

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:428  
ANSWERED ON:26.04.2005  
DELEGATION OF MORE POWERS TO CIVIC BODIES  
Nikhil Kumar Shri :Singh Shri Chandra Bhushan

**Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the existing institutional arrangements are adequate to cater to the present demands and future needs of the cities;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the provisions of 74th Constitution Amendment have been implemented and the new institutional arrangements have helped the urban local bodies;
- (d) whether the Union Government is planning to further amend the Constitution with a view to delegating more powers to civic bodies as reported in the Hindu dated April 3, 2005;
- (e) if so, the facts thereof;
- (f) whether the Union Government has also formulated a national plan to provide e-governance tools to all municipal bodies in phases;
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the cities selected in first phase; and
- (h) the time by which all the cities of the country will be covered under this plan?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ( SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD )

(a) to (h): A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.428 FOR 26.4.2005 REGARDING DELEGATION OF MORE POWERS TO CIVIC BODIES.

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b): As per the existing institutional arrangements, urban local bodies, parastatals and specialized agencies created by the State Governments are responsible to cater to various civic services and infrastructure needs. As per Entry-5 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'Local Government' is a State subject. Part IXA of the Constitution inserted by the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, provides for a common framework for urban local bodies. State Governments are free to make necessary institutional arrangements in order to ensure that cities cater to the present demand as well as future needs of the cities.

(c): The extent to which various provisions of the above Act have been implemented at the State level is as under:

(i) Reservation of seats: Seats in urban local bodies have been reserved for SC/ST in proportion to their population. Not less than one-third of the total seats are reserved for women.

(ii) Duration of municipalities: State Municipal Acts provide for fixed term of 5 years for municipalities and the same is largely being followed by the States.

(iii) Power, authority and responsibilities: The States have devolved power, authority and responsibilities upon municipalities as per details given in Annexure-I.

(iv) Powers relating to taxation: The States have devolved powers upon municipalities to impose taxes, duties, tolls and fees as per details given in Annexure-II.

(v) State Finance Commission: States have set up the State Finance Commissions to review financial position of urban local bodies as per details given in Annexure-III.

(vi) State Election Commission: States have set up the State Election Commissions to conduct elections of urban local bodies.

(vii) District Planning Committees: States have made provisions in their State Municipal Laws for setting up of District Planning Committees. All States, except Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh have set up District Planning Committees. In Meghalaya and Nagaland District Planning and Development Boards have been constituted. The State of Mizoram has not set up District Planning Committees, as there is no urban local body in the State.

(viii) Metropolitan Planning Committees: Metropolitan Planning Committee has been set up in West Bengal. 19 States and Union Territories have informed that they have no metropolitan area so the question of setting up of Metropolitan Planning Committees does not arise. NCT of Delhi is exempted from setting up of Metropolitan Planning Committee. The remaining States/UTs are yet to set up these Committees.

(ix) Wards Committees: Wards Committees which are required to be set up in municipalities having a population of 3 lakhs or more, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh (Raipur Municipal Corporation), Karnataka (Bangalore), Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi. In respect of Goa and Himachal Pradesh, no provision for Wards Committees exist as the population size of local bodies is very small. The remaining States are being persuaded to set up these committees at the earliest.

The new institutional arrangements wherever came into existence after the implementation of Constitution (74th Amendment) Act have helped urban local bodies to improve their functioning to provide various urban services.

(d): No, Sir.

(e): Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

(f) to (h): The National e-Governance Action Plan approved by the Government of India for implementation during 2003-07 has identified formulation of various Mission Mode Projects on e-Governance including Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in municipalities. Details of the project are being finalized.

**ANNEXURE-I  
DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONAL POWERS ON URBAN LOCAL BODIES**

Name of the State/UT	FUNCTIONS ENUMERATED IN THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION																	
	Urban Planning including town planning	Regulation of land-use and const- building	Planning for economic & social development	Roads and bridges	Water supply for domestic, industrial and communal purposes	Public health, sanitation and waste management	Fire services	Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects	Safeguarding of weaker sections of the population and promotion of handicapped and mentally retarded.	Slum improvement and up-gradation	Urban poverty alleviation	Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.	Promotion of cultural, educational and recreational aspects.	Burials and crematoriums	Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals	Vital statistics including registration of births & deaths	Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops & public conveniences	Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	y	y	y	y	y	y	x	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Arunachal Pradesh	As reported by the State Government, there is no ULB in the State. Municipal Administration is intended to be introduced in the State by he end of 2004.																	
Assam	x	y	x	y	y	y	x	x	x	x	y	x	y	y	x	y	y	y
Bihar	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Chhattisgarh	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Goa	y	y	x	y	x	x	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y	y	y	y	y
Gujarat	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Haryana	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Himachal Pradesh	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
J & K	74th Constitution Amendment Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir																	
Jharkhand	Election to the ULBs is yet to be held in the State. Devolution of function will be taken up after the completion of the elections.																	
Karnataka	x	x	x	y	y	y	x	x	y	x	x	x	x	y	y	y	y	y
Kerala	y	y	y	y	y	y	x	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Madhya Pradesh	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Maharashtra	x	x	y	x	x	x	x	y	x	y	x	x	x	x	y	x	x	y
Manipur	The State Govt. have informed that they have yet to issue/publish the Powers & Functions enumerated in the XIIth schedule.																	
Meghalaya	The State Govt. have informed that the State has been exempted from purview of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.																	
Mizoram	The State Govt. have informed that ULBs have not been constituted so far in Mizoram.																	
Nagaland	x	y	y	x	x	y	x	y	y	x	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Orissa	y	x	y	y	x	y	x	y	y	x	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Punjab	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Rajasthan	y	y	y	x	x	y	x	y	x	y	y	x	y	y	y	y	y	y
Sikkim	The State Govt. have informed that there is no Urban Local Body in Sikkim.																	
Tamil Nadu	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Tripura	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Uttaranchal	The State Govt. have informed that functions related to 12th schedule of the Constitution will be incorporated in the New Act and will accordingly be devolved on ULBs.																	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	y	y	y	y	-	y	-	-	y
West Bengal	-	-	-	y	y	y	y	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	y

AN Islands	x	x	x	x	y	y	x	x	x	y	y	y	x	y	y	-	-	-
Chandigarh	x	x	x	y	y	y	y	y	x	y	y	y	x	y	y	y	y	y
Dadra & Nagar Haveli							UT of Dadar and Nagar Haveli does not have any Municipality.											
Daman & Diu	y	x	x	y	y	y	y	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	y	x

(y) - Functions devolved upon ULBs fully.

(x) - Functions not devolved upon ULBs.

(-) - Information not received in respect of these functions.

ANNEXURE-II

DETAILS OF FINANCIAL POWERS DEVOLVED ON URBAN LOCAL BODIES

Name of State/UTs	Details of financial powers
ANDHRA PRADESH	Property Tax, vacant land tax and advertisement tax etc. are already being performed by the Municipalities under AP Municipalities Act, 1965.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	There is no ULBs in the State .
BIHAR	In Bihar Municipal Act, 1922 the following are provided under section 80:Power to impose taxes and fund of the Municipality - subject to the provisions of the Act and rules made there under the maximum limit fixed by the State Govt. from time to time: a) a municipality may levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duty, tolls and fees in the manner prescribed; b) a municipality may be assigned such taxes, duty, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Govt. for the purposes and subject to such conditions and limits as may be prescribed c) a municipality may be provided such grants-in-aid as may be prescribed from the Consolidated Fund of the State and d) the municipality shall constitute a fund for crediting all sums received by or on its behalf and also for withdrawal of such sums therefrom, as may be prescribed;
CHHATTISGARH	The State Govt. have informed on 9/11.12.2003 that financial powers have been provided to different Municipal Authority through the rules made under Sections 37 and 73 of Municipal Corpn. Act, 1956 and Sections 70 and 110 of Municipalities Act, 1961.
GOA	As regards devolution of financial powers on ULBs as per Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, is mentioned that vide amendment Act, 1993 of Goa Municipalities Act, 1969, a new Section 142 A has been inserted which provides as follows: *Section 142A Assignment of certain taxes, etc. The Govt. shall: a) Assign to the Council, such taxes, duties tolls and fees levied and collected by the Govt. for such purposes and subject to such conditions & limits as may be prescribed. b) Provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Council for the Consolidated Fund may be determined from time to time by an order published in the Official Gazette. Further, vide Section 143 A (inserted vide amendment Act 1993), provision has been made for SFC as constituted under Section 200 of the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Commission shall have power to review the final position of all Municipal Councils in the State & make recommendations to the Govt. for the principles which should govern distribution of net proceeds of tax, duties, tolls etc. Leviable by Govt. determination of taxes, tolls & fees to be assigned to or appropriated by the Councils and grant-in-aid to the Councils and the measure needed to improve the financial position of the Council.
HARYANA	As per the question financial powers devolved on ULBs is concerned, Haryana Govt. constituted 1st State Finance Commission on 31.5.1994 and recommended the devolution of funds to ULBs. The 2nd State Finance Commission was constituted on 6.9.2000. Its recommendations are awaited. After receiving the recommendation of 2nd SFC, the Financial Powers will be devolved to the Municipalities in the State.
HIMACHAL PRADESH	As per the Himachal Pradesh Principal Act, 1994, the ULBs are empowered to impose various taxes under Section 65 and 66 to improve their financial position. According to the provision of Section 66(2) the Govt. has notified the maximum limits of various taxes to be imposed by the ULBs on the liberty vide Notification No.LSG-D(1)9/94 dated 29.3.2001. The specified rates of tax are as under: a) Show tax Rs.50/- per show; b) Tax on consumption of energy ... 2 paise per unit; c) Sewerage tax on commercial building @ 15% of the general tax on building; d) Entry tax on vehicle Rs.5/- light vehicle, Rs.10/- unloaded heavy vehicle and Rs.15/- loaded heavy vehicle and on transfer of movable property @ 2% of the amount. Besides, for improving the financial position of the ULBs, budgetary provisions are being made for providing grants-in-aid by the State Government as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission.
J&K	The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act is not applicable to this State.
JHARKHAND	Details of financial powers devolved on ULBs as per the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act will be communicated after the completion of the election.
KARNATAKA	The State Govt. have informed that they have delegated substantial financial powers to the ULBs. Under the new dispensation, a City Corporation can spend up to Rs. 1 crore as against the earlier power of Rs.30 lac. Likewise, a City Municipality, a Town Municipality and a Town Panchayat can spend up to Rs.10 lac, 5 lac and 2.5 lac respectively as against the earlier powers of Rs.1 lac, Rs.50,000 and Rs.5,000 respectively.
KERALA	About 33% the State plan outlay allocation is allotted to the local bodies including ULBs by criteria to implement the plans prepared by them. The Municipal Council has got unlimited power to given Administrative Sanction to all the Projects.
MADHYA PRADESH	The State Municipal Acts entitle the ULBs to impose taxes for their functioning. These taxes are categorized as mandatory taxes and discretionary taxes. All municipal bodies are expected to impose and collect revenue from mandatory taxes, whereas in case of discretionary taxes, their imposition is left to the discretion of the municipal bodies. The list of mandatory & discretionary taxes is given below: Mandatory Taxes: Property Tax Water Tax Sanitary Tax Fire Tax Lighting Tax Local Body Tax

Discretionary Taxes:  
 Conservancy Tax  
 Drainage Tax  
 Professional Tax  
 Market Fees  
 Betterment Tax  
 Tax on Pilgrims  
 Tax on Theatres / theatrical performance;  
 Tax on owners of vehicles / animals;  
 Toll on vehicles and animals;  
 Tax on persons occupying houses, building / lands;  
 Toll on bridge constructed by municipality;  
 Advertisement Tax (other than advertisement published in newspapers) and Terminal Tax on goods / animals etc.  
 (Ref. Impact Assessment - 74th Constitution Amendment Act book).

The Municipal Corporations in the State enjoy full financial powers. Earlier restriction for obtaining approval of the State Govt. in certain cases has been withdrawn from Oct., 2003. Apart from this the Mayors of Municipal Corporation have also been given independent financial powers for the first time. The Municipal Councils & Nagar Panchayats also have now maximum financial autonomy under the Act.

**MAHARASHTRA** The Status of the reports and recommendations of the 1st SFC (for ULBs) as informed by the State Govt. is as under:

Maharashtra State Finance Commission had made total 93 recommendations for ULBs in the State. Out of 93, Govt. has accepted 82 recommendations fully, 8 were accepted partially and 3 were rejected.

Action taken by the State Govt. on the recommendations of the SFC:

- i) Any new-taxes assigned to Municipalities - No
- ii) Sharing of the State taxes and rationalisation of the revenue sharing arrangement - This point is related to Finance Deptt., Govt. of Maharashtra. However, for ULBs the recommendations req. Sharing taxes is as follows:

Road grant - 17.75%

Land Revenue - 75%

Entertainment Tax

A Class MC 60%

B Class MC 70%

C Class MC 90%

Stamp duty - 1% of total collection.

Royalty on the minor minerals to C Class MC - Rs.5 lac.

Grant-in-aid - Spl. Tourism Development Grants to Hill Station Municipal Council as per recommendation of 1st SFC (Rs.10 lac each to six hill station Municipal Councils in the State).

Privatisation of Services - Nil.

The State Govt. have informed on 19.5.2004 that as per the 74th Amendment of the Constitution, the Powers, Authority and Responsibility have been devolved on the Municipalities to enable them for preparation of Plans for economic development and social justice, the performance of functions and implementation of the schemes listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution.

The following Acts have been amended accordingly:

\*Mumbai Municipal Corpn. Act, 1888

\*Bombay Provincial Muni. Corpn. Act, 1949

\*Nagpur City Muni. Corpn. Act, 1948 and

\*Maharashtra Muni. Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965.

**MANIPUR** Some financial powers are devolved on ULBs by confirming the Bye-Laws listed below under Section 221 of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994:

1. Registration and licensing of shops;
2. Regulation of Hotels;
3. Regulation and granting of mobile stalls/vendors/Hawkers licence;
4. Regulation of Markets;
5. Parking Fee;
6. Advertisement;
7. Entry toll on vehicles and animals;
8. Scavenging tax for trade and House-hold refuse and
9. Buildings

**MEGHALAYA** Meghalaya has been exempted from purview of the 74th Amendment Act, 1992 as per Article 243-2C.

**MIZORAM** ULBs have not so far been constituted in the State.

**NAGALAND** Financial power have not been devolved to ULBs as of now and because Nagaland Municipalities Act, 2001 has been recently formulated and the Municipal Elections are expected to be held by mid 2004.

**ORISSA** Consequent upon 74th Amendment of Constitution of India, the Govt. of Orissa has adequate provisions in the CM Act, 1950 as well as OMC Act, 2003 to give financial powers to the ULBs of the State which are as follows:

Preparation of own budget;

Raise loans and form sinking fund;

Municipal Taxation;

a) Power to impose taxes & recovery thereof;

b) Service taxes

c) Drainage taxes;

d) Latrine taxes;

e) Holding taxes;

f) Tax on carriage, Carts & other animals;

g) Parking fees;

h) Development charges on construction site;

i) Licence fee on market and other commercial complex of ULBs.

**RAJASTHAN** A Notification dated 21.5.1996 has been issued making the rules calling the Rajasthan Municipalities (Purchase of materials and contracts) (first amendment) rules, 1996 amending the Rule 14 stating therein that no contract shall be entered into for the purchase of materials/goods or for the execution of work without the prior administrative and financial sanction/approval of the following authorities i.e. Commissioner/CEO, Municipal Corpn., Director, Local Bodies, State Govt. and Dy. Director (Regional) Local Bodies in case of Municipal Corpn., Municipal Council, Municipal Board situated at District Hqs and other Municipal Board in respect of the expenditures ranging from Rs.25,000 to Rs.2 crore.

The 1st State Finance Commission had recommended 2.18% share of the net state tax proceeds to local bodies. The share of FRIs and ULBs out of this amount was based on the proportion of rural and urban population according to 1991 census.

Similarly the 2nd State Finance Commission in its report recommended 2.27% devolution in net tax proceeds to local bodies and the share of FRIs and ULBs was kept according to proportion of rural and urban population of 2001 census.

**SIKKIM** There is no ULB in the State.

**TAMIL NADU** The Municipal Budget is prepared & approved by the concerned Municipal Councils.

The Municipalities are given enhanced powers for according Administrative Sanction for single item of work in GO Ms No.119, MAWS Deptt. dt. 8.7.1998 whereas earlier the monetary limits were very low.

Powers for according Technical Sanction for individual work carried out by the Municipalities are also enhanced for speedy execution of works whereas earlier the monetary limits were very low.

The Councils are competent to approve tenders for all works and supply of materials, without any monetary ceiling.

The ULBs have powers to borrow money with the previous sanction of the Govt., by way of debentures, by raising loans from any Financial Institutions or by raising loan from the public by issue of bonds.

Govt. have issued guidelines for privatising core Municipal Services in GO Ms No.69, MAWS (MA3) Deptt. dt.4.5.98. By this GO, the Municipal Councils are empowered for privatisation for better delivery of services for creating competitiveness in providing services.

**TRIPURA** As per the provision of section 243 V of the Constitution Act, the provision for the constitution of a SFC was made in the Tripura Municipal Act, 1994. Accordingly, the SFC was appointed and the commission has submitted its recommendations to the State Govt. The State Govt. has also accepted many of the recommendations, particularly relating to the devolutions of administrative and financial powers to the ULBs. Few important decisions of the State Govt. on the recommendations of the SFC is as below:

1.5.5% of State Tax Revenue may be devolved to the ULBs

Grant-in-aid for ULBs under plan @ Rs.200/- per capita in terms of population of ULBs as per latest census figure may be provided.

**UTTARANCHAL** The State Govt. have informed that they have adopted and followed the UP Municipal Act, 1916, UP Municipal Reservation Rules, 1994 and UP Amendment Rules, 2000. The State was formed on 9.11.2000 and the State Finance Commission has prepared the 1st Finance Commission Report which gives a detailed analysis regarding the financial powers devolved upon ULBs.

The devolution of functions made by the State Govt. to the Municipalities as per article 243 W of the constitution will be by law. The matter is under active consideration. The process has already been initiated and two committees have been formed under the Chairmanship of Minister (UD), Uttaranchal to look into the aspects of devolution of power, authority, responsibilities etc.

The devolution of financial powers to ULBs set out by the State Finance Commission in the State is based on per capita basis depending upon distance from the nearest railhead.

**WEST BENGAL** Obligatory and discretionary functions to ULBs and their financial powers have been laid down in the relevant Corporation and Municipal Act

The State Govt. vide their letter dt.15.4.2004 have furnished the details of financial powers devolved on the ULBs as under:

**Taxation Powers:**

Power to impose tax on lands & buildings;

on advertisements, other than advertisements published in the newspapers;

on carts & carriages;

to impose toll tax on ferries and bridges.

Powers to impose fees and user charges etc.:

Power to impose levy on congregations;

On tourists;

To impose enlistment fees for profession, trade & callings;

To impose levy of fees/charges etc. for specific services like water supply, conservancy etc. and the fees for mutation, sanction of building plans.

The above powers have been given to the ULBs in terms of the various provisions of the West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993. Under the aforesaid powers the ULBs are required to frame bye-laws in most of the cases, whereas in some cases the Board of Councillors may decide the rates of such fees. For Water Supply the State Govt. has framed Rules for imposition of water charges.

Further the Entertainment Tax collected by the State Govt. is shared between the ULBs and the Panchayats in the proportion of 80:20, after retaining 10% of the collection by the State Govt.

**CHANDIGARH** All the Administrative & Financial Powers in respect of transferred functions vest with the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh. Besides, the Chandigarh Admn. Has been providing Plan and Non-Plan grant-in-aid to the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation for their effective functioning.

**DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI** There is not ULB in this UT.

**DAMAN & DIU** There are two ULBs. They are enjoying all financial powers provided in Daman & Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation, 1994 and also provided in Municipalities Rules.

**GNCT OF DELHI** The financial powers of MCD and NDMC:

Taxes: Property Tax, a tax on vehicles and animals, a theatre tax, a tax on advertisement other than advertisements published in the newspapers, a duty on the transfer of property and a tax on buildings payable along with the application for sanction of the building plan are the Mandatory taxes assigned to be imposed by MCD and NDMC whereas an education cess, a tax on profession, trades, callings and employment, a tax on consumption of electricity, a betterment tax on the increase in urban land values caused by the execution of any development work and tolls are the Discretionary Taxes assigned to be imposed by MCD & NDMC.

MCD and NDMC have been authorized to impose fines and penalties at rates set out in the 12th Schedule and 10th Schedule respectively.

MCD & NDMC are authorised to borrow by way of debentures or otherwise on the security of all or any of the taxes for acquiring any land, for erecting any building, to pay off any debt due to the Central Govt. or the Govt., to repay a loan previously raised etc. provided that no loan shall be raised without the previous sanction of the Central Govt. or without previous publication of the application for sanction under the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1914 and the rules made thereunder.

MCD & NDMC are competent to acquire and dispose of any movable and immovable property belonging to Corporation / Council.

MCD & NMC are competent to enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purposes of their respective Acts.

**PONDICHERY** Since the ULBs have not been installed, financial powers have not been devolved as may to these bodies. However, further financial powers have already been delegated to the Municipal Councils now represented by the Special Officers as per the Pondicherry Municipalities (Powers & Procedure for Execution Works & Purchase of Stores) Rules, 1997 as amended again in 2001.

**LAKSHADWEEP** There is no ULB in this UT.

**ANNEXURE-III**

**Details of State Finance Commission**

Name of State of 1st SFC	Date of constitution of 2nd SFC	Date of constitution
Andhra Pradesh	22.6.1994	8.12.1998
Arunachal Pradesh	21.5.2003	Due in 2008.
Assam	23.6.1996	Constituted in 2001.
Bihar	23.4.1995	2.6.1999
Chhattisgarh	22.9.2003	Due in 2008.
Goa	22.4.1994	April, 1999
Gujarat	15.9.1994	November, 2003.
Haryana	31.5.1994	6.9.2000
Himachal Pradesh	23.4.1994	25.5.1999
Jammu & Kashmir	2001	Due in 2005.
Jharkhand	28.1.2004	Due in 2009.
Karnataka	10.6.1994	23.6.1999
Kerala	23.4.1994	23.6.1999
Madhya Pradesh	17.6.1994	17.6.1999
Maharashtra	23.4.1994	22.6.1999
Manipur	22.4.1994	3.1.2003
Meghalaya	SFC not constituted in these States as the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act under which SFC is required to be set-up, is not applicable to them.	
Mizoram		
Nagaland		
Orissa	21.11.1996 & reconstituted on 24.8.98	5.6.2003
Punjab	22.4.1994	21.9.2000
Rajasthan	23.4.1994	7.5.1999
Sikkim	22.7.1998	2003
Tamil Nadu	23.4.1994	1.12.1999
Tripura	23.4.1994	29.10.1999
Uttaranchal	31.3.2001	Due in 2006.
Uttar Pradesh	22.10.1994	25.2.2000
West Bengal	May, 1994	July, 2000
A & N Islands	20.9.1995	28.8.2001
Chandigarh	May, 1995	9.1.2001
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.9.1995	December, 2001
Daman & Diu	8.9.1995	December, 2001
GNCT of Delhi	April, 1995	2001
Pondicherry	12.3.1987	5.1.2004
Lakshadweep	8.9.1995	December, 2001