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**Introduction**

The urban local bodies in the towns and cities of the country are autonomous and are managed by elected representatives. These bodies, also known as Municipalities, are responsible for the management and upkeep of the civic amenities in the town or the city. For this purpose they collect taxes such as property tax, water tax, etc. which form the revenue for the local body/municipality. In addition, the local body is also responsible for registration of births and deaths, and issue of building permissions and trade license.

Following is the comprehensive list of functions executed by municipality/local body:

* Birth and deaths registrations
* Property tax
* Water tap connections and charges
* Advertisement tax
* Financial accounting
* Building permissions
* Project and works monitoring system (PROMS)
* Dangerous and offensive trade license
* Assets and inventory
* Court cases monitoring

**Birth and Death Registration**

Registration of Births and Deaths is one of the major activities of Municipality and is done in compliance with the AP registrations of Births and Deaths rules 1999, which are drawn from the Registration of Birth and Deaths Centre Act 1969. Registrar-General appointed by the Central or state government maintains the registers of births and deaths recorded. Birth and death occurring within the geographical zone of a municipality has to be reported to that municipality within 14 days in case of births and 7 days in case of deaths. Hospitals are responsible for reporting the event of a birth or death occurred at their premises; if an event occurs at home then the head of the family or any neighbour is responsible for reporting. For the birth or death which is not reported within the specified period, but reported within One month after its occurrence, a late fee is applicable. In case birth and death are reported after one month and within one year of its occurrence, late fee and affidavit have to be submitted. If the reporting is still delayed, then magisterial order and no non availability certificates have to be submitted along with the late fee.

**Objectives**

The following are the objectives of the births and deaths registration module

* Registering of births and deaths
* Issuing of birth, death and non-availability certificate
* Generation of field verification report
* Generation of birth and death registers
* Generation of monthly and yearly statistical report

**Property Tax**

Property tax is a tax paid on property owned by an individual or other legal entity, such as a corporation. Most commonly, property tax is a real estate ad-valorem tax, which can be considered a regressive tax. It is calculated by a local government where the property is located and paid by the owner of the property. Property tax is one of the prime revenue sources of the municipalities. Property tax is levied by all municipalities by a resolution of the Municipal Council. The tax companies components such as tax for general purpose, water and drainage, lighting and scavenging. Property tax aspect is handled by the revenue section in the municipality

**Objectives**

* Standardization of procedures and norms for assessment and collection leading to uniformity.
* Standardization of revenue zones, wards, blocks, locality, complex apartments, building age and depreciation.
* Ease in tracking demand and collection of assessments category-wise.

**Water Tap Connection and Charges**

The Municipalities on request issue water tap connections to the owners of the buildings. Connections are sanctioned based on the category and availability of resources by the municipal commissioner. Connection charge and deposits are to be paid by the citizen. Water tap connections are of four types: domestic non-metered tap, domestic metered tap, commercial metered tap, industrial metered tap. The water tap connection may be disconnected by the Municipality in case of long standing dues from the user. The reconnection is possible by clearing the dues and paying the necessary re-connection charges. Illegal tap connections can be regularized by paying regulations charges.

**Conclusion**

This case study surveys the software for computerization of Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities) under the title "SMART nagarpalika-Computerization of Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities)". Various subjects such as Births and Deaths, Property Tax, Water Tap connections and Charges, Advertisement Tax, Financial Accounting, etc. are covered in detail in terms of their software functionality and capabilities. This software is being implemented in many Municipalities in the country. It is also being supported by the Ministry of Urban Development