Review of Literature

1 Aijz Rumi (2006) studied about the challenges for urban local governments in India. She explained the major issues of governance at the local level and identified some important local level and identified some important challenges for ULB’s are remain plagued by number of problems which affect their performance in the efficient discharge of their duties. The study conducted that, fresh thinking is necessary to solve the confronting ULB’s in India.

2 Assessment Report (2002) on financial strategy and advice Muncipal Corporation of greater Mumbai, economic growth drives the demand for public goods both environmental infrastructure such as water and sanitation as well as growth including infrastructure such as roads and transport. The report found relationship with debt markets allowing the city of leverage its scare grant resources with private finance to create long term infrastructure.

3 Begchi Soumen (1999) studied myth of empowering urban local bodies. The study argued that, shortage of resources is a major problem faced by urban local bodies in India. Moreover, the Urban Local Bodies have few floating taxes at their disposed and these taxes undergo certain unscientific method of computation as in the case of property tax or suffer from inefficient collection because of unwarranted political intervention.

4 Begehi Soumen (2001) assessed the financial capital investment in urban infrastructure. This study examined the nitty-gritty of alternative modes financing infrastructure particularly urban basic services in the country. Moreover, researcher has analyzed feasibility of urban basic services in current urban context.

5 Bagchi Soumen and Kunda Anirban (2003) attempted to study the development of muncipal bound market in India. The study addressed, the issues of muncipal board market in India even decade after the decentralization was launched the 74th constitution amendment act. It focused on the problems and constraints encounter in developing the bond market. They suggested that, the policy charges and reforms need to come about to vitalize it such as financial empowerment of urban local bodies in India.

6 Bagchi S. and Chattopadhaya (2004), studied about the decentralized urban governance in India. They analyzed the impact of decentralization on the mechanism for financing urban basic services of India. Their study revealed that, developed states and larger cities and towns were the major destinations for domastic institutional
funds and external assistance. They suggested that, full cost recovery and imposition of strict financial discipline approach will result in the further concentration of funds in these areas.

7 Bhattachary S. and Bandyopadhyay G. (2010) undertaken study entitled, urban ocal bodies in India. According to them, prudent financial control practices. There are urban local bodies that home insufficient financial resources due to their failure to adequately expand existing sources of revenues. They suggested that, ULB’s should try to meet administration, operation, and maintenance costs from own source receipts.

8 Bhattacharya S. and Bandyopadhyay G. (2012) studied the urban local bodies in India with reference to financial control for better financial performance. They illustrated that, financial performance of small and medium sized ULB’s is not satisfactory as there is inadequate transfer of found from upper tier of government and inability on the part of ULB’s to put their best for mobilizing existing sources of own revenue.

9 Bose Ashish (1970) made study on urban development with social justice. He stated that, the crisis in urban housing is basically a consequence of our outmoded thanking on the subject. Moreover, not that urban housing problem has been solved satisfactory in the world but at least these are some outstanding examples of blood and imaginative programmes.

10 Datta Abhijit studied about the local government finance. He examined the trends, issues and reforms in local urban finances. Moreover, he focused on local land and property tax returns and cost recovery for local public services

11 Das Biswaroop (1981) studied about the urban planning in India. His study was related to existing urban policies within the given state of conditions and problems which would transform into various degrees of intensity of future. According to him, urban problems are mainly associated with the fast growing population, lack of facilities and sanitation, growing pressure on land. Infrastructural set backs and so on. He suggested that, most urbanization policies are unconscious, partial uncoordinated and negative. Images of the desirable future and becoming determinants of that future in sovereign are above to achieve closer between means and ends.

12 Dasgupta B. (1987) studied urbanization and rural change in West Bengal. According to him, contrasting pattern of urbanization has a great deal to do with the differing land tenure systems, the colonial economic policies pursued by the British and the course followed in terms of economic
development on this two types of areas during the post-independence period. He analyzed the pattern of urbanization and studied the impact of urbanization on rural areas and urban areas. He suggested that, it would be necessary to introduce land use planning and building norms in order to make the task of future urban planning easier.

13 Daspattanayak P. (2000), worked on urbanization and economic development in India. The researcher has investigated the nature of interrelations between the process of urbanization and economic development in the state of Punjab and Orissa. The emergence of new towns and special distribution of slow and fast growing urban centers have analyzed in this study. She suggested that, the small and medium size towns of the backward states require urgent infrastructural support and institutional finance since they generally lack a broader revenue base of their own. Moreover, such institutional finance should particularly be directed to the small towns that have growth potential.

14 Garg Sunila and others (2001) attempted to study social cultural aspects of menstruation in urban slums in Delhi. Their study dealt with experience of menstruation in a semi-cultural context of urban slum. They found that, menstruation was associated with taboos and restrictions on work, sex, food and bathing and most of the women were avoiding sex and hot participating in religions practices. They suggested that, there is a clear need to provide information to young women in that ways that are acceptable to their parents, schools and the larger community.

15 Govt. of India (2012) was appointed the high level committee on financing urban Infrastructure. According to report of this committee, India is undergoing a transition from rural to semi urban society. More than 31% of population is now living in urban areas and states with higher gross domestic product have higher levels of population living in urban areas. It evaluated sources of financing urban infrastructure and studied the practiced measures for enhancing capacity resources of municipal council. It suggests that, short, medium and long term measures need to adopt for developing road map of capacity building of urban local bodies.

16 Hall M.J. and Ellis J.B. (1995), attempted to study the water quality problems of urban areas. They stated that, the increase in population and building density that occur as predominantly rural catchment areas become progressively urbanized and effects on hydrological cycle and therefore on both the quantity and quality of water resources. They suggested that, particular care is necessary to ensure that any measures taken to mitigate the adverse effects of pollution.
17 Jaitli Harsh (2004) attempted to study the strengthening municipal finance. According to him, provision and maintenance of municipal services is the key function of all municipal bodies. He tried to provide suggestions for augmenting the municipal resources and achieving financial stability to ensure better municipal services.

18 Joshi Ravikant (2003) made study on urban local bodies in some developed states in India with reference to municipal accounting reforms. According to him, municipal accounting reforms had been initiated in India by the World Bank in the early 1980’s. He explained nature and income patterns of municipal councils. He analysed the accounting reforms adopted on municipal councils in Gujarat, Tamilnadu, and Maharashtra State.

19 Kample P.S (2001) examined the Finances of Kolhapur Municipal corporations. He attempted to examined factors and dimensions of finances in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. He also analyzed the growth and composition of revenue as well as expenditure with tax rate structure and the problem of deficit. He concluded that, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation can reduce the problem of deficit in the future and the expenditure would be greater than revenue of present municipal corporation.

20 Karnik A and Lalvani M. (2005), studied about the urban local governments and the flypper effect, evidence from Maharashtra. They examined decentralization in the state of Maharashtra with respect to functional of its urban local governments. They investigated flypper effect of grants from the state governments to urban local bodies. After studying this they addressed that, subnational governments respond differently to a reduction in grants than to increases.

21 Kundu Amitabh and others (1999) attempt to examine regional distribution of infrastructure and basic amenities in urban India. Their study revealed that, the government and para-statal institutions have not exhibited sensitivity in fever of backward states, small and medium towns and the poor. They found that, the level of inequality in the provisions of basic amenities across the state and urban centers are extremely high.

22 Kundu Amitabh (2003) studied urbanization and urban governance. He attempted to evaluate the changes in workforce structure and the system of governance associated with macroeconomic reforms and their impact on the rate and pattern of urbanisation in India. This study revealed that, the process of urbanization has become exclusionary in nature, as only a few large cities with a strong economic base are able to raise resources for development.
23 **Mahadevia Darshani (2007)** examined urban infrastructure finding and delivery in China. She stated that, a high volume of infrastructure investment in the cities of China is not just an outcome of economic growth rates maintained by country over a period of time but largely because of administrative structure wherein large cities have powers to tax more than other and collect taxes from larger areas. Moreover, administrative and fiscal decentralization and devolution of urban functions created bodies that can recover costs to some extent.

24 **Mahamuni V.V. (1987)** undertook study of muncipal taxation with reference to octroi in Kolhapur city. According to him, octroi in its present from should be gradually replaced by a turnover tax or by a surcharge on sales tax or by some other methods which may cover the sphere of taxation and which are going exploited for the purpose of levying octroi but would be free from the evils of octroi systems.

25 **Mathur O.P. (2003)** has undertaken study on financing municipal services reaching out to capital markets. He stated that, current investment level in infrastructural services estimated at about 2.25 to 2.50 percent of the total development budget is far too low in relation to the requirements. Moreover, fiscal adjustment aimed at reducing budget deficit force a cutback in public investments infrastructural facilities. Over these, he suggested that, ULB’s need to search alternatives for spurning investment into urban infrastructure services.

26 **Mohanty B.M. and others (2007)**, in their study entitled ‘Muncipal Finance in India: An assessment has investigated the performance of urban local bodies in India. They had studied 35 municipal corporations in India to study the reasons for the differential performance in fiscal parameter of revenue and expenditure. They have made important suggestions to improve the municipal finance system in India.

27 **Mohanty P.K. and other (2007)** made research study on muncipal finance in India. They analyzed pattern and trends in municipal finance using all India fiscal aggregates and provided a macro picture across the country. Their study found that, ULB’s which have delegation of revenue powers and less dependency on upper tier governments perform well in terms of provisions of core services or lower under spending. They suggested that, there is a need for drawing map showing broad correspondence between expenditure responsibilities and most appropriate way to finance them.

28 **Morello Jourge and others (2003)** attempted to study the sustainable development and urban growth in Argentine. The study described conflict urban between urban and rural development. They analyzed the social and economic charges during the period of 1991 to 2001. The study concluded that,
there was lack of planning over the expansion process of the urban agglomeration and there were spendative prices of land in advance in the development.

29 Naik and Rahman (2007) wrote book on Urbanization of India. They found that, as long as population concentration is there, urbanizations there and as soon as population concentration stops, urbanization also stops. The rate of growth accelerated in each successive decade in India. Urban population has increased at the rate that exceeds the growth rate of whole population. They observed that, during the 1951 to 2001 the total population of our country increased 3.6 times where the urban population shows tenfold increased but the manner of towns and cities increased only by 1.5 times. They suggested that, in order to strengthen urbanization, the government has to take measures to safeguard monuments of historical importance and develop tourism, so that even small towns may also gain cultural importance.

30 Nallathiga Ramakrishna (2009) analyzed the finance of ULB’s in India. According to the researcher, role of ULB’s is becoming important in rapid urbanisation and under the pressure on urban areas for service delivery. They assessed financial base and revenue and expenditure performance of municipal corporations in India. They suggested that, there is need of resources and intergovernmental transfers for better financial management of urban local bodies in India.

31 Nath V. (1971) attempted to review the regional development policies. The study discussed three areas of regional development in which formulation of new policies, modification of existing policies. The study concluded that, although reduction in regional disparities in development was a major objective of policies. The regional dichotomy in agricultural modification and growth was perhaps emerging with the western and southern states of the country well on the way to steady modernization.

32 Nath V. (1986) examined review and prospects of urbanization in India. According to him, rapid urban growth constitutes major challenge for development planner and policy makers. He found that, the strategies must satisfy essential condition that they must contribute to meeting the needs for gainful employment, housing, and essential services of the rapidly increasing urban population of the rapidly increasing urban population at acceptable economic and social cost.

33 Patkar Medha and Singh Simpreet (2007), attempt to find out about urban revenues from whose cost in Maharashtra. They found that, Maharashtra’s housing policy seems to cater more to builder lobby than poor. They suggested that in order to shelter for all the provisions of urban land ceilings and
regulation act must be strictly implemented whereas the basti sabhas on the lines of gram sabhas must be set up in the state.

34 Pethe Abhay and Lalvani Mala (2005) examined the patterns of finances in urban local bodies in Maharashtra. Moreover they studied some regulatory and conceptual features. They concluded that, substantially greater resources must be developed to the urban sector than has been the case in the past.

35 Pethe A and Lalvani M. (2006), studied economic empowerment of urban local bodies in Maharashtra, According to them, scarcity of resources, for urban infrastructure is a universal concern in developing economies and product magnitude of macro economic agreement less led to a reduction in hard dawns from higher governments. They focused on the possibilities of sub-national governments according the financial markets in general and the debt market in particular.

36 Pethe Abhay and Others (2006) assessed the revenue and expenditure pattern of urban local bodies in Maharashtra. The study provides comprehensive status report on the different aspects related to revenue and expenditure patterns of urban local bodies in Maharashtra. They concluded that, substantially greater resources must be developed to the urban sector. If needs of urban infrastructure are huge and there is an accelerating divergence between the revenues and expenditures of Urban Local Bodies.

37 Reddy M.G. (2003) studied the status of decentralized local bodies during the post 73rd amendment period. This study looks at the current status of the decentralization experience across local government institutions. They argued that the government has experimented with palleral community based organization in its attempt to bring direct democracy to the people. He found that, often leads to work at cross purposes, progress of administrative devolution has been tardy.

38 Sen Ilina (2004) reviewed food security condition in urban India. According to her hunger is difficult to manage since perceptions of hunger differ from one person to another. In the entire world excluding China, the numbers of people were suffering from extreme income during 1990’s. She found that the reason for hunger, misery and health hazards are ingrained in the very pattern of economic growth and urbanization. Policies only touch the visible effect and not the core causes of food insecurity offer away temporary solutions.
39 Shastri Paromita (2011), worked on how India’s small towns live or die. According to her, urban habitats are becoming the engine of modernization, growth and cosmopolitanism of India. A wide variety of pull and push factors are causing rapid urbanization in India. Migration from rural to urban areas has increased in search of livelihood, as much for survival as for improved standards of living. She focused many aspects related to the urbanization. They as urbanization and its demand on local bodies, constitutional dependence, strengthening urban local bodies, urban reforms and role of the municipal bodies. She concluded that, the plight of small and medium towns is even worst. There are nearly 4500 towns with elected systems of governance but they have no capabilities and resources to serve their citizens in even the most elementary manner.

40 Shaw Anhapurha (1996) attempted to study urban policy in India. The researcher has developed an analytical frame for reviewing urban policy in India in order to enable a clearer understanding of why it was fashioned the way it was and through this to draw policy lessons which could be useful for future whereas she has reviewed major tendencies in the official planning for the management of urban place in the country.

41 Shridahr and Reddy (2010), wrote book on state of urban services in Indian cities. According to them, with the increasing population and expanding demand for infrastructure service, the capacities of local governments in many developing countries are overburdened. Moreover, they stated that, adequate infrastructures not only necessary for increasing productivity but also improving the quality of living. They suggested that irrespective of city size, spending is the essence of the problem in a majority of the core municipal services; hence municipal revenues might lie at the heart of the problem. Moreover, public land leasing and sale can be a good source of revenue that has been thus untapped in the case of most cities. Given that the urban development authority's in cities hold huge amounts of land which they are at liberty to sale and lease commercially therefore, the appropriate institutional changes have to take place or transfer of resources from urban development authorities to the cities.

42 Singh G.P. (1998) attempted to assess the municipal accounting and financial reporting standards in India. According to him, all cities turned to capital markets and the private financial sectors to finance the urban infrastructure and the need of finance and accounting reforms are becoming crucial in India. He found that, transparent financial information and standardized accounting practices not only enabled effective governance but also to form foundation of municipal credit rating.