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1.1 Introduction :-

The Local Self Government is a symbol of democratic life. It plays a vital part in the social and cultural life of nation. In India, the Local Government is the third level of Government apart from the State and Central Governments. There are various types of Local Government units which may be categorized in the three Urban Local Government i.e. Municipal Corporation, Municipal Board and Cantonment Board; Semi-Urban Local Government i.e. Town Area and Notified Area; Rural Local Government i.e. Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats. Municipal Corporations are the most important for their in-depth study because, first they are the oldest institutions; secondly, they are at the apex of the Urban Local Government: thirdly, they are the most autonomous among the various local bodies; fourtherly, they are the trend setters for other local bodies and lastly, they bear the greatest impact of the changes brought about by industrialization and urbanization.

Local bodies of all categories have always been subject to the State control, however, ideas about the nature and the purpose of State control have been changing from time to time. Local Government in India (Mostly Urban) were created by the British Government as a measure of self rule.

India was a police State and the local bodies were subservient to the purpose of smooth running of the British Administration in India. They were not provided with any powers but were merely administrative agencies in character. Today it is the general opinion that the relationship between Municipal Corporations and State should be one of partnership and mutual co-operation and the Municipal Corporation should enjoy full autonomy subject to the guidance of the State Government. There has been almost continuous controversy between State control and local autonomy. In many states the ideal of mutual co-operation is lacking and
State control over local bodies and Municipal Corporations is either excessive or exercised in a wrong way. It is however, universally admitted now that local bodies are the creations of the State Government and some amount of State control over them is not only necessary but it is must in the modern times. The problem is how should the State control be designed and exercised that a balance be struck between the autonomy which a locally elected body should enjoy to meet the wishes of the people and the over-all responsibilities of the State to see that the Municipal Corporations functions properly in order to faster the welfare of the citizens.¹

1.2 **Meaning of Local Government** :-

The term 'Local Government' or 'Local Self Government' means the Government by freely elected local bodies which are endowed with power, discretion and responsibility to be exercised and discharged by them. Without control over their decisions by any other higher authority. Their actions are however, subjected to the supremacy of the National Government.

Defining Local Self Government, it has been observed that; local inhabitants representing local body processing autonomy within its income on local services constitute the LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.² It has been defined in the Encyclopedia Britannica as "An authority to determine and execute measures within a restricted area. Inside and smaller than the whole state. The variant Local Self Government is important for its emphasis on the freedom to decide and act."³ G. Mantaga Harris defines Local Government as Government by the people themselves through freely elected representative. A more appropriate definition of local Government has been given by K. Venkantarangaiya, to him "Local Government is the administration of a locality – a village, a city or any other area smaller than the state- by a body representing the
local inhabitants, processing a fairly large amount of autonomy raising at least a part of its revenue through local taxation and spending its income on services which are regarded as local and therefore, distinct from State and central services”. According to B. K. Gokhale, "Local Self Government is the Government of specified locality by the local people through the representatives elected by them."

The study of various definitions of Local Government given above reveals that Local Government is a combination of various aspects and there is no single definition which includes all of them. These aspect are, a local body, local inhabitants electing and ultimately controlling that body, autonomy of that body in the sense of freedom from the control of higher authorities within at least a limited sphere, a recognition of the distinction between local and local services and local taxation. In other words a Local Government institution has many attributes. A part from possessing a fixed territory and a population. It possesses a Governmental organizations is responsible and responsive to the needs and wishes of the local community. However it is not sovereign and is subordinate to the superior authorities of the country. Its power and jurisdiction are limited and it functions within the limits laid down in the law of the State Government. Within such jurisdiction it has complete autonomy.

An analysis of above mentioned definitions of Local Government reflects that there are two aspects of Local Government (a) the relation of the local bodies to the central & states Governments. (b) Their relation to the community. This should be determined by the following principles.

1. It is desirable to aim at the smallest possible unit that can perform a particular task efficiently so as to bring Local Government as nearer as possible to the people.
2. If a unit is so large that members of council cannot regularly attend its meetings, Local Government with tend to lose its representative character;

3. Whenever possible that unit should be based on natural local loyalties though this principle will often have to be sacrificed to efficiency or alternatively we will have to abandon the idea of progress.\(^4\)

Local Government and Local Self Government are interchangeably used. The distinction between them is a legacy of the alien rule. The term 'Local Self Government' has been used in those countries which were under the colonial rule for instance in our country, the term originated when the country was ruled by the Britishers and we did not have any self Government at the central and provincial level. After the British Government decided to associate us in administering local affairs it meant a slice of Self Government for the people. Hence the term 'Local Self Government was meaning full at that time. But now the word 'Self' has become redundant as the country enjoys self rule at all levels. The term 'Self Government' may also appear embarrassing as well, because it has around itself a ring of virtue which it is unnecessary to claim and on occasions, difficult to justify. More over self Government which reflects the Government by the people themselves a local area through their elected representatives some times in conspicuous by its absence as elected to local bodies do not take place for years after they have been created or superseded for indefinite periods.

The term 'Local Government instead of Local Self Government' that is why the term 'Local Government' is used in entry 5 of list II of the seventh scheduled of our constitution. Despite this distinction both the terms continue to be in vogue in our country. The terms signify a Government representative of local inhabitants, more or less autonomous
in character instituted under State legislation in a village, a district, a city or in urban area to administer services as distinguished from State and central services.\textsuperscript{5}

1.3 Importance of Local Government:-

The purpose served by Local Government is valuable not only on account of the services it renders for the common welfare of the community, but also on account of the opportunity it places before the citizens to have free, intelligent and active participation in the Government of their, enthusiasm and local patriotism. The Ex-President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnanan replying to a civic address of Dhulia Municipality said that, "The local bodies must have the objectives of promoting the well being of the people. Local Government contributes institutions in a number of ways policies can best be formulated and executed by local officials who are close to the people. It serves as a training ground for politicians in the beginning of their career. It gives opportunity of public scrutiny of official actions, facilitates decision and promotes personal identification in the individual with the local units of Governments which cover a small area."

The Ex-Prime minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking on a motion of thanks to the President for his address underlined the need for the Local Government as it could develop in the people the spirit of self reliance and new thinking of the new ways and understanding of the world.

In the view of Lord Ripen, Municipal institutions were desirable as an instrument of political and popular education through which the people of India could be trained to take an intelligent share in the administration of their own affairs. The study of Local Government is of much importance because the Municipal institutions serve from pre-natal days to even after death. Democracy rests on the assumption that Government
is an affair of the governed and all problems are to be solved in accordance with public opinion. However, all problems are not national; some are purely local and they should be solved in accordance with the local opinion. If this is ignored and an attempt is made to concentrated all authorities in the State or Central Government, it will result in encumbering the Government with too much work and in transferring all powers in practice in to hands of the salaried officers bringing with it all the evil of bureaucracy.

Local Government gives more opportunities for political education, the object of which is to dispel from the citizens mind the manifold utopian nations of man's nature and of the nature of the world placed before him. It teaches men that they are not moved only by principles but by interest, their actions are aimed not only at the discharge of duties but also at the satisfaction of passion appetite and unreflecting habits. It is only through participation in Local Government at all levels that political education of this sort can be obtained by the citizens in a democracy.

1.4 Development of Urban Local Self Goverment In India :-

The evolution of Municipal Government in India from the pre-historic time to the present day presents a chequered but a fascinating history. It has emerged through many stages and phases which can be broadly divided in chronological order and time sequence in to the following:

a) From the pre-historic times to the advent of the British Rule.

b) From the commencement of the British Rule to its termination in 1947 and

c) Post-independence period from 1947 to the present day.
Ancient and Medieval Period :-

Municipal Government is deeply rooted in Indian History. In ancient time Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa oldest planned cities of the world. They were laid out with wide streets, Market place, Public officers, community bath and drainage and sewerage system. The highly organized system of Urban Local Government can also be found in the Vedas, in the epic of Ramayana and Mahabharata in the Upanishads and Kautily’s Arthshastra – in Vedic times village was unit of local administration. Gramini was the village head man and its leader. It is said that he was the village representative in the coronation ceremony heredity or election.

The Mahabharata mentions that every town was administered by an officer assisted by a team of his subordinates. Kautilya envisaged a regular plan of town administration which was specially designed to deal with the typical Urban problems. In his scheme of things the Mayor of the city was called 'Nagaraka' there used to be a chief executive officer in the city administration in post-mauryan times also. Megasthenes has given a graphic account of Municipal Administration of Chandra Gupta's 'Patliputra'. The administrative council of the city. The thirty persons was administer in the city. The city is divided into six bodies of five each. Each body has separate department responsibility. They look after relating to industries area, entertainment of foreigners, levying a tax, lodgings, trade and commerce, take care of sick persons and if they die bury them.

Many of the cities like Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Hyderabad etc. bear the imprint of Muslim influence. The civil administration of the city was vested in muhtasib. In the Mughal period the Municipal Administration was carried through by high states period called 'Kotwal.' The Kotwal
the town governor enjoyed wide power for maintaining peace regulating trade collecting revenue and dispensing justice.

During the Maratha period Local Government was functioning rather effectively. Dr. Sen. Says, "The village communities enjoyed real self Government within the empire. If the villages were not elected by the villagers neither were they appointed by the Government and although they had to obey the order of the Government, the very nature of their communities put them under the moral influence of public opinion, as they were paid directly by the villagers." These village communities were severely damaged at vital points after the fall of Mughal Empire.

There was radical change in this during the period between 1750 and 1850. In fact, this period of anarchy following the downfall of the Mughals and the establishment of British Rule in India.

1.6 British Period :-

In origin of Municipal Administration in India dates back to 1687 when a Municipal Corporation was set-up at Madras under a charter granted by James II. The history of Local Self Government in India under the British Rule can be conveniently divided into four phases "Local Finance being a counter part of local administration and its mainstay, has of course, been an expression of the purpose implicit in different phases of Local Government." The first phase may be assumed to have ended in 1882 when Lord Ripon issued his well known resolution on Local Self Government. The second phase covers developments from 1882 to 1919, when more powers were transferred from the centre to the provinces, and the recommendations of the decentralization Commission of 1907, besides discussing other matters, suggested some changes in Local Self Government. The Third phase extended up to 1935, during which the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee considered the problems of local taxation along with central
and provincial finance. The Simon Commission of 1930, reserved the process of decentralization, by recommending strict control of the State over local bodies. The fourth phase covers developments up to 1947. During this phase the struggle for independence was intensified and with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1937 and coming into power of congress ministers in many provinces. Local bodies, particularly village panchayats, received a great stimulus and there was democratization of local bodies But, "Local Self Government became, a mere annexure to the National political stadium where the struggle for independence was moving towards its climax." A rapid survey of Local Self Government and finances in India under the British Rule, reveals certain, "Well marked characteristic" lamentable half hearted concessions to a demand for wider system of Local Self Government for a long time, Local Government remained a democratic facade to an autocratic structure.

Local finances had not the free and natural growth they had in most of the European countries Local Self Government institutions and their development was artificial form outside. Non hierarchical character of Local Government. No distinction between deliberative and executive functions. Local Self Government acquired a political character. The control excised by the Government and its agencies was excessive.

1.7 Post-Independence period (1947 to the present day) :-

India got independence on 15th August 1947. Its new constitution declaring it Sovereign, Democratic Republic which came in to force on 26th January, 1950, directs the State vide its Article 40 to organise panchayats and to empower them adequately so that they become viable units of self Government. But it does not contain counterpart provision for urban settlements. Thus, while the constitution a mandate on the State to ensure the working of village panchayats, there is no specific
corresponding mandate regarding Urban Local Bodies. The only reference to Urban self Government is to be found in two entries, Entry 5 list II of the seventh scheduled (the State list) and Entry 20 of the III (Concurrent list), Entry 5 reads, ‘Local Government, that is to say the constitution and powers of Municipal Corporations. Empowerments. Tarts, District Boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of Local Self Government or village administration.’ Entry 20 of the concurrent list reads. "Economic and social planning and Urban planning would fall within the ambit of both Entry 5 of State list and Entry 20 of the concurrent list. The constitution thus places Local Government including Urban Local Government within the legislative competence of the states and the role of the Central Government will necessarily have to be advisory and catalytic rather than one of dominance.

It was expected that in the new set-up emerging after independence local bodies would be used more and more as instruments of National Policy and there would be steady increase in their function. But in the absence of constitutional recognition of Urban Local Bodies and clear statutory delineation of their powers, functions and resources, they have remained neglected. It has been rightly observed. "that in the post independence period problems of Urban Local Government did not receive from the State and Union Authorities or the Planning Commission as much attention as rural Government did consequently, only few changes, several of them of minor character, were made in their structure and functioning. Several of the defeats found in them before 1947 have continued and some in heightened from till today."

It was strange that the Urban Local Government was not mentioned in the constitution, not even in the Directive principles of State policy and nor did the Planning Commission make any policy statement about it and
for the first time it made a brief mention of it in the third five year plan when it observed. The general direction of the policy should be to encourage self-governing bodies and to assist them in assuming responsibilities for as large a portion of the administrative and social services as possible.¹⁸

After independence in India for further development of Local Government, various committees and Commissions, seminars, conferences have been set up by the Central Government to recommend measure to strength on local Urban Government.

1.8 Committees and Commissions appointed by the Central Government:-

The Central Government has appointed various committees to enquire in to the working of Urban Local Governments and to make suggestions for their improvement the important from amongst them are.

i] The Local Finance Enquire Committee (1949-51)

Had pleaded for separated and distinct tax zone available for utilization by Local Governments alone without any encroachment by the State or Central Government.¹⁹

ii] The Taxation Enquiry Commission (1953-54)

had observed that the growth of Municipal revenue was inadequate in relation to the growth of expenditure on important civic services and had recommended the segregation of cetation taxes for exclusive utilization by or for Local Government.²⁰

iii] The Committee on the Training of Municipal Employees (1963)

had laid emphasis on the need for imparting training to Municipal personnel and recommended the setting up of training institutes at the central level and also in the states. It has entrusted among other things, the central institute the responsibility to prescribe the standards of training and research and itself serve as a model in this respect.²¹ The Central Government in accepting the recommendations of the committee
had set up centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, Lucknow University, Lucknow, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta and the All India institute of Local Self Government, Bombay.22

IV) The Rural-Urban Relationship Committee (1963-66)

In its three volumes report made a comprehensive enquiry into the Urban Government set-up, Urban development and planning machinery, the structure of Urban Local Bodies, Municipal personnel, finance of Urban Local Bodies, public participation in Urban community development, relation between the State Government and local administration and above all to the rural Urban relationship and recommended the evolution of a system of Local Government which is capable of responding to the process of interaction and inter dependence between the town and its adjoining villages.23

V) The Committee of Ministers on Argumentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies (1963)

It is set-up by the Central Council of Local Self Government lamented the reluctance of local bodies to set-up taxation even in the field earmarked for it and exhorted them to evince courage and enthusiasm in the levy and collection of taxes put at their command to take up remunerative activities which would create peremial non tax revenue and to set-up statutory Urban development boards to undertake town development.24

VI) The Committee on Service Conditions of Municipal Employees (1965-68)

It is also set-up by the Central Council of Local Self Government recommended the constitution of statewide cadres of Municipal employees to ensure that the personnel available for Municipal
employment would have the desired competence and prestige enjoying appropriate condition of service.\textsuperscript{25}

The Urban Local Government has also been a subject of enquiry by Administrative Reforms Commission. A chapter in the report of the study team of district administration set-up by the Administrative Reforms Commission (1967) is devoted to Urban Local Bodies. The team is in agreement with the recommendations made by the Rural-Urban Relationship Committee (1966) and differ in only a few or two minor points similarly the task forces set-up by the Planning Commission in 1983 have suggested the strengthening of Municipalities by improving their tax base, ensuring timely elections, providing better personnel, improving training programmes etc. and to merge the Urban development authorities in the Municipal system.

1.9 **Committees appointed by the State Government** :-

The State Government have also been appointing Committees and Commissions to look into one or the other aspect of Urban Local Governments but mainly into their finance system of grants-in-aid and personnel system some Committees / Commissions constituted by them have been as follows:

i) Assam had set-up the Finance of Municipal Committee (1969)


iii) Gujarat the Municipal Rationalization Committee (1961) and the Grant-in-aid Code Committee for Municipalities (1964)


v) Madhya Pradesh, the Urban and LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT Committee 1959 the Committee of Enquire on the Emoluments and
vi) Maharashtra the Committee for the Unification of Acts Relating to Municipalities in Maharashtra State (1963)

Besides these Committees appointed by them on administrative reforms have also included Urban Local Governments in their areas of study. The Punjab Administrative Reforms Commission (1964-66) for instance made a services of recommendations for reforms in Local Government as well similarly the committees of enquiry have been instituted to look in the functioning of individual local bodies such as the Corporation of Calcutta Investigation Commission 1950.26

1.10 Central Council of Local Self Government (1954) :-

Central Council of Local Self Government Swas set-up in 1954 as a measure of co-ordination between the central and State Government in Urban development the council being and apex body so far as the countries urban local authorities are concerned until 1958. The council addressed itself to the problems of both rural and Urban Local Governments but since 1958 it deals with Urban Local Government only. The council is a purely advisory body. The annual meetings of the council help in forming a National / Municipal Urban policy. Since the council is purely advisory body it passes resolutions and reviews implementation of its earlier design.27

1.11 The Conferences of All India Council of Mayors :-

The All India Council of mayors is forum of the mayors of Municipal Corporation in the country. It has been meeting annually since 1959. The council discusses subjects of common interest to the mayor's such as delegation of additional powers to mayor's Amendments of Corporation Acts in order to enable effective control over the executive wing-grant of emergency power to mayor's etc. The All India Council of
Mayor's has set up on executive committee which meets in between the
to the sessions of the council and opines on various aspects of the problems of
Municipal Corporations.

The Municipal Commissioner's Conference was covered for the
first five in 1965 at the initiative of the Municipal Commissioner of Delhi
Municipal Corporations to discuss the common problems of the
Municipal Corporations. It was subsequently merged into All India
Council of mayor's in 1961 which was designated as conference of
Municipals Corporations instead of the conference of mayor's. Similar
Organizations of Presidents of Municipal Committees and Executive
officers of Municipal committee also exist all the State level.28

1.12 Ministry of Urban Development (1965) :-

The Ministry of Urban Development in 1885 to begin with Urban
Local Government was the responsibility of Ministry of Health as Local
Government had its beginning in an urge to improve sanitary condition as
recommended by the Royal Army Sanitation Commission 1863. The
ministry of Urban development work of monitoring programmes in the
area of housing urban development transport, in addition to construction
and maintenance of Central Government buildings and management of
Central Government Land and Property. The ministry has under its
administrative control Central Public Work Departments. Directorate of
Estates and National Building Organization as attached officers of
publications, land and development office and town and country planning
organization as subordinate officers. The State Government have also set-
up departments in conjunction with other departments on the
recommendations of the committee on Augmentation of Financial
Resources of Urban Local Bodies (1963) the Central Council of Local
Self Government (1965).29
1.13 National Commission on Urbanization:-

Another landmark in the evolution of Urban Local Government was the setting up of National Commission on Urbanization in 1985 by Government of India to make a comprehensive analysis of the rapidly growing phenomena of Urbanization and of the problems caused by it for the Urban Governments and suggests measures to combat it. The National Commission on Urbanization had examined the various Urban problems in depth especially those of dimensions of Urbanization, Urban future, Urban management, water and sanitation energy, people's participation information system and legal framework etc. and made recommendations for their solution in its seven volume report submitted in 1988.30 The Government had since accepted most of these recommendation's and incorporated them in the Constitution (63 Amendment) Bill, 1989. which was later on enacted as the Constitution (74th Amendment Act. 1992).

1.14 74th Constitutional Amendments:-

74th Constitutional Amendments Act. 1992, was a landmark in the history of Municipal Administration in India. These Amendments confer authority on legislature of State to endow respectively Municipalities with such powers and functions as may be necessary to enable as institutions of self Government for the purpose. The Municipalities have been charges with the responsibility have been charges with the responsibility of preparing and implementing plans for economic development and social justice including those in relation to matters listed in the twelfth scheduled of the constitutions. The central objective of this Amendment is the decentralization of planning and decision making procedures.31 As per the section 243(I) the Maharashtra State make a Finance Commission in 1994. This Commission makes recommendation for determining principles for allocation for of taxes. Tax shares and
Grant-in-aid of the local bodies. The Maharashtra District Planning Committee Act, 1998 provides for the constitution of district Planning Committee at district level. This committee prepares the plans for the panchayats and Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft district development plan for the district as a whole and provides guidance to relate that concerned matters in it. The Urban Local Self Government institution in Maharashtra State by the end of March 2010 comprise of 23 Municipal Corporation, 221 Municipal Councils and 5 Mayor panchayati. All these institutions are expected to try social, economic, political and cultural development of the Maharashtra State by increasing people's participations in the process of development these Local Self Governments institutions provide the better living conditions to the citizens in Maharashtra State.

1.15 Selection and importance of topic :-

The Local Self Government is a representation of democratic life. It plays an important role to develop social and cultural life of nation. the three tire system of government in our country .the first is Union (central) Government, second is State Government and third is Local Self Government. There are two units of Local Government they are rural and Urban. Rural Government includes Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayat in the Urban Governments Municipal Corporation, Municipal Board and Contentment Board; semi-Urban Local Government i.e. Town Area and notified area. There are various types of Local Government in Maharashtra State. Municipal Corporation is the most important for in their depth study because first they are the oldest institution. Secondly, they are the top of the Urban-Local Government; thirdly, they are the most autonomous among the various local bodies. Fourthly, they are the trend setters for other local bodies and they bear the greatest impact of the changes brought about by Urbanization and
industrialization. Aurangabad is a developing city in Maharashtra State. The corporation plays a vital role in the development.

1.16 Problem Formulation:-

India is a developing country. Maharashtra state is a developed state in India, but the development is not equal. There is regional imbalance known as one of the backward regions. Aurangabad is a metro city with many industries. Many people come to the city for employment, education. Most of the people come to Aurangabad city for employment and they live in the industrial area. Caused to increase urbanization is today’s Government is decentralized. Aurangabad Municipal Corporation provides basic living facilities to the citizens for the welfare of community but in the last decade, urbanization increases anomalously and habitations are also growing up in the city. What is decentralization? What is meant by city planning? Which types of planning in India? Which types of scheme made for urban people? Is Government serious about city development plan? Which types of Local Government functions? Their personnel? Municipal Corporation has different types of income sources but therein utilization is not proper. Government always made various new development policies and Municipal Corporation provides these one but there is lack of coordination between Government, citizens and administrative structure. For in-depth study of all these issues the researchers selected the topic entitled, "The Role of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation in development of the Aurangabad city".

Objectives of the study:-

1. To study various developmental policies and plans of the Government.
2. To study the structure of Municipal Corporation and to examine the performance of personnel.
3. To focus on the economic sources of Municipal Corporation.
4. To find out the problems before development of Aurangabad city and to suggest few suggestions for its improvement.

**Hypotheses :-**

1. Local politics comes across the developmental activities as well as government is not serious about the development of city.
2. There is a lack of proper planning regarding development.
3. Different sources of income are available but proper utilization is not there.
4) There is a lack of coordination between Government, citizens and administration.

**Research Methodology:-**

For completing present research work following research methodology is used.

1) **Topic of Research:-**

"Role of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation in Development of the Aurangabad City."

2) **Nature of Research :-**

The present research work is social sciences in present research work researcher used descriptive, analytical empirical methods. Primary and secondary sources are used of that connection.

3) **Area of Research:-**

Area of the research is Aurangabad City.

4) **Data Collection:-**

Primary and secondary sources are used for data collection.

A) **Primary Sources:-**

In the Primary Data Collection Municipal Corporation officers, non-officers and citizens are chosen for interviews and scheduled was given. Survey, observation of research area. Original documents Acts, are used for fact findings.
B) **Secondary Sources:-**

In the secondary sources for data collection researcher used Government report, different publication, Municipal Corporation Act., Reference Book, Journals, Internet, Annual Report, Gazetteers Annual budget of Aurangabad Corporation, Newspapers are used for completing present research work.

5) **Data processing:-**

After collecting data researcher analyzed the data to find out conclusions and suggestions. Researcher used analytical graphic and computerization of the data.

6) **Sampling:-**

For primary data collection interviews, scheduled and questionnaires are used.

A) **Sampling Area:-**

While selection sampling 10% ward is selected in Aurangabad city.

B) **Sampling Designing:-**

While collecting primary data is classified in following way.

1) officials 2) non officials 3) citizens

C) **Sampling Technique :-**

"Role of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation in development of the Aurangabad City."

For completing present research work researcher used purposive sampling method. There are 99 wards in Aurangabad Municipal Corporation having 80 personnel's and 104 councillors out of which 16 personnel's and 30 councillors has been selected as to know their opinions regarding the working of Municipal Administration. As well as 260 citizens has been selected from 10 wards for conducting interviews.
7) **Limitations of Research work:-**

The present research work is related to Aurangabad Municipal Corporation whatever information is available from primary and secondary data.

1.17 **Review of Literature :-**

1) **Municipal Finance in India, Role of Twelfth Finance Commission – PSN Rao**

   The author studied in this book 12th Finance Commission. The role of 12th Finance Commission in Urbanization their functions. Authority and accountability also included. The income source of Local Self Government and 73rd constitutional Amendment and need of Local Government there functions are discussed.

2) **Local Self Government of Municipal Administration : J. K. Chopra:-**

   Local Self Governments their personal administration, training author focuses on state-wise Local Government Administration system as like Maharashtra State. Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana their comparative study included in various chapters of this book.

3) **Urban Government in India Emerging Challenges in Liberalized Era: O. M. Mahal :-**

   The entire gamut of issues related to Urban Governance in India a liberalized world is elaborately described in this book. It narrates the challenges of Local Governments to govern the mega cities of India in a rapidly changing atmosphere. The impact of decentralization on local Governance arrangements and citizens participation in urban development-the role of information technology en-facing the challenges of Urban Governance is also explained in detail to analysis various issues, included case studies from major cities through the country.
4) **Local Government in India: S. R. Maheshwari** :

Author discusses both the rural and the Urban arms of Local Government in India. The structure pattern of Local Government, their personnel, functioning of rural as well as Urban Local Government. Author focused on Local Government as an entity operating within the larger system of Government in the country.

5) **Local Government: J. L. Gupta** :

Author introduces to rural India and panchayatiraj and its role in rural development, panchayat Raj 73rd and 74th Amendment their framework, legal framework of Local Government planning statutory authorities are explained in this book.

6) **Urban Planning : Keskar J. G., Deshpande G. W. (YASHADA)** :

Author concentrates on different types of city planning. Their historical background Indian policies for urban areas, City development plan, development control, economic and social aspects of city development plans, and environmental aspects in town planning.

7) **Urban Local Government and Administration in India: Pradeep Sachdeva** :


8) **History and Problems of Municipal Administration in India Vol. I, II, III, P. N. Parashar** :

In these three volumes author described three main items of various articles. All articles related to Municipal Administration and Municipal
Development in India. Judiciously selected and social information gathered.


In this research work he mentioned the development of Municipal Administration authorities of Municipal bodies Municipal functions and personnel, Municipal finance the Municipal personnel administration is well planned and well organized effective system there is no sound and independent system of financial assistance to the local bodies city is growing, populations problems. Municipality facing water supply problem slum have created hygiene problem in rainy season.

Chapter Scheme:-

Chapter I – Introduction:-

Chapter deals with introduction. Meaning of Local Government, importance of Local Government, development of Urban Local Self Government in India. Ancient and medieval period. British Period, post independence period, Commission appointed by the Central Government, committee appointed by the State Government. The conference of all Indian council of Mayor's ministry of Urban development, National Commission of Urbanization. 74th constitutional Amendment problems formulation, objectives of the study, hypotheses, research methodology. Limitations of the research work, review of literature and chapter scheme are included in this chapter.

Chapter II – Metro city : Planning and Developmental Policies :-

Metro city, planning, Urban planning, development, importance of Urban planning, principle of the town planning, town planning in India, historical perspective, town planning in ancient period, modern town planning, post independence period, town planning in five years plans. First to twelve five years plans, Urban Development Authority HUDCO,
CIDCO, MAHADA programmes and different schemes for Urban development in India etc.

Chapter III – Municipal Corporation: Administrative Functions :-

This chapter deals with structure Pattern of Municipal Corporation. The Municipal authorities, the Corporation authorities, elections, qualification and disqualification for elections as a councillor reservation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women. Mayor and deputy MAYOR power and functions of mayor different committee such as Standing Committee, transport committee, ward committee, special and Adhoc committee, Municipal Commissioner their power and functions of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation. Personnel's administration of Urban Governments in that recruitment, promotion and training are included local finances of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation revenue sources, 74th constitution Amendment and local revenue, Aurangabad Municipal Corporations revenue and expenditure, etc.

Chapter IV – Corporation Strategy and Evaluation:-

In the fourth chapter historical background of Aurangabad city, physical situation, climate and rainfall, rivers, historical places and tourists facilities, garden, population, health care, National highway, railway and airport education, entertainment facilities, factories in the city. In this chapter analysis of data collection interview and scheduled.

Chapter V – Conclusion and Suggestions :-

In the fifth chapter summing up the all thesis and conclusions of all thesis and few suggestions for Aurangabad Municipal Corporations improvement.
Reference :-

2. Ibid, P. 7.
15. Ibid, P. 257.
27. Ibid, P. 76.