

## CHAPTER-VI

### CONCLUSIONS

This dissertation has covered the historical development of Karad Municipality from the date of its inception to the year 1980. The present study had mainly focussed an early establishment of Municipality, democratization, a leadership development, and functional and administrative development. Roughly the entire span of period of 130 years has been classified into three periods i.e. the period early established 1885, period of democratic, administrative, functional and leadership development during in British Raj, but the period of national freedom movement. And finally the period on the eve of Independence and post-independence. Some of the important observations and conclusions are noted below.

#### A) DEMOCRATIZATION :

##### i) Franchise :

Franchise was introduced to the masses first time in the year 1885. However, this was restricted to the small section of society who have some landed property of his own or who had good income at that time. As a result of this the year 1885 there were only 246 voters and in the year 1938, only 3785. This figure certainly show some increase in number of voters. But with the introduction of adult franchise, number of voters raised to 11,350 in the year 1940 to 1952.

ii) Electorate :

In the year 1885 there were six wards electorates all these were general in nature. In the year 1926 a separate muslim ward was created which was again cancelled in 1949. Except this there were no measure change as far as electorate is concerned.

In the beginning in the year 1855, there were 8 nominated representative of the people. There were not a single elected representative upto year 1855. In the year 1940 there were 18 elected members in this year Council of Municipality became fully democratic this trend continued till this date number of representative had been further increased and reached to 35. In this new system of full democratic representation the scope for co-option is very limited i.e. limited only to three.

iii) Candidature :

As far as candidature is concerned for the first time in the year 1885 when first election was held in Karad Municipality for the six seats. Out of 6 elected candidates were Brahmins and 1 was Muslim. All of them were belonged to rich families of Karad. During the second period the composition of candidature was multi-caste and number of candidature was increased to 22 because the Karad Municipality were recognised as borough municipality. The impact of Independence of Indian State also helped to change the composition of candidature. No significant change took place regarding candidature during

1947 to 1980 except the co-option. The composition was multi caste and belonged to higher middle class of the society.

iv) Reservations :

The Karad Municipality made provision for reservation for first time in the year 1926 by making separate ward for muslims and one seat was kept reserved for scheduled caste in Mangalwar Peth.

In the year 1949 four seats were kept reserved for muslims two seats were kept reserved for scheduled caste. From the year 1924 one seat was kept reserved for female candidate, but participation of women representation started from the year 1938. From the year 1952 seats were kept reserved for female candidates. In the year 1962 three seats were kept reserved for female candidates. Thus the Karad Municipality made provision for muslims, scheduled castes and for women from time to time.

v) Voting :

The right to vote was not common then it was restricted to certain masses. In the first election i.e. 1885 the number of voter was only 246. In the year 1952 the right to vote was given to all adult citizens of the town.

During the second period of development the process of democratization was started taking roots. After the post-independent period the Karad Municipality was fully democratized.

**B) LEADERSHIP :**

From the very beginning to this date Presidents of the Karad Municipality and Chairmans of various committees have been recruited from elitist circles of the society. Of course, their social characteristics were diffierent from time to time all the important leaders of municipality were found to be linked with the same movement, party or personally.

The early leadership around the year 1885 was in the hands of appointed persons from Karad city itself. Most prominent of them was Ravbahadur Narayan A. Mutalik, he was brahmin, having a good social pristage, in the town. Politically he was directly linked with Peshwas of Poona, through their Pant Pratinidhi of Karad. Mr. Mutalik was holding the charge of politico-administrative affairs of Pant Pratinidhi of Karad. All rests were well to do, some of them were educated and most of them belonged to Brahmin caste. After this second pattern of leadership of Karad Municipality during national movement they all were also elitists,, they were highly placed professionalists like money lender, merchant, advocates but the worth mentioning fact during this period is that many of them directly enter into arena of national politics viz. Ghatе, Supanekar, Altekar etc.

This pattern of leadership was changed on the eve of Independence of India. It escaped from the hands of freedom fighter and reached to the hands of power politics. In the

post 1940 period the nationalist leadership of freedom movement found to be completely out of municipal politics of Karad. After independence eventhough Karad Municipal leadership appears to be in the hands of Brahmin elitist to some extent, the period of Brahmin dominance was finished. It was Mr. P.D.Patil, President of Karad Municipality, 28 years of period controlled the entire power structure of municipality for the period of 30 years. In this regard one must take a note of leading President of this Municipality - Mr. P.D. Patil who hails from middle class family and belongs to so called 'Bahujan Samaj'. He held the office of President for 28 years only because of his qualities of leadership, a talent and a genius missionary zeal for working which was welcomed by spontaneous response of the masses. This was strengthened when even the members of opposition started appreciating his marrethion efforts for the enrichment of glorious historical, educational, cultural, traditions - Mr. P.D. Patil has become important land mark. Apart from municipality Mr. Patil, actively participated in other fields like co-operative society for the class forth servents of the municipality. He was elected to legislative council in the year 1960 and thereafter twice to the legislative assembly, latest in the year 1980, and till date he has been marking with all sincerity and devotions for the well being of the masses in different walks of life.

C) FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT :

The functional development of the Karad Municipality was restricted only to the health, local amenities. Since this was mere beginning of municipality and was under the rule of British Government. This municipality carried out certain discretionary functions like providing Mandai Market, Gadital etc. After 1885 municipality was changed with increased elected elements which helped to carry out certain obligatory functions like primary schools. Iatrins reparing of roads etc. This functions were carried out only because the number of elected element in the Municipality was increased ultimately which led to extent its functions.

However, it is observed that the various functions performed by the Municipality were started taking place rapidly when number of functions like, completion of water supply scheme, introduction of primary English School, a hospital, removal of incroachments, construction of bridge, electrification etc. Of course this was the impact of increasing number of members in the municipality with their whole hearted and active participation.

Impact of national movement and visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Karad was also responsible for generation of certain discreting functions e.g. 'Madhyapan Pratibandhak Mandal' was established. A policy of then government was bit liberal which could extended the boundries of Karad. While concluding

functional development of Karad Municipality after 1947 it is noticed that, democratic republic of India encouraged local self government by providing various laws, which strengthened and made self sufficient. With this Karad Municipality sprung-up like anything. The system of secret ballot paper gave an opportunity to elect an individual of their own choice which obviously resulted in the improvement and development of municipality.

This may be supposed to be a climax of democratization. The functioning of municipality widened with the construction of spacious building for the office purpose in the year 1957. Hereafter this Municipality implemented various schemes, contributed to the defence fund, funds for flood affected people and simultaneously paid attention to slum-clearance and welfare of schedule caste by providing residential quarter to them. This could happen because of stability of the Presidential office which was gaining then, and the full tempo of process of democratization similarly one more factor is to be consider and is effective functioning of bureacracy which was very well administered.

In short, write from the inception of the Municipality the functional development took place with liberation of the government laws, increasing number of the members in Municipality, effective stable and popular leadership of Mr. P.D. Patil awareness and social concio-usness of the opposition and bureaucratic set-up have contributed to the functional development

of Municipality. On this background Municipality had celebrated its centenary and is on the march of prosperity.

D) ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT :

To conclude, administrative development of Karad Municipality, it is noticed that the whole and sole administration was in the hands of British Government in the very beginning latter on a 'Managing Committee' consisting of 7 members were elected in the year 1868 mostly from the members of Municipal Council. In the year 1855 Municipality recruited staff like clerk, mestri, peons etc. to fulfil certain functions since this being the mere stage of infancy there was no high standard of administrative development but after 1885 the process of democratization was began evil also gave rise to the bureaucratization was began of the municipality. After 1889 Municipality formed number of committees like dispensary (school etc. to perform various function effectively. It is observed that henceforth municipality gave birth to the several administrative committee from time to time according to requirement. The Secretary was replaced by the executive officer who was supposed to be the captain of administrative team. In this period it may be said that process of bureaucratization has taken roots.

After 1947 i.e. in Post-independent era Government totally eradicated the system of nominated with a view to



promote local self government. Bombay Municipal Borough Act of 1925, helped to accilarate the administration of municipality. A Standing Committee was introduced in 1968 for effective information of the municipal policy along with standing committee there were few more committees were formed with assignment of particular section or department till date Municipality is having 15 various departments headed by a qualified staff and have been working effectively.