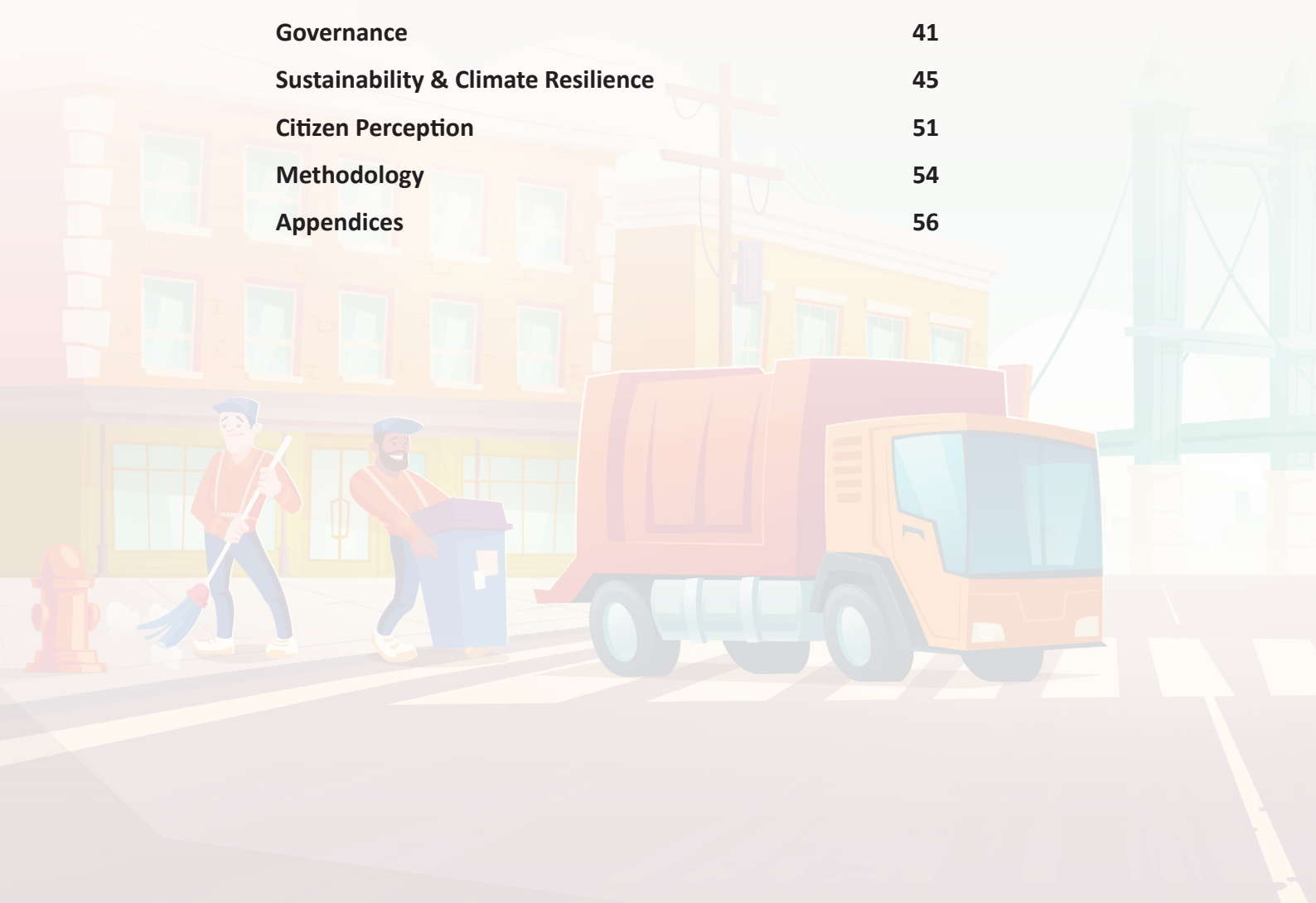


Housing and Urban Development Department
Government of Jammu & Kashmir



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PREFACE

The third millennium is witnessing the largest wave of urbanization across the world. More than 50 percent of the world's population is now living in the cities. This ratio is expected to rise to 70 percent by 2050. Cities are now at the core of economic, social, and political developments. A growth of such urban agglomerations also come with a commensurate rise in challenges of climate change, crime, poverty, disease, and the exhaustion of natural resources that need to be addressed by city planners and municipalities.

The Government of India's (GoI) national objective of development for all converges well with the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. The UT of J&K has adopted the SDGs and is committed to the 2030 agenda. With cities being the engines of growth of a country, the GoI has launched several initiatives such as the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-U), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), HRIDAY and others to accelerate India's urban growth story. These missions collectively seek to foster a better quality of life for India's urban citizens through improving urban governance, city planning and availability and quality of urban infrastructure. Urban Local Bodies are critical units of local governance and are the most important agency in implementation of these Missions.

Since the 74th Amendment Act gave constitutional recognition to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as the third tier of governance in 1993, municipalities have become pivotal to urban governance. The local governments are positioned at the grassroots, closest to the citizens, which makes them the final link in delivering the Central and State's/UT's development initiatives. Their functioning not only determines a city's development trajectory but also speaks of the level of de-centralization achieved. In the last 29 years since the passage of the amendment, the urban population has been rapidly expanding, necessitating a closer assessment of municipalities. With urbanization posing newer challenges with respect to governance and policy choices, it is crucial to answer the question of whether ULBs are able to provide a good quality of life to the citizens. The answer is tied to another question: Are municipalities empowered enough and have capacities and resources to efficiently function to meet these challenges?

It is therefore apparent that the development and governance of the cities is determined by the functioning of Municipalities. They are the key agents that provide the enablers into making a city 'Smart, and Sustainable'. With this view, an attempt has been made to develop the J&K Municipal Development Index - 2022, based on MoHUA's guidelines, to assess and analyse the performance and the level of development of Municipalities/ Towns across the UT, based on their defined set of functions. Since the eventual aim of development is to improve liveability rather than just expansion of economic output, a robust measure of ease of living is crucial. The J&K MDI therefore also measures the indicators impacting the liveability of a town.

The assessment framework examines the sectoral performance of Municipalities across a set of 7 verticals/ pillars, namely Quality of Life and Services; Economic Ability; Technology; Urban Planning, Governance, Sustainability & Climate Resilience and Citizen Perception, which include 37 sectors/categories and 138 indicators. The Municipal Development Index will act as a guide to evidence-based policy making, catalyse action to achieve broader developmental outcomes including the Sustainable Development Goals, assess and compare the outcomes achieved by municipal bodies, give citizens an insight into the functioning of local bodies and hold them accountable.

The J&K MDI-2022 will extend a granular assessment of the local government bodies and, in the process, will also create scope for increasing transparency and promoting grassroots democracy. The performance evaluation will keep citizens in the loop and allow other stakeholders to examine their municipalities' governance scenario. The Index is a convenient way to depict and report complex ground realities in a simplified manner. It will keep citizens informed and build their trust and confidence in their local Municipalities. This will be yet another initiative in achieving long term objective of strong and vibrant urban local self-governance in J&K a reality.

MDI FRAMEWORK AT A GLANCE

The MDI framework consists of 7 Pillars, 37 Categories and a total of 132 indicators. The development of MDI framework and indicators was done after considering the current indices such as Municipal Performance Index (MPI) and Ease of Living Index (EoLI) by the Government of India and contextualising it to Jammu and Kashmir. The below table outlines the Pillars and Categories along with the weightages and scores respectively.

Pillars (Level 1)		Category (Level 2)		Pillars (Level 1)		Category (Level 2)		
Description	Weight	Description	Weight	Description	Weight	Description	Weight	
1 Quality of Life and Services	25	1.1 Education	2.5	4 Urban Planning	10	4.1 Plan Preparation	4	
		1.2 Health	2.5			4.2 Plan Implementation	3	
		1.3 Water & Wastewater	2.5			4.3 Plan Enforcement	3	
		1.4 SWM	2.5	Category- Sub Total		10		
		1.5 Housing and Shelter	2.5	5 Governance	15	5.1 Transparency & Accountability	4.5	
		1.6 Registration Permit	2.0			5.2 Human Resources	3	
		1.7 Infrastructure	3.0			5.3 Participation	4.5	
		1.8 Mobility	2.5			5.4 Effectiveness	3	
		1.9 Safety and security	2.5	Category- Sub Total		15		
		1.10 Recreation	2.5	6 Sustainability & Climate Resilience	10	6.1 Environment	3	
Category- Sub Total		25	6.2 Green Spaces and Buildings			2		
2 Economic Ability	15	2.2 Revenue Management	2.1			6.3 Energy Consumption	2	
		2.2 Expenditure Management	2.1			6.4 City Resilience	3	
		2.3 Fiscal Responsibility	1.8	Category- Sub Total		10		
		2.4 Fiscal Decentralisation	2.4	7 Citizen Perception	10	7.1 Quality of Life and Services	3	
		2.5 Level of Economic development	2.25			7.2 Economic Ability	1.6	
2.6 Economic opportunities	2.25	7.3 Technology	1.6					
2.7 Gini Coefficient	2.1	7.4 Urban Planning	1.1					
Category- Sub Total		15	7.5 Governance	1.6				
3 Technology	15	3.1 Digital Governance	6	7.6 Sustainability & Climate Resilience	1.1			
		3.2 Digital Access	4.5	Category- Sub Total		10		
		3.3 Digital Literacy	4.5					
		Category- Sub Total		15				
7 Pillars - Total Score		100	37 Categories-Total Score		100			

MDI FRAMEWORK: INDICATORS

1 QUALITY OF LIFE AND SERVICES

1.1 EDUCATION

1.1.1 Household Expenditure on Education

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Education

Numerator	Household expenditure on education
Denominator	Total household expenditure
Unit	Scores
Validation DataSource	NSSO (pin code level data)
SDG Mapping	SDG Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

1.1.2 Literacy Rate

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Education

Indicator	Literacy Rate of the city population
Unit	Rate
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on literacy is compiled by every state, district and city, under the Unified District Information System of Education (U-DISE) Programme of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD). Under U-DISE, school data is updated annually with 30th September as the reference date.
Validation Data Source	DISE (District level data)
SDG Mapping	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

1.1.3 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Vertical - Category

Services - Education

Numerator	Total number of students in municipal schools
Denominator	Total number of teachers (on roll) in municipal schools
Unit	Ratio
Comments	As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the pupil-teacher ratio should be 30:1 at the primary level. So, 30:1 will be treated as the benchmark and there will be a capping at the figure. That is, municipalities with higher pupil teacher ratio like 25:1 will be awarded the same score as the one with 30:1. However, those with worse pupil-teacher ratio than 30:1 will be penalised for it depending on the deviation from the benchmark.

1.1.4 Drop Out Rate at the Upper-Primary Level

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Education

Indicator	Pupil-Teacher Ratio at the Upper-Primary Level (Grade 6-8) across Govt and Private Schools
Unit	Ratio
Validation Data Source	DISE (District level data)
SDG Mapping	SDG Target: 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

1.1.5 Percentage of Schools with Access to Digital Education

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Education

Indicator	Pupil-Teacher Ratio at the Tertiary Level
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools with necessary infrastructure and connection to digital resources such as the National Knowledge Network (NKN) developed by the Government of India shall be counted. Data (including for total number of schools) should include both public and private schools and can be obtained from the Education Department. Where such data is not available the same may be obtained through ward-level surveys of sample schools
Validation Data Source	AISHE (District level data)
SDG Mapping	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

1.1.6 Percentage of Professionally Trained Teachers

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Education

Numerator	Number of Professionally Trained Teachers in city schools
Denominator	Total Number of Teachers in city schools
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider both public and private schools Data can be collected from U-DISE
Validation Data Source	DISE (District level data)

SDG Mapping	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
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1.1.7 Nation Achievement Survey Score

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Education

Indicator	Nation Achievement Survey Scores for Class 3, 5 and 8
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	Nation Achievement Survey Scores
Validation Data Source	NCERT (District level data)
SDG Mapping	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

1.1.8 Vacancy of Teacher in Municipal Schools.

Vertical - Category

Services- Education

Numerator	Actual staff strength of teachers in municipal schools
Denominator	Total sanctioned staff strength of teachers in municipal schools
Unit	Percentage

1.2 HEALTH

1.2.1 Household expenditure on health (Deviation from average)

Vertical - Category

Services- Health

Numerator	Expenditure on healthcare by the ULB
Denominator	Total budget of the ULB
Unit	Ratio
SDG Mapping	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

1.2.2 Availability of Healthcare Professionals

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Health

Numerator	Total number of doctors (public + private) in the city
Denominator	Total population of the city

Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified healthcare professionals will include Doctors (Allopathic), Doctors (AYUSH), Trained Nurses, Dentists, Pharmacists, and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs). • Data can be obtained from the administrative records such as physicians registered with the Medical Council of India in the city. Information may also be obtained from the census, labour force statistics or other surveys which inquire occupation. available with the Health Department.
Validation Data Source	None
SDG Mapping	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

1.2.3 Accredited Public Health Facilities

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Health

Numerator	Total accredited public health facilities
Denominator	Total number of public health facilities
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	Only public health facilities should be considered.
Validation Data Source	NITI Aayog
SDG Mapping	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.2.4 Availability of Hospital Beds

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Health

Numerator	Total number of hospital beds in city hospitals (public + private)
Denominator	Total population of the city
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on hospital beds should include both public and private hospitals and should be sourced from the Health Department. • Population data can be sourced from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population.
Scoring	25 beds per 10,000 population (Service Availability and Readiness Assessment, SARA, Reference Manual 2015, World Health Organization)
SDG Mapping	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

1.2.5 Prevalence of Diseases

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Health

Indicator	Prevalence of: Water borne Diseases (Jaundice, Typhoid) Vector borne diseases (Malaria, Dengue)
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<p>Water Borne diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only instances of water borne diseases like cholera, typhoid, dysentery etc. should be captured. Data can be obtained from the records maintained by the Health Department for the measurement period. • Alternatively, data available with government hospitals can be used as a basis to estimate the number of cases in the city. Data for remaining hospitals (non-government) can be proportionate to the number of private beds as compared to government hospitals. • Population data can be sourced from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population. Vector Borne Diseases • Only instances of vector borne diseases like malaria, dengue, chikungunya etc. should be captured. Data can be obtained from the records maintained by the Health Department for the measurement period. • Alternatively, data available with government hospitals can be used as a basis to estimate the number of cases in the city. Data for remaining hospitals (non-government) can be proportionate to the number of private beds as compared to government hospitals. • Population data can be sourced from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population.
Validation Data Source	HMIS
SDG Mapping	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

1.2.6 Number of Municipal Primary Healthcare Institution

Vertical - Category

Services- Health

Numerator	Number of urban primary health centre (U-PHC)
Denominator	per 60,000 of population

Unit	Ratio
Comments	As per the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), there needs to be a U-PHC for every fifty to sixty thousand population. So, a relative scoring will be done based on the benchmark and any deviation below it will be penalised.
SDG Mapping	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

1.2.7 Vacancy of Doctors, Lab Assistants and Nursing Staff in Municipal Hospitals

Vertical - Category

Services- Health

Numerator	Actual staff strength of doctors, nurses and lab assistants in municipal hospitals
Denominator	Total sanctioned staff strength doctors, nurses and lab assistants in municipal hospitals
Unit	Percentage
SDG Mapping	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

1.2.8 Number of Community Healthcare Workers

Vertical - Category

Services- Health

Numerator	Number of community healthcare workers
Denominator	per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
SDG Mapping	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

1.3 WATER & WASTEWATER

1.3.1 Households with Piped Water Supply

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - WASH and SWM

Numerator	Number of households with piped supply connections in the city
Denominator	Number of households in the city
Unit	Deviation from Mean
City Data Source	This will include households which receive municipal water supply at one common point, from where it is stored and distributed for all households (for e.g., as in apartment complexes).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households supplied water through public stand posts or tankers should be excluded. Households completely dependent on other water sources such as bore wells, open wells, etc. should not be included. Data on number of connections can be obtained from the records available with ULB/ Water Utility or Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), as applicable. Data on households can be obtained from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population.
Validation Data Source	NFHS (District level data)
SDG Mapping	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

1.3.2 Number of Households with Metered Water Supply Connection

Vertical - Category

Services- Water and Wastewater

Numerator	Total number of households with metered water supply
Denominator	Total number of Households in municipality
Unit	Percentage

1.3.3 Swachh Survekshan Score

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - WASH and SWM

Numerator	Swachh Survekshan 2018 score
Denominator	
Unit	Score
City Data Source	Swachh Survekshan Survey Scores
Validation Data Source	Swachh Survekshan Survey
SDG Mapping	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

1.3.4 Amount of Wastewater Treated

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - WASH and SWM

Numerator	Amount of waste water treated
Denominator	Total water supplied to households

Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	Data regarding the waste water received at treatment plants and treated can be obtained from the municipal authorities and authorised water supply and treatment companies records of the ULB/ Water and Sewerage Utility, as applicable.
Validation Source	None
SDG Mapping	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

1.3.5 Households Connected to Sewerage Network

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - WASH and SWM

Numerator	Number of households with sewerage facility
Denominator	Number of households in the city
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of properties as per municipal records (not households) should be considered for the computation. A property may have multiple tenants/ households occupying it. Only properties with access connection to centralised underground sewerage network, or decentralised sewerage or onsite systems such as septic tanks should be included.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties that connect their waste water outlets to storm water drains or open drainage systems should not be included. Data can be obtained from the records available with the ULB/ Water and Sewerage Utility.
Validation Source	None
SDG Mapping	<p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>1.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>1.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>

1.3.6 Coverage of Storm Water Drainage Network

Vertical - Category

Services- Water and Wastewater

Numerator	Length of storm water drains
Denominator	Total road length
Unit	Percentage
Comment	The length of drains on both side of the roads should not be duplicated. That is, length of drain on both sides of 1 metre long road should be taken as 1 metre and not 2 metres.

1.3.7 Coverage of Sewerage Network

Vertical - Category

Services- Water and Wastewater

Numerator	Length of sewerage network
Denominator	Total road length
Unit	Percentage

1.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

1.4.1 Garbage Collection: Percentage Coverage of Area (wards) Under Door-To-Door Collection System

Vertical – Category

Services- SWM and Sanitation

Source	Swachh Survekshan
Unit	Percentage

1.4.2 Street Cleanliness: Percentage of Commercial Areas Undertaking Daily Sweeping and Cleaning

Vertical - Category

Services- SWM and Sanitation

Source	Swachh Survekshan
Unit	Percentage

1.4.3 Waste Disposal: Percentage of Collected Waste Transported to Processing Unit for Disposal within the sameday

Vertical - Category

Services- SWM and Sanitation

Source	Swachh Survekshan
Unit	Percentage
SDG Mapping	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

1.4.4 Waste treatment: Percentage of Wet Waste Treated either by Decentralized or Centralized Planning

Vertical - Category

Services- SWM and Sanitation

Source	Swachh Survekshan
Unit	Percentage

1.5 HOUSING AND SHELTER

1.5.1 Beneficiaries Under PMAY

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Housing and Shelter

Numerator	Number of beneficiary households under PMAY
Denominator	Number of eligible households under PMAY
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	Data on PMAY applicants and beneficiaries can be obtained the schemerecords.
Validation Data Source	PMAY
SDG Mapping	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5.2 Slum Population

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Housing and Shelter

Numerator	Slum population of the city
Denominator	Total population of the city
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on slum will be the cumulative data for the city at the time of reporting for the PMAY scheme. • Slum households will be as per the last notified list of the ULB or as per Census (in case such listing is not available). • Data on total number of slum and EWS households in the city can be obtained from the records of the ULB.
Validation Data Source	ULB records
SDG Mapping	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

1.5.3 Households with Electrical Connections

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Housing and Shelter

Numerator	Number of authorized electrical connections at household level	
Denominator	Number of households in the city	
Unit	Percentage	
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only household connections (residential consumers) shall be counted for the indicator. • Data can be obtained from local electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs). • Data on households can be sourced from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population. 	
Validation Source	Data	NFHS
SDG Mapping	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	

1.5.4 Average Length of Electrical Interruptions

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Housing and Shelter

Numerator	Total number of sustained electrical interruptions in a year	
Denominator	Total number of consumers (residential and commercial) served in the same year	
Unit	Scores	
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The calculation should include all types of consumers – residential, commercial and industrial. • Only instances of sustained power outages that last longer than 5 minutes (as defined by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, NERC 1996) shall be included in the calculation • Capturing data over the period of an entire year allows the indicator to capture seasonal variations in efficiency of power distribution • Data can be obtained from local electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) 	
SDG Mapping	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	

1.6 REGISTRATIONS AND PERMITS

1.6.1 Registration Efficiency of Birth and Death Certificates

Vertical - Category

Services- Registrations and Permits

Indicator	Average number of days in which (a) birth and (b) death certificates are issued (application to issue date)
Unit	Number of days

1.6.2 Online Registration of Birth and Death Certificates

Vertical - Category

Services- Registrations and Permits

Numerator	Number of (a) birth registrations and (b) death registrations completed online
Denominator	Total number of birth and death registration
Unit	Percentage

1.6.3 Ease of Obtaining Permits

Vertical - Category

Services- Registrations and Permits

Indicators	Average number of days in which building, and construction permits are issued (application to issue date)
Unit	Number of days

1.6.4 Online Registrations of Building and Construction Permits

Vertical - Category

Services- Registrations and Permits

Numerator	Number of building and construction permits completed online
Denominator	Total number of building and construction permits issued
Unit	Percentage

1.6.5 Number of Licenses Awarded by the Municipality

Vertical - Category

Services- Registrations and Permits

Indicators	Number of licenses awarded by the municipality as per Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
Unit	Number
Comment	For each license, 1 mark will be awarded to the municipality.

1.6.5 Online Application of Licenses

Vertical - Category

Services- Registrations and Permits

Numerator	Number of licenses with online application facility
Denominator	Total number of licenses awarded by the municipality
Unit	Percentage

1.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

1.7.1 Road Density

Vertical - Category

Services- Infrastructure

Numerator	Total length of the road
Denominator	Total municipal area
Unit	Ratio

1.7.2 Footpath Density

Vertical - Category

Services- Infrastructure

Numerator	Total length of footpaths
Denominator	Total length of roads
Unit	Ratio
Comment	The length of footpaths on both side of the roads should not be duplicated. That is, length of footpath on both sides of 1 metre long road should be taken as 1 metre and not 2 metres.

1.7.3 ULB Roads Provided with Street Lights

Vertical - Category

Services- Infrastructure

Numerator	Road length of ULB provided with street lights
Denominator	Total road length under ULB operation and maintenance

Unit	Percentage
SDG Mapping	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

1.7.4 Community Services

Vertical - Category

Services- Infrastructure

Indicator	<p>Community services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community Centre b. Crematorium c. Parks d. Music, dance and drama centre e. Recreational Club f. Care centre for physically /mentally challenged g. Burial grounds/Cremation ground h. Fitness centres/GYM i. Working women – men hostel j. Night Shelter k. Old Age Home l. Orphanage/ Children’s Centre
Denominator	per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio

1.8 MOBILITY

1.8.1 Availability of Public Transport

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Mobility

Numerator	Number of public buses
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio

City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Public transport’ shall include only buses. • Number of public transport vehicles operating in the city should be the actual buses in operation and as such the number can be lower than the number of vehicles owned by the public utility or major private operators. • Daily average values over a specific time period (e.g., a month) can be considered • Data on public transport can be obtained from the logs maintained by the state transport authority. • Population data can be sourced from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population.
Validation Data Source	IUT-CMP
SDG Mapping	11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

1.8.2 Transport Related Fatalities

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Mobility

Numerator	Transport related fatalities
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	Data can be obtained from the Police Department. Latest reports published by the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) can also be used for obtaining the data.
Validation Data Source	NCRB
SDG Mapping	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

1.8.3 Road Infrastructure

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Mobility

Numerator	Road Density: Total length of road/Total Area Footpath Density: Total length of footpath/Total length of road
Unit	Ratio

City Data Source	Data	Data can be obtained from the records of relevant Transport Authority, Development Authority or Planning department of the ULB and verified through sample physical surveys
Validation Source	Data	None
SDG Mapping		<p>1.2 : By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p> <p>1.3 : By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>

1.9 SAFETY AND SECURITY

1.9.1 Prevalence of Violent Crime

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Safety and Security

Numerator	Total Violent Crimes: Murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dowry deaths, kidnapping and abduction, dacoity and robbery, riots and arson, rape, foeticide and infanticide, grievous hurt
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of cases should be based on the total number of cases registered with the Police department Crime data can be obtained from the Police Department. Latest reports published by the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) can also be used for obtaining crime data. Population data can be sourced from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population.
Validation Source	NCRB (District level data)
SDG Mapping	11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

1.9.2 Extent of Crime Recorded against Women

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Safety and Security

Numerator	Crimes against women
Denominator	Per lakh of population

Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total number of cases should be based on the total number of cases registered with the Police department ● Crime data can be obtained from the Police Department. Latest reports published by the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) can also be used for obtaining crime data.
Validation Source	Data NCRB (District level data)
SDG Mapping	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

1.9.3 Extent of Crime Recorded against Children

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Safety and Security

Numerator	Crimes against children
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total number of cases should be based on the total number of cases registered with the Police department ● Crime data can be obtained from the Police Department. Latest reports published by the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) can also be used for obtaining crime data.
Validation Source	Data NCRB (District level data)
SDG Mapping	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

1.9.4 Extent of Crime Recorded against Elderly

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Safety and Security

Numerator	Crimes against children
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of cases should be based on the total number of cases registered with the Police department Crime data can be obtained from the Police Department. Latest reports published by the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) can also be used for obtaining crime data.
Validation Source	Data NCRB (District level data)
SDG Mapping	11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

1.10 RECREATION

1.10.1 Average share of the total area of Cities that is Open Space for Public Use

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Recreation

Numerator	Area open for public use
Denominator	Total area
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	Data can be obtained from land use/ GIS plans and records available with the ULB/ Development Authority and corroborated through physical surveys.
Validation Source	Data None
SDG Mapping	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

1.10.2 Availability of:

a. Music, Dance and Drama Centre

b. Parks

c. Recreational Club

d. Restaurants

e. Cinema Halls

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Recreation

Numerator	Number of:
	a. Music, Dance and Drama Centre
	b. Parks
	c. Recreational Clubs
	d. Restaurants
	e. Cinema Halls
Denominator	per lakh of population
Unit	Scores
Benchmark	URDPFI Guidelines
Validation Source	Data None
SDG Mapping	SDG Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities SDG Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

2 FINANCE AND ECONOMIC ABILITY

2.1 REVENUE MANAGEMENT

2.1.1 Own Revenue vs Total Revenue

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Numerator	Own Revenue of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Total revenue of ULB including grants for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Percentage
Comment	Own Revenue includes all sources of revenue at the disposal of local government, including property tax, user charges, fees and fines. Own revenue does not include GST compensation devolutions from states to cities. Total own revenue is {All revenue- (grants from centre and states)} The average of last three years will be taken for this indicator for each municipality.

2.1.2 Tax Revenue vs Total Own Revenue

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Numerator	Tax Revenue of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Total Own Revenue of your ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Percentage

2.1.3 Tax Coverage Efficiency

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Numerator	Number of properties covered under the tax net
Denominator	Total properties within the municipality
Unit	Percentage

2.1.4 Properties Mapped on GIS

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Numerator	Total properties mapped on GIS
Denominator	Total properties within the municipality
Unit	Percentage

2.1.5 Tax Collection Efficiency

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Numerator	Total amount of property tax collected (out of billed for previous financial year) by ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Total amount of property tax billed by ULB for 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 (in Rupees)
Unit	Percentage

2.1.6 Review of Property Tax

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Indicators	Is the municipality mandated to review property tax rates from time to time as per the applicable Municipal Act? (Y/N)
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2.1.7 Last Revision of Taxes

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Indicators	If yes, when was the last revision due as per the Act? Has it been carried out? And when?
Comments	A municipality will be awarded 1 mark for each question answered in the affirmative

2.1.8 Accrual Based Double Entry Accounting System

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Indicators	Whether Accrual Based Double entry accounting system implemented in your ULB? (Y/N)
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2.1.9 Alternate Sources of Financing Raised by the Municipality

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Numerator	Earnings from alternate sources of financing
Denominator	Total earnings of the municipality
Unit	Percentage
Comments	Alternate sources of financing include PPP, Municipality bonds, CSR, Land Monetisation, Open Market Borrowings, Value Capture Finance, External Financing

2.1.10 Budget Efficiency

Vertical - Category

Finance - Revenue Management

Numerator	Actual Revenue of the municipality (Revised Estimates) for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Budgeted Revenue of the municipality for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Difference

2.2 EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 Central Grants Expenditure Efficiency

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Numerator	Amount of central grants spent for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Amount of central grants received for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Percentage

2.2.3 State Grants Expenditure Efficiency

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Numerator	State Grants Expenditure Efficiency
Denominator	Amount of state grants received for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Percentage

2.2.3 Capital Expenditure Vs Total Expenditure

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Numerator	Total Capital Expenditure of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Total Expenditure of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Percentage

2.2.4 Establishment Expenditure Vs Total Expenditure

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Numerator	Total Establishment Expenditure of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Total Expenditure of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Deviation from Mean
Comments	Establishment expenditure is total expenditure of the municipality except capital and operational expenditure.

2.2.5 Salary Expenses Vs Total Own Revenue

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Numerator	Total Own Revenue of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Salary Expense of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Difference

2.2.6 Preparation of Budget Estimate

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Indicator	Whether Budget Estimate are being prepared in the last three years? (Y/N)
Comments	A municipality will be awarded 1 mark for each answer in the affirmative

2.2.7 Capital Expenditure Per Capita

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Numerator	Total Capital Expenditure of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Total population of city
Unit	Ratio

2.2.8 Establishment Expenditure Per Capita

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Numerator	Total Establishment Expenditure of ULB for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Denominator	Total population of city
Unit	Deviation from Mean

2.2.9 Budget Deficit / Surplus

Vertical - Category

Finance - Expenditure Management

Indicator	Percentage of Budget Deficit / Surplus for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (in Rupees)
Unit	Percentage

2.3 FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

2.3.1 Participatory Budgeting

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Responsibility

Indicator	Percentage of ULB budget allocated through participatory budgeting (direct citizen inputs)
Unit	Percentage

2.3.2 Budget Variance

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Responsibility

Numerator	Actual Expenditure
Denominator	Budgeted Expenditure
Unit	Difference
SDG Mapping	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by Sector (or by budget codes or similar)

2.3.3 External Audit

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Responsibility

Numerator	Existence of externally audited financial statements for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (Y/N)
Comment	Each answer in the affirmative is given a mark of 1

2.3.4 Data Sharing

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Responsibility

Indicator	Availability of latest data on financial and operational parameters (Y/N)
SDG Mapping	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

2.3.5 Internal Audit

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Responsibility

Numerator	Whether Internal Audits or controls and risk conducted last fiscal or not and presence of such docs (Y/N)
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2.3.6 Publication of Audited Accounts

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Responsibility

Numerator	Whether audited accounts (internal and external) have been published for the last three years? (Y/N)
Comment	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

2.4 FISCAL DECENTRALISATION

2.4.1 Tax Collection Powers

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Decentralisation

Numerator	Does the municipality have power to set and collect the following revenue sources - property tax, local body tax, professional tax, advertisement rights, entertainment tax and any other? (Y/N)
Comment	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

2.4.2 Borrowing Powers

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Decentralisation

Numerator	Does it have powers to borrow and invest funds without State approval (Including under debt-limitation policies)? (Y/N)
-----------	---

2.4.3 Credit Rating

Vertical - Category

Finance - Fiscal Decentralisation

Indicator	What is the credit rating of your municipality?
Comment	There are a total of 20 credit ratings between AAA and D. A credit rating of AAA results in a marking of 20 for a municipality while a rating of D carries a mark of 1

2.5 LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.5.1 Traded Clusters

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Level of Economic Development

Definition	The strength of a region’s cluster portfolio is measured by summing up the performance of individual clusters. This performance is measured through four dimensions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specialization ● Size ● Productivity ● Dynamism
Unit	Scores
Validation Source	Data PM-EAC
SDG Mapping	SDG Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors SDG Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

2.6 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

2.6.1 Cluster Strength

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Economic Opportunities

Definition	The strength of a region’s cluster portfolio is measured by summing up the performance of individual clusters. This performance is measured through four dimensions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specialization ● Size ● Productivity ● Dynamism
Unit	Scores
Validation Source	Data PM-EAC

SDG Mapping	<p>SDG Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>SDG Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>
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2.6.2 Credit Availability

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Economic Opportunities

Numerator	Credit disbursed
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
Validation Data Source	RBI (District level data)
SDG Mapping	<p>SDG Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p> <p>SDG Indicator 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p>

2.6.3 Number of Incubation Centres / Skill Development Centres

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Economic Opportunities

Numerator	Number of Incubation Centres / Skill Development Centres
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
Validation Data Source	Atal Innovation Mission
SDG Mapping	<p>SDG Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>SDG Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p>

2.7 GINI COEFFICIENT

2.7.1 Inequality Index based on Consumption Expenditure

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Gini Coefficient

Indicator	Inequality index based on consumption expenditure
Unit	Scores
Validation Data Source	NSSO (Pin code level data)
SDG Mapping	<p>SDG Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p> <p>SDG Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</p>

3 TECHNOLOGY

3.1 DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

3.1.1 e-Governance Initiatives

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Governance

Indicator	Does the ULB have the following e-governance initiatives: a. Web Portal (Y/N) b. Online Public Service Delivery (Services provided online as a proportion of total Services provided) c. Online Public Service Delivery on Mobile (Services provided via mobile as a proportion of total Services provided) d. Online Grievance Redressal (number of grievances received online as a proportion of total grievances received) e. Online Grievance Redressal on Mobile (Services provided via mobile as a proportion of total Services provided)
Unit	Point Marking
Comment	Each question carries a mark of 1. A municipality that answers in the affirmative for the first question will be marked 1; otherwise, 0. For the rest, a municipality will receive a mark of 1 if it shows positive deviation from the mean (average of all municipalities); otherwise, zero.

3.1.2 Number of Tenders Finalised Through e-Tending in the Last Financial Year

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Governance

Numerator	Total number of tenders finalized through e-tendering in the last financial year
Denominator	Total no of tenders finalized in last financial year
Unit	Percentage

3.1.3 Value of Tenders Finalised Through e-Tendering in the Last Financial Year

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Governance

Numerator	Total value of tenders finalized through e-tendering in the last financial year
Denominator	Total value of tenders finalized in last financial year
Unit	Percentage

3.1.4 Open Data Policy

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Governance

Indicator	Does the city have an open data policy? (Y/N)
SDG Mapping	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

3.1.5 City Data Officer (CDO)

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Governance

Indicator	Has the city appointed a city data officer (CDO)? (Y/N)
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3.2 DIGITAL ACCESS

3.2.1 Internet Access

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Access

Numerator	Number of Wi-Fi hotspots provided by municipal corporation or smart city company
Denominator	Total Municipal Area
Unit	Percentage

3.2.2 Wi-Fi users Per Hotspot

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Access

Numerator	Number of Wi-Fi users per hotspot provided by municipal corporation or smart city company (measured by no. of registrations)
Denominator	Total Population
Unit	Percentage
SDG Mapping	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

3.3 DIGITAL LITERACY

3.3.1 Digital Literacy Programmes

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Literacy

Indicator	Does the municipality run digital literacy programmes? (Y/N)
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3.3.2 Number of Digital Literacy Centres Created

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Literacy

Numerator	Number of digital literacy centres created
Denominator	Per Lakh Population
Unit	Ratio

3.3.3 Digital Literacy Courses

Vertical: Category

Technology: Digital Literacy

Numerator	Number of people who have completed digital literacy courses provided by municipality or smart city company
Denominator	Total population in Slums
Unit	Percentage

4 URBAN PLANNING

4.1 PLAN PREPARATION

4.1.1 City Development Plan

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Preparation

Numerator	Does the city have an updated development plan? (Updated in the last ten years) (Y/N)
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4.1.2 Plan on GIS Platform

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Preparation

Indicator	Is the current development plan of the city built on a GIS platform? (Y/N)
-----------	--

4.1.3 Planning by Town Planners

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Preparation

Indicator	Is the development plan preparation and implementation done by qualified town planners? (Y/N)
-----------	---

4.1.4 Does the MC Follow the Practice of Local Area Planning?

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Preparation

Numerator	Has the town planner implemented plan through town planning schemes (TPS schemes)? If yes, then how many were implemented over the last three years?
Comment	The first question carries 1 mark for answer in the affirmative and the second will receive relative marking

4.2 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

4.2.1 Single-Window Clearance

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Implementation

Numerator	Is there a single-window clearance in place for building and construction projects (that take affirmative action like affordable housing)? (Y/N)
-----------	--

4.2.2 Does the City Incentivise Green Buildings?

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Implementation

Numerator	Does the city incentivise green buildings? (Y/N)
-----------	--

4.3 PLAN ENFORCEMENTS

4.3.1 Plan Violations

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Enforcements

Numerator	Number of plan violations
Denominator	Total plans sanctioned
Unit	Ratio

4.3.2 Penalty Efficiency

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Enforcements

Numerator	Value of penalties levied on plan violations
Denominator	Violations detected in the last year
Unit	Ratio

4.3.3 Land under Encroachment

Vertical: Category

Technology: Plan Enforcements

Numerator	ULB land under encroachment (Acres)
Denominator	Total municipality area
Unit	Percentage

5 GOVERNANCE

5.1 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1.1 Disclosure of Assets

Vertical - Category

Governance - Transparency and Accountability

Numerator	Are the elected and government officials mandated to disclose their income and assets? (Y/N)
-----------	--

5.1.2 Budget Publication

Vertical - Category

Governance - Transparency and Accountability

Numerator	Has the municipality published its budgets and accounts in the last three years? (Y/N)
-----------	--

5.1.3 Publication of Performance Reports

Vertical - Category

Governance - Transparency and Accountability

Numerator	Are service-level performance reports regularly published publicly by the municipality every year? (Y/N)
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5.1.4 Publication of Environmental Status Report

Vertical - Category

Governance - Transparency and Accountability

Numerator	Has the municipality published an environmental status report with action plans for the last three years? (Y/N)
-----------	---

5.1.5 Corruption Cases Against Employees

Vertical - Category

Governance - Transparency and Accountability

Numerator	Number of municipal employees charged under corruption cases in the last year
Denominator	Total municipal employees
Unit	Percentage
SDG Mapping	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

5.2 HUMAN RESOURCE

5.2.1 Adequacy of ULB Staff

Vertical - Category

Governance - Human Resource

Numerator	Actual staff strength of ULB staff
Denominator	Sanctioned staff strength of ULB staff
Unit	Percentage

5.2.2 Gender Equality

Vertical - Category

Governance - Human Resource

Indicator	Percentage of women in municipality workforce
Unit	Deviation from Mean
SDG Mapping	5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.2.3 Leadership Stability

Vertical - Category

Governance - Human Resource

Numerator	Number of Commissioners in the last five years
Unit	Number

5.2.4 Average Tenure of Mayor in the Last Five Years

Vertical - Category

Governance - Human Resource

Numerator	Mayor tenures over the last five years
Denominator	Number of mayors over the last five years
Unit	Ratio
Comments	This is another indicator of leadership stability. Higher average tenure implies stability.

5.2.5 Is the Mayor Directly Elected?

Vertical - Category

Governance - Human Resource

Indicator	Is the mayor directly elected? (Y/N)
Unit	Binary Marking

5.3 PARTICIPATION

5.4.1 Voter Turnout

Vertical - Category

Governance - Participation

Numerator	Number of people who voted in the last municipal elections
Denominator	Number of registered voters in the last municipal elections
Unit	Percentage

5.4.2 Local Representation

Vertical - Category

Governance - Participation

Numerator	Number of local officials elected
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio

5.4.3 Community Involvement

Vertical - Category

Governance - Participation

Numerator	Number of Municipal Ward Committees formed
Denominator	Total number of wards
Unit	Ratio

5.4 EFFECTIVENESS

5.5.1 Citizen Charter

Vertical - Category

Governance - Effectiveness

Numerator	Whether ULB has a Citizen Charter? (Y/N)
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5.5.2 Estimated Expenditure per Human Resource

Vertical - Category

Governance - Effectiveness

Numerator	Total establishment expenditure of ULB in Rupees in 2018-19
Denominator	Total human resources (including contractual)
Unit	Deviation from Mean

5.5.3 Capacity Building

Vertical - Category

Governance - Effectiveness

Numerator	Total staff trained during the year
Denominator	Total staff
Unit	Percentage

5.5.4 Presence of Ombudsman

Vertical - Category

Governance - Effectiveness

Indicator	Is an ombudsman present for service level related queries and grievance redressal (Y/N)
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6 SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

6.1 ENVIRONMENT

6.1.1 Water Quality

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Environment

Description	Average pH level of water
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPCB has classified water bodies into 5 categories based on the designated best use of the water bodies and prescribed water quality standards in terms of chemical requirements for each of the categories (Guidelines for Water Quality Management, 2008). An inventory of surface water bodies in the city should be developed with the assistance of a base map, in discussion with ULB/ Planning Authority Water samples from the various water bodies should be tested as per the Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring, 2007 developed by the CPCB Previous data collected by CPCB or respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) during the same year can be used to additionally obtain information for different times of the year.
Benchmark	6.5 < pH < 8.5
Validation Data Source	CPCB
SDG Mapping	<p>SDG Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>SDG Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>SDG Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>

6.1.2 Total Tree Cover

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Environment

Numerator	Total Tree Cover in sq. km.
Denominator	Total area of the city
Unit	Percentage
Validation Data Source	MoSPI

SDG Mapping	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
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6.1.3 Households using Clean Fuel for Cooking

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Environment

Numerator	Number of Households using Clean Fuel
Denominator	Total Number of Households in the city
Unit	Percentage
Validation Data Source	None
SDG Mapping	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

6.1.4 Hazardous Waste Generation

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Environment

Numerator	Total quantity of hazardous waste generation in metric tons
Denominator	Total waste generation
Unit	Percentage
Validation Data Source	CPCB
SDG Mapping	SDG Target: 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

6.1.5 Air Quality Index

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Environment

Indicator	Air quality index a. SO2 b. NO2 c. PM10
Unit	Scores

City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standards for acceptable level of air pollutants have been prescribed as part of the National Air Quality Standards (2009) by the CPCB. Air samples should be tested at various points in the city. Measurements may be carried out as per the guidelines for manual sampling and analysis provided by the CPCB (Guidelines for the Measurement of Ambient Air Pollutants Volume-I, 2011). Guidelines on choosing monitoring locations is also given by CPCB (Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring, 2003). Previous data collected by CPCB or respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) during the same year can be used to additionally obtain information for different times of the year.
Validation Data Source	CPCB
SDG Mapping	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

6.2 GREEN SPACES AND BUILDINGS

6.2.1 Availability of Green Spaces

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Green Spaces and Buildings

Numerator	Total area of green spaces in square kilometres
Denominator	Area of the city
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area under urban greens will include recreational spaces, organized greens and common spaces such as flood plains, forest cover, vacant lands etc. as per URDPFI guidelines. Data on area of urban greens can be obtained from the land use plan available with the ULB/ Planning Authority or Development Authority. Where an updated GIS database is available the same can be used. Population data can be sourced from the decennial Census of India. Past census figures should be used as base, and annual growth rate should then be used to arrive at current population.
Validation Data Source	GIS
SDG Mapping	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

6.2.2 Does the City Incentivise Green buildings?

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Green Spaces and Buildings

Indicator	Does the city incentivise green buildings? (Y/N)
SDG Mapping	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

6.3 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

6.3.1 Energy Requirements Energy Supplied

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Energy Consumption

Numerator	Energy Requirement of the city for the year
Denominator	Energy Supplied by the city during the year
Unit	Difference
City Data Source	Data on total energy requirement and supply can be obtained from local electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs)
Validation Data Source	Ministry of Power
SDG Mapping	SDG Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

6.3.2 Energy Generated from Renewable Sources

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Energy Consumption

Numerator	Energy generated from renewable sources
Denominator	Total energy generation
Unit	Percentage
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for renewable energy installations in Government buildings (including ULB buildings) as well as households who have sought subsidy under schemes should be captured. Data can be obtained from the various state nodal agencies for renewable energy. Data can also be obtained from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Data on total energy consumption can be obtained from local electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs)

Validation Data Source	CEA
SDG Mapping	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

6.3.3 Number of Energy Parks

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - Energy Consumption

Numerator	Number of Energy Park
Denominator	Area of the city
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider solar and wind energy Data can be obtained from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Validation Data Source	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
SDG Mapping	<p>SDG Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <p>SDG Indicator 7.b.1: Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services</p>

6.4 CITY RESILIENCE

6.4.1 Has the City Implemented Local Disaster Reduction Strategies?

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - City Resilience

Indicator	Has the city implemented local disaster reduction strategies? (Y/N)
SDG Mapping	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
SDG Mapping	SDG Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations SDG Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

6.4.2 Number of Deaths due to Disasters

Vertical - Category

Quality of Life - City Resilience

Numerator	Number of deaths and directly affected persons attributed to disasters
Denominator	Per lakh of population
Unit	Ratio
City Data Source	Latest reports published by the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) on Accidental Deaths and Suicides can be used for obtaining the data.
Validation Data Source	NCRB
SDG Mapping	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

7. CITIZEN PERCEPTION

1. Quality of Life & Services				
1.1	EDUCATION	1	2	3
	Do you think education services in the city are affordable?	Not affordable	Fairly affordable	Very affordable
	How would you rate the quality of education services in the city?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How accessible (in terms of distance) are education services in the city?	Poorly accessible	Fairly accessible	Easily accessible
1.2	HEALTH			
	How would you rate the affordability of health services in the city?	Not affordable at all	Moderately affordable	Extremely affordable
	How would you rate the quality of health services in the city?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How accessible (in terms of distance) are health services in the city?	Poorly accessible	Fairly accessible	Easily accessible
1.3	HOUSING AND SHELTER			
	How affordable are owned housing facilities in the city?	Not affordable at all	Moderately affordable	Extremely affordable
	How affordable are rental housing facilities in the city?	Not affordable at all	Moderately affordable	Extremely affordable
	Do you face a challenge renting a property?			
	How would you rate the availability of housing in the city?	Poor	Fair	Good
1.4	WASH AND SWM			
	How would you rate the availability of water supply in the house?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the quality of water supplied to your house?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the garbage collection facility in your house?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the cleanliness of your locality?	Poor	Fair	Good
1.5	MOBILITY			
	How would you rate the availability of road facilities to pedestrians and cyclists?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the adequacy of public transport in your city?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the affordability of public transport?	Not affordable at all	Moderately affordable	Extremely affordable
1.6	SAFETY AND SECURITY			
	How would you rate the safety standards of the city?	Poor	Fair	Good

	How would you rate the emergency response time of the police?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the emergency response time of the fire department?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the emergency response time of the ambulance services?	Poor	Fair	Good
1.7	RECREATION			
	How accessible are recreational facilities (parks, theatres, and complexes) in the city?	Poorly accessible	Fairly accessible	Easily accessible
2 ECONOMIC ABILITY				
2.1	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES			
	How would you rate the availability of job opportunities in the city?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the presence of women in your workplace?	Poor	Fair	Good
3 SUSTAINABILITY				
3.1	ENVIRONMENT			
	How do you rate the air pollution in the city?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the noise pollution in the city?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would you rate the government efforts to address air/noise pollution?	Poor	Fair	Good
3.2	GREEN SPACES & BUILDINGS			
	How would you rate the availability of open spaces (parks and gardens) in your locality?	Poor	Fair	Good
3.3	ENERGY CONSUMPTION			
	How would you rate the reliability of electricity supply in the home?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How affordable is the electricity supplied to your home?	Poor	Fair	Good
3.4	CITY RESILIENCE			
	How would you rate the city's resilience to disasters?	Poor	Fair	Good
	How would rate the city's response time to disasters?	Poor	Fair	Good
4 PUBLIC SERVICES				
4.1	How would you rate the birth registration process in your municipality?	Poor	Fair	Good
4.2	How would you rate the death registration process in your municipality?	Poor	Fair	Good
4.3	How would you rate the process of obtaining building and construction permits?	Poor	Fair	Good

5 GOVERNANCE				
5.1	How would you rate the community involvement efforts by your municipality?	Poor	Fair	Good
5.2	How approachable is the elected official from your municipality?	Not approachable	Fairly approachable	Very approachable
5.3	How satisfied are you with the grievance redressal facilities of the city?	Not satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied
5.4	How would you rate the average response time of grievances raised?	Poor	Fair	Good
5.5	How satisfied are you with the city's efforts to disclose reports on finances and service delivery?	Not satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied

METHODOLOGY

The set of 138 indicators that form the Municipal Performance Index are a combination of metrics that have varied nature and specifications. So, a series of steps have to be followed to standardize the data for comparability across the Index.

DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

We begin with the process of data collection and validation. The data for all the indicators will be collected through two sources. First, cities will be asked to submit the data. Second, data will be collected through publicly available government sources. This process will help in validating the data submitted by cities. However, in some cases the publicly available data is not at the city level. Therefore, we need to create methods to map city geographies with the district or state level. eg all the cities that fall under the same district will be given the same value for ratios. For example, pupil teacher ratio will be the same for Jammu and Akhnoor. The data that is available in numbers such as the total number of parks, recreation clubs and drama centres will be divided between the cities based on population or area.

SCORING METHODS

The data that is collected for the various indicators across the Index will be obtained in varied units. For instance, professionally trained teachers in schools will be a percentage of the total teachers while footpath density will be a ratio of total length of footpath to the total length of road. Each kind of such indicator will have a different scoring mechanism.

Percentage

Since cities vary in population sizes and economic strength, most indicators need to be weighed for comparability. For instance, total number of households connected to sewerage network needs to be weighed against the total number of households in the city. These indicators will, therefore, take the form of percentages. These will not require any scoring mechanisms but will however need to be standardized, which is explained below.

Ratio

Similarly, to weigh the data for comparability some indicators will be obtained in the form of ratios. For instance, transport related fatalities are to be weighed by per lakh of population. Again, these do not require scoring mechanisms but do need to be standardized

Binary Marking

Some indicators take the form of yes or no questions to the cities. For instance, the indicator assessing if city incentivises takes a similar form. For such a question, “yes” answer will result in a marking of 1 and “no” answer will result in a marking of 0.

Deviation from Mean

Some indicators have no fixed benchmarking or optimal value. For instance, it is difficult to fix the optimal expenditure on health and education by a house. In such cases, the average of all cities will be taken as a benchmark and each city will be scored based on the deviation from it. For instance, in the case of household expenditure on education as a percentage of total household expenditure, the mean expenditure proportion for all cities will be obtained and the deviation of each city from it will be used to assess its scores. Any positive deviation will be considered better in such cases.

In some cases, like pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, where there is benchmark given by The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act at 30:1, there will be capping at the benchmark. That is, cities with higher pupil teacher ratio like 25:1 will be awarded the same score as the one with 30:1. However, those with lower pupil-teacher ratio than 30:1 will be penalised depending on the deviation from the benchmark.

In cases where Service Level Benchmarks or national norms are not available city performance within its group will be treated as the benchmark.

Data Transformation

The indicator set includes some indicators that are positively correlated with the phenomenon that we are trying to capture through the index while some other indicators that are negatively correlated with the overall index. For example, the availability of public transportation is positively related with the ease of living of citizens while the prevalence of crimes reflects the challenges faced by the citizens. Therefore, the first step is to modify all the indicators in the set in a way that greater value means a higher score.

Normalization

It is the step required to make the indicators comparable with each other. It is critical to normalize the data before making any data aggregation as indicators have different units. For example, coverage of sewerage network is captured as a percentage of the total road length while the pupil teacher ratio is a proportion. These indicators are not comparable by any standards. The normalization procedure is carried out to transform the all the data into dimensionless numbers. This is done using z-scores that can be placed in a normal distribution. The z-score or the standard score indicates how many standard deviations an indicator value is from the mean. It ranges from -3 standard deviation to +3 standard deviation.

Standardization

Standardization helps solving the problem of non-comparability by making indicators unitless as it re-scales them with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one.

Aggregation

The aggregation methodology of the Municipal Development Index is based on three elements i.e. indicators, categories, and verticals. Weighted scores under each category shall be aggregated to arrive at the final score of each Municipality

Level 1 - Pillars	Level 2 - Category	Level 3 - Indicators
Quality of Life and Services	Education	Household expenditure on education (Deviation from average)
		Literacy Rate
		Pupil-Teacher Ratio
		Drop Out Rate
		Percentage of schools with access to digital education
		Percentage of Professionally Trained Teachers
		Nation Achievement Survey Score
		Vacancy of Teachers
	Health	Household expenditure on health (Deviation from average)
		Availability of healthcare professionals
		Accredited public health facilities
		Availability of Hospital Beds
		Prevalence of diseases: Water borne Diseases
		Prevalence of diseases: Vector borne diseases
		Primary Healthcare Institutions
		Vacancy of Doctors
		Community Healthcare Workers
	Water & Waste Water	Water Supply to Household
		Households with Piped Water
		Swachh Survekshan Score
		Amount of Waste Water Treated
		Connected to Sewerage Network
		Storm water drainage
		Sewerage network
	SWM	Garbage Collection
		Street Cleanliness
		Waste Disposal
		Water treatment
	Housing and Shelter	Households with Electrical Connection
		Average Length of Electrical
		Beneficiaries Under PMAY
		Slum Population
	Registration Permit	Registration Efficiency of Birth and Death Certificates
		Online registration of Birth and Death Certificates
		Ease of Obtaining permits
		Online Registration of Building and Construction Permits
Number of Licenses awarded by the municipality		
Online application of Licenses		
Infrastructure	ULB Roads provided with Street Lights	
	Road Density	
	Footpath Density	
	Community Services	
Mobility	Availability of Public Transport	
	Transport Related Fatalities	
	Road Infrastructure: Road Density, Footpath density	
Safety and security	Prevalence of Violent Crime	
	Extent of Crime Recorded against Women	
	Extent of Crime Recorded against Children	
	Extent of Crime Recorded against Elderly	
Recreation	Availability of Open Space	
	Availability of Recreation Facilities	
Economic Ability	Revenue Management	Own Revenue vs Total Revenue
		Tax Revenue vs Total Own Revenue
		Tax Coverage Efficiency
		Properties mapped on GIS
		Tax collection efficiency
		Review of Property Tax
		Last revision of Taxes
		Accrual based Double Entry Accounting Systems
		Alternate Sources of Financing raise by the municipality
		Budget Efficiency
		Expenditure Management
	State grants Expenditure Efficiency	
	Capital Expenditure vs Total Expenditure	
	Establishment expenditure vs total Expenditure	
	Salary expenses vs total own revenue	
	Preparation of Budget estimate	
	Capital expenditure per capita	
	establishment expenditure per capita	
Fiscal Responsibility	Budget Deficit/ Surplus	
	Participatory Budgeting	
	Budget Variance	
		External Audit

		Data Sharing	
		Internal Audit	
		Publication of Audited Accounts	
	Fiscal Decentralisation	Tax Collection Powers	
		Borrowing Powers	
		credit rating	
	Level of Economic development	Traded Clusters	
	Economic opportunities	Cluster Strength	
		Credit Availability	
		Number of Incubation Centres Skill Development Centres	
	Gini Coefficient	Inequality Index based on Consumption Expenditure	
Technology	Digital Governance	e- Governance Initiatives	
		Command and Control System	
		Number of Tenders finalised through e- Tendering in the Last Financial Year	
		Value of Tenders finalised through e- Tendering in the last financial year	
		Open Data Policy	
		City Data Officer	
		City Data Alliance	
	Open Data Portal		
	Digital Access	Internet Access	
			Wifi users per Hotspot
Digital Literacy	Digital Literacy Programmes		
		Number of digital literacy centres created	
		Digital Literacy courses	
Urban Planning	Plan Preparation	City Development Plan	
		Plan on GIS platform	
		Planning by town planners	
		Does the MC follow the practice of local area planning?	
	Plan Implementation	Land Tilling Law	
		Land Pooling Law	
		Single window clearance	
		Does the city incentivise green buildings?	
Plan Enforcement	Plan Violations		
	Penalty Efficiency		
	Land under encroachment		
Governance	Transparency and Accountability	Disclosure of Assets	
		Budget Publication	
		Publication of Performance Reports	
		publication of Environmental Status Report	
		Corruption cases against employees	
	Human Resource	Adequacy of ULB Staff	
		Gender Equality	
		Leadership Stability	
		Average tenure of mayor in the last five years	
			is the mayor directly elected?
	Participation	Voter Turnout	
		Local Representation	
Community Involvement			
Effectiveness	Citizen Charter		
	Establishment Expenditure vs Total Human Resources		
	Capacity building		
	Presence of Ombudsman		
Sustainability & Climate Resilience	Environment	Water Quality	
		Total Tree Cover	
		Households using Clean Fuel for cooking	
		Hazardous Waste Generation	
		Air Quality Index	
	Green Spaces and Buildings	Availability of Green Spaces	
		Does the City Incentivise Green Buildings? (Y/N)	
		Green Buildings in the City	
	Energy Consumption	Energy Requirement vs Energy Supplied	
		Energy Generated from Renewable Sources	
		Number of Energy Parks	
	City Resilience	Has the city implemented local Disaster Reduction Strategies? (Y/N)	
Number of Deaths and directly affected persons Attributed to Disasters			
Citizen Perception	Quality of Life and Services		
	Economic Ability		
	Technology		
	Urban Planning		
	Governance		
	Sustainability & Climate Resilience		

Level 1 - Pillars	Weightage (out of 100)	Level 2 - Category	Weightage (out of 100)	Score
Quality of Life and Services	25	Education	10	2.50
		Health	10	2.50
		Water & Waste Water	10	2.50
		SWM	10	2.50
		Housing and Shelter	10	2.50
		Registration Permit	8	2.00
		Infrastructure	12	3.00
		Mobility	10	2.50
		Safety and security	10	2.50
		Recreation	10	2.50
		Sub Total Score	100	25.00
Economic Ability	15	Revenue Management	14	2.1
		Expenditure Management	14	2.1
		Fiscal Responsibility	12	1.8
		Fiscal Decentralisation	16	2.4
		Level of Economic development	15	2.25
		Economic opportunities	15	2.25
		Gini Coefficient	14	2.1
		Sub Total Score	100	15
Technology	15	Digital Governance	40	6
		Digital Access	30	4.5
		Digital Literacy	30	4.5
		Sub Total Score	100	15
Urban Planning	10	Plan Preparation	40	4
		Plan Implementation	30	3
		Plan Enforcement	30	3
		Sub Total Score	100	10
Governance	15	Transparency & Accountability	30	4.5
		Human Resources	20	3
		Participation	30	4.5
		Effectiveness	20	3
		Sub Total Score	100	15
Sustainability & Climate Resilience	10	Environment	30	3
		Green Spaces and Buildings	20	2
		Energy Consumption	20	2
		City Resilience	30	3
		Sub Total Score	100	10
Citizen Perception	10	Quality of Life and Services	30	3
		Economic Ability	16	1.6
		Technology	16	1.6
		Urban Planning	11	1.1
		Governance	16	1.6
		Sustainability & Climate Resilience	11	1.1
		Sub Total Score	100	10
Pillar Total Score	100	Category-Total Score		100

Pillars	7	Category	37	No of Indicators	138
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Level 2 Sub Theme	Level 3 Indicators	Weightage (out of 100)	Score
Education	Household expenditure on education (Deviation from average)	10	0.25
Education	Literacy Rate	16	0.4
Education	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	14	0.35
Education	Drop Out Rate	14	0.35
Education	Percentage of schools with access to digital education	10	0.25
Education	Percentage of Professionally Trained Teachers	12	0.3
Education	Nation Achievement Survey Score	10	0.25
Education	Vacancy of Teachers	14	0.35
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.50
Health	Household expenditure on health (Deviation from average)	10	0.25
Health	Availability of healthcare professionals	15	0.38
Health	Accredited public health facilities	15	0.38
Health	Availability of Hospital Beds	15	0.38
Health	Prevalence of diseases: Water borne Diseases	5	0.13
Health	Prevalence of diseases: Vector borne diseases	5	0.13
Health	Primary Healthcare Institutions	10	0.25
Health	Vacancy of Doctors	15	0.38
Health	Community Healthcare Workers	10	0.25
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.50
Water & Waste Water	Water Supply to Household	20	0.50
Water & Waste Water	Households with Piped Water	20	0.50
Water & Waste Water	Swachh Survekshan Score	10	0.25
Water & Waste Water	Amount of Waste Water Treated	10	0.25
Water & Waste Water	Connected to Sewerage Network	10	0.25
Water & Waste Water	Storm water drainage	15	0.38
Water & Waste Water	Sewerage network	15	0.38
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.50
SWM	Garbage Collection	30	0.75
SWM	Street Cleanliness	10	0.25
SWM	Waste Disposal	30	0.75
SWM	Wate treatment	30	0.75
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.50
Housing and Shelter	Households with Electrical Connection	35	0.875
Housing and Shelter	Average Length of Electrical	25	0.625
Housing and Shelter	Beneficiaries Under PMAY	20	0.5
Housing and Shelter	Slum Population	20	0.5
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.5
Registration Permit	Registration Efficiency of Birth and Death Certificates	10	0.2
Registration Permit	Online registration of Birth and Death Certificates	15	0.3
Registration Permit	Ease of Obtaining permits	20	0.4
Registration Permit	Online Registration of Building and Construction Permits	30	0.6
Registration Permit	Number of Licenses awarded by the municipality	10	0.2
Registration Permit	Online application of Licenses	15	0.3
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2
Infrastructure	ULB Roads provided with Street Lights	15	0.45
Infrastructure	Road Density	40	1.2
Infrastructure	Footpath Density	40	1.2
Infrastructure	Community Services	5	0.15
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	3
Mobility	Availability of Public Transport	40	1
Mobility	Transport Related Fatalities	25	0.625
Mobility	Road Infrastructure: Road Density, Footpath density	35	0.875
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.5
Safety and security	Prevalence of Violent Crime	40	1
Safety and security	Extent of Crime Recorded against Women	20	0.5
Safety and security	Extent of Crime Recorded against Children	20	0.5
Safety and security	Extent of Crime Recorded against Elderly	20	0.5
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.5
Recreation	Availability of Open Space	50	1.25
Recreation	Availability of Recreation Facilities	50	1.25
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.5
Revenue Management	Own Revenue vs Total Revenue	12	0.252
Revenue Management	Tax Revenue vs Total Own Revenue	12	0.252
Revenue Management	Tax Coverage Efficiency	8	0.168
Revenue Management	Properties mapped on GIS	8	0.168
Revenue Management	Tax collection efficiency	10	0.21
Revenue Management	Review of Property Tax	12	0.252
Revenue Management	Last revision of Taxes	10	0.21
Revenue Management	Accrual based Double Entry Accounting Systems	8	0.168
Revenue Management	Alternate Sources of Financing raise by the municipality	12	0.252
Revenue Management	Budget Efficiency	8	0.168
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2.1

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Expenditure Management	Central grants Expenditure Efficiency	10	0.21
Expenditure Management	State grants Expenditure Efficiency	10	0.21
Expenditure Management	Capital Expenditure vs Total Expenditure	10	0.21
Expenditure Management	Establishment expenditure vs total Expenditure	8	0.168
Expenditure Management	Salary expenses vs total own revenue	8	0.168
Expenditure Management	Preparation of Budget estimate	15	0.315
Expenditure Management	Capital expenditure per capita	15	0.315
Expenditure Management	establishment expenditure per capita	12	0.252
Expenditure Management	Budget Deficit/ Surplus	12	0.252
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	2.1
Fiscal Responsibility	Participatory Budgeting	20	0.36
Fiscal Responsibility	Budget Variance	10	0.18
Fiscal Responsibility	External Audit	20	0.36
Fiscal Responsibility	Data Sharing	20	0.36
Fiscal Responsibility	Internal Audit	10	0.18
Fiscal Responsibility	Publication of Audited Accounts	20	0.36
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	1.80
Fiscal Decentralisation	Tax Collection Powers	35	0.84
Fiscal Decentralisation	Borrowing Powers	35	0.84
Fiscal Decentralisation	credit rating	30	0.72
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	2.4
Level of Economic development	Traded Clusters	100	2.25
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	2.25
Economic opportunities	Cluster Strength	35	0.79
Economic opportunities	Credit Availability	35	0.79
Economic opportunities	Number of Incubation Centres Skill Development Centres	30	0.68
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	2.25
Gini Coefficient	Inequality Index based on Consumption Expenditure	100	2.10
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	2.1
Digital Governance	e- Governance Initiatives	20	1.20
Digital Governance	Command and Control System	10	0.60
Digital Governance	Number of Tenders finalised through e- Tendering in the Last Financial Year	5	0.30
Digital Governance	Value of Tenders finalised through e- Tendering in the last financial year	5	0.30
Digital Governance	Open Data Policy	20	1.20
Digital Governance	City Data Officer	10	0.60
Digital Governance	City Data Alliance	10	0.60
Digital Governance	Open Data Portal	20	1.20
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	6.00
Digital Access	Internet Access	50	2.25
Digital Access	Wifi users per Hotspot	50	2.25
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	4.5
Digital Literacy	Digital Literacy Programmes	35	1.575
Digital Literacy	Number of digital literacy centres created	35	1.575
Digital Literacy	Digital Literacy courses	30	1.35
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	4.5
Plan Preparation	Land Tilling Law	30	1.2
Plan Preparation	Land Pooling Law	30	1.2
Plan Preparation	Single window clearance	30	1.2
Plan Preparation	Does the city incentivise green buildings?	10	0.4
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	4
Plan Implementation	Land Tilling Law	30	0.9
Plan Implementation	Land Pooling Law	30	0.9
Plan Implementation	Single window clearance	30	0.9
Plan Implementation	Does the city incentivise green buildings?	10	0.3
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	3
Plan Enforcement	Plan Violations	25	0.75
Plan Enforcement	Penalty Efficiency	35	1.05
Plan Enforcement	Land under encroachment	40	1.20
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	3.00
Transparency & Accountability	Disclosure of Assets	20	0.9
Transparency & Accountability	Budget Publication	30	1.35
Transparency & Accountability	Publication of Performance Reports	20	0.9
Transparency & Accountability	publication of Environmental Status Report	20	0.9
Transparency & Accountability	Corruption cases against employees	10	0.45
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	4.5
Human Resources	Adequacy of ULB Staff	20	0.60
Human Resources	Gender Equality	10	0.30
Human Resources	Leadership Stability	20	0.60
Human Resources	Average tenure of mayor in the last five years	20	0.60
Human Resources	is the mayor directly elected?	30	0.90
	SUB-TOTAL SCORE	100	3.00
Participation	Voter Turnout	35	1.575
Participation	Local Representation	35	1.575

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Participation	Community Involvement	30	1.35
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	4.5
Effectiveness	Citizen Charter	20	0.60
Effectiveness	Establishment Expenditure vs Total Human Resources	25	0.75
Effectiveness	Capacity building	30	0.90
Effectiveness	Presence of Ombudsman	25	0.75
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	3.00
Environment	Water Quality	25	0.75
Environment	Total Tree Cover	25	0.75
Environment	Households using Clean Fuel for cooking	20	0.6
Environment	Hazardous Waste Generation	15	0.45
Environment	Air Quality Index	15	0.45
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	3
Green Spaces and Buildings	Availability of Green Spaces	35	0.70
Green Spaces and Buildings	Does the City Incentivise Green Buildings? (Y/N)	35	0.70
Green Spaces and Buildings	Green Buildings in the City	30	0.60
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2
Energy Consumption	Energy Requirement vs Energy Supplied	35	0.7
Energy Consumption	Energy Generated from Renewable Sources	35	0.7
Energy Consumption	Number of Energy Parks	30	0.6
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	2
City Resilience	Has the city implemented local Disaster Reduction Strategies? (Y/N)	50	1.50
City Resilience	Number of Deaths and directly affected persons Attributed to Disasters	50	1.50
SUB-TOTAL SCORE		100	3
Quality of Life and Services		100	3.00
Economic Ability		100	1.60
Technology		100	1.60
Urban Planning		100	1.10
Governance		100	1.60
Sustainability & Climate Resilience		100	1.10
SUB-TOTAL SCORE			10

TOTAL SCORE	100.00
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**Government of Jammu and Kashmir,
Housing & Urban Development Department,
Civil Secretariat, Jammu/Srinagar**

Subject: Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF) for the ULBs of UT of J&K-
Guidelines thereof.

Reference: (1) Ceiling Conveyed by Finance Department under Capex Budget
2022-23 vide their U.O No. BDGT0GEN/10/2021-03-FD, dated
29.03.2022.

(2) Administrative Council Decision No. 171/14/2022 Dated 19.12.2022

**Government Order No. 04-JK (HUD) of 2023
Dated: 03- 01-2023**

Pursuant to the approval conveyed by the Administrative Council vide Decision No. 171/14/2022 dated 19.12.2022 for Roll out of **Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF)**, the guidelines appended as **Annexure-A** to this order are hereby notified for providing reform linked assistance to the ULBs of Union Territory of J&K. The utilization of funds so released under URIF shall be subject to following conditions: -

1. That all the ULBs shall undertake to levy the Property Tax, prior to availing the funds.
2. That the share of each ULB under URIF shall be released as additional GIA to the respective ULB.
3. That all codal provisions/formalities, Financial Rules and guidelines under GFR and as notified by the Government from time to time shall be adhered to;
4. That the fund released under URIF shall not be used for any revenue expenditure.

The expenditure on this account shall be booked as per following classification:-

'City Sustainable/infrastructure fund- 19-4217-03-051-0011-1295'

By Order of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

Sd/-

(Dheeraj Gupta) IAS

Principal Secretary to the Government
Housing and Urban Development Department

Dated:- 03-01- 2023

No. HUD/67/2022-01/(E-239779)

Copy for information to the:-

1. Administrative Secretary to the Government, Finance Department.

2. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Jammu/Srinagar.
3. Director, Urban Local Bodies Kashmir/Jammu.
4. Director Finance, Housing and Urban Development Department
5. Director (Planning), Housing and Urban Development Department.
6. Private Secretary to Chief Secretary, J&K Government
7. Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department
8. Private Secretary to Secretary to the Government, General Administration Department.
9. Government Orders file (w.2.s.cs)
10. Official website HUDD.

03.01.2023

(Thannaji Bhat)
Under Secretary to the Government
Housing & Urban Development Department

URIF Guidelines:

Annexure A to Govt Order No. 04-JK (HUD) of 2023, dated:- 03.01.2023

S. No	Particulars	Mechanism to be adopted	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Remarks
Incentive Part								
1	Grant to match share of the ULB in total own resources of all ULBs	50% of the corpus * share of ULB collection in last FY to total collection of all ULB of UT in last FY	50% of the corpus	50% of the corpus	50% of the corpus	50% of the corpus	50% of the corpus	Ex: If total corpus is 200cr and total collection by all ULB in last year is 87 cr. Then 50% of corpus is 100cr Then a ULB which generated 2 cr last year will get = $100 * 2/87 = 2.29cr$ If total collection of all ULBs is 115 cr then a ULB with 2 cr collection will get = $100 * 2/115 = 1.73cr$
2	Grant to reward performance on identified parameters – as per J&K MDI	Ranking based on marks Bottom 1/3 will be given 60% of per capita corpus * population middle 1/3 will be given 90% of per capita corpus * population Top 1/3 will be given per capita corpus of remaining amount * population Per capita corpus = 25% of corpus/total urban population of UT Per capita corpus of remaining amount = (25% of corpus-amount disbursed to bottom and middle 1/3 ULBs)/population of top 1/3 ULBs	25% of the corpus	25% of the corpus	25% of the corpus	25% of the corpus	25% of the corpus	Ex: If total corpus is 200cr and total urban population is 35 lakh then 25 % of corpus is 50 Cr Per capita corpus = 50 cr/35 lakh = 142.85 rs then a ULB of 5000 population among bottom 1/3 will get $142.85 * 0.6 * 5000 = 4,28,550$ a ULB of 5000 population in middle 1/3 will get $142.85 * 0.9 * 5000 = 6,42,825$ if 18cr is distributed among 2/3 ULB in such way and remaining fund is 32cr and say total population of these 1/3 ULB is 20 lakh then per capita corpus of remaining amount = $32cr/20lakh = 160$ rs then a ULB of 5000 population among top 1/3 will get $160 * 5000 = 8,00,000$
3	VGF grant for projects identified through challenge	Projects on IT enablement, capacity building, introduction of technology, green space development, outsourcing sanitation to be funded under this. Eg. Data smart city, sustainable city, City drainage management/ grey	10% of the corpus	15% of the corpus	20% of the corpus	25% of the corpus	25% of the corpus	To nudge the ULBs in the conceptualization, planning and execution of self-sustaining public use projects, a VGF grant can be used to incentivize the enhancement of capacities of the ULBs on this count. A maximum of 7-10 very good such projects can be selected for VGF grant. The share of this part would have to be

		<p>water management, smart street challenge, street for people.</p> <p>Challenge can be spelt out before the start of FY with 2-3 months to complete the selection process.</p> <p>theme for this year can be Green space development, urban mobility (pot hole free roads) and Grey water management</p>						<p>raised over time as demand from new as well as old projects accumulates.</p>
4	Enablement Part							
	<p>Fund support for augmenting ULB capacity in 1-3 identified areas</p>	<p>May be utilized in IT enablement and adoption of Technology in Property mapping, enforcement of BP/illegal construction measures, revenue realization, public works management</p>	<p>15% of the corpus</p>	<p>10% of the corpus</p>	<p>5% of the corpus</p>	<p>nil</p>	<p>nil</p>	<p>This could be a tapering, tied grant which could be used for reform enablement by augmenting 1-3 identified capacities of the ULBs during a year. The focus for the current year could be making the IT infrastructure in the ULBs sufficiently robust so that they become capable of providing at least the common 21 services in fully online mode, are available online 24x7, and have the necessary hardware, software and competent manpower/ handholding support to operate these services in always on mode. Of the Rs 30 crore available for the current year as per this formula, 20 crores could be shared relatively uniformly among the ULBs for purchase of IT equipment and services except the web-application/ mobile app/ platform, and 10 crore could be used at UT level/ DLB J/K levels, to create/ customize the common web application/ mobile app/ platform.</p>