CHAPTER III

MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE AND DELIVERY
OF URBAN SERVICES IN ALIGARH CITY

India is passing through a phase of massive and rapid urbanization. This process of rapid growth in urban population is putting a lot of pressure on the urban managers to deliver basic needs and infrastructural facilities in cities.

It is the prime duty of the local governments to provide basic amenities to city dwellers as water supply, sanitation, good roads and housing, at the same time it is responsibility of good governance to assure citizens for caring and concentrating on corruption and engaging one free provision for services to urban centres.

A) Defining the Urban Governance

Urban governance is the process where by public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights (Patil, 2009).

“Governance refers to forms of the political system and the manner in which power is exercised in utilizing country’s economic and social resources for the development. It also deals with the capacity of government to design, formulate and implement policies and in general, to discharge government functions” (Patil, 2009).

Urban governance connotes the process of governing the urban areas. Since the independence a number of attempts have been made to govern the urban areas in more democratic way by giving more and more power and authority at the local level. Good governance at the local level is the key to provide incentives for improvement in urban service delivery. It focuses on inclusive planning, management accountability, transparency and ensuring security for urban people. (Patil, 2009)

B) Municipal Governance in Indian Cities

The present form of urban governance in India owes its origin with the British rule. Growth of several towns and cities on different patterns during the British period created the need of municipal bodies for effective functioning of the cities at that time. The existing pattern of functioning is a part of pervious system of the old traditions, based on military feudalism, and this system was not suited to the colonial frame.
India’s first Municipal Corporation was set up in Madras in 1688 by Sir Josia Child who obtained a charter from James II to set up such a corporation. This was followed by the establishment of similar corporations in Bombay and Calcutta in 1762.

By the year 1881 and onwards municipalities were established in a number of cities for the collection of taxes, maintenance of roads, removal and disposal of garbage and provision for public health care and educational facilities. Beside this they were given some powers and authority for providing the above facilities for the city dwellers (Savage and Dasgupta, 2006).

C) Formation of Municipal Corporations in India: A Historical Perspective

The period of the formation of municipal corporation and functioning in India before independence can be divided into four phases.

i) The First Phase (1833-1882)

During this period a highly centralized form of government existed in the wake of the imperial system of finance. This system of centralized government often leads to financial difficulties for the provision of infrastructural facilities. The main aim for the establishment of the local government or municipalities was to levy house tax and a responsibility to provide civic amenities. In 1870 Lord Mayo’s resolution brought a change in the process of administration devolution. A scheme of decentralization was introduced. Certain departments such as education, medical services and roads were made over to the provincial government. Municipal Acts were passed in pursuance of the resolution, with right of election in 1880. Municipalities started operating only in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay.

ii) The Second Phase (1882-1919)

The second phase began with Lord Ripon’s resolution of 18th May 1882. This resolution laid the foundation of the system of municipalities that exist today. Lord Ripon is considered as the founding father of urban municipalities who derived the concept of municipal authorities as unit of self – government. The principles includes, provisions to have at least two third members of municipalities as non-officials, system of elections, sanctioning powers to municipalities, non-official chairman and collection of local revenue resources for the development of civic amenities in the cities.
Lighting on roads, sanitation, solid waste management, public health, proper water supply were included as the essential duties of municipality.

**iii) The Third Phase (1919-1935)**

This period was influenced by the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the decentralization in 1907-1908, which led to the resolution of 1915 of the Government of India. The reforms made in 1919 made a clear cut demarcation of tax collection power of the local bodies. The local taxes were realised as toll taxes on the land values, on buildings, vehicles and on animal trade.


This phase started with the inauguration of provincial autonomy in 1935. Further decentralization was made in respect of local bodies through the enlargement of functions, but the revenue collection decreased which effected the provision of infrastructural facilities, and thus municipalities became more dependent on the grants and aids for the development (Bhattacharya, 1979).

Since independence till the implementation of 74th Constitution Amendment Act in 1992, the structure and functions of municipal bodies had remained by and large the same even though the number of urban areas were increased and their problems have become more and more complex.

After independence there was no clear cut demarcation for the powers of municipal bodies, in the absence of any clear cut demarcation, the state governments were tend to control municipal authorities (Savage and Dasgupta, 2006).

The 74th Constitution Amendment Act in 1992 was an important initiative of the government of India to strengthen municipal governance, through this initiative, an attempt is being made to improve the performance of municipalities, so that they are able to discharge their duties efficiently, and to empower them both administratively and financially. Moreover, it also aim at analyzing the impact on municipal service delivery, ensuring popular participation in planning management and delivery of civic services (Mohanty, 2000).

Kundu (1999) elaborated that, the local government, thus, is essentially the empowerment of the people, giving them not only the voice but the power of choice too in order to shape the development which they feel as appreciate to their situation. The
The major promise of democratic decentralization is that it brings popular participation and accountability to local governance, and therefore, makes local governance more responsible to citizens desire and more effective in deliberative services.

In recent years an increasing interest is seen with the growing consciousness of the need and importance of municipal bodies. Local government is an integral part of the national government which work more effectively for the improvement of their quality of life by providing basic infrastructural facilities and promote all round development.

The 74th Constitutional Amendment in 1992 recognized municipalities as democratic units of self-government. The objectives include decentralization of power and ensuring popular participating in planning, management and delivery of civic services.

The 12th Schedule of the Constitution provides an illustrative list of 18 municipal functions which are as following:

i. Urban town planning.
ii. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings.
iii. Planning for economic and social development.
iv. Roads and bridges
v. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
vi. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
vii. Fire services.
viii. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
ix. Safeguarding the interest of weaker sections of the society.
x. Slums improvement and up gradation.
xi. Urban poverty alleviation.
xii. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens and playgrounds.
xiii. Promotion of educational, cultural and aesthetic aspects.
xiv. Burial grounds; cremation grounds and electric crematorium.
xv. Cattle ponds and prevention of cruelty to animals.
xvi. Vital statistics including registration of number of births and deaths.

xvii. Public amenities, including street lighting, parking grounds, bus stops, and public conveniences.

xviii. Regulation of slaughterhouses and tanneries.

Although 74th Amendment Act had provided municipalities some special powers and responsibilities for the provision of infrastructural facilities in the cities for their development, according to this act the pattern for municipalities throughout India would be uniform. But the biggest problem came before the municipalities are of funds and powers, they lack much in funds so they are not in position to serve the cities in more effective manner.

D) The Aligarh Municipal Corporation: A Brief History

Local autonomy was a prominent feature of the ancient Hindu polity and in that context it is reasonable to believe that viable unit of self-government functioned in the villages and towns in that period, but in the absence of any record it is not possible to delineate the rise and fall of these functioning institutions in the district from the earliest times.

During the ancient period villages were governed by the panchayats (village functionary body) which exercised both administrative and judicial powers. But during the Muslim and British rules they almost disappeared. Under the Mughals rule most of the municipal functions were in the hands of Kotwal (an inspector of police).

In 1956, The Bengal Chaukidari Act was applicable to those towns which were not big enough to be governed by municipalities, and if they had a population enough to make it necessary to provide rudimentary civic services. This act was also applied to Aligarh and Hathras, and in 1860 it was applicable to other blocks too. The year of 1857 marks the beginning of local self-government in the Aligarh district. In the earliest days of British rule, a committee known as the ‘local agency’ was established at Koil (Aligarh) and Hathras town for the management of local affairs and local improvements. In 1856 house tax was introduced for the purpose of watch and ward. In 1865 towns of Koil (Aligarh), Hathras, Atrauli, Sikandra Rao, and Harduaganj were constituted as municipalities under the Municipal Act of 1850, and four years later house tax was replaced by octroi. In 1882, the name of Harduaganj town was removed from the list of municipalities.
The earliest municipal committees were nominated as the local bodies and it was after passing the N.W.P Municipal Improvement Act 1868 that, the elective principal was introduced for the first time. The constitution of these institutions undergone a change in 1883 Act, which also changed the name from the municipal committee to municipal board.

The Bengal Chaukidari Act was replaced in 1914 by the Utter Pradesh Town Area Act, the principal change made in it was to relieve the towns of their watch and ward duties and make the town area committee primarily responsible for the sanitation of the towns.

The U.P District Board Act 1922, made some more changes in the constitution and function of the board. With the advent of independence in 1947, universal adult franchise right introduced for the election of the members.

In 1978, there were 4 Municipal Boards, 14 Town Areas, 1 Zila Parishad (District headquarters), 17 Kshettra Samitis and 1496 Gaon Panchayats (village assemblies) in Aligarh district.

The Aligarh Municipal Board came into existence in August 1865, under the Municipal Act of 1850. The first municipal committee was nominated and it was after passing the N.W.P Municipal Improvement Act 1868, that the elective principal was introduced. In 1883 N.W.P and Oudh Municipalities Act changed with the name of from ‘Municipal Committee’ to ‘Municipal Board’.

In recent years Municipal Board and its offices are located in a new premises officially known as “Seva Bhawan” in civil lines area of the city.

E) Responsibilities and Functions of Municipality

According to U.P. Nagar Nigam (Municipal Board) Act 1959, Nagar Nigam was given the responsibilities to provide certain public services to the citizens of the town. As per the 74th amendment, there has been a considerable increase in the responsibilities of the local bodies.

Some of the important services/ duties undertaken and delivered by municipalities to the citizens are as follows:

1. Sanitation and cleaning of public streets and drains.
2. Cleaning of public toilets and urinary.
3. Repair and maintenance of drains in the localities of the ward.
5. Emancipation of dead dogs found in the localities.
6. To remove the heaps of garbage.
7. To remove the debris found on the roads and road sides.
8. Sanitation and cleaning of garbage dumped in the vicinity of houses.
9. Other works related to cleaning and garbage disposal.
10. Cattle catching (catching rowdy animals).
11. Dog catching.
12. Disposal of bodies of dead animals.
14. Securing the green trees and planting of trees at public places.
15. Removal of dangerous plants and dried trees from the city premises.
17. Patch repair and filling of pits.
18. Repair of foot-paths.
19. Maintenance and cleaning of streets.
20. Permitting roads cutting and temporarily closing the pathways.
22. Repair of lights of lightening spots.
23. To install new lights in lightening spots.
24. Installing new streets lights.
25. Installing the electricity polls and stretching wires.
26. Lightening arrangement at different public places and public festivals.
27. Supply of clean drinking water in parks and water supply for domestic and commercial purposes.
28. Maintenance, running and repair of Jalkal (water works) Department, and water supply to public water points.
In view of the complex problems faced by local bodies, they should deal with the situation by performing new dimensional functions. These functions include to guide the citizens in the construction of their houses, strengthening the public health services, providing the environmental inputs and extending social welfare and recreational facilities. The urban local bodies should be strengthened in view of the growing responsibilities. The state government should guide them to overcome the difficulties encountered in the delivery of the above mentioned functions.

Moreover, the role of the municipalities should not be confined to the provision of civic amenities. It can be achieved only with the committed political will and honest official executives.

**F) Sources of Finance and Expenditures of the Municipal Corporation in Aligarh City**

The status of Aligarh Municipal Board on the basis of finance as poor in general terms where the expenditures far exceeds the earnings and revenues.

Urban infrastructural development has been funded through budgetary support from Central/State Governments, and Local Bodies through annual and five year plans.

The Aligarh municipal board receives transfers and grants from the state and central governments, depending upon the exigencies of state’s own financial resources. But the revenues received by board are not sufficient to meet the growing expenditures on basic civic services and urban infrastructures.

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Sources of Finance

- Tax
- Non-Tax
- Financial Devolution
  - Sharing of Taxes
  - Assignment of Tax and Duties
  - Grants in Aid

Source: Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam), Aligarh, 2011
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G) Provisions of Infrastructural Facilities by the Aligarh Municipality

The Aligarh Municipality covers an area of 36.70 sq km with a population of 6,39,303 (2001 Census). For the administrative purpose it has been divided into 70 wards, 70 members are elected directly from adult franchise. Normally the term of function of the members of the municipal board is of five years, but there is a provision to extend the term of each ward member by the government in exceptional circumstances.

Like all Indian cities, Aligarh city too has many authorities responsible for each component of delivery process, because a single agency can not handle all the activities to be out to achieve the targets. In Aligarh city service delivery system is fragmented, with multiple entities involved in each service. Table 3.1 shows the responsibilities assigned to different departments to look after in Aligarh city.

**Table 3.1: Urban Service Deliveries in Aligarh City**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Department</th>
<th>Service delivery through the concerned department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Works Department (PWD)</td>
<td>Roads Building and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Works Department</td>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligarh Municipality</td>
<td>Solid Waste Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligarh Development Authority (ADA)</td>
<td>Housing and Town Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligarh Municipality</td>
<td>Installment and Maintenance of Street Lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Facilities</td>
<td>Chief Medical Officer (CMO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Facilities</td>
<td>Basic Education Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Municipal Corporation (*Nagar Nigam*), thus plays an important role in the provision of urban services and it has a significant impact on the process of city development. Rapid population growth in the city has led to have more urban services. With the growing demand of amenities, sometimes they seem deficit both in terms of maintaining services and to extend them upto unserviced areas.

The availability of amenities and facilities to the people in a spatial framework reflects the quality of life in that area. Higher the accessibility to the services, the better
would be the environment. Above mentioned departments thus play a leading role in providing all allotted facilities.

**Table 3.2: Development of Housing Facilities in Aligarh City, 1971-2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of houses</th>
<th>Decennial growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>32787</td>
<td>1971-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>46390</td>
<td>1981-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>132818</td>
<td>1971-2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Office of the Aligarh Development Authority (ADA), Aligarh

**i) Housing facilities**

Housing facilities in the city are provided by the Aligarh Development Authority (ADA). Besides permitting the construction of private houses and maintenance of its own buildings. It also collects house tax and other taxes pertaining to housing. About 78 per cent of total land of Aligarh city is under use for residential purposes. Eastern parts of the city are mainly dominated by old houses, and are very congested and mostly consist of one or two rooms. In Western parts seen new and big buildings with lawns and open space. This area has not much congested, and the wards of Kishanpur, Dodhpur, Begpur, Hamdard Nagar and Avantika colony are mainly inhabited by urban elites. ADA is now engaged with the construction of many housing projects in the form of flat buildings and commercial complexes which are playing a vital role in the urban development of Aligarh city. These buildings and complexes serve the purpose to extend the business base and providing residence to the people with limited resources.

Table 3.2 and (Fig.3.1) shows that there has been a very fast growth in housing facilities in Aligarh city between the period of 1991 and 2001, which is to the tune of 145.8 per cent. Many new colonies have been built by the ADA during the period of last 15 years mainly in the wards of Zohra Bagh and Shajamal. Even then, there exists an acute problem of housing in the city. Many of the migrants who have come from rural areas in search of employment find accommodation on the lands which belong to the government, resultantly a sizable slums have developed in fringe areas.
Decennial Growth of Housing Facilities in Aligarh City 1971-2001

Source: Office of the Aligarh Development Authority (ADA), Aligarh

Fig. 3.1
Table 3.3: Health Care Facilities in Aligarh City, 1971-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of doctors</th>
<th>No. of hospitals</th>
<th>No of private clinics</th>
<th>No of maternity homes</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Decennial growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1971-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1981-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1991-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>1971-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Officer, Aligarh

ii) Health care facilities

Table 3.3 and Fig 3.2 shows, that medical facilities in the city have grown by leaps and bound since 1971. In 1971, there were only 3 hospitals, and 9 private clinics. By 2001, the number of hospitals increased to 12, private clinics 75, and 12 maternity homes in the city. The decadal growth rate of these facilities from 1971 to 2001 amounts to the extent of 480.33 per cent (Fig 3.3).

Health care facilities in the city are of medium level. There are four important hospitals namely, Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College (JNMC), Malkhan Singh District Hospital and Gandhi Eye Hospital. Other than these medical care facilities, a large number of private clinics and nursing homes are engaged for the treatments of patients in the respective wards of the city. Wards of fringe areas lack in medical care, even the private clinics are limited in number. Most of the residents of these wards have to travel at least 1-2 Km for getting proper treatment of ailments from private clinics.

Although Aligarh city is served by medium level health care facilities, but residents of some parts suffer badly as city’s population is increasing steadily it have sets pressure on existing medical care facilities, these facilities seem inadequate for the population. Main sufferers are the poor who can not afford costly treatments and government hospitals are far lacking in advanced medical technology and care.
Healthcare Facilities in Aligarh City
1971-2001

Decennial Growth of Healthcare Facilities in Aligarh City
1971-2001

Source- Office of the Chief Medical Officer, Aligarh

Fig. 3.2

Fig. 3.3
Table 3.4: Educational Facilities in Aligarh City- 1971-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No of primary schools</th>
<th>No of junior sec. schools</th>
<th>No of sec. schools</th>
<th>No of higher sec. schools</th>
<th>No of colleges</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Decennial growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>71-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>81-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>91-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>71-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Office of the Inspector of Schools (Basic Shiksha Adhikari), Aligarh.

iii) Educational facilities

The city of Aligarh is considered to be the seat of learning, and there are good number of schools and colleges in the city. It also has the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), which was initially started with the name of Mohammadan Anglo- Oriental College in 1875, and gained a status of central university in 1920. Nearly 8.55 per cent of the total area of city is occupied by the educational institutions.

Table 3.4 and Fig.3.4 shows that, the growth of educational facilities in the Aligarh city has been very steady. There were only 67 primary schools, 4 junior schools, 9 secondary, 3 higher secondary schools and 2 degree colleges in 1971 in the city. Subsequently the number of institutions increased in order of 239 primary schools, 25 junior schools, 32 secondary schools, and 30 higher secondary schools and 4 colleges by 2001. Beside all of these schools and colleges which are government aided, there are good number of private schools functioning in different parts of the city. Even then the fringe areas of the city are devoid of educational facilities.
Educational Facilities in Aligarh City
1971-2001

- No. of primary schools
- No. of junior secondary schools
- No. of secondary schools
- No. of higher secondary schools
- No. of colleges

Source: Office of the Inspector of Schools (*Basic Shiksha Adhikari*), Aligarh,

Fig. 3.4
Table 3.5: Banking and Communication Facilities in Aligarh City, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banking and communication facilities</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Nationalized Bank</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramin Bank</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarkari Bank</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramin Agricultural Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Office</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.C.O’s</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of the Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam), Aligarh

iv) Banking and other recreational facilities

Table 3.5 shows that there are 3 Non-Nationalized, 6 Gramin, 3 Sarkari, and Only 1 Gramin Agricultural Banks, 30 Post Offices. In total, there are 13 banks in the city, which are insufficient in number for the bank users. Facility of ATM provided by the banks is also insufficient and poor. Most of the ATM machines remain out of order, specially in old residential parts of the city. (Fig.3.5)

Table 3.6: Recreational Facilities in Aligarh City, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreational facilities</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shopping Malls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema Halls</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber Café</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of the Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam), Aligarh.

Table 3.6 shows that, there are only four shopping malls, 16 cinema halls, and 20 parks and nearly 53 cyber cafe in the city. Recreational facilities are lacking in the city. Out of 20 parks, 3 parks are maintained, and others serve as the garbage dumping sites. Number of shopping malls have recently being increased and more super markets are opening in the city. (Fig.3.6)

**Fig. 3.5**


**Fig. 3.6**
v) Solid Waste Management and Methods of Waste Collection in the City

Aligarh city has been divided into seven sanitation wards. Each sanitation ward includes a number of municipal wards. For the purpose of collection of solid waste Municipal Corporation of Aligarh has appointed sweepers for each ward, for the collection and dumping of garbage with the help of rickshaws, tractors, handcrafts and buffalo drawn carts.

Street sweeping is done by the sweepers from morning at 7 am to 12 noon. They engaged themselves to collect garbage from the roads and street sides, and dump it in nearby kept dust bins. This waste is collected and taken in of hand carts and then transported to open dumping sites, but large amount of garbage is seen on road side due to inefficient collection..

For the collection of garbage from the commercial complexes, 7 tempos are seen alongwith the route chart. Under this arrangement shopkeepers are asked not to dump garbage on the road side or in the drains but to dump it directly in tempos. These tempos remain engaged for the collection from 9 am to 2 pm daily. Around 60 hotels and 70 commercial establishments are covered by this service of garbage collection.

Solid Waste Transportation in the City

The equipments used for lifting and transportation of solid waste are more or less 10-20 years old, therefore, their capacity has become less effective in the solid waste management in the city. The city needs extra new equipments for the collection of waste, and these will be helpful in keeping the city clean.

Table 3.7: Removal of Solid Waste by Tractors in Aligarh City, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanitary Ward Number</th>
<th>No. of Tractors Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 3.7 reveals that, only sanitary ward number 6 has the highest number of tractors, and six other wards have an equal number of tractors for lifting and collection.
of solid waste, this shows a large disparity and shortage of sanitary equipments in the city

**Table 3.8: Means of Solid Waste Collection and Transportation in Aligarh City, 2010.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipments</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For lifting of waste at night</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanic loader</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck tripper</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small tripper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse collector</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse collector bins</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumper placer</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumper placer bins</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drain cleaning machine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rickshaws</td>
<td>350</td>
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There is a marked improvement recently in solid waste collection in the city. Municipal authorities are trying their best to bring improvements and clean the city for this purpose. They have involved some private sectors for the solid waste collection and dumping. The Municipality has extended services by rickshaw pullers who move with dust bins for the collection of garbage from the roads. A door to door waste collection service has been extended in the new part of the city.

**vi) Roads and sanitation facilities**

Other infrastructural facilities like the repair of roads, provision of sanitation and management of waste have improved much in recent years. Municipal Board of the city has tried many times to improve the condition of roads, in the old parts of the city. Roads are in better condition mostly made of concrete and are cement. But the problem of road is more pronounced in new parts of the city as they are here in very bad condition. In some areas few improvements are seen, as inter- brick locking roads have been made. Roads in fringe areas are still unmatelled and need immediate attention.

Sanitary system in Aligarh city is pathetic, in almost all parts of the city with improper drainage conditions. Drains remains filled with garbage resultantly waterlogging is a persisting phenomenon which give rise to many water born diseases. Some improvements in sanitary and drainage are seen in central and old parts of the city. Aligarh municipal board is now paying proper attention on this problem, and
resulting engaged in the construction of new drains is seen in other parts of the city. The work pertaining to drain construction is in haphazard way. But in fringe wards construction and maintenance of drains is inefficient and are completely devoid of this facility.

According to a report published with the title “City Sanitation Plan in Aligarh”, only 25 per cent of the area of city has been covered by sewer lines. The drainage of the city totally depends on the pumping stations. There are only five pumping stations and ten drainage pumping sets working in the city. These stations fall short in serving the city drainage due to growing urbanization, and most of them are obsolete and out dated. Some improvement has been brought in drainage system during the last five years, especially in parts of old city. In the forthcoming years the provision of sanitation system may go in the hands of private sector with certain expectations for improvements.

H) Insufficiency of Municipal Corporation in the Provision of Infrastructural Facilities in Aligarh City

Urban infrastructure provides much needed support to the production of goods and services in urban areas. However, the infrastructure facilities available with the city are not always keep pace with the increasing demands of city population, mainly due to lack of funds in municipal boards.

Poor records of redresses of public grievance in municipality is a major cause of public dissatisfaction, lack of assigning responsibilities to individuals, lack of local government’s officials training in redress of grievance are the reasons for the inefficient working. Information regarding many of the schemes and programmes are not known to people, and whatever is available it is not comprehensibly written.

It can be taken into account that, the Municipal Board of the city has taken the developmental works well and trying to provide the infrastructural facilities to the maximum extent in the city. It is evident from tables that it has been a tremendous growth in amenities pertaining mainly to housing, education, medical care, solid waste management and roads maintenance.

There are still many problems and inadequacies in building of infrastructure in the city. This requires concrete efforts and commitments on part of the state
government, which must take keen interest in bringing improvements in the working of municipality and allocating adequate funds.

Private sectors should be encouraged to work with the municipal board in providing infrastructural facilities. If private sector is given such type of responsibilities, it would yield better results than the works undertaken by municipalities themselves, but the cost of services provided to common people ought to be affordable. For this purpose government has to frame some rules and strictly followed to collect reasonable revenue from the residents of the concerned wards.

Another point of serious concern is lack of proper policy and planning of infrastructure facilities in the city. One of the main problems is that, large number of facilities are mainly confined to core areas, whereas the peripheral areas of the city are devoid of infrastructural facilities like the proper roads, sanitation, proper housing, medical and educational facilities. Though plans are undertaken for the better provisions but their implementation is followed in haphazard manner on the pretext of paucity of trained staff and financial constraints.