



MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND NAGAR PANCHAYATS IN MAHARASHTRA ANALYSING POST 74TH AMENDMENT STATUS

Shahid M. Zakaullah, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Maharashtra College, Mumbai

Abstract

Urban local bodies are divided into three categories. The 74th Amendment has also confirmed the organisation of these bodies. Their formation in civic context depends on the span of their areas and the population. Larger, smaller and areas in transition have different types of local self-government. In this article an attempt has been to describe the structure and functions of the municipal councils and the Nagar Panchayats. The constitution of these bodies generally depend on the population and the quantum of industrial activities in the area. The provision of wards committees is restricted to the larger urban areas. The increasing role of these bodies in urban governance has led to the realisation that they need to exercise autonomy in terms of finance and decision making. The dominance of state government in their affairs needs to be reduced.

Keywords: *Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats, BMC Act of 1888, Standing Committee, Chief Officer, Local Governance, Urbanisation, Local Taxes*



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The history civic governance in Maharashtra State is linked to its evolution in India during colonial period. An attempt to form the municipal government in Maharashtra was first made by the Governor General of Bengal to constitute Bombay Municipal Corporation and appoint the Justices of Peace in 1792. In the post 1687 period when the first municipal corporation was set up in Madras, the evolution of local government in India had to wait until 1793 when it acquired a statutory base. Bombay was one of the presidency towns along with Madras and Calcutta where a municipal administration was set up under the Charter Act of 1793. The Governor General was authorized to appoint Justices of Peace in these three towns. However, the first duly constituted municipal government came into existence on 1st July, 1865 under Municipal Act II of 1865. Although this municipal government had 400 Justices of Peace, with majority from European community, all were nominated on the ad hoc basis. The municipal Act III of 1888 was the outcome of the reform Municipal Bill, 1887 in which the provisions like the elected representation and the independence of local bodies from outside interference was incorporated. For the first time, the autonomy of corporation was enlarged including the deliberative and executive wings. The provision of elected representation was reaffirmed again through the Government of India Resolution of 16th May, 1918 which emphasised that the local

bodies should be as representative as possible of the people whose affairs and issues the local bodies resolve and deal. The Government of India Act, 1919 and Government of India Act, 1935 did not say much about the further improvement of local bodies but some important decisions were taken during this period. For the first time, Municipal Districts were divided into wards in 1920 and Harijan (Scheduled Castes), Backward Tribes and Women were given reservation of seats by the Bombay Act IX of 1938. (Pinto, 2005, pp.44-46)

In the post-independence period local government in Maharashtra follows the general structure of Local Governance in India and is broadly categorised into two categories; a. urban local governance, b. rural local governance. However, in the period following independence as well as in the post 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 era, all urban local bodies in the State of Maharashtra were constituted and governed in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts which have undergone several amendments from time to time to incorporate constitutional amendment requirements and various other essential governmental rules and regulations.

- i. The Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888
- ii. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949
- iii. The City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948
- iv. Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats & Industrial Townships Act, 1965

The Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888 was so comprehensive that it became the precedence for the enactment of other acts not only in Maharashtra but outside the state also. However, under this Act only the Bombay Municipal Corporation was formed. Hence, the entire city of Mumbai including the extended suburbs known as Brihanmumbai or Greater Bombay as defined by the Bombay High Court, are governed by Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1888 as amended from time to time by the State Legislature of Maharashtra. Except Mumbai and Nagpur, all other municipal corporations in the State of Maharashtra earlier were constituted and were governed according to the provisions of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act of 1949 which again was amended from time to time to incorporate various constitutional amendments and governmental rules and regulations. Similarly, the City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948 was brought out for the constitution of Nagpur Municipal Corporation. This Act was earlier the exclusive act for the city of Nagpur because of historical reasons. The Municipal Corporation of Nagpur till the new law came in, was governed according to the provisions of this Act. However, this Act also underwent

changes and saw through several amendments to incorporate the constitutional provisions and state legislative enactments including the municipal and other rules and regulations. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act of 1965 has been amended several times in the post 74th amendment period and has in fact taken a new name to incorporate several provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992. All Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats in Maharashtra are constituted and governed according to the provisions of this Act. (Pinto, 1998, pp. 34-38)

In 2012, both 'The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949' and 'The Nagpur Municipal Corporation Act, 1948' were replaced by 'The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949'. In other words, The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, has replaced the Nagpur Municipal Corporation Act, 1948 which governed the Nagpur Municipal Corporation as well as the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation, 1949 which governed all municipal corporations in Maharashtra except the Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Nagpur Municipal Corporation. The decision was taken by the then Congress Government headed by Chief Minister Prithiviraj Chavan in 2011. The intention was to have a uniform model act that will govern all municipal corporations in the state of Maharashtra except Mumbai. Hence, the new act was enacted keeping in mind the rapid urbanization of the state and a need to bring about uniformity in the growth pattern. It is important to remember that the Nagpur Municipal Corporation Act, 1948 was enacted when Nagpur city was still a part of the erstwhile Central Province (CP) and the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 was enacted keeping in mind the Bombay Presidency or Bombay State as it was known soon after independence and in the pre-1960 period. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 was enacted keeping in mind the erstwhile provinces and areas of Mumbai, which even included cities from Gujarat. However, these facts do not hold any significance today. Moreover, as the Nagpur Municipal Corporation Act's shelf life was coming to an end, it became imperative to ratify a completely new legislation with similar provisions without any major amendment. These changes in the legislations were also required keeping in mind an estimation by the State urban development department that nearly 70 per cent of the State is expected to be urbanized by 2030 from the current mark of 45 per cent with Mumbai leading the way in growth. The old Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act had many provisions, such as those related to Octroi and building construction, which did not apply uniformly to the rest of the municipal corporations but for Mumbai and its suburbs. The

new Act is expected to simplify procedures and administrative requirements. (Phadke, 2007, pp. 22-26)

Hence, all urban local governments in the state of Maharashtra are currently constituted and governed according to the following three acts.

- i. **The Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1888**
- ii. **The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949**
- iii. **The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats & Industrial Townships Act, 1965**

The whole city of Mumbai and the extended suburbs as defined by the Bombay High Court continue to be governed by the provisions of Mumbai Municipal Corporation, 1888 as amended from time to time by the State Legislature of Maharashtra. Now, except Mumbai, all 26 municipal corporations are governed according to the provisions of the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 which has seen certain amendments recently. All municipal councils and Nagar Panchayats are constituted and governed according to the provisions of the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965 which has also been amended several times in the post-74th amendment period and has seen some changes very recently. ((Pinto, 1998. Pp.22-24)

Thus, in the state of Maharashtra and also as per the stipulation of the 74th CAA, there are three types of urban local governments as mentioned below followed by a brief description of these local governments in accordance with the provisions of the laws passed specially to constitute and govern them.

- i. Municipal Corporations
- ii. Municipal Councils
- iii. Nagar Panchayats

\Municipal Councils

The Municipal Councils are constituted for smaller urban areas in the state of Maharashtra in accordance with the provisions of ‘The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965’. A municipal area in the state of Maharashtra is specified as the smaller urban area if (a) the population of such area is not less than 25000; and (b) the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities in such area is not less than 35 per cent. The smaller urban areas have further been classified as shown in the table below.

Classification of smaller urban areas

Class	Population Criteria
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‘A’ Class Municipal Council	Population more than one lakh but less than 3 lakhs
‘B’ Class Municipal Council	Population more than 40,000 but not more than one lakh
‘C’ Class Municipal Council	Population 40,000 or less but more than 25000

Source: Government of Maharashtra, Report of First Maharashtra Finance Commission, 1997, P.50

A municipal council constituted for a smaller urban area as specified above consists of the following:

- i. The Council
- ii. The President
- iii. The Standing Committee
- iv. The Subjects Committees, if any
- v. The Wards Committees, where constituted, and
- vi. The Chief Officer

The council which means a municipal council, is constituted for a smaller urban area as specified above and also under clause (2) of Article 243-Q of the Constitution of India. Every Council consists of (a) councillors elected at ward election by a process of direct elections; (b) such number of councillors, not exceeding ten percent of the total number of elected councillors or five, whichever is less, having special knowledge or experience in municipal administration, to be nominated by the Collector. A councillor may resign his office unconditionally at any time by notice in writing in his hand addressed to the Collector and delivered in person and sign before the Collector and then only such resignations are considered as effective.

Every Council, unless sooner dissolved, continues for a period of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. An election to constitute a Council is completed (a) before the expiry of its duration; (b) before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution. However, if the remainder of the period for which the dissolved council would have continued is less than six months, it will not be necessary to hold any election for constituting the Council for such period. The term of office of the councillors is co-terminus with the duration of the Council.

The Director of Municipal Administration has the power to fix for each municipal council the number of elected councillors in accordance with the following table.

Class of Municipal Council	Number of Elected Councillors
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i.	'A' Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minimum number of elected councillors shall be 38, and for every 8000 of the population above 100,000, there shall be one additional elected councillor ➤ Maximum number of elected councillors - 65
ii.	'B' Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minimum number of elected councillors shall be 23, and for every 5000 of the population above 40,000, there shall be one additional elected councillor ➤ Maximum number of elected councillors - 37
iii.	'C' Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minimum number of elected councillors shall be 17, and for every 3000 of the population above 25,000, there shall be one additional elected councillor ➤ Maximum number of elected councillors - 23

Source: Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949.

In every municipal council, seats are reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class of Citizens and women. In Maharashtra the term backward Class of Citizens is preferred over OBC and it includes Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes as well. The number of seats to be reserved for women in each class of the Councils on the basis of one-half (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to SCs, STs, and the Backward Class of Citizens) of the total number of seats is to be filled in by direct elections. Reservation of seats for members belonging to the SCs, and STs has to be in proportion to their population in the area. The number of seats to be reserved for the Backward Class of Citizens in the case of municipal area of each class of Council is 27 per cent of the total number of seats to be filled in by direct elections. However, one half of the total number of seats so reserved has to be reserved for women belonging to Backward Class of Citizens. Division of municipal areas into wards and reservation of wards for women, SCs, STs and Backward Class of Citizens is instituted on rotational basis so that all the wards get the benefit of such reservation.

The Maharashtra State Election Commission has the power to supervise, direct and control the preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to municipal councils. The electoral roll of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly is divided by the State Election Commission into different sections corresponding to different wards in the municipal area; and a printed copy of each section of the roll so divided and authenticated by State election Commissioner will be the list of voters for each ward. Each ward elects only one councillor.

Every person whose name is in the list of voters is qualified to vote at the election of a councillor for the ward. Every person who is not less than 21 years of age on the last date fixed

for making nominations for every general or by-election and whose name is included in the list of voters is qualified. The state government in consultation with the State election Commission makes rules generally to provide for or to regulate, matters in respect of election of municipal council. The State Government may on its own or on the recommendation of the Council remove any councillor from office if such councillor has been found guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties. (Prabhat, 2012, pp. 23-25)

Every Council has certain duties and functions to perform. However, some functions of the Council are obligatory and some are discretionary in nature. Some of the important functions of a municipal council include:

- i. Lighting public streets, places and buildings
- ii. Planning for social and economic development
- iii. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects
- iv. Watering public streets and places
- v. Cleansing public streets, places and sewers and all spaces, removing noxious vegetation and abating all public nuisances
- vi. Maintenance of a fire brigade equipped with suitable appliances for extinguishing fires, and protection of life and property when fire occurs, etc.
- vii. Obligation to prepare water supply scheme and to make sufficient drinking water available within certain period

The municipal council is headed by the President and the Vice -President presides over the meetings in his absence. The office of the President is reserved for members belonging to the SCs, STs, women and Backward Class of Citizens. The tenure of office of President is two and half a year. The President may resign his office by tendering his resignation to the Collector. The Vice-President may resign his office by tendering his resignation in writing to the President. The President can be removed by councillors by passing a resolution by 3/4th majority but not within a year. The main function of the President is to preside all the meetings of the Council. It is also the responsibility of the President to watch over the financial and executive administration of the Council. (MMCA, 1949)

For every 'A' and 'B' class municipal councils, there is a Standing Committee along with the following six subjects' committees.

- i. Public works committee
- ii. Education, sports and cultural affairs

- iii. Sanitation, medical and public health committee
- iv. Water supply and drainage committee
- v. Planning and development committee
- vi. Women and child welfare committee
- vii. Transport committee, if any

Each subject committee of the Council consists of the councillors who will be not less than 1/4th or more than 1/3rd of the total number of councillors. The Standing Committee of the Council consists of (a) Chairman – President of the Council, (b) members – chairmen of all subject's committees, (c) three members form amongst the councillors. Wards committees will be constituted in the municipal council if its population is above three lakhs. There are some special committees who perform important functions.

The Chief Officer of a municipal council who is the main executive functionary appointed by the state government, is responsible for implementing all the decisions and resolution of the council. The state government may create a post of additional chief officer in 'A' class municipal council. A council has technical officer like municipal engineer, water works engineer, municipal health officer, municipal auditor, municipal education officer, municipal fire officer, an assessor and collector of taxes. The chief officer enjoys certain powers and performs certain duties as prescribed by the laws. There is provision of Citizens' Charter as well.

Nagar Panchayats

A Nagar Panchayat is an urban local government which is constituted for a 'transitional area' notified under section 341 of the 'The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965'. The state government has the power to specify 'an area in transition from a rural to an urban area' as a 'Transitional Area' if:

- a. Such an area has a population of not less than ten thousand and not more than 25 thousand, and
- b. Such an area is not more than 20 km away from the territorial limits of any municipal corporation or a 'A' class Municipal Council and the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities in such area is not less than 25 percent; or
- c. Such an area is more than 20 km away from the territorial limits of any municipal corporation or a 'A' class municipal council but the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities in such area is not less than 50 percent.

The state government also has the power to declare an area which is a district headquarters or a taluka headquarters to be transitional area. It is important to note that for every transitional area, there shall be constituted a Nagar Panchayat, as provided in section 341 B of the Act mentioned above.

A Nagar Panchayat consists of 17 directly elected councillors. Moreover, for the purpose of election, a transitional area is divided into such number of territorial constituencies, to be known as wards, as there are councillors. However, each ward has to elect only one councillor. Same provisions relating to reservation of seats for SCs, STs, Backward Class of Citizens and women in a municipal council and of section 51-1A relating to reservation of office of the President of a council applies to a Nagar Panchayat.

The state Government also has the power to extend provisions of the Act mentioned above relating to the Municipal Councils to a transitional area. Similarly, when any tax is imposed by a Nagar Panchayat in its local area, the proceeds of such tax will be expended in the same manner in which and for the purposes for which the municipal fund may be expended by a municipal council. However, the State Government may, at any time, (a) constitute a transitional area or a part thereof to be smaller urban area; or (b) include a transitional area or any part thereof within a smaller urban area. (Maharashtra Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayat and Industrial Townships Act, 1965)

The table given below indicates the number of urban local bodies in Maharashtra as it exists presently. In the post 74th CAA implementation period a number of changes have taken place. Many new municipal corporations were set up in the State to fulfil the new criteria of population mentioned in the Constitution 74th Amendment. All those urban areas where the population had crossed three lakhs were declared eligible for having municipal corporations. According to the Websites of Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), there are presently 27 Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra as shown in the Table No. 2. The number of Municipal Councils has also increased considerably. According to the recent government data there are 273 municipal councils in the state of Maharashtra. However, initially there was no authentic data available on the constitution of Nagar Panchayats in the state. Subsequently, the Government of Maharashtra initiated the process of identifying the areas which were in transition from rural to urban. The whole process took quite some time. According to recent government sources there are 110 Nagar Panchayats in the State of Maharashtra which have been constituted in accordance with the provisions of 74th CAA.

Urban Local Governments in the State of Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Category	Number
1.	Municipal Corporations	27
2.	Municipal Councils	263
3.	Nagar Panchayats	137

Source: www.Mcgm.govt.in

Table

List of Municipal Councils in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	District-wise Names of Municipal Councils	Class
-	District 1: Ahmednagar	-
1.	Akole Municipal Council	-
2.	Deolali Paravara Municipal Council	C
3.	Karjat Municipal Council	-
4.	Kopargaon Municipal Council	B
5.	Newasa Municipal Council	-
6.	Parner Municipal Council	-
7.	Pathardi Municipal Council	C
8.	Rahata Municipal Council	C
9.	Rahuri Municipal Council	C
10.	Sangamner Municipal Council	B
11.	Shirdi Municipal Council	-
12.	Shrigonda Municipal Council	C
13.	Shrirampur Municipal Council	B
14.	Jamkhed Municipal Council	-
15.	Shevgaon Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	District 2: Akola	-
1.	Akot Municipal Council	B
2.	Balapur Municipal Council	C
3.	Murtizapur Municipal Council	C
4.	Patur Municipal Council	C
5.	Telhara Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 3: Amravati	-
1.	Achalpur Municipal Council	A
2.	Anjangaon-Surji Municipal Council	B
3.	Chandurbazar Municipal Council	C
4.	Chandur Railway Municipal Council	C

5.	Chikhaldara Municipal Council	C
6.	Daryapur Municipal Council	C
7.	Dhamangaon Railway Municipal Council	C
8.	Morshi Municipal Council	C
9.	Shendurjana Municipal Council	C
10.	Warud Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	-	-
	District 4: Aurangabad	-
1.	Gangapur Municipal Council	C
2.	Kannad Municipal Council	C
3.	Khultabad Municipal Council	C
4.	Paithan Municipal Council	C
5.	Sillod Municipal Council	B
6.	Vaijapur Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 5: Beed	-
1.	Ambejogai Municipal Council	B
2.	Beed Municipal Council	A
3.	Dharur Municipal Council	C
4.	Gevrai Municipal Council	C
5.	Manjlegaon Municipal Council	B
6.	Parali Vaijanath Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 6: Bhandara	-
1.	Bhandara Municipal Council	B
2.	Paoni Municipal Council	C
3.	Sakoli Municipal Council	-
4.	Tumsar Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 7: Buldana	-
1.	Buldana Municipal Council	B
2.	Chikhali Municipal Council	B
3.	Deulgaon Raja Municipal Council	C
4.	Jalgaon Jamod Municipal Council	C
5.	Khamgaon Municipal Council	B
6.	Lonar Municipal Council	C
7.	Malkapur Municipal Council	B
8.	Mehkar Municipal Council	C
9.	Motala Municipal Council	-
10.	Nandura Municipal Council	C
11.	Shegaon Municipal Council	B
12.	Sind Khed Raja Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 8: Chandrapur	-
1.	Ballarpur Municipal Council	B
2.	Bhadravati Municipal Council	B
3.	Brahmapuri Municipal Council	C
4.	Chimur Municipal Council	-
5.	Gadchandur Municipal Council	-
6.	Mul Municipal Council	C
7.	Nagbhid Municipal Council	-

8.	Rajura Municipal Council	C
9.	Warora Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 9: Dhule	-
1.	Dondaicha Varwade Municipal Council	B
2.	Shirpur Varwade Municipal Council	B
3	Sindkheda Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	District 10: Gadchiroli	-
1.	Armori Municipal Council	-
2.	Desaiganj Municipal Council	C
3.	Gadchiroli Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 11: Gondiya	-
1.	Gondiya Municipal Council	A
2.	Tirora Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 12: Hingoli	-
1.	Basmath Nagar Municipal Council	B
2.	Hingoli Municipal Council	B
3.	Kallamnuri Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 13: Jalgaon	-
1.	Amalner Municipal Council	B
2.	Bhadgaon Municipal Council	C
3.	Bhusaval Municipal Council	A
4.	Chalisgaon Municipal Council	B
5.	Chopda Municipal Council	B
6.	Dharangaon Municipal Council	C
7.	Erandol Municipal Council	C
8.	Faizpur Municipal Council	C
9.	Jamner Municipal Council	C
10.	Muktainagar Municipal Council	-
11.	Pachora Municipal Council	B
12.	Parola Municipal Council	C
13.	Raver Municipal Council	C
14.	Savda Municipal Council	C
15.	Shendurni Municipal Council	-
16.	Varangaon Municipal Council	-
17.	Yawal Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 14: Jalna	-
1.	Ambad Municipal Council	C
2.	Bhokardan Municipal Council	C
3.	Jalna Municipal Council	A
4.	Partur Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 15: Kolhapur	-
1.	Gadhinglaj Municipal Council	C
2.	Ichalkaranji Municipal Council	A
3.	Jaysingpur Municipal Council	B
4.	Kagal Municipal Council	C

5.	Kurundwad Municipal Council	C
6.	Malkapur Municipal Council	C
	Murgud Municipal Council	-
7.	Panhala Municipal Council	-
8.	Shirol Municipal Council	C
9.	Vadgaon Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 16: Latur	-
1.	Ahmedpur Municipal Council	C
2.	Ausa Municipal Council	C
3.	Nilanga Municipal Council	C
4.	Udgir Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 17: Nagpur	-
1.	Butibori Municipal Council	-
2.	Kalameshwar Municipal Council	C
3.	Kamptee Municipal Council	B
4.	Kanhan Pimpri Municipal Council	-
5.	Katol Municipal Council	C
6.	Khapa Municipal Council	C
7.	Mahadula Municipal Council	-
8.	Mohapa Municipal Council	C
9.	Mowad Municipal Council	C
10.	Narkhed Municipal Council	C
11.	Ramtek Municipal Council	C
12.	Savner Municipal Council	C
13.	Umred Municipal Council	B
14.	Wadi Municipal Council	-
15.	Wanadongri Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	District 18: Nanded	-
1.	Bhokar Municipal Council	-
2.	Billoli Municipal Council	C
3.	Degloor Municipal Council	B
4.	Dharmabad Municipal Council	-
5.	Hadgaon Municipal Council	C
6.	Kandhar Municipal Council	C
7.	Kinwat Municipal Council	C
8.	Kundalwadi Municipal Council	C
9.	Loha Municipal Council	C
10.	Mudkhed Municipal Council	C
11.	Mukhed Municipal Council	C
12.	Peth Umri Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 19: Nandurbar	-
1.	Nandurbar Municipal Council	B
2.	Shahada Municipal Council	B
3.	Taloda Municipal Council	C
4.	Navapur Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 20: Nashik	-
1.	Bhagur Municipal Council	C

2.	Chandwad Municipal Council	-
3.	Igatpuri Municipal Council	C
4.	Manmad Municipal Council	B
5.	Nandgaon Municipal Council	C
6.	Satana Municipal Council	C
7.	Sinnar Municipal Council	C
8.	Trimbak Municipal Council	C
9.	Yeola Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 21: Osmanabad	-
1.	Bhoom Municipal Council	C
2.	Kallam Municipal Council	C
3.	Lohara b. Municipal Council	-
4.	Murum Municipal Council	C
5.	Naldurg Municipal Council	C
6.	Osmanabad Municipal Council	B
7.	Paranda Municipal Council	C
8.	Tuljapur Municipal Council	C
9.	Omarga Municipal Council	C
10.	Washi Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	District 22: Palghar	-
1.	Dahanu Municipal Council	-
2.	Jawahar Municipal Council	-
3.	Palghar Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	District 23: Parbhani	-
1.	Gangakhed Municipal Council	B
2.	Jintur Municipal Council	C
3.	Manwath Municipal Council	-
4.	Pathari Municipal Council	C
5.	Purna Municipal Council	C
6.	Sailu Municipal Council	C
7.	Sonpeth Municipal Council	C
-	-	-
-	District 24: Pune	-
1.	Alandi Municipal Council	C
2.	Baramati Municipal Council	B
3.	Bhor Municipal Council	C
4.	Chakan Municipal Council	-
5.	Daund Municipal Council	B
6.	Indapur Municipal Council	C
7.	Jejuri Municipal Council	C
8.	Junnar Municipal Council	C
9.	Lonavala Municipal Council	B
10.	Rajguru Nagar Municipal Council	-
11.	Sasvad Municipal Council	C
12.	Shirur Municipal Council	C
13.	Talegaon Dabhade Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 25: Raigad	-
1.	Alibag Municipal Council	-

2.	Karjat Municipal Council	-
3.	Khopoli Municipal Council	-
4.	Mahad Municipal Council	-
5.	Matheran Municipal Council	-
6.	Murud Janjira Municipal Council	-
7.	Pen Municipal Council	-
8.	Roha Ashtami Municipal Council	-
9.	Shrivardhan Municipal Council	-
10.	Uran Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	District 26: Ratnagiri	-
1.	Chiplun Municipal Council	B
2.	Khed Municipal Council	C
3.	Rajapur Municipal Council	C
4.	Ratnagiri Municipal Council	B
5.	Dapoli Municipal Council	-
6.	Devrukh Municipal Council	-
7.	Guhagar Municipal Council	-
8.	Lanja Municipal Council	-
9.	Mandangad Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	District 27: Sangli	-
1.	Ashta Municipal Council	C
2.	Islampur Municipal Council	B
3.	Jat Municipal Council	-
4.	Tasgaon Municipal Council	C
5.	Vita Municipal Council	B
-	-	-
-	District 28: Satara	-
1.	Dahiwadi Municipal Council	-
2.	Karad Municipal Council	-
3.	Khandala Municipal Council	-
4.	Koregaon Municipal Council	-
5.	Lonand Municipal Council	-
6.	Mahabaleshwar Municipal Council	-
7.	Malkapur Municipal Council	-
8.	Medha Municipal Council	--
9.	Mhaswad Municipal Council	-
10.	Panchgani Municipal Council	-
11.	Patan Municipal Council	-
12.	Phaltan Municipal Council	-
13.	Rahimatpur Municipal Council	-
14.	Satara Municipal Council	-
15.	Waduj Municipal Council	-
16.	Wai Municipal Council	-
-	-	-
-	District 29: Sindhudurg	-
1.	Malwan Municipal Council	C
2.	Sawantwadi Municipal Council	C
3.	Vengurla Municipal Council	C
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-	District 30: Solapur	-
1.	Akkalkot Municipal Council	-
2.	Barshi Municipal Council	-
3.	Dudhani Municipal Council	-
4.	Kurduwadi Municipal Council	-
5.	Maindargi Municipal Council	-
6.	Mangalwedhe Municipal Council	-
7.	Mohol Municipal Council	-
8.	Pandharpur Municipal Council	-
9.	Sangola Municipal Council	-
10.	Karmala Municipal Council	-
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-	District 31: Thane	-
1.	Ambernath Municipal Council	-
2.	Kulgaon-Badlapur Municipal Council	-
3.	Murbad Municipal Council	-
4.	Navghar-Manikpur Municipal Council	-
5.	Shahapur Municipal Council	-
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-	District 32: Wardha	-
1.	Arvi Municipal Council	B
2.	Deoli Municipal Council	C
3.	Hinganghat Municipal Council	B
4.	Pulgaon Municipal Council	C
5.	Sindi Municipal Council	C
6.	Wardha Municipal Council	A
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-	District 33: Washim	-
1.	Karanja Municipal Council	B
2.	Mangrulpir Municipal Council	C
3.	Risod Municipal Council	C
4.	Washim Municipal Council	B
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-	District 34: Yavatmal	-
1.	Arni Municipal Council	-
2.	Darwha Municipal Council	C
3.	Digras Municipal Council	C
4.	Ghatanji Municipal Council	C
5.	Ner Nababpur Municipal council	-
6.	Pandharkawada Municipal Council	C
7.	Pusad Municipal Council	B
8.	Umarkhed Municipal Council	C
9.	Wani Municipal Council	B
10.	Yavatmal Municipal Council	A

Source: official websites of Municipal Council of Maharashtra and Dept of Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, 2020.

List of Nagar Panchayats in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	District-wise Names of Nagar Panchayats
-	District 1: Ahmednagar
1.	Akole Nagar Panchayat
2.	Karjat Nagar Panchayat
3.	Newasa Nagar Panchayat
4.	Parner Nagar Panchayat
5.	Parner Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 2: Akola
1.	Barshi Takali Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 3: Amravati
1.	Bhatkuli Nagar Panchayat
2.	Dharni Nagar Panchayat
3.	Nandgaon-Khandeshwar Nagar Panchayat
4.	Teosa Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 4: Aurangabad
1.	Phulambri Nagar Panchayat
2.	Sangrampur Nagar Panchayat
3.	Soiagaon Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 5: Beed
1.	Ashti Nagar Panchayat
2.	Kaij Nagar Panchayat
3.	Patoda Nagar Panchayat
4.	Shirur Kasar Nagar Panchayat
5.	Wadwani Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 6: Bhandara
1.	Lakhandur Nagar Panchayat
2.	Lakhani Nagar Panchayat
3.	Mohadi Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 7: Buldhana
1.	Sangrampur Nagar Panchayat
2.	Motala Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 8: Chandrapur
1.	Gondpimpri Nagar Panchayat
2.	Jiwati Nagar Panchayat
3.	Korpana Nagar Panchayat
4.	Pombhurna Nagar Panchayat
5.	Saoli Nagar Panchayat
6.	Sindevati Nagar Panchayat

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-	District 9: Dhule
1.	Sakri Nagar Panchayat
2	Sindkheda Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 10: Gadchiroli
1.	Aheri Nagar Panchayat
2.	Armori Nagar Panchayat
3.	Bhamragad Nagar Panchayat
4.	Charmorshi Nagar Panchayat
5.	Dhanora Nagar Panchayat
6.	Etapalli Nagar Panchayat
7.	Korchi Nagar Panchayat
8.	Kurkheda Nagar Panchayat
9.	Mulchera Nagar Panchayat
10.	Sironcha Nagar Panchayat
11	Sindewahi Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 11: Gondiya
1.	Amgaon Nagar Panchayat
2.	Arjuni Nagar Panchayat
3.	Deori Nagar Panchayat
4.	Goregaon Nagar Panchayat
5.	Sadak Arjuni Nagar Panchayat
6.	Salekasa Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 12: Hingoli
1.	Aundha Nagnath Nagar Panchayat
2.	Sengaon Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 13: Jalgaon
1.	Bodwad Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 14: Jalna
1.	Badnapur Nagar Panchayat
2.	Ghansawangi Nagar Panchayat
3.	Jafrabad Nagar Panchayat
4.	Mantha Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 15: Kolhapur
1.	Ajra Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 16: Latur
1.	Deoni Nagar Panchayat
2.	Chakur Nagar Panchayat
3	Jalkot Nagar Panchayat

4.	Renapur Nagar Panchayat
5.	Shirur-Anantpal Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 17: Nagpur
1.	Bhiwapur Nagar Panchayat
2.	Hingna Nagar Panchayat
3.	Kuhi Nagar Panchayat
4.	Mouda Nagar Panchayat
5.	Parshivani Nagar Panchayat
6.	Parseoni Nagar Panchayat
7.	Mahadula Nagar Panchayat
-	District 18: Nanded
1.	Ardhapur Nagar Panchayat
2.	Himayatnagar Nagar Panchayat
3.	Mahur Nagar Panchayat
4.	Naigaon Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 19: Nandurbar
1.	Dhadgaon-Wadphalya-Roshmal Bk Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 20: Nashik
1.	Deola Nagar Panchayat
2.	Dindori Nagar Panchayat
3.	Kalwan Nagar Panchayat
4.	Niphad Nagar Panchayat
5.	Peth Nagar Panchayat
6.	Surgana Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 21: Osmanabad
1.	Vashi Nagar Panchayat
2.	Lohara BK Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 22: Palghar
1.	Mokhada Nagar Panchayat
2.	Talasari Nagar Panchayat
3.	Vikramgad Nagar Panchayat
4.	Wada Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 23: Parbhani
1.	Palam Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 24: Pune
1.	Vadgaon Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 25: Raigad
1.	Khalapur Nagar Panchayat
2.	Mangaon Nagar Panchayat
3.	Mhasala Nagar Panchayat
4.	Poladpur Nagar Panchayat
5.	Tala Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 26: Ratnagiri
1.	Dapoli Nagar Panchayat
2.	Guhagar Nagar Panchayat
3.	Mandangad Nagar Panchayat
4.	Devrukh Nagar Panchayat
5.	Lanja Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 27: Sangli
1.	Kadegaon Nagar Panchayat
2.	Kavthe-Mahankal Nagar Panchayat
3.	Khanapur Nagar Panchayat
4.	Palus Nagar Panchayat
5.	Shirala Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 28: Satara
1.	Dahiwadi Nagar Panchayat
2.	Khandala Nagar Panchayat
3.	Koregaon Nagar Panchayat
4.	Lonand Nagar Panchayat
5.	Malkapur Nagar Panchayat
6.	Medha Nagar Panchayat
7.	Patan Nagar Panchayat
8.	Shirala Nagar Panchayat
9.	Vaduj Nagar Panchayat
-	District 29: Sindhudurg
1.	Devgad-Jamsande Nagar Panchayat
2.	Kankavali Nagar Panchayat
3.	Kasai-Dodamarg Nagar Panchayat
4.	Kudal Nagar Panchayat
5.	Vabhav-Vaibhavwadi Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 30: Solapur
1.	Madha Nagar Panchayat
2.	Malshiras Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 31: Thane
1.	Mokhada Nagar Panchayat
2.	Murbad Nagar Panchayat
3.	Shahpur Nagar Panchayat
4.	Talasari Nagar Panchayat

5	Vikramgad Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 32: Wardha
1.	Ashti Nagar Panchayat
2.	Karanja Nagar Panchayat
3.	Samudrapur Nagar Panchayat
4.	Selu Nagar Panchayat
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-	District 33: Washim
1.	Bhatkuli Nagar Panchayat
2.	Malegaon Nagar Panchayat
3	Manora Nagar Panchayat
4	Ralegaon Nagar Panchayat
-	District 34: Yavatmal
1.	Bhabulgaon Nagar Panchayat
2.	Kalamb Nagar Panchayat
3.	Mahagaon Nagar Panchayat
4.	Maregaon Nagar Panchayat
5.	Ralegaon Nagar Panchayat
6.	Zari Jamani Nagar Panchayat

Source: Official websites of Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats, 2020.

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