

# APPOLO STUDY CENTRE

## TNPSC GROUP I / II - PRELIMINARY INDIAN POLITY – WORKSHEET MUNICIPALITIES

The term 'Urban Local Government' in India signifies the governance of an urban area by the people through their elected representatives. There are eight types of urban local governments in India – municipal corporation, municipality, notified area committee, town area committee, cantonment board, township, port trust and special purpose agency.

Urban government was constitutionalised through the 74th Amendment Act 1992. It came into force on 1 June 1993. The subject of 'urban local government' is dealt with by the following three ministries:

- (i) Ministry of Urban Development, created as a separate ministry in 1985
- (ii) Ministry of Defence in the case of cantonment boards
- (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Union Territories

### 74TH AMENDMENT ACT OF 1992

- This Act has added a new Part IX-A to the Constitution of India.
- It is entitled 'The Municipalities'
- It consists of provisions from Articles 243-P to 243-ZG.
- It added Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution which contains 18 functional items (Article 243W)

### Articles related to Municipalities at a Glance

Article No.	Subject-matter
243P	Definitions
243Q	Constitution of municipalities
243R	Composition of municipalities
243S	Constitution and composition of wards committees

243T	Reservation of seats
243U	Duration of municipalities, and so on
243V	Disqualifications for membership
243W	Powers, authority and responsibilities of municipalities
243X	Powers to impose taxes by, and funds of, the municipalities
243Y	Finance commission
243Z	Audit of accounts of municipalities
243ZA	Elections to the municipalities
243ZB	Application to union territories
243ZC	Part not to apply to certain areas
243ZD	District Planning Committee
243ZE	Metropolitan Planning Committee
243ZF	Continuance of existing laws and municipalities
243ZG	Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters

### Salient Features :

- Article 243Q - Three Types of Municipalities: The act provides for the constitution of the following three types of municipalities in every state.
  - a. A *nagar panchayat*(by whatever name called) for a transitional area, that is, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area.
  - b. A *municipal council* for a smaller urban area.
  - c. A *municipal corporation* for a larger urban area
- Article 243R - Composition: All the members of a municipality shall be elected directly by the people of the municipal area.
- Article 243S - Ward Committees: There shall be constituted a wards committee, consisting of one or more wards, within the territorial area of a municipality having population of three lakh or more.
- Article 243T - Reservation of Seats: The act provides for the reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in every municipality in proportion of their population to the total population in the municipal area.
- Article 243U: Duration of Municipalities is five years
- Article 243Y - State Finance Commission: The finance commission (which is constituted for the panchayats) shall also, for every five years,

review the financial position of municipalities and make recommendation to the governor.

- Article 243ZA - State Election Commission: Superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the municipalities shall be vested in the state election commission.
- Article 243ZD - District Planning Committee: Every state shall constitute at the district level, a district planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities in the district, and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
- Article 243ZE - Metropolitan Planning Committee: Every metropolitan area shall have a metropolitan planning committee to prepare a draft development plan (Metropolitan area means an area having a population of 10 lakh or more)

## **Types of urban governments**

### **i. Municipal Corporation**

Municipal corporations are created for the administration of big cities with population more than 1 million. A municipal corporation has three authorities, namely, the council, the standing committees and the commissioner.

The Council is the deliberative and legislative wing of the corporation headed by a Mayor. He is assisted by a Deputy Mayor. Mayor is the first citizen of a city in India.

The municipal commissioner is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken by the council and its standing committees.

### **ii. Municipality**

The municipalities are established for the administration of towns and smaller cities. They are also known by various other names like municipal council, municipal committee, municipal board, borough municipality, city municipality and others. Walajahpet Municipality is the first municipality in Tamilnadu.

### **iii. Notified Area Committee**

A notified area committee is created for the administration of two types of areas—a fast developing town due to industrialisation, and a

town which does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality. All the members of a notified area committee including the chairman are nominated by the state government.

#### **iv. Town Area Committee**

A town area committee is set up for the administration of a small town. It is created by a separate act of a state legislature.

#### **v. Cantonment Board**

A cantonment board is established for municipal administration for civilian population in the cantonment (Military) area. It is set up under the provisions of the Cantonments Act of 2006—a legislation enacted by the Central government. At present (2019), there are 62 cantonment boards in the country. They are grouped into four categories on the basis of the civil population.

A cantonment board consists of partly elected and partly nominated members. The elected members hold office for a term of five years. The military officer commanding the station is the ex-officio president of the board and presides over its meetings. The executive officer of the cantonment board is appointed by the President of India.

Table: Classification of Cantonment Boards

Category	Civil Population
I	Above 50,000
II	10,000 to 50,000
III	2,500 to 10,000
IV	Below 2500

#### **vi. Township**

This type of urban government is established by the large public enterprises to provide civic amenities to its staff and workers who live in the housing colonies built near the plant. The enterprise appoints a town administrator to look after the administration of the township.

#### **vii. Port Trust**

The port trusts are established in the port areas like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai for two purposes: (a) to manage and protect the ports; and (b) to provide civic amenities. It consists of both elected and nominated members. Its chairman is an official.

### **viii. Special Purpose Agency**

In addition to these seven area-based urban bodies (or multipurpose agencies), the states have set up certain agencies to undertake designated activities or specific functions. They are known as 'single purpose', 'uni-purpose' or 'special purpose' agencies or 'functional local bodies'. They function as autonomous bodies and deal with the functions allotted to them independently

### **The Central Council of Local Government**

The Central Council of Local Government was set up in 1954. It was constituted under Article 263 of the Constitution of India by an order of the President of India.

Till 1958, it dealt with both urban as well as rural local governments, but after 1958 it has been dealing with matters of urban local government only. The Council is an advisory body. The Union minister for Urban Development acts as the Chairman of the Council.

### **Panchayat Raj in Tamilnadu:**

#### **Committees appointed by Tamil Nadu Govt. related to rural local bodies:**

1. L.C.Jain committee (1996)
2. Ko.Si.Mani Committee (1997)
3. M.K.Stalin Committee (2007)

### **Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994-Features:**

- **3 tier system - Panchayats**
  1. Village Panchayat - Headed by President
  2. Panchayat Union - Headed by Chairman
  3. District Panchayat- Headed by Chairman
- **3 tier system - Municipalities**
  1. Town Panchayat - Headed by Chairman
  2. Municipal Council - Headed by chairman
  3. Municipal Corporation - Headed by Mayor
- **Gram Sabha Meetings - Six times a year**
  1. Republic Day (January 26<sup>th</sup>)
  2. World Water Day (March 22<sup>nd</sup>)
  3. Labour Day (May 1<sup>st</sup>)
  4. Independence Day (August 15<sup>th</sup>)

5. Gandhi Jayanthi (October 2<sup>nd</sup>)
6. Local Governance Day (November 1<sup>st</sup>)

- **District Planning Committee**-The Chairman of the District Panchayat shall be the Chairperson of the Committee and the Collector of the District shall be Vice Chairman of the Committee.
- **Taxes collected by village panchayat:**  
House tax, Vehicle tax, Entertainment tax, Land tax, Water tax

### **Municipal administration in TamilNadu:**

- The municipal government was first introduced in the city of Madras.
- Madras Corporation was formed in 1688.
- Nathaniel Hagginson was the first mayor of Madras.

### **Major Acts:**

- The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1919-1920  
The act was amended in 1930 to introduce reservation of seats for minorities and women.
- Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 2016  
The act provided 50 percent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions.
- The Tamilnadu Municipal Laws (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Tamilnadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018 - for extending the tenure of the special officers of the urban and rural local bodies for a period of six more months

### **FACTS**

- There are around 2.5 lakh village panchayats in India (2011 Census)
- National Panchayat Raj Day - 24<sup>th</sup> April

### **Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu**

Municipal Corporations	21
Municipalities	138
Town Panchayats	490
District Panchayats	31
Blocks	388
Village Panchayats	12,525

### **1. Municipal Corporations**

The most recent municipal corporations of Tamil Nadu are



2. Match the following:

On municipalities

Related articles

a. Reservation of seats

1. 243 V

b. Disqualification of membership

2. 243 W

c. Powers and responsibilities of municipalities

3. 243 Y

d. Finance commission

4. 243 T

கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றை பொருத்துக:  
நகராட்சி பற்றிய பொருள்

சட்ட பிரிவு

a. இட ஒதுக்கீடு

1. 243 V

b. உறுப்பினர்களின் தகுதி நீக்கம்

2. 243 W

c. நகராட்சிகளின் அதிகாரம் மற்றும் பொறுப்பு

3. 243 Y

d. நிதிக்குழு

4. 243 T

A B C D

a. 4 1 2 3

b. 3 4 1 2

c. 1 4 3 2

d. 2 1 3 4

e. Answer not known

3. With reference to the functional items placed within the purview of municipalities, consider the following.

i. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

ii. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society

iii. Small-scale industries, including food processing industries

iv. Technical training and vocational education.

Which of the above is/are correct statements?

A. (i) and (iv) are correct

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

C. (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

D. (i) and (ii) are correct

நகராட்சிகளின் எல்லைக்குள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள செயல்பாட்டுத் தலைப்புகளைப் பொறுத்தவரை, பின்வருவனவற்றைக் கருத்தில் கொள்க.

(i) இறைச்சிக் கூடங்கள் மற்றும் தோல் பதனிடும் தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல்

(ii) சமூகத்தின் பலவீனமான பிரிவின் நலன்களைப் பாதுகாத்தல்

(iii) உணவு பதப்படுத்தும் தொழில்கள் உள்ளிட்ட சிறு அளவிலான தொழில்கள்

(iv) தொழில்நுட்ப பயிற்சி மற்றும் தொழிற்கல்வி

மேற்கண்டவற்றுள் எது/எவை சரியானவை?

A. (i) மற்றும் (iv) சரியானவை

B. (ii), (iii) மற்றும் (iv) சரியானவை

C. (i), (iii) மற்றும் (iv) சரியானவை

D. (i) மற்றும் (ii) சரியானவை