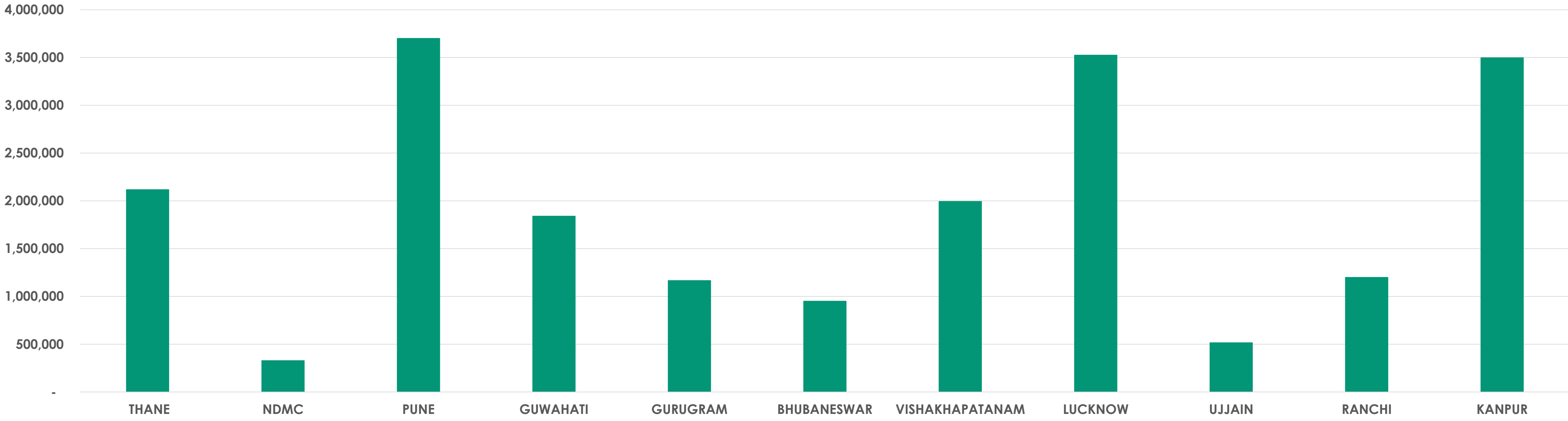
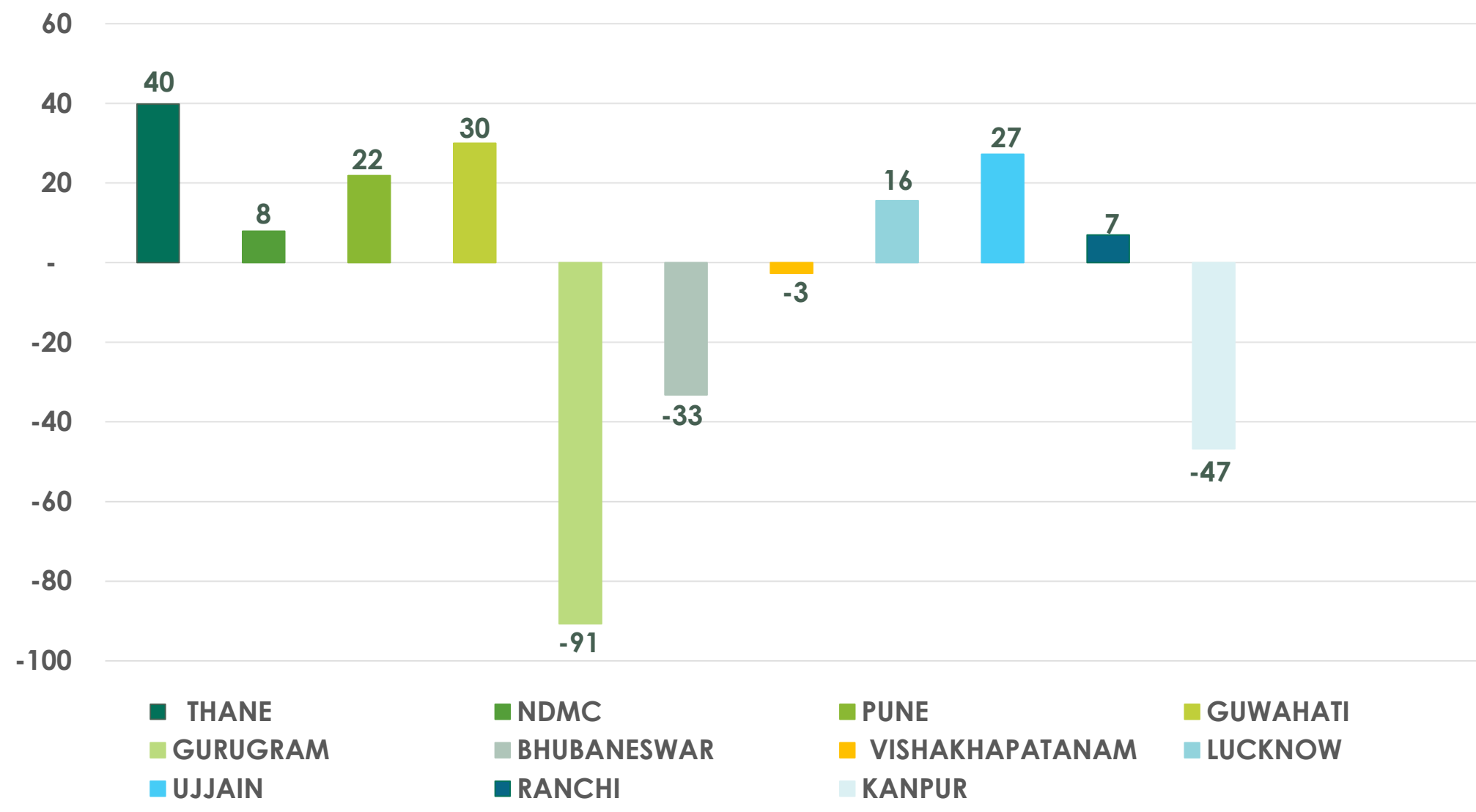


POPULATION VARIATION ACROSS CITIES (2017-18)



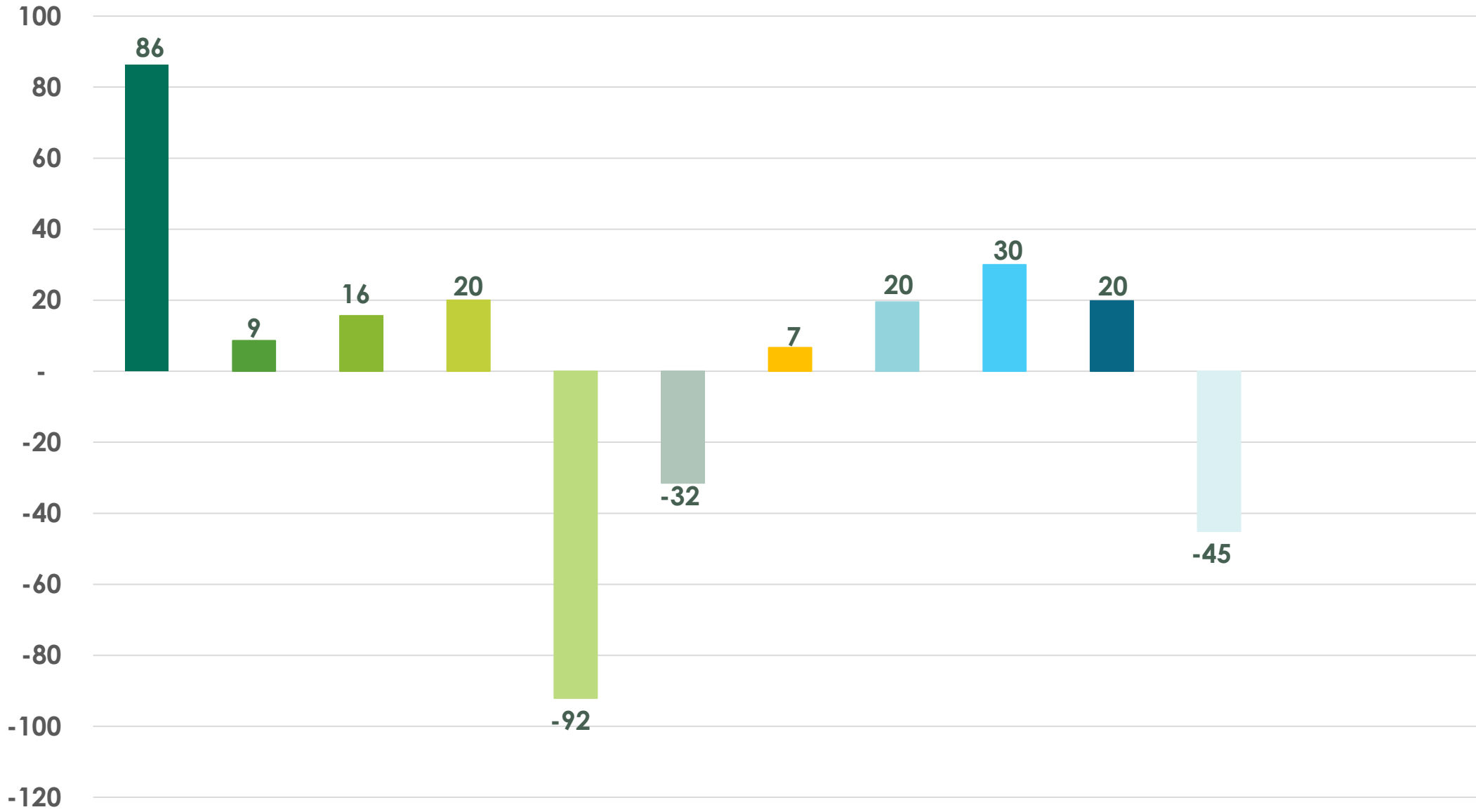
INFERENCES: The variation in the population of cities mentioned in above graph infers to the variation in budget size along with the area of respective cities for which the analysis is shown in graphs below.

GROWTH RATES OF TOTAL BUDGETED INCOME (2015-16 TO 2017-18)



INFERENCES: Thane exhibits the highest growth rates of total budgeted income due to measures taken by corporation to recover from heavy debts of past few years. Pune has increased growth rate due to rise in tied grants and hike in water tax from 5-13%. The user charges and fees and revenue grants has increased the growth rate in Guwahati. In Gurugram the effect is due to decrease in fixed assets and loans.

GROWTH RATES OF TOTAL BUDGETED EXPENDITURE (2015-16 TO 2017-18)



INFERENCES: In Thane the increase is a result of initiatives taken by TMC to improve quality of services and basic infrastructure. In Gurugram and Kanpur negative growth rate is due to heavy loans and lesser grants.

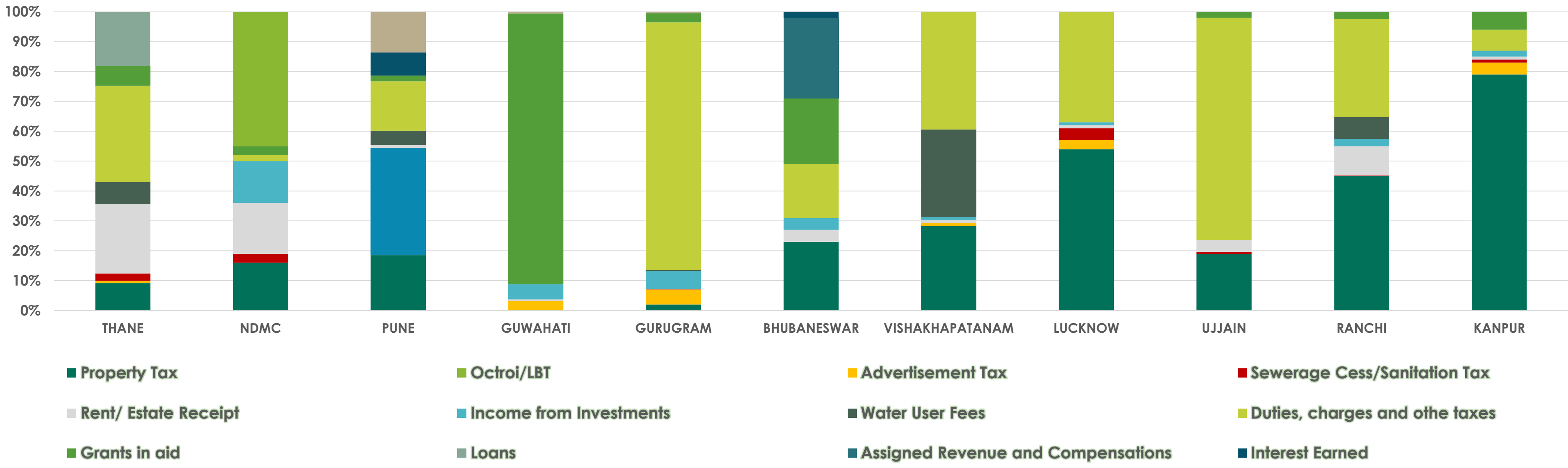
INDICATORS	THANE	NDMC	PUNE	GUWAHATI	GURUGRAM	BHUBANESWAR	VISHAKHAPATANAM	LUCKNOW	UJJAIN	RANCHI	KANPUR
Establishment to Total Budget Expenditure	0.7	0.40	0.43	0.64	0.01	0.36	0.16	0.34	0.25	0.032	0.47
Grants to Total Income Receipts	0.10	-----	0.10	-----	0	0.38	0.11	0.63	0.57	-----	0.76
Loan Servicing to Total Revenue Expenditure	-----	-----	0.02	0	-----	0.01	0.03	-----	0	-----	0.1

FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY CITIES MENTIONED IN 12TH SCHEDULE

FUNCTIONS PERFORMED	THANE	NDMC	PUNE	GUWAHATI	GURUGRAM	BHUBANESWAR	VISHAKHAPATANAM	LUCKNOW	UJJAIN	RANCHI	KANPUR
Urban Planning including town planning											
Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings											
Planning for economic and social development											
Roads and bridges											
Water Supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes											
Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management											
Fire services											
Urban forestry, protection of the environmental promotion of ecological aspects											
Safeguarding the interest of weaker section of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.											
Slum improvement and upgradation											
Urban poverty alleviation											
Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds											
Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects											
Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds; and electric crematoriums											
Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals											
Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths											
Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences											
Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries											
Public education											
Public Health											

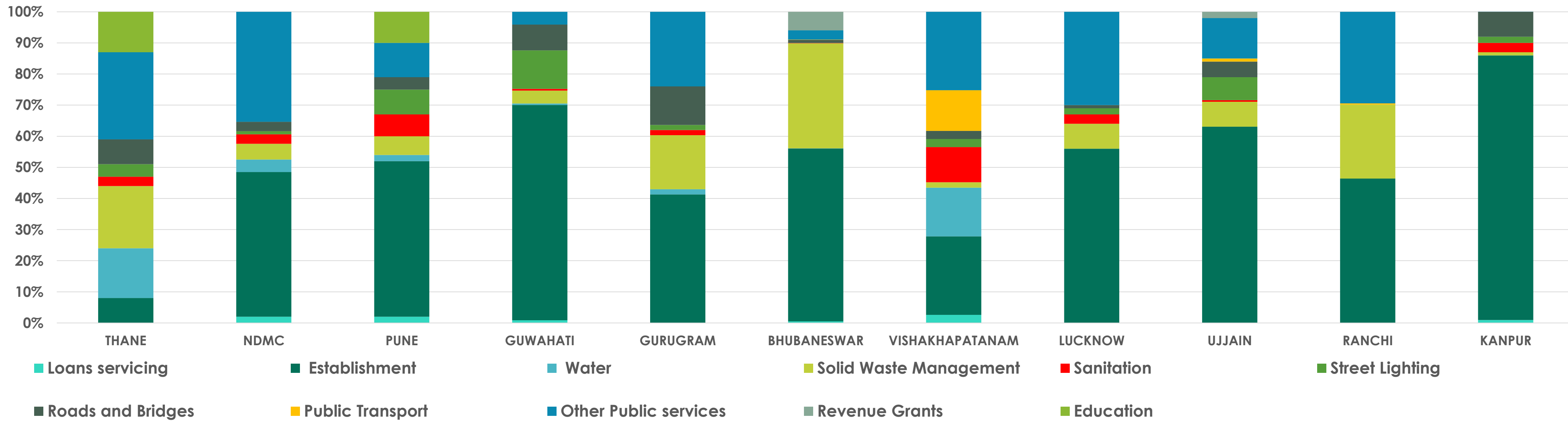
INFERENCES: Few cities perform additional functions like public education and health care and Pune has proposed two new hospitals for public. Lucknow and Kanpur do not perform services like water supply and fire services as they have separate department for the same.

COMPARISON BETWEEN REVENUE INCOME FOR YEAR 2017-18



INFERENCES: Property tax being the major source of revenue income for cities like Lucknow and Kanpur is due to the targeted increase of net tax coverage while Gurugram and Ujjain are still dependent on user charges for its income generation. Guwahati is the only city which is heavily dependent on grants-in-aid than generating its own revenue.

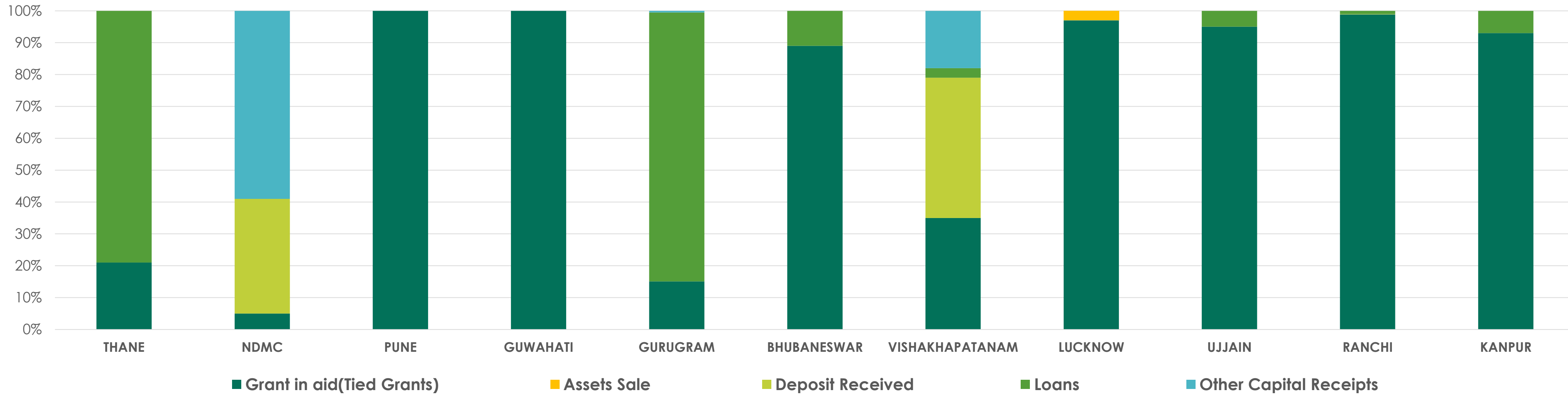
COMPARISON BETWEEN REVENUE EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2017-18



INFERENCES: Most of the cities spend the major part of there revenue income on establishment. The services like solid waste management or other public services accounts for major part of total expenditure. In Kanpur the expenditure on roads and bridges has increased over the years. Ranchi doesn't spend on services like Street Lighting and sanitation.

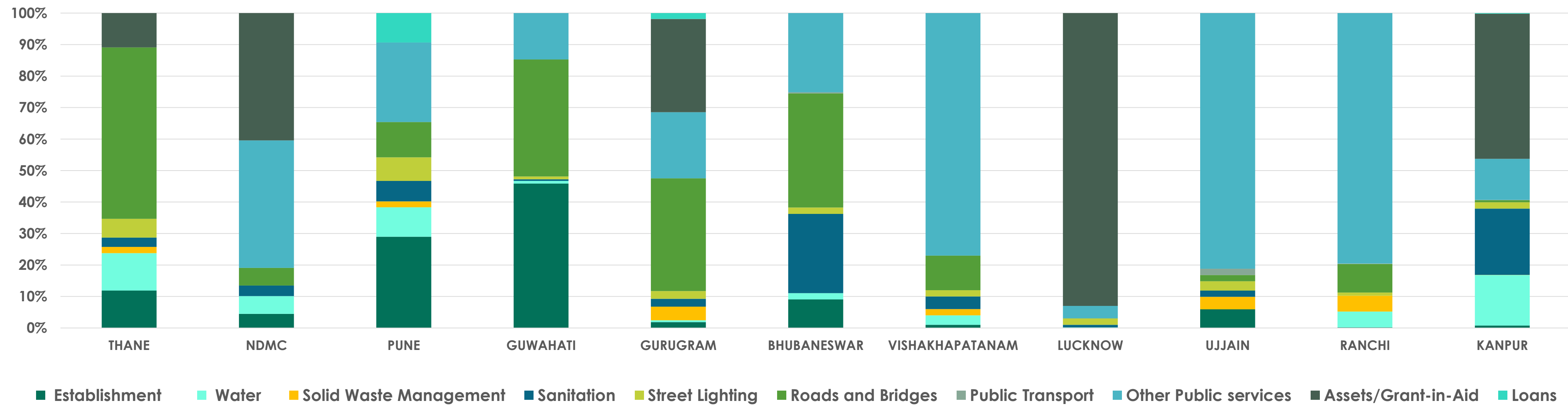
NOTE: All salaries and operation and maintenance expenses are included in the establishment expenditure.

COMPARISON BETWEEN CAPITAL INCOME FOR YEAR 2017-18



INFERENCES: The Capital income majorly constitutes of Grants in aids that are received as tied grants from the government. Thane shows relatively increased income under loans that was required for completion of projects running under different schemes. NDMC is the only area that has relatively high income from own resource base.

COMPARISON BETWEEN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2017-18



INFERENCES: The Capital expenditure is mainly on development of public services due to major development schemes like JNNURM reforms, Smart city Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission.