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WBCS 2022



POLITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AN EXAMPLE OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

PART-2



LIVE 11:30 AM



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24 MARCH 2022

Urban Local Government

- In 1726, the first municipal corporations were set up in Bombay and Calcutta.
- Lord Rippon's Resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the 'Magna - Carta' of Local Self-Government.
- In 1924, the Government Act was passed by the Central Legislature.
- **The urban local government is dealt with by the following 3 ministries:**
 - 1: Ministry of Urban Development, created as a separate ministry in 1985
 - 2: Ministry of Defence in the case of cantonment boards
 - 3: Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Union Territories.



Urban Local Government

- There are **8 types of “urban local governments”** in India - (1) Municipal Corporation, (2) Municipality, (3) Notified Area Committee, (4) Town Area Committee, (5) Cantonment Board, (6) Township, (7) Port Trust and (8) Special Purpose Agency.
- In 1687, the first municipal corporations was set up in Madras.



74th Amendment Act of 1992

- This act has added in Part - IX A to the constitution of India.
- It is entitled as "The Municipalities" and consists of Provisions from **Articles 243 P to 243 ZG**.
- In addition, the act added **12th Schedule** to the Constitution.
- It contains 18 subjects.



74th Amendment Act of 1992

- Article 243 P describes Municipal Corporations and Municipalities.
- Article 243 Q describes the **three - tier system** in every state -

- 1.Nagar Panchayat** - at an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area.
- 2.Municipal Council-** for a smaller urban area
- 3.Municipal Corporation-** for a larger urban area



➤ Following factors are evaluated in determining a city or block etc. To determine a city -

1. Population of the area

2. Density of Population

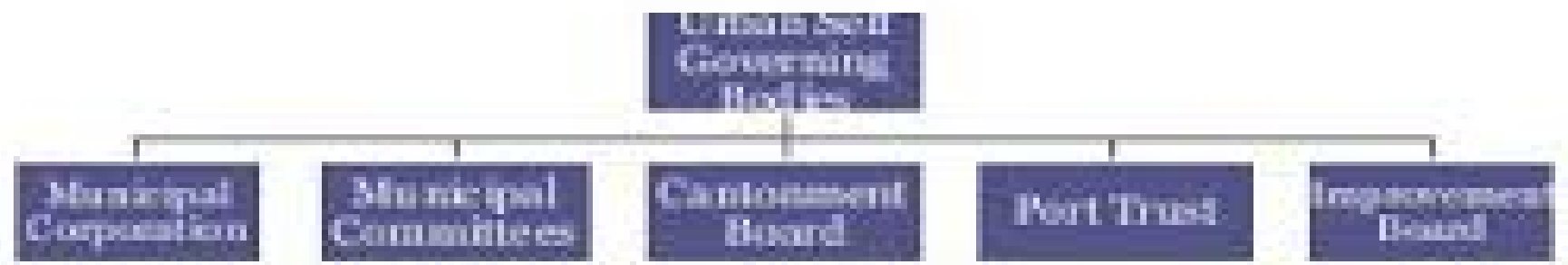
3. Revenue generated for local administration

4. 75% of Population must be employed in non-agriculture activity

➤ **Article 243 R** divides a city into various smaller wards and describes the heads of Municipal Corporations and Municipalities.



Urban Self Governing Bodies



The reality of Urban Governance

- **Enormous Day-to-Day Challenges**

- Solid waste management – thousands of tonnes/day
- Water supply
- Sanitation systems and treatment plants

- **Multiplicity of agencies**

- Ad-hoc measures of past left behind legacy problems
- Genuine technical skills issue with local government

- **New ideas need new skills**

- PPPs/ Outsourcing/ JV Agreements use complex contracts
- Creation and monitoring of Service-Level Agreements difficult for local govt

- **Rapid economic activity**

- Urban growth running faster than solutions can catch up
- Very little reliable data being generated to track this



The reality of Urban Governance

•Urban poverty issues

- Multiple factors: land rights/ permanent and seasonal migration/ beneficiary identification
- Multiple institutional jurisdictions (example: basic services with local government; public distribution system/housing with state departments)

•Weak administrative systems

- Weak human resources with minimal training
- Poorly designed Cadre and Recruitment Rules
- Dysfunctional internal systems – finance, land records, personnel etc.

•Massive financial requirements

- Rs 28,000 crores/annum for the next 10 years for urban infrastructure
- Minimal support from centre/states

•Rural-urban issues

- Urban growth primarily at fringes
- Complex Governance and equity challenges

- **Article 243 S** wards committees will be established in the areas where the population is more than 300000.
- **Article 243 T** provides for the reservation of seats. The act provides for the reservation of seats of not less than 50% of the total number of seats for women.
- **Article 243 U** act provides for a five year term of office to the Panchayat at every level.
- **Article 243 V** describes qualifications and disqualification of the contestants.
- **Article 243 W** the state legislature may endow the Municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. Like to implement schemes related with economic development and social justice.



- **Article 243 X** act is related with finance of Urban Local Bodies. It authorize a Municipalities to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.
- **Article 243 Y** the Governor of state shall after every five years, constitute a Finance commission to review the financial position of Urban Local Bodies.
- **Article 243 Z** the state legislature may make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by municipalities and the auditing of such account.
- **Article ZA** it consists of a State Election Commission to organize elections of Urban Local Bodies.
- **Article 243 ZB** act shall apply to any Union Territory of India.





WBCS BATCH 2022



ELMINA ASHWINODAN
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ANITHA ASHWINODAN
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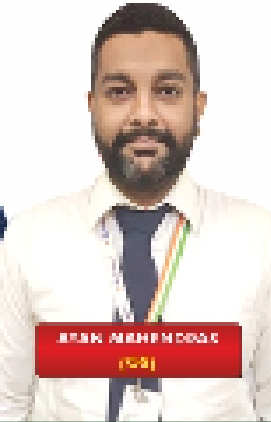
BODHAN MAHENDRAN
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ANITHA ASHWINODAN
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VISHAL ASHWINODAN
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ARUN ASHWINODAN
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ANITHA ASHWINODAN
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ARJUN ASHWINODAN
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MONDAY TO FRIDAY - 11:30 AM TO 1:30 PM



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W.B.C.S -YouTube schedule for 5-days

TIMING	DAYS				
	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
11:30	ECO	CA	ECO	POL	BEN
12:00	REAS	SCI	POL	SCI	REAS
12:30	ENG	MATHS	ENG	MATHS	ENG
13:00	GEO	HIS	GEO	HIS	HIS



UPCOMING BATCH

West Bengal Audit and Accounts Services

- SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ACCOUNTANCY
- MATHS BASED ON STATICS
- MANY MORE.....





WBCS BATCH 2022



**WBCS OFFLINE BATCH STARTS FORM
26TH FEBRUARY**

TIMING - 1:30-5:30PM

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