



A REVIEW STUDY ON ROLE OF NAGPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF NAGPUR CITY

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ABSTRACT

As per global consent that Urbanization and cost effectiveness are the two sides of one coin. Middle level villages are diverted towards the urbanization vastly since previous some years Global urban population being only three per cent in 1800, 13 per cent in 1900 and 30 per cent in 1950 has crossed 50 per cent mark in the year 2007. As per concern with urbanization in India lot of the cities are increases as hasty as possible without appropriate civilization. This paper concentrates on progress of Nagpur city and its urbanization with various foremost supporting bodies. Nagpur is one of the second level metro Politian city in India, whose population also increases rapidly but has necessitate to cover up some drawbacks also concentrate on fundamental improvements. This historical city was now going to be smart with various schemes which were applied for strong, maximization (maximum throughput), arty, reliable and transportable (SMART).

Keywords: Nagpur Municipal, corporation, development, infrastructure, administration

INTRODUCTION

Nagpur Municipal Corporation activated since 1864 and it's up nuance and improvement actually comes in face since 1922-CP Berar act I, 1950- CP Berar act-II under



Madhyapradesh, 1956, 1960- comes under Maharashtra state as major city in India. In the context of its regional location have particular strengths in terms of its resource endowments. Such resources need to be assessed and their strengths realized for city development. The approach for plan preparation could be: a) national resource led planning for cities endowed with natural resources like water bodies) OR b) Economy based (for an industrial or trading city), OR c) Tourism based for heritage cities OR d) combination of the above. This helps in settling the city apart from the rest. This approach can be identified based on: a) Existing city strengths and its opportunities, b) Regional role of city in the context of state development, and c) Needs of the city. Since 1948 CNC (City of Nagpur Corporation) act comes forward for Nagpur populace, the key responsibility for providing basic urban services to Nagpur's citizen's lies with the Nagpur Municipal Corporation. The Nagpur Municipal Corporation is accountable for providing basic road, rail and water network with help of upper regime to the city.

This consensus had special significance for developing economies undergoing a fast rate of knots of urbanization associated with fiscal development. Accordingly last two decades have witnessed special focus of national governments on urbanization and related issues. It is in this context that administration of urban development assumes special connotation with the objective to achieve decentralization, equitable and affordable access to infrastructure and services, poverty alleviation and capacity building of stakeholders at different levels of governance. Significance of the study is bonded with its gradual development, various areas of development & revenues.

Review of study for Nagpur city Development:

Review of literature of this study is deals with Nagpur Municipal Corporation their objectives and services provided to the grassroots. Basically Nagpur city have various levels (middle, high, low) and its achievement towards improvement in various city factors. This review study is focused on papers resented in different conferences and articles published in journals in the world for Nagpur Municipal Corporation.

- 1) **Gramgeeta: Sant Tukdoji Maharaj (1909-1968):** Name given to Nagpur University due to his great effort for the public as well as work for transformation for Nagpur. As inspired from his spiritual leader Meherbaba and spread 3000 bhajans (poems) in and around Vidarbha for cleanliness expansion as well as about social reformation to reduce backwardness of that area. He is not only hard work for Nagpur area but also gives bhajans and kirtan throughout touching canopy faith on the god. Impact of his work for humanity, cleanliness. Renovation, reformation, good colligation, taken into the consideration before making any report related to the city development plans.

Some of the remarkable sentences are as follows:

- 1) God can not found in temple, churches or mosques but he is everywhere.
 - 2) Have to concentrate on human upliftment it is nothing but service of the god.
 - 3) People have become weak, ignorant, due to belief in blind faith in God and Dharma. (Vidarbha back to all area due to the blind faith on god) etc.
- 2) **Sustainability journal ISSN 2071-1050: Measuring Compact Urban Form: A Case of Nagpur City, India:** Rajashree Kotharkar , Pankaj Bahadure and Neha Sarada: The aim of this study is to measure the urban form for discovering the potential of its compactness if present. The objectives are: (i) to explore various measures of urban form through literature review; (ii) to derive appropriate indicators and to find out whether present urban form of the selected city contains compact urban characteristics which are favorable for achieving sustainable urban development. The premise of this study is that compact urban form is sustainable.
- 3) **Review on responsibility of municipal corporations: Reforming Municipal Finances: Some suggestions in the context of India's Decentralization Initiative,** by Mohanty P.K., Urban India, January–June 1995:

Government of India and state government predetermined some tasks in daily routine and era to moment in time.

Some roles and functions are obligatory follows:

- a) Clean and clear drinking water supply system, construction and maintenance of public communication city- networks such as road, transportation, street lights etc.
- b) Managing and maintaining Public health network system such as hospitals and OPD'S etc.
- c) Primary education network and support system, before some years ago it's for primary education but now a day's some of education schools reached to secondary education.
- d) Cleaning public streets, places, and sewers.
- e) Naming streets, developing streets constructing bridges and streets etc.
- f) Registration of death and births, development of slums
- g) Removing obstructions in city

Some roles and functions are flexible as follows:

- a) Public park, gardens, libraries, museums, rest houses, leper homes, orphanages, etceteras its construction, maintenance comes under this section.
- b) Public street road maintenance, painting road side, tree plantations is comes under this section.
- c) Housing for low income groups, conducting surveys for new housing schemes etc.
- d) Public reception, public exhibitions, entertainment, provision of public transport with the municipality.
- e) Promotional work of municipal employee welfare:

The Nagpur municipal corporation handles obligatory as well as flexible duties in very well manner and successful manner so its improvement shown in census (2000-2011) tables which is interpreted following portrayal.

Rationalization and Portrayal:

Since 1687 India had experienced some form of municipal governance (administrative structure) with Madras Municipal Corporation and then Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1726. In the early part of the nineteenth century almost all towns in India had experienced some form of municipal governance. *Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon*, who is known as the Father of Local Self Government, passed a resolution of local self-government and since 1882 which laid the democratic forms of municipal governance in India. Nagpur municipal corporation act on that area since 1864 with 15.5 square km area and after 1953 first city development plan was presented second capital of Maharashtra declared by Maharashtra since 1960.

Rational of study:

As per rational of study, this paper concentrates on the role municipal corporation in development of Nagpur city and studies diverse aspects of NMC.

- 1) Local governing of Nagpur municipal corporation
- 2) Functional powers of Nagpur municipal corporation
- 3) Plan of Development their targets and deal with central & state government
- 4) Improvement in autonomy and revenue generation.

Objectives of study:

“A review study on role of Nagpur Municipal Corporation in development of Nagpur city”

- a) A study on Nagpur municipal corporation’s objectives resolute by the upper authorities and its implementation for city.

- b) A study on development of Nagpur city and contribution of funds from municipal corporations.
- c) A study on Satisfaction associated to different type of objectives by governing section for NMC.
- d) Revenue generation by NMC and its utilization for budding public amenities and edifice.

Scope and data collection:

- A) Study is based on Nagpur city and yearly growth and progress in evolution.
- B) Nagpur municipal corporation their reports of census and expansions.
- C) Data from secondary reports collected for study from books, journals and websites.
- D) No any survey is taken for this interpretation and outcome.
- E) City development reports and revenue reports are considered for this study.

Portrayal:

As per population Nagpur is the second level metropolitan city (A+) with its regular and fast improving structure in the Maharashtra state of the India. Nagpur Municipal Council was established in 1864. At that time, Nagpur Municipal Council's geographical area was 15.5 km² and Nagpur City's population was around 82,000. In 1922, the Central Provinces & Berar Municipalities Act was framed for the proper functioning of the Municipal Council. On 22 January 1950, CP & Berar Act No. 2 was published in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette which is known as the City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948 (CNC Act). The Municipal Corporation came into existence in March 1951. The first development plan of the city was prepared in 1953. The Berar Province became part of the Maharashtra State in 1956 with Mumbai becoming the capital. Nagpur was declared the second capital of Maharashtra in 1960. Since 1950 development plans are keeping in front of governments for development of city by local governing bodies in front of state governments. At that time city and some area were comes under Madhyapradesh state but since 1956 all gear are comes under Government of India and Maharashtra state.

Administrative structure of NMC:



- 1) Government of India-Maharashtra Govt.- Divisional officer of state- Collector district-Commissioner of Municipal corporation or chief . power designations...

COURTESY: ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION GOVT. OF INDIA.

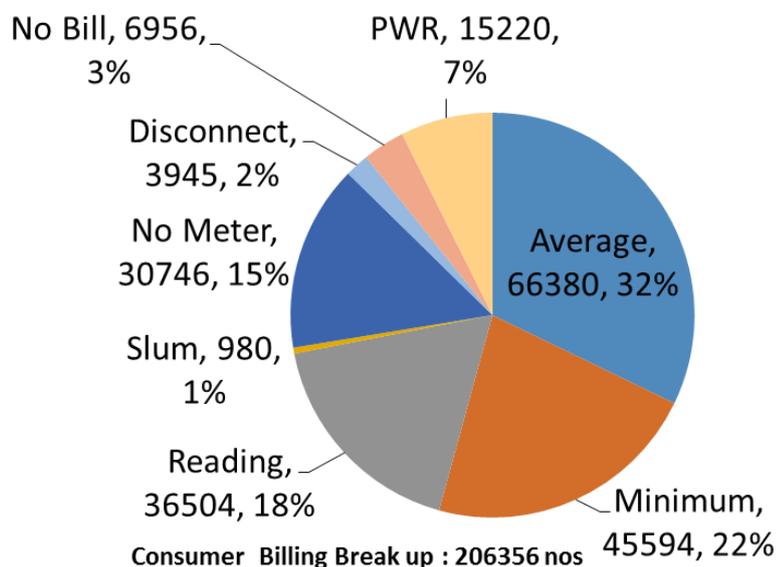
Government of India gives governing separately governing power to the municipal corporations and municipalities, Nagar-Panchayat under officers of state and central Governments. Funds generated by these are not sufficient for the development so Government divide their work in two sessions one is the obligatory and discriminatory.

Obligatory functions and Nagpur Municipal Corporation:

- 1) **Drinking water and NMC:** “Water for all and 24 x 7 supplies with focus on safety, equity, and reliability”. Continuous water supply at desired pressure, No pollution of water, diminution in water fatalities, Better Accountability ,Better Service to Consumer ,Sustainability of system these are some objectives decided by the water supply and support system. Billing generated and revenue reached to the NMC before 24*7 report generated is as follow here maximum connections and distribution of connections till 2006 considered for study.

Courtesy: 24*7 Water supply system for Nagpur city (Nagpur Municipal Corporation)

PIE Chart: 1

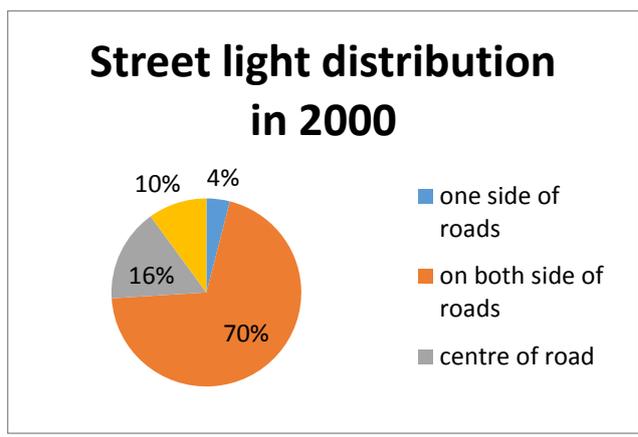


- 2) **Public health system NMC:** This system totally controlled by the government of India and Maharashtra with local bodies but under Government sector all medicines are provided to the city or district area. Hospital cleaning, maintenance and some of purchasing are contributed by the defined local bodies. In city development plan 2006 there are 15 healths related projects proposed and funds declared by government. This is attributed to the opportunities available for people to carry out

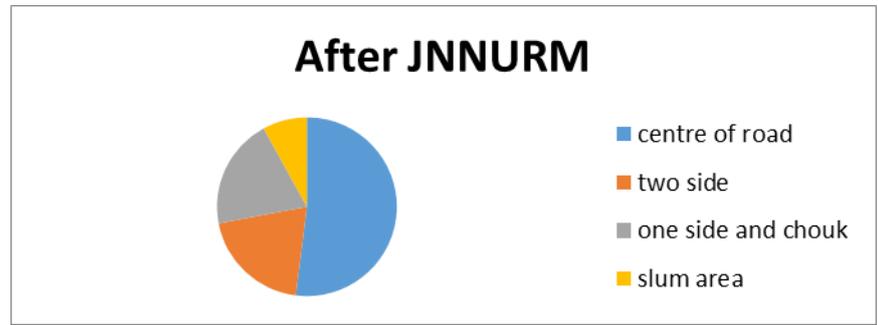
business, trade and commerce; to opt for jobs, education, health facilities available in Nagpur. Some of the important aspects which has is attracting people to Nagpur are as listed below.

- 3) **Public streets, street lights, Sewerages and NMC:** Before some years ago street cleaning and street light is the major work of the urban area but now a day's these lightings have extra weight age in city development. Nagpur is also lot of ahead in this infrastructure development with schemes from central funds developments done by the local government improves city structure for night life. Before development and JNNURM position of street light was weak in supply with simple illumination system. Whereas improvement in street light is done with schemes of central government and central electricity road light system is started in Nagpur city with contribution of Municipal Corporation. Major roads are made widen with grants provided from central and state government.

Pie chart: 2



After development



Courtesy: CDC Nagpur Municipal Corporation

- 4) **Revenue utilization for Development:**

The revenue account consists of two components: revenue income and revenue expenditure. Revenue income and expenditure are linked to the daily administration related transaction of NMC. Revenue account of NMC over the last five years is shown in figure below. It is seen that NMC has revenue surplus in all the five years, with an average of Rs. 16,450 millions/year from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Also, it is clear that revenue income has increased year-on-year basis from 2007-08 to 2011-12 from Rs. 41,700 millions to Rs. 74,577 millions. Similarly, revenue expenditure has increased from Rs. 33,292 millions to Rs. 49,943 millions from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Revenue surplus was recorded in all the years by NMC, with maximum in FY 2011-12. From 2007-08 till 2011-12, the total revenue surplus recorded is Rs. 82,248 millions. In 2011 more than 6 millions are paid tax for Nagpur Municipal Corporation but developments running so vastly since 2000 for the city. Temperature and climate major problem in front of NAGPUR city for that purpose water storage, lakes and gardens should be improve by the local governing system.

CONCLUSION:

- a) NMC have to concentrate on Discriminatory Functions and Nagpur Municipal Corporation for development such as Public Street widening and tree plantations, Drainage system and its development, Development Public Gardens and Development, Grants for Upcoming transportation systems and its development, Partition of NMC and Government for development.
- b) Improving coverage of the properties and updating the revenue for development improves in city lot of monetary developments. Through awareness campaigns towards use of online payment gateway for paying of property tax. Separate cell for appellate to deal. Improving the Building approval and sanctioning process.
- c) Slums are a part of the urban cape of Nagpur city since a long time. At present, there are 446 slum pockets in the city with a spread of 17 sq km 25% area compared to the total Nagpur city area. Health, street light, Electricity, pure drinking water and living aids required to that area NMC effectively work on it.
- d) Health issues solved by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation in corporate with Government of India with OPD centers, health caring centers, Hospitals they are maintained with local governing but for large development government support is required.

In progress, development of Nagpur city and suburban area Municipal Corporation handles major role with upper governing and grant providing system.



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- 4) March 2015 Supported under Capacity Building for Urban Development project (CBUD) A Joint Partnership Program between Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and The World Bank
- 5) Census of India Search Details files
- 6) Nagpur Municipal Corporation reports since 1990-2015.