



URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS IN KARNATAKA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION:

Modern social world is training as city centralization there is a centurion's history for urbanization. India has urban development from under civilization time to till today. Example Harappa and Mehonjodharo were the world's oldest planned cities. Many cities towns were developed for the purpose of business trade and skills of medieval Indian history urbanization widely developed in British ruling in India. As the Industrial Revolution and employment radiation many more cities were developed. Today urbanization and cities, role importantly in modern way of lives and its influence.

Today's urbanization seems way facts of the world. Development of urbanizations seemed after Industrial Revolution U N reports 2005 shows minimum 48% of people stays to cities today. But the rate of Indian urbanization seems not better. According to 2011 census only 32% people are living in cities remaining 68% people are living in rural areas.

Karnataka is 7th State of country which is fastest developing urbanization. According to 2011 census 38.6% (2.35 corer) people are staying in cities among 6.1 corer, 347 cities/towns are there in Karnataka today. They are divided in Six (6) categories on basis of population.

1. Cat-I (More than 1 lakhs population) 26 cities,
2. Cat-II (50,000 to 99,999) - 39 cities,
3. Cat-III (20,000 to 49,999) - 106 towns,
4. Cat-IV (10,000 to 19,999) - 82 towns,
5. Cat-V (5000 to 9,999) - 80 towns,
6. Cat-VI (Below 5,000) - 14 towns.

Given the urbanization city life and development seems attractive outwardly yet people unlimited industrialization, migration of people, growth of population of cities crated many problems in cities. Ex: Environmental pollution, water supply problems, poverty, unemployment etc. To avoids and overcome such problems the city corporations and governments are trying maximally.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT:-

The excepts development is very popular today's as it wide meaning. Every field, we are applying in today. But Urban development the concepts concerns only the whole development or progress of cities. But the Urban development and Rural Development are needed for the countries development. So Rural development also concentrating with urban development today. The government (State and Centre) are concentraining local governments to provide good facilities for the local peoples towards fundamentals facilities and local administrating. So the concept urban development is very needed regarding the matter.

Meaning of Urban Development:

1. As U.N.O says "Urban Development is nothing but the plan and actions of the governments and people communities to develop the Urban communities through the social, economical and cultural activities.
2. The Reports of Indian planning Commission: - The Economic, Social changes and Developments of urban

areas through five years plans of the Governments.

3. The whole and entire developments of urban areas and through its extend the city life towards the development.

Thus, the aim of urbanization is to develop the cities and provide the fundamental facilities and to make the cities as platform of Socio- economic developments.

The History of Development of Urban Local Governments:

There is history for urban local governments from ancient time in India we can get some information that by observing the ancients and medieval Indian history than some represents organization were there at local level. First Municipal corporation (madrass) was established in 1687 in India, Bombay and Calcutta Corporations were started in 1726 gradually Lord Rippan passed local government acts in 1882.

This act influenced on development of local governments in India so Lord Rippan is known as father of local governments of India. Congress Government of Rajiv Gandhi passed an act of Amendments to 65 Article ie Urban Municipal acts in Lokasabha. The aim of this act is to provide constitutional position to municipal organization and strengthen their powers and reinforcement. But it failed to pass in parliament. Then the congress governments of Prime Minister Narashima Rao passed the municipal act in Lokasabha and it approved in Lokasabha and Rajyasabha in 1992, Then the half part of State legislative approved the act the presidents of our country gave sign for the 74 amendments in 1993. Thus 74th ammendments came in to force on 20th April 1993 and it is added in IXA Chapter a parts in constitution.

The Institutional Agencies Participate in Urban Development:

Urban plan and developments are not self spirited techniques to do developments. Many agencies will do and participate to do the development.

The agencies are,

1. Central and State Governments,
2. City corporation & Mahanagar Palike (Municipal Corporation),
3. Housing Boards,
4. City Planning Authority,
5. City Development Authority.

Urban Development Activities:

The countries/National / scheme is in urbanization it we go through the country's economical developments hence we will find out the truth of essential of Urban Development. Hence the its welcome through towards the developments of urban areas. Hence the following programmes shows the urbanizations and its progress.

- Housing - Site- Planes / Schemes (2000-01)
- Valmiki- Ambedkar- Awas Scheme (2001)
- Jawahar Nehru National Urban Re-maintain Schemes- 2005
- Karnataka Urban Water area Development Scheme
- Urban Basic fundamentals Scheme & Development

Scheme for Small & Medium towns

- Development Program for Integrated housing of Schemes
- Drainage System Scheme 2011
- Vajrapayee City/ Urban Housing Schemes (2011-12)
- National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan (Mission)
- Small city and Amrut Schemes (2015)
- Urban complex Scheme (2015-16)
- National Urban Health Mission (2015)

The role of Urban Local Governments in Urban Development:

As independent India adopted democratic rule so the powers are divided from its bottom to top level of administration. The democratic administration in India has three steps of administration. Such as centre, state and local governments. Local government/ administration has two types of administration as rural local government and urban local governments. As centre and state governments the local governments such as Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayat in rural areas and Mahanagara Palike (Municipal corporations), city corporation and town panchayat in urban areas have the power in constitutions.

Meaning and Importance of Local Governments:

Meaning: The administrative bodies for to solve the local problems in bottom level of local peoples.

Importance:-

Local Government System not only provide the political education and awareness but also helps to create the future leaders in society. Government plans and schemes should be reached the people it is only possible by the local governments. According to 2011 Census there are 347 city-Towns in India. Even they have good facilities yet they are not separated by the problems. These urban local governments are solving the urban people's problems.

Urban Local Governments in Karnataka:

There is a provision for local urban government administration in constitution. According to the amendments 243 P to 243 ZG articles are added in IX A parts of constitution in 1993. They tell us about regarding local urban administration. The 1993 local governments act came in to force by merging the 1964 Karnataka Municipal act and 1976's Municipal Corporation act.

Thus the local government system in Karnataka as follows.

1. Mahanagar Palike (Municipal Corporation),
2. City Corporation & Town Corporation,
3. Cantonments Boards & Round Conferences (Regions),
4. Town Panchayats,

Structure of Urban Local Self Governments

1. Mahanagar Palike (Municipal Corporation):

These municipal corporation are administrating according to 1976's Municipal Corporations Acts. The cities which have more than 3 lacks population are considered municipal corporation /Mahanagar Palike. The wards are divided as basis of population and nearly 30 to 100 members are elected on basis of ward system. These members are elected through election. These members are called Corporators. The tenure of these Corporators as 5 years. Hence reservation system for SC, ST Back Ward Class and Women will be followed, The State Government will nominated five members from the different areas such as great in education Administration, social services and so on. And one among the elected bodies will be chosen as Mayor and other one as Deputy Mayor.

The term of them is only one years the Mayor preside the functions and assembles and tries to execute the decision of assembles. Besides the body has the power to create the core committee to help the administration presently there are eleven metropolitan city corporation are these such as BBMP

1.Mysore, 2.Hubli-Dharwad, 3.Mangalore, 4.Belgavi, 5.Kalburgi 6. Davanageri, 7. Bellary, 8. Shivamogga, 9. Tumkur, 10. Vijayapur

The state government appoints the senior officers as the smooth functioning the commissioner for the metropolitan Corporations commissioner maintain the good administration with the help of the staff and other workers. The term of the commissioner is only 3 years.

According to 1976's Municipal acts the Mahanagar Palike/ Municipal corporation are doing two types of acting such as,

- Compulsory duties
- Optional duties

2. City Corporations of Town Municipals:

These two are divided on basis of the cities population, It there is more than 50,000 population and less than 3 lacks hence that is considered city corporation and its that is more than 20 thousand and less than 50.000 population hence that is considered Town Municipals. At present 31 to 37 members are elected to city corporation and 23 to 27 members are chosen for municipal of town the tenure of them is five years from there elected time.

Besides they choose one among them as president and another are as vice president care committees are also created for better administration. According to 2011 census of Karnataka there are 57 city corporations and 113 town municipals in Karantaka.

3. Cantonment Boards:

Cantonments Boards are situated in Defense regions. Besides these boards directly administrated by Defense Ministry. Brigadier level defense officer will preside the Board. There is only one cantonment Boards in Karnataka that is in Belgavi.

4. Town Panchayats:

There is a chance to have Town Panchayat in the cities which have 10 to 20 thousand population and featured as cities. Members are elected for five years term. The members will choose one among them as President and another one as Vice President. Besides the Government will appoint Chief Officer and Staff for Maintenance and development. According to 2011 census there are 90 Town Panchayat in Karnataka,

Economical Sources of Urban Local Bodies:

1. Taxes on properties, water supply, professions and advertisements,
2. Taxes on markets, Business Complexes and So on,
3. Donation and funds from State and Central Governments,
4. Taxes from Drainage and Cleanliness facilities,
5. The loans from public permitted by the Government,

By collecting such sources and implementing in the work of basic and development facilities.

The duties of Urban bodies for the Urban development:

According to Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976. There are two types of works (duties) of Mahanagar Palike/ Municipal corporations, City Corporations and Town Municipals and Town Panchayat in Karantaka, They are:

- I. Common functions,
- II. Optional functions,
- III. Compulsory functions.

I. Common functions

- The whole administration and maintenance of cities/ Towns,

- Preparation of Budgets and Implementation of it,

8. P. S Gangadharappa (2015): Indian Constitution and politics, Chaitra publications, Bangalore.
9. Karnataka Economic survey-2014-15.

II. Compulsory functions

- Construction and maintenance of public roads, bridges, markets, shops, hospitals and so on,
- Water supply for drinking and other purpose,
- Electricity supply for public roads, markets and so on,
- To protect public health condition many awareness programmes, such as potion, Jatha and so on,
- To give the numbers to the houses and nomination of roads,
- To maintain the shops markets, complexes and buildings and its regions,
- Restricting dangerous animals, dogs and birds and so on,
- Supply of brad, medicine and milk and avoiding the mixture with them.
- Restricting the construction of buildings and permitting it,
- Constructing public gardens, stadiums and maintaining it,
- Protecting orient monuments and forts,
- Construction and maintaining the public buried places,
- Planting, growing the protecting of plants,
- Constructing and maintaining public toilets, Drainage and public needs system of city/ town and its maintenance,
- Constructing and Maintenance of Schools and Colleges.

III. Optional functions

- Constructing and Maintenance of Museums and Rest houses,
- Conducting population census,
- Maintaining Transport and Communication system,
- To set up the institutions societies for the betterments and causes of Handicapped, uneducated and patients,
- Establishments of infancy health care centers,
- Opening of veterinary hospitals and maintaining them,
- Maintenance of Natural hazards and providing facilities for victims,
- Constructing barazs for animals welfare and maintaining them,

Thus the cities and towns in present days are growing and developing as fast growing. By comparing to previous Century the growth and development of cities is enormous and its carries same in future days it will create many more the problems. problems so have to find out permanent solutions

Conclusion:

The state and central governments have been implemented many urban development schemes and plans for the sake & the residence of the city people these developments programmes should be implemented through the local governments, we have to walk with new skills and ability with new techniques and specific aims by creating planning new organizations for rebuilding the local bodies. But we have to focus that without the residence of the cities onl the Central and State Governments cannot do anything else, In the residence actively participated hence only we will active our goal.

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