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Unit 4

Urban local government

Core course-CC6-Human and Social Development

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4. Summary

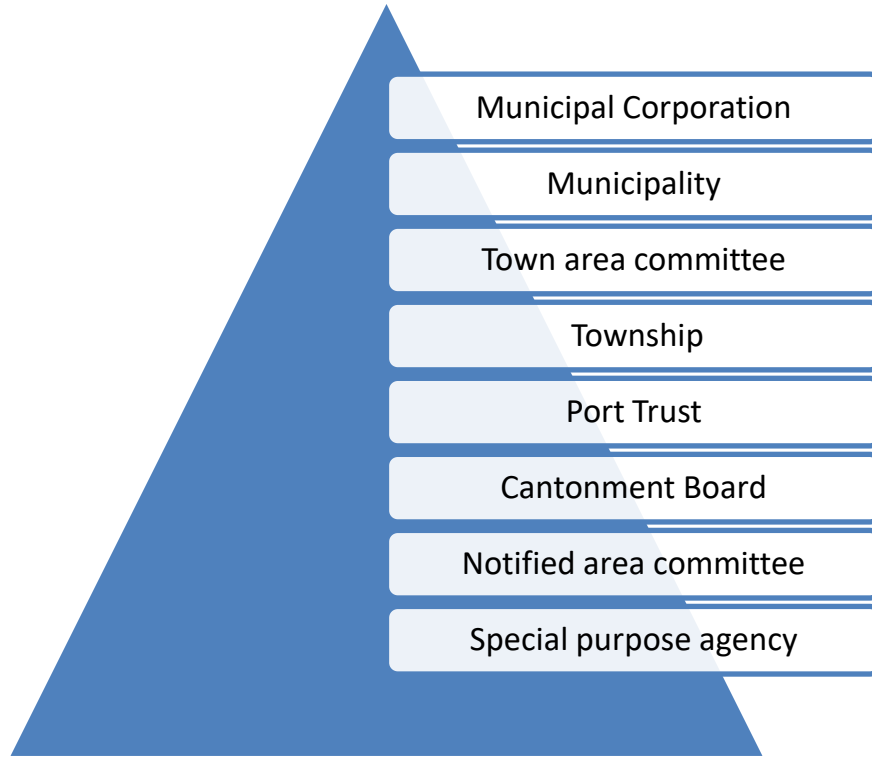
1. Learning Objective:

- To understand how urban local bodies evolve in india .
- Student will be able to understand the significance of 74rd amendment act 1992.
- To gain some understanding of salient features of 74th amendment act.

2.Introduction

The urban local government means government in urban area which is governed by local elected representative. Area of a particular urban local government is decided by state government for a specific purpose.

There are eight types of urban local governments in India—



3. Urban local government

The 74th Amendments Act provides for the constitution of three types of local self governing institutions in the urban areas. It provides for Municipal Corporations major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Allahabad, Lucknow, Patna etc.

Middle rung cities have Municipal Councils and smaller towns have Nagar Panchayats. Every Municipal Corporation has a General Council. It has members elected by the adult citizens of the city. These members are called Councillors. Apart from the elected members, the Council also has eldermen elected by the elected Councillors. The MPs and MLAs are also the members. The Mayor is elected by the members from among themselves. Some of the states provide for direct election of the Mayor. He

is known as the first citizen of the city. The Municipal Commissioner is the chief executive officer of the Corporation. The Mayor may ask the Municipal commissioner to prepare and present report on any matter. The compulsory functions of a Municipal Corporation includes maintenance of hospitals, supplying safe drinking water, electricity, running schools and keeping an account of births and deaths. The developmental functions of the Municipal Corporations include launching of poverty alleviation programmes for the weaker sections.

A Municipality is composed of Councillors elected by the local population. Seats have been reserved for SCs and STs according to their proportion in the population of the town and one third of the seats have been reserved for women. The Presiding officer of a Municipal Board is called the Chairman who is elected by the voters of the town. In some states the Chairman of the Municipal Board has powers to appoint teachers of primary schools and even lower level staffs. An executive officer looks after the day to day administration of the Municipality. Among the compulsory functions are supplying electricity, drinking water, health facilities, schools and maintaining roads and keeping records of weaker sections of the society. The small towns have Nagar Panchayats. Its members are elected by adult citizens of the town. As in the case of other local self governing institutions, seats are reserved for SC/ST and women. Their functions include provision of drinking water, maintenance of primary schools and registrations of birth and death

4. Summary:

the urban local government have been very important institutions at urban level to enable people to participate in development both economically as well as socially