CHAPTER 5
ORGANIZATION & MANAGEMENT OF SERVICES IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
## CHAPTER 5
ORGANIZATION & MANAGEMENT OF SERVICES IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

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CHAPTER 5
ORGANIZATION & MANAGEMENT OF SERVICES IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

5.1 Introduction of Organization

Organization is the fundamental function of management. It is a process, which consists of determining the activities to be performed in an organization. The organization functions deals with the grouping of activities and establishment of authority relationship among various people working in the organization.

According to Amitai Etzioni “An Organization is a social unit or human grouping deliberatively structured for the purpose of attaining specific goals. Thus corporations, armies, schools, hospitals, churches etc. are all organizations”

According to Chester Barnard “Organization is a systematic of co-operative activities of two or more persons.”

5.1.1 Characteristics of Organization

1. Large Size

Due to the large size of the Organization, direct contract between the employer and employee is not possible.

1 Late Dr. Pardeshi P. C. & Prof. Hasinuddin, Principles & Functions of Management, Nirali Publication, 2009, Page No. 4.8 – 4.18.
2. Division of work

In an Organization all activities are divided and distributed between the staff.

3. Co-ordination

For proper functioning it is important to communicate to all assigned people. Co-ordination between all employees is important to achieve the objectives of an organization.

4. Costly process

Due to the technological advancement organization need more investment. So organization becomes an expensive process.

5. Common purpose

Organization focus on common purpose for achieving the objectives.

6. Systematic way

The activities of an organization should be planned and communicated properly for systematic flow of work in the organization.

5.1.2 Nature of Organization

1. Man Management

Organization is collection of individuals. It is relates with human resource in the organization.
2. Common goal

Each employee or employer work towards achieving organizational goal rather than individual goals.

3. Division of Labour

In an Organization whole work is divided into small activities.

4. Multi-dimensional nature

Any organization is an art as well as science which needs skill and knowledge to achieve organizational goal.

5. Specialization of work

Division of work leads to specialization. Work is distributed according to the specialization of work.

6. Multi-tasking

It includes grouping of activities collection of resources, assignment of duties, establishment of law of authority and chain of commands.

5.1.3 Organization Structure

Organizational structure refers to the levels of management and division of responsibilities of an organization. In any small or large organization employees, responsibilities typically are defined by what they do, who they report to and who report to them. It is defined as
relatively enduring allocation of work roles and administrative mechanisms that creates a pattern of interrelated work activities.

5.1.4 Types of Organization Structure

1. Line Organization

Line organization is oldest and simplest type of organization. It is also known as Military, Departmental, and Traditional type of organization. In line organization line of authority flowing from the top to the bottom of the organizational hierarchy and lines of responsibility flowing in an opposite but equally direct manner. This type of organization is useful only for a uniform business. It is most useful when the relation between the executive and other workers are peaceful.
Structure of Line Organization

Fig. 5.1 Structure of Line Organization
(Source: Principles and Functions of Management by Late Dr. P.C. Pardeshi and Prof. Hasinuddin Nirali Prakashan June 2009, page no. 4.6)
Advantages of Line organization

1. Simple and Easy

The basic structure of this type of organization is born from military administration. Straight forwardness and simplicity are the characteristic of military administration.

2. Clear cut division of Authority and Responsibility

The limitations of authorities are fixed in this type of organization. The type of duties to perform and to whom he is accountable for his performance are clearly explained to the worker.

3. Unity of Commands

Every individual employee knows who his nearest superior and from who he is receives orders. The superior also know the workers under his control.

4. Low cost and more utility

In this type of organization administrative costs are low because it is the most economic type of managerial organization.

5. High efficiency

The personnel contacts are in many different aspects. The superior have no problem in controlling their subordinates as they know them individually. This maximizes efficiency.
Disadvantages of Line organization

1. Absence of specialization

   In line organization every superior is held responsible for planning discipline and processes. It is impossible to have every superior as an expert in all the branches of management.

2. Not useful for big business

   Wherever expansion takes place in a business line organization losses utility.

3. Stereotyped work

   In line organization only the top executives looks after all the processes of production, management and administration. All other become his “yes” men. They carry out their orders without thinking.

4. Possibility of Dictatorship

   In line organization worker cannot question their superior why they are to perform a certain kind of duty or why they are to obey their orders.

5. Lack of Initiative

   It is presumed that every section or every division is self-administrated
2. Functional Organization

The main characteristic of this type of organization is that at all levels of management division of labour and specialization is preplanned. Under this organization the foreman is the chief executive. Functional organization came into existence as a result of Taylor’s functional approach to management.

Organization Structure of Functional or Staff Organization

![Organization Structure Diagram]

(Source: Principles and Functions of Management by Late Dr. P.C. Pardeshi and Prof. Hasinuddin Nirali Prakashan June 2009)
Advantages of Functional Organization

1. Benefit of Specialization

When the area of operation of each foreman is decided on the basis of technical division of labour, all the advantages of specialization can actives. With the help of specialization and skills the efficiency of employees can enhance. It is also motivate to the employee for maximum utilization of their efficiency.

2. Expert Knowledge

While preparing plans and determining policies expert opinion take into consideration. The decisions taken under the guidance of expert are mostly accurate and fruitful to management.

3. Reduced pressure of duties

Supervisor and executive are not overburdened they can concentrate on only one function. So they can show their maximum skill.

4. Staff Specialization

Because of specialization of work staff officers become expert in their work. They can share more responsibilities.

5. Higher standard and high effectiveness of supervision

Everyone perform the work in which he specialize, hence standard of specialization enhance and become more effective.
Disadvantages of Functional Organization

1. **Lack of Unity of command**

   When many experts instructed to employees that time employees get confused as to whose order to be followed or whose not. It creates lot of problem in co-ordination and co-operation of work.

2. **Overlapping of authority**

   Different staff officers may interfere in each other work and it would create lot of difficulties in day today work.

3. **Increase in cost**

   Because of inclusion of expert specialist administrative cost increase. If the advice which is given by expert is wrong then it creates losses.

4. **Useful only for big manufacturing unit**

   Only big manufacturing units can bear the heavy cost of specialized management.

5. **Difficulties in assigning responsibility**

   There may be lack of a sense of responsibility. This reduces efficiency and *degrades* the morale of employees.
3. Line and Staff Organization

Line and Staff organization evolved by combining the advantages of both line organization and staff organization.

**Organization Structure of Line and Staff Organization**

![Organization Structure Diagram]

*Fig. No. 5.3 Organization Structure of Line and Staff Organization*

*(Source- Principles and Functions of Management by Late Dr. P.C. Pardeshi and Prof. Hasinuddin Nirali Prakashan June 2009)*

**Advantages of Line and Staff Organization**

1. **Specialization**

   Specialization is the most important advantages of line and staff organization. The efficiency of employees enhance because of skillful direction of executive.

2. **Centralized Responsibility**

   In this type of organization responsibility is centralized. Every line officer is responsible for his work.
3. Proper division of work

Line officers mainly perform the administrative job. According to the requirement of technical advice advantages of expert knowledge also taken by this type of organization.

4. Increase knowledge and skill

In this type of organization proper training is provided to the employee so knowledge and skill of employee would enhance.

Disadvantages of Line and Staff Organization

1. Possibility of misunderstanding

An expert opinion on a particular problem is communicated by the line officers. But line officers are not expert in specific fields. It creates problems of misunderstanding because of communication problem.

2. Lack of direct control

Staff officers not get that much authority which is required to taking decisions so they not give their advice accurately.

3. Responsibility for faults

Line officers always hold the staff officers responsible for any fault. It affect adversely on staff officers.
4. Shifting of responsibility

Both line and staff officers blame each other for any fault. They always interested to find faults in each other.

4. Committee Organization

In all types of business and non-business organization social or public institutions committee are found to exist in different levels of the organization. Committees are generally formed as formal bodies with a definite structure. They have their own organization with definite authority and responsibility delegated to them. The committee may be organized according to staff or line authority. If a committee is assigned a task and given power to make decisions and implement them through subordinates responsible to it, then it is termed as a line committee or a plural executive. If the relation of a committee to the superior advisory in nature, it is known as a staff committee.

Organisation Structure of Committee Organisation

![Organisation Structure of Committee Organisation](image)

Fig. No. 5.4 Organization Structure of Committee Organization
Advantages of Committee Organization

1. Integrated group of knowledge and Judgment

   Committee is formed of knowledge and judgment of a group of people to bear upon a problem. It is very useful for taking decisions. The scientific decisions can possible because of committee organization.

2. Co-ordination

   The committee organization plays vital role in co-ordination of different group of people who belong to an organization. It provides opportunity of mutual understanding between the employees. Through this process co-ordination between different departments of organization is possible.

3. Improved communication

   For avoiding misunderstanding committee offers a very useful instrument for transmitting and acquiring information. Committee members can understand mutual problems and enhance communication between employees.

4. Democratic decision

   All the members belonging different departments get equal opportunities to express their views, ideas and opinions. Hence decisions taken by a committee are democratic.
5. Motivation

The employees are allowed to participate in the decision making process. So employees feel security and self fulfillment. The participation in decision making result in motivation for successful implementation of the plan.

Disadvantages of Committee Organization

1. Expensive

The members of the committee waste considerable time in discussion and exchange of ideas. The money costs of committees are directly related to the time consumed in committee deliberation and cost involved in preparing reports and maintenance of committee staff.

2. Minority domination

The chairman a powerful member aggressive and outspoken members a high ranking line executive a minority group may dominate meeting and push it into accepting decisions.

3. Irresponsible character

Group responsibility is rather taken to mean nobody’s responsibility. In committees individual responsibility is limited. Irresponsible attitude is the greatest defect of the committee organization.
4. Political decision

Committee members are often appointed to represent certain departments; qualification is not considered. Thus it results in political decisions.

5. Biased recommendation

Some members of the committee are not qualified and therefore recommendation may be biased and impracticable.

5.1.5 Introduction of Management

Men, method, machine and materials have to be manipulated and controlled in all forms of offices irrespective of their size. If there is an optimum utilization of resources by the management. It gives best possible results to the organization. Management is a developing science. It has now involved certain basic principles and elements in the form of process of management which has universal application in each branch of human activity i.e. profit making as well as nonprofit making organization. The success of any business depends upon proper management. Management organizes the available human and physical

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resources and direct them towards better performance and higher productivity at the minimum cost.

*Stanley Vane defined* "Management is simply the process of decision making and control over the actions of human beings for the express purpose of attaining predetermined goals."

*George R. Terry defined* “Management is distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling performance to determine and accomplish the objectives by the use of people and recourses.”

Management is required for business enterprises as well as organizations such as educational, religions, charitable and other non-business institutions. Similarly governments of all types need management as much as others. Thus management is an essential accomplishment of all social organizations and everywhere it is noticed as a distinct separate and dominant activity.

### 5.1.6 Levels of Management

Levels of management refer to a line of separation between different positions held by seniors and juniors drawn with a view to distinguish each other in respect of the duties, responsibilities, rights and
authority. The levels of management an organization may have depend on its size, technology and degree of diversity in its range of management.

1. Top level management

   It consists of the Board of Directors and Chief executive officers. Top management has overall authority and responsibility for successful functioning of a company. It is the institutional level concerned with long range planning and monitoring organization’s relationship with its environment.

2. Middle Management

   Middle management level consists of sectional heads. It link between top management and the operating management. It helps to co-ordinate between all department and overall organization.

3. Supervisory Management

   It is also known as lowest level management. It functions under the control and direction of the middle order management. This level of management takes orders from the middle order management and explains them to the workers at operating levels.
5.2 Introduction of Maharashtra

Maharashtra is one of the 28th states that constitute the Union of India. It is one of the most industrialized states in India.

5.2.1 Map of Maharashtra

5.2.2 Location

It is located on the western coast of the Indian peninsula, almost centre of the country.

5.2.3 Geography

The state of Maharashtra can be divided into four physical regions - the coastal region, the sahyadri Mountains, the plateau region and the Satputa Mountain and Tapi-purna Valley. Pune lies in the plateau region.

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3 www.shodhganga.com – Chapter No. 5
5.2.4 Population

The Maharashtra census 2011 showed that the population of the State is growing by 16% each year, which is slightly below the national average of about 17%. As per details from census 2011, Maharashtra has population of 11.24 crores. In Maharashtra highest number of people living in urban areas. Urban population growth accounted for 62.8% of total population growth in Maharashtra.

5.2.5 Administration

The state is divided into 6 divisions for administrative convenience. These divisions are further divided into 35 districts and 355 tahsils. According to the census 2001 Census, there were 378 urban centers in the State and 43,711 villages (Directorate of Census Operation, Maharashtra 2007:30).

5.2.6 Local Government Institutions

Local Government Institution play very important role in development at the local level in Maharashtra. They are classified into urban and rural, each having its own finical resources and its own responsibilities. There were 28,637 LGIs functioning in the State during 2009-10, of which there were 23 Municipal Corporations (GoM 2010:1).

- Urban Local Government

Urban Local Government can broadly be classified as Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council. The classification is based on the population of Urban area and the location of each of the area.
• **Municipal Corporation**

Large urban areas are governed by the Municipal Corporations also called just Corporations. The area under corporation is further divided into wards. Individual wards or collection of wards within a corporation sometimes have their own administrative body call ward committees.

• **Municipal Council**

Municipal Councils or Municipal Boards also called just municipalities. Municipalities are also subdivided into wards, which way may be grouped together into wards councils. Municipal Councils provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
5.3 Pune District

5.3.1 Map of Pune District

5.3.2 Location

Pune district is located in central –western Maharashtra. Pune district lies in Western Ghats or sahyadri mountain range and it extend on to the Deccan plateau on the east. Pune district is located between 17.5° to 19.2° North and 73.2° to 75.1° East. In Pune district, there are two municipal corporations, namely Pune Municipal Corporation and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation. The headquarter of district is located at Pune on the bank of river Mula-Mutha. Pune is known as “The Queen
of Deccan” because of its own historic associations, surroundings and its importance as a major cultural social and political in the Deccan.

5.3.3 Population

In 2011, the population of the district was 9,426,959, a growth of 30.34% over 2001. The population density was 603 persons per sq.km. Rural population was 39.11% and urban population was 60.89% in 2011. (Census2011.co.in). In fact 89% of the population lives in the cities of pune and pimpri-chinchwad (GoM 2009:3).

5.3.4 Economy and Activity Center

Pune district has diversified economy. Area around pune like Baramati, Khed, Mundhwa, Loni, Yerawada, Talegaon, Alani etc are agriculturally active. A number of large scale industries are also present around pune. These companies produce a variety of goods such as commercial vehicles, oil engines, pump sets. Processed food, industrial filters, family cars and number of Intermediate goods also. Pune is fast becoming a favorite haunt or literally a target place for the regular hotel goers as well as specialist of good food.

5.3.5 Services

Pune District is an important centre for education and health facilities. Up to March 2009, 1792 villages had been electrified. The
district administration implements various welfare schemes, especially for the tribal population (GoM 2009:6-7)

5.3.6 Administrative Setup:

Pune is one of the 35 districts in the State of Maharashtra. The 2001 Census shows 1866 villages and 25 towns in the district (DCOM2007a:5).

For administrative purpose the district is divided into 5 sub-divisions of Pune, Maval, Baramati, Junnar and Bhor. The 14 tahsils in the district are grouped into these 5 sub-divisions. The city of Pune is the headquarters of the Pune district (DCOM2007a:6).

5.3.7 Local Government

There are separate institutions for self-government in rural and urban areas in the district. Rural local government consists of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad. Urban local governments are the Municipal Corporation in the larger cities and Municipal Councils in the towns. The number of local governments in Pune District in 2010 was as follows: 2 Municipal Corporations, 11 Municipal Councils, 3 Cantonment Boards, 1 Zilla Parishad, 13 Panchayat Samities and 1407 Gram Panchayats. These local government provide various essential services to the local population and implement various developmental schemes sponsored by the central or state government (GoM 2022:44).
5.4 Pune City

Pune is the 8th largest metropolitan city of India and one of the most fast growing cities in India. Pune is the cultural capital of Maharashtra. From being known as a military cantonment, Pune has progressively developed into dynamic city of academic, cultural and economic importance and to a business center with a promising software industry.

Municipal Corporation of Pune, which is the subject of this study, is located in Pune city, in state of Maharashtra. This chapter presents a brief overview of the Maharashtra, Pune city, and Pune Municipal Corporation, its growth and characteristic, establishment, functions and organization and management of health, water supply and education services of Municipal corporation of Pune.

5.4.1 Map of Pune City

![Map of Pune City](image-url)
Pune is located in the State of Maharashtra. Pune is known to have existed as a town since 847 A.D. It was the first capital of the Maratha empire under Shivajiraje. Pune is cultural capital of Maharashtra. Since the 1950-60s, pune had traditional, old economy, industries with continue to grow.

5.4.2 Location

The city of pune is located on the western margin of the Deccan Plateau at 18o31’ north latitude and 73o 51’ east longitude, about 160 kms south-east of Mumbai. Ilies around the bank of and the confluence of two rivers, the Mula and Mutha, which after joining are knowns as Mula-Mutha. Two other rivers, the Pavana and the Indrayani flow through the north eastern outskirts of the pune urban area. All these rivers are tributaries of the Bhima river. The city lies on an extensive plain, surrounded by hills on the east and south, From 1900 to 2300 feet high. The highest of these hills is the Sinhagad-Bhuleshwar range, which includes the Sinhagad Fort. The Sinhagad –Katraj-Drive Ghat is the Southern boundary of the urban area (Gadgil 1945:1).

5.4.3 Climate

The climate of the city is mild. The average temperatures range between 11o C and 44o C. The southwest monsoon brings rain to this
area between June and October. It often gets warmer in October, but
nights become cooler as the winter weather move into Pune.

5.4.4 Socio-Economic History of Pune City

The exact date of establishment of Pune is not known, but its
existence dates from ancient times. In Sanskrit references it is mentioned
as punyapur. It was also known as punnaka (150AD) and later as poorna
Nagar (Palande 1981:23). The earliest historical records in which there is a
reference to Pune are two copper plates dating from the 8th century A.D.,
which show that the Rashtrakuta dynasty was then ruling over this area,
then known as punyavishya or punakvishaya and the city itself is referred
to as punakawadi(DCOM 2007a:4). There is a theory that the original
name of the city may have been punyapur because it stood near the
confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers, since such places were
regarded as holy. It is generally now agreed that the modern variant
‘Pune’ came into use as early at the 13th Century when the small
settlement was named Kasba Pune by its Arab commandant. (Gupta &
Didee 200:19). Pune seems, in the beginning, to have been the
headquarters of a region (vishaya) which was neither densely populated
nor rich in agricultural resources. The location of the town seems to have
been determined by the site of the ford on the Mutha River and its
proximity to the fort of Kondana (later renamed as Sinhagad) (Gadgil,
1952:1).
For the next eight hundred years, several different rulers ruled over this area which was consequently subjected to almost continuous warfare. During one such conflict in 1631, Pune was completely destroyed. Around the same time there was a severe drought in this area and the population moved away. In 1636, this area was given to Shahaji Bhosale by the ruler of Bijapur and in 1637, his deputy Dadoji Konddev resettled the city which at that time consisted of four peths, the original nucleus called Kasaba Peth and three new ones, Shaniwar, Somwar and Raviwar Peth. Agriculture again started, trade and commerce also developed and soon Pune become the centre of the emerging Maratha Kingdom. Shivajiraje started his effort at building an independent State from Pune around 1656 and the city remained a part of the Maratha Kingdom until 1818 (Mangudkar 1960:8; 1981:23-24).

The economic life of Pune was not much developed till the Peshwa rule. The Peshwa, who were the administrator of the Maratha empire, made Pune their capital. Naturally, there was a spurt in both economic activities and in the population. Trade was the major economic activity, especially trade in all kinds of luxury goods. However, the prosperity and growth of the city received a major setback with the fall of the Peshwas in 1818 when Pune came under British rule.
By the 1840s, the city slowly revived with the establishment of the Cantonment, construction of railway line and post office and the establishment of several schools and colleges such as the Deccan College and the Science College (presently College of Engineering) in 1865 and Fergusson College in 1885, making the city a centre for education. Most importantly, the first local government of the city, the Poona Municipal Council was established in 1858 (Gadgil 1952:16-18; Mangudkar 1960: 10-20; Gawade 200:211).

Till the end of the 19th century Pune was an important centre for education and also the centre of the freedom movement and of social reform due to the presence of Lokmanya Tilak and other reforms. During the early 20th century, the area of the city expanded considerably and some industries started, the first of which was Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. In 1946.

Soon after independence, in 1950, the Pune Municipal Corporation was established, as were several national level organizations like the National Chemical Laboratory and the Pune University. From the 1950s there was a rapid growth of industries, especially along the Pune-Mumbai road. In 1962, industrial estate were set up by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation(MIDC) at Bhosari, Pimpri and Chinchwad. Pune changed from and educational centre to an industrial hub with

The process of industrialization continued at a fast pace up to the 1980s. From the 1990s, there was a fast growth of the Information Technology industry, which is largely non-polluting. The setting up of the IT park at Hinjewadi in 1999 gave a fillip to the growth of the IT sector in pune. A large number of authors, musicians and other artist and several cultural organizations have enriched the city (Mahajan 2004:18-24).

The people, institutions and industries in pune have contributed towards the development on the country and hence pune has achieved an important place in the economic development of India (Mahajan 2000:34).

5.4.5 Administration

Pune city is the district headquarters of pune district. It is also a fully urban tahsil of pune district. In pune city, the statutory urban local bodies are the Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune Cantonment and Khadaki Cantonment. For administrative purposes the city is divided into four zones and 14 administrative divisions (DCOM2007a:656).
5.4.6 Population

The population of Pune city according to the 2011 census is 31,15,431 and that of Pune Metropolitan Region is 50,49,968 (census2011.co.in a).

The following table brings out the rapid growth in the population of Pune city area, which includes the Khadaki Cantonment Board, Pune Cantonment Board and Pune Municipal Corporation areas.

Table No. 5.1 Growth of Population of Pune City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Khadki Cantonment Board 1</th>
<th>Pune Cantonment Board 2</th>
<th>Pune Municipal Corporation 3</th>
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<th>Growth Rate(%)</th>
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<td>1901</td>
<td>10,797</td>
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<td>1,64,117</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>14,028</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,58,856</td>
<td>1,72,884</td>
<td>5.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,98,543</td>
<td>1,98,543</td>
<td>14.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>16,302</td>
<td>35,807</td>
<td>1,98,078</td>
<td>2,50,187</td>
<td>26.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>26,285</td>
<td>40,447</td>
<td>2,57,554</td>
<td>3,24,286</td>
<td>29.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>48,552</td>
<td>59,011</td>
<td>4,88,419</td>
<td>5,95,982</td>
<td>83.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>58,496</td>
<td>65,838</td>
<td>6,06,777</td>
<td>7,31,111</td>
<td>22.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>65,497</td>
<td>77,774</td>
<td>8,56,105</td>
<td>9,99,376</td>
<td>36.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>80,835</td>
<td>85,986</td>
<td>12,03,351</td>
<td>13,70,172</td>
<td>37.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>78,323</td>
<td>82,139</td>
<td>15,66,651</td>
<td>17,27,113</td>
<td>26.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>77,473</td>
<td>79,965</td>
<td>25,38,473</td>
<td>26,95,911</td>
<td>56.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>31,15,431</td>
<td>21.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1) District Census Handbook, Census 2001, Pune District pp.654 to 657
2) Census2011.co.in/city/375-pune.html.

The very small growth in the population in 1901 to 1911 was due to five epidemics of plague in which 30,000 people died. The population of the Pune Municipal Corporation area showed a marginal fall in the 1931 census, but started growing steadily from 1931 onwards. With growth in
the population of the two Cantonments as well, the population of Pune city as a whole grew courteously. During the 1940s, the population registered the highest growth rate so far both because there were no health problems and also due to the employment created by the establishment of several government offices, industries, research and educational institutions and defence establishments, attracting a large inflow of population from all parts of the country.

5.4.7 Growth in Area

The area of Pune city has been steadily growing as the city has expanded in all directions from the initial settlement on the banks of the Mula-Mutha Rivers. When the British captured the city in 1817, its area was barely 5sq.kms. The city gradually expanded during the British rule with the formation of the Pune Municipality and the establishment of Pune Khadki and Dehu Road Cantonment. At the time of the formation of the municipality in 1858, the area of the city was 15.54sq.kms. By 1935, the surrounding villages were merged and the area grew to 34.59sq.kms.

The area of the city continued to grow with the inclusion of more and more surrounding areas from time to time. In the post-independence period, the city experienced explosive growth as did the surrounding urban area. There was a large growth in the area of the city when the Corporation was formed in 1950 with the merging of the Poona
Municipal Committee and the Poona Suburban Municipal Committee. By 1962, the area of the city had increased to 139.70sq.kms. In 1983, the area was 146.11sq.kms.

The next large expansion of the limits of the city took place in 1997 with the inclusion of 38 fringe villages in the area of the Corporation. Consequently the area under the Corporation increased to 368.89sq.kms. However, in 2001, fifteen villages were removed from the corporation and the area came down to 243.84sq.kms. Which has remained unchanged till 2005 (PMC 2005:6-7).

5.5 Pune Municipal Corporation

Municipal Corporations are the largest form of urban local governments in India. They are created for big cities by the enactments of State legislatures, or of the parliament in case of Union Territories. Since a Municipal Corporation is created by an act passed by the State Legislature or by Parliament, it has a statutory status and its powers, functions, responsibilities, financial resources and constitutions are determined by the act governing it. The Corporation is subject to the control of the State Government which determines its area, size of its council, its term of office, etc. (Sachdeva 2000:148).

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6 www.shodhganga.com – Chapter No. 3
The Pune Municipal Corporation which governs the city of Pune in Maharashtra is one of the large Corporations in India. It is the second largest in Maharashtra in terms of its area and the population it serves. The Pune Municipal Corporation is governed by the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. As shown by some studies it is one of the well-managed Corporations in the country that has consistently worked to provide better civic services to the citizens of Pune (Paul 1994:3133-3134).

5.5.1 Map of Pune Municipal Corporation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establishment</td>
<td>15 February 1950. (PMC 2011:82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Approx 50 sq.km. in 1950 243.84 sq.kms in 2011 (PMC 2011:82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>Male: 81.4% Females: 72.2% in 2001. (PMC 2009:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sex Rate</td>
<td>916 females per 1000 males in 2001 (PMC 2009:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Residential area-42.52%, Commercial area-1.61%, Industrial area-4.05%, Public area-6.83%, Public Services-0.57%, Transport-13.06%, Reserve forest and agriculture-11.91%, Water bodies-5.95%, Hills-5.11%, Entertainment-8.41% (PMC 2009:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health facilities</td>
<td>PMC Hospitals: OPD-29, Maternity -14, General-2, Infection Diseases -1, Clinics-42, Mobile Clinic-2 (PMC 2011:82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>PMC Schools: Pre-Primary Schools-239, Primary School-275, Higher Secondary Schools-5, High School-1, Industrial Training Center -1, E-learning School-1 (PMC 2011:82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>Total Water Supply-650 million liters per day (PMC 2011:82) 229 Liters per capita per day. Length of water pipelines-2400kms. Pumping Stations-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sewerage</td>
<td>Total sewage collected-567 million liters per day. Sewage treatment plants-7 (PMC 2009:III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>No. of Wards</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>No. of Councilors</td>
<td>149 (Elected 144 + Nominated 5) (PMC 2011:82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: www.shodhganga.com – Chapter No. 3, Page No. 86.)
5.5.2 Establishment of the Pune Municipal Corporation

Pune city has a long history of local government that started with the establishment of the Poona Municipality in 1857. The functions and sources of income of this body expanded over time as the British government slowly introduced decentralization of its administration.

The population of Pune city grew rapidly from 1921 onwards and the city spread out, forming several suburbs. By 1933, this entire area was being administrated by four local bodies, the Poona City Municipality, Poona Suburban Municipality, Poona Cantonment Board and Khadki Cantonment Board.

After several applications to the Government of Bombay for upgrading the Municipality to Corporation, the Poona City Municipality and Poona Suburban Municipality along with some surrounding villages were merged in 1949. Both Municipalities were abolished and the Poona Municipal Corporation was officially formed on 15 February 1950, under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. Since election to the Corporation could not be held immediately, an advisory body was nominated to aid the Municipal Commissioner who was the head of the Corporation (Mangudkar 1960:64-66).
Elections were actually held in 1952 and the Corporation became a fully elected body. Several changes were brought about in the constitution and working of the Corporation as a result of the adoption of the Constitution of India as well as in the Constitution of the Corporation, which conformed to the Bombay Provincial Municipal Act 1949. The changes included increase in the number of elected representatives, formation of various committees like the Standing Committee, Transport Committee etc., expansion in the functions of the Corporation and also in its sources of revenue. As a result, the Pune Municipal Corporation started functioning as a full-fledged Corporation (ibid 1960:66).

5.5.3 Current Constitution of the Pune Municipal Corporation

The Pune Municipal Corporation continued to function as per the provisions of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Act, (BPMC Act), 1949. The next major change in its constitution and functions came as the result of the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India which gave a Constitutional Status to urban local governments and further expanded their authority and responsibility. The BPMC Act was amended to incorporate these changes in 1994 and the same were implemented in the

Pune Municipal Corporation. As specified by the BPMC Act the Corporation consists of the deliberative and administrative wings.

5.5.3.1 The Deliberative Wing

The governance is distributed in terms of policy making as a responsibility of the General Body, financial decision making as a responsibility of the Standing Committee and Municipal Commissioner as the Chief Executive of the Authority. Standing Committee is the most powerful body in Pune Municipal Corporation as per the PMC Act. The Standing Committee enjoys unlimited powers pertaining to municipal finance matters and is subjected to supervision by the State government.

The municipal authorities responsible for carrying out the policy making functions of the Corporation are:

1. The Corporation, which consists of the elected councilors.
2. The Standing Committee.
3. Wards Committee.
4. The Transport Committee and
5. The Transport Manager (BPMC Act, 1949: Section 4, p.15).

The General Body, the Standing Committee and other Committees constitute the deliberative wing. The deliberative wing has the task of policy formulation and passes resolutions for the same
5.5.3.2 Administrative Wing

This wing of the PMC is the executive wing, consisting of the Municipal Commissioner Department Heads and subordinate staff. The Municipal Commissioner is the Chief Executive of the PMC. He is appointed by the State Government for a period of three years and his appointments may be renewed by the State Government from time to time for a period not exceeding three years at a time. He is responsible for implementation the resolution passed by the deliberative wing, provided the responsible for implementing the resolution are within the framework.
of the BPMC Act, 1949. As the Chief Executive of the PMC, the Municipal Commissioner has important powers and functions, which are of three types, executive functions, financial functions and policy formulation.

5.5.3.3 Organization of the Administrative Wing:

The Pune Municipal Corporation is headed by the Municipal Commissioner, who is assisted by Additional Municipal Commissioner (General) and the Additional Municipal Commissioner (Special). Below these are the various Department Heads, who are Assistant Municipal Commissioners. The Additional Commissioner (General) look after the Health Department, Estate and Housing Department, Slum Rehabilitation Department, Tax Assessment and Tax Collection Department, Urban Development Department, Education Department and other departments like personnel, Vehicle Depot and Workshop, Stores, Food control etc. The Additional Municipal Commissioner (Special) looks after departments like Electric Department, Water Supply and Sewerage, Roads, Hot Mix Plant and other development projects.

At the level of the Assistant Municipal Commissioners are four Zonal Commissioners, each of whom looks after a Zone, which consists of 3-4 Divisional offices which headed by Divisional/Deputy Commissioners. Below these are the individual Ward Offices. At present Zonal Commissioner 1 looks after four Divisional Offices of Kothrud, Aundh, Ghole Road and Warje-Karvenagar. Zonal Commissioner 2 looks after the Divisional Offices of Dhole Patil Road, Nagar Road and Wadgaonsheer and Sangamwadi. Zonal Commissioner 3 looks after Bhavani Peth, Sahakarnagar, Kasaba peth-Visrambagwada and Tilak Road. Zonal Commissioner 4 controls the Divisional Offices of
Hadpwsar, Bibvewadi and Dhankawadi under each divisional offices are several (9 to 13) ward offices (PMC 2011:66:72).

There are four other posts at the level of Additional Municipal Commissioner, which are the City Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health, the Municipal Secretary and Municipal Chief Auditor who are to be appointed by the Corporation as required by the BPMC Act, Section 45 (BPMC Act Section 45 and PMC 2011:30-32).

Although there is separation of power between the deliberative and executive wing, both have to work closely together in the framework laid down by the BPMC Act.

**Organization of Administrative Wing:**

![Organization of Administrative Wing](image)

*Fig No. 5.6 Organization of Administrative Wing*
Organization of office of Municipal Commissioner of PMC

Pune Municipal Corporation Administrative Wing

Municipal Commissioner

Additional Municipal Commissioner (General)  Additional Municipal Commissioner (Land & Estate)  Additional Municipal Commissioner (Special)

Deputy Commissioner 1  Deputy Commissioner 2  Deputy Commissioner 3  Deputy Commissioner 4

Zonal Officer  Zonal Officer  Zonal Officer  Zonal Officer
Aundh  Yerwada  Sahakar Nagar  Hadpsar
Karve Road  Sangamwadi  Tilakroad  Bibvewadi
Ghole Road  B.S. Dhole Patil Road  Bhawani Peth  Dankawadi
Warje Karvenagar  Kasba vishrambag

Fig. No. 5.7 Organization of office of Municipal Commissioner of PMC

(Source: Revised City Development Plan for Pune-2041, Maharashtra, Under JNNURM, Page 226)
5.5.4 Functions of the Corporation

The BPMC Act, 1949 divides the functions of the Corporation into obligatory duties and discretionary duties. The list these duties was amended in 1994 to accommodate some additional functions which were included in the Twelfth Schedule (Article 233-W) which was added to the Constitution of India under the 74th Amendment Act, 1992 and which specifies the duties of urban local governments. This amended list now includes the following functions.

A. Obligatory Functions:
1. Planning for social and economic development.
2. Protection of the environment.
3. Construction, maintenance, alteration and improvement and cleaning of public streets, bridges, sub-ways, culverts, cause-ways and
4. Lighting of public streets
5. Drainage and disposal of sewage.
6. Medical facilities
7. Primary education etc.

B. Discretionary functions
1. Institutions for the care of disabled, handicapped and sick persons.
2. Slum improvement and up gradation.
4. Provision of public parks, gardens and playgrounds etc.

\[\text{www.shodhganga.com} \; \text{– Chapter No.} \; \text{Page No. 90-91}\]
5. Several other functions for the welfare of the citizens and the municipal employees are included in this list. (BPMC Act, 1949, Section 66).

Finances of the Pune Municipal Corporation: The income and expenditure of the PMC are as laid down in the BPMC Act, 1949.

5.5.5 Income Sources of Pune Municipal Corporation

There are four main sources of income for the PMC, which include Tax Revenue, Non Tax Revenue, Grants-in-aid and Borrowings.

1.) Tax Revenue

Local bodies in India have not been provided with a separate list of taxes in the Constitution and each State Government is required to assign some taxes to local bodies out of the list of State taxes. In Maharashtra, the taxes assigned to the Corporation have been listed in Chapter IX of the BPMC Act. Accordingly, the PMC is authorized to charge Property tax, tax on vehicles, boats and animals, octroi, theatre tax, toll on animals and vehicles entering the city, tax on professions, trade and calling and a tax on motor vehicles (BPMC Act, Section 127).

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10 www.shodhganga.com – Chapter No. 3 Page No. 91-92.
2.) Non-tax Revenue

Mostly comes from charges for various services provided by the Corporation such as hospitals, parks and zoo, sports grounds, cultural centers, markets etc. and from fees such as building license hoardings etc., interest on investments, sale of tenders, sale of tenders, sale of books/manuals/maps/forms and parking fees.

3.) Grants-in-aid

The Central and State Governments give various grants to the PMC such as the grants for primary and secondary education, slum rehabilitation, health services such as vaccinations, family planning etc. and grants for the ICDS, building public toilets, etc.

4.) Borrowing

Includes the loans given by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan Bank and other financial institutions like Life Insurance Corporation of India and Urban Development Corporation(HUDCO), Loans from the State government and the public (Budget of PMC).

5.) Expenditure

The expenditure of the Corporation take place for general administration including salaries of the municipal staff, tax collection, primary and secondary education, hospitals and dispensaries, roads and traffic regulation, fire fighting, sports grounds, buildings, markets and other local services. Expenditure is made also on repayment of
loans and interest payments, and contribution to various funds like depreciation fund, etc. (Budget of PMC and BPMC Act Section 63 and 66).

Table No. 5.3 Income and Expenditure of the Pune Municipal Corporation ("A" Budget) (Rs. Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>453.24</td>
<td>400.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>496.02</td>
<td>461.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>561.45</td>
<td>528.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>599.21</td>
<td>592.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>705.25</td>
<td>686.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1046.90</td>
<td>842.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1157.21</td>
<td>1064.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1713.04</td>
<td>1320.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1575.31</td>
<td>1504.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Table of Income, Table of Expenditure and Table of Capital Expenditure (2000-01 to 2009-10) PMC Budget 2009-10pp. PMC Info 1/3 to 3/3.)

The financial transactions in the PMC take place according to the provisions made in each year’s budget. The structure of the budget of the PMC and the process of making the budget are described in the following section.
Table No. 5.4 Income Chart of Municipal Corporation of Pune (2001-01 to 2010-11) (Amount in Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>218.95</td>
<td>246.70</td>
<td>265.27</td>
<td>324.95</td>
<td>442.01</td>
<td>552.52</td>
<td>683.21</td>
<td>646.17</td>
<td>850.00</td>
<td>912.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octroi</td>
<td>90.93</td>
<td>115.50</td>
<td>111.16</td>
<td>119.92</td>
<td>174.99</td>
<td>188.59</td>
<td>179.68</td>
<td>238.67</td>
<td>389.20</td>
<td>469.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Tax</td>
<td>309.89</td>
<td>362.20</td>
<td>376.43</td>
<td>444.87</td>
<td>617.00</td>
<td>741.11</td>
<td>862.89</td>
<td>884.84</td>
<td>1239.20</td>
<td>1381.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income from Tax</td>
<td>46.86</td>
<td>50.69</td>
<td>62.77</td>
<td>99.77</td>
<td>140.78</td>
<td>205.51</td>
<td>352.02</td>
<td>244.60</td>
<td>279.20</td>
<td>335.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Dev. Charges &amp; Building Permission</td>
<td>56.87</td>
<td>63.39</td>
<td>75.68</td>
<td>72.51</td>
<td>88.61</td>
<td>89.61</td>
<td>91.33</td>
<td>111.01</td>
<td>205.00</td>
<td>244.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Charges</td>
<td>50.34</td>
<td>50.12</td>
<td>44.52</td>
<td>38.75</td>
<td>47.04</td>
<td>59.36</td>
<td>89.12</td>
<td>156.77</td>
<td>339.46</td>
<td>414.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>154.06</td>
<td>164.20</td>
<td>182.97</td>
<td>211.03</td>
<td>276.43</td>
<td>354.48</td>
<td>532.47</td>
<td>512.38</td>
<td>823.66</td>
<td>994.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income other than Tax</td>
<td>463.95</td>
<td>526.40</td>
<td>559.40</td>
<td>655.91</td>
<td>893.44</td>
<td>1095.59</td>
<td>1395.37</td>
<td>1397.22</td>
<td>2062.86</td>
<td>2376.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue Income</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>9.73</td>
<td>13.35</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>11.16</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>9.73</td>
<td>13.35</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>11.16</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Under Dev. Schemes</td>
<td>27.67</td>
<td>28.89</td>
<td>34.33</td>
<td>39.61</td>
<td>40.12</td>
<td>58.20</td>
<td>313.74</td>
<td>173.66</td>
<td>593.37</td>
<td>505.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Grants</td>
<td>32.08</td>
<td>35.05</td>
<td>39.80</td>
<td>49.34</td>
<td>53.46</td>
<td>61.62</td>
<td>317.67</td>
<td>178.10</td>
<td>604.53</td>
<td>516.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Grants</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>636.47</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Budget of Pune Municipal Corporation 2010-2011
Table No. 5.5 Expenditure Chart of Municipal Corporation of Pune (2001-02 to 2010-11) (Amount in Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses on Employees</td>
<td>159.32</td>
<td>227.68</td>
<td>246.78</td>
<td>262.99</td>
<td>277.92</td>
<td>303.08</td>
<td>296.10</td>
<td>317.00</td>
<td>391.55</td>
<td>514.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Education</td>
<td>65.96</td>
<td>66.61</td>
<td>62.83</td>
<td>73.90</td>
<td>88.11</td>
<td>87.56</td>
<td>88.14</td>
<td>99.38</td>
<td>133.61</td>
<td>167.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity EXP &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>51.52</td>
<td>46.93</td>
<td>44.05</td>
<td>49.88</td>
<td>57.51</td>
<td>75.37</td>
<td>97.52</td>
<td>94.87</td>
<td>133.38</td>
<td>117.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Expenses</td>
<td>11.42</td>
<td>12.26</td>
<td>11.72</td>
<td>13.73</td>
<td>12.98</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>24.16</td>
<td>17.68</td>
<td>35.25</td>
<td>24.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>32.58</td>
<td>33.81</td>
<td>41.87</td>
<td>53.95</td>
<td>65.37</td>
<td>166.02</td>
<td>116.84</td>
<td>150.80</td>
<td>231.45</td>
<td>216.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>11.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrol &amp; Diesel Exp.</td>
<td>7.98</td>
<td>8.23</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>9.49</td>
<td>12.28</td>
<td>14.90</td>
<td>14.74</td>
<td>15.52</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Expenditure</td>
<td>334.71</td>
<td>404.52</td>
<td>426.50</td>
<td>474.54</td>
<td>527.59</td>
<td>629.98</td>
<td>659.08</td>
<td>724.61</td>
<td>975.87</td>
<td>1095.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of loan &amp; Interest</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>16.09</td>
<td>16.12</td>
<td>16.26</td>
<td>84.73</td>
<td>75.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses on Ward work</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>30.29</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>8.97</td>
<td>21.08</td>
<td>31.80</td>
<td>32.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue Expenditure</td>
<td>346.93</td>
<td>415.38</td>
<td>440.31</td>
<td>511.19</td>
<td>542.13</td>
<td>656.00</td>
<td>686.52</td>
<td>767.62</td>
<td>1097.53</td>
<td>1208.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Budget of Pune Municipal Corporation 2010-2011)

5.5.6 Budget of Municipal Corporation of Pune

5.5.6.1 Structure of the Budget

The PMC prepares the budget for its entire administration, excluding transport. The budget of PMC is divided into two parts, the ‘A’
Budget for all activities except water supply and the ‘C’ Budget for water supply and drainage. The ‘B’ Budget is prepared separately for the local transport undertaking (PMPML). This division of the budget is as prescribed by the BPMC Act, 1949 (BPMC Act, Sections 95-98).

The A Budget: The activities covered by the A Budget include administration, primary education, secondary education, public health, hospitals and dispensaries, conservancy and waste disposal, roads, machinery, buildings, parks and zoos, playgrounds, theaters and markets.

Part I-Budget for the Revenue Income and Expenditure:

This part present the expected income and expenditure on the revenue account i.e. income and expenditure of a recurring nature. Sources of revenue income include the following:

1. Taxes such as Property Tax, Octroi, Road Tax, etc.
2. Fees such as water charges and conservancy charges.
4. Income from the various services provided by the corporation such as education, hospitals and dispensaries, fire fighting, sale of licenses, parks, sports grounds, auditorium, vegetable and meat market etc.
5. Other such as grants from Finance Commissions and grant for specific purposes like those for building toilets and other developmental projects, interest on investments etc.
Revenue Expenditure:

It includes expenditure on Administration and tax collection, Primary and Secondary education, Slum improvement, Public health, Conservancy, Building, Grants given to various organization, Land acquisition, Allocation of various funds e.g. desperation fund, development fund, welfare fund etc., training of staff and street lights. Each year’s revenue budget gives figures of expected income and expenditure for the coming year, revised estimates for the previous year and actual expenditure for three earlier years.

Table No. 5.6 Income and Expenditure of PMC from 2009-2010 to 2011-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09-10</td>
<td>10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>00.02</td>
<td>3019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octroi</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>886.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Tax</td>
<td>350.32</td>
<td>436.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Tax</td>
<td>214.00</td>
<td>239.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City development Charges, Construction premises charges</td>
<td>229.20</td>
<td>265.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>283.62</td>
<td>262.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. Grants</td>
<td>603.53</td>
<td>87.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JnNURM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>429.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2680.69</td>
<td>2910.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pune city Sanitation Plan 2012
Part II - Suspense Account

This part of the budget presents the suspense account of the Corporation. Each department is given some advance for the expenditure on stores, vehicles, constructional materials, etc. The department incurs expenditure as and when required and makes necessary paper adjustment later. Such transitions are shown in this part of the budget.

Part III- Budget for Capital Income and Expenditure

This part gives the estimates of the capital income and capital expenditure for the coming year. The capital fund is created out of saving of the previous year, loans from the public, financial institutions and banks, gifts and donation and transfer from the Revenue Account. The last item is the largest source of funds for capital expenditure.

Capital expenditure is incurred on developmental schemes that need large investments. The major expenditure of the corporation on creating infrastructure is included here. Expenditure is made on tax collection, administration, public health, hospitals and dispensaries, education, electrical department, bridges and river development, machinery buildings, fire fighting, parks, zoos, markets etc. and the funds given to the divisional officers to carry out their responsibilities.
The capital expenditure budget shows the total allocation made for each project, the cumulative expenditure made on that project till 31st March of the previous year, the remaining funds for this projects and the expected expenditure out of the remaining amount that is to be spent in the coming year. This structure of the capital budget is different from the revenue budget because of the fact that capital projects usually take more than one year to complete, so that the total allocation for the project is spent in a number of installments. Once the amount is sanctioned for a particular project, it can be carried forward for two years with the sanction of the Standing Committee provided it is spent on the Same project for which it was sanctioned in the original budget under section 102 of the BPMC Act (BPMC Act, 1949:68).

**Part IV- Budget for Special Funds and Grants**

This part includes estimates of special funds created by the Corporation for special purposes such as the land acquisition fund, town planning fund, fund for welfare of backward classes, women and children welfare fund, secondary school development fund, welfare handicapped fund etc., recourses from the revenue account are transferred to these special funds.
5.5.7 Organization and Management of Education Service\textsuperscript{11}

5.5.7.1 Educational administration before Independence

The high value attached to education through the whole span of life and the deep respects of learning were firmly preserved in the traditional culture of India. These traditional systems were mainly designed to transmit culture from one generation to another and to preserve the hierarchical character of society. Down the centuries the ancient knowledge and the basic moral and spiritual values were kept alive by the traditional systems which have permitted the living culture of the masses of people to the present time. The great divide between the education of the elite and the culture of the masses came under the British rule in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The well known Minute of Lord Macaulay put the seal in the favor of western learning through the medium English. The colonial system of education developed in minor details. This system suffered from many defects which paralyzed the originally of thinking and the advise to creativity among the Indians. The colonial system was unfamiliar in concept, limited in scope and rigid in character. These limitations were noticed early by the educationist and reforms and several commissions and committees set out to rectify the situation. A well known statement of the Board of Directors o the East

India Company, popularly known as the wood’s Education Dispatch of July 19, 1854, contained some genuinely liberal ideas. The Indian Education Commission of 1882, under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter, produced a classic document which made several useful recommendations.

In 1990 an independent Department of Education was created at the centre with a member of charge of the portfolio of Education in the Governor General’s Executive Council and the post of Director General was abolished. A Central Advisory Board of Education was established in 1921. In 1945, the Department of Education, Health and lands was trifurcated, giving rise to three separate Department viz., the Department of Education, Health and Agriculture to administrate the three subjects separately.

5.5.7.2 Educational Administration after Independence

The main task after independence was to develop a national system of education to match the requirements of new age in which India launched upon the great experiment of democracy, economic and social development through a just equitable and dynamic social order. During the post independence period, both the union government and the State

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\( ^{12} \) D R Sachdeva & B D Dua, Studies in Indian Administration, Kitab Mahal Publication, 1969, Page No. 422.

166
authorities were continuously involved in the search for a modern system of education responding to the needs of the time. In August 1947 the Department of Education was raised to the states of a Ministry under the charge of a cabinet minister. On February 10, 1958, the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research was reorganized and the Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education have been amalgamated and designed as the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The Department of Education and the Department of Science were later an abolished with effect from the 29th February 1964, by a presidential order and the present composite Ministry of Education came into being under the charge of an Education Minister assisted by two Deputy Education Ministers and one Minister of State. The Constitution of India did not envisage an overall change in the basic pattern of educational administration which Continued to remain the primary concern of the State Government. Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Government; the union Government concerning itself with the coordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education and research and scientific and technical education.

5.5.7.3 Education system in India

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Education in India is primarily a concern of State Governments. The system shows slight variation from state to state but in broad outline it possesses a considerable uniformity. It organized more or less in the following manner

1.) Pre-Primary Education
   At the lower level of our educational system are a few nurseries, kindergarten schools for children of age group 3-6. Such schools exist in a few big cities only. Pre-Primary education is thus more or less absent in India.

2.) Primary or Elementary Education
   The second stage is the primary Education. It is extends in some states to four years and in other to five years, the age period being 6 or 7 to 10 or 11 years. Under the system of basic education these schools are also called Junior Basic Schools. One of the most urgent problems of free India is the liquidation of illiteracy which is definitely the root cause of our backwardness. For this purpose primary education must be made free and compulsory.

   An All India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and the State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and preparation of programme for the early implementation of compulsory and free education. The Council consists of 21 members and the secretary, Ministry of Education is its Chairman.
5.5.7.4 Educational Administration at the Central Level\textsuperscript{14}

The Minister is responsible for formulating general policies of education for the country and ensuring uniformity in the pattern of education in different States.

Organization of Education\textsuperscript{15}

The Ministry is at present organized into various division and a few units. Each division is headed by a Deputy Secretary/Deputy Educational Advisor. These units are as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>1. School Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. University Education Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Technical Education Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. NCERT Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Plan Co-ordination Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. National Scholarship Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Language Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. External Scholarship Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Scientific Research Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Administration Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\textsuperscript{15} D R Sachdeva & B D Dua, Studies in Indian Administration, Kitab Mahal Publication, 1969, Page No. 430 – 431.
| 11. External Relation Division | Literature, Fine Arts and physical Education Recreation |
| 12. Physical Education Recreation Division | |
| 13. Cultural Division and Libraries Division and Registrar, copyright | |

(Source: The gazetteer of India, Volume IV, Administration and Public Welfare, Publication division, Gov. of India, New Delhi, Dec 4 1978)
5.5.7.5 Management of Education Department of PMC

Education Minister
(Maharashtra State)

State Education Minister (Maharashtra State)

Education Director (Maharashtra State)

Secretary (Education Dept. M.H.)

Commissioner (PMC Pune)

Mayor

Chief Standing Committee

Chief School Board

Education Asst. Director
(Maharashtra State)

Education Director
(Maharashtra State)

Education Officer (Primary Education Z.P.)

Educational Head

Educational Head

Supervisor

Head of Center

Principal

Teacher

Physical Training Organizer

Fig No. 5.8 Management of Education Department of PMC
5.5.7.6 Executive, Education Board, PMC

Fig No. 5.9 Executive, Education Board, PMC

(Source: http://www.pmcschoolboard.com/indexEng.php?pm=policyEng)

5.5.7.7 Various Programmes of Education Board Pune

Education Board, Pune run various programmes for the benefit of the students and teacher on a regular basis.

1. Free Educational Material- A total of 103000 students of the Marathi, English, Urdu, Kannad medium Balwadis and standards 1 to 7 for schools run by the Municipal Corporation Schools are provided with free uniform, shoes, socks, note books and books.

2. Scholarship Examinations- Nearly 12,000 students from standard IV and VII are provided with guidance and prepared for the scholarship

examinations and given opportunity to the appear for scholarship examinations.

3. Sport Competition- The student from standard I to VII are provided with team and individual sports and games training. Divisional and final round sports competitions are organized.

4. Educational excursions- A number of excursions are organized for student of standard I to VII. Maharashtra Darshan Trip is organized for the successful students of the final round of the sports competition.

5. Computer Training- To provide knowledge of modern technology to the students. The students of the standards I to VII given computer training.

6. Academic Counseling:- The Counselor help to students and teacher to solve their problems.

7. Science Laboratory- All exercises schools with standards I to VII are provided with necessary materials for carrying out practical’s.

8. Libraries- To create fondness of the reading and to get an all round knowledge, all schools are provided with libraries.

9. Educational Training- For languages Mathematics, Science and English and many other school activities necessary training is organized through expert coaches.
5.5.7.8 Functions of Ministry of Education

A. Administration of the Central Universities:

Ministry of Education is responsible for the administration of four central universities namely the Aligarh University, the Banaras University, the University of Delhi and the Visva-Bharati or Santiniketan

1. Administration of Public School

The Ministry of Education also deals with the public schools in India. Grants to these institutions are made by the government on their recommendation to enable them to become self-supporting as far as possible.

2. Administration of Education in Union Territories

Education in the Union Territories is controlled and administered by the Ministry of Education. The main purpose of control is to see that the development of education is carried out there on the basis of policies formulated by the Government of India.

3. Assistance in the promotion of Basic, Social, and Secondary Education

One of the important responsibilities of the basic education division in the Ministry of Education is to grant subsidies to the State in order to enable them to improve the standard of basic and primary education

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and to expand educational facilities for children of the age group 6-14. The Ministry has set up an All India Council of Secondary Education to deal more effectively with the major problems of the reconstruction of Secondary Education.

4. Administration of various kinds of Scholarship

Administration of the various scholarship schemes such as Government of India Scholarship Schemes, Foreign Government Scholarships etc and Indian National Scholarships of different kinds and values awarded on the basis of merit to meritorious students and scholarship meant for students belonging to scheduled casts and other backward classes.

5. Collection and Publication of Educational information

The publication section of the Ministry publishes a quarterly Journal entitled “The Education Quarterly” besides the publication of educational reports, pamphlets, booklets etc. The statistical section of the Ministry brings out “Education in India” Every year.

B. Responsibility of the Union Government for Education

The constitution of India adopted after long and intensive labours of the constituent Assembly on Jan 26, 1949, contained important

provisions concerning education and defined the division of responsibility between the union government at the Centre and States. The constitution makes education a State subject according to entry 11 of List II of the State functions. The jurisdiction of the States for education is limited only by the provision of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I and entry 25 of List II.


5.5.8 Organization and Management of Health Service

5.5.8.1 Introduction

Ministry of Health and Family planning has been established in India after independence. In 1945, the department was trifurcated forming three separate departments of Education, Health and Agriculture. A separate Department of Health in the Gov. of India was thus created in 1945. On August 15, 1947, the department was designated as Ministry and it was placed under the charge of Cabinet Minister. After the independence the two offices were amalgamated under the Director General of Health Services and the post of Commissioner of public Health was abolished. The Ministry came to be Known as Ministry of Health and Family Planning with effect from , 1966.
5.5.8.2 Scope and functions of the Ministry of Health\(^1\)

Although the constitutionally, health is largely a state subject, the scope and functions of the Central Government are constantly growing in this field. Similarly the Mudaliar Committee (1959-1961) also highlighted close co-operation between the centre and the state for tackling health problems. Health is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments; the centre has a dominating role to play.

5.5.8.3 Organization

The Ministry of Health AND Family Planning is headed by a Cabinet Minister and a Deputy Minister. The Ministry includes the secretariat and the Directorate General of Health Services which is the department concerned with technical advice to the Central Government and supervision of its technical establishments and personnel in the Union Territories and elsewhere in India. Following two charts showing the administrative organization of Health services.

\(^1\) D R Sachdeva & B D Dua, Studies in Indian Administration, Kitab Mahal Publication, 1969, Page No 442 – 444.
Fig No. 5.10 Department of Health and Department of Family Planning

(Source: D R Sachdeva & B D Dua, Studies in Indian Administration, Kitab Mahal Publication, 1969)
5.5.8.4 Health Administration at the State Level

Public Health and Medical Relief are state subjects. It is the primarily responsibility of the State Governments. In every State there are two separate Departments each of which deals with one aspect of the problem. The public Health Department is responsible for taking proper measure for preventing the outbreak and spread of epidemics and other diseases. In urban areas Municipal Committees appoint Health Officers,

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20 D R Sachdeva & B D Dua, Studies in Indian Administration, Kitab Mahal Publication, 1969, Page No 452.
Sanitary Inspectors etc. to ensure the supply of pure water and foodstuffs and make arrangements for sweeping of roads and streets and removal and disposal of refuse. The Director of Health Services is in charge of the Public Health Department and he works under a Minister who is responsible to the legislature. He is assisted by a number of Deputy Assistant and Director of Health Services. They are responsible for the health of their respective districts.

The Department of Medical Relief deals with the treatment and cure of diseases. The department is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Civil Hospital who works under the general directors of a Minister responsible to the legislative. All Civil hospitals and dispensaries of the district are under his control.
5.5.8.5 Pune Municipal Corporation Health Department

Medical Officer of Health (M.O.H.)

Dy. Medical Officer of Health

Dy. Medical Officer of Health

Medical Unit

Solid Waste Management

Asst. Public Information Officer

A.M.O.H.  A.M.O.H.  A.M.O.H.  A.M.O.H.

T. B. Control  Communicable Diseases &  National Programmes  Medical Unit
Malaria & Insect  O.S.D (C.H.S.) Senior Citizen
Control  Health

Health License, Slaughter  AIDS Nodal Officer

Houses & Mutton Markets  PNNDT Act  Pune City Aids Control Society
B. M. W. Management
Duties under section 63 (Obligatory)

Fig No. 5.11 Pune Municipal Corporation Health Department

A. General Sanitation and Conservancy: Solid Waste Management

B. Medical Units:-

- One General Hospital
- One infection diseases Hospital
- 15 Maternity Homes
- 2 Mobile Dispensaries
- 2 Polyclinics
- One Central Immunization Centre

http://punecorporation.org/informpdf/rti/mc_8pdf)
- 7 ICDS Projects (5 Newly Sanctioned)
- 21 Urban Family Welfare Centre

C. License Unit:
- Licenses Under P.F.A
- Licenses Under B. P. M. C. Act
- Nursing Home Registrations
- Dog Licenses
- P. N. D.T. Registration

D. Maintenance of Places for disposal of dead and disposing unclaimed dead bodies.

E. Vaccination
- D. P. T.
- Polio
- Measles
- B. C. G.
- D. T.
- T. T.
- Hepatitis B

   Given Free of Charge

F. Registration of Birth and Death

G. Control of Communicable Diseases :-
- Treatment available in all O. P. D. s
- Serious Patients admitted to Naidu Hospital
H. Section 64 :- Anti Rabic treatment , provided to BPL Families of PMC in Dr. Kotnis Arogya Kendra.

I. Section 65 :- Provision of maintenance of lunatics and lepers.

J. National Health Programmes :-
   - Integrated Health and Family Welfare Programme.
   - National Immunization Programme
   - National Blindness Control Programme
   - Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
   - School Health Programme
   - National STD Control Programme
   - National Leprosy Control Programme etc.

K. Malaria and Insect Control :-
   - Control of Malaria
   - Mosquito Control
   - Flies Control
   - Beds bugs Control
   - Rates Control
   - Water hyacinth Control

L. Management of fairs Festivals: - eg. Chaturshrungi fair, Ganesh festival, Pandharpur Wari

M. Prohibition of Stray animals :- e.g. dogs, pigs
N. Contributory Health Scheme: 1% Basic pay + D. A. contribution of employee + provision from PMC.

- Following are the members of the scheme
  
  PMC Employees
  PMT Employees
  Primary Education Board Employee
  Pensioners
  Councilors

O. Senior Citizen Welfare Scheme: Senior Citizen above 59 yrs. Residing in PMC limit are eligible. Run by PMC with Sahyadri Specialty hospital and Bharati hospital.

P. Cyclist Accident Insurance Scheme

Q. Sanitation

R. PC PNDT Act Advisory Committee

S. Committee under Animal Birth Control Rules.
5.5.9 Organisation and Management of Water Supply Service

5.5.9.1 Introduction

During the British regime the Government initiated the provision of drinking water, mainly to satisfy the water requirements of various cantonments and newly developed hill stations. Later it expanded its services to satisfy the needs of growing industrial centers and emerging urban centers. After independence, the constitution of India identified drinking water supply as a State subject and in Maharashtra piped drinking water supply scheme became a symbol of development and prosperity. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have strengthened the institutions of local self-government. It provides a statutory platform for people's participation at the local level.


The total geographical area of Pune city is 450 Sq. Km. Out of the total area 11% is industrial area and 9.7% is recreational area, 9.5% is defense area, 38.6% is residential area, 1.8% is commercial area. The population of Pune city is around 31,57,000 as per 2001 census with an

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22 www.indiaurbanportal.in and www.janwari.org/get.policyfile?d=mtLOMDU.
area of 249.3 Sq. Km. Water is the day to day need of each human being. Pune Municipal Corporation through its water Supply Department look after the water supply needs of the citizens. Protected water supply to pune is existence since year 1750. The first scheme was based on the Katraj tank om Ambil Odha. The Swargate water works came into existence in the year 1873. Water from Mutha Right Bank Canal was picked up at Swargate, treated and supplied to the city. After Pune reached the status of Municipal Corporation in year 1950, a project of 45 MLD was developed on the Mutha Right Bank Canal for the supply to the city and the Cantonment. Another scheme with 110 MLD capacity in the year 1975, was constructed at Parvati in year 1968. It was augmented to 270 MLD capacity and further expanded to its present capacity of 470 MLD in two more stages in 1980 and 1990. Pune Municipal Corporation buys water from the Irrigation Department and treats and supplies it to citizens.

5.5.9.2 Sources of Water Supply

Water is an obligatory responsibility of the municipal corporation according to the BPMC Act 1949, section 63. Pune city receives the water supply from the following natural sources.

23 www.indiaenvironmentports.org.in/files/draftCSPPune_CSP.pdf
Table No. 5.8 Sources of Water Supply in the City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td>Mula, Mutha, Pawana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>Pashan, Katraj lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dams</td>
<td>Khadakwasala, Panshet, Warasgaon and Temghar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>There are around 399 dug wells and 4820 bore wells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/draftCSPPune-CSP.pdf)

The surface water is the prime source of water supply in pune city which included rivers -Mula, Mutha, Dams- Khadakwasal, Panshet, Warasgaon and Temghar dams and lakes Pashan and Katraj.

Ground Water- Ground Water is also another important source for meeting the water supply demand of pune city. There are around 399 dug wells and 4820 bore wells. Pre Monsoon level of ground water table is 6.2 meters while after monsoon it’s become 4 meters.

5.5.9.3 Primary Storage, Treatment, Transmission and Distribution

The water extracted from the surface and subsurface sources like lakes, wells, infiltration wells and bore wells is treated in the water treatment plants. At treatment plant the raw water is Made portable up to the standards of safe drinking water by pre-chlorination, primary treatment and filtration. Quality control is assured through laboratory testing at the water treatment plants. Presently there are 9 Water Treatment Plants under Pune Municipal Corporation. Tables show the
status of water treatment plants, areas, population served by treatment plants, method of treatment and their current installed treatment capacity.

**Table No. 5.9 Detail of Water Treatment plant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Water Treatment Plant (WTP)</th>
<th>Installed Capacity (MLD)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Treatment Method</th>
<th>Current Treatment (MLD)</th>
<th>Quantity Required MLD @ 210 lpcd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Parvati</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>1234000</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>259.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cantonment All</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>882000</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>185.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vadgaon</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>405000</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Warje</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conventional</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>84.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Warje Augmentation</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>404000</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Holkar Old</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>190000</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Holkar New</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>New Holkar Completion</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Conventional</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Wagholi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13 villages Schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: punecorporation.org/iformpdf/CDP/2_CDP_physical_social_infra.pdf)

The table indicates that all the 9 treatment plants have adequate capacity required for the population that is being served by each of the treatment plants considering average water supply of 210 lpcd.

**5.5.9.4 Water Supply Distribution**

In the Pune city, recently in the year 2012, water supply distribution system has been divided into 48 zones on the basis of
reservoirs and topography. Each zone has its specified service area. Presently there are 58 storage reservoirs in the city having a total capacity of 463 ML that

Is 41% of the total water supply which is on the higher side as per normative standard of 33% of total water supply that is approximately 374 ML. The treated water is then transmitted from water work to water distribution zones (48). At water distribution station, the water is further treated through chlorination and chlorinated water is supplied to the consumers. The treated water is distributed from various water distribution stations via distribution pipelines during supply hours. Water is supplied through a network of pipes consisting of different diameters. The lowest diameter size of pipe is 80 mm and highest diameter size is 1600 mm. The existing water distributions of the city have been shows as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Quantity (MLD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table No. 5.10 Detailed water supply Distribution in Pune City
1. Total water supply | 1,123
2. Losses 25%+ 5% NRW | 337
3. Total water supplied to (city+ villages +PCB+KCB) (1-2) | 786
4. Bulk water to Gram panchayat + Ammunition Factory | 24
5. Water supply to city + PCB + KCB (3-4) | 762
6. Water supply to PCB+KCB | 30
7. Assumption for Net water supply to city (5-6) | 732

(Source: punecorporation.org/iformalpdf/CDP/2_CDP_physical_social_infra.pdf)

5.5.9.5 Coverage

Total coverage of water connection in pune city is 94% which includes 6% of the households do not have water supply connection

Table No. 5.11 Coverage of Water Supply Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Properties served through water connection</td>
<td>937938</td>
<td>94.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Total properties without water connection</td>
<td>57793</td>
<td>5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Properties served through tankers</td>
<td>6900</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: punecorporation.org/iformalpdf/CDP/2_CDP_physical_social_infra.pdf)

5.5.9.6 Per capita Water Supply and Continuity of Water\(^{24}\)

Refering to the City Sanitation Plan (2012) of Pune, average per capita water supply in city is 194 LPCD, which is more than the

\(^{24}\) City Sanitation Plan of Pune 2011, Page No. 43.
suggested standard of UDPFI guidelines of 135 LPCD. Per capita water supply varies from 138 LPCD to 238 LPCD. Continuity of water supply is also unequal in all wards. On an average city received 6 hours water supply. The ward ‘Dhole Patil Road’ gets the continuity of water as much as 20 hours per day which is highest in the city because this ward is located in the central part of the city, at the lowest elevation of the city, making the water flow by gravity in addition to being located near the ‘Parvati Water Works’ which reduces the transmission losses.

Table No. 5.12 Ward-Wise Per Capita Supply and Continuity of Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Per Capita Water Supply (LPCD)</th>
<th>Continuity of Water (Hour)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aundh</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Warje Karve Road</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kothrud</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ghole Road</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yerwada</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sangamwadi</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dholepatil Road</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kasba Vishram</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bhavani Peth</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sahakar Nagar</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tilak Road</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hadapsar</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bibewadi</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dhanikwadi</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: punecorporation.org/iformpdf/CDP/2_CDP_physical_social_infra.pdf)

5.5.9.7 Water Charges

Water charges for Domestic use were introduced from April 2000. These user charges were linked with property and according to the property type Water tax was collected. Presently the water charges are
more dependent on the property, thus based on the property type the usage of the water charges are linked with the property tax this reform has raised the collection efficiency of Pune Municipal Corporation for water charges to 90.93% making it more of 90%. Details of water charges are as follows.

Table No. 5.13 Water Charges in Pune Municipal Charges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Domestic Property Taxable Amount (Rs)</th>
<th>Water Charges (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-1000</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1001-3000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3001-5000</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5001 onward</td>
<td>25% or 2500 whichever is minimum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: punecorporation.org/iformpdf/CDP/2_CDP_physical_social_infra.pdf)
Organization of water supply and Sewage

Fig. No. 5.11 Organization of water supply and Sewage
References

1. Late Dr. Pardeshi P. C. & Prof. Hasinuddin, Principles & Functions of Management, Nirali Publication, 2009, Page No. 4.8 – 4.18.

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5. Pune city Sanitation Plan 2011


11. www.indiaurbanportal.in a
