

CHAPTER-V

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

In this chapter an attempt has been made to trace the administrative development of Karad Municipality. For this purpose it has been divided into three periods i.e. from 1855 to 1885, 1885 to 1940 and 1940 to 1980. Following aspects of administrations have been dealt within this chapter.

Decision making body : A body consist of President and Municipal Councillors used to take decisions regarding the functioning of the Municipality. This body used to take decision as a whole body or even a sub-committee formed to that extend was also empowered to take decisions which inturn were becoming resolutions, these resolutions were to be implemented with the help of burcaucratic set-up, which consists of Chief Officer, being head, assisted by subordinate staff of various departments.

Here efforts have been made to explain the aspects of the administrative development of the Karad Municipality in the light of above mentioned aspects.

In the year 1855 Karad Municipality was established according to a resolution No. 28.¹ According to this resolution Government appointed a committee of eight men to look after the Municipal administration. The members of this committee were designated as Commissioners. This was the first Council of

Karad Municipality, which was acting as a advisory body. In the year 1858 the structure of Council was changed for effective functioning.² A joint board of eight members was created out of these eight members, four were the Government officials, whereas another four members were nominated from the citizens.

According to the Municipal Act No. 9, 1962 the structure of Council was changed to get response from the citizens. The membership of citizenery was increased. However, the total number of the Council reached to 23, of which 2/3 members were appointed from the citizens i.e. 15. And 8 members were Government officials. By this year Collector and Mamletdar were supposed to be Ex-officio members of the Council.

General body of Municipality had whole and sole powers to take decision regarding functioning of Municipality, meetings of General Body used to held once in a month. In the beginning, this general body consists of 4 Governmental officials and 4 nominated members amongst the general public. The meeting of the general body used to be held once in month, was an inadequate for execution, so general body decided to elect a sub-committee, which was empowered to execute, rights and duties of general body.

For the first time, in the history of Karad Municipality first 'Managing Committee' of seven members was elected in the year 1868,³ according to Government letter No. 1178. The

members and Chairman of Managing Committee were mostly elected from the members of Municipal Council. Tenure of Managing Committee was of only one year and every year general board of Municipality had to elect the Managing Committee. Managing Committee was empowered to execute and supervise the Municipal affairs.

Municipal Act of 1873, No. 6 was implemented in the year 1877 by which, Karad Municipality was recognised as, Corporate Body and Karad Municipality was classified as 'City Municipality.'⁴ Hence the membership of general committee was brought down to 15, of these 15 members, 5 were Government officers and 10 were nominated through citizens. However, this did not bear any impact on the functioning of Municipality as well as rights and duties of Municipality. The structure of general body or Municipal Council remained same upto the year 1885.

Bureaucracy :

In the year 1855, Municipality started appointing staff for carry out the various functions and accordingly eight persons were appointed which included one Clerk, one Mestri, two Peons and four Sweepers.⁵ Mr. Tukaram Bhikaji Kulakarni was appointed as clerk of Municipality and in the year 1876 he was appointed as Secretary of Municipality.⁶ In the year 1858 the number of staff was doubled. In the year 1862 Municipality appointed a watchman to look after the 'drinking water' point

on the river in summer season.⁷ Mr. Narayan Bhau was appointed as a vaccinator in the year 1864.⁸ In the year 1865 Municipality opened its arts dispensary where there were five servants in the beginning. Mr. Ramchandra Daji was first Doctor of Municipality.⁹ Mr. Govind Gopal Oak was appointed as a Secretary of Municipality during year 1876 to 1901.¹⁰

In the year 1878-79 Municipality introduced octroi department. One octroi Inspector, three octroi clerks and eight peons were appointed in octroi department.¹¹

During this period it may be said that, the Karad Municipality was in infant stage. Administrative developments were taking place at snails speed. However, municipality paid attention to perform. Obligatory functions like water supply, hospital, lightening etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1885 to 1940 :

As this period was the period of democratisation of the Municipal functioning, it was also the period of development of administration i.e. bureaucratization of the Municipal functioning. It is during this period that, committee system in real sense of the term came into existence. This was also a result of slow development of committee after committee, staffing pattern and the frame of rules and regulations also came into existence. The below discussion has mainly focussed

on these three aspects of the development of administration. Uptil now, managing committee performed all administrative works of municipality. Due to functional growth of administrative work of municipality, it became impossible for the Managing Committee alone to perform all the functions. Hence from the year 1889, Municipality created separate committee for particular work.¹³ In the year 1889 'Dispensary Committee' was formed.¹⁴ In the same year 'School Committee' was also formed. For the Sanitary purpose, 'Sanitary Committee' was formed in the year 1895.¹⁵ Thus the arrangement for sound administration was made. The formation of sub-committees shows further development in the administrative set-up.

In the year 1918 modern water supply scheme was completed for the purpose of water supply. A 'Water Works' Sub-committee was also formed in 1920-21.¹⁶

Bureaucracy :

During this period Municipality recruited servants from time to time. Mr. Govind Gopal Oak was Secretary of this Municipality upto the year 1901. During 1901 to 1904¹⁷ Mr.M.V. Paranjape was Municipal Secretary. Mr. R.J. Bhide was Secretary during the year 1981 to 1919, and Mr. Govind Khare was Secretary during 1918 to 1919 and Mr. Govind Khare was Secretary during 1919 to 1920. Mr. V.R. Shitul was Secretary from 1920.¹⁸

From the year 1921, Executive Officer was appointed in place of Secretary.¹⁹ Executive Officer was the Chief Administrative Officer of the Municipality. Mr. V.R. Shitut former Secretary was appointed as 'First Executive Officer'. Mr. M.R. Bhide was Executive Officer during 1921 to 1930, Mr. S.H. Taware was Executive Officer during 1921 to 1930, Mr. S.H. Taware was Executive Officer during 1932 to 1936. Mr. A.S. Vidvans was Chief Officer from 1936.²⁰ Thus the bureauracy was changed from Secretary to Executive Officer during this period. The checking of Municipal accounts by Government Auditor was started from the year 1906.²¹ In the year 1918 municipality appointed 13 sweepers and road cleaners for sanitary purpose.²²

During the year 1929 to 1932 municipality recruited 25 workers i.e. 14 road cleaners and 11 sweepers.²³ In the year 1940 municipality was super seeded hence Government appointed Administrator, Mr. Bhimrao Balavantrao Malave.²⁴

During this period municipal administration was developed very much and thus it can be said as this was period of Bureaucratization. Committee system was also developed in this period but at the end of this period the Government i.e. British Government superseeded municipality²⁵ because of hopeless economic condition and unnecessary increase in bureaucracy. Afterall during this period municipal administration was developed remarkably.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS
DURING 1940 TO 1980 :

During this period from 1940 to 1943 municipality was under the regime of administrator. In the year 1946 according to the government resolution No. 7797 the Karad Municipality was recognized as Borough Municipality.²⁶ Henceforth there was much scope for administrative development. In the year 1947 India became independent and government adopted policy of encouraging local self government. From 1940 system of nomination was completely abolished. According to Bombay Municipal Bureau Act of 1925, the rights and duties of municipality were determined, on this background. The administrative development of Karad Municipality has been started.

According to Bombay Municipal Borough Act 1925 the 'General Board' was empowered to decision making of municipality. This general board consists of President and all municipal councillors. Meeting of general board was to be held once in month. General board dealt with policy matter only. In the year 1958 'Managing Committee was formed,²⁷ for sound execution of the municipal policy. Same committee is known as standing committee. During this period standing committee was empowered to execute all the decisions for the purpose of decentralization and sound administration. Municipality started forming the other sub-committees i.e.

- 1) Standing Committee consisting of 11 municipal members.
- 2) Works Committee 7 members.
- 3) Sanitary Committee 7 members.
- 4) Water Works Committee 7 members.
- 5) Compensation Committee 7 members.²⁸

Standing Committee and other sub-committees, were mainly dealt with decision making process of the municipality. The responsibility of execution of rules and regulations and for performing the functions of municipality had a good number of staff. Chief Officer was the responsible officer of the municipality.

In the year 1956 a building sub-committee was formed to look after the construction of new municipal office building.²⁹

In the year 1957 'Nagar Vachanalaya Committee' of seven members was elected. Thus the total numbers of sub-committees become six.³⁰

According to Maharashtra Municipal Act 63 (2)(A). Municipalities were empowered to form one standing committee and 5 subject committees.³¹

Standing Committee - President of Municipality should be Chairman of Standing Committee. All the Chairmans of subject

committees were the respective members of standing committee. In addition to this three members were elected from Municipal Councillors.

Subject Committees :

- 1) Public Works Committee - 8 members.
- 2) Education Committee - 8 members.
- 3) Public Health Committee - 8 members.
- 4) Water Supply and Drainage Committee - 8 members.
- 5) Planning Committee - 8 members.

In the year 1975 the membership of above mentioned subject committees were increased and became 12 each. According to the article 63 of the said Act, the Vice-President should be the Chairman of Education Committee.³² These Committees were empowered to execute the respective functions of concerning department of municipality.

Bureaucracy :

Karad Municipality recruited staff as required from time to time. In the year 1941 Municipality appointed a qualified sanitary inspector.³³

In the year 1951 there were 8 administrative departments in Karad Municipality viz.³⁴

- 1) Public works department which had staff of 12 individuals.

- 2) Octroi department had staff of 31.
- 3) Recovery section.
- 4) Public works department.
- 5) Health department.
- 6) Department of prevention of adulteration etc.
- 7) Hospital - 8.
- 8) Library - 2.

In all, municipality had staff numbering 198 servants. The Chief Officer was the administrative head of the municipality.

Now municipality is having 15 various administrative departments with 393 permanent and 83 temporary servants.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS :

The list of departments existing in municipality till today is as follows :

1) Public Works Department headed by a Civil Engineer having permanent staff of 38 and Bigari 30(helpers)meeting of this department used to held once in a week.

2) Octroi Department - headed by Octroi Inspector having staff of 66. 9 octroi posts or check posts are functioning effectively under this department.

3) Food and Drug Adulteration Department - This department had limited staff of only 3 individuals. Out of which 1 is Food Inspector, one clerk and one peon.

4) Health Department - This department had a staff of 175, there were two Sanitary Inspectors, 4 clerks, 5 drivers, 1 cleaner and other sweepers.

5) Water Supply - This department had total staff of 19. Out of which one Secretary, 2 fitters, 2 Valvemans, 5 helpers, 3 meter repairers, 6 meter readers.

6) Tax Recovery - This department had staff of 18. One head of department, 8 clerks, 8 peons, 1 attendant.

7) Library - Library had staff of 13 i.e. 1 Librarian, 3 Assistant Librarians, 3 clerks, 2 Attendants, 3 Watchmens and a peon.

8) Store - This department is headed by Store keeper, 1 clerk, 2 peons, totally department had staff of 4 individuals.

9) Drainage - This department had a staff of 40 individuals. Drainage department is headed by a Sanitary Engineer, 1 mechanical Overseer and draftsman and others.

10) Department of Correspondence - A head clerk is head of the department, assisted by clerks and other 13 individuals.

11) Accounts - This department is headed by an Accountant, assisted by 1 Auditor and 7 other individuals.

12) Record Department - This department had very limited staff of 3, out of which 1 Record Keeper is head of the department, 1 clerk and peon.

13) Fire Brigade - This department had a staff of 21 members. Headed by a fire assistant, 8 drivers, 8 cleaners and 4 firemen.

14) Education - Education department had a staff of 5 members.

15) Department of Registration of Birth and Death - This department is working under the health department.

Thus, administration of the Karad Municipality is developed from its inception. At the beginning municipality had very small administrative staff. But in the year 1980 it had staff of more than 400 divided into various 15 departments. Karad Municipality fully bureaucratized with qualified staff.

R E F E R E N C E S

- 1) P.D. Patil (Editor), Karad Nagarpalika Shatsanvastric Smriti Granth, 1955, p. 17.
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- 3) Ibid, p. 39.
- 4) Ibid, p. 33.
- 5) Ibid, p. 22.
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- 7) Ibid, p. 28.
- 8) Ibid, p. 29.
- 9) Ibid, p. 29.
- 10) Ibid, p. 40.
- 11) Ibid, p. 41.
- 12) Ibid, p. 42.
- 13) Ibid, p. 57.
- 14) Ibid, p. 57.
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- 16) Ibid, p. 73.
- 17) Ibid, p. 57.
- 18) Ibid, p. 67.
- 19) Ibid, p. 74.
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- 22) Ibid, p. 70.
- 23) Ibid, p. 83.
- 24) Ibid, p. 91.

- 25) P.D. Patil (Editor), Karad Nagarpalika Shatsanvastric
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- 26) Ibid, p. 96.
- 27) Proceeding Book of General Committee, 1958.
- 28) Ibid, Year 1956.
- 29) Ibid, Year 1956.
- 30) Ibid, Year 1958.
- 31) Ibid, Year 1966.
- 32) Ibid, Year 1966.
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