

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 74th Constitutional Amendment

The Constitution (Seventy Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 (74th CAA) which came into effect on 1 June 1993, introduced Part IX A (the Municipalities). The Act provided a constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Article 243W of the CAA authorized the State Legislatures to enact laws to endow local bodies with powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and make provisions for devolution of powers and responsibilities.

The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution enumerates 18 specific functions to be devolved to ULBs as given below:

- (i) Urban planning including town planning.
- (ii) Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
- (iii) Planning for economic and social development.
- (iv) Roads and bridges.
- (v) Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
- (vi) Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
- (vii) Fire services.
- (viii) Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
- (ix) Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of the society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
- (x) Slum improvement and upgradation.
- (xi) Urban poverty alleviation.
- (xii) Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
- (xiii) Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
- (xiv) Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
- (xv) Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
- (xvi) Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
- (xvii) Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
- (xviii) Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

1.2 Trend of Urbanization in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is the largest state in the country with a total area of 3.42 lakh Square Kilo Meter (Sqkm). As per census 2011, 1.70 crore (24.87 *per cent*) out of the total population of 6.85 crore reside in urban areas. The growth rate of urban population in the decade 2001-11 was 29 *per cent*. Further, as per projected population of Rajasthan by 2021, 2.36 crore population will reside in urban area which will constitute almost 29.24 *per cent* of the total projected population of 8.07 crore. This shows a significant growth in urbanization in Rajasthan.

Urban Rajasthan faces multiple challenges relating to public health issues, poverty, waste management, reduction of natural resources and other urban basic amenities. In these circumstances, ULBs have an important role to play, as most of these issues could be handled effectively at the local level.

1.3 Profile of Urban Local Bodies

In Rajasthan, ULBs are classified into five categories based on population¹, location and per capita income by the State Government. There are 196 ULBs as shown in **Table** below:

Table 1.1: Category-wise ULBs in Rajasthan

Type of ULB	Number of ULBs
Municipal Corporations (M Corp) ²	10
Municipal Councils (M Council)	34
Municipal Boards (M Board) Category II	13
Municipal Boards (M Board) Category III	58
Municipal Boards (M Board) Category IV	81
Total	196

Source: Annual Administration Report 2019-20 of DLB

All the ULBs are governed by Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009 (RMA). For every ULB, area has been divided into wards, which are determined and notified by the State Government for the purpose of election of Councilors. All ULBs have an elected body comprising Corporates/Councilors.

1.4 Organisation Structure of Urban Governance in Rajasthan

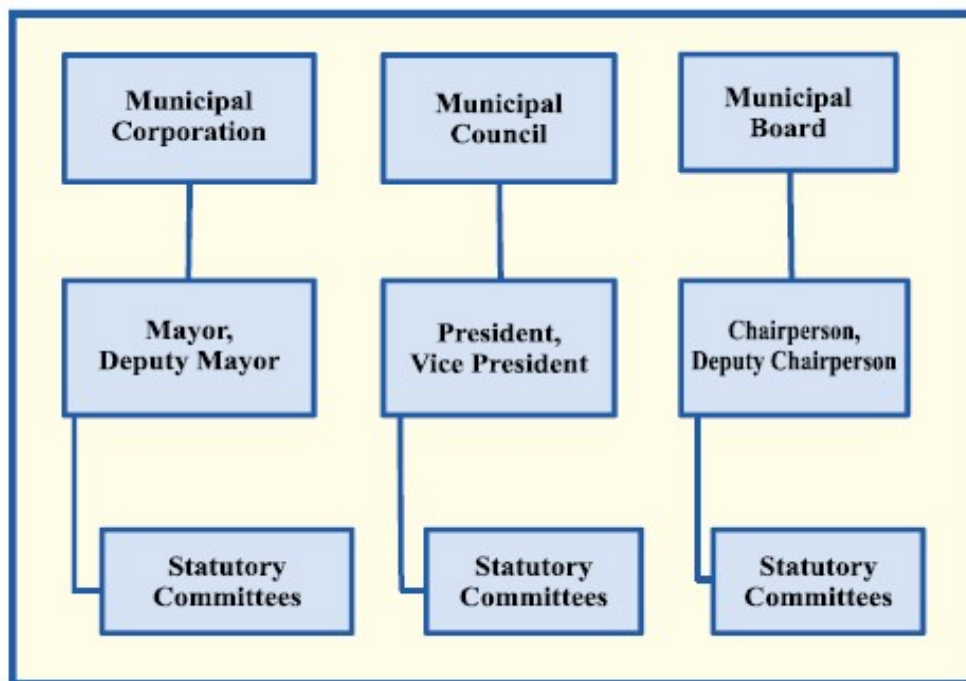
The Local Self Government Department (LSGD), headed by the Principal Secretary/Secretary to the Government, is the nodal department for the governance of all ULBs. The Directorate of Local Bodies (DLB) functions as an interface between the State Government and ULBs. The DLB has seven Deputy Directors (Regional) at Divisional Headquarters i.e., Ajmer, Bharatpur,

¹ Municipal Corporation for population more than 5 lakh; Municipal Council for population between one to five lakh; Municipal Board (Category II) for population between 50,000 to 99,999; M.Board (Category III) for population between 25,000 and 49,999 and M.Board (Category IV) having population less than 25,000.

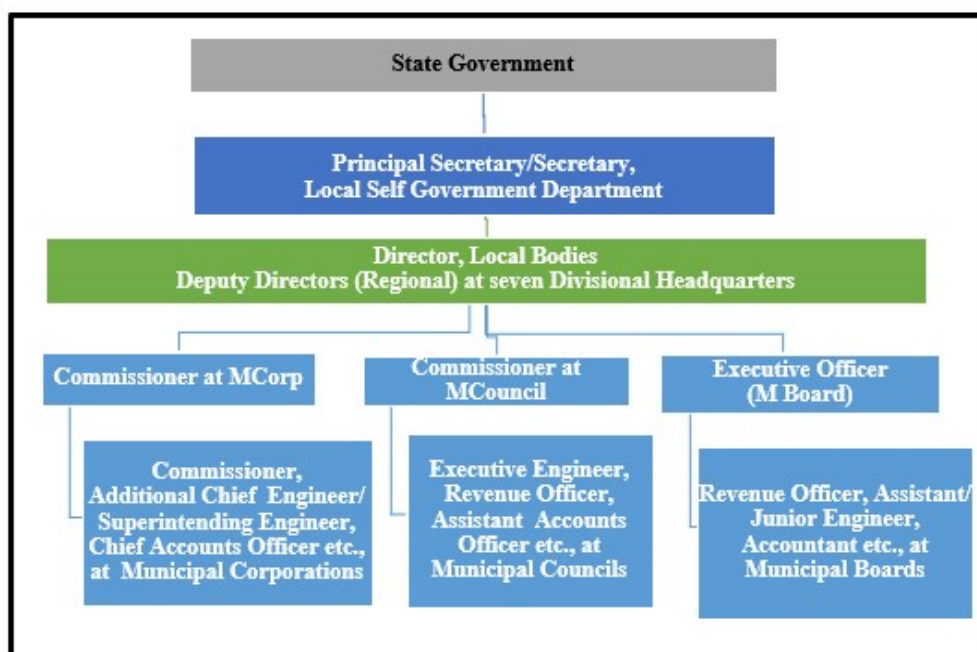
² Municipal Corporations, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota were bifurcated into two Corporations w.e.f. 18.10.2019.

Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur, which reports to the DLB on day-to-day basis. The organization structure with respect to functioning of ULBs in the State is indicated as under:

Elected members Level



Executive Level



In addition to ULBs, the Urban Development and Housing Department (UDH) has parastatal agencies that also deliver or facilitate urban infrastructure and services such as Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water, Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation (RUDSICO), Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO), Urban Development Authorities (UDAs), Urban Improvement Trusts (UITs), Town Planning Department (TPD), Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB).

The details of parastatals and their functions are given in *Appendix I*.