City: Ludhiana
State: Punjab

Category: Business & Industrial Centre, Tier 2

Ludhiana city lies within the Ludhiana district in the state of Punjab, and is the largest city in the province in terms of area and population. Official sources suggest that the city is spread over 159.37 sq km and has a population of approximately 1.6 million people. The north Indian city is settled along the banks of Sutlej River and hosts the largest agricultural university in Asia. The city is also a well-developed manufacturing and commercial hub in northern India, as well as being an important pilgrimage center for Sikhs.

1. Demographic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Total Population	1618879	10399146	377,106,125
Total Population of UA (if)			
Share of ULB population in District Urban population (%)	78.22		
Population Growth Rate (AEGR) 2001-11	1.46	2.30	2.76
Area (sq. km)*	159.37		
Share of ULB area in district (%)* #	4.24		
Density of population (person per sq. km)*	10158		
Literacy Rate (%)	85.77	83.18	84.11
Schedule Caste (%)	14.32	22.72	12.60
Schedule Tribes (%)	0	0	2.77
Youth, 15 - 24 years (%)	19.81	19.93	19.68
Slum Population (%)	15.08	22.58	17.36
Working Age Group, 15-59 years (%)	66.82	66.56	65.27

Source: Census of India, 2011
* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011
# The ULB is spread in more than one district

2. Economic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Per Capita Income (Rs.) at 2004-05 constant price *	51633	42868	Rs. 35, 947 [a]
Urban Poverty Ratio (% of urban population)**	9.51	9.2	13.7
Unemployment Rate, 2011-12***	0	2.8	3.4
Work Participation Rate, 2011-12***	38.26	36.8	35.5
Work Status, 2011-12 (%) *** Self-employed: Regular/wage salaried employees: Casual labour:	33.74 63.6 2.66	44.5 47.8 7.6	42.0 43.4 14.6
Sectoral Distribution of Workers, 2011-12 (%) *** Primary Secondary Tertiary	0.85 51.49 47.66	5.7 37.4 56.9	7.5 34.2 58.3
Workers Classified by Major Occupation, 2011-12(%) *** Legislators, senior officials and managers Professionals Technicians and associate professionals Clerks Service workers and shop and market sales workers Skilled agricultural and fishery workers Craft and related trades workers Plant and machine operators and assemblers Elementary occupations Workers not classified by occupation	8.22 4.80 9.14 1.19 14.55 0.81 20.31 18.49 22.47 0	16.4 7.9 7.1 4.4 14.0 5.4 18.3 10.0 16.6 0	15.8 8.8 6.7 5.0 14.7 4.6 19.2 9.2 16.1 0.1
Primary Commodity Manufactured#	Hosiery and textile goods, cycles and cycle		

	parts, machinery and auto parts		
Major Industries##	Automobile, bicycle and parts, other products of aluminium and brass, copper, iron, and steel. Textile, and cycle parts		
No. of sanctioned SEZ	0	4	413

Note: 3 year average of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12
Source: * Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and for all India- Central Statistics Office
**Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 68th Round, 2011-12
***Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 68th Round, 2011-12
#District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011
##District Industrial Profile, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India
∞ Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

3. Infrastructure Status

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to tap water (from treated source) within Premises	80.93	66.08	84.14
% of households with access to electricity	98.89	98.34	92.68
% of households having toilet facilities within premises	92.58	85.61	72.57
% of household Waste water outlet connected to drainage	89.47	90.9	81.77
Type of sewerage system*	Underground sewerage system		
Type of solid Waste system*	Door to Door		
% of households with access to computer/laptop with internet without internet	11.75 10.55	10.55 11.64	8.27 10.40
% of households with access to mobile phones	65.30	63.17	64.33
Ownership Pattern of Housing (%) Owned Rented	69.12 27.76	78.30 18.63	69.16 27.55
% of households living in congested houses	30.90	24.20	32.94
Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)		
No. of Hospitals per 1,00,000 people *	0.06		
No of Schools per 1,00,000 people			
Primary	15		
Middle	3		
Secondary	10		
College	5		

Source: Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011
* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

4. Political Profile: Leadership and Administrative Structure

Architecture of Governance *Structure of Elected and Executive Bodies. Give indication of hierarchies*	Civic administration in Ludhiana is mainly under the management and control of Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana (MCL). Apart from MCL other institutions are involved in the overall management of the city development. MCL is divided into four zones viz. Zone A, Zone B, Zone C & Zone D each headed by a Zonal Commissioner under the overall control of the commissioner MCL. Joint Commissioners/ Additional Commissioners are also attached to assist the Commissioner for controlling and monitoring of specific duties of different branches assigned to them. The elected wing consists of councilors (corporators) elected by the citizens of MCL from single member constituencies on an adult franchise. A senior deputy mayor and depty mayor, elected amongst the corporate assit the mayor. The term of these three mayors is for a period of five years. The MCL has finance and contract committees and House tax

	assessment committee i.e. two statutory committees and ward committees which consists of elected councilors of the respective wards and headed by a chairperson.
	Ludhiana Improvement Trust is responsible for providing planned development thereby controlling haphazard urban sprawls; providing planned decentralisation of activities in a congested city area by developing competitive activity centers, neighborhood (residential development scheme) at suitable locations in the outer suburban areas with municipal limits; providing hierarchical road network & infrastructure facilities.
	Greater Ludhiana Area Development Authority is responsible for comprehensive, integrated and orderly development in Ludhiana by improving the planning, development, and management and delivery capacities of the urban centres. The Chief Minister is the chairman and vice chairman is appointed by the government.
	Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board (PWSSB) is responsible for planning designing and execution of various water supply and sewerage works of Urban Local Bodies.
	Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) is working independently for the development of specific areas in the town. PUDA is an apex institution established in July 1995 for the development of balanced urban growth in the State of Punjab. PUDA is committed to provide planned residential, commercial and industrial spaces incorporating the latest state of the art technology and town planning norms. It has the power for prosecution of the private developers of colonies without getting approval from them.
	Punjab Pollution Control Board Ludhiana (PPCB) is responsible for control of industrial pollution and MSW of the MCL under the environmental pollution act 1996 along with the air pollution check.
	The activities related to town planning are conducted by urban development department. The department is responsible for preparation of Master plans; updation and review of the Master Plans; preparation of development plans; Implementation of Schemes such as the Town Protection Scheme, VAMBAY, National Slum Development Programme, Slum Improvement and upgradation project for Kohima. Nagaland State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) has the mandate for environmental management at the state level, with emphasis on air and water quality. The Department of Science, Technology & Environment performs the functions similar to the MoEF at the state level.
<u>No of elected representatives</u>	NA
<u>Election Details*</u> *Election cycle, last election,* *Name, party affiliation where relevant, date office taken* *for: chief minister, commissioner, and mayor.*	Mr. Parkash Singh Badal from Shiromani Akali Dal is the Chief Minister of Punjab . He was elected on 15-Mar 2012. The Commissioner is Mr. G.K. Singh. The council is headed by Mayor Mr. Harcharan Singh Gohalwaria of Shiromani Akali Dal, elected in Sep 2012.The municipal elections were held in the year 2012.

Source:*Respective ULB website and Media Search

5. Performance of Urban Local Body (ULB)

Credit and Tax

Credit Rating of ULBs (As on Nov 2012)*	BBB-
Property Tax [#]	Coverage (%): 57.1 Collection Efficiency (%): 68 Amount(Rs.): 61.33 crores

Source: *www.jnnurm.nic.in
[#] Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

E-governance& Computerization in ULB

Reform	Status (implemented, in progress and any comment)
Property Tax*	Implemented

Accounting*	Implemented
Water Supply & Other Utilities*	Implemented
Birth & Death Registration and Health programmes*	Implemented
Citizens' Grievance Monitoring*	Implemented
Personnel Management System*	Implemented
Building Plan Approval*	Implemented
e-Procurement*	Implemented
Can Citizens pay their bills and Taxes at citizen facilitation centre (CFC)?#	Only on CFC
Does ULB has facility to Accept Online Payments#	No
What is the E-mail Software being used in the ULB#	NIC
Are ULB offices connected with each other through local area network (LAN)/ wide area network (WAN)#	No
Do you have access to State Data Centre (SDC)?#	No
Does the ULB have their own website#	Yes: mcludhiana.gov.in
Implementation of 74th CAA#	2 functions are yet to be transferred. They are Urban poverty alleviation; Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections society

Note :* Modules of e-governance implemented in ULB
Source: * Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and respective ULB's website
#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

Recognition

List any national or international recognition such as awards, pilots, horizontal networks.	• ACCCRN projects • India Today Best City Awards: Best Emerging in Housing • Smart Cities Council India's Top 20 Promising Cities

6. Finance and Health

Financial

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to banking facilities *	64.81	68.97	67.77

Financial Status#		
Details of municipal income and expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Income	Expenditure
2009-10	41364.01	35803.05
2010-11	55512.15	56818.06
2011-12	58078.48	59742.85
% of municipal Budget reserved for urban poor@		

Source: * Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011
#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012
@ Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

Environmental

Swatch Bharat ranking *	381
Comprehensive Environmental Assessment for available cities#	81.66

Source: *Press Information Bureau , Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2015
#Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 2009

7. Capacity: Track Record & Initiatives

JNNURM Projects	Status or Comment
BSUP/IHSDP	Under BSUP scheme, initially total 2 projects for housing were sanctioned out of which 1 project was canceled (on 20.2.2014). 1 project of housing is in progress. The total projects cost was Rs.50.09 crores. Construction of 82% of the dwelling unit is complete.

UIG/UIDSSMT	UIG: Total 2 projects were approved, 1 project under progress and 1 project has been initiated.			
Total Approved Cost of projects (Rs.Lakhs)	33924.00			
Sectorwise details of projects	Sector	No of Projects	Total Cost (Rs Lakhs)	Share of sector in total projects approved
	Sewerage	1	24139	71.2
	SWM	1	9785	28.8
Share of Central Assistance released (%)	47.95			
% of work completed (Physical Progress)	26			
Funds Utilised (%)	49.98			

Source: www.jnnurm.nic.in (accessed on November, 2015)

Alignment with MoUD Schemes	Status, Comment
Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	
AMRUT	City is covered under AMRUT Mission
JNNURM	City was covered under UIG component of JNNURM
NUIS	City is covered under NIUS
North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India