

#### CHAPTER-IV

#### FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This chapter deals with the functional development of the Karad Municipality from its inception to 1980. For the purpose of studying functional development the general categorization of the functions of any local self government is kept intact. They, therefore, have been divided into two parts i.e. obligatory and discretionary functions.

##### OBLIGATORY FUNCTIONS<sup>1</sup>:

- 1) Supply of pure and wholesome water;
- 2) Construction and maintenance of public streets;
- 3) Lighting and watering public streets;
- 4) Cleaning public streets, places and sewers;
- 5) Regulation of offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings or practices;
- 6) Maintenance or support of public hospitals;
- 7) Establishment and maintenance of primary schools;
- 8) Registration of births and deaths;
- 9) Removing obstructions and projections in public streets, bridges and other public places; and
- 10) Naming streets and numbering houses.

##### DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS<sup>2</sup>:

- 1) Laying out of areas;
- 2) Securing or removing dangerous buildings or places;

- 3) Construction and maintenance of public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, rest-houses, leper houses, orphanages and rescue homes for women etc.
- 4) Planning and maintenance of road side and other trees.
- 5) Housing for low income groups;
- 6) Making a survey;
- 7) Organising public receptions, public exhibitions, public entertainment etc.
- 8) Provision of transport facilities within the Municipality.
- 9) Promotion of welfare of Municipal employees; and
- 10) Providing music for the people.

While tracing the functional development of Karad Municipality one will have to see the various functions carried out in the jurisdiction of this Municipality; viz. obligatory and discretionary. In the early stage of establishment of this Municipality i.e. in the year 1855 all the members of the Municipality used to be government nominated and its role was not more than advisory committee, since this was mere beginning of Municipality. The sources of income were limited and the maintenance cleanliness of the town was the preliminary function assigned to Municipality. Then Karad was under the rule of British. The policy of British was not to develop local self institutions but to seek co-operation from the

member of public. Even a President of Municipality was paid servant. Therefore, functioning of Municipality was restricted only to health, local privileges setting the local problems. In this way British Government kept more or less restrictions on the functions of Municipality. As a result of British policy the development of Karad Municipality was at snails pace. For the studying the functional development of Karad Municipality during 1855 to 1980; it would be better to decide into three parts for convenience i.e. from 1855 to 1885, second from 1885 to 1940 and third from 1940 to 1980. The functions performed by Karad Municipality were categorised under obligatory and discretionary functions.

#### FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DURING 1855 to 1885 :

##### Obligatory Functions :

Karad Municipality started its functioning from constructing its office building in the year 1856 which was costing Rs. 568/-.<sup>3</sup> In the year 1857 Municipality made arrangement of 22 lamps for lighting the roads.<sup>4</sup> In the year 1862 Municipality appointed a Watchman to protect drinking water point at the river in summer season, a vaccinator was also appointed for vaccination and a water hand pump was purchased for fire brigade.<sup>5</sup> In the year 1865 Municipality opened a Municipal Hospital.<sup>6</sup>

In the year 1867 for first time Municipality completed first water supply scheme costing Rs. 22,572/-.<sup>7</sup> In the year 1863 Municipality first time counted the houses in the city and gave them numbers and started to charge house tax.<sup>8</sup> In the same period the Municipality constructed five latrines in the city.<sup>9</sup> In the year 1878 Municipality created seven octroi posts and started to collect octroi tax and in the same year Municipality started to register the births and deaths in the city.<sup>10</sup>

#### Discretionary Functions :

In the year 1857 Municipality started a library in its office.<sup>11</sup> In the year 1864 Municipality started Mandai Market, and near the 'Mariai Temple' Municipality created Gadital for the bullock carts.<sup>12</sup> (i.e. parking area for bullock carts). During 1876-1877 Municipality increased Rs. 01-00 per month as cleanliness allowance of the Municipal servants.<sup>13</sup> In the year 1879 Municipality extended library and started English and Marathi news paper.<sup>14</sup>

#### FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DURING 1885 to 1946 :

From the year 1885 the structure of Municipality was changed, the elected elements were slowly increased. Hence the role of Municipality was also changed. It became a representative body of citizens started giving response to will of the

citizens. During this period Municipality performed the following functions :

Obligatory Functions :

In the year 1885, five primary schools were handed over to the Municipality by the Government, municipality took charge of it.<sup>15</sup> In the same year Municipality constructed 20 latrines.<sup>16</sup> In the year 1891 Municipality purchased nearly two acre land for sanitary purpose and sanitary tax was imposed.<sup>17</sup>

Karad-Nagaj, Karad-Kolhapur and Karad-Chiplun roads were repaired by P.W.D. in the Municipal area. But the one half of the total expenditure incurred on i.e. Rs. 3500-00 was paid by Municipality, in the year 1893 and 1896.<sup>18</sup> In the same year the office of Mamaltdar was constructed.

The epidemic of Bubonic plague spread in Karad in 1897, one thousand one hundred and eleven people were died. Municipality took preventive action in this epidemic and opened a camp. Separate servants were appointed to fight with the epidemic for which Rs. 11,503/- were spent.<sup>19</sup>

The functioning of Karad Municipality was accelerated from the beginning of 20th Century Municipality started performing number of functions.

In the year 1918 water supply scheme of Karad was completed, which was supposed to be of a very high standard and up-to-date. This scheme was introduced in the year 1913 which was estimated at about Rs. 3,51,234/-.<sup>20</sup> The water connections allotted to the public was numbering 118, where as 243 private connections were allotted. In this period epidemic of plague again visited Karad city. Karad Municipality stepped forward to take preventive measures.

As far as educational aspect of the development is concerned it is observed that Municipality was running a primary English School upto fifth standard.

A hospital costing Rs. 12,622/- was constructed by the Municipality in the year 1929.<sup>21</sup> In the same year twenty seven encroachments were removed for widening of the roads.<sup>22</sup> Municipality contributed Rs. 40,000/- to Government for the construction of bridge over river Krishna, adjoining road to railway station. This bridge was constructed in the year 1939.<sup>23</sup> A qualified sanitary inspector was appointed to look after the work of Public Health Department in the year 1941.<sup>24</sup> In the year 1941 Municipality made an arrangement of lightening the roads of the city i.e. 120 Petromax and lanterns.<sup>25</sup> In the year 1941-42 road  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length were repaired and footpath was constructed from Municipal Hospital to Dutta Chauk, for which Rs. 4,500/- were spent.<sup>26</sup> Municipality started preparation of compost fertilization in the year 1944.<sup>27</sup>

### Discretionary Functions :

According to Government Resolution No. 2315 dated 1st March, 1910 Municipality extended its boundaries.<sup>28</sup> In the year 1921 as response to the National Movement laid by late Mr. Mahatma Gandhi, Karad Municipality also participated in it, and as a part of this movement 'Madhyapan Pratibandhak Mandal' was established. Municipality granted sum of Rs.20-00 per month for the same.<sup>29</sup> On the basis of house tax a city survey of Karad was carried out for first time in the year 1923.<sup>30</sup> A Mandal Market was constructed in the year 1931 for which Rs. 10,000/- were spent.<sup>31</sup>

In 25th February 1927 Late Mr. Mahatma Gandhi visited Karad City, Karad Municipality gave him 'Manapatra'.<sup>32</sup>

According to the Government letter No. 4186/33 dated 12th December, 1940, Karad Municipality extended its boundaries.<sup>33</sup> This Municipality has arranged 'Satara District Industrial and Agricultural exhibition in the year 1941.'<sup>34</sup>

### FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DURING 1947 to 1980 :

The year 1947 marked for Independence of India which ultimately ceased policy of British Government which had an impact on the functioning of local self-government, like other institutions. The policy of British Government has discouraged an affected functioning of local self-government. But democratic

republic of India encouraged local self-government by providing various laws which strengthen and made self-sufficient and more effective with assignment of specific jurisdiction naturally the growth of Karad Municipality on this background sprung-up. The system of nomination was replaced by system of secret ballot system which gave an opportunity to the most publically popular person to represent the constituency. These elected representatives made concentration on the improvement and development of Karad town in its sphere and carried out progressive and notable functions.

#### Obligatory Functions :

Municipality constructed 63 public latrine in the year 1947-48 and 15 in the year 1949-50 in the city.<sup>35</sup> The first scheme of water supply was completed in the year 1918, became inadequate with the rising population and increasing needs of Karad, which invited attention of Municipal leaders. This need was supplimented by another water supply scheme for which Rs. 4,18,000/- were spent and was completed in the year 1950.<sup>36</sup> For the purpose of disposal of night soil four motor vehicles were purchased in between 1948 to 1951.<sup>37</sup> In the cholera epidemic of 1950, municipality took preventive measures and was successful in controlling epidemic modern and upto date medical appliances and instruments were installed in hospital and a maternity ward was expanded.<sup>38</sup> In the year 1951-52



Municipality started implementation of master plan and as part of this implementation Municipality acquired 16454 sq.ft. land costing Rs. 28,000/- which was spent on widening of the roads. For the same purpose and as a part of permanent requirement a road roller, a mixer and a crusher was purchased.<sup>39</sup>

The function of Karad Municipality was in tempo from 1956-57 because in the year 1957 the Municipality constructed a spacious building for its office spending around Rs.3,00,000.<sup>40</sup> In the same year gutters were constructed at the cost of Rs. 8000. In the epidemic of influenza, in the year 1957, Municipality opened two health centres and provided medical service to the society.

The Karad Municipality opened a family planning centre in the Municipal Hospital. In the year 1958 and a road roller costing Rs. 40,000/- was purchased in the same year. With a view to provide light on the road, 40 tubes and stop post lanterns were installed.<sup>41</sup> Karad city has been receiving a good amount of population from outside, which created acute housing problem and some other related problems like sanitation, drainage, health etc. Municipality encouraged co-operative housing society. 'Shivaji Housing Society' is a fruit of it. Cottage hospital was constructed in the year 1960.<sup>42</sup> In the year 1964 Municipality built aqua-provisanitary blocks, eight seats in Raviwar Peth, six seats in Budhawar Peth specially

for women.<sup>43</sup> In the year 1964 Municipality took one more step with a view to improve the water supply i.e. replacement of R.C.C. pipes by iron.<sup>44</sup> A fire-fighter was also purchased in the year 1965.<sup>45</sup> Expansion of water supply scheme to the Market Yard area was completed for which Rs. 52,786/- were spent in the year 1973-74.<sup>46</sup>

In the year 1965 contract of Rs. 272,000 was given for the buildings of primary schools which covered four rooms in Budhawar Peth, nine rooms in Mangalwar Peth, fourteen rooms in Shaniwar Peth, twenty four rooms at old Motor Stand in Shaniwar Peth.<sup>47</sup>

Karad and adjoining villages will never forget the sad incident of 11-12-1967 when Karad was rocked. Municipality tried to keep-up the morale of the citizens and opened camp for quake affected citizens where they were served with food clothing and other basic amenities. For which municipality spent over Rs. 10,000/-. Few cottages or huts were also constructed. A Station Wagon was purchased for public use especially in the time of calamities.<sup>48</sup>

In the year 1973, estimate of school building in Somawar Peth (Kot) was sanctioned of Rs. 1,15,700.<sup>49</sup> Karad Municipality constructed 'Shivaji Stadium' which covered nearly 3 hectors of land for which above Rs. 4,00,000/- were spent. This Stadium covering field of 500' x 600' as play-ground.

Karad Municipality is the only Municipality in Maharashtra who is having such a specious and large stadium. This stadium is supplimented by a modern gymnasium which provide all facilities for nearly all the Indian and foreign games. This stadium is to be completed in three stages. Today stadium is in second stage of development.<sup>50</sup> In the same year Rs.153,200/- were spent for solving the problem of water shortage in summer. For the same purpose bore-wells were dug and old wells were repaired.<sup>51</sup>

Karad Municipality completed under-ground drainage scheme with the help of Life Insurance Corporation of India for which Rs. 44/- lakhs were spent. This scheme was completed in the year 1975.<sup>52</sup> Market Yard Water supply scheme also was completed for which Rs. 10/- lakhs were spent.

#### Discretionary Functions :

Karad Municipality gave an increment and increased the dearness allowance of Municipal servants from 1947-48.<sup>53</sup> In the year 1950 Rs. 30,000/- were spent on the public garden which was named after the Great Shivaji.<sup>54</sup> An important thing is to be noted that this Municipality had given much importance to the welfare of scheduled castes or the so-called Harizans. Municipality had constructed Harizan Quarters for which Rs.7000/- spent in the year 1949.<sup>55</sup> This indicates that how this

Municipality has started functioning secularly. Municipality constituted by giving land for the higher education to the Shri Shivaji Education Societies Science College, Karad.

In the year 1958 Municipality took loan for slum clearance in the same year Municipality granted dearness allowance and uniform to sanitary workers.<sup>56</sup> In the year 1961 Poona City was badly affected by flood, so municipality handed over fund sum of Rs. 2,500/- to the flood affected relief fund. In the same year India faced Chinese Aggression so municipality contributed Rs. 11,111/- towards defence fund.<sup>57</sup> This indicates that how Municipality was performing its role at the time of calamities.

The educational and industrial developments of Karad compelled planners to extend the limits of Municipality. So limits of Municipality were extended to north and east and accordingly certain area from Saidapur, Banawadi, Virawade, Sadashivgad, Govare were included in municipal limits. A map to that extent was prepared.<sup>58</sup> In the year 1962 Municipality spent Rs. 7,554/- towards purchase of books, racks etc. for library. In the same year at the time of Indo-Pak War this Municipality performed its noble duty by contributing Rs.11,111/- towards national defence fund.<sup>59</sup>

Development and effective functioning of any Municipality is associated with the good working of the Bureaucracy. Therefore, Municipality took steps to improve pay-scales dearness and other allowances and some other perks.<sup>60</sup>

The 51 Akhil Bharatiya Marathi Sahitya Sammelan was organised in Karad on 6 and 7th December, 1975 for which Municipality provided all required services with donation of Rs. 10,000/-.<sup>61</sup>

During this period Karad Municipality developed gloriously. In this period State of India became independent State on 15th August, 1947, which resulted in full democratization of Municipality. Hence, functional development of this Municipality have been marching on the path of progress and prosperity very rapidly.

R E F E R E N C E S

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- 54) Ibid, p. 103.
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