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Municipal Grievance Redressal

KNOWLEDGE STANDARD

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National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)

Over the past two decades, India has witnessed the role of technology as an enabler for development and progress. India is poised to lead the digital revolution and our cities can be the primary beneficiary. Our ability to seamlessly adopt emerging technologies into urban governance holds the key to a powerful story of transformation in India's journey towards becoming an economic powerhouse. Responding to this pressing necessity, National Institute of Urban Affairs is instituting the Centre for Digital Governance (CDG), an initiative to convene the digital efforts of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and also consolidate its existing efforts. National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) launched in February 2021, aims to build a shared digital infrastructure that will strengthen the capacity of the urban ecosystem to solve complex problems at scale and speed. Thus improve the ease of living for citizens through accessible, inclusive, efficient and citizen centric governance across India's 4800 towns and cities. The NUDM inherits the guiding principles of the National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS) - Strategy and Approach paper, released by MoHUA in 2019 as a vehicle to accelerate the ecosystem for urban transformation.

One of the key deliverables under NUDM is the creation/ adoption of standards which will enable improved information consistency, analytics, secure data access & transfer, smarter business processes; while also enabling diverse stakeholders to collaborate and their corresponding platforms and processes to interoperate seamlessly. The following standards (in various stages of development/ adoption) are applicable for NUDM:

1. Municipal Governance Reference Architecture as a reference blueprint for platforms
2. Knowledge Standards with key data elements and their standardized data interpretation
3. API definitions for standardized integration with the National Dashboard
4. Security Assurance Standards for enabling data privacy controls
5. National meta-data standards for metadata management & data quality enablement at state & national dashboards

Out of these, the Municipal [Municipal Governance Reference Architecture](#)¹, [Security Assurance standards](#)² and [Property Tax Knowledge Standard](#)³ have already been published and are available for download. [National Metadata Standard](#)⁴ has been published by the Government of India.

¹ IS 18006 : Part 1 : 2021 - Municipal Governance Reference Architecture available online at https://standardsbis.bsbedge.com/BIS_SearchStandard.aspx?Standard_Number=18006&id=0

² IS 17428 : Part 1 : 2020 - Data Privacy Assurance Part 1- Engineering and Management Requirements and IS17428: Part 2: 2020 - Data Privacy Assurance Part 2 Engineering and Management Guidelines available online at https://standardsbis.bsbedge.com/BIS_SearchStandard.aspx?Standard_Number=IS+17428&id=0

³ IS 18006 : Part 3 : Sec 1 : 2021 - Municipal Governance - Part 3 Property Tax - Section 1 Taxonomy available online at https://standardsbis.bsbedge.com/BIS_SearchStandard.aspx?Standard_Number=18006&id=0

⁴ Data Dissemination: National Metadata Structure (NMDS) For Statistical Products available online at http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/main_menu/citizen_charter/National%20Metadata%20Structure%20-%20v3.pdf

NUDM Knowledge Standards

Need for Knowledge Standards

ULBs across India have different terminology and vocabulary for Urban Governance. This is due to inherited and new state laws and different municipal governance system implementations. Lack of uniform knowledge of important data elements and clear vocabulary for urban governance terms, leads to the inability to share & interpret data uniformly and/or compare ULB performances.

Application of Knowledge Standards

Knowledge standards have the following applications

- Knowledge standards help us in identifying and categorizing important data elements for a domain
- Knowledge standards help in resolving differences in terminology for Urban Governance
- Knowledge standards can be used to analyze current city domain models, processes, reports & KPIs; thus, retrofitting existing data models with missing data

Governing principles in Design of Knowledge standard

Normally information taxonomy preparation begins by asking the following questions (Earley, 2015)⁵ (Earley, 2015):

- What are all of the things that you interact with on a day-to-day basis?
- What are all of the processes that you engage with, applications you interact with, and people you speak to, both internally and externally?
- How do those people, processes and technologies interact?
- Information linkages identification.

To ensure this taxonomy fits the needs of interested stakeholders the following principles have been followed in designing it.

⁵ Earley, S. (2015, August 18). Why Information Taxonomy Must Represent the Landscape of the Business. From www.earley.com: <https://www.earley.com/insights/why-information-taxonomy-must-represent-landscape-business>

Minimalist: The standards are designed to have minimum base elements common across ULBs to ensure interoperability, harmonization and data driven governance. These can then be adopted and built upon by some ULBs with higher process complexities.

Evolvable: The standard is designed to evolve over a period of time thereby adapting to changing needs and emerging technologies thus making the system comprehensive progressively.

Modular: The classifications and categorizations in the knowledge standard are designed modularly, yet they function together as a whole. They are independent and self-contained and may be combined and configured with similar units to suit disparate contexts. E.g., The Property “Use” element and its sub classifications can be easily reapplied in the context of any Building Plan Approval System or Trade License System.

Extendible: The standard is designed to be exhaustive and the elements of Urban Governance are positioned in a hierarchy which can accommodate both horizontal and vertical additions. This leaves room wider adoption and innovation to suit contexts of any ecosystem. The end goal is to build a knowledge practice that supports Open Standards with the Data Element taxonomy as a base.

Open: The standard is designed to be ‘open’ to enable wider ecosystem participation and use.

How to read this document?

Section 2.1 captures Key data elements associated with the Municipal Grievance Data Entity.

Section 2.2 captures key channels of transactions i.e., new application/ grievance registration/ suggestion etc.

Section 2.3 captures key stakeholders involved in MGR service delivery

Section 2.4 captures key processes within the MGR domain with clearly defined input & output data elements.

Section 2.5 captures key Reports and KPIs that ULBs and states/UTs are encouraged to use.

All direct sub-classifications and components captured in the taxonomical hierarchy are shown as normal text (For Ex: “2.1.1 Grievance ID”)

In processes (section 2.4),

- Input (whether from citizen or ULB) of the process is shown in *Italics text* (For Example “2.4.1.1 Grievance Details”)



- Output of the process is shown in **Bold text** (For example “2.5.1.1 Pendency Report”)
- Direct sub-classifications or sub-components are shown as normal text (For Example 2.4.4.1.1 Types of Assessment classification has 2.4.4.1.1 Issue of New License sub-classification (all depicted in normal text)

Diagrams

Domain is depicted as  for e.g. Municipal Grievance Redressal

Data Entities are depicted as  for e.g. Municipal Grievance

Channels are depicted as  for e.g. MGR Channels

Stakeholders are depicted as  for e.g. Stakeholder Matrix

Processes are depicted as  for e.g. Grievance Creation, Grievance Acknowledgement

Reports & KPIs are depicted as 

How to use this knowledge standard?

MGR Knowledge standard can be used in 3 different ways:

1. Direct application by storing, generating and using these important data elements (entities, stakeholders, processes & reports) in day-to-day operations

Example 1: ULB Officials add channel through which an application was received and ULB type in the MGR application data model while acknowledging and processing the Application/ Assessment request received from the Municipal Grievance Registration service application/ CSCs.

Example 2: Application form for a new grievance registration also collects nature of grievance – bringing clarity in the exact nature of response expected by the department involved (short term for issues vs long term for service requests). Getting associated assessment ID or consumer number for grievances pertaining to General Administration – Tax Services helps empower ULB officials with actual data from that system to take corrective actions in a faster manner, thereby improving overall service delivery to the citizen.

Example 3: Monitoring of grievances by their status, their SLB adherence and channels from which the transaction happens also empowers ULB Officials to take corrective and preventive steps as needed.

2. Indirect application by using these data elements in evidence-based governance and long-term planning

Example: Analyzing grievances can help check quality of service and become aware of (and eventually rectify) any deficiency in services. This helps in improving the efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency of a ULB, ultimately leading to improvement in service delivery and maintain trust of citizens.

3. Information consistency by using these data elements while using and sharing data (via Metadata tags in reports and dashboard)

Example: Consistent use of Data elements, processes, KPIs and their definitions from this Knowledge Standard helps in implementing Information consistency across ULBs. To ensure information consistency, while ULBs may use new or existing platforms while delivering MGR services, they should use Metadata tags from the data elements defined in this knowledge standard.

It may be noted that

1. The data elements described in this knowledge standard are not complete and ULBs may add/ remove data elements as per actual need.
2. ULBs and their technology partners are however advised against modifying the data elements while using these as Metadata tags i.e., Grievance ID should be shared as 'Grievance ID' and not 'App ID' or 'Application ID' in the ULB reports.

Revisions to the document

This is planned to be a working document. It will be revised regularly to guarantee that the knowledge standard incorporates learnings from various implementations and learning cycles as they progress and remain relevant. Amendments and regular updates to its text and indicators are to be expected on a continuous basis.

No Sub-License Allowed



MGR Knowledge Standard is developed as open standard under NUDM by NIUA. No part(s) of the document can be sublicensed further by any other organization. Any attempted license or sublicense, whether voluntarily or otherwise, shall be null and void, and may attract penal actions.



Abbreviations

CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDG	Centre for Digital Governance
CM	Chief Minister
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CSC	Common Service Center
DPR	Detail Project Report
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi-Frequency
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRO	Grievance Redressal Officer
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Document/Number
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MGR	Municipal Grievance Redressal
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
NMAM	National Municipal Accounting Manual
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NUDM	National Urban Digital Mission
NUGP	National Urban Governance Platform
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PM	Prime Minister
SLB	Service Level Benchmark
SLG	Service Level Guarantee
SMS	Short Message Service
ULB	Urban Local Body/Bodies

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1 Municipal Grievance Redressal

Urban Governance in India is predominantly the constitutional domain of the state government, who delegates power to Municipal Bodies/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through a specific legislation. The ULBs perform these functions, which allow them to interact with the citizens on a day-to-day basis, providing, managing and maintaining the community needs. The ULB services provided to citizens include roads, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, street lighting, solid waste management etc. Most of the citizens' interaction happens at Municipal level, thus these ULBs need to orient their activities towards the satisfaction of the citizens in their cities. Grievance Redressal is hence an important function of an efficient, reliable and transparent municipal body.

1.1 Background

As ULBs are to interact with citizens on a day-to-day basis it is important that they provide a robust mechanism to redress their grievances as well. Initially the mechanism primarily existed at central and state level where citizens register their complaints, which were redirected to the concerned department/institution. The systems at city level were manual/telephonic and moreover many small towns and cities didn't have the mechanism, whereas the Municipal Acts empower the ULBs to set up the grievance mechanism at local level⁶ (Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, 2008).

Post JNNUrM reforms some cities developed the provisions of municipal grievance redressal through electronic mediums. Directive principle for the reform was - *“Along with area Sabha, ward councilor, committees and council, as platforms for citizen grievance redressal, there should be a formal technology enabled platform to register complaints/grievances. The complaint/grievance redressal mechanism should be centralized for all the public services delivered in the city (through any agency city/state/central) and then directed to the concerned department.*

As part of National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM), NIUA is also offering a platform NUGP to states which offers Grievance Redressal Functionality using Municipal Grievance Redressal (MGR) module.

1.2 Who is Responsible?

The Grievance at municipal level should be addressed by the Municipal Authority of the ULB. The grievances made by the citizens need to be categorized according to the different functions as provisioned under 74th Amendment and NMAM so as to enable harmonized access to information and a streamlined way of connecting urban departments to serve citizens better.

⁶Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. (2008, October 23). Twenty Ninth Report on Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism. Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, Twenty Ninth Report on Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism. Delhi, India: Parliament of India, Rajya Sabha. From <http://164.100.47.5/newcommittee/reports/EnglishCommittees/Committee%20on%20Personnel,%20PublicGrievances,%20Law%20and%20Justice/29th%20Committee%20Report-Law&Justice.pdf>



2 Taxonomy for Municipal Grievance Redressal

Municipal Grievance Redressal (MGR) is the multi-channel single window delivery mechanism where citizens can lodge their grievances to the ULB on various services rendered by the ULB for their ‘redressal’⁷ (TERI, 2010). A well-structured MGR taxonomy helps by:

- ✓ Identification of recurring systemic problems enabling effective resolution of complaints
- ✓ Building accountability and ensuring transparency
- ✓ Building confidence among the citizens and encouraging public participation

Taxonomy for Municipal Grievance Redressal tries to capture the most important data entities, their properties, categories, subcategories, and usage within this domain as well as other associated areas. Subsections in Section 2 also define all the key terms in the Municipal Grievance Redressal domain comprehensively.

⁷ TERI. (2010). Assessment of Consumer Grievance Redressal System. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

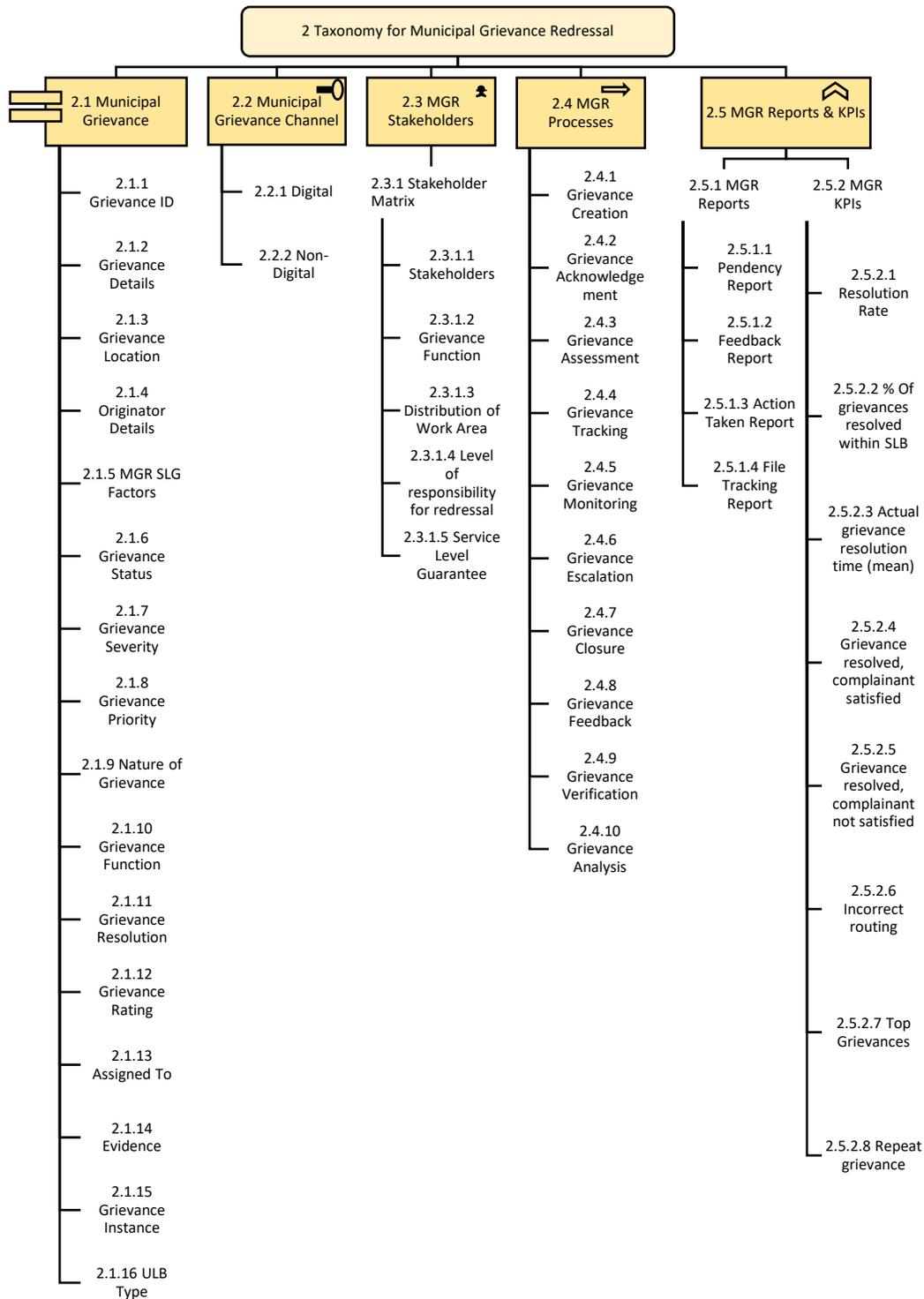


FIGURE 1 TAXONOMY OF MUNICIPAL GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

2.1 Municipal Grievance

Municipal Grievance is a complaint (against an unjust or unfair act' or non-delivery of service, promised quality of service), service requests, feedback or suggestions to the ULB for services provided by them.

Additionally, ULBs may also capture further details as per their requirements such as compensation details (amount paid, days outside Service Level Benchmarks, cause of delay, date of payment) etc.

2.1.1 Grievance ID

Grievance ID is a unique identifier allotted to the grievance by the ULB for the purpose of grievance recording, allocation, assessment, follow up, and appeal.

2.1.2 Grievance Details

Grievance Details are the important details of the grievance captured by the citizen to explain the issue, request or suggestion that he/she is making during grievance registration. It gives a picture of the grievance from the citizen's perspective.

2.1.3 Grievance Location

Grievance location is an important characteristic of the grievance that includes address, floor number, ward, zone etc. It also indicates the GIS positioning of a place where grievance occurred with respect to the urban base map. In the context of municipal grievance redressal, location does not have any categorizations, however, it does have certain specifications associated. They are exemplified in [Appendix 1 Sample Parameters and Specifications for Location](#).

2.1.4 Originator Details

Details of the originator of the grievance, which can be an Individual or an organization. This may include their name, phone number, email ID and address.

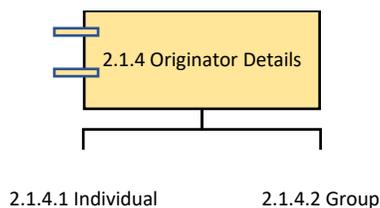


FIGURE 2 TAXONOMY OF ORIGINATOR DETAILS

2.1.4.1 Individual

Grievance raised by an individual.

2.1.4.2 Group

Grievance raised by a group.

2.1.5 MGR SLG Factors

These are important factors associated with a grievance that determine or represent the timeliness aspect of grievance redressal. This includes time when grievance first occurred, time taken for redressal, SLG (Service level Guarantee) and grievance dispatch date to department.

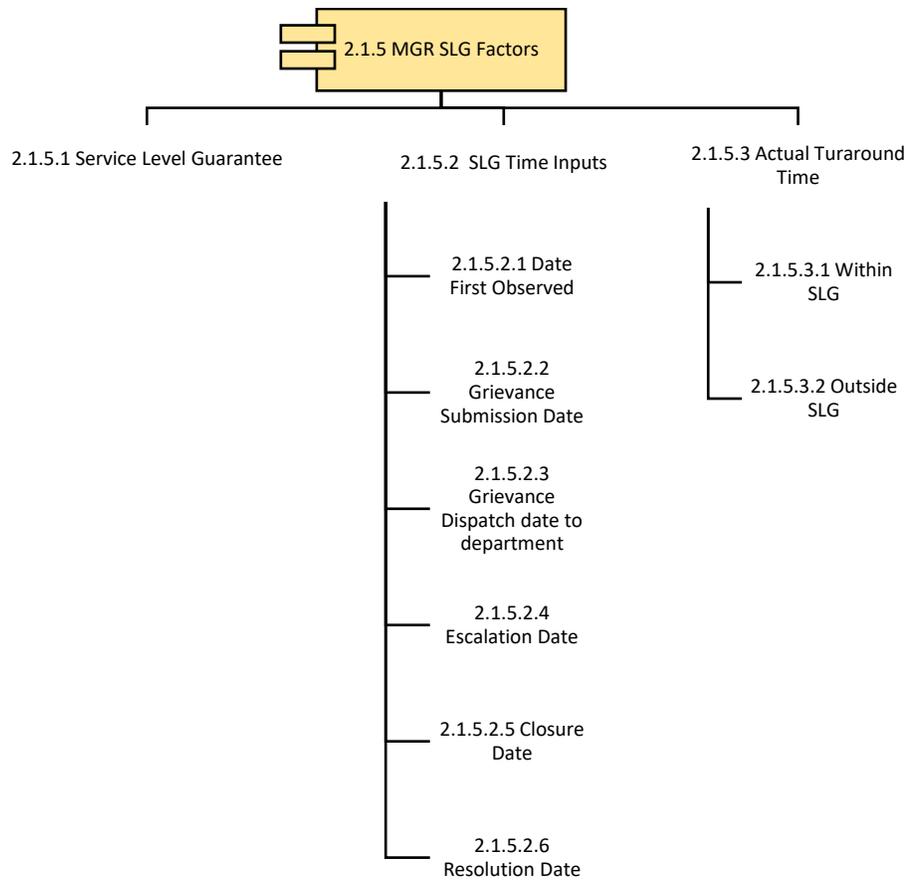


FIGURE 3 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL TIME

2.1.5.1 Service Level Guarantee

The maximum time that service departments expect to take to redress a complaint. Also called expected compliance time set by the ULB in citizen charter or any public disclosed document for

a service in which a municipal grievance should be addressed and resolved. Different categories of complaints have different redressal times. Public sharing of a comparative picture of various SLG in the ULB may introduce competition to improve performance⁸ (TERI, 2010).

2.1.5.2 SLG Time Inputs

These are important time inputs that help capture service level compliances as determined by the ULB.

2.1.5.2.1 Date First Observed

Date first observed is the date on which the grievance was first observed by the citizen. It may be the same or earlier from the grievance submission date.

2.1.5.2.2 Grievance Submission Date

Grievance submission date is the date on which grievance was submitted on system.

2.1.5.2.3 Grievance Dispatch date to department

Grievance dispatch date is the date on which the submitted grievance has been send to the concerned department.

2.1.5.2.4 Escalation Date

Escalation date is the date on which a grievance is escalated to the next higher stakeholder as per ULB process. Escalation date can be multiple dates based on multilevel escalation done.

2.1.5.2.5 Closure Date

Closure date is the date on which a grievance is closed on system by the ULB official.

2.1.5.2.6 Resolution Date

Resolution date is the date on which a grievance is marked as resolved on system by the ULB official based on customer feedback on the grievance.

2.1.5.3 Actual Turnaround Time

Actual turnaround time is the actual time taken by the ULB in which a municipal grievance is resolved or cancelled.

⁸ TERI. (2010). Assessment of Consumer Grievance Redressal System. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

2.1.5.3.1 Within SLG

When actual turnaround time is within SLG (Service level Guarantee).

2.1.5.3.2 Outside SLG

When actual turnaround time is beyond SLG (Service level Guarantee).

2.1.6 Grievance Status

Grievance status is the status of the progress of a particular grievance. A well-defined system should capture the following status.

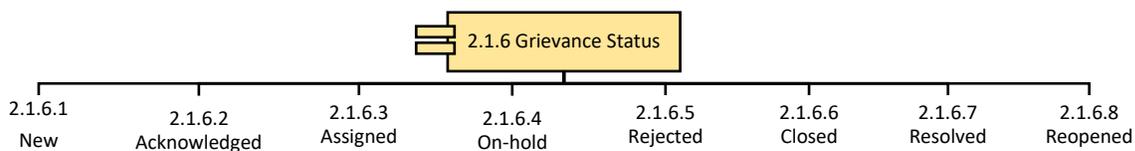


FIGURE 4 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE STATUS

2.1.6.1 New

It is a type of grievance application status, which means that a new grievance application has been filed through any of the grievance channels.

2.1.6.2 Acknowledged

It is a type of grievance application status, which means that the new grievance application has been acknowledged by the municipal department.

2.1.6.3 Assigned

It is a type of grievance application status, which means that the grievance application is assigned to the concerned team and the resolution to the grievance is in process. If the application is in process, the grievance officer checks for the SLA breach and escalates the issue to Commissioner and Head of the Section.

2.1.6.4 On-hold

It is a type of grievance application status, which means that the grievance application has been put on-hold by the concerned department due to given reason or cause.

2.1.6.5 Rejected

It is a type of grievance application status, which means that the grievance application has been rejected due to given reason or cause.

2.1.6.6 Closed

It is a type of grievance application status, which means that the grievance application has been successfully closed from ULB end.

2.1.6.7 Resolved

It is a type of grievance application status as per industry best practice which means that the originator closed the grievance after the ULB changes the status to 'closed', to indicate the originator's agreement with the solution.

2.1.6.8 Reopened

It is a type of grievance application status, which means that the grievance application has been reopened due to given reason or cause.

2.1.7 Grievance Severity

Level of impact magnitude in terms of coverage i.e., individual/locality or potential issues.

2.1.8 Grievance Priority

Priority levels are the definitions that the ULB grievance team uses to determine how quickly a grievance needs to be handled, along with any escalation steps that need to be taken. Setting up priority levels correctly can drive team urgency, drive automations, and get citizens their answer quickly.

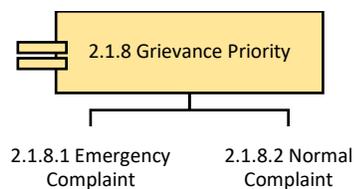


FIGURE 5 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE PRIORITY

2.1.8.1 Emergency Complaint

Grievances which have maximum priority as per citizen charter or any other relevant laws.

2.1.8.2 Normal Complaint

Grievances which have normal priority as per citizen charter or any other relevant laws.

2.1.9 Nature of Grievance

Nature of grievance is the classification based on the nature of service against which a grievance is raised i.e., whether it deals with request for services or it is a complaint to a municipal service or suggestions.

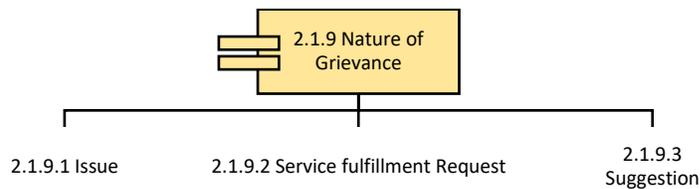


FIGURE 6 TAXONOMY OF NATURE OF GRIEVANCE

2.1.9.1 Issue

Grievance that pertains to an issue or non-delivery of service.

2.1.9.2 Service fulfillment request

Grievance that pertains to new service request to the ULB.

2.1.9.3 Suggestions

Grievance that are suggestions for improvement of service delivery.

2.1.10 Grievance Function

Grievance function captures the ULB function against which a grievance is registered. Details of sub-functions within each function is captured in [Appendix 2](#). Please note that this is not the issue or service request list that is presented to citizens when they are submitting their grievance, but the mapping done by the ULB Official once they acknowledge the grievance as per municipal functions provided to the citizens in that ULB. A sample mapping of grievances with functions and sub-functions is provided in [Appendix 3](#).

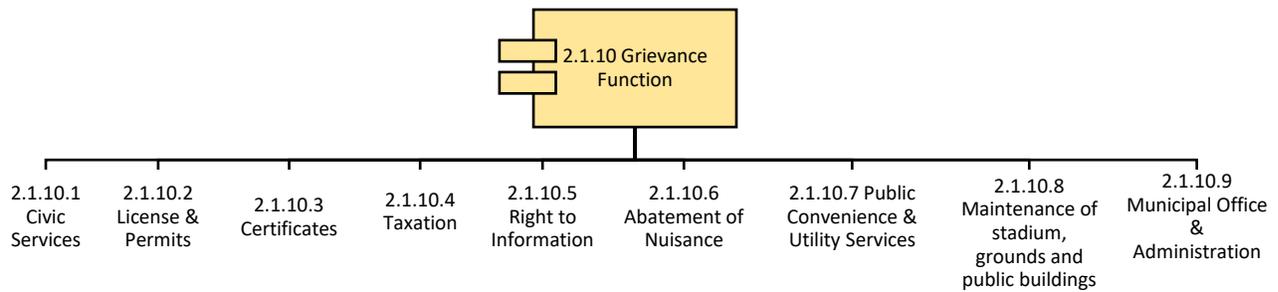


FIGURE 7 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE FUNCTION

2.1.10.1 Civic Services

It means issues, service requests and suggestions related to civic services such as water supply, sewerage, public health and sanitation, storm water drains, road infrastructure maintenance, parking & street light, solid waste management, traffic signals, CCTV & surveillance, power supply and any other services that ULB provides⁹ (Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, 2006).

2.1.10.2 License & Permits

It means issues, service requests and suggestions related to issuance of certificates and licenses such as trade license, vehicle permits, building permissions, advertisements and hoardings or any other licenses provided by the ULBs¹⁰ (Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, 2006).

2.1.10.3 Certificates

It means issues, service requests and suggestions related to issuance of certificates and licenses such as birth & death registration and certificates, vehicle permits, NOCs, fire NOCs or any other licenses provided by the ULBs¹¹ (Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, 2006).

2.1.10.4 Taxation

It means issues, service requests and suggestions related to tax assessments, appeals, rebates, subsidies, refund claims, payment issues, user charges or any other licenses provided by the ULBs¹² (Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, 2006).

^{9,6} Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. (2006). JNNURM E Governance DPR. Navi Mumbai: Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

^{8,9,10} Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. (2006). JNNURM E Governance DPR. Navi Mumbai: Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

^{11,12} Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. (2006). JNNURM E Governance DPR. Navi Mumbai: Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation.



2.1.10.5 Right to Information

It means service requests and suggestions related to extraction of information from ULBs such as budgets, any project or planning related information, citizen charters or any other as under purview of the ULBs¹³ (Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, 2006).

2.1.10.6 Abatement of Nuisance

It means issue, service requests and suggestions related to Control of stray animals, Replacement of damaged slabs over drains, Removal of dangerous building/ construction, Encroachment Removal or any other as under purview of the ULBs¹⁴ (Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, 2006).

2.1.10.7 Public Convenience & Utility Services

It means issue, service requests and suggestions related to maintenance of urban forestry, recreation grounds, parks, gardens, library & reading rooms, community & marriage centers, maintenance of markets, bus/lorry stands, town hall/community hall.

2.1.10.8 Maintenance of stadium, grounds and public buildings

Maintenance of public toilets, maintenance of tanks, wells, ambulances & fire services, maintenance of public infrastructure, municipal schools or any other as provided by the ULBs.

2.1.10.9 Municipal Office & Administration

It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to general feedback, accounting & finance, administration, corruption or misbehavior, regulation of buildings and vacant lands, city or town planning, poverty alleviation & slum development, social welfare, citizen charter or any other as per ULBs rule or official notification.

2.1.11 Grievance Resolution

It captures the final resolution of the grievance

^{13,14} Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. (2006). JNNURM E Governance DPR. Navi Mumbai: Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation.



FIGURE 8 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION

2.1.11.1 Pending Grievance

These are cases which are pending resolution. A grievance that is pending feedback from citizen can be classified here.

2.1.11.2 Grievance resolved; originator satisfied

These are the cases where immediate resolution is provided to mitigate the original grievance. grievances can be marked as 'resolved, originator satisfied' and originator is sent a final reply.

2.1.11.3 Grievance resolved; originator not satisfied

These are the cases where the grievance cannot be resolved immediately due to financial requirements which need approvals from higher authorities (such as, construction of roads, suggestions, building parks etc.). Grievances can be marked as 'resolved, originator not satisfied' and originator is given an interim reply. In these cases, the originator can approach a higher-level official through escalation.

2.1.12 Grievance Rating

Grievance rating is a type of feedback mechanism by the concerned authorities to monitor citizen satisfaction towards grievance redressal.

2.1.13 Assigned To

This is the ULB official or third party to which the grievance has last been assigned to.

2.1.14 Evidence

Proof of the grievance raised by the complainant. This can be informed of a picture or video or audio or any other document. Evidence may also be included as proof of resolution of grievance.

2.1.15 Grievance Instance

Grievance instance helps in capturing repetitiveness of a grievance.

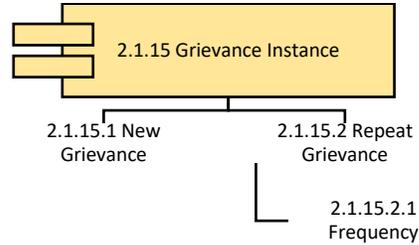


FIGURE 9 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE INSTANCE

2.1.15.1 New Grievance

Grievance submitted by the originator the first time.

2.1.15.2 Repeat Grievance

Grievance submitted by the same originator on the same topic within a specified time frame.

2.1.15.2.1 Frequency

Frequency at which the same grievance was repeated.

2.1.16 ULB Type

Type of ULB as per the definition of MoHUA such as Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council or Municipal Corporation¹⁵ (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 2014).

2.2 Municipal Grievance Channel

Channel / Mode / Method through which grievance is being reported by the citizen or information and response is shared by the ULBs.

¹⁵ Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. (2014). Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

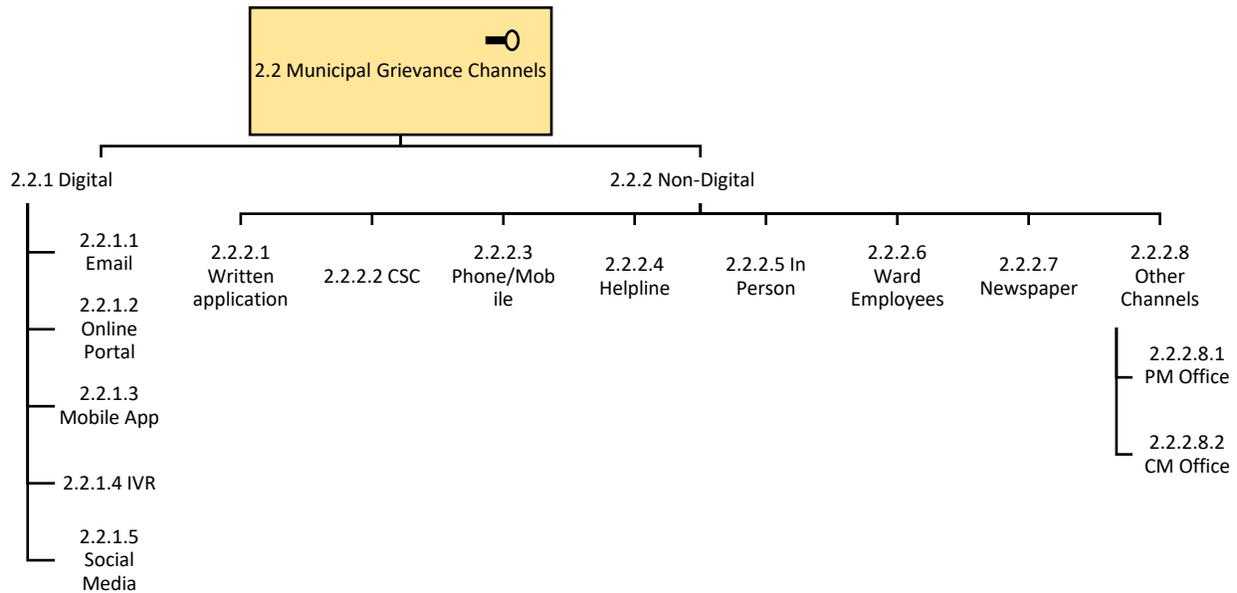


FIGURE 10 TAXONOMY OF MUNICIPAL GRIEVANCE CHANNELS

2.2.1 Digital

Digital means an electronic way to collect, store, process and transmit data in the desired form. In the context of municipal grievance redressal, this refers to processes and corresponding data used by the authority and the individual for grievance redressal which is collected or generated in digital form for the purpose of grievance recording, allocation, assessment, follow up, and appeal.

2.2.1.1 Email

Electronic media for transfer of messages and information through internet.

2.2.1.2 Online Portal

Web portals or web application refers to the websites developed for grievance management.

2.2.1.3 Mobile App

A mobile application, also referred to as a mobile app or simply an app, is a computer program or software application designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone, tablet, or watch.

2.2.1.4 IVR

Interactive voice response (IVR) is a technology that allows humans to interact with a computer-operated phone system through the use of voice and DTMF tones input via a keypad. The call center operator will listen to the IVR recorded grievance and register the same in the system. He may contact the citizen in case information provided is insufficient or any clarification required.

2.2.1.5 Social Media

Social media are interactive technologies that allow the creation or sharing/exchange of information, ideas, interests, and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks such as twitter, WhatsApp, Facebook etc.

2.2.2 Non-Digital

These are other means (non-digital) by which a complaint is collected in the grievance management system.

2.2.2.1 Written application

A written application refers to a channel for grievance registration which includes a letter in a prescribed format, addressing to Municipal Commissioner, complaining, suggestions or requesting for a municipal service.

2.2.2.2 CSC

A Common Service Center (CSC) is an information and communication technology (ICT) access point created under the National e-Governance Project of the Indian government.

2.2.2.3 Phone/Mobile

Mobile telephone, also called mobile, is a portable device for connecting to a telecommunications network in order to transmit and receive voice, video, or other data.

2.2.2.4 Helpline

Helpline is a telephonic service that provides advice and information about particular problems, in reference to municipal grievance this channel has been used to register, complaint, suggestion or service request to the ULB authority.

2.2.2.5 In Person

A person can walk in to the municipal office/ ward office to register their grievance.

2.2.2.6 Ward Employees

Ward employees are the employees of municipal council or municipal authority, concerned with administrative wards of the city.

2.2.2.7 Newspaper

A newspaper is a periodical publication containing written information about current events.

2.2.2.8 Other Channels

Means any other channel that may be used by the citizen or group of citizens to lodge a municipal grievance.

2.2.2.8.1 PM Office

Means the grievances redirected from either national portal such as CPGRAMS, or directly from PM Office.

2.2.2.8.2 CM Office

Means the grievances redirected from either state portals such as State Municipal Grievance Portals, or directly from CM Office.

2.3 MGR Stakeholders

Municipal grievance stakeholders are the stakeholders involved in planning, implementation and maintenance of municipal governance functions. Participation by all relevant stakeholders ensures sharing a common understanding and involvement in the decision-making process as well as accountability in urban governance. Participation by all stakeholders leads to empowerment and to joint ownership and harmonized access to information connecting multiple urban departments to serve citizens better.

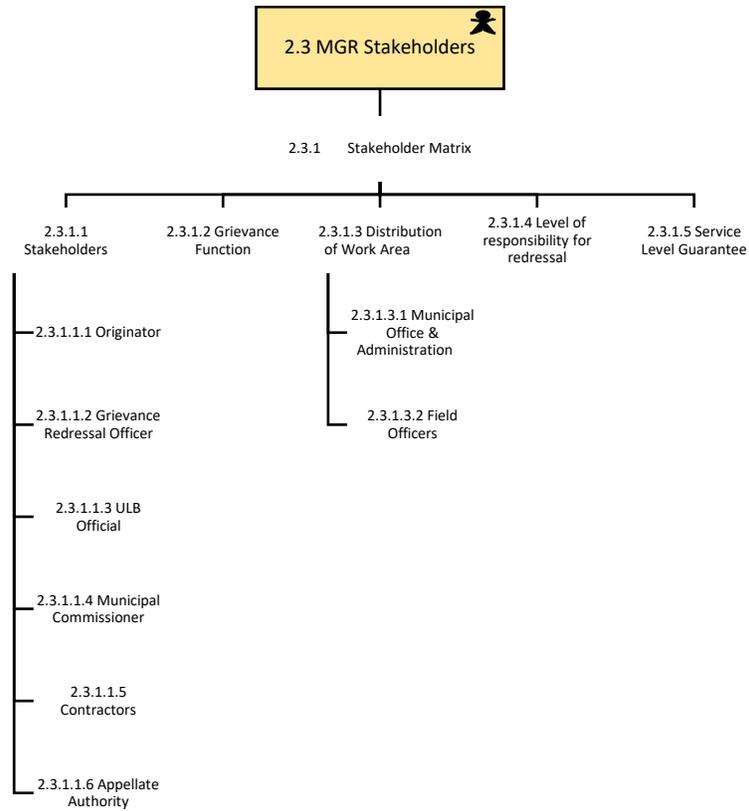


FIGURE 11 TAXONOMY OF MGR STAKEHOLDERS

2.3.1 Stakeholder Matrix

Stakeholder matrix captures ULB function, distribution of work area, level of responsibility and Service Level Guarantee of various stakeholders within the ULB and/ or contracted organizations based on ward / locality/jurisdiction, service / issue category.



TABLE 1 STAKEHOLDER MATRIX

S. No.	Type of Services	Services details	Timeline (in working days)	Designation of officer responsible for delivery of services
1	Water Supply & Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Water Connection Change of Title in Water Bill Approval of Water disconnection Water Reconnection New Sewerage Connection Change of Title in Sewerage Bill Approval of Sewerage Disconnection Sewerage Reconnection Complaints regarding leakage of Water/Sewerage 	7 days* 7 days* 7 days* 7 days* 7 days* 7 days* 3 days* 3 days* 3 days*	1. Jr. Engineer 2. A.C.E 3. C.E.
2	Street Light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints regarding Street Light not working 	10 Days*	1. Jr. Engineer 2. A.C.E 3. C.E.
3	Building Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanction of Building Plan(Residential) Sanction of Building Plan (Commercial) Issue of Completion Certificate Approval of Additional Construction(Residential) Approval of Additional Construction(Commercial) 	30 days* 30 days* 30 days* 30 days* 30 days*	1. Building Inspector 2. .A.T.P. 3. M.T.P

2.3.1.1 Stakeholders

MGR Stakeholders are individuals, groups of people or organizations who have interests tied in the MGR process or functioning. This includes originator, grievance redressal officer, departmental officials, third parties and Municipal Commissioner.

2.3.1.1.1 Originator

Originator of the grievance is the individual or group of persons who initiated the grievance request or application.

2.3.1.1.2 Grievance Redressal Officer

A grievance redressal officer (GRO) is a ULB official who assesses the grievance once its registered.

2.3.1.1.3 ULB Official

ULB official means and includes all the officers, employees and other staff employed in the ULB.

2.3.1.1.4 Municipal Commissioner

Commissioner of the ULB or municipal body means an officer appointed by the Government, and includes an Additional Director, a Joint Director, Deputy Director, or any other officer of the Government authorized by it to perform the functions of the Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration.

2.3.1.1.5 Contractors

Contractors are any person or organization with whom the ULB has entered into contract in relation with the construction works and/ or O&M requirements.

2.3.1.1.6 Appellate Authority

Appellate Authority is the authority or representative of the authority assigned to review the procedures and decisions pertaining to a grievance to make sure that the proceedings were fair and that the proper law/regulation are applied appropriately. Final appellate authority for a municipal grievance redressal maybe commissioner or deputy commission in a ULB.

2.3.1.2 Grievance Function

Refer section [2.1.10](#)

2.3.1.3 Distribution of Work Area

This refers to the functions and/or ward and sectors within ULB for which each of the stakeholders are responsible for.

2.3.1.3.1 Municipal Office & Administration

They are responsible for grievances captured under section [2.1.10.9](#).

2.3.1.3.2 Field Officers

They are responsible for grievances captured under section [2.1.10.1](#) to [2.1.10.8](#)

2.3.1.4 Level of responsibility for redressal

In order to ensure that grievances are addressed within the prescribed time norm, escalation levels of responsibility for redressal is mapped against each category of grievances.



TABLE 2 INDICATIVE LEVEL OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR REDRESSAL

S. N.	Services	1 st Level	2 nd level	3 rd Level	4 th Level
1	Water Supply & Sewerage	Jr. Engineer	A.C.E.	C.E	Commissioner
	Time Norm	(3 Days)	(2 Days)	(1 Day)	(1 Day)
2	Street Light	Jr. Engineer	A.C.E.	C.E	Commissioner
	Time Norm	(3 Days)	(2 Days)	(1 Day)	(1 Day)
3	Building Regulations	Building Inspector	A.T.P.	M.T.P.	Commissioner
	Time Norm	(15 Days)	(7 Days)	(5 Days)	(3 Days)
4	Sanitation /Public Health	S.I.	C.S.I.	M.O.H.	Commissioner
	Time Norm	(1 Day)	(1 Day)	(1 Day)	(1 Day)
5	Birth and death Certificate	Clerk	Inspector	Local Registrar	Commissioner

2.3.1.5 Service Level Guarantee

Refer section [2.1.5.1](#)

TABLE 3 INDICATIVE SERVICE LEVEL GUARANTEE

Sr. No.	Name/Designation of Nodal Officer	Type of Service	No of days to resolve Compliant	Tele No. of concerned Officer
1	Sh. Sukhwinder Singh, ACE	Sanitation	1 day	9888201787
2	Sh. Kamaldeep Singh, ACE	Street Light	2 Day	9646300021
3	Sh. Harprit Singh, ACE	Water supply and Sewerage	3 days	9988802389
4	Sh. Surinder Singh, ACE	Horticulture	2 days	9646050760
5	Sh. Jaswinder Singh, Superintendent	Encroachment	2 days	95922-04572
6	Sh. Jaswinder Singh, Superintendent	Others	7 Days	95922-04572

2.4 MGR Processes

MGR Processes are a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a timely resolution of grievances by the ULBs such as grievance creation, acknowledgement, assessment, tracking, monitoring, escalation, resolution, verification and feedback.

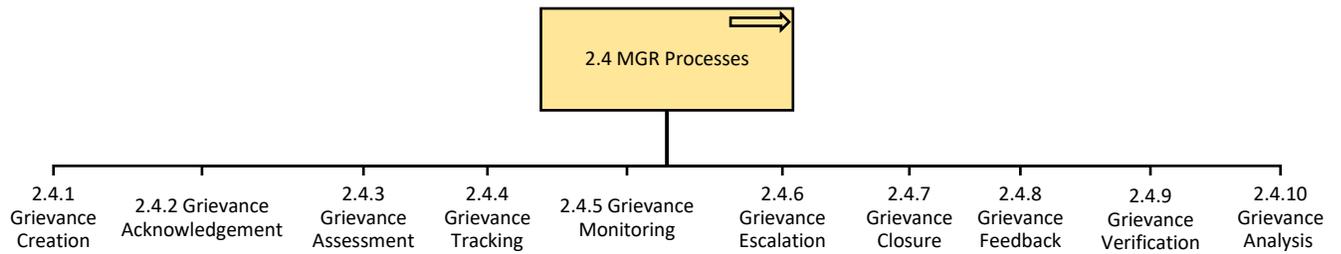


FIGURE 12 TAXONOMY OF MGR PROCESSES

2.4.1 Grievance Creation

Grievance creation is the process by which a grievance is submitted to the municipal authority by the citizen. Grievance status in this case is new.

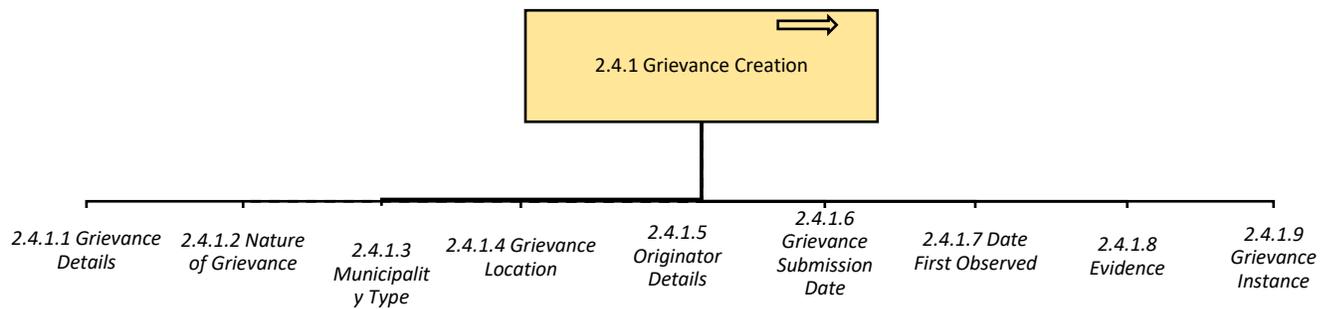


FIGURE 13 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE CREATION

2.4.1.1 Grievance Details

Refer section [2.1.2](#).

2.4.1.2 Nature of Grievance

Refer section [2.1.9](#).



2.4.1.3 ULB Type

Refer section [2.1.16.](#)

2.4.1.4 Grievance Location

Refer section [2.1.3.](#)

2.4.1.5 Originator Details

Refer section [2.1.4.](#)

2.4.1.6 Grievance Submission Date

Refer section [2.1.5.3.](#)

2.4.1.7 Date First Observed

Refer section [2.1.5.2.](#)

2.4.1.8 Evidence

Refer section [2.1.14.](#)

2.4.1.9 Grievance Instance

Refer section [2.1.15.](#)

2.4.2 Grievance Acknowledgement

Grievance Acknowledgment is the process by which a grievance is acknowledged in the system. This process is combined with grievance creation if the grievance is directly captured on the MGR system. An acknowledgment ID/ unique grievance number is generated in this case. Grievance acknowledgement may be automatic or manual (if the grievance is received through non-digital channel). Grievance status post acknowledgment is changed to acknowledged.

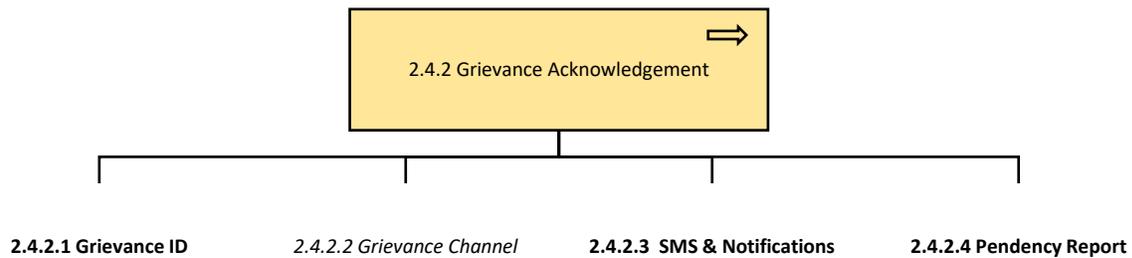


FIGURE 14 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

2.4.2.1 Grievance ID

Refer section [2.1.1](#).

2.4.2.2 Grievance Channel

Refer section [2.2](#).

2.4.2.3 SMS & Notifications

These are the notifications sent to citizens informing them about the grievance being registered on system.

2.4.2.4 Pendency Report

Refer section [2.5.1.1](#)

2.4.3 Grievance Assessment

Process by which the acknowledged grievance is assessed by grievance officer and appropriate grievance category, severity and priority is assigned to the grievance. Grievance status is changed to assigned, on-hold or rejected based on first assessment by the grievance officer.

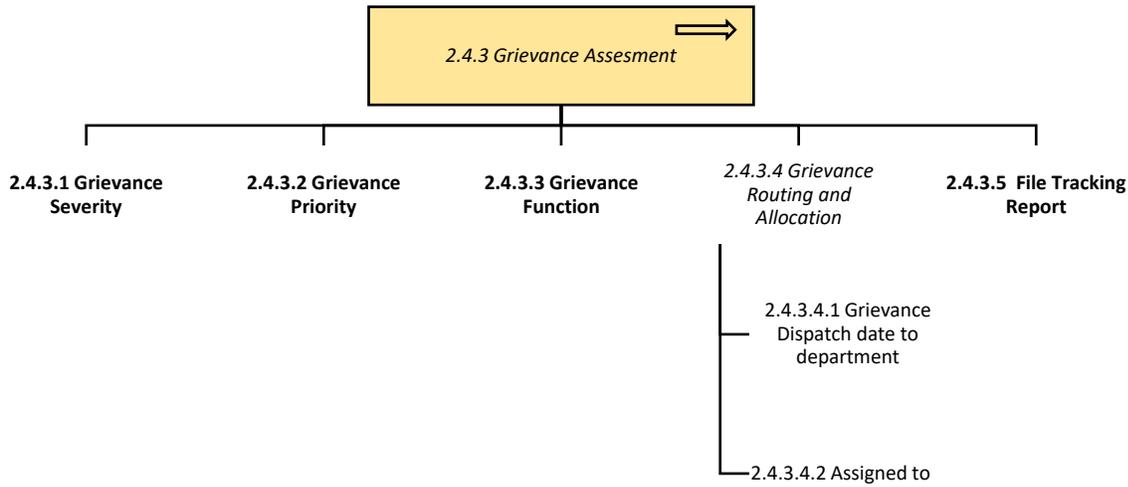


FIGURE 15 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE ASSESSMENT

2.4.3.1 Grievance Severity

Refer section [2.1.7](#).

2.4.3.2 Grievance Priority

Refer section [2.1.8](#).

2.4.3.3 Grievance Function

Refer section [2.1.10](#).

2.4.3.4 Grievance Routing & Allocation

Process by which assessed grievance is directed to the concerned department based on grievance category and transferred directly to the field official or the concerned department based on stakeholder matrix (refer section [2.3.1](#)). The status of the complaint is then updated to in-process. Assigned to field is changed to the ULB official to whom the grievance is allocated to.

2.4.3.4.1 Grievance Dispatch date to department

Refer section [2.1.5.2.3](#).

2.4.3.4.2 Assigned to

Refer section [2.1.13](#).

2.4.3.5 File Tracking Report

Refer section [2.5.1.4](#).

2.4.4 Grievance Tracking

Grievance tracking is the monitoring process undertaken by the originator of the grievance where she/he/ they can track the status of grievance till its eventual closure.

2.4.5 Grievance Monitoring

Grievance monitoring is the monitoring process undertaken by the ULB official from the time a grievance is lodged on system until it's resolved and feedback is taken on the resolution. The grievances are classified based on instance, grievance redressal time, grievance type, function based, originator based, priority and resolution based.

2.4.6 Grievance Escalation

Grievance escalation is the process through which a grievance is escalated to a higher level by the originator in case of dissatisfaction with the resolution or in case of delayed compliance. Some of the ULBs allow for automated escalation if a grievance is pending in 'in process' period beyond a predefined time period.

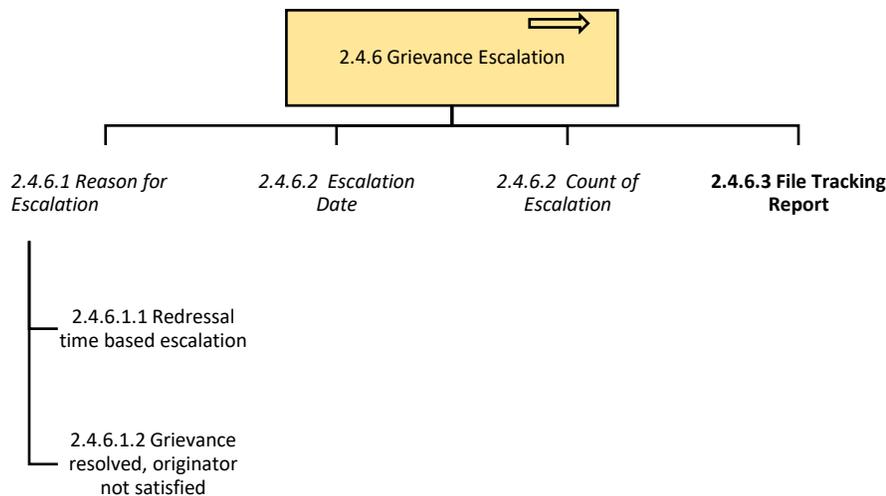


FIGURE 16 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE ESCALATION



2.4.6.1 Reason for escalation

It is the reason because of which a grievance is escalated.

2.4.6.1.1 Redressal time-based escalation

It means escalating a grievance if it has not been resolved as per the redressal time defined in the SLB.

2.4.6.1.2 Grievance resolved, originator not satisfied

Refer section [2.1.11.3](#).

2.4.6.2 Escalation Date

Refer section [2.1.5.2.4](#).

2.4.6.3 Count of escalation

It means the number of times same grievance has been escalated for various reasons.

2.4.6.4 File Tracking Report

Refer section [2.5.1.4](#).

2.4.7 Grievance Closure

Grievance closure is the process of recording the final action taken by the responsible ULB official or designated 3rd party. Thereafter status is updated for the originator with appropriate reply from the concerned department. Grievance status is updated as closed on system.

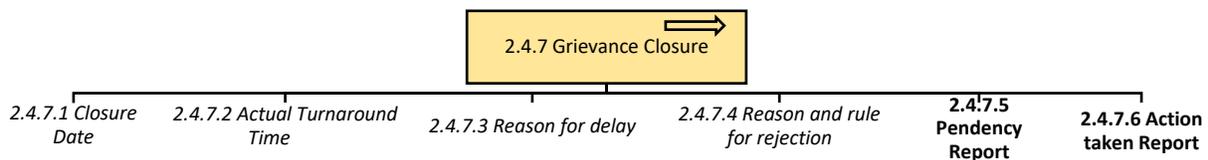


FIGURE 17 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE CLOSURE

2.4.7.1 Closure Date

Refer section [2.1.5.2.5](#).

2.4.7.2 Actual Turnaround Time

Actual Turnaround Time is the actual time taken by the ULB in which a municipal grievance is closed or rejected.

2.4.7.3 Reason for delay

Reason for delay in cases where actual turnaround time exceeds service level benchmarks for that service category.

2.4.7.4 Reason and rule for rejection

It is the reason and subsequent rule (if any) provided to reject the grievance.

2.4.7.5 Pendency_Report

Refer section [2.5.1.1](#).

2.4.7.6 Action Taken Report

Refer section [2.5.1.3](#).

2.4.8 Grievance Feedback

It is the process of collecting feedback on grievance resolution from the originator wherein satisfaction of the originator with the resolution is checked. Thereafter the status of the application can finally be marked as resolved or reopened based on satisfaction of the originator.

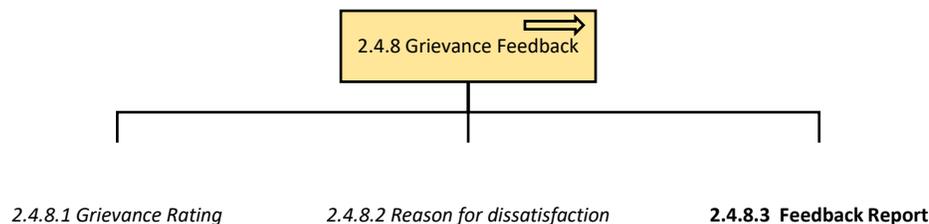


FIGURE 18 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE FEEDBACK

2.4.8.1 Grievance Rating

Grievance rating captures citizen satisfaction on a resolved grievance. It is basically a classification or ranking of resolution, based on a comparative assessment of their quality, standard, or performance.

2.4.8.2 Reason for dissatisfaction

Reason for dissatisfaction is captured as a part of feedback mechanism for continuous improvement in service delivery by the ULBs in case citizen is not satisfied with the resolution.

2.4.8.3 Feedback Report

Refer section [2.5.1.2](#).

2.4.9 Grievance Verification

It is the process when once the grievance has been marked as resolved, the resolution along with the evidence of resolution may be subject to a quality check at random by senior ULB officials.

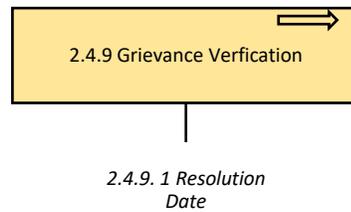


FIGURE 19 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE VERIFICATION

2.4.9.1 Resolution Date

Refer section [2.1.5.2.6](#).

2.4.10 Grievance Analysis

Grievance analysis is the process through which all grievances are analyzed to check quality of service and become aware of (and eventually rectify) any deficiency in services. This helps in improving the efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency of a ULB, ultimately leading to improvement in service delivery.

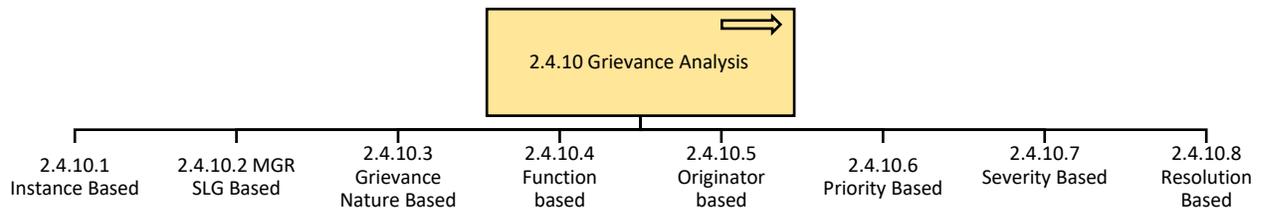


FIGURE 20 TAXONOMY OF GRIEVANCE ANALYSIS

2.4.10.1 Instance Based

Classification based on occurrence of a grievance. Refer section [2.1.15](#).

2.4.10.2 MGR SLG Based

Classification based on timeliness of resolution for a grievance. Refer section [2.1.5](#).

2.4.10.3 Grievance Nature Based

Classification based on the nature of grievance raised. E.g., If it's an issue or suggestion. Refer section [2.1.9](#).

2.4.10.4 Function based

Classification based on type of municipal functions. Refer section [2.1.10](#).

2.4.10.5 Originator based

Classification based on type of originator. Refer section [2.1.4.1](#) and [2.1.4.2](#).

2.4.10.6 Priority Based

Classification based on priority of attendance. Refer section [2.1.8](#).

2.4.10.7 Severity Based

Classification based on severity of the grievance. Refer section [2.1.7](#).

2.4.10.8 Resolution Based

Classification based on resolution provided to grievance. Refer section [2.1.11](#).

2.5 MGR Reports & KPIs

MGR Reports and KPIs present information in an organized format for various stakeholders, especially in the form of an official document, after thorough investigation or consideration by an appointed person or body at the ULB. The reports and KPIs ensure a uniform set of indicators, definitions and calculation methodology to enable meaningful comparisons of municipal performance with an emphasis on performance improvement planning based on the data generated.

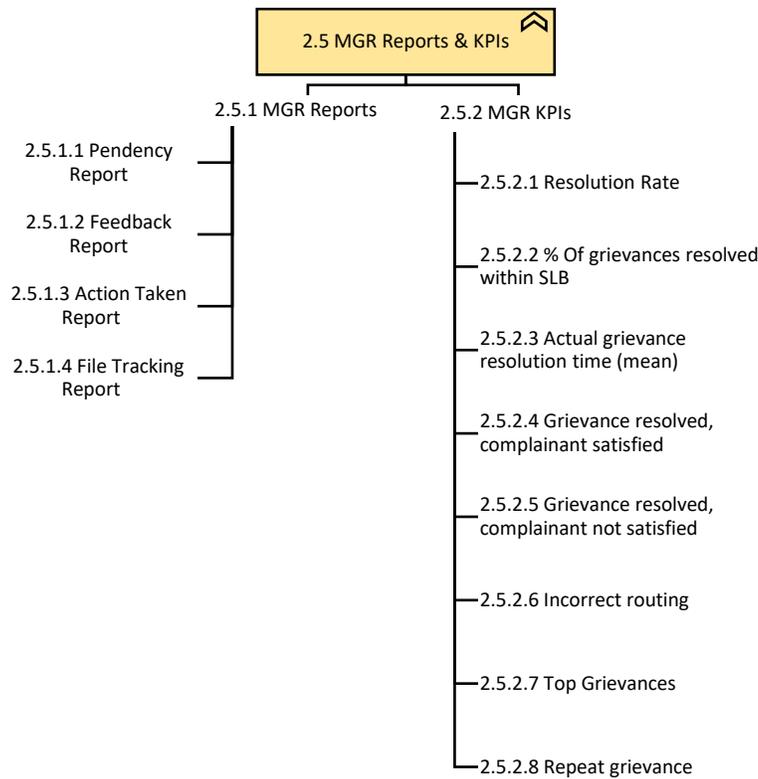


FIGURE 21 TAXONOMY OF MGR REPORTS AND KPIs

2.5.1 MGR Reports

The MGR Reports notifies the Urban Local Body about the complete information of all grievances which are raised through various governance channels.

2.5.1.1 Pendency Report

This report notifies the Urban Local Body about the complete information of all grievances which are raised through various governance channels. This report gives the clear idea about the details like grievance type, grievance number, grievance raised date, grievance officer, status, expected date of completion and delay, number of pending grievances, number of days beyond SLA, location wise, section wise, ULB officer wise, escalation etc.

2.5.1.2 Feedback Report

This report provides information about the feedback provided by the citizen over a grievance, location wise, originator wise.

2.5.1.3 Action Taken Report

This report provides information about the action taken on the grievance, by the assigned officer as per SLA, as per stakeholder matrix or escalation wise, location wise.

2.5.1.4 File Tracking Report

This report provides the details of status of grievances. This report provides information about the number of grievances, grievance type and status of the grievance such as new, acknowledged, assigned, resolved, rejected, reopened, on-hold etc. for a particular grievance.

2.5.2 MGR KPIs

This refers to the minimal KPIs that should be captured by the ULB for municipal grievance redressal.

2.5.2.1 Resolution Rate

Resolution Rate is the metric that compares the number of grievances assigned to the ULB to the total count of grievances. The resolution rate formula looks like this: resolved grievances / received grievances x 100.

2.5.2.2 % Of grievances resolved within SLB

Refers to the percentage of grievances resolved within the agreed SLB parameters (time, priority, others as needed).

2.5.2.3 Actual grievance resolution time (mean)

Refers to the mean of mean time of grievance resolution in that month. It can be within or outside SLB.

2.5.2.4 Grievance resolved; complainant satisfied

Refers to the count of instances where the complainant is satisfied with the resolution provided by the ULB for the resolved grievance in a given month.

2.5.2.5 Grievance resolved; complainant not satisfied

Refers to the count of instances where the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution provided by the ULB for the resolved grievance in a given month.



2.5.2.6 Incorrect routing

Refers to the count of incorrect transfers of the grievance to the various municipal departments in a given month. For e.g., Issue/suggestion/request for health department routed to the administration department. This may also be accompanied with average time spent in incorrect routing.

2.5.2.7 Top Grievances

Refers to the top 10 grievances which are registered the most in a given month.

2.5.2.8 Repeat grievance

Refers to the count of grievances in a current month which is repeatedly registered by the same originator on the same issue.

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Appendix

Appendix 1 Sample Parameters and Specifications for Location

Attribute Name	Locational Specification	Data Type	Mandatory (Yes/No)
Address	House No, Building Name, Plot/Survey No, Street Name, Locality, Zone/Ward, City/Town, District, Region, State, Country, Pin code	Varchar (256)	No
Geo Location	Latitude, Longitude, Polygon	Numeric (9,6)	Yes
Other evidences	This can include Geo tagged images of Property, DDN, QR codes etc.		No

Address: The address of the property provides the particulars of the place as per the administrative boundaries or norms defined by the local governing body.

Geo Location: Geolocation is the identification or estimation of the real-world geographic location of property. This refers to the latitude and longitude coordinates of a particular location where property is located.

Digital Numbers: Property Numbers defined using scientific methods and often assigned with QR code for traceability and usability.

Appendix 2 Sample Details of Sub-functions with definitions within each Function described in section 2.1.10 Grievance Function

Sub-functions within [Civic Services](#) function



Water Supply	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to water supply services through new connection, replacing flat rate billing to meter-based billing, line extension, line maintenance
Sewerage	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to sewerage services by undertaking new scheme, new service connection, line extension etc.
Public health and sanitation	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to public health and sanitation service like removal carcasses, Sweeping and cleaning of Roads, lanes, public drains and epidemic/ pandemic management, primary healthcare, family planning, pest control etc.
Storm water Drains	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to existing stormwater drainage system across ULBs and laying new drainage system, regular cleaning, removal slits.
Road Infrastructure Maintenance	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to the maintenance of existing road network by filling pot holes, patches and relaying of road surface. Converting high traffic zone roads to concrete surface
Parking & Street Light	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to the maintenance of parking lots, existing street light network and new street light connections.
Solid Waste Management	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to solid waste disposal system by collection of waste from Door to Door, Predefined pick-up points, segregating waste, transporting, processing of waste.
Traffic Signals, CCTV & Surveillance	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to security and safety by managing and maintaining traffic signals, installing, operations, managing and maintain CCTVs and any other surveillance related infrastructure
Power Supply	Improving Power supply services through new connection, replacing flat rate billing to meter-based billing, line extension, line maintenance

Sub-functions within section [License & Permits](#) function



Building/development permission	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to the Building/Permission system covering receipt of application, processing and issue of permits.
Permit exhibiting advertisement, posters and Hoardings.	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to systems for handling permits for exhibiting advertisement, hoardings, posters etc. covering receipt of application, processing and issue of permits.
Trade License	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to Trade License covering receipt of application, processing and issue of licenses.
License for Installation of machineries.	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to Licensing for installation of machinery in ULBs, covering receipt of application, processing and issue of licenses.

Sub-functions within section [Certificates](#) function

Residential Certificate	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issuing residential certificates in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates.
Ownership Certificate	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issuing ownership certificates in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates.
Age Certificate of the building	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issuing age certificate of building in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates.
BPL certificates	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issuing BPL certificates in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of Certificates.



No Objection Certificates	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issuing No objection certificates in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of Certificates.
No Due Certificate	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issuing No due certificates in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of Certificates.
Registration of Births, Deaths and Still Births	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to registration of Births, Deaths and Still Births in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates
Registration of private hospitals and paramedical institutions.	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to registration of Private Hospitals and Paramedical Institutions in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates
Registration of tutorial institutions.	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to registration of tutorial Institutions in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates
Registration of contractors	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to registration of contractors in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates
Registration of NRI's	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to registration of NRI's in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates
Registration of Mentally challenged persons.	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to registration of mentally challenged persons in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates
Issue of commencement Certificate	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issue of Commencement certificate in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates



Issue of Plinth Check Certificate	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issue of Plinth Check certificate in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates.
Issue of Occupancy Certificate	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to issue of occupancy certificate in ULBs, covering receipt of applications, processing and issue of certificates.

Sub-functions within section [Taxation](#) function

Tax Assessment & Demand Extract	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to tax assessment and extracts of demands in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing and issue of Demand notice.
Tax appeal petition	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to tax appeal petition in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing
Change of title/ownership of property	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to change of ownership of property in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing.
User Charges	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to Registration for user charges in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing
Tax Rebates and Refunds	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to refund claims by the dealer in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing
Online payment issue	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to Online payment issue by the citizens in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing



Other Tax Related Issues	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to any other tax related issues by the citizens in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing
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Sub-functions within section [Right to Information](#) function.

Information on Municipal Services	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to information on municipal services in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing.
Extract of records and registers	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to providing extracts of records and registers in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing

Sub-functions within section [Abatement of Nuisance](#) function

Control of stray animals	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to control of Stray animals in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing.
Replacement of damaged slabs over drains	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to replacement of damaged slabs over drains in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing.
Removal of dangerous building/ construction	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to for removal of dangerous building/ construction in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing.
Encroachment Removal	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to encroachment removal in ULBs, covering receipt of applications and processing.

Sub-functions within section [Public Convenience & Utility Services](#) function



Maintenance of urban forestry, recreation grounds, parks, gardens	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of recreation grounds, parks and gardens covering maintenance of structure, lighting, drainage, water supply and sanitation etc.
Library & Reading rooms	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to running of library and reading room including systems for issue of books, cataloging of books and non-book material etc.
Community & Marriage Centres	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of community & marriage Centres covering, maintenance of lighting systems, maintenance of structures, drainage, sanitation etc.
Maintenance of markets	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of markets covering, maintenance of lighting systems, maintenance of structures, drainage, sanitation etc.
Bus/lorry stands	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of bus stands/lorry stands/cart stands including lighting systems, maintenance of structures, drainage, sanitation etc.
Town Hall/Community Hall	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to town hall/community hall covering, maintenance of air conditioning system, lighting systems, public address system, maintenance of structures, furniture, drainage, sanitation, garden etc.
Maintenance of stadium/grounds	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of stadiums covering, maintenance of lighting systems, maintenance of structures, furniture, drainage, sanitation, gallery lawn etc.



Maintenance of public buildings	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of public buildings covering, maintenance of lighting systems, maintenance of structures, furniture, drainage, sanitation, garden etc.
Maintenance of public toilets	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of public toilets covering, maintenance of lighting systems, maintenance of structures, sanitation etc.
Maintenance of tanks, wells	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of public tanks, wells maintenance etc.
Ambulances & Fire Services	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to Maintaining ambulance services.
Maintenance of public infrastructure	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of any other public infrastructure not covered above such as creation and maintenance of crematoriums and burial grounds.
Municipal Schools	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to maintenance of municipal schools covering, maintenance of lighting systems, maintenance of structures, furniture, drainage, sanitation, garden etc.

Sub-functions within section [Municipal Office & Administration](#) function

General Feedback	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to General feedback on functioning of municipal office.
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Accounting & Finance	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to accounting and finance updating and operationalization.
Administration	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to administration and operationalization.
Corruption or misbehavior	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to corruption and misbehavior by the municipal officials.
Regulation of Buildings and Vacant Lands	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to regulation of buildings and vacant lands such as unauthorized construction, encroachment, sanitation, drainage etc.
City or Town Planning	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to city or town planning updating and operationalization
Poverty Alleviation & Slum Development	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to poverty alleviation & slum development updating and operationalization
Social Welfare	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to social welfare updating and operationalization
Citizen Charter	It means issues, service requests or suggestions related to citizen charter updating and operationalization.



Appendix 3 Sample Grievance Mapping within Sub function

Grievance Function	Sub-function	Grievance Detail	Nature of Request	Duration of Grievance Redressal
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Ambulances	Service Fulfilment Request	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Crematorium area maintenance and services	Issue	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	COVID 19	Suggestion	Long Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Fogging for mosquito control	Issue	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Mosquito Nuisance	Issue	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Nuisance due to cockroaches	Issue	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Municipal Hospital Sanitization	Service Fulfilment Request	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Registration of private hospitals and paramedical institutions.	Service Fulfilment Request	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Nuisance due to white ants	Issue	Long Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Rat Nuisance	Issue	Long Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Unauthorized Food Selling/Preparation (MOH)	Issue	Long Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Report a health issue	Issue	Short Term
Civic Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Registration of Births, Deaths and Still Births	Issue	Short Term