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Role of ICT in Municipal Government with special reference to Municipal Corporation Ludhiana Punjab

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Abstract

ICTs play a key role in the development and growth of the Indian economy. It is a process that conveys information and information to individuals in order to expand their economic and social empowerment decisions. The Government of India aims to transform citizen-government interactions at all levels through e-governance by 2020. Municipal Council, Ludhiana aims to introduce automation and governance through ICT and GIS to simplify and improve its performance to improve service delivery, provide better information management and ensure citizen participation in governance. ICT is designed to enable electronic management through wireless communication, so it is integrated and woven. India's national plan for e-governance seeks to lay the groundwork for various projects by highlighting their importance in the affected areas of urban development. The municipal organization, Ludhiana, has been identified for the pilot project. Municipal Commissioner Vikas Pratap announced that in this regard, the Punjab government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Microsoft, the International IT Company. ICT applications attempt to provide services to intermediate agencies such as district administrators, trade unions etc. Discussions about the project are ongoing with Microsoft developers. It works with the modules of rent, water and sanitation, birth and death certificates, accounting, public grievance redressing, etc. Another purpose of ICT is to provide strategic direction and direction for sustainable national development through a systematic system in the country.

Keywords: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), ICT, Electronic Mode (E-governance) Municipal governance, Municipal legislation, Fiscal autonomy etc.

Introductions

The Municipal Government of India has been in existence since 1687. In 1882, the Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon (known as the Father of Local Self Government) passed a resolution establishing forms of local government in India. After the amendment of 74, the Constitution of India enshrined three categories of Urban territorial body i.e.

1. Municipal Organization
2. Municipality
3. Local council or city council

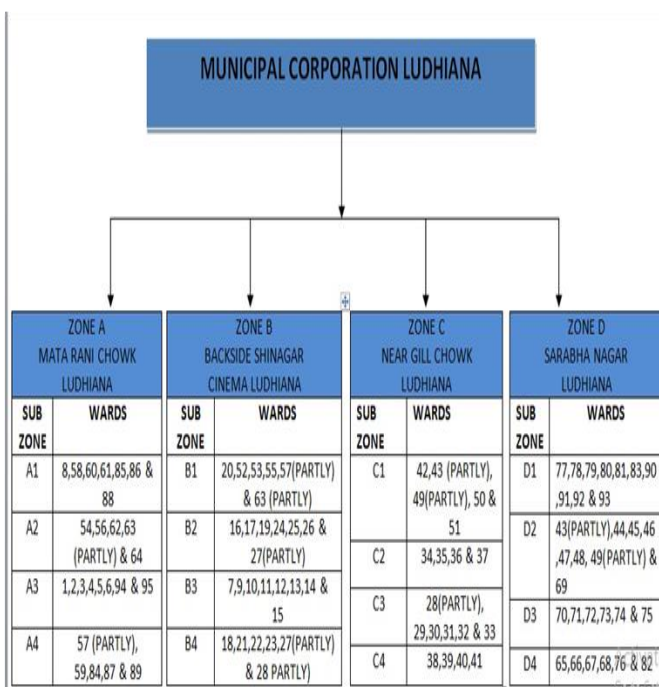
Among all of them, municipal companies enjoy greater freedom of financial performance and operations as they have more people and a separate economic system. Indian municipal bodies are concerned about the long list of tasks assigned to them by the national government under a by-law. The Municipal Corporation or Nagar Nigam in India is forming co-operative departments in the development of metropolitan areas and GIS to improve and improve performance in order to create an efficient service delivery system, provide better data management and ensure citizen participation in governance. The national plan for E-governance in India seeks to lay the groundwork for major projects by representing their importance in the affected urban areas.

E - Governance as an application of ICT: Immanuel Kant says, "So acting as a human being, whether in person or in any other person, in all cases as an end, has never been the only way". It is the government that is responsible for providing citizens with the services set out in the constitution, as the institution responsible for managing the chain of values that leads to outflow of funds. India today has the most prominent E regulation system. E management is, in fact, the use of information and communication technology in government operations to create 'Easy management, ethics, accounting, transparency and transparency'. India's latest vision, especially in the Ludhiana region, focuses on the use of ICT to bring social services to the door of our citizens and businesses on the basis of dynamic changes in

our institutional structures, processes and practices that can transform relationships between the three spheres of government, our business and citizens. The Global Information Technology Report, 2002-03, ranked India 37th ahead of China's 43rd place, while the 2001-02 Report ranked India 54 (based on India: Readiness Assessment Report 2003, Department of Information Technology, Government of India). Scholars call E-Governance various modern synonyms such as Smart Governance, Good Governance, Mobile Governance and Governance on the move, and Digital Governance but ultimately any form of governance should ultimately bring a smile to the face of India.

Governance must be seamless, free of restrictions and brotherhood and that must be empowered by the Nation and the economy as well. Simply collecting taxes will not mean good governance should also show the careful use of taxes. E-Governance is an important tool for Government, Bureaucracy, Business Community, service providers and above all citizens of the country.

Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana: Ludhiana is the largest city in the Punjab, both geographically and geographically. The city is spread over an area of 159.37 sq.km and occupies approximately 16.00 people. It is one of the leading industrial and educational centers in northern India, and is a street highway of many different cultures. Currently, the city is best known as the "Manchester of India", the "Indian Hosiery Industry harp" and as the Industrial Capital for small scale scale industries in the country. The city is famous for its royal garments, fur garments, and leather goods. Machine tools, dyes, cycle components, moped, sewing machines and car parts are also included in the Ludhiana shipping list. The Ludhiana municipal organization is divided into the following areas or sections.



MCI Undergoing Projects: Rehabilitation of Humbran Road from Chowk Court to MCL border Sewage treatment by Super Suction Machines:

- Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion
- Tubewell Infrastructure Maintenance and Water Supply Agreements
- Const. For ROB instead of Lakkar Bridge
- Important Cleaning and Washing Equipment
- Milk Buildings Development
- Implementation of the new certificate system by the Architect
- Submit Saral Application Form for Residential Buildings of up to 200 Sq. Yds.
- Proclamation of Public Roads
- Delivery of various services through web-based suid
- Integration of Unique Property ID with existing Municipality details
- Financial Transformation Coordinator for Municipal Council, Ludhiana
- Pakhowal Road Indoor Stadium

ICT and Ludhiana Municipal Organization: Key Objectives and Features: A law that provides for the establishment of an effective Right to Information Act so that citizens can secure access to information under the control of public officials. In order to promote transparency and accountability in the work of all government officials, the Right to Information Act, 2005 (Act No. 22 of 2005) was enacted by the Government of India.

Features

1. All citizens have the right to information
2. Information includes any form of information in any form of records, documents, email, circles, media releases, contracts and technical samples.
3. Writing on plain paper and can also be provided by electronic means
4. No grounds for access to the record / information should be provided
5. Details will be provided within 30 days. If the information is a matter of personal interest or freedom, it can be obtained within 48 hours from the time of request.
6. Each official responsible for providing information
7. Information relating to the Indian monarchy, Security etc. And the third party is not released.
8. A complaint may be lodged if the information is not provided or partly provided or rejected within the prescribed 30-day period, to the Appellate Authority within the institution. An appeal against a decision of the Appeal Authority may be lodged with the State Information Commission.
9. A fine of Rs 250 / - may be levied on the day of default for Rs 25,000 / - if you fail to provide information within the prescribed period.
10. The court has no jurisdiction to hear or deal with complaints / complaints from the Act.
11. A fee of rs 2 per page is charged on the provision of documents.

Ludhiana Municipal Company's Annual Budget (2020 - 2021):

• The Ludhiana Improvement Trust was established in 1958 under the Punjab Town Improvement Act 1922. This office was established for the purpose of achieving the planning, growth and development of Ludhiana residents. To date it has taken over 33 development schemes in various parts of the city covering the area of About 2850 acres.

Leadership now

Mayor - Balkar Singh Sandhu

Deputy Mayor - Sham Sunder Malhotra

Deputy Mayor- Sarabjit Kaur

This annual Ludhiana budget balances the organization's expenses and revenue.

About the Budget

The budget introduces only the broad heads of finances and costs. No head account codes or operating codes are provided. Revenue and capital payments are not properly separated in the budget document. We have divided the items into Revenue and Capital according to the guidelines provided in the National Municipal Accounting Manual. Mayor Balkar Singh Sandhu said, "We hope to achieve the 2019-20 funding target by March 31. MC will achieve the target of R1.444 million in the next budget and year." The MC plans to spend 62.17% of the \$ 1,044 million on development projects, 35.44% on the establishment and 2.39% on current events in 2020-21. According to the MC, \$ 167 million will be spent on development projects and \$ 77.50 million will be spent on maintenance. MC has allocated R10 million for new park jobs and R6 million for maintenance. The community council has allocated R15 million to buy new equipment. MC plans to raise \$ 130 million in property taxes and \$ 23 million in 2020-21 advertisements.

Large sources of revenue

1. GST allocation: Rs460 cr
2. Property / Rent: Rs130 cr
3. Electricity tax: Rs45 cr
4. Ad Tax: Rs23 cr
5. License fee u / s 343: Rs2.5 cr
6. Licensing vehicle: Rs20 lakh
7. Slave house fee: Rs30 lakh
8. Leasing and bursary: Rs10 cr
9. Construction costs: Rs32 cr
10. Other misc income: Rs52.10 cr
11. Sale of goods: 10 kg
12. Revenue from O&M cell: Rs90 cr
13. Additional tax function: Rs39 cr
14. 14 loans: Rs150 cr

Total budgeted amount: Rs1044.10 cr

Estimated costs in new jobs

1. Roads: Rs 48 cr
2. Bridges / project: Rs 15 cr
3. Roads and drains: Rs 40 cr
4. Road lights: Rs 2 cr
5. Parks: Rs 10 cr
6. Slum development: Rs 2 cr
7. Buildings, library, public toilets: Rs 10 cr.

Integration of Uid With Existing Municipal Data Base:

Municipal Corporation Ludhiana has an MOU and Punjab Remote Sensing Center, Ludhiana. Real-world work and city GIS mapping have been completed. All properties are given a unique ID. The UID has 18 digits that include Zone no, Block no, Street no, Property no and the next Sub PID. The UID and "have a geo tag" with specific dimensions for all assets and have the latest images attached to each asset. and Disposal ID No and UID so that one number can be identified and bills for all municipal services can be made online.

Objectives of Integration with the GIS System: 1. Manage assets using GIS technology and improve archival record keeping.

2. Improve MCL revenue by capturing properties outside the current tax net and increasing ULB revenue by improving compliance rates.

1. Develop a GIS Based Property Tax Information System to simplify the property tax process and bring transparency to property tax collection and collection.

Editing computerized maps with individual properties with a unique ID number. Joint Field survey of all properties within the boundaries of the Municipality and Municipal officials as well as private survey vendor and data collection such as owner name in terms of TS-1, address, water / sewage No., rental house, built premises etc. Placing all the data collected for each location on a GIS map and making the data accessible to every ordinary person in the city.

The Ludhiana SMART City Project aims to deploy the following resources to achieve its objectives:

1. Transmission of various sensors (environment and climate) throughout the city to promote awareness of the situation.
2. Delivery of public address system and Panic Button via Emergency Call Box to increase public awareness and emergency response.
3. Deployment of various Cameras to municipal boundaries to improve various public services such as Solid Waste Management, Tahbazari Violations etc.
4. Flexible Line Delivery of Public Information Disclosure Messages.

Problems: Ludhiana; is considered Manchester City of India, the most industrialized city in northern India. The city has a strong economic base that has served as the backbone of rapid urban growth.

- Groups in urban areas face developmental problems such as overcrowding, long distances over time and, therefore, transforming into an unhealthy environment.
- The city has seen a dramatic increase in population over the past 5 years
- decades leading up to issues such as pollution, environmental degradation, the emergence of slums and the failure of physical and social infrastructure; thus he failed to be a living city.
- Overcrowding pipes are a major problem in several areas of the city for a long time but the MC seemed unwilling to solve this problem.
- The use of ICT to improve administrative efficiency requires further development as there is a 25% unplanned backbone that results in high water loss without any means of measuring or reusing.
- There is no waste collection network despite the large industrial land used.
- The City does not have a CHWTSDF for the disposal of hazardous waste.

Problems: Solutions: 1. Municipal Organization, Ludhiana aims to introduce automation and e-governance through ICT and GIS to improve and improve its performance to improve service delivery, provide better information management and ensure citizen participation in governance.

2. Smart development has been identified as a global solution to existing urban development issues that focus on promoting a sustainable and vibrant environment through ICT integration; it serves as a startup tool.

3. Waste management strategies should be implemented through waste recycling of power plants.
4. There should be a check on air connectivity, pollution control level, network issues and remote travel problems to prevent urban group problems.
5. Complaint resolution service should be available 24 × 7, residual power supply and GIS computer network installation is an hour requirement.

Data Analysis: Secondary Information: Detailed information on services and changes made to Ludhiana Municipality taken from various annual reports, journals, books, interviews etc. The results were later compiled into data collected in relation to the operation of the Ludhiana Association.

Need: The city needs to establish governance systems that enable digital technologies and assets to manage the city's broader resources in real time through the Integrated City Command and Control Center. To set the ICCC city on need to do agile integration considering the following areas:

Make sure all applications are working properly in terms of usage data from other applications and sending data for further use - in accordance with open data policies. A good example here is to take advantage of a strategic selection tool for a city road system, which can take inputs from a variety of unused resources and systems.

Find key program parameters that you can add to integration with key programs. Internal department to have their data computerized for ERP or other relevant programs. It enables integration with various systems such as emergency response system, Municipal requests etc. Integrated real-time urban performance platform, supportive collaborative decisions and improved simulation and efficiency - real-time working hub and business information hub. Integrated Big Data platform for organized, slow-order and unplanned data with high volume and speed.

Real-time Status Notification and pre-expanded SOPs.

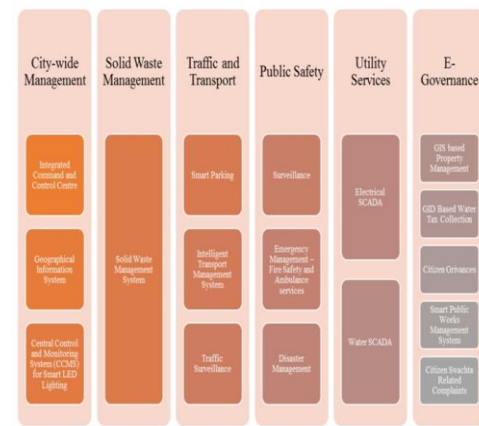
2D / 3D spatial intelligence and analytics with time series analysis for Smart Performance Management and Management. Embedded Data Lake brings a single source of truth from complex systems - provides flexibility in data usage by various Operational Excellence departments / stakeholders. The redesigned KPI manager with Smart City Operations-based dash boards

Conclusion

ICT AND E-Governance have been successfully introduced to the Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana and the results are reflected in respect for the development work and projects undertaken.

In this study we investigated a wide range of factors: Ludhiana has many advantages - the system and needs to focus on the additional benefits of integrating the system into a single data sharing system and a working platform - successfully "Data Model" or "Data hub". which will provide a single window to any data user but without the maximum power output.

The current system does not fully integrate all the data and output channel I can use. The opportunity to integrate multiple sub-systems such as ITMS, waste management, SCADA programs will take some time to become live.



In this study we investigated the scope of different aspects: Ludhiana has many existing – System and need to focus on added benefit from integration of system into a single system data sharing and operational “platform” – effectively the “Data Model” or “Data hub”. This uses an open source approach that will provide the single window for any user of data but without large capacity outlay.

The existing system is yet to fully integrate the entire data and output channel it could use.

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