

POLITICS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS  
IN THE URBAN AREAS : A CASE STUDY OF THE  
DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, 1971-1985

THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA  
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

BY

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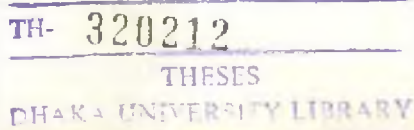
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ABSTRACT

The dissertation entitled, "Politics of Local Self-Governing Institutions in the Urban Areas : A Case Study of Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1971-1985" is a study on an urban local body - the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation is an old municipal institution which started functioning in August, 1964 after the introduction of the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864. The Dhaka Municipality has been upgraded to a Municipal Corporation in October, 1978. This transformation into a Corporation has brought about some corresponding changes in its structure and functions. The area as well as population has been expanded and in this respect two municipalities viz. Mirpur and Gulshan municipalities have been merged with the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. This has brought about a change in its functions too. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been divided into 75 (seventy five) Wards which are again grouped into six administrative zones. This arrangement is to facilitate the proper handling of administrative loads.

Due to the expansion of area, population and functions, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has to face some crucial problems which need to be solved. In the process, a score of different interest groups and other local bodies become involved. It has been observed that implementation of its plans benefit some sections of population.



The work has been designed into seven chapters which have dealt with some such crucial issues as its formation, decision making process, different interest groups who influence the process, the nature of benefits and beneficiaries and its linkages with the national government.

The study reveals that decisions are taken both within and without the Municipal Corporation. Internally the decisions are taken within the Corporation itself, but some decisions are made externally with the involvement of some interest groups including the upper level government bodies. It has been observed that the government exercises some influences over the decisions of the Corporation and those people get more benefits who have linkages with the power-structure.

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CHAPTER : ONE

I N T R O D U C T I O N



## CHAPTER - I

### INTRODUCTION

The local self-governing institutions in the urban areas have developed over a long period of time.<sup>1</sup> The nature and dynamics of politics in these bodies have always been influenced in varying degrees by socio-economic and political environment within which such institutions have operated. A large number of studies have been undertaken in different parts of the World to analyze the nature and dynamics of politics in such institutions and several approaches have been used in such studies.<sup>2</sup>

In this chapter an attempt has been made to identify the dynamics and nature of administration and politics in the local self-governing bodies in Bangladesh in general and in Dhaka Municipal Corporation in particular.

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1. For the growth and development of local self-government institutions in the urban areas in South Asia, see, Tinker, H., The Foundations of Local Self-government in India, Pakistan and Burma, (London: Athlone Press, 1954); Nigam, S.R., Local Government, (New Delhi: S. Chand & Co., 1968); Argal, R., Municipal Government in India, (Allahabad: Agarwal Press, 1967); Awasthi, A., Municipal Government in India, (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 1967); Khan, S.D., Report on the Reorganisation of Local Bodies in the Province, (Dhaka: Health and Local Self-Government Department, Government of East Pakistan, 1957).
  2. Bhattacharya, M., "Approaches to the Study of Local Government", the Calcutta Journal of Political Studies, Vol. I, No. 1, Summer, (Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1981). Here he has drawn attention to a number of approaches used in such studies and these include historical-anthropological, normative, structural-functional, behavioral and Marxian approach.

Local government, the third important tier of governmental systems, has been working both at the urban and rural levels in Bangladesh.<sup>3</sup> Chaudhuri has termed the latter as the rural government which have been working at the grassroot level.<sup>4</sup> While the municipal government, which includes the municipalities, cantonment board authorities and municipal corporations has been entrusted with the responsibility of improving the quality of civic life in major cities and towns of Bangladesh. Presently 87 municipalities, including 3 municipal corporations and cantonment board authority, have been functioning all over the country.<sup>5</sup> Dhaka City has been under the Dhaka Municipal Corporation since its inception in 1978.<sup>6</sup> Some other allied organisations viz. Bangladesh Water and Sewerage Authority (BWASA), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT) and the like are co-operating with the Municipal Corporation in the discharge of its functions towards the improvement of urban life in Dhaka Metropolitan City.

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3. Maheshwari, S.R., Local Government in India (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 1984), p.3. Here he has defined four types of governments viz. Supranational government which is voluntary in character and does not interfere in the internal affairs of a particular nation, (ii) National government (Regional or Federal Government) like the Indian System of Federal Government, (iii) State government and (iv) Local government. As Bangladesh is a unitary state, her local government is regarded as the third tier of governmental system. For detailed analysis of these four tier of governments, see, Homes, Samuel and Martin Eileen M., The Structure of Local Government throughout the World, (The Hague, 1961), p.1.
  4. Chaudhuri, M.A., Rural Government in East Pakistan, (Dacca: Puthigar Ltd., 1969).
  5. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Statistical Yearbook, Dhaka, 1983, (See Appendix-B).
  6. The Dhaka Municipality has been transformed into a Municipal Corporation in October, 1978. For the past history of Dhaka Municipality, see, Luttman and Sill, J.N., A Brief History of Dacca Municipality, a report submitted to the Government of Bengal in 1893.

### Definition of Concepts:

For a clear exposition and analysis of the problems of the municipal corporation it is necessary to define some related concepts which have been used throughout this thesis.

### Local Government:

The term 'Local Government' has been defined in various ways by various scholars. According to Encyclopedia Britanica, "The local government means authority to determine and execute measures within a restricted area inside and smaller than the whole State. The variant local self-government is important for its emphasis upon the freedom to decide and act".<sup>7</sup> 'Local Government' is defined by Clarke as "that part of the government of a nation or state which deals mainly with such matters as concern the inhabitants of the particular district or place together with those matters which Parliament has deemed it desirable should be administered by Local Authority, subordinate to the central government".<sup>8</sup>

Jennings has defined it as follows: "By local government is commonly meant government by most important of authorities which are generally included in statutory definitions of local authorities".<sup>9</sup> According to Duane Lockard, the local government is "a public

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7. Encyclopedia Britanica, as quoted in Srivastava, O.P., Municipal Government and Administration in India, (Allahabad: Chugh Publications, 1980), p. 9.
  8. Clarke, J.J., The Local Government of the United Kingdom, (London: 1948), p. 1.
  9. Jennings, Ivor, Principles of Local Government Law, (London: 1945), p. 4.



organisation authorized to decide and administer a large range of public policies within a relatively small territory which is a sub-division of a regional or national government. Local government is at the bottom of a pyramid of governmental institutions with the national government at the top and intermediate government (state, region, provinces) occupying the middle range. Normally, local government has general jurisdiction and it is confined to the performance of one specific function or service".<sup>10</sup>

The power of the local self-government is derivative. Each of the units possesses a definite area, a population, an organisation and also the authority to undertake and powers to perform public activities. Within its territory a local government desires to give opportunities to the people for the expression of their opinion in regard to local affair.

Regarding the opportunities of local government Robson has rightly remarked that the local authorities have greater opportunities today than ever before. If the powers of the central government are increasing, so are the powers of the local councils.<sup>11</sup>

Pointing out the elements of local government, Robson has observed that "local government may be said to involve the conception of a territorial, non-sovereign community possessing the local right and the necessary organisation to regulate its own affair.

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10. Lockard, Duane, "Local Government", International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol. X, pp. 451-459.

11. Robson, William. A., "The Local Government", Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol. IX-X, p. 584.

Thus, in turn, presupposes the existence of a local authority with power to act independently of external control as well as the participation of the local community in the administration of its own affairs. The extent to which these elements are present in all cases is a question of degree".<sup>12</sup>

Maheshwari has pointed out five elements of local government which are as follows:

- i. its statutory status;
- ii. its power to raise finance by taxation in the area under jurisdiction;
- iii. participation of local community in decision-making in specified subjects and their administration;
- iv. the freedom to act independently of central control;
- v. its general purpose in contrast to single purpose.<sup>13</sup>

Cole has defined local government as "a government that serves a small area and exercises only delegated powers. Local governments are not sovereign as are the governments of independent national states and in the main, they do not pass laws, they administer laws passed by some higher authority with powers extending over a large area".<sup>14</sup> Thus, we come to the conclusion that the local government is a political sub-division of a national government which performs functions that are culturally defined as being

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12. Robson, William, A., op.cit., p. 574.

13. Maheshwari, S.R., op. cit., p.5.

14. Cole, GDH, Local and Regional Government, (London: Cassel and Company Ltd., 1947), p. 28.

'local' in character, which in nearly all cases receives its legal powers from the national government but possesses some degree of discretion in the making of decisions and which normally has some taxing powers.<sup>15</sup>

Local Government and Local Self-government:

The two terms local government and local self-government<sup>are</sup> used interchangeably. To Venkatarangaiya and Pattabhiram, the term 'local self-government' is ordinarily understood as the administration of a locality - a village, a city or any other area smaller than the State - by a body representing the local inhabitants possessing a fairly large amount of autonomy with at least a part of its revenue through the local taxation and spending its income on services which are regarded as local and therefore, distinct from state and central service.<sup>16</sup> So the term local government means the local institution with the freedom "to decide and act" whereas the local self-government possesses the power "to determine and execute" measures within a definite area.<sup>17</sup>

Based on the conception of deconcentration and decentralization of authority, Encyclopedia Britannica states that "in deconcentration, functions have been devolved on administration on the

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15. Adrian, Charles R., "Local Politics", International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol. IX., pp. 459-460.
16. Venkatarangaiya, M. and Pattabhiram, M. (eds), Local Government in India : Select Readings, (Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1969), pp. 30-31.
17. Encyclopedia Britannica, op. cit.



spot rather than from the centre but still administered through officials appointed by the centre. Decentralization represents local government in area whereas the authority "to decide" has been devolved to a council of locally elected persons acting on their own discretion with officials they themselves appoint and discipline.<sup>18</sup>

It is evident from the analysis that local self-government gives more emphasis on the freedom of locality while administration of the locality is given importance in case of local government operating in a particular country.

#### Local Politics:

To Adrian, "politics consists of the process by which goods, services and privileges are allocated by government or the rules are established for their allocation by other social institutions. Local government is a political sub-division of a national or regional government which performs functions that are culturally defined as being "local in character, which in nearly all cases receives its legal powers from the national or regional government but possesses some degree of discretion and which normally has some taxing powers".<sup>19</sup>

The local politics, therefore, consists not merely of local activities; they also relate to national political matters, but it involves a degree of choice to be made within the boundaries of

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18. Encyclopedia Britannica, *op. cit.*

19. Adrian, Charles, R., op. cit., p.459

local unit of government in relation to the selection of office holders and the making and execution of public policy. These decisions are not necessarily made unilaterally through a local political system and its institutions. Often decisions are shared with central government and local political institutions and processes are commonly interwoven with those of neighbouring localities and with national political system.<sup>20</sup>

#### Municipal Administration:

The term 'municipal' is derived from a word 'municipal' which pertains to a town or city. Thus the word municipal bears the idea of local self-government. Karim has also defined 'municipal administration' in the same line. The term implies two distinct features: it pertains to a particular urban area and that its purpose is to administer and improve the civic needs of such area. The system of municipal administration is based on the needs of cities. It sets up a representative organism for each city through which the local community can speak and whose actions can help develop good neighbourliness and better civic life. Every city has an ego and it is the object of municipal administration to preserve such ego by self affirmation and self-realisation.<sup>21</sup> According to Encyclopedia Britanica, the "Municipal Administration" is the authority which determines and executes measures within an urban area inside the state.<sup>22</sup>

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20. Adrian, Charles R., op.cit., pp. 459-464.

21. Karim, F., "The Role of Municipal Administration", in Problems of Municipal Administration, Husain Khan M.A. (ed.), (Dacca: National Institute of Public Administration, 1967), pp. 47-52.

22. Encyclopedia Britanica (London: Encyclopedia Britanica Inc., 1968), p.994.

Thus, municipal administration involves the conception of a non-sovereign urban community possessing legal right and the necessary organisation to regulate its own affairs.<sup>23</sup>

In the family of social sciences, the municipal administration is also a science which emphasizes the systematic and coherent studies of civic affairs. This is related to political science, sociology and public administration. While political science is the science of state seeking to investigate into the phenomenon of government, the municipal administration is the science of municipal committees seeking to investigate into the phenomena of government as organised at the levels of towns and cities in a state.<sup>24</sup>

#### Municipal Corporation:

A definition of some related English words viz. "municipal", "municipality" (Pourashava in Bengali) and "municipal corporation" is needed here. According to Wharton's law lexicon, "the term 'municipal' originates from two latin words 'munus' and 'capio' which mean "belonging to a corporation". So 'municipality' or 'municipal corporation' is a body of persons in a town having the powers of acting as one person of holding and transmitting property, and of regulating the government of the town".<sup>25</sup>

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23. Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol. <sup>XI</sup> XII, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1959), pp. 86-117.

24. Karim, F., op.cit., pp. 47-48.

25. Wharton's Law Lexicon, Quoted in Khan S.D., 'Place of Municipality in the Socio-Political Structure of Pakistan', Problems of Municipal Administration, (Dacca: National Institute of Public Administration, 1967), p. 53.



Thus, a municipality means an urban area declared to be a municipality under the ordinance while municipal committee is a committee of municipal administration constituted under the ordinance by the government.<sup>26</sup>

The term municipal corporation also requires the definition of related concept - corporation. According to Encyclopedia of social sciences, 'a corporation is a form of organisation which enables a group of individuals to act under a common name in carrying on one or more related enterprises, holding and managing property and distributing the profits or beneficial interest in such enterprises or property among the associates. Its structure is defined and sanctioned by a statute, charter or certificate granted by the state.'<sup>27</sup>

"Municipal Corporation", according to Tooke, is 'a body politic, created by the incorporation of the people of a prescribed locality and invested with the subordinate powers of legislation for the purpose of assisting the civil government of the state and of regulating and administering its local and internal affairs'.<sup>28</sup>

James Pate has defined the municipal corporation as a complete public corporation created by Law which unites people and law within a prescribed boundary into a body corporate and politic for the purposes of acting both as an agency of the state government and as an unit of local government for the satisfaction of local needs.<sup>29</sup>

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26. The Local Government Ordinance, 1976, (Dacca: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1976).

27. The Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol. IV, p.414.

28. Tooke, C.W., 'Municipal Corporation', Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol. XI, p.86.

29. James, P.E., Local Government and Administration, (New York: 1954), pp. 35-37.



A unit of local government must exhibit three qualifications:

Firstly, it must exist as an organised entity, possessing organisation and some minimum powers such as the right to enter into contracts and own property; Secondly, <sup>it</sup> must have governmental character as an agency of the public, to whom it must be accountable; Thirdly, it must possess substantial autonomy, particularly as reflected in the right to prepare a budget and raise the revenues necessary to meet it.<sup>30</sup>

Emphasizing the needs and problems of big cities, Nigam has tried to justify the creation of municipal corporation — a unit of local government under special statutes. To him, a municipal corporation is a creature of some superior authority and can be destroyed as well as developed by the body which instituted it. It has no power, rights and obligations except those conferred by law. But the fact is that it is given a corporate status makes it in law a person with such rights and duties of private individuals as are not inconsistent with its artificial nature.<sup>31</sup>

William Robson has stressed the functions of the municipal bodies while he says: "they should properly undertake all those other things which municipal bodies can do better than the private individuals or voluntary groups or a trading corporation".<sup>32</sup> Regarding the powers and functions <sup>of</sup> a local authority (municipal corporation),

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30. Maddox, R.W. and others, State and Local Governments, 1962, p. 445.

31. Nigam, S.R., Local Government, (New Delhi: S. Chand & Co., 1982 (Reprint)), pp. 4-5.

32. Robson, W.A., The Development of Local Government, (London: George Allen & Unwin Co., 1931), p. 199.

Jackson has maintained that "a local authority can institute legal proceedings for the recovery of its property, it can sue for debt, take steps to enforce the payment of rates, to exact penalties, or to obtain damages for breach of contract. A local authority also acts as defendant in legal proceedings, it can be sued for failure to meet its obligations as employer, landowner, debtors or purchaser".<sup>33</sup>

Srivastava has pointed out several characteristics of a municipal corporation in India. These are as follows:

- i. A municipal corporation is set up by the statute passed by state legislature.
- ii. In a municipal corporation the deliberative and executive functions are separated. Generally mayor and his council are responsible for deliberative functions whereas the commissioner who is the executive officer of the corporation is responsible for carrying out the executive functions.
- iii. Mayor is the head of the municipal corporation but his position is ceremonial and he is simply a figure-head enjoying little executive powers.
- iv. State government exercises control over municipal corporations. In some states it has both the powers to supersede and dissolve municipal corporation while in others it has the powers to supersede.

A Municipality in Bangladesh is defined as an urban area, declared to be a municipality under the Ordinance.<sup>34</sup> A municipal corporation is defined as a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a

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33. Jackson, W.E., The Structure of Local Government in England and Wales, (London: Orient Longman, 1966), p. 214.

34. The Pourashava Ordinance, 1977, published in Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, Government of Bangladesh, June 27, 1977, p. 3.

common seal with powers, subject to the provisions of that ordinance and the rules, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable and shall by said name sue and be sued.<sup>35</sup>

Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that a municipal corporation is an urban local self-governing unit which possesses definite area and population within the jurisdiction of a particular city. This being a body corporate and politic, is formally created through passing a set of laws or promulgating an ordinance by the government.

#### Importance of the Work:

The Dhaka Municipality has been carrying out the urban-local administration of Dhaka City since its inception in 1864.<sup>36</sup> Though urban development falls within the jurisdiction of this municipal corporation, the development works have been performed by several autonomous organisations like Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA), Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT) and similar other organisations. This is, thus, not the only local institution which is fully responsible for the all round development of Dhaka City. Despite this fact, this Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been playing a vital role in the development of civic life in Bangladesh. Some works have been done on

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35. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, Dhaka, August 24, 1983, p.4.

36. The Dhaka Municipality was transformed into a Municipal Corporation of Bangladesh in October, 1978. Another two Municipalities i.e. Khulna and Chittagong were also declared as municipal corporations in Bangladesh.



the activities and performances of Dacca Municipality by such scholars as Haider, Azimushan,<sup>37</sup> Begum, R.A. et al.,<sup>38</sup> Alam, B.A.,<sup>39</sup> Shamsuzzaman,<sup>40</sup> Khan, Shah Alam,<sup>41</sup> Ahmed, S.U.<sup>42</sup> and Husain, Nazia.<sup>43</sup> Haider's study is a historical account of the Dacca Municipality covering the period of 1864-1964.<sup>44</sup> Begum, R.A. has handled the financial aspects of Dacca Municipality.<sup>45</sup> Alam, B.A. has attempted to show the actual position of tax collection system of Dacca Pourashava.<sup>46</sup> Khan, Shah Alam has also worked on . . . . .

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37. Haider, A., A City and Its Civic Body (1864-1964), (Dacca: East Pakistan Government Press, 1966).
38. Begum, R.A. et al., Municipal Finance : A Study of Dacca Municipality, (Dacca: The Local Government Institute, 1972).
39. Alam, B.A., Tax Collection of Dacca Pourashava - an Inquiry into Selected Aspects, (Dacca: The Local Government Institute, 1977).
40. Shamsuzzaman, The Report of the Study Group on the Working of Dacca Pourashava, (Dacca: Establishment Division, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1977).
41. Khan, Shah Alam, "Co-ordination : A Problem of Municipal Corporation", The Local Government Quarterly, Vol. 9 (Dacca: Local Government Institute, 1980).
42. Ahmed, S.U., "Urban Problems and Government Policies : A Case Study of the City of Dacca (1910-30)", The City in South Asia, Ballhatchet, K., and Harrison, John (eds.), (London: Curzon Press, 1980).
43. Husain, Nazia, "The City of Dacca (1921-1947): Society, Water and Electricity", The City in South Asia, Ballhatchet, K. and Harrison, John (eds.), (London: Curzon Press, 1980).
44. Haider, A., A City and Its Civic Body, op.cit.
45. Begum, R.A. et al., op.cit., 1972.
46. Alam, B.A., Tax Collection of Dacca Pourashava, op.cit.



the co-ordination problem of Dhaka Municipal Corporation.<sup>47</sup> Shamsuzzaman has dealt with the functional aspect of Dacca Municipality.<sup>48</sup> Ahmed has worked on the urban problem and government policy in Bengal,<sup>49</sup> while Husain, Nazia has emphasized on the society and its water and electricity problem in Dacca City during 1921-1947.<sup>50</sup>

It is evident that no comprehensive study has yet been done on the nature of politics centering on group interest in Dhaka Municipal Corporation and as such an attempt has been made here to understand the group activity as well as to understand the nature, impact and beneficiaries of decisions taken by <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation. During the period of 1971-1985 the Municipal Corporation has taken many key decisions.

In this study, an attempt has been made to analyze the nature of group interactions which affects the decision-making process of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. The main questions to be investigated in this study are: (1) What kind of groups are in operation in the Dhaka Municipal Corporation? (2) Who decide? What are the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of decision-makers? (3) How do they influence decision-making? (4) How decisions are made there? (5) What segments of population are affected by these decisions? (6) How are they affected? Who are the beneficiaries of such decisions?

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47. Khan, Shah Alam, op.cit., 1980.

48. Shamsuzzaman, op.cit., 1977.

49. Ahmed, S.U., op.cit., 1980.

50. Husain, Nazia, op.cit., 1980.

Methodology:

In this study the methods of historical study/survey and case studies have been adopted in order to collect data for this work. Both primary and secondary sources of data related to local administration are consulted. The data preserved in the Central Record Room of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been of valuable help in this regard.

A questionnaire has also been prepared for conducting an intensive field study. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation consists of 75 wards and some of the wards have been selected for sample survey. Interview techniques have also been used in the study for collecting relevant information. In so doing, 7 (seven) commissioners of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation, some professional personalities like lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers, journalists have been interviewed. Some political party leaders have also been interviewed. Some government and semi-government officials who are interested and involved in the affairs and politics of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been interviewed. A number of businessmen are also interviewed in this connection.

In addition, some of the officials and employees of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been interviewed in order to analyze the problem of different branches and sections in particular and the municipal corporation in general. They have been interviewed to study the problems of co-ordination, development of working condition, administrative leadership, relation between executive and

deliberative wings, extra and inter-departmental relationship, the relation with the public and the future development of activities and the like.

Some published and unpublished works, research monographs and research reports on local government units, both of urban and municipal governments, have been consulted for this study.

In order to find out materials and documents, the Secretariat Library, National Archives, the Libraries of Dhaka University, National Institute of Local Government, North Brook Hall Library, Central Record Room of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation and the Central Public Library, Indian Information Centre and the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh Library have been copiously used. The documents so consulted include:

1. Journals, newspapers, xeroxed copies of old documents, periodicals, proceedings of legislative assembly of East Bengal; proceedings of Bangladesh Jatiya Sangshad, Census Reports from 1901-1974, District Census Reports, Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, Statistical Bulletin on Bangladesh.
2. Imperial Gazetteers, District Gazetteers, Bangladesh Gazettee, Pakistan Code, Bangladesh Code, Relevant Acts and Rules, Statutes, Administrative Orders and Circulars, Instructions on Urban and Rural governments.



3. Relevant official records of/<sup>the</sup>municipal corporation, monthly statements of accounts, annual budgets (1971-1985) including other financial statements, various files and documents on the working of/<sup>the</sup>municipal corporation.
4. As some decisions are taken as case studies to highlight and pinpoint the politics and administration of/<sup>the</sup>Dhaka Municipal Corporation, some documents on primary teachers association, Dhaka Improvement Trust, Water and Sewerage Development Authority, Directorate of Public Instruction (DPI), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, and the Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been consulted in this connection.

For the dearth of data on municipal government in Bangladesh the author had to visit some of the Libraries in India for the collection of materials which were valuable indeed. The documents preserved in the West Bengal State Archives, West Bengal Government Secretariat Record Room, and the Libraries of Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, University of Agra, University of Rajasthan, HCM Institute of Public Administration, and the South Asia Studies Centre, Jaipur, India, have been consulted for this purpose.

In addition, some permanent residents of/<sup>the</sup>Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been interviewed for relevant informations on urban politics of Dhaka City. In sum, the data collected from both within and without Bangladesh have been analyzed by using the qualitative and quantitative techniques for this study.



Outline of the Study:

This dissertation has seven chapters. The Chapter I is the introductory chapter which deals with the proposition, review of literature, objectives of this study, and finally the methodology used in this study.

The Chapter II analyzes the historical background of municipal institutions in Bangladesh. The historical development and growth of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation has also been discussed in this Chapter. The organisation and composition of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been analyzed in the Chapter III. Here the area, population, organisational structure, the deliberative and the executive wings of the Corporation have been discussed.

The Chapter IV discusses the detailed statutory functions and role of the Municipal Corporation of Dhaka in details.

The Chapter on finance and its utilization has dealt with the financial aspect of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. The corporation fund, budget, the sources of income and the heads of expenditure and other related aspects of finance of the Corporation have been analyzed in this Chapter V.

The Municipal Corporation faces some problems which need to be solved. In solving the problems, it has to take decisions which are made within and without the organisational complex of the Municipal Corporation. In taking those decisions the involvement

of some persons and groups have been observed. The Chapter VI has tried to analyze some of the key decisions in order to focus on the role and interactions of the concerned persons and groups. This helps one to understand the politics of the Corporation.

The Conclusion and findings of this study have been incorporated in the last Chapter of this dissertation.

CHAPTER : TWO

DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION  
IN BANGLADESH



CHAPTER - II

DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION  
IN BANGLADESH

The municipal institutions are regarded as parts of local government system in Bangladesh. These again constitute parts of the political and administrative system prevailing in the country. These organisations have been in operation since the ancient times. The history of the municipal institutions are obviously related to the growth and development of local government prevailing in the ancient and British India. An attempt has been made in this Chapter to analyze the growth and development of municipal institutions operating in the urban areas in the Indian sub-continent with special reference to those in Bangladesh.

The Panchayet System indicates that the local institutions are very old ones which have been working in both the urban and rural areas in India from time immemorial. The rural based organisations were also known as "Village Republics". A noted historian, Charles Metcalf expressed his views on the nature of local government in India. He observed:

"Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down, revolution succeeds revolution, Hindu-Pathan, Mughal, Maratha, Sikhs, English are all masters in turn; but Village Communities remain the same".<sup>1</sup>

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1. Quoted in, Elphinstone, The History of India (London: John Murry Co., 1905), p.68.

The urban based local organisations existed during the ancient period. Such an idea of urban administration is found in the writings of Megasthenes, a noted historian of the time. He wrote:

Those who have charge of the city are divided into six bodies of five each. The members of the first look after everything related to the industrial arts. Those of the second attend to the entertainment of foreigners. To these they assign lodgings, and they keep watch over their modes of life by means of these persons whom they give to them for assistance. They escort them on the way when they leave the country or in the event of their dying forward their property to their relatives. They take care of them when they are sick and if they die bury them. The third body consists of those who inquire when and how births and deaths occur with the view not only of levying a tax, but also in order that births and deaths among both high and low may not escape the cognizance of government. The fourth class superintends trade and commerce. Its members have charge of weights and measures, and see that the products in their season are sold by public notice. No one is allowed to deal in more than one kind of commodity unless he pays a double tax. The fifth class supervises manufactured articles, which they sell by public notice. What is new is sold separately from what is sold, and there is a time for mixing the two together. The sixth and the last class consists of those who collect the tenth of the prices of the articles sold.<sup>2</sup>

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2. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. IV, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909), p. 282.

During the Mughal period, the Kotwal system was in operation at the urban areas. The administration of a town was vested in the hands of an officer known as Kotwal. Ain-i-Akbari narrates the life and administration in a town in this way:

The appropriate person for this office should be vigorous, experienced, active, deliberate, patient, astute and human. Through this watchfulness and night-patrolling the citizen should enjoy the repose of security. He should keep a register of houses and frequented roads, and engage the citizens in a pledge of reciprocal assistance and bind them to a common participation of weal and woe. He should minutely observe the income and expenditure of various classes of men. Religious enthusiasts, Calenders, and dishonest tradesmen, he should expel or deter from their course of conduct; but he should be careful in this matter not to molest a god-fearing recluse, or persecute barefooted wandering anchorites.<sup>3</sup>

The Kotwal system of local government was abolished in India at the time of introduction of English pattern local bodies in Indian cities.

In the British period, municipal administration developed on the pattern of English local government. In 1687, the first town council was introduced in Madras with three elements i.e. mayor, 12 aldermen and burgesses. This council was empowered to raise levy from the respondents of the town for the maintenance of municipal works and services. As the people disliked this system of administration, they failed in raising taxes and as such the systems

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3. Jarett, H. S., Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II (Calcutta: Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1949), pp. 43-45.



seemed to be inoperative and this was abolished in 1726. The municipal councils in the presidency towns - Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were reconstituted through the introduction of the charter of 1726.<sup>4</sup> The germ of municipal government was also found in the arrangement with the Zaminders by Provincial council at Poona in 1776.<sup>5</sup>

The Charter Act of 1793 was the first statutory Act which dealt with the municipal administration in three presidency towns i.e. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.<sup>6</sup> The Section 158 of the Charter Act provided for the appointment of justices of peace with the power to appoint scavengers, repair the streets and to assess households for the payment of taxes. The senior servants of the Company comprised justices of peace and later they included both Indian and British citizens of influential nature.<sup>7</sup>

Both the Regulation XIII of 1813 and III of 1814 were enforced to levy a chowkidary tax on the residents of Dhaka, Murshidabad and Patna for watch and ward of towns and two regulations were consolidated by Regulation XXII of 1816. Again, this was amended by the then Government of India and a new Act XV of 1837 was introduced in

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4. Ursula, K. Hicks, Development from Below (London: Oxford University Press, 1969), pp. 42-45.
  5. Also see, Nigam, S.R., Local Government (New Delhi: S. Chand and Co., 1982 (Reprint)), p.170-171; Allen B.C., Eastern Bengal District Gazetteer (Dacca), (Allahabad: The Pioneer Press, 1926), p. 1956.
  6. Roy, B.P. Singh and Bose S.M., The Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, (Calcutta: M.C. Sarkar and Sons Ltd., 1934), p.VI.
  7. Hugh, Tinker, The Foundations of Local Self-Government in India, Pakistan and Burma, (London: The Athlone Press, 1954), pp. 26-28.

its place.<sup>8</sup> It was stated that the maximum rate of taxation on one assessee would be fixed Rs. 2.00 per mensem. This was treated as the first taxation for local government.<sup>9</sup>

The first legislation for the creation of municipality in Bengal was the conservancy Act of 1842. There was a provision in the Act that a Committee would be set up for the town if the two-thirds of householders applied to the government for such a Committee. The Committee was authorized to impose taxes on the householders. It was observed that no initiative for such Committee was taken and as such it remained a dead letter.<sup>10</sup>

Again the Municipal Act XXVI of 1850 was passed with a hope that government would take initiative for the creation of municipality under special circumstances. This was applied to the whole of India, but it remained almost a dead letter in Bengal. One municipality was established under this Law.<sup>11</sup>

Repealing the Regulation XXII of 1816, the town Police Act (Act XX of 1856) was passed. This Act empowered the magistrate to appoint a panchayet for the town. The panchayet could impose taxes on the householders assessing at 5% value of the holding.

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8. Roy, B.P. Singh and Bose, S.M., op.cit., p.VIII.

9. Khan, S.D., "Place of Municipality in Socio-Political Structure of Pakistan", M.A. Husain Khan (ed.), Problems of Municipal Administration, (Dacca: National Institute of Public Administration, 1967), pp. 54-56.

10. Tinker, <sup>H,</sup> op.cit., pp. 28-30.

11. Khan, S.D., op.cit., pp. 54-56.

The Town Chowkidars was paid from the funds so raised for the first time and rest of the funds was spent on conservancy, town improvement and lighting of streets. This Act was introduced in many towns in Bengal.<sup>12</sup>

Roy and Bose expressed their views that the Acts of XXV of 1842, XXVI of 1850 and XX of 1850 were regarded as deadletters and the municipal administration actually started functioning with the introduction of the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864 (the Bengal Act III of 1864).<sup>13</sup> The District/Municipal Improvement Act, 1864 was the first Act which was applied and extended to larger towns of Bengal. It was stated in the Act that the local government could appoint a municipal body for any town or any other growing urban area without formal application of the residents. Not less than seven residents of the town with commissioner of the division, the magistrate and the executive engineer, the superintendent of the police (ex-officio) were to function as members of the municipal body.

The district magistrate was to act as the chairman of the municipal body. The chief source of revenue was a tax on annual value of holders which could extend upto  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the value of holdings. The other sources of income of the municipality were taxes on animals, carts and carriages. The maintenance of the town police was the first charge on this fund; the balance could be spent on roads, conservancy, control of offensive trades, vaccina-

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12. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p. 55.

13. Roy, B.P. Singh and Bose, S.M., op.cit., p. XII.



tion and hospitals.<sup>14</sup> It was reported that twenty six towns in Bengal were incorporated under this Act.<sup>15</sup>

In 1868, the Bengal Legislative Council passed another municipal act known as the District Town Act VI of 1868. This Act removed many towns from the purview of town police Act of 1856. Under this Act, a committee would be appointed with not less than five persons of a town and of those not more than one-third could be government officials. The ex-officio members were to be nominated by the magistrate on behalf of the government. The committee would appoint its chairman and vice-chairman annually. The main source of income was the property taxes and the maximum rate for any holding was Rs. 7.00 p.m. The cost of town police was the first charge on this fund and the balance could be spent on roads, conservancy, vaccination and hospital. It was provided in that Act that if the magistrate became chairman, the town committee would be a corporation with common seal and could act as itself.<sup>16</sup> Commenting on this Act in the Bengal Legislative Council in 1868, the honourable member Dampir had viewed that the town committee would be consultative body rather than an executive one. The commissioner of the Town Committee had power to advise the magistrate, not to exercise it and they were merely consultative persons.<sup>17</sup>

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14. Collier, FRB, The Bengal Municipal Manual (Calcutta: Thaker, Spink and Co., 1905), p.2. Also see, Kabeer, Rokeya Rahman, Administrative Policy of the Government of Bengal (1870-1800), (Dacca: National Institute of Public Administration, 1965), pp. 1-10.

15. Collier, FRB; ibid., p.2.

16. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p. 56.

17. Roy and Bose, op.cit., p.IX.

Thus, four municipal Acts dealing with the special circumstances of towns in Bengal were passed during the period 1850-1868. By 1872 the situation was as follows:<sup>18</sup>

1. Only one town was then governed by the Municipal Act of 1850;
2. Sixty-eight towns were subjected to the Town Police Act of 1856;
3. Twenty-four large towns came under the District Municipal Improvement Act of 1864; and
4. Ninety-one towns came under the District Town Act of 1868.

Lord Mayo's Resolution:

In 1872 Bengal Council passed a bill consolidating all earlier acts on municipal affairs but it was not enacted as the Governor-General vetoed the bill. The year 1870 was a significant one because Viceroy Lord Mayo's resolution regarding the policy of decentralization was declared. The resolution embodied the first systematic attempt to make provincial government responsible for the management of their own local finances. The resolution recorded<sup>19</sup>

The operation of the resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions and for the association of natives and Europeans to greater extent than heretofore in the administration of local affairs.<sup>20</sup>

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18. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p.56.
  19. Vishnoo Bhagwan, Municipal Government and Politics in Harvana, (New Delhi: S. Chand & Co., 1974), p. 14.
  19. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. IV, (Oxford: Clarendon Press), 1909, p. 286.

Several acts were passed in order to pursue this policy and Bengal Road Cess Act in 1871 was such an Act.

The dominant motive behind local government in India was to strengthen the imperial finances. This act provided realization of land cess of 3% for the construction and maintenance of the means of communication. The implementation of such act necessitated some other authorities including municipalities with distinctive functions.<sup>21</sup> A bill was introduced in the Bengal Council on December 9, 1871 for the purpose of establishing various classes of municipalities as well as revising taxes for each class. In fact, local self-government as a conscious process of administrative devolution dated from this resolution.<sup>22</sup> The council also passed another bill on local government in 1873 which was assented by the Governor-General. This Act (Act II of 1873) was a significant one because the provision for election of two-third members of the municipality by rate-payers was embodied there. An elected vice-chairman with salary was also incorporated in the act. Some special laws which affected the municipal areas were passed in 1874. The provision for slaughter houses, control of hackney carriages, prevention of cruelty to animals, and birth and death registrations were embodied in those laws.<sup>23</sup>

In 1876 an attempt was made to consolidate all the hitherto passed municipal acts as laws by passing the Municipal Act IV of 1876. This Act provided for four classes of local bodies constituted

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21. H. Tinker, op.cit., p.37.

22. Vishnoo Bhagwan, op.cit., p.15.

23. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p. 56-57.



under four earlier laws such as: (i) those governed by the Act of 1864 became the first class municipality; (ii) those governed by the Act of 1868 became second class municipality; (iii) those towns which were still under the Act of XX of 1856 became Unions; and (iv) those governed under the Act of 1856 were stations.<sup>24</sup> ✓

The number of commissioners was increased and a provision for election of one-third of the commissioners of a municipal body was made in this Act.<sup>25</sup> The local magistrate, the sub-divisional officer and the medical officer were entitled to become ex-officio the members of the municipal body. The chairmen of the boards were to be appointed by the government; the vice-chairman was to be elected by the fellow commissioners. The powers and functions of these bodies practically remained the same.<sup>26</sup>

But the subsequent years witnessed wider scope and functions of the municipalities. The next attempt for empowering all first class municipalities to take over the cleaning of private and cess-pool and to levy a rate for this purpose was initiated through the passing of the Act VII of 1878.<sup>27</sup> In 1880 the vaccination was made compulsory and it was imposed on the municipalities.<sup>28</sup> Summarizing the main features of the period of 1681-1881, Maheshwar indicates the following:

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24. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p.57.

25. Roy, B.P. Singh and Bose, S.M., op.cit., p. IX.

26. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p.57.

27. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p.57.

28. Ibid, p.57.

- i. Local government in India was introduced primarily to serve the interests of British-India rather than promote self-governing bodies in the country;
- ii. local government institutions were dominated by the British and thus most of the Indian population remained deprived of participation in their functioning;
- iii. the dominant motive in the institution of local government in India was to give relief to the imperial finances;
- iv. election as the basis of membership of local bodies was introduced except in the Central Provinces. It may be pointed out that in 1881 four out of every five municipalities were wholly nominated bodies.<sup>2</sup>

Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882:

Reviewing Lord Mayo's Policy on local self-government in 1881, Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy of India issued his historic resolution on 8 May 1882. The prime object of this resolution was to involve the local people in the management of their own local affairs-both in the urban and rural areas. To him, the local government was predominantly 'an instrument of political and popular education'. The resolution, which was known as Magna Charta of local self-government in India, stated:

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2 . Maheshwari, S.R., Local Government, (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 1984), pp. 15-16.

In advocating the extension of local self-government, and the adoption of this principle in the management of many branches of local affairs, the Governor-General in Council does not suppose that the work will be, in the first instance, better done if it remained in the sole hands of the government district officers. It is not primarily with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. His Excellency in Council has himself no doubt that in course of time, as local knowledge and local interest are brought to bear more freely upon local administration, improved efficiency will in fact follow. But at the starting, there will doubtless be many failures calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases, to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of self-government itself.<sup>30</sup>

Lord Ripon came to India with all enthusiasm and eagerness of a reformer and he pleaded for the extension of self-government at local levels.<sup>31</sup>

Keeping the object in view, the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 was passed under the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. The main features of which included:<sup>32</sup>

- i. All the preceding laws on municipal administration were consolidated in the Act.

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30.. The Report of the Indian Statutory Commission, (cmd. 3568), Vol. I, (London: HMSO, 1930), pp. 299-300, (LG-2).

31. Kabeer, R.R., op.cit., pp. 17-19.

32. Khan, S.D., op.cit., pp. 57-58.



- ii. The unions and stations as classes of municipalities ceased and certain new provisions were made in the local self-government Act, 1885.
- iii. The distinction of municipalities into first and second classes was also abolished in Bengal.
- iv. The provisions were made in the Act for the election of two-thirds of the commissioners, chairmen and vice-chairmen by rate-payers.
- v. Though the municipalities were given special freedom in respect of selecting their representatives as well as conducting their own businesses, a special provision was embodied in the Act for exercising an effective control by the magistrate concerned.<sup>33</sup>

The Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 empowered the municipalities to levy the following rates and taxes with prior sanction of the government:<sup>34</sup>

- a. A tax upon persons occupying holding within the municipalities;
- b. a rate on the annual value of holdings;
  - i. a tax on carriages, horses and animals;
  - ii. a fee on the registration of carts;
  - iii. toll on ferries, bridges and metalled roads;

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33. Kabeer, R.R., op.cit., pp. 38-40.

34. Khan, S.D., "Evolution of Municipalities in Bangladesh", Urban Affairs, S. Husain (ed.), (Dacca: Local Government Institute, 1972), pp. XVI-XVII.

- iv. water rate (subject to a certain maximum);
- v. Lighting rate (subject to a maximum of 3% of annual value);
- vi. fee for the cleaning of latrines.

The municipal fund could be applied to the repayment of loans meeting municipal establishment charges, cost of audit and any establishment on municipal work. The balance of the fund would be spent on other municipal works such as roads, bridges, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, drain, privy, water supply, lighting, watering of streets, construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, parks, playgrounds, promotion of vaccination, vaterinary hospitals and dispensaries, libraries, fire brigade and so on. The fund which was spent on Police force was omitted from this Act.<sup>35</sup>

The impact of the reforms/<sup>was</sup> that, the percentages of elected members rose from 22.5 to 53.1; municipal income marked an increase from Rs. 1.28 crores to Rs. 2.05 crores and expenditure from Rs. 1.26 crores to Rs. 20.06 crores.<sup>36</sup>

In order to extend the functions of municipalities in Bengal, several acts were passed during the period of 1886-1924. The Act IV of 1894 provided for the constitution of sanitary boards and for preparation and carrying out of water supply and drainage schemes. In the Act II of 1896, there were provisions for extending the powers of municipalities to spend their funds on ssome new welfare services such as open spaces, libraries, maternity centres, and care of animals.<sup>37</sup>

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35. Khan, S.D., ibid., pp. XVI-XVII.

36. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. IV, op.cit., p.306.

37. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p.58.

The Royal Commission on Decentralization, -1906:

The Royal Commission on Decentralization which was set up in 1906 submitted its report to the government in 1909. The main recommendations of the Commission being the following:

1. The village should be regarded as the unit of local self-governing institutions and every village should have a panchayet. Municipalities should be constituted in urban areas.

2. There should be a substantial majority of elected members in the local bodies.

3. The municipality should elect its own president but the district collector should continue to be the president of the district local boards.

4. Municipalities should be given the necessary authority to determine the taxes and to prepare their budgets after keeping a minimum reserve fund. The government should give grants for public work like water supply and drainage schemes.

5.(a) The bigger cities should have the services of a full time nominated officer. The local bodies should enjoy full control over their employees subject, of course, to certain safeguards for the security of service.<sup>38</sup>

(b) (i) Municipal executive should be strengthened by competent officers;

(ii) all cities with a population of 1,00,000 and above must have executive officers.

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38. Maheshwari, S.R., op.cit., p.19.



(iii) all towns with a population of 20,000 and above should have qualified health officers.<sup>39</sup>

6. Outside control over the local bodies should be restricted to advice, suggestions and audit.

7. The government control over municipal powers of raising local loans should continue and the prior sanction of the government should be obtained for lease or sale of municipal properties.

8. The responsibility for primary education should rest with the municipality and if it so desires and if resources permit, it may spend some amount on secondary schools also.<sup>40</sup>

These recommendations were not implemented as the First World War (1914-1918) broke out.<sup>41</sup> But emphasizing those recommendations, Lord Hardinge's Government passed a resolution in 1915 which provided some changes in the structure and functions of local bodies. It was stated that the Government of India would not impose any views on the provincial government which would, in its turn, help, foster and develop local institutions.

But the initiative rested with the Government of India which exercised a control over resources and sources of taxation. The Montague-Chelmsford Reform tried to resolve this dichotomy.<sup>42</sup>

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39. Vishnoo Bhagwan, op.cit., p. 17.

40. Maheshwari, S.R., op.cit., pp. 18-19.

41. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p. 58.

42. Vishnoo Bhagwan, op.cit., pp. 16-17.

The Resolution of 1918:

The Government of India issued a comprehensive resolution on 16 May 1918 with a view to implementing certain principle of policy for local government in India. The main points of the Resolution were:

1. elective majorities in all the local boards, nomination being retained to secure the representation of the minorities.
2. a fairly wide franchise;
3. elected chairman as far as possible;
4. full liberty to impose <sup>or</sup> alter taxation within the limits laid down by law;
5. full control over their funds;
6. a free hand to frame their own budgets;
7. elimination of outside control over the establishments; and
8. freedom in several other directions.<sup>43</sup>

Commenting on this Resolution of 1918, Rushbrook Williams has expressed his views that this resolution "placed in the forefront of the objects of local self-government <sup>the</sup> training of the people in the management of their own affairs and laid down in a clearcut form the doctrine that political education must take precedence over departmental efficiency".<sup>44</sup>

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43. Rao, V. Venkata and Hazarika, Niru, Local Self-government in India, (with special reference to Assam and North East India), (New Delhi: S. Chand & Co. Ltd., 1980), pp. 38-39.

44. Rushbrook, Williams, India in 1920, (Calcutta, 1921), p.191.

The Government of India Act, 1919:

The Government of India Act, 1919 marked the next big step towards the advancement and development of local self-government. The whole responsibility for the management of local government both urban and rural, was transferred to elected ministries in the provinces.<sup>45</sup> The popularly elected ministers established elected councils and gave executive authority to elected chairman. In fact, the approach was more liberal and there was a deliberate attempt to give the local bodies greater freedom from outside control.<sup>46</sup>

Thus, the franchise was substantially widened and as such real progress was made in the municipal institutions of some towns under the Dyarchy System.<sup>47</sup>

The Simon Commission reviewed the working of local bodies during the period of Dyarchy. It observed:

In every province, while a few local bodies have discharged their responsibilities with undoubted success but others have been equally conspicuous failures, the truth lies between these extremes.<sup>48</sup>

According to Keith A.B., "a successful local government either of urban or rural nature necessitated two fundamental requirements such as a high sense of duty among the elected members and proper civic spirit who elect them" were absent during that period.<sup>49</sup>

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45. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p. 58.

46. Vishnoo Bhagwan, op.cit., p. 18.

47. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p. 58.

48. Report of the Simon Commission, Vol. II, p.306.

49. Keith A.B., A Constitutional History of India, (London: Mathuen & Co., 1937), p.279.



Thus, the local government bodies had several other reasons for their failure in discharging their responsibilities towards the advancement of civic life. Among these were the lack of administrative experiences in the elective members, untrained managerial personnel and want of expert guidance.<sup>50</sup>

The municipalities alongwith other local bodies suffered a setback during 1920's and 1930's due to Independence Movement in the country because the nationalist leaders used those organisations as their platforms of political agitation.<sup>51</sup>

The Bengal Municipal Act of 1932 was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council during the period. The purpose of this Act was to consolidate the Act of 1884 and its subsequent amendments. The Act was enforced on 1 December 1932. It was stated in the Act that provisions regarding the declaration of new municipality, alteration of limits of existing ones, number of municipal commissioners and elective procedure were made in this Act.

The provisions for election of four-fifth of the members in case of Dhaka and Chittagong Municipalities and those of three-fourth for different municipalities were embodied in the Act. The arrangement of appointment of one-fifth commissioner for municipalities of Dhaka and Chittagong, and one-fourth commissioners for different municipalities was made in this Act. The number of nominated municipal commissioners would be increased to give representation to industry

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50. Vishnoo Bhagwan, op.cit., p.19.

51. Khan, S.D., op.cit., p.58.

by government. The reservation of seats for minority community was also provided in the Act. The women were allowed to vote as well as to become the commissioners of the municipalities. The system of election was joint and voting was secret but no symbol was then introduced. The chairman and vice-chairman of different municipal bodies would be elected by the municipal commissioners. The control of municipality was shifted to the elected chairman from the magistrate or from divisional commissioners. The Act further provided that there would be some committees such<sup>as</sup>/standing committees, education committee and special committees and other committees for smooth functioning of municipalities in Bengal. The commissioners of the municipal bodies were to be ex-officio-members of those committees constituted for specific functions.<sup>52</sup>

The powers of municipal commissioners were extended to utilize municipal funds as well as to levy rates and taxes on the residents of municipalities. The provisions for inspection, control and supervision of municipal affairs by local officers and government were clear. Thus, it was, to some, the finest piece of municipal legislation in a South East Asia.<sup>53</sup>

The Provincial Autonomy and Its Impact  
on Municipal Area:

The provincial autonomy system was provided in the government of India Act, 1935. Under this Act, the system of Dyarchy was abolished and in its place the autonomy scheme for the provinces was implemented

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52. Roy, B.P. Singh and Bose, S.M., The Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Calcutta: MC Sarkar and Sons Ltd. , 1934), p.VI.

53. Khan, S.D., S. Hussain (ed.), op.cit., pp. XVIII-XIX.

on 1 April 1937. The local government including municipal administration was enlisted as provincial subject. The ministers could not develop the working conditions of municipal administration due to exigency of circumstances in the provinces.<sup>54</sup>

Thus, the Second World War, the Pre-1947 Partition Upheavals alongwith other factors retarded the growth and development of local government both at the urban and rural levels in Bengal. A glance over pages of the report of an Enquiry Committee, which was formed to review the working of Bengal administrative system during 1944-1945 would reveal that several reasons were responsible for the failure of municipal administration in Bengal. The following reasons were some of them:

1. Absence of proper conditions for the setting up these bodies ultimately led to the establishment of many petty municipalities with scarce resources.

2. The municipalities failed to become effective bodies in respect of collection of their scheduled taxes and rates, for the commissioners were unwilling to stake their political base by forcing the citizens to pay for the municipal services.

3. The citizens themselves were always reluctant to bear their own share of responsibility in the efficient management of their respective municipalities, especially, by way of clearing up their municipal dues.

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54. Vishnoo Bhagwan, op.cit., p.19.



4. Last, but not the least in importance was the fact that the municipalities, with their satisfactory service conditions were unable to attract the requisite number of competent personnel to man the various service departments.<sup>55</sup>

Municipal Administration : Pakistan Period (1947-71):

Pakistan became independent on 14 August 1947 and it was divided into two parts - East Pakistan and West Pakistan. The former is today's Bangladesh. During the time of partition of India, the district of Sylhet was added to East Pakistan. In this district there existed seven village panchayets, 4 municipal boards and 1 town committee which were administered under the Assam Municipal Act, 1923. The other 43 municipal boards operating in East Pakistan were run by the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932. The following is a list of local authorities which existed in East Pakistan for the purpose of administration of local functions:<sup>56</sup>

- |     |                        |   |   |
|-----|------------------------|---|---|
| (a) | Chittagong Hill Tracts | : | 4 Local Boards<br>(one in each Sub-division)  |
| (b) | Sylhet                 | : | 4 Municipal Boards<br>(one at District Headquarter<br>and three in outlying Sub-<br>Division Headquarter) |
|     |                        |   | 1 Town Committee<br>7 Village Authorities<br>10,000 Circle Panchayets.                                    |

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55. Government of Bengal, Report of the Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee (1944-45) (known as Rowlands' Committee Report) (Dacca: National Institute of Public Administration, 1962, (Reprint Series-1)), pp. 151-75.
56. Khan, S.D., Notes on Re-organisation of Local Bodies in the Province, Government of East Pakistan, Health and Local Self-Government Department, (Dacca: East Pakistan Government Press, 1956), pp. 3-4.

(c) Other 15 Districts	:	15 District Boards
		43 Municipal Boards
		3,581 Union Boards

The number of municipalities as indicated earlier was 47 but due to abolition of 2 inefficient municipalities, this number was reduced to 45. These 2 municipalities were revived and seven more municipalities were established during the United Front Ministry in East Pakistan. However, the number of municipalities in East Pakistan increased to 54 which were administered in accordance with the provisions of Bengal Municipal Act, 1932.<sup>57</sup>

As municipalities and boards of Sylhet district were run by the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, it is necessary to discuss that Act in brief. The Assam Municipal Act, 1923 provided that the government was empowered to declare any area into a municipality, to alter the limits of any municipality as per recommendations of the local officers and local inhabitants. A special provision of this Act was that the Provincial Government might set up a town committee in a notified area which did not justify a full-fledged municipality, but some arrangements were made for sanitary and other municipal services. In the Act it was stated that the minimum and maximum number of members should be 10 and 30. The four-fifths of total number of members would be elected and one-fifth of them would be appointed by the government. Also, a town committee would consist of six members and of them four were to be elected and two were to be nominated members. Another striking feature of this Act was

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57. Khan, S.D., in Husain S. (ed.), op.cit., p. XIX.

that there was no reservation of seats for the minority community. But government could divide seats among different segments of the community. The government was empowered to appoint public servants as expert advisers for municipality who had no right to vote.<sup>58</sup>

The 1957 Amendments by United Front Ministry:

The Municipalities in East Pakistan were run according to the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 and <sup>the</sup> Assam Municipal Act, 1923. But some changes were made by the United Front Ministry. During this period, the East Pakistan Assembly passed the East Pakistan Act XXII of 1959 on 14 March 1959 which amended some of the provisions of Bengal Municipal Act, 1932. The main amendments were as follows:

- (1) Nomination system as well as reservation of seats for minority communities in municipalities were abolished.
- (2) The principle of election system for all local bodies was introduced.
- (3) The members of a municipal body were to be elected on the basis of universal adult franchise and the persons of the age of 21 years and above would be entitled to become a voter.
- (4) The symbol was introduced in the Secret Ballot system of voting.

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58. Khan, S.D., "Evolution of Municipality in Bangladesh", op.cit., pp. XIX-XX.



Further, the subsequent municipal laws provided that the provincial government was empowered to appoint one or more stipendiary magistrates of the rank of 1st or 2nd Class to be the magistrates in municipality for the trial of certain offences under municipal laws.<sup>59</sup> These amendments, no doubt, were made towards the development of municipal administration in East Pakistan.

As the Martial Law was imposed on Pakistan in 1959, those amendments were not put into action.

Basic Democracies Order and Municipal Administration Order, 1960:

The Government of Pakistan promulgated the Basic Democracies Order 1959, another Municipal Administration Ordinance/ which<sup>1960</sup> repealed all the laws relating to rural and urban local bodies in Pakistan.

The union councils in rural areas (replacing the union boards and panchayets) and the union committees and town committees in urban areas (that is, in the areas within the then municipality) were constituted according to the Basic Democracies Order, 1959. It was found that 28 out of 56 municipalities with population of 15,000 and below were declared as towns and a town committee was formed in each as per provision of the Basic Democracies Order, 1959. The remaining 28 municipalities with population of above 15,000 were retained as such and a municipal committee was constituted in each of them after the promulgation of Municipal Administration Ordinance,

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59. The East Pakistan (Amendment) Act XXII of 1959. See also, Khan, S.D., "Evolution of Municipality in Bangladesh", op.cit. pp. XX-XXI.

1960. It was provided in the Ordinance that a Municipal Committee was set up:(i) with the chairmen of the union committees in the respective municipalities, they being treated as "elected members" and (ii) with equal number of appointed members - partly non-official and partly official (including chairman who was appointed by the government) appointed by the respective Commissioner of the total number of official and appointed members - roughly 30% officials and 70% non-officials. The chairman was a whole-time official appointed by the government. A vice-chairman was elected by the all members from among the elected members. A new municipality was also established at Naogaon which increased the number of such municipal boards to 29.<sup>60</sup>

The size of municipal committees in East Pakistan varied in respect of income, population and number of members. The income varied between taka one lakh and two crores, the population varied between 20,000 and a million and the members also varied between 6 and 60.<sup>61</sup>

Though the town committees were constituted by the Basic Democracies Order, 1959, their finances and functionings were administered in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960 and thus, they were though small in size treated as municipalities.<sup>62</sup>

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60. Khan, S.D., "Evolution of Municipality in Bangladesh", op.cit., p. XXII.

61. Khan, S.D., ibid., p. XXIII.

62. Ibid., p. XXIII.

With the passing of the Electoral College Act, 1964, members of the union committees as well as town committees in the urban areas and union councils in the rural areas became the members of the electoral college. The number of members was 40,000. The primary purpose of this college was to elect the President of Pakistan as well as to elect members of both the national and provincial assemblies as per provisions of the Act.

The local bodies (both urban and rural) were reconstituted in 1965 under Section 57 of Electoral College Act, which amended the Basic Democracies Order, 1959 to conform to the provisions of the Electoral College Act. Eleven Towns and Union Committees were set up under this Electoral College Act. There were 39 town committees and 29 municipalities working both at the rural and urban areas of East Pakistan.<sup>63</sup>

The local bodies suffered a lot for its growth and development during the Pakistan period. The reason behind this was that the local government institutions (both urban and rural) were used for political purposes rather than developmental and certain statutes on local government such as the Basic Democracies Order, 1959, the Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960 and the Electoral College Act, 1964 seemed to disturb the growth and development of local bodies in East Pakistan.

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63. Khan, S.D., op.cit., pp. XXIII-XXIV; for a list of municipal corporation and municipalities in Bangladesh, see, Appendix-B.



Municipal Administration in Bangladesh:

On 16 December 1971 Bangladesh emerged as an independent state. She inherited all previous administrative set-up including local governments, both urban and rural, of East Pakistan. New Order for local bodies, repealing all the previous acts, ordinances and rules on local government, was issued by the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in order to run the local and urban bodies in Bangladesh in 1972 (Appendix-A-1, A-2).<sup>64</sup> It was stated in the Order that the local councils and committees would be administered by appointed government officials rather than elected persons. However, the Presidential Order, 1972 provided that (1) all the local councils and municipal committees in Bangladesh would stand dissolved, and (2) all the persons holding office as chairmen, vice-chairmen, members and administrators of such local committees and municipal committees would cease to hold office.

It may be noted that the Order has renamed (a) union council as union panchayet, (b) union committee as nagar panchayet; (c) town committee as shahar committee; (d) thana council as Thana Development Committee; (e) District Council as Zilla Board, and (f) Municipal Committee as Pourashava.

The powers and functions of the dissolved local councils and municipal committees, other than divisional councils, would be performed by the prescribed committee which would be duly appointed by the government authorities. Needless to mention that the

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64. The Bangladesh Local Councils and Municipal Committees (Dissolution and Administration) Order, 1972. The Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, February 29, 1972.

Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh provided that the local government would be run by the elected body.<sup>65</sup> But the Government declared through a Press note published on 3 May 1972 that the decisions were made to reconstitute the local councils and municipal bodies with representatives to be elected on the basis of universal adult franchise as early as possible.<sup>66</sup> The President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh promulgated a new Order namely the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishads and Pourashavas) Order, 1973. It was mentioned in the Order that the Union Councils and Municipalities and Town Committees in Bangladesh would be renamed as Union Parishads and Pourashavas respectively. The urban based local institutions would only be known as the Pourashavas in Bangladesh. The main provision of the said Order were as follows:

1. Each Pourashava would be divided into three constituencies for the purpose of election.
2. In case of Pourashava which had nagar panchayet, nagar panchayet would cease to exist and the territorial limits of nagar panchayet would constitute as the constituency of the Pourashava concerned.
3. An elected member of a Pourashava would be designated as commissioner.
4. Three commissioners would be elected from each constituency but the number might vary from Pourashava to Pourashava.

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65. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Dacca: Government Press, 1972), pp. 30-31.

66. The Bangladesh Observer, May 3, 1972.

5. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Pourashava would be elected by the voters of entire Pourashava area and they would also be considered as commissioner.

Further, for the bigger Pourashava, viz. Chittagong, Khulna, Narayanganj, the following provisions were made in the Order:<sup>67</sup>

- (a) in addition to the commissioners elected under this Order, two women commissioners were nominated by the chairman, vice-chairman and the commissioners of the Pourashava;
- (b) the government would appoint a chief executive officer to co-ordinate the activities of a Pourashava and implement its decisions.
- (c) the government might designate certain officials to participate in the proceedings of a Pourashava but they would have no right to vote on any matter in the meeting.<sup>68</sup>

The Municipal Administration (Amendment) Order, 1973 was promulgated by the President of Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh in order to revalidate the earlier Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960. This enabled the municipalities (pourashavas) in Bangladesh to perform their activities as prescribed in the provision of the Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960.<sup>69</sup>

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67. President's Order No. 22 of 1973, (Dacca: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh).

68. President's Order no. 22 of 1973, (Dacca: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Govt. of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, 1973).

69. President's Order no. 36 of 1973, (Dacca: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, 1973).



However, the Jatiya Sangshad passed the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act, 1973 for running the local bodies (urban and rural) in the country.<sup>70</sup> During the period of 1973-1977, some attempts were made to amend the previous Acts on local government for their administration and then the government promulgated the Pourashava Ordinance (Amendment), 1977.<sup>71</sup> The next development on municipalities was the Pourashava (Amendment) Ordinance 1978 which declared Dhaka Municipality as Dhaka Municipal Corporation.<sup>72</sup>

#### Dhaka Municipal Corporation:

The Dhaka Municipality is a very old institution with a long history. A brief survey of the history of Dacca City reveals that a committee for improvement existed in the City as early as 1823<sup>in</sup>.<sup>73</sup> This committee had three members and its moving spirit was Mr. Walters, the then Collector of Dacca. The Municipality at that time performed mainly two functions: Sanitation and transport in Dacca City. As this was a fosterchild of Mr. Walters, it went out of picture in 1840 and in that year a Dacca Committee was created with wider range of functions. The Committee was appointed by the government but there was no scope for corporate entity of its own. This committee worked till it became a public body namely, Dhaka Municipal Committee,

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70. The Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, June 30, 1973.

71. The Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, July 18, 1977.

72. The Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, October 9, 1978.

73. Haider, A., A City and Its Civic Body, (Dacca: Dhaka Municipality, 1966), p. 94.

in August, 1864.<sup>74</sup> The Act of 1884 recognised for the first time that it should have the elected chairman and vice-chairman and two-thirds of its commissioners. The first elected chairman of Dacca Municipality was Babu Ananda Mohan Roy and the first elected vice-chairman was Khawaja Aminullah. The Act of 1932 also applied to the Dacca Municipal Committee. The Dhaka Municipal Committee was superseded by the government on 19 November 1947 and an executive officer was appointed to exercise all the powers and duties of chairman and commissioners and this continued upto 1953. The provision for official chairman was made under the Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960.<sup>75</sup>

The Dacca Pourashava was administered by the Local Councils and the Pourashavas (Amendments) Act 1973. In order to run the administration of Dacca City, the Bangladesh Jatiya Sangshad passed the next important Act which was known as the Dacca Municipal Corporation Act, 1974. It was provided that this pourashava (municipality) working in the City of Dacca would be re-constituted as Dacca Municipal Corporation which would comprise existing Dacca and Gulshal Pourashavas. The Act also stated that this proposed municipal corporation would be administered by 72 elected commissioners including a mayor and a deputy mayor. The area of the proposed Dacca Municipal Corporation would comprise Dacca Pourashava and Gulshan Pourashavas and some

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74. Ibid. Also see, Sil, J.N. and Johnson, Luttman, A brief History of Dacca Municipal Committee, 1893 (Municipal Records Collection XXXII. File-IA).

75. Ibid., pp. 97-102.

portions of the Unions of Mirpur, Hariampur, Miradia, Badda and Battava of Satarkul Union under Gulshan Police Station. The assets and liabilities of the Dacca and Gulshan Pourashava as well as Mirpur union would be transferred to the proposed Dacca Municipal Corporation. But unfortunately the scheme was not implemented<sup>76</sup> until 1978 and as such the Dacca Municipality<sup>was</sup> to work as a Pourashava though it was declared as Municipal Corporation in 1978.

Several changes were made regarding the administration of Dacca Municipal Corporation during 1978-1979,<sup>77</sup> and the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance 1983 was promulgated by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh with a view to running the administration of Dhaka Municipal Corporation.<sup>78</sup>

It is evident from the foregoing analysis that the Dhaka Municipal Corporation along with other municipal institutions in Bangladesh have come to the present shape through a gradual process of evolution and development.

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76. For a detailed discussion, see, Dacca Municipal Corporation Act No. LVI (Dacca: Government Printing Press, 1974), Articles 1-170.
77. The Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, February 16, 1979.
78. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983 (Dhaka: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1983).



CHAPTER : THREE

THE DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:  
THE ORGANISATION AND COMPOSITION

CHAPTER - III

THE DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ;  
THE ORGANISATION AND COMPOSITION

In the preceding chapter, the growth and development of municipal administration in Bangladesh has been analyzed with special reference to Dhaka Municipal Corporation. This chapter will attempt to analyze the organisational structure of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

Area and Population:

the  
The area of/Dhaka Municipal Corporation is at present 66.63 square miles which was 2.25 square miles in 1947 and 26.81 square miles in 1976.<sup>1</sup> The Dhaka Municipal Corporation is bounded by Industrial area of Tongi on the North, by the river Buriganga on the South, the City of Narayanganj on the East and the University town of Savar on the West (see, Appendix- C-1, C-2 and D).<sup>2</sup>

II. Population:

The present population of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation is 34,30,312.<sup>3</sup> The pattern of population expansion of the City is

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- <sup>Foot</sup>
1. the boundary of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, see, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Act, 1974, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1974 and the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, Ministry of Law and Land Reforms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, pp. 48-53.
  2. Population Census of Bangladesh, 1974, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, pp. 1-25.
  3. The Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1983, Dhaka, p. 127.

revealed in table 1. In terms of percentage the population has increased by nearly 280% over the period of 1901-1984. This rapid expansion is due to various factors such as industrialization, movements of population from rural areas to Dhaka City and also the inclusion of new areas to the Corporation. The present status of Dhaka as the national capital is also a factor responsible for the rapid growth of population.

Table - 1

The Population of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation,  
1901-1984

Year	Population	Increase	Variation in 10 years %
1901	89,733	-	-
1911	1,08,551	18,818	20.97
1921	1,19,450	10,899	10.00
1931	1,41,461	22,012	18.42
1941	2,13,218	71,756	50.72
1951	2,76,003	62,815	29.46
1961	3,62,006	85,973	31.15
1974	13,10,976	9,48,970	262.14
1981	23,65,695	10,54,748	80.45
1984	34,30,312	10,64,617	45.00

Source: Population Census of Bangladesh, 1974, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, pp. 1-25 and The Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1983, p. 127.



### III. Structure:

The present status of Municipal Corporation has been awarded to Dhaka Municipality in 1978, through an act passed to that effect in 1974. It is currently run according to the Ordinance named Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983. According to the Ordinance, it is a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal. It has also been empowered to acquire, hold and dispose of both movable and immovable properties. It can sue and be sued in its corporate name.<sup>4</sup> As per the Ordinance, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation consists of 75 elected commissioners, 10 nominated women commissioners and 5 official commissioners.<sup>5</sup> While the elected commissioners are to be elected directly on the basis of adult franchise, the nominated women commissioners are to be nominated by the government from amongst the women living within the boundary of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation in consultation with the women organisations and social welfare organisations. Of course, there is no bar for the women to contest for the posts of the commissioners. The provision is also there to have the representation of some of the local self-governing <sup>bodies</sup> in the City. These representatives are known as official commissioners. The present official commissioners are selected from the following categories:

- (a) the chairman, Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT);
- (b) the chairman, Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WASA);
- (c) the Chief Engineer, Directorate of Public Health Engineering;

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4. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983. p.4.

5. Since an election is yet to take place, presently all commissioners are appointed by the government.

- (d) the chairman, Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB);
- (e) the Director-General, Health Services of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

One mayor and three deputy mayors are to be elected by the commissioners from amongst the elected commissioners. The mayor and deputy mayors, of course, would also act as the commissioners even after their election as mayor and deputy mayor of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.<sup>6</sup> It may further be noted that before the promulgation of 1983 Ordinance, the Dhaka Municipality was administered by the Pourashava Act, 1977. As it is shown in the following table, the number of commissioners of the Municipal Corporation has gradually increased to 91 in 1982-85 from 54 in 1971-75.<sup>7</sup>

Table - 2

The number of commissioners in the Municipal Corporation during 1971/75-1982/85

Year	Administrator or Chairman/Mayor	Commissioner			Total
		Male	Female	Official	
1971-75	Administrator - 1	50	-	3	54
1976-82	Chairman/Mayor- 1	50	5	5	61
1982-85	Administrator - 1	75	10	5	91

Source: DMC Acts, 1974, 1977 and 1983.

6. There <sup>is no</sup> Deputy Mayors at present, there was none even in the past (1973-82), though the provision in the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983 prevails. Currently the Administrator along with two Deputy Administrators is running the Dhaka Municipal Corporation as there is no Mayor in the Corporation.
7. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation was composed of 50 Wards during 1971-75 which increased to 75 in 1982. The reason is the amalgamation of two Pourashavas of Mirpur and Gulshan with Dhaka Municipal Corporation. For details, see, Appendix- E-1, E-2.

As regards the qualifications and disqualifications of a person to be elected or nominated as a commissioner of the Municipal Corporation, the Ordinance prescribed that a person would qualify to become a Commissioner:<sup>8</sup>

- (a) (i) if he or she is a citizen of Bangladesh;
- (ii) if he or she has attained the age of twenty five years in accordance with the existing electoral roll;
- (iii) if his or her name appears on the electoral roll for any Ward in the Corporation;
- (iv) a person will be disqualified for becoming a Commissioner of the Corporation:<sup>9</sup>
- (i) if he or she is declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind;
- (ii) if he or she is an undischarged insolvent;
- (iii) if he or she has ceased to be a citizen of Bangladesh;
- (iv) if he or she has been-(a) on conviction for any offence sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years; and (b) on conviction for any offence relating to corruption or criminal misconduct, sentenced to imprisonment for any term unless a period of five years, or such less period as the government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his or her release;
- (v) if he or she holds any full-time office of profit in the service of the Republic or of the Corporation or of any other local authority, or

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8. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983. p.7.

9. Ibid. p.7.



- (iv) if he or she is party to a contract for work to be done for, or goods to be supplied to the Corporation, or has otherwise any pecuniary interest in its affairs, or is a dealer, for any area within the Corporation in essential commodities appointed by the Government.

A person is qualified to represent only one Ward in the Corporation, though there is no bar for a person to seek election from more than one Ward at a time. If he or she is elected from more than one Ward, he or she shall have to communicate to the Election Commission within seven days through a signed declaration specifying the Ward he or she wants to represent.

#### Socio-Economic Background of the Commissioners:

We have conducted an investigation on age, education and profession of the commissioners who were elected to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation in 1977 and appointed in 1984. As revealed in the following tables, comparatively younger people with SSC as predominant educational level were elected to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation in 1977. So far as their professions are concerned, both of the contractors and businessmen were dominant, their percentages being 56% and 93.34% in 1977 and 1984 respectively. The striking feature in this regard is that the lawyers who usually play a very significant role in national as well as urban politics are absent in 1984 and were insignificantly present in 1977.

Table - 3

The Commissioners Elected in 1977 and Appointed  
in 1984 by Age (Group)

Age Group in years	Periods	
	1977- 82	1984-85
25 to 35	17 (34.00%)	14 (18.66%)
36 to 45	16 (32.00%)	30 (40.00%)
46 to 55	15 (30.00%)	25 (33.34%)
56 to 70	2 (4.00%)	6 (8.00%)
Total :	50 (100.00%)	75 (100.00%)

Table - 4

Educational background of commissioners elected  
in 1977 and appointed in 1984

Educational level	1977-82	1984-85
Upto SSC	28 (56.00%)	20 (26.66%)
Upto HSC	6 (12.00%)	8 (10.66%)
University graduates	12 (24.00%)	43 (57.34%)
Master Degrees	4 (8.00%)	4 (5.34%)
Total :	50 (100.00%)	75 (100.00%)

Note: The terms SSC and HSC mean the Secondary School Certificate and Higher Secondary School Certificate Examinations.

Table - 5

Professional background of the commissioners elected  
in 1977 and appointed in 1984

Profession	1977-82	1984-85
Contractors and businessmen	28 (56.00%)	73 (93.34%)
Lawyers	3 (6.00%)	-
Teachers	1 (2.00%)	1 (1.33%)
Doctors	2 (4.00%)	-
Serviceholders	1 (2.00%)	1 (1.33%)
Social workers	15 (30.00%)	-
Total :	50 (100.00%)	75 (100.00%)

Tenure, Resignation and Removal of the Commissioners:

The tenure of Commissioners, both elected and nominated, is five years commencing on and from the day of the first meeting after the election. But the authority may remove any commissioner from his seat or office for some specific reasons:

- (1) if he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Corporation;
- (2) if he refuses to perform or becomes physically or mentally disabled;
- (3) if he is guilty of misconduct or abuse of power or if he is responsible for any loss or misappropriation of money or property of the Corporation.



- (4) if he fails to take oath as the Commissioner;
- (5) if he fails in submitting a statement of declaration of both movable and immovable properties whether within or without Bangladesh.<sup>10</sup>

So far as the procedure of the removal is concerned, a notice is served to the concerned Commissioner who, in return, is required to submit a statement of facts to the relevant authority within a stipulated date. Then, a meeting of the Corporation is convened to consider the case. A resolution for removal may be adopted if it is supported by atleast two-third majority of the members present. The resolution so adopted is sent to the government for its approval and the decision is communicated to the Commissioner concerned. Thus, a Commissioner may be removed from his or her seat before the tenure is over and a person so removed shall not be eligible for election or nomination to the post of Commissioner for a certain period of time. A Commissioner (or the Deputy Mayor) may also resign from his or her seat by writing to the Mayor of the Corporation. A resignation is effected from the date of its acceptance by the authority concerned. Presently, there is no deputy mayor but before transformation of the Dhaka Municipality into a Municipal Corporation in 1978, there was a provision of vice-chairmanship for Dhaka Municipality since its inception in 1864.<sup>11</sup> With regards to the removal of the mayor, the Ordinance states that mayor may be removed from his office if-<sup>12</sup>

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10. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.6.

11. The particulars of Chairmen and *Administrators* have been given in the Appendix - F-1, F-2.

12. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.6.

- (a) he without reasonable excuse absents from himself three consecutive meetings of the Corporation;
- (b) he refuses to perform or becomes physically or mentally disabled from performing his function; or
- (c) he is guilty of misconduct or abuse of power or is responsible for any loss or misappropriation of any money or property of the Corporation.

But no mayor shall be removed from his office unless charges of allegations so framed are passed in a meeting of the Corporation by three-fourths of the elected commissioners and the resolution so passed by the Corporation is approved by the government. The mayor may resign his office by writing under his hand to the government. Thus, the office of the mayor shall become vacant if<sup>13</sup>

- (a) he resigns from his office;
- (b) he is removed from his office;
- (c) he ceases to be a commissioner under any provision of the Ordinance by the government;
- (d) in the case of a deputy mayor, he is elected as mayor, or
- (e) he dies.

#### Committee System:

Committee system is an important feature of municipal government. Without committees, it cannot run its administration smoothly. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has also several standing committees and sub-committees to carry out its different functions.

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13. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.8.

The standing committees are constituted at the first meeting of the Corporation in each year or as soon as may be at any meeting subsequently thereto for dealing respectively with the following subjects:<sup>14</sup>

- (a) finance and establishment;
- (b) education;
- (c) health, family planning and sanitation including drainage;
- (d) town planning and improvement;
- (e) audit and accounts;
- (f) works and buildings;
- (g) water and electricity;
- (h) social welfare and community centres.

In addition to these, the Corporation may also constitute some other standing committees for such purposes as the Corporation thinks fit.<sup>15</sup> A standing committee shall consist of not more than six members. The members shall be elected by the commissioners from amongst themselves and none of them shall be a member of not more than two standing committees at the same time. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor shall be ex-officio member of all the Standing Committees. Each Standing Committee shall have one Chairman and one Vice-Chairman elected by its members from amongst themselves. The chairman or any member of the standing committee may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Mayor. The resolution shall become

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14. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, Ministry of Law and Land Reforms, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, pp. 12-13.

15. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.13.



effective on the date on which the mayor receives the notice of the Resolution and a vacancy so caused shall be filled in by election. A person so elected shall hold office for the residue of the term of the office of the predecessor. Each and every standing committee shall continue to function until the first meeting of the standing committee is constituted to succeed it. Apart from the standing committees, the Corporation may constitute such other committee or committees consisting of such number of members chosen from the commissioners in case it thinks fit.

The Corporation or a standing committee or other committees is empowered to associate any person with itself whose assistance<sup>or</sup> advice is desired by it to carry out any of its functions. Such persons shall have the right to take part in the discussions and deliberations but without the right to vote. All the meetings of the Corporation are open to public participation unless a majority of the commissioners present at the meeting decide that any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Corporation shall be held in private. In any case, the Corporation reserves the right to formulate regulations for the procedure and the conduct of business at its meeting and at meetings of the standing committees and other committees.

The Corporation and all other committees are, as the Ordinance prescribes,<sup>16</sup> is duty bound to keep minutes of the proceeding of their meetings. The minutes shall state, among other things, the names of the commissioners or members present and shall be drawn up and recorded in a book and shall be laid before the next meeting

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16. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, pp. 12-14.

of the respective bodies. The minutes are to be kept open at the Corporation office for inspection by any commissioner or any other person. While the commissioner may inspect these minutes without any charge, other persons may inspect on payment of a fee of taka one each. The copies of minutes should be forwarded to the government by the chief executive officer within 10 (ten) days from the date of such minutes are signed.

Presently the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has the following 12 committees:<sup>17</sup>

- (1) Finance and Establishment Standing Committee;
- (2) Education Standing Committee;
- (3) Health, Family Planning and Sanitation Standing Committee;
- (4) Town Planning and Improvement Standing Committee;
- (5) Audit and Accounts Standing Committee;
- (6) Works and Buildings Standing Committee;
- (7) Water and Electricity Standing Committee;
- (8) Social Welfare and Community Centre Standing Committee;
- (9) Tender Committee;
- (10) Assessment Sub-Committee;
- (11) Cattle Hat Auction Sub-Committee;
- (12) Workshop Sub-Committee.

The duties and functions of each of these Committees are discussed in the following pages:

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17. The Office Order of Dhaka Municipal Corporation, No. 579, dated 22.1.85 (issued by the Administrator of the Corporation , (See Appendix-G).

(1) Finance and Establishment Standing Committee:

Six Ward-Chairmen were the members of this Standing Committee. This Committee performed the following functions:<sup>18</sup>

- (1) It examined the budget estimates and prepared the annual supplementary budget;
- (2) it checked up extra and unnecessary expenditure;
- (3) it found out ways and means for budget provisions in case of unavailable and unexpected expenditure by re-appropriation;
- (4) it found out ways and means for improvement of the financial condition of the Corporation;
- (5) it checked the collection of revenue and devised ways and means for satisfactory collection;
- (6) it had powers to inspect revenue earning sections and branches as and when necessary;
- (7) it considered all proposals for reduction or enhancement of rates of taxes, fees and rents i.e. all income of the Corporation derived from various sources;
- (8) it dealt with creation of posts, abolition of posts, upgrading of posts, fixation of remuneration and all pecuniary benefit and allowances, fees, advances, recommendation for revision of pay scale of the employee of the Corporation.

2. Education Standing Committee:

This Committee consisted of six members.

The functions and duties of this committee were as follows:

1. it dealt with grants to all the aided Maktabas and Madrashas and primary schools including the recessional inspection to the institutions.

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18. Office Order. Dhaka Municipal Corporation, dated 22.1.1985.



2. it considered enhancement or reduction of grants of the existing Maktabas and Madrashas and also considered sanction new grants to the institutions;
3. it dealt with the matters under section 132 to 134 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983.<sup>19</sup>
3. Health, Family Planning and Sanitation (including Drainage) Standing Committee:

Six members were included in this Sub-Committee which would perform the following functions:

- (1) It dealt with the matters of all categories under Public Health from Section 76 to 85 and drainage at Section 88 and 89 and Section 95 to 96 for food and drinks, Section 117 street watering and Section 125 burial and burning places.<sup>20</sup>
- (2) It suggested measures for effective drive within the Corporation area.

4. Town Planning and Improvement Standing Committee:

This committee consisted of six Ward Chairmen of the Municipal Corporation. Its function were as follows:

- (1) it dealt with the matters pertaining to development under the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance 1983 as enumerated under Section 108 to 110 and Section 139 to 141.<sup>21</sup>

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19. For a detail<sup>ed</sup>/discussion, see, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, pp. 38-39.

20. For details, see, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, pp. 24-33.

21. For<sup>a</sup>/detailed discussion, see, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, pp. 32-33, and 40.

#### 5. Audit and Accounts Standing Committee:

Six Ward Chairmen of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation were included in this committee. The functions of this committee were as follows:

- (1) it supervised the maintenance of accounts and registers maintained by different departments and sections of the Corporation prescribed under the existing rules and laws and suggested any improvement on any existing procedure;
- (2) it physically verified the stocks of all sorts of stores along with the stock register in addition to any Corporation staff doing the job.

#### 6. Works and Buildings Standing Committee:

This Standing Committee consisted of six members who were known as Ward-Chairmen of the Municipal Corporation. The functions of this committee were as follows:

- (1) it examined all proposals relating to all public works of the corporation.

#### 7. Water and Electricity Standing Committee:

Six Ward-Chairmen were included in this standing committee. The functions were as follows:

- (1) it dealt with water supply as enumerated under Section 86, 87 and 117 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983.<sup>22</sup>

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22. For discussion, see, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, pp. 26-27 and 35.

- (2) it dealt with street lighting as enumerated under Section 116 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983.<sup>23</sup>

8. Social Welfare and Community Centre Standing Committee:

This committee consisted of six members and the functions were as follows:

- (1) it dealt with the social welfare chapter as enumerated under Section 135 and 136 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983.<sup>24</sup>
- (2) it supervised the community centres, parks etc. and suggest measures for its improvement.

9. Tender Committee:

This committee consisted of 13 members who were the Ward-Chairmen of different wards of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation and the Administrator of this Corporation would act as its Chairman.

It is pointed out here that the function of this Standing Committee was to consider tenders and quotations for purchasing materials, equipments and other rates as and when it was necessary, although the Order did not spell it out exactly.<sup>25</sup>

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23. Ibid., pp. 35.

24. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p. 39.

25. See, the Order of the Administrator of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, dated 22.1.85, Dhaka.



10. Assessment Sub-Committee:

This Sub-Committee was composed of ten Ward-Chairmen including a Chairman who represented the Ward No. 41 of the Municipal Corporation. The functions of this sub-committee were as follows:

- (1) This performed such functions as would be referred to by the authority.

11. Cattle Hat Sub-Committee:

This Sub-Committee consisted of 8 (eight) Members who represented various Wards of this Municipal Corporation. It had a Chairman and the rest of these were treated as Members who were known as Ward-Chairman (formerly Ward Commissioner). The functions of this Sub-Committee were as follows:

- (1) Regarding the functions of this committee the Order stated /perform such functions as would that it would/be referred to it by the authority.

12. The Workshop Sub-Committee:

Seven Ward-Chairmen of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation were included in this Sub-Committee.

The Order did not spell out the exact functions of this committee. But it is learnt that functions of this sub-committee was to inspect the materials and equipments produced/utilised in the workshop and adopt the necessary procedures for managing the workshop in a better way.<sup>26</sup>

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26. the Office Order of/Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Dhaka, 1985.

The Departments of the Municipal Corporation:

While the elected and nominated commissioners are empowered to formulate policies with supervisory and advisory responsibilities, the actual day-to-day activities of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation are carried out by the different departments. During the period of 1976-77 there were in all 37 departments and sections in the Dhaka Municipality. When the Municipality was transformed into a Municipal Corporation in 1978, those departments and sections were in operation. The number of departments and sections increased to 60 in the year 1981-82. At present the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has 8 departments and which are again divided into 64 sections.

The following table gives an idea of the departmental strength in the Corporation between 1977 and 1985:

Table - 6

Number of Departments/Sections in the Corporation

Years	No. of Departments	No. of Sections	Total
1977	10	27	37
1981-82	7	53	60
1984-85	8	56	64

Source: The Bangladesh Pourashava Statistics, Local Government Institute, Dhaka, 1977 and the Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1981-82, 1984-85, Dhaka.

It is evident that in 1977 there were only 37 departments and sections of the municipality. The strength of the departments/sections have increased to 60 and 64 during the period of 1981-82 and 1984-85 respectively.

The names of various departments/sections of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation along-with the number of staff<sup>27</sup> are mentioned in Appendix-H.

1. The Administrative Department:

This department has 86 employees including II first class officers. The Secretary is incharge of this Department.

2. Establishment Section:

This Section is also headed by the secretary of the Corporation and this has 38 employees to carry out its functions and responsibilities.

3. (a) Administrator's Cell:

This is headed by the Administrative Officer of the Corporation who is also under the guidance of the secretary of the Corporation. The number of employees is 23.

(b) Complaint and Information Centre:

This is headed by the Public Relation Officer. This section has 6 employees of different categories.

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27. The Budget Estimate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1984-85, pp. 52-54.



4. Public Relation Section:

This section is headed by Public Relation Officer who has a command over 8 employees of various types.

5. Security Section:

The Security Officer is in-charge of this Section and the strength of this section is 16.

6. Law Section:

The Law Officer heads this Section having 7 number of employees.

7. Social Welfare Section:

This section consists of 5 branches namely - (a) the Union Committee, (n) Community Centre, (c) North Brook Hall Library and Rokanpur Library, (d) Burial ground and, (e) Burning ghats. This section is headed by the Social Welfare Officer. The total number of the employees is 285.

8. Arboriculture Department:

This is under the control of the Chief Engineer of the Corporation and under this department one section, namely - Shishu Park (Children's Park) is in charge of a number of officials. The total number of officials in the department is 289.

9. Finance Department:

This department is under the control of the Accounts Officer. This department is composed of three other Sections namely -

(a) Accounts Section, (b) Social Security Section, and (c) Audit & Budget Section. The total number of employees working in this department is 70.

10. Revenue Department:

This Department has four Sections namely - (a) Offices of Chief Revenue Officer, Deputy Chief Revenue Officer and Revenue Collector, (b) Taxation Zone I-VI, (c) Licence Section, and (d) Miscellaneous (Taxation) Section. It is necessary to mention that the taxation zones/section again is divided into Six Sub-Sections which have separate functions and officers. Each zone has one Taxation Officer. The Licence Section has an officer known as Licence Officer and the Miscellaneous Section is headed by a Taxation Officer. All the officers working in these Sections are under the control and supervisions of Chief Revenue Officer. The total number of employees of various categories working in those sections is 441.<sup>28</sup>

11. Estate Department:

This department is headed by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation. It has 71 employees of various categories.

12. Health and Sanitation Department:

This sanitation department is headed by the Chief Health Officer of the Corporation. It has five Sections, namely - (1) Conservancy Section, (b) Public Toilet, (c) Private Privies, (d) Road Cleaning, and (e) Drainage Staff etc. The total number of staffs who

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28. The Budget Estate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1984-85,  
p. 52.

are working in those Sections is 3034. The Conservancy Section is headed by the Chief Conservancy Officer and the Public Toilet and Private Privies are in-charge of the Social Welfare Officer. The Chief Conservancy Officer is also in-charge of the Road Cleaning Section. The Section of Drainage Staff is headed by <sup>the</sup> Chief Engineer of the Corporation.

13. Health Department:

The department consists of 9 sections which are working for different purposes. These sections are as follows:<sup>29</sup>

- (a) the offices of the Chief Health Officer, Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors;
- (b) hospital and dispensaries;
- (c) vaccination, birth and death registration;
- (d) Shayesta Khan Kalyan Kendra;
- (e) other sanitary measures;
- (f) market stoppage;
- (g) market section;
- (h) laboratories;
- (i) physical training centre.

The Chief Health Officer is responsible for this department and he is especially in-charge of five sections and the remaining four sections are in-charge of the specific officers. They are as follows:

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29. The Budget Estimate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation,  
1984-85, p.53.



- (a) Shayesta Khan Kalyan Kendra - Special Social Welfare Officer.
- (b) market stoppage - Chief Engineer.
- (c) market section - Chief Revenue Officer.
- (d) physical training centre - Social Welfare Officer.<sup>30</sup>

The total number of employees in this department is 1127.

14. Slaughter House, Livestock and Veterinary Hospital:

This Section is headed by the Livestock Officer. The total number of employees of different categories is 54.

15. Engineering Department:

This department consists of 19 Sections viz. (1) Chief Engineer's Office, (2) Engineering Division (P&D), (3) Superintending Engineer Circle-I, (4) Engineering Division-I, (5) Engineering Division-II, (6) Engineering Division-III, (7) Engineering Division-IV, (8) Supt. Engineer, Circle-II, (9) Engineering Division-V, (10) Engineering Division-VI, (12) Engineering Division-VII, (13) Deputed from R&HD, (14) Supt. Engineer (E&M), (15) Engineering Division (Mech.) and Workshop, (16) Asphalt Plant Project, (17) Engineering Division (Elec.)-I, (18) Engineering Division (Elec.)-II, (19) Telephone Exchange.

This department is headed by the Chief Executive Engineer of the Municipal Corporation. Under this, other engineers and employees are being engaged to carry out the objectives of the Corporation. The total number of peoples working in different sections of this department is 1103.

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30. For detailed discussion, see, the Budget Estimate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1984-85, p.53.

16. Education Department:

This department has one section namely - Shishu Sena Instructor and Band Master. This is headed by the Administrative Officer and this section is run by one officer known as Social Welfare Officer. The total employees are 5.

17. Store Section:

This Section is run by the Store Officer who is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. Only 18 employees are working in this Section.

18. Transport Section:

This is also run by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation. The total employees are 329.

19. Outfall Works:

This is also headed by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation. Only 46 people are working in this section.

20. Mosquito Control Section:

This section has 381 employees who are engaged in eradicating mosquitos from the City. This section is also under the control of the Chief Health Officer of the Corporation.<sup>31</sup>

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31. The Budget Estimate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the Year, 1984-85, p. 54.

21. Staff and Employees of the Corporation:

In 1969 the number of the staffs and employees of the Dhaka Municipality was 5033. This number increased to 6335 and 5814 in 1972 and 1976 respectively. And this number, again, increased to 6483 in 1981. Presently 7578 persons are employed to handle the workload of the Municipal Corporation.

The table shows the classwise distribution of the total employees of the Corporation.

Table - 7

Number of Dhaka Municipal Corporation Employees in Different Classes in Different Years

Year	Categories of Employees					Total
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Master Roll	
1969	9 (0.18)	12 (0.24)	1304 (25.90)	642 (12.76)	3066 (60.92)	5033 (100.00)
1972	22 (0.36)	18 (0.28)	1838 (29.01)	938 (14.81)	3519 (55.55)	6335 (100.00)
1976	32 (0.55)	13 (0.22)	1115 (19.18)	1210 (20.81)	3444 (59.24)	5814 (100.00)
1981	44 (0.68)	25 (0.39)	1434 (22.12)	1086 (16.75)	3894 (60.06)	6483 (100.00)
1984	84 (1.11)	77 (1.02)	1908 (25.18)	1907 (25.16)	3602 (47.59)	7578 (100.00)

Sources: The Report of the Study Group on the Working of Dhaka Pourashava, 1977, and the Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1981-82, 1984-85, pp. 52-54.



A team of 7578 employees,<sup>32</sup> distributed in different departments and ranks, work under the general guidance, supervision and control of the principal officer, officially designated as the Chief Executive Officer.<sup>33</sup> The responsibility to coordinate the activities of different departments lies with him. It may be mentioned here that he works on behalf of the Mayor who authorizes to him to do so.

The Chief Executive Officer who has dual accountability to the Mayor and the Government, is not an employee of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. He is a member of Bangladesh Civil Service, usually of the Deputy Secretary rank, is deputed to the Municipal Corporation for a specific period of three years. Of course, the tenure may be extended not exceeding one year at a time.<sup>34</sup> His appointment may also be terminated by the Government, provided a resolution for such termination is passed by the votes of not less than three-fifth of the total number of Commissioners at a special meeting called for the purpose. In case he is unable to perform the functions of the office on account of illness, absence, or any other cause, the Government may appoint another person to officiate as Chief Executive Officer in his place.

As per provision of the Ordinance,<sup>35</sup> the Chief Executive Officer performs the executive powers as delegated by the Mayor/Administrator and in doing so he shall be responsible to the Mayor/

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32. The Budget Estimate of Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1984-85, p.54.

33. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, pp. 15-18.

34. Ibid., p. 14.

35. Ibid.,

Administrator. The Chief Executive Officer as per provision of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983 has got some extra-ordinary powers to perform.<sup>36</sup> He is the custodian of the record and he, therefore, is responsible for custody of all records including all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of the Corporation, Standing Committees and other Committees. Thus, it is very natural and also provided by the Ordinance that he shall have the right of being present at any meeting of the Corporation, or of any standing committee, or other committee thereof and of taking part in the discussions there as if he were a commissioner or a member of such committee. He may also make a statement or explanation of facts with the consent of person presiding over the meeting but he shall not vote upon any motion at such meeting.<sup>37</sup>

The following functions have been delegated to the Chief Executive Officer by the Administrator (vide Order no. 91, dated 13.8.1982).<sup>38</sup>

1. Implementation of Policy Matters and Decision of the Administrator:

He has to implement all matters for which policy or decisions of the Administrator has been passed on any subject. He implements these decisions and policy matters within the existing rules, regulations, by-laws that are in force.

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36. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.16.

37. Ibid., p. 16.

38. Since this delegation was made before the promulgation of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, it was expected that a new order of delegation of power and functions should have been made. But on enquiry it could be gathered that no such order was made in this respect.

2. Appointment, Transfer, Punishment or Removal:

(a) He has to advertise the vacancies and prepare the cases for selection by the administrator and other appropriate authorities.

(b) He is to initiate and examine the cases of transfer of all employees of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation and submit to the administrator. After his approval, orders of such transfer are to be signed by him on behalf of the administrator.

(c) He passes orders for drawing of departmental proceedings against class III and class IV employees only and after observing legal formalities, he recommends punishment to the administrator.

3. Collection and Recovering of all Taxes, Rates and Tolls, Fees and other Dues:

He takes all actions for collection and recovery of all taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other dues. For this purpose he has been authorized to issue the warrant of distress and sale of movable property. On matters of collection and recovery he has been authorized to make correspondence with the agencies including the government.

4. Vacancy Remission on Grounds of Hardship:

He has been authorized to allow remission on account of hardship for a period not exceeding 6 (six) months and also in the case of buildings remaining vacant for more than 60 (sixty) days as laid down under rule II of the taxation rules, 1960.



5. Refund of Tax, Rates, Fees, Earnest Money, Security Money:

The Chief Executive Officer has been authorized to pass final orders for refund of taxes, rates, fees, earnest money, security money.

6. Issuing of Notices on Behalf of Municipal Corporation:

He is authorized to issue all sorts of notices that are required to be served on behalf of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation under the existing laws in operation.

7. Filing of any Case or Suit on behalf of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation:

He is to sign all papers including vocalatnama after the order for filling the suit has been passed by the Administrator.

8. Compounding of All Offences under the Ordinance or any Laws:

After the compounding order passed by the Administrator, he is to sign all papers and take subsequent action to execute the compounding order.

9. Defence of any Case or Suit on behalf of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation:

He has been empowered to take all necessary actions defending any case or suit.

It may be mentioned here that other than the Chief Executive Officer, other officers of the Corporation have been authorized to perform some important functions. They are the Chief Engineer and the Accounts Officer (vide Order no. 9, dated 13.8.1982).<sup>39</sup>

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39. Cf. File no. IX, 1982 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Dhaka.

- (1) The Chief Engineer has to perform the following functions:
- (a) He is to sign all notices on behalf of <sup>the</sup> Municipal Corporation inviting tenders or quotation and to open and sign all tenders and quotations.
  - (b) He has been authorized to prepare comparative statement and submit to appropriate authority for acceptance.
  - (c) He has to examine terms and conditions and prepare contract documents and papers in cases where outside experts or consultants are appointed.
  - (d) The plans, drawings, designs and estimate submitted by experts need to be examined by him and he has to submit to the Administrator for final approval.
  - (e) He is to sign all contracts and agreements relating to works and supplies on behalf of the Corporation after tenders have been accepted, and estimated plan, design, terms and conditions have been approved by the appropriate authorities.
- (2) The Accounts Officer is to perform the following function as per order of the Administrator:
1. Signing of Cheques and Operation of all Bank Accounts:
    - a. He is to sign all checks of the accounts with the bank after the pay orders on vouchers are signed by the Administrator.
    - b. His specimen signature for operation of the accounts with the banks needs to be attested by the Administrator of the Corporation.

The Administrator is responsible for the control and supervision of all the 64 Departments and Sections of the Corporation.<sup>40</sup> The Administrator of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has distributed the powers and functions of the Corporation among the two Deputy Administrators in November, 1985.<sup>41</sup> The departments and sections of the Corporation to be administered under the control of the Deputy Administrator-I is mentioned below:

- (1) licence for trade, professions and callings;
- (2) law department;
- (3) store section (central store, engineering store and workshop);
- (4) welfare section;
- (5) protocol;
- (6) all agreements of market section, works and supplies on behalf of the Corporation;
- (7) refund of all deposits;
- (8) estate section;
- (9) budget and audit;
- (10) other functions.

The following departments and sections of the Corporation are to be run by the Deputy Administrator-2.<sup>42</sup>

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40. See, the letter vide Memo no. S-X/3M--M/85, 30 October, 1985, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka. The Deputy Administrators-(2) who have been appointed duly are (1) Jahangir Md. Adel and (2) S.A. Khaleque.
  41. The Office Order of the Corporation, no. 317, 3 November 1985, Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Dhaka (File no. XX-177/1985).
  42. Ibid., 1985.

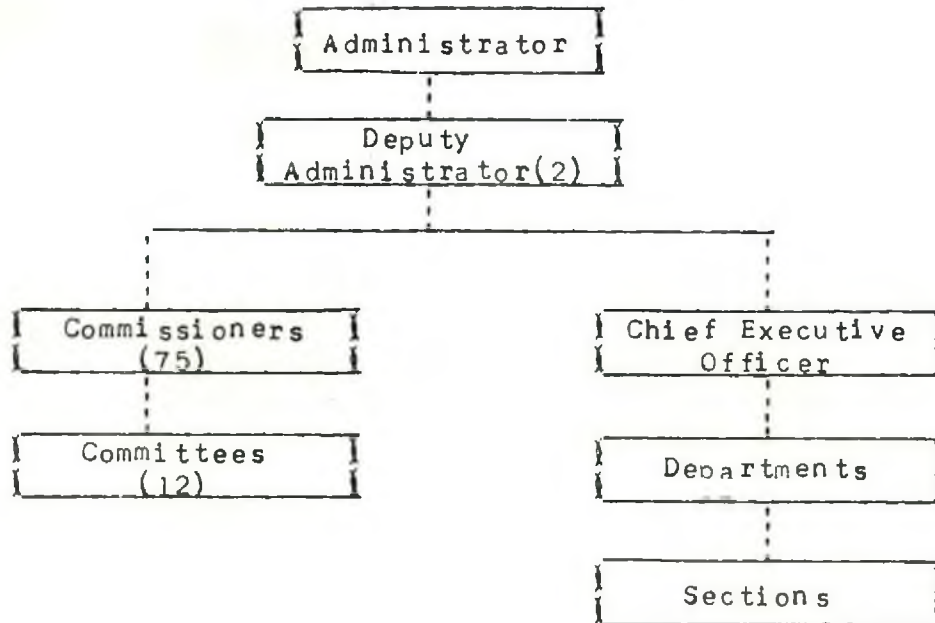


- (1) health and sanitation;
- (2) conservancy;
- (3) mosquito control section;
- (4) livestock section;
- (5) overall administration and control of the inter-district bus terminals in the City;
- (6) city bus terminal;
- (7) matters relating to board meeting;
- (8) sub-committees and standing committees of the Corporation,

In sum, it may be concluded that the Dhaka Municipal Corporation consists of two Wings viz. the deliberative and the executive one. The former consists of the Administrator, Deputy Administrators-(2) and the 75 nominated ward chairmen, while the latter is composed of the Chief Executive Officer and other officers and staffs of the Corporation. Though the Chief Executive Officer is in-charge of the executive wing performing his duties and functions under the overall control of the Administrator, significantly the Administrator is also responsible to the Government rather than to the public.

ORGANIZATION CHART/1985

Dhaka Municipal Corporation



CHAPTER : FOUR

THE DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION :  
FUNCTIONS AND ROLES



CHAPTER - IV

THE DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:  
FUNCTIONS AND ROLES

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has to perform a variety of functions in order to improve the living conditions of the peoples residing within the municipal area. In this Chapter an attempt is made to analyze various functions of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

Since its inception in 1864, Dhaka Municipal Corporation (formerly Dhaka Municipality) has been carrying out its stipulated functions. However, under the changed conditions, the nature and pattern of its workings have changed. During the British period, the municipality had to perform such very limited functions as sanitation and transport, road lighting, water supply and street cleaning.<sup>1</sup> During Pakistan period (1947-71), there had been some changes in its functions. The government created the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) and the Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT), and authorized these organisations to perform some functions which were earlier assigned to the Municipal Corporation. The government also created another organisation known as Water and Power Development Authority (currently Bangladesh Power Development Board) in 1959 for the supply of electricity to the inhabitants of Dhaka City.

Some significant developments regarding the functions of the municipality took place after the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent state in 1971. Several orders and acts were enacted

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1. Haider, A. A City and Its Civic Body, (Dhaka: The Dhaka Municipality, 1966), pp. 92-93.

for smooth working of the municipality.<sup>2</sup> However, the most important was the Pourashava Act of 1977 which elaborated the powers and functions of the Municipality in Bangladesh.<sup>3</sup>

However, with the promulgation of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, its powers and functions further expanded. The expanded functioning of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation under the present Ordinance are discussed below:<sup>4</sup>

1. Public Health:

The Ordinance states that the Corporation is responsible for the sanitation of the City of Dhaka. It has also empowered the Corporation to take the necessary steps for this purpose.<sup>5</sup>

2. Insanitary Buildings:

The Corporation possesses the right to instruct the owner or occupier of any insanitary buildings or lands for the following measures:<sup>6</sup>

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2. For a detailed discussion, see, the President's Order no. 7 of 1972, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; President's Order no. 22 of 1973, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Act, 1974, the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, Monday, July 29, 1974.
  3. For detailed discussion, see, the Pourashava Ordinance, 1977, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
  4. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, The Ministry of Law and Land Reforms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1983, pp. 24-40.
  5. Ibid., p.24.
  6. Ibid., p.24.

- (a) to clean or otherwise put it in a proper state;
- (b) to make arrangement to the satisfaction of the Corporation for the proper sanitation;
- (c) to lime-wash the building and make such essential repairs; and
- (d) to take such other steps in this regard to such building or lands which will be necessary in future.

The Ordinance also gives a word of caution that if the owner or occupier does not carry out the order of the Corporation, the Corporation will take necessary steps about the insanitary buildings or lands at its own cost which will be imposed on the owner as a tax for such thing.

3. (1) Removal, Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The Corporation has to make adequate arrangements for the removal of refuse from all public streets, public latrines, urinals, drains and all buildings and land vested in it. It has also to arrange for the collection and disposal of such refusal.<sup>7</sup>

(ii) It is the responsibility of the occupants of all other buildings and lands that they will remove the refuse under the general control and supervision of the Corporation.<sup>8</sup>

(iii) The public dust-bins are to be provided at suitable places for depositing all the refuses. The public are to be advised to deposit their refuses in those places and the staffs of the Corporation are responsible for the collection and removal of those in due time.<sup>9</sup>

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7. Ibid., p.24.

8. Ibid., p.25.

9. Ibid., p.25.



#### 4. (a) Latrines and Urinals:

With the instruction of the Government, the Corporation has to provide and maintain sufficient number of latrines and urinals for the separate use of each sex in proper places of the city and it can also arrange for their proper cleanliness.<sup>10</sup>

(b) It is stated in the Ordinance that where any premises are without privy or urinal accommodation or the privy or urinal is on any ground objectionable, the Corporation may ask the owner for such arrangement:<sup>11</sup>

- (i) to provide such additional privy or urinal accommodation as may be specified in the notice.
- (ii) to make such structural or other alternations in the existing privy or urinal accommodation as may be specified;
- (iii) to remove the privy or urinal; and
- (iv) where there is an underground sewerage system, to substitute connected privy or connected urinal accommodation for any service-privy or service-urinal accommodation.

#### 5. Birth, Death and Marriage:

It is the duty of the Corporation to register all births, deaths and marriages within the City of Dhaka and in this regard it requests the respective persons to inform the Corporation authority for doing the same.

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10. Ibid., p.25.

11. Ibid., p.25.

6. Infectious Diseases:

It states in the Ordinance that the Corporation shall adopt measures to prevent infectious diseases and prevent infection within the City. The Corporation shall establish and maintain one or more hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases. The Corporation may frame and implement schemes for the prevention and control of infectious diseases.<sup>12</sup>

7. Health and Maternity Centres:

The Corporation is empowered by the government to -<sup>13</sup>

- i. establish, manage, maintain or contribute towards the maintenance of health centres, maternity centres, and centres for the welfare of the infants and children;
- ii. provide for the training of dais;
- iii. provide for the promotion of family planning; and
- iv. adopt such other measures as may be necessary to promote health and welfare of women, infants and children.

8. Promotion of Public Health:

In the Ordinance, it is embodied that the Corporation can take such measures for promoting public health including the education of health in accordance with the instruction of the Government.

9. Hospitals and Dispensaries:

With the approval of the government, the Corporation has authorized to establish and maintain such number of hospitals and dispensaries which are necessary for the medical relief of the inhabitants of the City.<sup>14</sup>

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12. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.25.

13. Ibid., p.26.

14. Ibid., p.26.

- also been
- (ii) It has / emphasized that each municipal hospital and dispensary should be maintained and administered in the prescribed manner.
  - (iii) It is further mentioned in the Ordinance that each hospital and dispensary maintained by the Corporation will be supplied with the drugs, medicines, instruments, appliances, equipments, apparatus and furniture as per specific standards and scales.

10. Medical Aid and Relief, Medical Education:

The Corporation can also take such measure as may be specified by the Government for-<sup>15</sup>

- (i) the provision and maintainance of the first aid centres;
- (ii) the provision and maintenance of mobile medical aid units;
- (iii) the promotion and encouragement of societies for the provision of medical aids;
- (iv) the promotion of medical education;
- (v) the payment of grants to institutions for medical relief; and
- (vi) the medical inspection of school children.

2. Water Supply and Drainage:

(i) Water Supply and Drainage:

The Ordinance states that the Corporation will provide to the City a supply of wholesome water sufficient for public and private purposes.<sup>16</sup>

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15. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.26.

16. Ibid., p.26.



- (ii) As per requirement the Corporation can frame rules and execute them for the construction and maintenance of such works as the provision, storage and distribution of water.
- (iii) It is stated that where a piped water-supply is provided the Corporation may supply water to private and public premises on payment of such charges as mentioned in the rules.

### 3. Private Sources of Water Supply:

The Corporation has been authorized to control all the private sources of water-supply within the City. It is stated that no new well, water-pump or any other source of water for drinking purposes will be constructed or provided without the the prior permission of the Corporation.

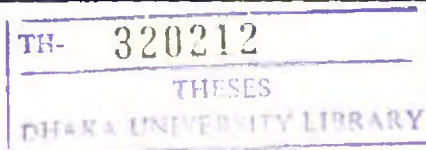
- (ii) The owner of the private source of water-supply within the municipality will be required to<sup>17</sup> (a) keep the same in good order and to clear it from time to time of silt, refuse and decaying matter; (b) protect the same from contamination in such manner as the Corporation may direct; and (c) prevent the use of impure drinking water.

### 4. Drainage:

The Corporation will provide an adequate system of public drains in the City area and such drains will be constructed, maintained and kept clean for the convenience of the public. The Corporation does possess the right of alternation, covering, clearing and closing of private drains.

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17. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.27.



5. Drainage Schemes:

The Corporation can prepare a drainage scheme which includes the construction of drains at public and private expense, and other works for the effective drainage and disposal of sullage.

- (ii) The Corporation will prepare a drainage scheme for the City of Dhaka and then it will be sent to Government for its approval. The Government has the right to approve or reject it.
- (iii) The drainage scheme duly approved by the Government shall be executed and implemented in such manner within a stipulated period by the Government.
- (iv) It states in the Ordinance that the Corporation may require the owner of the building or lands within the City through a formal notice.<sup>18</sup>
  - (a) "to construct such drains within the building or land or the street adjoining such building or land as may be specified in the notice";
  - (b) to remove, alter or improve any such drains; and
  - (c) to take such steps for the effective drainage of the building or land as may be so specified.

6. Bathing and Washing Places:

It is stated in the Ordinance 1983 that the Corporation may take necessary steps as and when the situation arises to-<sup>19</sup>

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18. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.28.

19. Ibid., p.28.

- (i) set apart suitable places for using by the public for washing clothes, or by drying clothes;
- (ii) specify the times at which and the sex of persons by whom such places may be used.
- (iii) prohibit by public notice the use by the public for any of said purposes of any place not so set apart.

The Municipal Corporation will not allow any person to establish, maintain or run a bath for public use without prior sanction by the the prescribed authority.

#### 7. Dhobi Ghats and Washermen:

The Corporation may provide dhobi ghats for the washermen and make arrangements for collecting fees from them.

It may be mentioned that they can be provided with the licence for the regulation of their calling.<sup>20</sup>

#### 8. Public Water-Courses:

With the sanction of the Government, the Corporation has the right of declaring any source of water, spring, rivers, tank, pond, or public stream, or any part thereof within the City as public water course. It is mentioned in the Ordinance 1983 that the application is strictly prohibited to private property.

The rule also provides that the Corporation is authorized to make necessary arrangements for life saving in respect of any public water-course.

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20. Ibid.



### 9. Public Ferries:

The Corporation is empowered to issue licence and to collect tolls as fees from the boats and vessels plying for hire in a public water-course<sup>21</sup> by declaring any part of a public water-course as public ferry.

### 10. Public Fisheries:

If the Government sanctions it, the Municipal Corporation may declare any public water-course as a public fishery which will be used for fishing as per rule of the Corporation.<sup>22</sup>

### 3. Articles of Food and Drink:

#### 1. Food and Drink:

The Corporation possesses the right to make by-laws on articles of food and drink to: (a) "prohibit the manufacture, sale or preparation, or the exposure for value, of any specified article of food or drink in any place or premises not licensed by the Corporation; (b) prohibit the import into the City for sale, or the sale, or the hawking for sale, of any specified article of food or drink by person not so licensed; (c) prohibit the hawking of specified article of food and drink in such parts of the City as may be specified; (d) regulate the time and manner of transport within the City of any specified articles of food or drinks; (e) regulate the grant and withdrawal of licences under this section and the levying of fees thereafter, and (f) provide for the seizure and disposal of any animal,

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21. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983. p.29.

22. Ibid., p.29.

poultry or fish intended for food which is diseased or any article of food or drink which is noxious.

## 2. Milk Supply:

It is stated that without taking licence from the Corporation, no person is allowed to keep milch cattle for the sale of food or to manufacture butter, ghee or any other product within the City. The Corporation can frame a milk supply scheme for ensuring an adequate supply of pure milk to the public.

## 3. Public Markets:

The Municipal Corporation is empowered to establish and maintain public markets in the City. It can also manage sanitation of such markets in a proper manner.

It is stated that the Corporation has the right to realise salami (advance rent) from the intending occupants on specific condition for the purpose of construction of such markets in the City.

The Corporation may in a necessity make certain by-laws on public markets for-(a) the fees to be charged for the use of goods in the market; (b) the fees to be levied on vehicles and animals bringing goods therein for sale; (c) the fees to be charged for the use of shops, stalls and so on; (d) the fees to be charged in respect of animals brought for sale; and (e) the fees to be charged from brokers, commission agents, weighmen and other persons practising their callings therein".<sup>23</sup>

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23. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.30.

#### 4. Private Markets:

A Private market shall be established and maintained within the Municipal Corporation with due permission.

- (i) The Municipal Corporation will instruct the owners of the private markets for applying to the appropriate authority of the Corporation for licences. They will get the licences within three months.
- (ii) The Corporation will collect fees from the owners of the markets duly imposed on them.
- (iii) The Corporation has every right to take over the management of any market under its control or can pass an order for discontinuing any private market other than the Corporation in the interest of the public. The Corporation can acquire any market under the Acquisition and Reacquisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982.
- (iv) It is stated in the Ordinance that the owners of the private markets will construct such works, provide such conveniences to make proper arrangements for the maintenance of the markets within a stipulated period as per order of the Corporation.

#### 5. Slaughter-House:

It is the responsibility of the Corporation to provide and maintain site or sites for one or more slaughter houses of animals within the limits of the City.<sup>24</sup>

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24. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.30.

4. Animals:

1. Animal Husbandry:

A Corporation may establish and maintain veterinary hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of animals and a charge for such treatment will be fixed by the Corporation as per rules. The Corporation is to devise ways and means for preventing contagious diseases among the animals.<sup>25</sup>

2. Stray Animals:

The Corporation is to provide for the seizure, detention and impounding of animals found in the street or public place. It can establish and maintain cattle pounds for the cattles within fixed charges. It is stated that no cattle will be allowed to picket or tether in the public streets within the City.

3. Animal Homes and Farms:

The Corporation can establish and maintain animal homes, cattle farms and poultry farms within the bounds with the permission of the Government. The charges will be fixed as per rules of the Corporation.

4. Registration of the Sale of Cattle:

It is required that every sale of animal will be registered with due fees as per rules of the Corporation.

5. Livestock Improvement:

With the permission of the Government, the Corporation will frame and execute a livestock scheme for improvement of the animals.

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25. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance 1983, p.31.



6. Dangerous Animals:

The Corporation may define dangerous animals for the purpose of detention, destruction and disposal of such animals which will ultimately create a healthy circumstances.<sup>26</sup>

7. Cattle Shows and Zoos:

(i) The cattle shows will be arranged by the Corporation within the City and fees for such shows will also be fixed by it.

(ii) If the Government permits, the Corporation can contribute towards the maintenance of Zoological gardens.

8. Disposal of Carcass:

If the animal of a person dies, he can: (a) carry the carcass within twenty four hours for its disposal to the appropriate places of the Corporation; (b) notify the Corporation about the death of the animal for its disposal. The Corporation in that case, can charge some fees.<sup>27</sup>

9. Town Planning:

1. Master Plans:

The Corporation can formulate a master plan for the City which provides for:<sup>28</sup>

(a) "a survey of the City including its history, statistics, public services and other particulars;

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26. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.31.

27. Ibid., p.32.

28. Ibid., p.32.

- (b) development, expansion and improvement of any area within the City; and
- (c) restrictions, regulations and prohibitions to be imposed with regard to the development of sites, and the erection and re-erection of the building within the City".

## 2. Site Development Scheme:

When a master plan is drawn up by the Corporation and is approved by the Government, no owner can develop the site without the permission of the authority concerned. It is mentioned in the Ordinance that a site development scheme can include:<sup>29</sup>

- (a) the division of the site into plots;
- (b) the streets, drains and open spaces;
- (c) the land to be reserved for public purposes;
- (d) the land to be acquired by the Corporation;
- (e) the price of the plots;
- (f) the works that shall be executed at the cost of the owner or owners of the site or sites; and
- (g) the period during which the area shall be developed.

## 3. Execution of Site Development Schemes:

The Ordinance provides that site development scheme is to be executed under the control and inspection of the Municipal Corporation within a stipulated period.<sup>30</sup> When the developmental work for the site is not completed within the scheduled period, the site development scheme is to be taken over by the Corporation for its

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29. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.32.

30. Ibid., p.33.

immediate completion. It needs to be mentioned that the cost so incurred will be collected from owners of such holdings as taxes.

#### 6. Building Control:

There is a provision in the Ordinance that the Corporation can control the dangerous buildings which are in a ruinous state. The Corporation can notify the owners of the respective buildings for taking necessary actions in this regard for the interest of the occupiers or passers-by.

#### 7. Streets:

##### 1. Public Streets:

The Ordinance states that the Corporation is to provide and maintain public streets and other means of communication for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the City.<sup>31</sup> Keeping this view in mind, a road maintenance and development programme may be prepared and executed by <sup>the</sup> Corporation with the approval of the Government.

##### 2. Streets:

It provides in the Ordinance that new street will be laid out with the sanction of the Corporation.<sup>32</sup>

(i) It is mentioned in the Ordinance that all streets are to be maintained as per rules.

(ii) The Corporation can notify the respective persons that any street will be metalled, drained, channeled, improved, lighted in the manner specified in the notice. If it is left unfinished,

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31. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.33.

32. Ibid., p.34.

the Corporation gets the works done through its authorized agencies. Cost will be borne by the respective owners for such works.

(iii) The Ordinance states that the Government can convert a street into a public street in a prescribed manner for the interest of the public.<sup>33</sup>

### 3. General Provisions about Streets:

The Ordinance states that with the permission of the Government, the Corporation is responsible to "assign names to streets and plant the names or fix the name plates on or at conspicuous places at or near the end of the corner or entrance of the street".<sup>34</sup>

- (ii) It has uttered a word of caution that none is allowed to destroy, deface or injure any street, name or name plate.
- (iii) The Corporation is empowered to define nuisances and offences relating to streets of the City. They can also provide for its prevention and abatement.

### 4. Encroachment:

The encroachment on or under a street or drain or land, house-gully or building or park is strictly prohibited and it may be permitted for a certain period by the Municipal Corporation.<sup>35</sup>

- (ii) The encroachment may be removed within a specified time. If the person concerned fails in removing the encroachment, the Municipal Corporation may remove the said encroachment through its own agency. The cost will be repaid by the person concerned.

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33. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.34.

34. Ibid., p.34.

35. Ibid., p.34.



It may be pointed out here that the person can appeal to the Government for consideration of the decisions within fifteen days. Further, the Municipal Corporation may not compensate for any encroachment previously removed by it.<sup>36</sup>

#### 5. Street Lightings:

The Ordinance states that the Municipal Corporation is empowered to take measures for proper lighting of the public streets and other public places by oil, gas, electricity or such other illuminant. Further, it states that the Corporation may frame and execute a street lighting scheme with the permission of the Government.

#### 6. Street Watering:

It is provided in the rules that the Municipal Corporation can take necessary measures for watering of the public streets in order to ensure comfort and convenience of the public. The Corporation is empowered to maintain the necessary staff, vehicles and other apparatus for carrying out this programme in this regard.<sup>37</sup>

#### 7. Traffic Control:

The Municipal Corporation is authorized to arrange for the control and regulation of traffic in order to prevent danger and ensure safety, convenience and comfort of the public.<sup>38</sup>

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36. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance 1983, p.34.

37. Ibid., p.35.

38. Ibid., p.35.

### 8. Public Vehicles:

It is embodied in the rules that keeping or hiring of any public vehicle is strictly prohibited without the proper permission of the Municipal Corporation. But the motor vehicle is allowed within the limits of the City. It is mentioned that horse or other animals is disallowed for drawing a public vehicle.

The Corporation possesses the right to fix up the rate of fees for the use of public vehicles and nobody is allowed to ask for extra-charge.<sup>39</sup>

### 8. Public Safety:

#### 1. Fire Fighting:

If the Government permits, the Municipal Corporation may maintain a fire brigade which consists of necessary member of fire stations and other implements, machinery, equipments and means of communicating intelligence for public safety.

The Magistrate or any official of the fire brigade can direct the operations where such incidents of fire occur and the police officer who is not below the rank of sub-inspector may:<sup>40</sup>

- (a) "remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or for saving life and property";
- (b) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning;

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39. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance 1983, p.35.

40. Ibid., p.35.

- (c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through or pull down or cause to be broken into or pulled down, or use for the passage of houses or other appliances, any premises;
- (d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give great pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred;
- (e) call on the person in-charge of any fire engine to render such assistance as may be possible; and
- (f) generally take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property".

It is mentioned in the rules that no person is liable to pay any damages in respect of anything done for this purpose. But the policy of insurance against fire will be implemented.

## 2. Civil Defence:

The Ordinance states that the Corporation is responsible for the civil defence of the City and in this regard it can take necessary steps for its proper functioning.<sup>41</sup>

## 3. Floods:

The Corporation may take necessary measures to provide boats, appliances and other equipments for fighting against the floods of a certain area. It can also take steps for rescuing the people from the flood affected areas and affording relief to the flood-stricken people.<sup>42</sup>

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41. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.36.

42. Ibid., p.36.

#### 4. Famine:

During the time of famine, the Corporation may undertake the necessary relief measures and execute famine works with the permission of the Government.<sup>43</sup>

#### 5. Dangerous and Offensive Articles and Trades:

The Government can define the dangerous and offensive articles and trade and it can authorize the Municipal Corporation to issue licences subject to the following restrictions:<sup>44</sup>

- (a) "no person shall carry on any dangerous or offensive trade;
- (b) no premises shall be used or suffered to be used or any dangerous or offensive trade; and
- (c) no person shall store or keep in any premises -
  - (i) any dangerous or offensive article except for domestic use; and
  - (ii) any dangerous or offensive article in excess or such limits as may be fixed by the by-laws".

There is a provision in the Ordinance that the Municipal Corporation can prepare and execute a scheme for the prohibition of dangerous and offensive trade within the City with the permission of the Government.<sup>45</sup>

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43. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983. p.36.

44. Ibid., p.36.

45. Ibid., p.36.



6. Burial and Burning Places:

The Ordinance provides that the Municipal Corporation is to provide the suitable places for the burial and burning of the dead and to take necessary steps for maintenance and administration of the burning ghats and burial grounds within the City.<sup>46</sup>

It is also mentioned that the Government can declare any burial or burning place and also vest its maintenance to the Municipal Corporation. Further, it may be pointed out that the Corporation has the right to inspect any burning ghat or burial place which is not directly administered by the Corporation itself. The Ordinance further states that no new burial or burning place will be established within the City without the permission from the Corporation.

9. Trees, Parks, Gardens and Forests:

1. Arboriculture:

The Corporation is empowered to plant trees on public streets and other public places within the City. It can take all necessary measures for the plantation and protection of trees on such streets and places.<sup>47</sup> The Municipal Corporation can frame and implement a scheme for development of arboriculture within the City and this may be approved by the Government.

2. Gardens:

With the proper sanction of the Government, the Municipal Corporation may maintain the necessary public gardens for the recreation and convenience of the public within the City and take steps to administer those public gardens.

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46. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance 1983, p.37.

47. Ibid., p.37.

It is provided that a garden development plan shall be framed and executed for every public garden in order to ensure development and improvement of the garden.

### 3. Open Space:

The Corporation is responsible to provide and maintain open space within the City for the convenience of the public and such open space will be grassed, planted and equipped with the necessary amenities to be mentioned in the prescribed rules.

### 4. Forests:

The Corporation is empowered to frame and enforce a forest plan for the improvement, development and exploitation of forest which will help plant, maintain and work forests within the City.<sup>48</sup>

### 5. Nuisances Pertaining to Trees and Plantations:

The Ordinance provides that the Corporation may determine the pests of trees and plants and provide for their destruction.<sup>49</sup> It is stated that the Corporation may notify the owners of the lands or premises which are with rank or noxious vegetable or undergrowth for their clearance within a specified time. If they fail in clearing noxious vegetation or undergrowths, the Corporation can clean those through its agency and the cost will be imposed on those persons as taxes of the Corporation.

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48. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.37.

49. Ibid., p.37.

The Corporation has the right to instruct a person for felling of any tree and the trimming of the branches of any tree which is dangerous for both the traffic and the public.<sup>50</sup>

Further, the Corporation can prohibit the cultivation of any crop within the City which seems to be dangerous for the public health.

6. Tanks and Low-lying Areas:

If the Government directs, the Corporation can take all necessary measures for excavation and re-excavation of the tanks and the reclamation of low-lying areas within the City.<sup>5</sup>

10. Education:

1. Education:

The Corporation shall maintain the educational institutions as per requirement of the Government. It can maintain other educational institutions for the promotion of education in Dhaka City. These educational institutions shall be maintained in a state of efficiency and a prescribed standard. The Corporation may levy taxes on the residents of the City for the maintenance<sup>of</sup>/such educational institutions in the City. If the Government permits, the Corporation can give financial aid to the private educational institutions within the City.<sup>52</sup>

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50. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.38.

51. Ibid., p.38.

52. Ibid., p.38.

## 2. Compulsory Education:

The Ordinance states that the Corporation will be responsible for the enforcement of compulsory education in the City and in this regard, it can take all necessary measures in order to ensure the attending of every child of school-going age to a school recognised by the Corporation.<sup>53</sup>

## 3. General Provisions about Education:

As per provision of the Ordinance the Municipal Corporation has following rights to:<sup>54</sup>

- (a) "construct and maintain buildings to be used as hostels for students;
- (b) give scholarships to deserving or specially bright students;
- (c) provide for the training of teachers;
- (d) promote adult education;
- (e) provide school books to orphans and poor students free of cost or at concessional rates;
- (f) maintain depots for the sale of school books and articles of stationery; and
- (g) with the previous approval of the Government -
  - (i) promote and assist educational societies;
  - (ii) undertake educational survey and enforce educational plans;
  - (iii) provide, whether free of charge or on payment, milk or meals for school children";
- (h) adopt any other measures likely to promote the cause of children".

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53. It is noteworthy that primary schools were maintained under the control of the Corporation but due to a mass movement by the Primary School Teachers Association in 1981, the control of primary schools within the City was shifted to Government authority and they became Government employees.

54. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.39.



11. Culture:

1. Culture:

The rule states that with the permission of the Government, the Corporation shall;<sup>55</sup>

- (a) "establish and maintain information centres for the furtherance of civic education and the dissemination of information on such matters as community development and other matters of public interests;
- (b) maintain radio sets at public institutions and public places;
- (c) organise museums, exhibition and art galleries;
- (d) provide and maintain public halls and community centres;
- (e) celebrate the Independence Day and other national holidays;
- (f) provide for the reception of distinguished visitors visiting the Corporation;
- (g) encourage national language;
- (h) promote physical culture; and encourage public games and sports and organise rallies and tournaments;
- (i) promote tours to the City and adopt measures for the preservation of the historical and indigenous characteristics of the City;
- (j) provide, promote or subsidize facilities for the recreation of the public; and
- (k) adopt any other measures likely to promote cultural progress and advancement".

## 2. Libraries:

As per requirements of the Government, the Corporation can establish and maintain necessary libraries, reading rooms and circulating libraries for the use of the public.<sup>56</sup> The North Brook Hall Library and the Rokanpur library are the examples to this point.

## 3. Fairs and Shows:

With the approval of the Government, the Corporation may arrange any fairs, shows or public festivals for the public health, public safety and public conveniences within the City. The attending persons have to give some fees duly fixed by the Corporation for such fairs and shows.<sup>57</sup>

## 12. Social Welfare:

### 1. Social Welfare:

As per requirements of the Government, the Corporation can take following necessary measures for social welfare:<sup>58</sup>

- (a) "establish, manage and maintain welfare homes, asylums, orphanages, widow-homes and other institutions for the relief of the distressed;
- (b) adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the prevention of beggary, prostitution, gambling, taking of injurious drugs and consumption of alcoholic liquor, juvenile delinquency and the social evils;

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56. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.39.

57. Ibid., p.39.

58. Ibid., p.40

- (d) organise social service volunteers;
- (e) adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the promotion of the welfare of backward classes and women and children; and
- (f) adopt any other measures likely to promote social welfare".

13. Development:

1. Development Plans:

If the Government requires, the Municipal Corporation can prepare and implement development plans for a specific period and such plans need to be sanctioned by the Government for:<sup>59</sup>

- (a) "the promotion, improvement and development of such function or functions of the Corporation;
- (b) the manner in which the plans shall be financed, executed implemented and supervised;
- (c) the agencies through which the plans shall be executed and implemented; and
- (d) such other matters as may be necessary".

It is embodied in the Ordinance that the Government can direct the Municipal Corporation to spend some income for the implementation of the development plan so framed for the City.

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59. Ibid, p.40.

2. Community Development Projects:

The Ordinance also states that the Corporation can sponsor or promote community development projects for the City in a prescribed manner.<sup>60</sup>

3. Commercial Schemes:

With the sanction of the Government, the Municipal Corporation can promote, administer, execute and implement schemes for undertaking any commercial or business enterprise.<sup>61</sup>

The transformation of the Dhaka Municipality into a Corporation has also increased the load of functions and responsibilities. A Study Group established in 1977 for enquiring into the working of the Municipality, has broadly classified the following services of the Municipality:<sup>63</sup>

1. Health and Sanitation:

- (a) Vaccination;
- (b) supply of medicine and free medical advice at the charitable dispensaries;
- (c) keeping watch on shops and restaurants for maintaining hygienic conditions for prevention of diseases;
- (d) checking and preventing food adulterations.

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60. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.40.

61. Ibid., p.40.

62. Report of the Study Group on the Working of the Dhaka Pourashava (Municipality); Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, January, 1977, pp. 9-10.



(2) Conservancy:

- (a) Roads and market sweeping;
- (b) garbage disposal;
- (c) drain cleaning;
- (d) night soil clearance;
- (e) maintenance of public latrines.

(3) Lighting:

- (a) street lighting;
- (b) lighting of public parks;
- (c) lighting of grave-yards and burning ghats.

(4) Education, Culture and Welfare:

- (a) primary education (since taken over by the Ministry of Education);
- (b) community centres;
- (c) parks, play ground;
- (d) aid and encouragement to voluntary welfare organisation;
- (e) maternity and child welfare.

(5) Plantation:

- (a) parks;
- (b) road-sides.

(6) Construction and Maintenance:

- (a) roads;
- (b) bridges;
- (c) market places;
- (d) schools

- (e) community centres;
- (f) octroi posts;
- (g) staff quarters.<sup>63</sup>

It is important to mention here that the primary education which was previously under the supervision and control of the Dhaka Municipality has been taken over by the Ministry of Education, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Octroi Department has also been abolished which resulted in a loss of income to the Municipality. But the Government desires to subsidize the income by giving a grant to the Municipal Corporation on the one hand and the markets of the City has been vested under the control of the Municipal Corporation, on the other. It may be mentioned that the markets (except private one) were previously maintained by the Housing and Settlement Department of the Government.

#### Recent Changes in the Corporation:

The Dhaka Municipality has been renamed the Dhaka Municipal Corporation since 1978. There is a corresponding change in the area and population of the Municipal Corporation. The present area is 66.63 square miles which was 26.81 square miles in 1976. (Appendix-C,D).<sup>64</sup> The present population in the Corporation amounts to 34,30,312 which was 13,10,976 in 1974.<sup>65</sup>

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- 63. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.10.
  - 64. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Act, 1974, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1974; The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, the Ministry of Law and Land Reforms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1983.
  - 65. Population Census of Bangladesh, 1974: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka; p.1-25; The Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1983, p.127.

The two adjoining Municipalities i.e. Mirpur Municipality and Gulshan Municipality, have been merged with the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1983. This amalgamation brings <sup>about</sup> some structural changes. The Dhaka Municipality had four taxation zones, but now two more zones have been created and as such the Municipal Corporation has currently six zones.

During the period 1971-77, the Dhaka Municipality was divided into 50 (fifty) Wards. Each Ward had to elect one Commissioner and 5 nominated Women Commissioners. But now the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been divided into 75 (seventy five) Wards. <sup>10 Women Commissioners,</sup> 10 (ten) Official Commissioners may also be nominated. <sup>66</sup>

The election for 50 (fifty) Wards was held on 25 Sept. 1977 and the Commissioners elected the Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality on 30 October 1977. The Chairman of the Municipality was upgraded as Mayor of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation on 9 October, 1978.

There was the provision for the post of Vice-Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality during 1972-1977. This post has been renamed Deputy Mayor of the Corporation. But no such Deputy Mayors were elected during 1978-1983. Two Deputy Administrators have been appointed by the Government in 1985.

Before 1971, the administration of the Municipality was carried out by the Chief Officer. But after 1978, the Chief Officer has been designated as Chief Executive Officer who is deputed by the Government. He is the executive head of the Executive Wing of the Municipal Corporation.

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66. For details, see, Appendix-E.

Some departments and sections of the Municipal Corporation have been created. During 1977, there were 37 departments and sections but these increased to 64 departments and sections in 1984-85. The staffs and employees of the Municipal Corporation have also been increased. In 1976, there was 5814 employees but this has been increased to 7578 in 1984.<sup>67</sup>

No extra-salary or benefit was granted to the staffs and employees of the Municipal Corporation. But only Bonus System for all officers and employees of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been introduced during the financial year 1984-85.

Some changes were made in the functions of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. The management of the primary education was transferred to the Ministry of Education in 1981.<sup>68</sup>

The octroi taxes have been abolished in 1977 and in its place all markets of the Dhaka City have been handed over to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. Some parks especially the Shshu Park have been handed over to it which were previously managed by the Tourist Corporation.

Some overbridges were built in the City by the Roads and Highways Department; but these have been handed over to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

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67. The Bangladesh Pourashava Statistics, Local Government Institute, Dhaka, 1977; the Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1981-82, 1984-85, Dhaka.

68. The details about the shifting of primary education to the Ministry of Education have been discussed in Chapter VI.



The Mosquito Control Programme was originally under the control of the Ministry of Health; now this has been entrusted to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

The completed roads made by the Dhaka Improvement Trust Scheme have been handed over to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. For example, the North-South Road has been handed over to the Municipal Corporation in 1981.<sup>69</sup>

I. Some development schemes for different markets of the City i.e. New Market Complex, Kawran Bazar Market Complex, Kalmilata Market Complex, Mahakhali Market Complex, Gulshan South and North Market Complex, Mirpur Prantic Super-Market Complex, Maghbazar and Nimitoli Market Complex and so on have been constructed for extending the marketing facilities of the citizens of Dhaka.

II. The Road Development Scheme in Mirpur and Gulshan areas have been undertaken. The relevant civic facilities have also been extended to these areas in this regard.

III. Mini Truck have been introduced replacing the primitive bullock-carts and hand-carts for removal of garbages in the City. In this connection, the sweeper and road coolies who were on master-roll basis employee, have been appointed as employees of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

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69. The North-South Road issue has been discussed in Chapter VI.

During the period 1978-85, the elected body of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation was superseded in 1982 by the Government and since 1983, an appointed body of Ward Chairmen have been administering the activities of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. In place of Mayor and Deputy Mayors, One Administrator and two Deputy Administrators have been appointed by the Government for running the administration of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

It is evident from the foregoing discussion that the functions of the Corporation have been increased, but an investigation into the matter would reveal that in some cases, it has lost its authority. For example, the octroi section was abolished and the management of primary education was handed over to the Ministry of Education, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Despite this fact, there had been an increase in the number of staffs and employees in running the administration of the Municipal Corporation.

CHAPTER : FIVE

THE DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION :  
FINANCE AND ITS UTILIZATION

CHAPTER - V

THE DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:  
FINANCE AND ITS UTILIZATION

Money is key to the successful operation of any organisation. Money acts as fuels to the administrative engine; this has been emphasized by Kautilya. He observed: "All undertakings depend upon finance. Hence, foremost attention shall be paid to the treasury".<sup>1</sup>

The carrying out of any objective necessitates an adequate funding which comes from different sources. The sources are determined by the organisation itself. Thus, availability of fund plays a significant role in the effective and successful working of an organisation.

The municipal institution needs an adequate funding for rendering services to the residents within the municipal area. Singh has rightfully observed that inadequate resources are the main impediments in the way of municipal committees to render services efficiently and effectively.<sup>2</sup> Emphasizing upon the necessity of enough municipal finance, Datta has nicely viewed that the municipal finance is necessary as it helps one to examine the exact role and functions of urban local bodies which work within a total governmental system.<sup>3</sup> He has concluded that the erosion of functions of local bodies is due to the erosion of finance.<sup>4</sup> However, it is important to study the financial aspect of a municipal institution. In this Chapter an attempt is made to analyze the financial aspects of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. This will enable us to understand how the

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1. Kautilya, Arthashastra, (tr. by R. Shamasastri), (Mysore: Raghuvier Printing Press, 1956), p.65.
  2. Singh, Partap, Urban Government in India: A Study of Grassroots Institutions in Haryana, (New Delhi: Uppal Publishing Co., 1978), p.24.
  3. Datta, A., Urban Government, Finance and Development, (Calcutta: The World Press, 1970), p.51; See also Datta, A., "Resource Mobilization at the Local Level with reference to Bangladesh", Decentralization, Local Government Institutions and Resource Mobilization, Hye, H.A. (ed.), (Comilla: Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, 1985), pp. 108-125.
  4. Ibid., p.51.



Corporation is working for fulfilling its objectives and how it is rendering services to the residents within its existing resource framework.

## II. The Fund of the Corporation:

The fund of the corporation may be formed with<sup>5</sup> - (a) the proceeds of all taxes, rates, cesses, tolls, fees and other charges levied by the Corporation, (b) all rents and profits payable to the Corporation from the property vested in or managed by it, (c) all sums received by the Corporation in the performance of its functions as per rules, ordinance and acts, (d) all sums contributed by the individuals or institutions or other local authorities, (e) all receipts accruing from the trusts placed under the management of the Corporation, (f) all grants made by the Government or other authorities, (g) all loans raised and all profits accruing from investment, and (h) such proceeds from such sources of income as the Government may direct to be placed at the disposal of the Corporation.

## III. Special Fund of the Corporation:

The Corporation may establish a special fund as per Orders of the Government. All money of the Corporation fund may be kept in a bank and all transactions would be done through Government treasury or a bank.<sup>6</sup>

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5. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, (Dhaka: Ministry of Law Land Reforms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1983), pp. 18-19.

6. Ibid., p.19.

The Ordinance 1983 states that the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has authorized the Municipal Corporation to collect money from the inhabitants of the city in the form of taxes. It has powers to:<sup>7</sup> (a) levy any tax, rate, toll, fee, (b) increase or reduce any such tax, rate, cess, toll or fee or assessment thereof, (c) exempt any person or class of persons or property or class of property from the levy of any such taxes or abolish the levy of any such taxes, rate, cess, toll or fees.<sup>8</sup>

The Ordinance also mentions that the manner of collecting taxes from the payee would be determined by the Corporation itself.<sup>9</sup> The Municipal Corporation has been empowered to levy on the following items:<sup>10</sup>

- (1) annual value of buildings and lands,
- (2) transfer of immovable property,
- (3) applications for the erection and re-erection of buildings,
- (4) import of goods for consumption, use or sale in the city,
- (5) export of goods from the city,
- (6) professions, trades and callings,
- (7) births, marriages, adoptions and feasts,
- (8) advertisements,
- (9) animals,

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7. For a detailed discussion, see, The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, pp. 22-24.

8. Ibid., p.23.

9. Ibid., p.23.

10. Ibid., p.34.

- (10) Cinemas, dramatic and theatrical shows and other entertainments and amusements,
- (11) vehicles, other than motor vehicles and boats,
- (12) lighting rate and fire rate,
- (13) conservancy rate,
- (14) rate for the execution of any works of public utility,
- (15) rate for the provision of water works or the supply of water,
- (16) cess on any of the taxes levied by the Government,
- (17) school fees,
- (18) fees for the use of benefits derived from any works of public utility maintained by the Corporation,
- (19) fees at fairs, agricultural shows, industrial exhibitions, tournaments and other public gatherings,
- (20) fees for markets,
- (21) fees for licences, sanctions and permits granted by the Corporation,
- (22) fees for specific services rendered by the Corporation,
- (23) fees for the slaughtering of animals,
- (24) any other fees permitted under any of the provisions of this Ordinance, 1983.

#### IV. The Application of the Corporation Fund:

The fund of the Corporation will be utilized:<sup>11</sup> (i) for the payment of salaries and allowances to the Chief Executive Officer and other officers and employees of the Corporation, (ii) for meeting the expenditure charged on Corporation fund under the Ordinance,

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11. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p. 19.

(iii) for the fulfilment of any obligation and in the discharge of any duty imposed on the Corporation under this Ordinance as under any other law for time being in force, (iv) for meeting the expenditure declared by the Corporation, with the previous sanction of the Government, to be an appropriate charge on the Corporation fund, (v) for meeting the expenditure declared by the Government to be an appropriate charge on the Corporation fund.

V. The Charged Expenditure:

The following expenditure shall be charged on the Corporation funds:<sup>12</sup>

- (a) All sums to be paid to, or in connection with the employment of the Chief Executive Officer and other officers and employees of the Corporation and any Government servants also is or has been in the service of the Corporation;
- (b) Such sums as the Corporation may be required by the Government to contribute towards the conduct of elections, auditing of accounts and such other matters as may from time to time be specified by the Government.
- (c) Any sum required to satisfy any judgement, decree, or award against the Corporation by any court or tribunal, and
- (d) Any expenditure declared by the Government to be charged.

The Corporation may spend some amount of money from its fund as per requisition of the Government in the interest of the public.

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12. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, p.19.



It is important to note that any payment from the Corporation fund may be made within availability of the budget grant of the Corporation.

VI. The Budget of the Corporation:

The Corporation shall prepare a statement of its estimate of receipts and expenditure for every financial year which is known as the Budget Estimate of the Corporation. This budget would be submitted to the Government before May or June for its approval. The Act provides that if they fail to prepare a budget for the Corporation, the Government has power to prepare a budget for the Corporation. This type of budget is known as the sanctioned budget of the Corporation. It is provided in the Ordinance, 1983 that the Government can modify the budget submitted for approval within thirty days and the revised budget is also to be regarded as the sanctioned budget of the Corporation.

VII. The Budgetary Procedure in the Corporation:

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible to prepare the annual financial statement of the Corporation to be known as 'Budget Estimate' every year. In doing so, he is assisted by Accounts Officer/Budget Officer and other officers who are heading various departments and sections of the Corporation. With the help of the staffs of the Accounts Section, the Accounts Officer is to frame the budget every year. In making it, he requests the Chief Executive Officer to communicate all departments and sections of the Corporation for submitting their demands of actual expenditure and heads of departments and sections are informed accordingly. The heads of each department or section prepares the estimates after consulting figures of the last three years. This helps him to chalkout a plan for future years to come.

This job of drafting an estimate is a technical and complicated one. As the heads of the various departments/sections are technical ones, they can make their own estimates using their techniques and special skills and experiences. Receiving the demands of each department and section, the Chief Executive Officer consults the Accounts Officer and he directs the Accounts Officer for preparing the consolidated budget. He, then, with the help of Accountant and other employees of the Corporation tries to frame the budget estimate of the Corporation. Then, he submits it to the Chief Executive Officer. After scrutinizing the budget estimate, the Chief Executive Officer submits it to the Administrator (Mayor) of the Corporation. The Administrator being the head of the deliberate wing, convenes a meeting of standing committees comprising the Ward Chairmen who collectively approves the budget estimates of the Corporation in a formal meeting. Thus, a general meeting of all the Ward Chairmen (Commissioners) is convened and the budget is placed before them. They discuss various aspects of the budget and finally they approve the budget estimate of the Corporation. The budget, then, is submitted to the Government for approval. If the budget is duly approved by the Government within thirty days, it needs to be implemented for the interest of the public.

#### VIII. Items of the Budget:

The items of the budget estimate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation are mentioned in its budget. The different sources of income and heads of expenditures are incorporated in the budget. The heads of expenditures are also embodied in the budget and they are of

several items namely - (a) General Establishment, (b) Tax Collection Establishment, (c) Health and Sanitation, ~~(d) xSank~~ (d) Drainage, (e) Road Maintenance and Development Programme, (f) Slaughter House, (g) Arboriculture, (h) Union Committees, (i) Community Centres, (j) Education, (k) Grants and Contribution to persons and institutions, (l) Social Welfare and Cultural activities and the like.



Table - 1

The Budget of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the year 1985-86

Details of Receipts	Details of Expenditure	Revenue	Capital	Total
1. Taxes	1. General Establish-ment.	92,47,075	6,25,000	98,72,075
2. Rates	2. Tax Collection and Establishment.	97,81,400	-	97,81,400
3. Fees	3. Health & Sanitation	7,53,55,695	14,29,54,250	21,83,09,945
4. Fines under M.A.O. & other Acts or Rules	4. Drainage	19,23,800	55,00,000	74,23,800
	5. Slaughter House	8,09,200	1,00,00,000	1,08,09,200
5. Rents & Pro-fits from properties	6. Road Maintenance and Devt. Programme	4,49,29,550	14,18,05,000	18,67,34,550
	7. Civil Defence	-	-	-
6. Grants from Govt.	8. Arboriculture	34,95,900	30,00,000	64,95,900
	9. Education	1,26,000	10,00,000	11,26,000
7. Miscellaneous	10. Union Committee	39,79,800	-	39,79,800
	11. Community Centres	7,19,500	25,000	7,44,500
Total Revenue Receipts:	12. Law Section & Law Char.	3,49,200	-	3,49,200
	13. Grants & Contribution	2,00,000	-	2,00,000
Total Capital Receipts:	14. Social Welfare and Cultural Activities	9,31,000	-	9,31,000
	15. Misc. (Audit Fee, Adv. Printing, Telephone, Electric, gratuity etc.)	2,11,30,500	-	2,11,30,500
	16. Maint. of Mpl. Land	-	2,00,000	2,00,000
	17. Works by Floating Board	-	-	-
	18. Extra Ord. & Debt. incl. re-payment of loan & Int.	-	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>17,29,78,620</b>	<b>31,56,09,250</b>	<b>48,85,87,870</b>
<b>Opening Bal:</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>2,49,74,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,49,74,130</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>19,79,52,750</b>	<b>31,56,09,250</b>	<b>51,35,62,000</b>

Source: The budget estimate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the year 1985-86, Dhaka.



The financial position of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation over certain periods is shown in the following table:

Table - 2

Comparative Financial Position,  
Dhaka Municipal Corporation  
(1974/75 - 1984/85)

Years	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)
1974-75	3,24,28,000	3,23,28,000
1975-76	3,63,50,000	3,84,50,000
1977-78	6,08,22,000	6,46,99,000
1980-81	22,52,00,000	22,46,00,000
1981-82	34,13,55,000	34,11,38,000
1983-84	26,86,83,000	30,79,79,000
1984-85	44,39,86,000	44,18,23,000

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the year 1974-75, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1983-84 and 1984-85, Dhaka.

The following table will show the financial position of the corporation over a period regarding the arrears of collection of taxes:

Table - 3

Arrears, Dhaka Municipal Corporation

Items	Years		
	1976	1981	1984
1. Holding tax	87,45,761	2,15,77,751	6,10,40,035
2. Conservancy tax	39,17,833	87,06,848	1,95,47,202
3. Lighting rate	38,87,478	91,57,256	2,81,88,471
4. Water rate	63,877	34,999	29,113
5. Fees for market	2,51,464	20,82,456	33,95,974
6. Rent for roadside land	5,52,684	8,78,558	9,62,620
7. Trade licence	3,32,308	2,91,023	2,105
Total :	1,77,51,405	4,27,28,891	11,31,65,520

Source: The Report of the Study Group on the Working of Dhaka Pourashava (Municipality), 1977, and the Budget Estimates of Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the year, 1981-82, 1984-85.

VIII. Various Sources of Income:  
Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

The Municipal Corporation has various sources of income. Some of the important sources are discussed here.

1. Holding Tax:

This is a major source of income to the Municipal Corporation. The following table will indicate the position of holding tax over a certain period:

Table - 4

Holding Tax of the Municipal Corporation  
1974/75 - 1984/75

Years	Receipts (Estimated)	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	1,90,82,500	3,24,28,000	58.85
1975-76	2,03,54,100	3,63,50,000	55.99
1976-77	2,52,31,002	4,72,78,000	53.37
1977-78	3,40,43,500	6,08,22,000	55.97
1978-79	4,49,28,800	17,67,48,000	25.42
1979-80	6,84,49,100	22,21,40,000	30.81
1980-81	7,49,61,200	22,52,00,000	33.29
1981-82	7,73,28,200	34,13,55,000	22.65
1982-83	9,43,39,500	16,80,94,500	56.12
1983-84	12,15,87,250	26,86,83,000	45.25
1984-85	17,27,92,766	44,39,86,100	38.92

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

This head covers from 22.65 percent to 58.85% of the total budget.

2. Rates:

This is another important source of income to the Municipal Corporation. The money which comes from this head is shown in a table.

Table - 5  
Revenues from the Rates of the Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Receipts (Estimated)	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	88,50,000	3,24,28,000	27.29
1975-76	87,78,000	3,63,50,000	24.15
1976-77	91,79,500	4,72,78,000	19.42
1977-78	1,23,37,500	6,08,22,000	20.28
1978-79	1,66,65,000	17,67,48,000	9.43
1979-80	2,52,69,000	22,21,40,000	11.38
1980-81	2,40,03,000	22,52,00,000	10.66
1981-82	2,50,01,800	34,13,55,000	7.32
1982-83	2,92,03,000	16,80,94,500	17.37
1983-84	5,85,21,250	26,86,83,000	21.78
1984-85	9,00,56,334	44,39,86,100	20.28

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85.  
Dhaka.

It shown that during 1974-75 the income from this source (27.29%) is much higher than that (7.32%) of year 1981-82. It is also seen that during the year 1984-85 the income rose to 20.28% which indicates an increasing tendency of money from this source.



3. Fees:

This is also a source of income to the Municipal Corporation. The money comes from this head is shown in the following table.

Table - 6

Money Receives from Fees of the Corporation  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Receipts (Estimated)	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	13,32,000	3,24,28,000	4.11
1975-76	18,40,000	3,63,50,000	5.06
1976-77	76,80,000	4,72,78,000	16.24
1977-78	98,20,000	6,08,22,000	16.15
1978-79	1,00,30,000	17,67,48,000	5.67
1979-80	72,92,000	22,21,40,000	3.28
1980-81	89,10,000	22,52,00,000	3.96
1981-82	1,39,10,000	34,13,55,000	4.07
1982-83	1,50,42,000	16,80,94,500	8.95
1983-84	4,83,85,000	26,86,83,000	18.01
1984-85	12,97,25,000	44,39,86,100	29.22

Sources: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It is evident from the table that the Municipal Corporation receives an amount of money (29.22%) from this source of income during the year 1984-85 while the amount was deduced to 3.28% in the year 1979-80. This indicates that the years 1978-79 and 1982-83 are regarded as bad years but since 1983-84 the income has been raising to some extent.

4. Fines

This is also a source of municipal income. The amount of money coming from this head is shown in the table given below:

Table - 7

Money Received from Fines of the Corporation  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Receipts (Estimated)	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	20,000	3,24,28,000	0.06
1975-76	1,50,000	3,63,50,000	0.41
1976-77	1,00,000	4,72,78,000	0.21
1977-78	1,00,000	6,08,22,000	0.16
1978-79	1,00,000	17,67,48,000	0.06
1979-80	1,00,000	22,21,40,000	0.05
1980-81	3,00,000	22,52,00,000	0.13
1981-82	3,00,000	34,13,55,000	0.09
1982-83	2,00,000	16,80,94,500	0.12
1983-84	3,25,000	26,86,83,000	0.12
1984-85	3,25,000	44,39,86,100	0.07

Sources: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

The table indicates that the income from this source is regarded as meagre. This may refer that the civic sense has been awakened among the citizens of Dhaka which causes the decrease of income from this source.

### 5. Rents and Profits from Properties:

The Municipal Corporation possesses some properties which is a source of income. The Corporation gets an amount of money as rents and profits from those properties. The following table will explain the financial position:

Table - 8

Money Comes from Municipal Properties,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Receipts (Estimated)	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	5,90,500	3,24,28,000	1.82
1975-76	5,10,000	3,63,50,000	1.40
1976-77	3,15,000	4,72,78,000	0.67
1977-78	3,55,000	6,08,22,000	0.58
1978-79	5,00,400	17,67,48,000	0.28
1979-80	44,00,400	22,21,40,000	1.98
1980-81	64,00,000	22,52,00,000	2.84
1981-82	1,14,90,000	34,13,55,000	0.34
1982-83	99,26,000	16,80,94,500	5.91
1983-84	2,79,26,000	26,86,83,000	10.39
1984-85	2,22,51,000	44,39,86,100	5.01

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It appears from the table that the amount of money comes from this head during 1983-84 was 10.39%. But this figure has been decreased to 5.01% during the year 1984-85. This marks a decreasing tendency towards the income.

6. Grants from the Government:

This is also a source of income to the Municipal Corporation. The Government is always contributing to the Municipal fund for carrying out its developmental works. The following table will explain the amount of money it obtains from this head:

Table - 9

Government Grants to Municipal Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Receipts (Estimated)	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	4,42,730	3,24,28,000	1.37
1975-76	11,13,000	3,63,50,000	3.06
1976-77	19,62,000	4,72,78,000	4.15
1977-78	22,06,000	6,08,22,000	3.63
1978-79	26,66,000	17,67,48,000	1.51
1979-80	26,60,000	22,21,40,000	1.20
1980-81	26,60,000	22,52,00,000	1.18
1981-82	26,60,000	34,13,55,000	0.78
1982-83	28,44,000	16,80,94,500	1.69
1983-84	26,36,000	26,86,83,000	0.98
1984-85	66,36,000	44,39,86,100	1.49

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It is evident from the table that the Government is a regular contributor to the Municipal fund. During 1976-77 the Government contributed much (4.15%) while 0.98% about of money has been sanctioned by the Government during the year 1983-84. However, this has been raised to 1.49% in the year 1984-85. It may be said that



a glance at the table will reveal that the Government is always granting some amount of taka to the Municipal Corporation for its administration and development.

#### 7. Miscellaneous:

The Corporation also gets an income from miscellaneous head. The following table indicates the amount receives from this head:

Table - 10

Money Receives from Miscellaneous Heads,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Receipts (Estimated)	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	2,60,270	3,24,28,000	0.80
1975-76	3,04,900	3,63,50,000	0.84
1976-77	7,10,498	4,72,78,000	1.50
1977-78	8,60,000	6,08,22,000	1.41
1978-79	15,07,800	17,67,48,000	0.85
1979-80	16,69,500	22,21,40,000	0.75
1980-81	29,65,800	22,52,00,000	1.32
1981-82	10,65,000	34,13,55,000	0.31
1982-83	10,40,000	16,80,94,500	0.62
1983-84	15,20,000	26,86,83,000	0.57
1984-85	51,00,000	44,39,86,100	1.15

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It is shown in the table that though the amount of money has been increased, the percentagewise indication of income does not give us a satisfactory figure.

The following table will try to show a comparative analysis of income of the Municipal Corporation (percentagewise) for having an idea about the sources of income:

Table - 11

Comparative Analysis of Income of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation (Percentagewise)  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Items	Y e a r s										
	1974- 1975	1975- 1976	1976- 1977	1977- 1978	1978- 1979	1979- 1980	1980- 1981	1981- 1982	1982- 1983	1983- 1984	1984- 1985
1. Taxes	58.85	55.99	53.37	55.97	25.42	30.81	33.29	22.65	56.12	45.25	38.92
2. Rates	27.29	24.15	19.42	20.28	9.43	11.38	10.66	7.32	17.37	21.78	20.28
3. Fees	4.11	5.06	16.24	16.15	5.67	3.28	3.96	4.07	8.95	18.01	29.22
4. Fines	0.06	0.41	0.21	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.07
5. Profits from rents and properties	1.82	1.40	0.67	0.58	0.28	1.98	2.84	0.34	5.91	10.39	5.01
6. Grants from govern- ment.	1.37	3.06	4.15	3.63	1.51	1.20	1.18	0.78	1.69	0.98	1.49
7. Miscellaneous	0.80	0.84	1.50	1.41	0.85	0.75	1.32	0.31	0.62	0.57	1.15
8. Total :	94.30	90.91	95.56	98.18	43.22	49.45	53.38	35.56	90.78	98.10	96.14
9. Others	5.70	9.09	4.44	1.82	56.78	50.55	46.62	64.44	9.22	2.90	3.86
Grand Total :	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

The table 11 will try to explain the actual financial position of the sources of income to the Municipal Corporation of Dhaka in a percentage-wise analysis.

VIII. B. The Heads of Expenditure:

The Municipal Corporation has to spend for administering its day-to-day work. It has also to spend for carrying out its developmental works. The itemwise analysis of different heads of expenditure will show how the Corporation is allocating and utilizing money.

1. General Establishment:

The Municipal Corporation of Dhaka spends some money for the general establishment. The following table indicates the amount it spends for this purpose:

Table - 12

Money Spends on general Establishment of the Corporation, 1974/75 - 1984/85.

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Perce- tage
1974-75	8,42,755	3,23,28,000	2.61
1975-76	13,70,183	3,84,50,000	3.56
1976-77	15,43,212	5,20,47,000	2.97
1977-78	18,02,023	6,46,99,000	2.79
1978-79	23,43,850	17,67,48,000	1.33
1979-80	28,68,761	22,19,40,000	1.29
1980-81	35,86,506	22,46,00,000	1.60
1981-82	48,46,562	34,11,38,000	1.42
1982-83	49,14,025	19,55,67,180	2.51
1983-84	65,13,887	30,79,79,000	2.12
1984-85	77,57,162	44,18,23,000	1.76

Sources: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85.  
Dhaka.

It is evident from the table that during 1975-76 the expenditure on this head was the highest (3.56%) and during the periods of 1978-79 - 1981-82, less amount of money was spent and the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 mark an increasing tendency while the expenditure decreased in the year 1984-85.

## 2. Tax Collection Establishment:

The collection of municipal taxes involves the maintenance of staff and other facilities. For collecting money in the form of taxes from the residents, the Municipal Corporation has divided its area into Six Zones. Maintenance of such a big establishment needs huge funding. The following table indicates the expenditure for the purpose.



Table - 13

Expenditure for Tax Collection and Establishment,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	19,28,175	3,23,28,000	5.96
1975-76	31,42,168	3,84,50,000	8.17
1976-77	36,88,085	5,20,47,000	7.09
1977-78	38,07,118	6,46,99,000	5.88
1978-79	49,14,150	17,67,48,000	2.78
1979-80	64,26,431	22,19,40,000	2.90
1980-81	66,23,411	22,46,00,000	2.95
1981-82	79,01,162	34,11,38,000	2.32
1982-83	81,60,625	19,55,67,180	4.17
1983-84	1,08,55,945	30,79,79,000	3.52
1984-85	1,02,43,462	41,18,23,000	2.49

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

The table shows that during 1976-77 only 7.09% was spent but the year 1984-85 indicates a decreasing trend (2.49%).

### 3. Health and Sanitation:

The Municipal Corporation has been spending quite a large amount of money for the purpose of health and sanitation. The money spent on this head is shown in the following table:

Table - 14

Money Spends on Health and Sanitation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	1,07,57,886	3,23,28,000	33.28
1975-76	1,44,29,578	3,84,50,000	37.53
1976-77	1,69,60,362	5,20,47,000	32.59
1977-78	1,76,36,379	6,46,99,000	27.26
1978-79	2,14,65,909	17,67,48,000	12.14
1979-80	4,44,44,650	22,19,40,000	20.03
1980-81	4,65,89,335	22,46,00,000	20.74
1981-82	5,13,95,876	34,11,38,000	15.07
1982-83	7,31,06,105	19,55,67,180	37.38
1983-84	10,27,33,082	30,79,79,000	33.36
1984-85	18,39,31,432	44,18,23,000	41.63

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

The table indicates that 41.63% of the total expenditure during the year 1984-85 was on health and sanitation while in the year 1978-79 only 12.14% of money was spent on these.

4. Drainage:

The Municipal Corporation has been spending money for drainage system of the city. The following table indicates how much money is spent on this head:

Table - 15

Expenditure on Drainage System of the Municipal Corporation, 1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	17,79,555	3,23,28,000	5.50
1975-76	21,01,625	3,84,50,000	5.47
1976-77	19,10,570	5,20,47,000	3.67
1977-78	22,95,345	6,46,99,000	3.55
1978-79	44,75,495	17,67,48,000	2.53
1979-80	52,52,300	22,19,40,000	2.37
1980-81	57,52,395	22,46,00,000	2.56
1981-82	49,34,200	34,11,38,000	1.45
1982-83	65,47,400	19,55,67,180	3.35
1983-84	80,99,075	30,79,79,000	2.63
1984-85	73,15,700	44,18,23,000	1.66

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It is shown in the table that 5.50% of money out of the total expenditure was spent during 1974-75 while 1.45% of money was spent in the year 1981-82 and 1.66% in the year 1984-85. This indicates a decreasing trend in expenditure.

5. Slaughter House:

The scheme for constructing a modern slaughter house has been approved by the Government and its construction work is completed. The purpose of this scheme is to help people slaughtering their animals in modern ways. The following table shows the amount of money spent on this scheme:

Table - 16

Expenditure on Slaughter House of the Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	12,02,690	3,23,28,000	3.72
1975-76	13,32,790	3,84,50,000	3.47
1976-77	13,23,050	5,20,47,000	2.54
1977-78	2,91,030	6,46,99,000	0.45
1978-79	4,32,690	17,67,48,000	0.24
1979-80	4,09,350	22,19,40,000	0.18
1980-81	6,45,200	22,46,00,000	0.29
1981-82	5,86,600	34,11,38,000	0.17
1982-83	6,01,900	19,55,67,180	0.31
1983-84	9,70,600	30,79,79,000	0.32
1984-85	7,18,500	44,18,23,000	0.16

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

This table shows that 3.72% of money was spent on this head of expenditure. The allocation seems to decrease since 1977-78.



## 6. Road Maintenance and Development Programmes:

For the maintenance of public roads, the Corporation has to spend a good amount of money. The Corporation has also to allocate money to continue its development programmes. The following table will give an idea about the amount of money spent on this head of expenditure:

Table - 17

Road Maintenance and Development Programme,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	68,50,215	3,23,28,000	21.19
1975-76	99,60,009	3,84,50,000	25.91
1976-77	2,13,61,421	5,20,47,000	41.04
1977-78	2,64,00,206	6,46,99,000	40.80
1978-79	3,14,44,100	17,67,48,000	17.79
1979-80	4,22,70,612	22,19,40,000	19.05
1980-81	4,57,31,047	22,46,00,000	20.36
1981-82	5,24,93,764	34,11,38,000	15.39
1982-83	9,04,20,525	19,55,67,180	46.24
1983-84	14,80,49,589	30,79,79,000	48.07
1984-85	13,24,91,264	44,18,23,000	29.99

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It appears from the table that during 1976-77, 41.04% of the budget was spent while 15.39% of money was spent in the year 1981-82.

7. Arboriculture:

The Municipal Corporation has to spend an amount of money on this head. The following table indicates how much money is spent for maintaining the department of Arboriculture:

Table - 18

Expenditure on Arboriculture of the Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	2,79,760	3,23,28,000	0.87
1975-76	5,82,300	3,84,50,000	1.51
1976-77	7,89,240	5,20,47,000	1.52
1977-78	7,42,320	6,46,99,000	1.15
1978-79	11,28,360	17,67,48,000	0.64
1979-80	21,78,630	22,19,40,000	0.98
1980-81	17,78,360	22,46,00,000	0.79
1981-82	12,61,100	34,11,38,000	0.37
1982-83	11,94,900	19,55,67,180	0.61
1983-84	1,44,56,100	30,79,79,000	4.69
1984-85	66,25,600	44,18,23,000	1.50

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

The table shows that the highest amount of money (4.69%) was allocated to this head during the year 1983-84 but this decreased (1.50%) in the year 1984-85.

8. Civil Defence:

The Municipal Corporation has to spend some money for civil defence. The amount of money which has been allocated on this head is shown in the table:

Table - 19

Expenditure on Civil Defence,  
1974/75-1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	1,000	3,23,28,000	0.003
1975-76	1,000	3,84,50,000	0.003
1976-77	1,000	5,20,47,000	0.002
1977-78	1,000	6,46,99,000	0.002
1978-79	25,000	17,67,48,000	0.014
1979-80	25,000	22,19,40,000	0.011
1980-81	25,000	22,46,00,000	0.011
1981-82	25,000	34,11,38,000	0.007
1982-83	25,000	19,55,67,180	0.013
1983-84	25,000	30,79,79,000	0.008
1984-85	-	-	-

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85.  
Dhaka.

The table indicates that some amount of money (0.003%) is allocated to this head since 1974-75. This has been stopped in the year 1984-85.

9. Education:

The Municipal Corporation spends a large amount of money on primary education; due to massive movement launched by the primary school teachers in 1981, the Government took the control and management of primary education and as such the teachers of primary education were no longer the employees of the Municipal Corporation. Presently, the Municipal has to spend a small amount of money on this head. The money/<sup>it</sup>spends/<sup>on</sup>this head is shown in the table given below:

Table - 20

Expenditure on Education by the Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	6,59,250	3,23,28,000	2.04
1975-76	10,50,380	3,84,50,000	2.73
1976-77	10,33,100	5,20,47,000	1.98
1977-78	9,87,130	6,46,99,000	1.53
1978-79	26,91,060	17,67,48,000	1.52
1979-80	20,27,060	22,19,40,000	0.91
1980-81	6,66,920	22,46,00,000	0.30
1981-82	2,29,300	34,11,38,000	0.07
1982-83	2,04,000	19,55,67,180	0.10
1983-84	2,07,200	30,79,79,000	0.07
1984-85	8,76,000	44,18,23,000	0.20

Sources: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.



It is evident from the table that the highest amount of money (2.04% and 2.73%) was spent on education during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively, but this decreased to 0.07% in the year 1981-82.

#### 10. Union Committees:

The Municipal Corporation spends some money for the development of Union Committees in the City. The following table indicates how much money is spent on this head of expenditure:

Table - 21

Expenditure on Union Committees of the Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	1,93,460	3,23,28,000	0.60
1975-76	2,26,590	3,84,50,000	0.59
1976-77	2,42,840	5,20,47,000	0.47
1977-78	3,21,390	6,46,99,000	0.50
1978-79	6,60,200	17,67,48,000	0.37
1979-80	13,30,730	22,19,40,000	0.60
1980-81	18,17,180	22,46,00,000	0.81
1981-82	18,75,800	34,11,38,000	0.55
1982-83	11,96,200	19,55,67,180	0.61
1983-84	13,53,600	30,79,79,000	0.44
1984-85	28,87,400	44,18,23,000	0.65

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85.  
Dhaka.

It is shown in the table that 0.37% money was spent on this head of expenditure during 1978-79 while this was raised to 0.81% during the year 1980-81 and 0.65% in the year 1984-85.

#### 11. Community Centres:

The Municipal Corporation is spending an amount of money for community centres within the City. The following table shows the amount of money it spent on this head of expenditure:

Table - 22

Expenditure on Community Centres of the Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	4,14,750	3,23,28,000	1.28
1975-76	2,09,520	3,84,50,000	0.54
1976-77	5,92,440	5,20,47,000	1.14
1977-78	4,62,550	6,46,99,000	0.71
1978-79	7,93,300	17,67,48,000	0.45
1979-80	8,47,730	22,19,40,000	0.38
1980-81	23,67,080	22,46,00,000	1.05
1981-82	26,19,300	34,11,38,000	0.77
1982-83	4,84,000	19,55,67,180	0.25
1983-84	11,99,500	30,79,79,000	0.39
1984-85	10,54,300	44,18,23,000	0.24

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

12. Law Section and Law Charge:

The Municipal Corporation spends a sum of money on law section and law charges. The following table indicates the amount of money allocated on this head of expenditure:

Table - 23

Expenditure on Law Section and Law Charge,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	33,400	3,23,28,000	0.10
1975-76	35,700	3,84,50,000	0.09
1976-77	52,400	5,20,47,000	0.10
1977-78	72,630	6,46,99,000	0.11
1978-79	1,09,230	17,67,48,000	0.06
1979-80	1,60,680	22,19,40,000	0.07
1980-81	2,64,460	22,46,00,000	0.12
1981-82	3,71,800	34,11,38,000	0.11
1982-83	2,76,600	19,55,67,180	0.14
1983-84	3,99,800	30,79,79,000	0.13
1984-85	4,24,900	44,18,23,000	0.10

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85.  
Dhaka.

13. Grants and Contribution:

The Municipal Corporation has to spend on grant and contribution head. The amount of money allocated on this head of expenditure is shown in a table given below:

Table - 24

Grants and Contribution by Dhaka Municipal Corporation, 1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	1,00,000	3,23,28,000	0.31
1975-76	1,70,000	3,84,50,000	0.44
1976-77	3,78,000	5,20,47,000	0.73
1977-78	3,00,000	6,46,99,000	0.46
1978-79	2,00,000	17,67,48,000	0.11
1979-80	5,00,000	22,19,40,000	0.23
1980-81	27,00,000	22,46,00,000	1.20
1981-82	15,00,000	34,11,38,000	0.44
1982-83	2,00,000	19,55,67,180	0.10
1983-84	2,50,000	30,79,79,000	0.08
1984-85	2,00,000	44,18,23,000	0.05

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.



14. Social Welfare and Cultural Activities:

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been spending some money for social welfare and cultural activities. The amount of money allocated on this head of expenditure is shown in the following table:

Table - 25

Expenditure on Social Welfare and Cultural Activities,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	1,13,550	3,23,28,000	0.35
1975-76	1,40,920	3,84,50,000	0.37
1976-77	2,03,670	5,20,47,000	0.39
1977-78	2,57,190	6,46,99,000	0.40
1978-79	4,97,230	17,67,48,000	0.28
1979-80	25,70,980	22,19,40,000	1.16
1980-81	13,77,470	22,46,00,000	0.61
1981-82	22,78,500	34,11,38,000	0.67
1982-83	3,78,400	19,55,67,180	0.19
1983-84	33,17,500	30,79,79,000	1.08
1984-85	13,45,600	44,18,23,000	0.30

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It is shown in the table that highest amount of money i.e. 1.61% and 1.08% was allocated to this head of expenditure during the years 1979-80 and 1983-84 respectively. But this decreased to 0.30% in the year of 1984-85.

15. Miscellaneous:

The Municipal Corporation has to spend an amount of money on miscellaneous head which includes Audit fee, advertisement, printing, telephone, electric and gratuity. The following table shows the amount of money which has been allocated to spend on this head of expenditure:

Table - 26

Expenditure on Miscellaneous Head,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percentage
1974-75	22,96,554	3,23,28,000	7.10
1975-76	12,72,237	3,84,50,000	3.31
1976-77	11,97,610	5,20,47,000	2.30
1977-78	81,72,684	6,46,99,000	12.63
1978-79	50,67,426	17,67,48,000	2.87
1979-80	32,97,086	22,19,40,000	1.49
1980-81	26,75,636	22,46,00,000	1.19
1981-82	34,19,006	34,11,38,000	1.00
1982-83	63,32,500	19,55,67,180	3.24
1983-84	82,93,122	30,79,79,000	2.69
1984-85	2,42,51,680	44,18,23,000	5.49

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It is found in the table that 12.63% of total expenditure was spent on this head during the period of 1977-78 while 5.49% of money was allocated in the year 1984-85.

16. Debt Service:

The Municipal Corporation has to spend on this head which includes the repayment of loans and interest. The following table indicates how much money is allocated on this head:

Table - 27  
on  
Money Spends/Extra-Ordinary Debt including Repayment  
of Loans and Interest, 1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Percen- tage
1974-75	8,75,000	3,23,28,000	2.71
1975-76	23,00,000	3,84,50,000	5.98
1976-77	8,50,000	5,20,47,000	1.63
1977-78	11,50,000	6,46,99,000	1.78
1978-79	4,50,000	17,67,48,000	0.25
1979-80	73,00,000	22,19,40,000	3.29
1980-81	90,00,000	22,46,00,000	4.01
1981-82	15,44,00,000	34,11,38,000	45.26
1982-83	10,25,000	19,55,67,180	0.52
1983-84	10,00,000	30,79,79,000	0.32
1984-85	6,15,00,000	44,18,23,000	13.92

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

17. Maintenance of Municipal Land:

The Municipal Corporation has to maintain the municipal landed property which costs a sum of money. The following table shows the sum total of money/<sup>it</sup> spends on this head of expenditure:

Table - 28

Expenditure on Maintenance of Municipal Land,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Expenditure (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Perce- tage
1974-75	-	-	-
1975-76	-	-	-
1976-77	-	-	-
1977-78	-	-	-
1978-79	50,000	17,67,48,000	0.03
1979-80	30,000	22,19,40,000	0.01
1980-81	5,00,000	22,46,00,000	0.22
1981-82	10,00,000	34,11,38,000	0.29
1982-83	5,00,000	19,55,67,180	0.26
1983-84	2,50,000	30,79,79,000	0.08
1984-85	2,00,000	44,18,23,000	0.05

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85.  
Dhaka.



Table - 29

Comparative Analysis of Expenditure, DMC (Percentage-wise), 1974/75 - 1984/85

Heads of Expenditure	Y e a r s													
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85			
General Expenses	2.61	3.56	2.97	2.79	1.33	1.29	1.60	1.42	2.51	2.12	1.76			
Tax collec. ext.	5.96	8.17	7.09	5.88	2.78	2.90	2.95	2.32	4.17	3.52	2.49			
Health & Sanitation	33.28	37.53	32.59	27.26	12.14	20.03	20.74	15.07	37.38	33.36	41.63			
Drainage	5.50	5.47	3.67	3.55	2.53	2.37	2.56	1.45	3.35	2.63	1.66			
Slaughter house	3.72	3.47	2.54	0.45	0.24	0.18	0.29	0.17	0.31	0.32	0.16			
Road maintenance & devt. programme	21.19	25.91	41.04	40.80	17.79	19.05	20.36	15.39	46.24	48.07	29.99			
Civil defence	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.014	0.011	0.011	0.007	0.013	0.008	-			
Arboriculture	0.87	1.51	1.52	1.15	0.64	0.98	0.79	0.37	0.61	4.69	1.50			
Education	2.04	2.73	1.98	1.53	1.52	0.91	0.30	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.20			
Union Committees	0.60	0.59	0.47	0.50	0.37	0.60	0.81	0.55	0.61	0.44	0.55			
Community Centres	1.28	0.54	1.14	0.71	0.45	0.38	1.05	0.77	0.25	0.39	0.24			
Law Section and Law Charge	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.10			
Grants and Contr.	0.31	0.44	0.73	0.46	0.11	0.23	1.20	0.44	0.10	0.08	0.05			
Social Welfare and Cultural Act.	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.28	1.16	0.61	0.67	0.19	1.08	0.30			
Miscellaneous	7.10	3.31	2.30	12.63	2.87	1.49	1.19	1.00	3.24	2.69	5.49			
Extra-Ord. & debt. incl. repayment of loan & interest.	2.71	5.98	1.63	1.78	0.25	3.29	4.01	45.26	0.52	0.32	13.92			
Maint. of Mp.Land.	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.22	0.29	0.26	0.08	0.05			
Total:	87.623	99.673	100.00	100.00	43.404	54.951	58.881	85.357	100.00	100.00	100.00			
Others	12.377	0.327			56.596	45.049	41.189	14.643						
Total :	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

The table on comparative analysis of expenditure (percentagewise) is a self-explanatory.

The financial position of Dhaka Municipal Corporation is shown in a table given below:

Table - 30

A Glance at Financial Position of the Corporation,  
1974/75 - 1984/85

Years	Total Receipts (Estimated)	Government Grant (Estimated)	Total receipt excluding govt. grant (Estimated)	Total Expenditure (Estimated)	Increase or decrease	Percentage over total receipt
74-75	3,24,28,000	4,42,730	3,19,85,270	3,23,28,000	-3,42,730	1.07
75-76	3,63,50,000	11,13,000	3,52,37,000	3,84,50,000	-32,13,000	-9.12
76-77	4,72,78,000	19,62,000	4,53,16,000	5,20,47,000	-67,31,000	14.85
77-78	6,08,22,000	22,06,000	5,86,16,000	6,46,99,000	-60,83,000	10.37
78-79	17,67,48,000	26,66,000	17,40,82,000	17,67,48,000	-26,66,000	-1.53
79-80	22,21,40,000	26,60,000	21,94,80,000	22,19,40,000	-24,60,000	-1.12
80-81	22,52,00,000	26,60,000	22,25,40,000	22,46,00,000	-20,60,000	-0.93
81-82	34,13,55,000	26,60,000	33,86,95,000	34,11,38,000	-24,43,000	-0.72
82-83	16,80,94,500	28,44,000	16,52,50,500	19,55,67,180	3,03,16,680	18.35
83-84	26,86,83,000	26,36,000	26,60,47,000	30,79,79,000	4,19,32,000	15.76
84-85	44,39,86,100	66,36,000	43,73,50,100	44,18,23,000	44,72,900	1.02

Source: The Budget Estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the years 1974/75 - 1984/85, Dhaka.

It appears from the table that the financial position of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation is not so good. The amount of taka for the Budget Estimates of the Municipal Corporation has been increased, no doubt, but percentagewise data refers to its decrease of money to its deficit financing.

It is evident from the foregoing analysis that the Municipal Corporation has been facing financial crisis. It seems that the Municipal Corporation is always dependent on grants and aids. It is also emphasized that if the Government stops supplying pecuniary inputs, the output of the Corporation will suffer.

CHAPTER : SIX

POLITICS, PRESSURE GROUPS  
AND THE PEOPLE



CHAPTER - VI

POLITICS, PRESSURE GROUPS AND THE PEOPLE

In the preceding chapters historical development of the municipalities, and structural-functional and financial aspects of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been discussed. This chapter will attempt to examine some vital decisions which have been taken within and without the organisational complex of the Municipal Corporation. It will also focus on the politics and group interaction operating within the municipal area. For the purpose, some key decisions taken during the period of 1971-1985 have been identified.

Generally, it is assumed that the government has sometimes to influence the decisions of the Municipal Corporation. In so doing the political party in power collaborates with other interest groups. It is observed that the government has to control the municipal politics at the urban level because it is the support base of national politics. In controlling the municipal activity, the government has in some cases superseded the elected body of the Municipal Corporation. In so doing the government always tries to influence the decisions of the Corporation.

The Municipal Corporation has to face some problems which need to be solved. In solving such problems, the Corporation has to adopt some policies and decisions which are taken <sup>and externally</sup> internally. Here some of these have been analyzed in this light.

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1. Decision Regarding Mutating Landholding:

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has authorized the Mutation Section for mutating the land-holding. The people are informed to contact this Mutation Section for mutating their holdings. Without proper mutating in the Municipal Register, no facilities from Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA), Titas Gas, Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT) can be obtained. Hence, the mutating of a holding in the municipal office is essential and as such the new owner of a house usually submits necessary documents to the said authority for mutation. The application form contains the relevant documents on the basis of which the mutation would be done. The concerned officer, then, scrutinizes the application forms and other documents duly submitted for mutation. If the application fulfils the requirements of the mutation rules, the mutation officer forwards the application form to the law officer and then to the Chief Executive Officer for approval. Afterwards, the mutation officer mutates the name of a holding subject to the approval of the Assessment Sub-Committee of the Corporation.<sup>1</sup> It may be stated here that if the papers do not support the mutation of the holdings the application is rejected.

It may be pointed out that the channels of mutation of a land holding in the Municipal Corporation have been changed. In the new procedure the mutation section falls within the jurisdiction of taxation department which is run by a Taxation Officer (Miscellaneous). Now the mutation officer is designated as Deputy Taxation

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1. Mutation Section, Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Dhaka, 1981-82.

Officer (Mutation) with the same functional duties. He is responsible to the taxation officer, deputy revenue officer, chief revenue officer, law officer, chief executive officer, deputy administrator and the administrator of the Corporation. He is also to report about the mutation of a particular holding to the Assessment Subcommittee of the Corporation for its approval. Hence, the present system of work is being done with several channels of administrative works and procedures.<sup>2</sup>

#### Case Study - I

One Dil Mohammad and others applied to the Mutation Section for mutating their names in the holding no. 61/2, South Moushundi of Sutrapur Police Station, Dhaka, on 30 April 1984. They submitted all the necessary documents required for mutation. After receiving the application alongwith the documents, the dealing Assistant submitted the same to the Deputy Taxation Officer (Mutation) for necessary action. The Mutation Officer instructed his subordinates for issuing "Objection Notice" to both the parties (i.e. old owners of the holding and the new owner). The dealing Assistant served the notice accordingly. But no objection was filed against the petitioners within the stipulated period. Finding the merit of the application, the mutation of holding was sanctioned by the concerned authority.<sup>3</sup>

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2. The Mutation Section of the Taxation Department of the Corporation, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Dhaka, 1984.
  3. Mutation Case no. 336/84, 30 April 1984, Mutation Section, Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Dhaka.

Case Study - II

The heirs of Lal Mia and Sona Mia applied to the Mutation office for partial mutation of holding no. 178, Siddiq Bazar, Dhaka. The history of the case was that the land in question originally belonged to one Munshi Abdul Kader. But the deed was registered in the name of Ayesha Khanam, the wife of Abdul Kader Bhuiya. Abdul Kader filed a title suit before the 4th Sub-Judge, Dhaka, claiming that Ayesha Khanam, Lal Mia, Sona Mia and minor Rashida Bibi had no right, title and interest over the land. The learned judge declared him as the owner of the land in question. They appealed to the High Court. It was interesting to note that the land originally belonged to Srimati Suniti Bala Devi and her minor son Ramendra Mohan Goswami. They transferred their lands to Abdul Kader and Ayesha Khanam. It is surprising to further note that Ayesha Khanam was a benamder [devoid of title] due to non-payment of rent to the government. The learned judge of the High Court passed the judgement in favour of Abdul Kader. But Ayesha Khanam failed to file an appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court for establishing her title right and interest over the disputed land.

It is observed that the applicants for partial mutation of holding 178, Siddiq Bazar, Dhaka, have suppressed the facts, although they have submitted the registered sale deed of Ayesha Khanam. The Mutation Officer issued the objection notice as per rule. After holding a prima facie hearing, the Municipal authority rejected the the application for mutation.<sup>4</sup>

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4. Mutation Case no. 912/84, November 11, 1984, Mutation Section, Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Dhaka.



We attempt here to discuss some major decisions which were taken without the organisational complex of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. Various groups and institutions interacted during taking of those decisions. The decisions like the conflict the of North South Road Issue, the conflict over Primary School Issue, the Politics of Election (Chairman), 1977 have been selected for this purpose.

#### I. The Conflict Over North-South Road Issue:

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been empowered to construct and repair the roads of the City. But the government has also authorized the Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT) to chalkout a master plan for the City of Dhaka in 1958 and the North-South Road was one of them. Originally the plan for North-South Road was prepared in January 1975 but due to the demise of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the DIT could not proceed on. The Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT) again planned to prepare a scheme for construction of North-South Road which runs from old Railway Station to Malitola via Bangshal Area. They submitted the plan to the then government in 1978 and accordingly the government approved it. It may be mentioned here that the implementation of the said road incurred a sum of taka 5,08,52,000<sup>5</sup> for the acquisition of 6.76 acres of land. It is important to note that two types of lands were acquired i.e. municipal land and private land. The said amount was paid for private lands only while no payment was made for municipal lands. The number of the affected

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5. The rate of acquisition of per acre of land was fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka, who consulted the sale deeds of the owners.

persons were 108. It is also important to note that some acres of side-lands were duly included in the plan of the North-South Road.

Needless to say that the new road would affect those persons who had lands by the side of the North-South Road. Hence, when the Dhaka Improvement Trust started implementing scheme of the said road, the affected persons filed a case to the High Court of Bangladesh in 1978 for postponement of the construction of the road till disposal of the case. They claimed to live by the side of the North-South Road peacefully. They approached the local Awami League leaders and others to mobilise public opinions against the government decision, and they succeeded to create public opinion in favour of their case and ultimately government was compelled to revise the plan in a meeting at the Sena Bhavan on 16.3.1978 under the presidentship of General Ziaur Rahman. They had taken a decision for the implementation of the construction of the North-South Road without the inclusion of side lands. Then, the Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT) again approached the then government for approval of the revised plan of the North-South Road and the then government approved the said plan. The Dhaka Improvement Trust, then, finally, started implementing the plan in 1978 and completed the said road during the period of 1978-84. However, the Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT) handed over the partially constructed North-South Road (i.e. old Railway Station to Bangshal area) to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation in 1983 and the rest of the road (i.e. Bangshal to Malitola) to the Municipal Corporation in 1984.<sup>6</sup>

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6. For a detailed information, see, File no. Part I. II/15/122/1978-79 and File no. 15/135/1978-79, Land Department of the Dhaka Improvement Trust, Dhaka.

It appears that the ruling political party attempted to develop a support-base in the Banghal area which was originally the constituency of the Awami League, but they failed in so doing.

These facts reveal that the ruling political party always plays a significant role in serving the interests of their own groups and persons while taking decisions.

## 2. The Conflict Over the Primary School Issue: 1980-1981

When the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) was in power during 1976-82, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation was administered by a BNP leader, Mayor Abul Hasnat. This was possible because majority of the elected commissioners of the Municipal Corporation belonged to the ruling political party. During this period, a problem over the rights of Primary School teachers was raised.

The Primary school teachers of the City were under the control of the Dhaka Municipality during the period of 1947-1973. But when Bangladesh emerged as an independent state in 1971, the Primary school teachers of the Dhaka City proposed to become government servants rather than municipal employees. They wanted to remain under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry. They perceived that they would get extra-benefits if they became government servants. The Awami League government considered their proposal sympathetically and finally they became government servants in 1973. So, the management of primary education of the Dhaka City in particular and of Bangladesh in general was transferred to the Education Ministry from the Municipalities since 1973.

When the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) came into power, the Mayor of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, Abul Hasnat, planned to take control of the primary schools of the Dhaka City. He approached the government with a proposal that the primary schools of the Dhaka City should come back under the control of the Municipal Corporation. Considering the proposal of the Mayor of the Corporation, the government accepted it. Later, an Ordinance was promulgated in 1980 which contained the principle that the primary school teachers of Dhaka City would no longer remain as government servants and they would remain under the control of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.<sup>7</sup> Ultimately this Ordinance became an Act of the Parliament.

The Ordinance regarding the control of primary education within the Dhaka City was criticised vehemently by the Primary/School Teachers Association. The Bangladesh Primary School Teachers Association headed by Abul Kalam Azad protested against it in 1980 and demanded its repeal. But the government was adamant and enforced the Primary Education Ordinance 1980 in order to shift the control of Primary school teachers to the Municipal Authority. Finding no other alternatives, the Association went on strike for raising public opinion against the said Ordinance.<sup>8</sup> The government did not respond to the public opinion. On the contrary, 222 primary schools of the Dhaka City were handed over to the Dhaka Municipal

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7. The Primary Education (Transfer to Dhaka Municipal Corporation) Act, (Act of XLIII of 1980) 1980, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1980.

8. The New Nation (a Weekly News Paper), December 7, 1980.



Corporation and the latter took over management. Then, the Municipal Corporation proposed to form a Metropolitan Education Authority for the overall implementation of the Corporation's education scheme.<sup>9</sup> But the primary school teachers (about 2500) went on strike in protest against the decision of the government. The Association of the Primary School Teachers decided that they would not even draw their salary from the Municipal Authority. In order to handle the situation, the then Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman made an arrangement with the teachers of primary schools in the City regarding the drawing of salary from the government Treasury. But the teachers did not accept this arrangement. The government again promulgated an Ordinance known as Primary Education Ordinance 1981 (I of 1981) for overcoming the problem.<sup>10</sup> The Primary School Teachers Association again protested against the Ordinance 1981. They repeatedly expressed their firm determination not to resume their duties under the Municipal Authority and finally the Primary School Teachers Association launched a mass movement over this issue in February 1981. They decided to observe 19-20 February 1981 as the 'Great Protest Days'. The Association, then, chalked out a detailed programme. Some of the teachers went on hunger strike for an indefinite period at the premises of the Central Shahid Minar at Dhaka. All the political parties except the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) supported the movement.<sup>11</sup>

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9. The New Nation, December 7, 1980.

10. The Primary Education Ordinance 1981 (I of 1981), Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, February, 1981.

11. The Daily Sangbad, February 18, 1981.

It was reported that about 1½ (one and a half) lacs of teachers out of 2 (two) lacs were present in the Protest Days at Dhaka City. A massive support was extended to them from all corners of the country. All of them appealed to the government for repealing the said Ordinance in the interest of the primary teachers of the country as a whole. Instead of repealing the Primary Education Ordinance, 1981, the government started propagating against the movement. Needless to mention here that even President Ziaur Rahman visited several primary schools of the old Dhaka City with a view to creating public opinion and Mayor Hasnat accompanied him.<sup>12</sup>

Government planned to divide the Association and accordingly propagated that the same was divided into two groups - one headed by A.K. Azad and the other by Abdus Sattar who supported the government proposal and they called off the strike in order to resume their duties. But the group headed by A.K. Azad stood firm. They appealed the concerned teachers of the primary schools not to co-operate with the government. They further expressed their firm determination that they would continue their struggle until they would become the government servants.

The Association, then, planned to observe hartal (strike) on 10 March 1981 for creating public opinion and general consciousness regarding their demands.<sup>13</sup> The government also tried divert public opinion in favour of their decision but they failed to master the support of the public.

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12. The Daily Sangbad (Bengali), February 19, 1981.

13. The Daily Sangbad, February 23, 1981.

Meanwhile, 22 political parties except Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) supported the movement.<sup>14</sup> Social organisations including the Freedom Fighters Association also supported the movement.<sup>15</sup> Considering the situation the BNP leaders were compelled to discuss the matters with A.K. Azad, President of the Association. They reached an understanding with regard to the problem of the primary school teachers.<sup>16</sup> To this effect, the BNP government promulgated the Ordinance entitled the Primary Education Ordinance, 1981,<sup>17</sup> which repealed the previous acts known as Primary Education (Transfer to Dhaka Municipal Corporation) Act, 1980 and the Primary Education Ordinance, 1981. Hence, the control of the primary education of Dhaka City in particular and of Bangladesh in general was shifted to Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh in March 1981. The proclamation of the Ordinance, 1981 satisfied the primary school teachers association who called off their 74-day strike.<sup>18</sup>

### III. Politics of the Election of the Chairman, 1977:

Though it is the rule that the Dhaka Municipal Corporation is to be administered by the elected representative of the tax payers, the election are not held regularly. So the municipal affairs are more often carried out by the appointed body. Since its inception

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14. The Daily Sangbad, March 4, 1981.

15. The Daily Sangbad, March 4, 1981.

16. The Daily Sangbad, March 5, 1981.

17. The Primary Education Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance II of 1981), Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1981.

18. The Bangladesh Times, March 8, 1981.

in 1864,<sup>19</sup> several municipal elections were held but during the period 1947-71,<sup>20</sup> one municipal election was held in 1953-54 and the other was in 1964.<sup>21</sup> During the period 1971-85, municipal elections for the commissioners of 50 Wards of the Dhaka Municipality was scheduled to be held on 28 August 1977,<sup>22</sup> but due to Ramjan the election was not held on due date,<sup>23</sup> and it was held on September 25, 1977.<sup>24</sup> The commissioners were elected directly by the voters of the Dhaka Municipality in 1977 but the Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality was elected indirectly by the elected commissioners on October 30, 1977.<sup>25</sup> It was stated in the rules that the Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality would be elected by the commissioners of 50 Wards through a secret ballot<sup>26</sup> but a new provision was added that the nominated women and official commissioners could also be eligible for electing the Chairman of the Municipality.<sup>27</sup> The Dhaka Pourashava (Municipality) at that time was divided into 50 (fifty) Wards.<sup>28</sup> The commissioners were to be

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20. Ibid, p.131.

21. The Dhaka Municipal Corporation, File on Election, XII/34/1964, Dhaka.

22. The Bangladesh Times, August 1, 1977.

23. The Bangladesh Times, September 26, 1977.

24. The Bangladesh Times, September 25, 1977.

25. The Bangladesh Times, September 25, 1977.

26. For a detailed information on rules and regulations, regarding the election, See, The Bangladesh Pourashava Election Rules, 1977, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1977.

27. The Bangladesh Times, October 25, 1977.

28. Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, July 28, 1977.



elected by the respective ward-voters. For electing the public representative to the Municipality, a list of voters was prepared in 1977<sup>29</sup> and accordingly the municipal election for the Dhaka Municipality was held on 25 September, 1977.<sup>30</sup>

The result of the 1977 Election of the 50 (fifty) commissioners of the Dhaka Municipality was published on 27 September 1977,<sup>31</sup> and thus, the need for election of the Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality was felt. The Election Commission was requested to make all arrangements for holding the 1977 Chairman election of the Dhaka Municipality. The Commission appointed Khan A. Alam Khan, Divisional Commissioner, Dhaka Division as the returning officer. In order to complete the election 1977, all necessary steps were taken by the Election Commission.

The Returning Officer notified the concerned public that the election of the Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality would be held on 30 October 1977<sup>32</sup> and as such he invited nomination papers from the interested Commissioners. Two nomination papers were submitted to the Election Commission; - one was filed by Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) leader Abul Hasnat and the other was filed by Awami League leader Fazlul Karim. Both of them were very influential leaders. They had their own supporters among the commissioners.

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29. Cf. Dhaka Municipality File - XII/40, 1973-74, Dhaka: Dhaka Municipality, 1974. It has been stated that total number of voters for Municipal election was 6,26,119, out of which 4,06,083 were males and the remaining 2,20,034 were female voters.
30. Cf. Dhaka Municipality File. XII/42/1977, Dhaka Municipality, Dhaka; also see, The Bangladesh Times, September 26, 1977.
31. The Bangladesh Times, September 27, 1977.
32. The Bangladesh Times, October 29, 1977.

On the election day, both the candidates were present at the election booth with their supporters. The election was to be held through secret ballot by the elected commissioners of the Dhaka Municipality but the Returning Officer announced that the election would be held by the 61 commissioners (nominated and elected) of the Dhaka Municipality as <sup>per</sup> Ordinance.<sup>33</sup> He again announced that the election would be held by raising hands rather than secret ballot. Fazlul Karim protested against this proposal. He demanded that the election would be held through the secret ballot and by the elected commissioners only. The Returning Officer refused it and he requested the commissioners to raise their hands in favour of their candidate. The 49 out of 61 commissioners supported the name of Abdul Hasnat as the Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality.<sup>34</sup> But Fazlul Karim along with 12 elected Commissioners did not participate in the election and they walked out in protest.<sup>35</sup> Later, he gave a press conference in the Press Club and registered a protest. The Returning Officer however declared Abul Hasnat as the Chairman of Dhaka Municipality for a period of five years. After election, the Divisional Commissioner Khan A. Alam Khan administered the oath of the office of the Chairman.<sup>36</sup> It was also interesting to note that no such election for the post of Vice-Chairman of the Dhaka Municipality during the period of 1977-78 was held.

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33. The Bangladesh Times, October 25, 1977.

34. The Bangladesh Times, October 31, 1977.

35. Ibid.

36. The Bangladesh Times, October 31, 1977.

It appears from it that the ruling political party exercised its influence over the election of the Chairman to the Dhaka Municipality. It is observed that in order to elect their own candidate - Abul Hasnat, a new provision for election was inserted.

In sum, it may be said that the ruling political party always attempts to control the politics of Dhaka City by way of controlling the Municipal Corporation, because the national politics is dependent to some extent on municipal politics of the Dhaka City. Hence, every government tries to establish its domineering base on municipal affairs. Thus, one may conclude that the ruling political party influences the election as well as the decision-making mechanism of the Municipal Corporation.

CHAPTER : SEVEN

C O N C L U S I O N S



CHAPTER - VII

CONCLUSIONS

The local government at the urban level includes many organisations like the Municipalities (Pourashavas), Municipal Corporations and the Cantonment Boards in Bangladesh. Other allied local organisations are also working in collaboration with the municipal governments. In this study, different aspects of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been examined and analyzed. The findings and conclusions are summarized below:

Chapter One is introductory which contains the purpose and methodology of the study. The methods of historical, survey and case studies have been followed in order<sup>to</sup> collect data for this purpose. Some problems were faced by the author during the time of collecting data. For example, the Central Record Room was burnt by miscreants in February 1982. In addition, there is no systematic way of preserving the documents in the Municipal Corporation.

In Chapter Two, the historical evolution and development of municipal institutions in Bangladesh with special reference to the Dhaka Municipal Corporation have been dealt with. It is observed that the management of municipal institution is run in most cases by the appointed persons although there is provision for administering those by the elected ones. The most striking feature is that the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been administered by the elected bodies only in 1954, 1964 and 1977.

The area of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has increased since 1974. This has led to the corresponding change in its population also. It has been observed that the people come from the rural areas to the city in search of new jobs and create burdens to the City of Dhaka. This necessitates a development administration which may help solve the problem. A planned scheme is obviously essential to tackle the situation, but nobody knows when such a scheme may be prepared and implemented.

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has two categories of employees, i.e., government deputed officials and the permanent staff of the Corporation. It is evident that 10 (ten) employees out of 5818 are deputed to the Municipal Corporation during 1976-77. It is also observed that the total number of employees has increased to 6483 in the year 1981-82 and this figure has again risen to 7578 in 1984-85. It is felt that the total number of employees of the Municipal Corporation has been increasing, but this does not necessarily mean that the skills of the employees have been developed. Hence, for smooth running of the administration of the Municipal Corporation, the employees of the permanent type need to be trained up in such a way so that they will be capable of running the administration independently.

The deliberative and executive wings of the Corporation have been discussed in detail. The deliberative wing consists of Mayor, Deputy Mayors and the elected Commissioners, while the Executive wings of the Corporation is composed of the Chief Executive Officer and other deputed and permanent staffs and employees of the

Corporation. The latter is always accountable to the former for their works. Significantly, it may be mentioned here that the deliberative wing is composed of nominated persons and the head of the deliberative wing is a government nominated person designated as Administrator who is not accountable to the tax payers. Thus, it is evident that the government is playing a domineering role in the affairs of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been empowered to perform many functions in order to improve the conditions of its inhabitants. Besides skilled employees and officials, plans and programmes are also essential to carry out the functions smoothly and efficiently. Also, it needs coordinating efforts of various departments.

It has been entrusted to carry out the functions of conservancy and drainage. This includes roads and markets sweeping, garbage disposals, drain cleaning, night soil removal, maintenance of public latrines and so on. The system of doing these works seems to be outdated and for the convenience of the citizens the system needs to be developed.

Further, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has to make<sup>and</sup>/maintain some recreational arrangements which include the facilities of parks such as children parks, Ramna Green, Suhrawardy Park, General Osmani Park in the City but still they seem to be insufficient. Thus, better scope for more recreational facilities may be provided for the residents of Dhaka City.

The financial position of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation is not satisfactory. It is observed that the government is a regular contributor to enable it to continue its developmental works. A glance at the budget estimates of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation will reveal that its financial position is not so sound. For example, during 1977-78, the government donated 3.65% of the total budget to the Municipal Corporation. It is also revealed that the budgets of the Municipal Corporation for the year 1974-75 or 1976-77 were deficit ones to the tune of -1.07% and 14.85%. In fact, the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been continuing deficit financing since 1974-75.

To overcome the financial handicap, the new ways for municipal revenues should be found out.

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has taken some decisions within the formal structure of the Corporation. The mutation of some holdings in the City of Dhaka have been analyzed. The case studies regarding the decisions on mutation of a holding indicate that the channels of administrative works in regard to mutation have been increased.

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation has to take many decisions and each decision involves many persons and groups. During the period of 1971-1985, the Municipal Corporation took several decisions. Among them are the primary school teachers issue 1980-81, the North-South Road Issue, 1978-80, the Election of the / <sup>Chairman</sup> of the Corporation, 1977 and so on. In all cases, politics of groups was found active and some worked for the interest of their own groups



only rather than for the common interest of the people. Thus, some decisions were accepted by the people and others were not. The decisions regarding the primary school teachers issue is an example. So, it is observed that some of the decisions were taken during the period of 1971-85 in the interest of a particular group which was then in power.

The following general observation is made during this study:

The Dhaka Municipal Corporation is not the only organisation which is wholly responsible for the development of the City of Dhaka. There are other organisations like Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA), the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), the Dhaka Improvement Trust (DIT), and the like which are working jointly for the improvement of the City of Dhaka. But it is observed that when the construction of a new road is completed, the Titas Gas with prior permission cuts a part of that newly constructed road for giving the gas-line to the people. Due to lack of co-ordination, the Municipal Corporation loses quite a large amount of money in this regard. Hence, proper co-ordination among the various organisations operating within the City of Dhaka is obviously essential. In this connection it is also felt that the co-operative relationship among the various departments and sections within the Municipal Corporation is necessary. It is found that an increase in the functions of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has not brought about  
/a corresponding increase of service to the inhabitants of the City of Dhaka.

The residents of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation should have keen interest over the municipal affairs. This will help ensure the better administration of the Municipal Corporation. This will also inspire their representatives to become participative, and vocal in all spheres of activities of the Municipal Corporation. Hence, the success of a municipal government does not rest on the government and Municipal Commissioners only, it also depends on the growth of awareness among the residents. Such a growth of awareness among the residents will help develop the conditions of the City of Dhaka.

A P P E N D I C E S

( A - H )

APPENDIX - A.1

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE 'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS  
(LAW DIVISION)

President's Order No. 7 of 1972

THE BANGLADESH LOCAL COUNCILS AND MUNICIPAL  
COMMITTEES (DISSOLUTION AND ADMINISTRATION)  
ORDER, 1972.

Whereas immediate dissolution of the Local Councils and Municipal Committees in Bangladesh has become necessary because, do not represent the people and there has been persistent demand from the people for their dissolution;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the performance of functions of the Local Councils and Municipal Committees till such time as new Local Government Institutions are established under the law made by the Legislature of Bangladesh;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of Independence of Bangladesh, read with the Provisional Constitution of Bangladesh Order, 1972 and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make the following order:

1. (1) This Order may be called the Bangladesh Local Councils and Municipal Committees (Dissolution and Administration) Order, 1972.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Bangladesh.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.



2. (1) In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, -

- (a) 'Government' means the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- (b) 'Local Councils' means the Local Councils referred to in the Basic Democracies Order, 1959 (P.O. No. 18 of 1959);
- (c) 'Local Government Laws' means the Basic Democracies Order, 1959 (P.O. No. 18 of 1959) and the Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960 (Ord. X of 1960);
- (d) 'Municipal Committees' means the Municipal Committees constituted under the Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960 (Ord. X of 1960);
- + (e) 'Ward' means a ward of a Union Panchayat, Nagar Panchayat, or Shahar Committee having such population as the government may be general or special order determine.

\* 3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Local Government Law, on the commencement of this Order -

- (a) all the Local Councils and Municipal Committees in Bangladesh shall stand dissolved;
- (b) all the persons holding office as Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Members and Administrators of such Local Councils and Municipal Committees shall cease to hold office;

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+ Amended by P.O. No. 112 of 1972 effective <sup>from</sup> 11th September, 1972.

\* Amended by P.O. No. 7 of 1972 effective <sup>from</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1972.

- (c) a Union Council shall be called Union Panchayet;
  - (d) a Union Committee shall be called Nagar Panchayet;
  - (e) a Town Committee shall be called Shahar Committee;
  - (f) a Thana Council shall be called Thana Development Committee;
  - (g) a District Council shall be called Zilla Board;
- and
- (h) a Municipal Committee shall be called Pourashava.

+ 3A. The Government or any Officer authorized by government in this behalf may, by notification in the official Gazettee, divide a Local Council into two or more local councils or amalgamate two or <sup>local</sup> more/councils into one local council or alter the limits of any local council having regard to population, natural boundaries, if any, and local conveniences, and may specify in the notification the consequences which will ensue upon the publication of such notification:

Provided that total number of wards in a local council shall ordinarily be ten, but it may be varied in such a manner as is deemed expedient in order to meet any local or special circumstances.

Explanation - In this Article, local council means a Union Panchayet, Nagar Panchayet or Shahar Committee.

\*\*4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Local Government Law, for the exercise of powers and performance of functions of a dissolved Local Council or a Municipal Committee, other than a Divisional Council or a Union Committee, there shall be an Administrator.

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\* Amended by P.O. No. 17 of 1972 effective <sup>from</sup> 20th January, 1972.

\*\* Amended by P.O. No. 110 of 1972 effective <sup>from</sup> 26th April, 1972.

(2) In the case of a Union Panchayet, the Union Agricultural Assistant or where there is no such Union Agricultural Assistant, the Tahsildar shall be the Administrator.

(3) In the case of a Thana Development Committee, the Circle Officer (Development), shall be the Administrator.

(4) In the case of a Shahar Committee, the Circle Officer (Revenue), or where there is no such officer, any other officer appointed by the Subdivisional Officer shall be the Administrator.

(5) In the case of a Zilla Board or a Pourashava, an officer appointed by the government shall be the Administrator.

\*5. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Local Government Law, the assets and liabilities of a dissolved Divisional Council shall vest in such person or body as the government may direct.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 (Ord. VIII of 1961), and the Conciliation Courts Ordinance, 1961 (Ord. XLIV of 1961), the functions of the Chairman or any Member of a Local Council under any of the said Ordinances shall be performed by such person or persons as the government may appoint in this behalf.

7. The government may, in so far as it is necessary to remove any difficulty in the operation of any provision of a Local Government Law on account of the dissolution of the Local Councils and Municipal

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\* amended by P.O. No. 17 of 1972 effective from 20th January, 1972.

Committees under this Order, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that such provision shall have effect subject to such modifications as may be specified therein.

8. No action taken under this Order shall be called in question by or before any Court.

DACCA,  
The 20th January, 1972.

A. S. CHOWDHURY  
President of the People's Republic  
of Bangladesh.



APPENDIX - A. 2

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MINISTRY OF LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(Law Division)

President's Order No. 22 of 1973

THE BANGLADESH LOCAL GOVERNMENT (UNION  
PARISHAD AND POURASHAVA) ORDER, 1973

WHEREAS article 59 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh provides, inter alia, that local government shall be entrusted to bodies, composed of persons elected in accordance with law;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the Constitution of Union Parishads and Pourashavas and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make the following Orders:

1. (1) This Order may be called the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) Order, 1973.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, -

- (a) "Chairman" or "Vice-Chairman" means a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad or, as the case may be, a Pourashava;
- (b) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of a Pourashava;
- \*(c) "Constituency" means a constituency of a municipality;
- (d) "Local Councils Order" means the Bangladesh Local Councils and Municipal Committee (Dissolution and Administration) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 7 of 1972);
- (e) "Member" means member of a Union Parishad;
- \*(ee) "Municipality" means an urban area declared to be a municipality under this Order;
- \*(eee) "Pourashava" means a Pourashava constituted under this Order;
- (f) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Order;
- \*(ff) "Union" means a rural area declared to be a union under this Order;
- \*(fff) "Union Parishad" means a Parishad constituted under this Order;
- (g) "Ward" means a ward of a Union.

\*2A. The Government, or any officer authorised by it in this behalf, may, in the prescribed manner, divide the rural areas of a police-station separately into a number of areas, and declared each such area to be a union, and extend, curtail or otherwise alter the limits thereof;

Provided that, until such declaration, all the unions in such areas in existence immediately before the 9th day of July, 1970, shall be deemed to be unions declared under this Article.

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava), (Amendment) Act, 1973, (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March, 1973.

\*2B. The Government, or any officer<sup>1</sup> authorized by it in this behalf, may, in the prescribed manner, declare any urban area, other than a cantonment, to be a municipality, and extend, curtail or otherwise alter the limits thereof:

Provided that, until such declaration, the town or municipality in such area in existence immediately before the 9th day of July, 1970, shall be deemed to be a municipality declared under this Article.

\*2C. The unions and municipalities shall be administrative units within their respective areas for the purposes of Article 59 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Councils Order, a Union Panchayet shall be called Union Parishad.

\*4. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Order, there shall be constituted, in accordance with the provisions of this Order -

- (a) a Union Parishad for a union; and
- (b) a Pourashava for a municipality.

(2) Every Union Parishad and Pourashava, shall be a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Order and the rules, to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and shall by its name sue and be sued.

(3) A Union Parishad constituted under this Order shall be the successor of the Union Panchayet, which was called Union Council immediately before the commencement of the Bangladesh Local Councils and Municipal Committees (Dissolution and Administration) Order, 1972 (P.O.No.7 of 1972) of the union for which the Union Parishad is constituted.

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\*Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Paurashava) (Amendment) Act, 1973, (Act No. IX of 1973), op.cit.

(4) A Pourashava constituted under this Order shall be the successor of the Pourashava or Shahar Committee, which were respectively called Municipal Committee and Town Committee immediately before the commencement of the Bangladesh Local Councils and Municipal Committees (Dissolution and Administration) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 7 of 1972), of the municipality or town for which the Pourashava is constituted.

(5) The Administrator appointed under Article 4 of the Local Councils Order for a Union Parishad or a Pourashava shall make over his charge to the Chairman of the Union Parishad or the Pourashava, as the case may be, as soon as it is constituted under this Order.

5. (1) A Union Parishad or a Pourashava shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and such number of members as may hereinafter be provided.

(2) The term of office of a Union Parishad or a Pourashava shall be a period of five years commencing on the date of its first meeting after its constitution.

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiration of its term, a Union Parishad or a Pourashava shall continue to function until the first meeting of the Union Parishad or the Pourashava constituted to succeed it.



\*6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 3A of the Local Councils Order, a Union shall be divided, in the prescribed manner, into three wards for the purpose of election of members of the Union Parishad.

(2) No action taken under clause (1) shall be called in question in any court.

7. So much of the electoral roll prepared under the Bangladesh Electoral Rolls Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 104 of 1972), as relates to the area comprised within a ward shall be deemed to be the electoral roll for such ward under this Order.

8. (1) A person shall be qualified to be elected as a member if his name appears for the time being on the electoral roll of the ward concerned.

(2) A person who is not less than twenty-five years of age in the month preceding the month in which the nomination paper is filed and whose name appears for the time being on the electoral roll of any ward of the Union concerned and who is not a member of Parliament shall be qualified to be elected as a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad.

9. A person shall be disqualified for election as, or for being, a member or a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad who -

- (a) is declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind;
- (b) is an undischarged insolvent;

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March, 1973.

- (c) acquires the citizenship of, or affirms or acknowledges allegiance to, a foreign state;
- (d) has been, on conviction for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude, sentenced to imprisonment, for a term of not less than two years, unless a period of five years has elapsed since his release;
- (e) has been convicted of any offence under the Bangladesh Collaborators (Special Tribunals) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 8 of 1972).
- (f) hold any whole-time salaried office in the service of the Republic, or a public statutory corporation, a local body or other local authority other than an office which is declared by law not to disqualify its holder; or
- (g) omitted;
- (h) has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service; or
- (i) is under contract for work to be done for or goods to be supplied to the Union Parishad concerned, or has otherwise any pecuniary interest in its affairs, or is a dealer in essential commodities appointed by the government;
- (j) is disqualified for such election by or under any law.

(10) (1) Three members shall be elected from each ward.

(2) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the voters of entire Union and shall also be considered as members of the Union Parishad.

(3) The election of members, a Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be held simultaneously.

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act, 1973, (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March, 1973.

11. Every person elected to be a member, a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe, in the prescribed manner, an oath in the prescribed form.

12. (1) If the seat of a member becomes vacant during the term of his office and the unexpired period of the term is not less than six months, a new member shall be elected and such member shall hold office for the residue of such term.

(2) If the office of a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad becomes vacant during his term of office, a new Chairman or Vice-Chairman as the case may be, shall be elected in his place, and such term:

Provided that if the unexpired period of the term is less than one-fifth of the total period, the successor shall be elected by the members from amongst themselves.

13. Any member may resign his office by tendering his resignation to the Chairman of the Union Parishad and if he is a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Union Parishad, to such authority as may be appointed by the government in this behalf.

14. (1) The member or Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad shall -

(i) render himself liable to removal from the office of such member or Chairman or Vice-Chairman -

- (a) if he is guilty of abuse of power or of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties as member or Chairman or Vice-Chairman or has been responsible for any loss or misappropriation of any money or property of the Union Parishad; or
- (b) if he, without reasonable excuse, absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Union Parishad of which he is the member or Chairman or Vice-Chairman; or
- (c) if he refuses to perform or becomes physically disabled from performing his functions as member or Chairman or Vice-Chairman; and

- (ii) vacate his office as member or Chairman or Vice-Chairman if he has incurred a disqualification under Article 9.

\*(2) A member, Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad shall not be removed under sub-clause (i) of clause (1) unless at a meeting of the Union Parishad, a resolution to the effect that he is liable to be so removed has been passed by two-thirds of the total number of its members; and unless the resolution is approved by the government;

Provided that in approving such resolution the government shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

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\*Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March, 1973.



(3) If a dispute arises as to whether a member or a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman has, after his election, become subject to any of the disqualifications and should vacate his office, the dispute shall be referred by the Union Parishad to the Zilla Board concerned to hear and determine it and the decision of the Zilla Board on such reference shall be final:

Provided that until a Zilla Board is constituted, the government shall exercise the power of a Zilla Board.

15. Every election, resignation, removal or vacation of an office of a member or a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad shall be notified by the government or by any authority specified by the government in the prescribed manner.

\*16. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Councils Order there shall, in addition to the existing municipalities, be a municipality or every area where hitherto there was a Shahar Committee.

\*2) A municipality shall, subject to clause (3), be divided, in the prescribed manner, into three constituencies for the purpose of election of commissioners of the Pourashava.

\*(3) In respect of a municipality which had Nagar Panchayets, the Nagar Panchayets shall cease to exist and the territorial limits of a Nagar Panchayet shall constitute a constituency of the municipality concerned.

(4) No action taken under clause (2) shall be called into question in any court.

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act, 1973, (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March, 1973.

17. (1) An elected member of a Pourashava shall be designated as a Commissioner.

(2) There shall be elected three Commissioners from a constituency created under clause (2) of Article 16 and such number of Commissioners as the government may determine from a constituency under clause (3) of the said Article.

\*(3) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of a Pourashava shall be elected by the voters of entire municipality and shall also be considered as Commissioners of the Pourashava.

(4) The election of Commissioners, a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman shall be held simultaneously.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the following provisions shall apply in respect of Pourashavas of Chittagong, Khulna and Narayanganj -

- (a) In addition to the Commissioners elected under Article 17, there shall be elected two women Commissioners by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Commissioners of the Pourashava;
- (b) The government shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer to coordinate the activities of a Pourashava and implement its decisions;
- (c) The government may designate certain officials to participate in the proceedings of a Pourashava without the right to vote therein.

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act 1973 (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March, 1973.

19. (1) The Commissioner or Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Pourashava shall -

- (i) render himself liable to removal from the office of such commissioner or Chairman or Vice-Chairman -
  - (a) if he is guilty of abuse of power or of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner or Chairman or Vice-Chairman or has been responsible for any loss or misappropriation of any money or property of the Pourashava; or
  - (b) if he, without reasonable excuse, absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Pourashava of which he is the Commissioner or Chairman or Vice-Chairman; or
  - (c) if he refuses to perform or becomes physically disabled from performing his functions as Commissioners or Chairman or Vice-Chairman; and
- (ii) vacate his office as Commissioner or Chairman or Vice-Chairman if he has incurred a disqualification under Article 9.

\*(2) A Commissioner, Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Pourashava shall not be removed under sub-clause (i) of clause (1) unless, at a meeting of the Pourashava, a resolution to the effect that he is liable to be so removed has been passed by two-thirds of the total number of its commissioners; and unless the resolution is approved by the government;

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act, 1973, (Act. No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March, 1973.

Provided that in approving such resolution the government shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

(3) If a dispute arises as to whether a Commissioner or a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman has, after his election, become subject to any of the disqualifications and should vacate his office, the dispute shall be referred by the Pourashava concerned to the government or the authority specified by the government in this behalf, to hear and determine it and the decision taken in this regard on such reference shall be final.

20. (1) No person shall at the same time hold the offices of member, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad or Pourashava.

(2) If a person has been elected to more than one office and does not, within twenty-one days of his election to the office to which he has been elected last, exercise his option to retain one of such offices and resign other office or offices, as the case may be, all the offices to which he has been elected shall become vacant.

21. The provisions of Articles 7,8,9,11,12,13 and 15 shall mutatis mutandis and so far as they are applicable shall apply to a Pourashava.

\*21A. A Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of a Union Parishad or a Pourashava may be paid such honorarium as may be prescribed.

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act 1973 (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March 1973.



22. The provisions of the Local Government laws, as defined in the Local Councils Order shall unless they are inconsistent with any provisions of this Order, shall be deemed, until repealed or rescinded, to be the provisions under this Order.

23. The Election Commission established by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh shall organise, hold and conduct elections to Union Parishads and Pourashavas.

\*24. (1) The government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Order.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :-

- (a) delimitation of wards and constituencies;
- (b) organisation and conduct of elections under this Order and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, including by-elections, maintenance of order at the time of election, corrupt or illegal practices and other election offences, prosecution of and penalties for such offences, and the submission, trial and disposal of election petitions;
- (c) prescription of the form of oath and the manner in which oath is to be made or subscribed.

25. The provision of this Order shall not apply to the existing Dacca and Gulshan Pourashavas.

ABU SAYEED CHOWDHURY  
President of the People's Republic  
of Bangladesh

N. AHMAD  
Joint Secretary

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\* Amended by the Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) (Amendment) Act 1973 (Act No. IX of 1973) published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, June 30, 1973 effective from the 22nd March 1973.

APPENDIX - B

List of Municipal Corporations and Municipalities  
(Pourashavas) in Bangladesh, 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipalities/ Corporation	Name of District	Status	Area sq. mile	Population
1.	Dhaka Municipal Corporation	Dhaka	Corporation	66.63	34,30,312
2.	Chittagong Municipal Corporation	Chittagong	Corporation	32.00	11,50,966
3.	Khulna Municipal Corporation	Khulna	Corporation	13.30	9,50,000
4.	Narayanganj Pourashava	Narayanganj	Class - I	7.50	2,98,359
5.	Tongi Pourashava	Gazipur	Class - I	12.49	1,95,929
6.	Rajshahi Pourashava	Rajshahi	Class - I	3.6	4,30,000
7.	Bogra Pourashava	Bogra	Class - I	5.70	94,491
8.	Bari sal Pourashava	Bari sal	Class - I	10.00	1,59,218
9.	Nawabganj Pourashava	Nawabganj	Class - I	9.50	1,17,000
10.	Narsingdi Pourashava	Narsingdi	Class -II	3.76	70,006
11.	Mymensingh Pourashava	Mymensingh	Class -II	22.00	1,42,240
12.	Ki shoreganj Pourashava	Ki shoreganj	Class -II	4.00	60,000
13.	Bhairab Pourashava	Ki shoreganj	Class -II	5.7	52,954
14.	Faridpur Pourashava	Faridpur	Class-II	5.25	60,000
15.	Rajbari Pourashava	Rajbari	Class -II	3½.00	40,000
16.	Noakhali Pourashava	Noakhali	Class -II	3.79	60,000
17.	Feni Pourashava	Feni	Class -II	2½.00	23,000
18.	Chowmohani Pourashava	Noakhali	Class -II	-	-
19.	Comilla Pourashava	Comilla	Class -II	5.4	1,26,130
20.	Chandpur Pourashava	Chandpur	Class -II	2.21	1,25,000

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipalities/ Corporation	Name of District	Status	Area [sq. mile]	Popula- tion
21.	Brahmanbaria Pourashava	Brahmanbaria	Class- II	5½.00	88,605
22.	Sylhet Pourashava	Sylhet	Class- II	3¼.00	1,66,847
23.	Moulavibazar Pourashava	Moulavibazar	Class- II	2.00	40,000
24.	Naogaon Pourashava	Naogaon	Class- II	3.50	51,791
25.	Pabna Pourashava	Pabna	Class- II	-	-
26.	Sirajganj Pourashava	Sirajganj	Class- II	11.00	1,04,522
27.	Rangpur Pourashava	Rangpur	Class- II	15.50	1,55,964
28.	Gaibanda Pourashava	Gaibanda	Class- II	2.33	38,342
29.	Syedpur Pourashava	Nilphamari	Class- II	8.25	1,28,290
30.	Dinajpur Pourashava	Dinajpur	Class- II	8.06	1,12,000
31.	Thakurgaon Pourashava	Thakurgaon	Class- II	-	-
32.	Bagerhat Pourashava	Bagerhat	Class- II	-	-
33.	Jessore Pourashava	Jessore	Class- II	4.50	1,49,426
34.	Jhenaidah Pourashava	Jhenaidah	Class- II	12.52	60,000
35.	Magura Pourashava	Magura	Class- II	7.50	36,395
36.	Kushtia Pourashava	Kushtia	Class- II	6.05	1,32,566
37.	Chuadanga Pourashava	Chuadanga	Class- II	13.00	64,512
38.	Pirojpur Pourashava	Pirojpur	Class- II	6.02	42,200
39.	Bhola Pourashava	Bhola	Class- II	3.51	35,525
40.	Jhalakathi Pourashava	Jhalakathi	Class- II	-	-
41.	Patuakhali Pourashava	Patuakhali	Class- II	1.00	50,000
42.	Tangail Pourashava	Tangail	Class- II	10.96	84,712
43.	Manikganj Pourashava	Manikganj	Class-III	12.00	37,996
44.	Munshiganj Pourashava	Munshiganj	Class-III	4.19	38,654

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipalities/ Corporation	District	Status	Area sq. mile	Population
45.	Netrakona Pourashava	Netrakona	Class- III	-	-
46.	Muktagacha Pourashava	Mymensingh	Class- III	1.1	20,000
47.	Gouripur Pourashava	Mymensingh	Class- III	3.03	13,727
48.	Bajitpur Pourashava	Kishoreganj	Class- III	2.75	24,550
49.	Mohanganj Pourashava	Netrakona	Class- III	2.65	17,840
50.	Jamalpur Pourashava	Jamalpur	Class- III	18.10	89,847
51.	Sherpur Pourashava	Sherpur	Class- III	9½.00	60,000
52.	Madaripur Pourashava	Madaripur	Class- III	5.25	52,000
53.	Gopalganj Pourashava	Gopalganj	Class- III	21.01	20,000
54.	Coxesbazar Pourashava	Cox's bazar	Class- III	2.63	29,493
55.	Laxmipur Pourashava	Laxmipur	Class- III	-	-
56.	Habiganj Pourashava	Habiganj	Class- III	2.00	23,335
57.	Sunamganj Pourashava	Sunamganj	Class- III	1.00	22,000
58.	Shreemangal Pourashava	Moulvibazar	Class- III	2.00	40,000
59.	Natore Pourashava	Natore	Class- III	-	-
60.	Ishwardi Pourashava	Pabna	Class- III	-	-
61.	Sherpur Pourashava	Bogra	Class- III	1.1	10,987
62.	Kurigram Pourashava	Kurigram	Class- III	10.50	55,000
63.	Nilphamari Pourashava	Nilphamari	Class- III	7.00	50,000
64.	Lalmanirhat Pourashava	Lalmanirhat	Class- III	-	-
65.	Parbatipur Pourashava	Dinajpur	Class- III	1.50	35,000
66.	Fulbari Pourashava	Dinajpur	Class- III	-	-
67.	Satkhira Pourashava	Satkhira	Class- III	12.00	40,507
68.	Monglaport Pourashava	Bagerhat	Class- III	7.50	32,000



Sl. No.	Name of the Municipalities/ Corporation	District	Status	Area sq. mile	Population
69.	Narail Pourashava	Narail	Class-III	8.50	30,700
70.	Moheshpur Pourashava	Jhenaidah	Class-III	-	-
71.	Kotchandpur Pourashava	Jhenaidah	Class-III	-	-
72.	Kalia Pourashava	Narail	Class-III	10.00	23,884
73.	Meherpur Pourashava	Meherpur	Class-III	5.25	23,000
74.	Kumarkhali Pourashava	Kumarkhali	Class-III	2.50	22,000
75.	Bheramara Pourashava	Kushtia	Class-III	1.5	18,370
76.	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna	Class-III	5.00	42,000
77.	Rangamati Pourashava	Rangamati	Class-III	25.00	60,000
78.	Jaipurhat Pourashava	Jaipurhat	Class-III	8.00	35,611
79.	Bandarban Pourashava	Bandarban	Class-III	5.25	18,300
80.	Laksam Pourashava	Comilla	Class-III	7.58	23,058
81.	Panchagarh Pourashava	Panchagarh	Class-III	-	-
82.	Shariatpur Pourashava	Shariatpur	Class-III	-	-
83.	Khagrachhari Pourashava	Khagrachhari	Class-III	-	-
84.	Alamdanga Pourashava	Chuadanga	Class-III	-	-
85.	Hajiganj Pourashava	Chandpur	Class-III	-	-
86.	Nalchiti Pourashava	Jhalakathi	Class-III	-	-

Summary

1.	Municipal Corporation	...	3
2.	Municipalities - Class- I	...	6
3.	Municipalities - Class- II	...	33
4.	Municipalities - Class-III	...	44
5.	Dhaka Cantonment Board	...	<u>1</u>
		Total:	87

Sources: Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1986, Dhaka.

APPENDIX - C-1

CITY OF DACCA

The Act 1974 stated that the "City of Dacca" or the "City" was the area included within the following boundaries:

E A S T

The boundary line drawn from the river Buriganga at a point on the south-east corner of cadastral survey plot no. 178 in mouza Jurain Jl. No. 337 running towards east and then towards north along the mouza boundary line, and then towards east and again towards north till it meets the eastern boundary line of mouza Jatrabari Jl. No. 339; then towards north along the eastern boundary line of mouza Jatrabari Jl. No. 339 till it meets the eastern boundary line of mouza Brahman Chiran Jl. No. 342; then along the eastern boundary line of mouza Brahman Chiran Jl. No. 342 towards north till it meets the eastern boundary line of mouza Rajar Bagh Jl. No. 286; then towards north, and again towards east, and then towards north till it meets the junction of mouza Rajar Bagh Jl. No. 286, Goran Jl. No. 288 and the north-east corner of cadastral survey plot no. 784 of mouza Rajar Bagh Jl. No. 286; then towards north along the eastern boundary line of mouza Goran Jl. No. 288; then towards north till it meets the south-east corner of mouza Meradia Jl. No. 289; then towards north along the eastern boundary line of mouza Meradia Jl. No. 289; /<sup>and north-east corner</sup> of survey plot no. 802 of mouza Ulan Jl. No. 290; /then towards west till it meets the junction of mouza Ulan Jl. No. 290; then towards north till it meets the cadastral survey plot no. 1261 of mouza Badda Jl. No. 291; then towards north along the eastern

boundary of cadastral survey plot nos. 1260, 1254, 1255, 1243, 1241, 1240, 1239, 1236, 1294, 1198, 1200, 1216, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1004, 1205, 1010, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1019, 1020, 984, 983, 791, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 804, 805, 672, 668, 665, 664, 126, 136, 135, 346, 345, 336, 335, 151, 152, 153, 172, 174, 191, 192 and western portion of plot no. 193 and eastern boundary of plot nos. 28, 21, 22, 23, western portion of plot no. 18 and then eastern boundary of plot no. 16 of mouza Badda Jl. No. 291, till it meets mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294; then towards north along eastern side of plot no. 1071 of mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294; and then towards north along the eastern boundary of plot nos. 1052, 1049, 958, 960, 961, <sup>963</sup>/964, 967 and then along western boundary of plot nos. 1039, 969, 973, 275, 977, 981, 986, 988, 989, 2877, 2876, 1003, 727, 730, 732, 737, 739, 740, 762, 754 and western portion of plot nos. 378, 379 and 373 eastern boundary of plot nos. 372, 367, 365, 364, 341 and western portion of plot no. 333 and eastern boundary of plot nos. 331, 327, 326, 317 of mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 and then towards north along eastern boundary of mouza Bhatara No. 294 till it meets north-east corner of plot no. 32 of mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294.

#### N O R T H

The boundary line drawn from the north-east corner of mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 (plot no. 32) running towards west till it meets north-east corner of mouza Shamair Jl. No. 272; then towards west till it meets north-east corner of Dacca Cantonment Board Area; then towards south along the western boundary of mouza Shamair Jl. No. 272

western boundary of mouza Bhala Jl. No. 277 and west boundary of mouza Karail Jl. No. 276 till it meets north-east corner of mouza Mohakali Jl. No. 275; then towards west till it meets the railway line and then towards south along the railway line till it meets north-west corner of plot no. 97 of mouza Tejkunipara Jl. No. 278; then, towards south along railway line till it meets north-east corner of plot no. 127 of mouza Tejkunipara Jl. No. 278; then towards west along southern boundary of Dacca Cantonment Area till it meets north-east corner of plot no. 776 of mouza Kafrul Jl. No. 268; then towards north and meets south-west corner of plot no. 53 of mouza Ibrahimpur Jl. No. 269; then towards north till it meets south-west corner of mouza Dhamal Court Jl. No. 270; then towards north meeting south-west corner of mouza Joarshara Jl. No. 271; then towards ~~with~~ north along western boundary of mouza Joarshara Jl. No. 271 till it meets south-west corner of mouza Bounia Jl. No. 211 and then towards north-west along northern boundary of mouza Shakerkalshi Jl. No. 212 till it meets north-east corner of mouza Chakk Digun Jl. No. 213; then towards north-west till it meets north-east corner of mouza Chakuli Jl. No. 214; then towards west meeting north-east corner of mouza Agunda Jl. No. 217; then towards west meeting north-east corner of mouza Digun Jl. No. 216; then towards north-west till it meets the river "Turag".

#### W E S T

The boundary line drawn from the north-west corner of mouza Digun Jl. No. 216 (on the bank of the river Turag) running towards south till it meets the boundary line of mouza Granchat Bari Jl.



No. 218 on the bank of the river Turag, then towards south along the eastern bank of the river Turag, i.e. western boundary of mouza Nowabar Bagh Jl. No.233, mouza Bisil Jl. No. 224, mouza Dia Bari Jl. No. 225; mouza Zahurabad Jl. No. 226, mouza Paschim Kandar Jl.No.228; mouza Basupara Jl. 232, mouza Annandar Bagh Jl. No. 230; till it meets eastern side of Mirpur Bridge; then towards south till it meets north-west corner of mouza Mirpur Jl. No. 234; then along the western boundary of mouza Mirpur Jl.No. 234 till it meets north-west corner of Mouza Ramchandrapur Jl.No. 240 on the bank of the river Turag; then towards south till it meets the western boundary line of mouza Kata-shore Jl. No. 242 on the bank of the river Turag; then towards south and then to east along the eastern bank of the river Turag till it meets the north-west corner of mouza Srikhanda Jl.No. 243 on the bank of the river Turag; then towards south along eastern bank of the river Turag, i.e. by the western boundary of mouza Srikhanda Jl.No. 243; then towards east and then towards south till it meets the junction of Katashore; then towards east till it meets the junction of mouza Rajmusuri Jl.No. 255; then along the western boundary line of mouza Rajmusuri Jl.No.255 towards south till it meets the junction of mouza Shippur Jl.No.254 and mouta Uttar Sonatangor Jl.No.245; then towards south-east along the western boundary, i.e. of mouza Shippur Jl.No.254, mouza Uttar Sonatangor Jl.No.245 and mouza Dakhin Sonatagor Jl.No.246 and southern boundary of mouza Kalunagar Jl.No.351 mouza Enayetganj Jl.No.350 till it meets the river Buriganga at Islambag.

S O U T H

The river Buriganga.

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Sources: The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Act, 1974, The Bangladesh Gazette, Extra, July 29, 1974, Dhaka.

APPENDIX - C-2

CITY OF DHAKA

The "City of Dhaka" or the "City" is the area included within the following boundaries:

E A S T

The boundary line drawn from the river Buriganga at a point on the south-east corner of cadastral survey Plot No. 178 in Mouza Jurain Jl. No. 337 running towards east and then towards north along the Mouza boundary line, and then towards east and again towards north till it meets the western boundary line of Mouza Jatrabari Jl. No. 339, then towards north along the eastern boundary line of Mouza Jatrabari Jl. No. 339 till it meets the eastern boundary line of mouza Brahman Chiran Jl. No. 342 then along the eastern boundary line of Mouza Brahman Chiran Jl. No. 342 towards north till it meets the eastern boundary line of Mouza Rajar Bagh Jl. No. 286 then towards north, and again towards east, and then towards north till it meets the Junction of Mouza Rajar Bagh Jl. No. 286, Goran Jl. No. 288 and the north east corner of cadastral survey plot No. 784 of Mouza Rajar Bagh Jl. No. 286, then towards north along the eastern boundary line of mouza Goran Jl. No. 288, then towards north till it meets the south east corner of Mouza Meradia Jl. No. 289, then towards north along the eastern boundary line of Mouza Meradia Jl. No. 289 then towards west till it meets the Junction of Mouza Ullan Jl. No. 290, and the north east corner of survey plot No. 802 of Mouza Ullan Jl. No. 290, then towards

west till it meets the cadastral survey plot No. 1281 of Mouza Badda Jl. No. 291, then towards north, along the eastern boundary of cadastral survey plot Nos. 1260, 1254, 1255, 1243, 1241, 1240, 1239, 1236, 1294, 1198, 1200, 1216, 1201,<sup>1202</sup>/1203, 1204,<sup>1004</sup>/1205, 1010, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1019, 1020, 934, 983, 791, 793,<sup>794 796</sup>/795,/797, 798, 804, 805, 672, 668, 665, 664, 126, 136, 135, 346, 345, 336, 335, 155, 152, 153, 172, 174, 191, 192, portion of plot No. 193 and eastern boundary of Plot Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, western portion of Plot No. 18 and then eastern boundary of Plot No. 16 of Mouza Badda Jl. No. 291, till it meets mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294, then towards north along eastern side of Plot No. 1071 of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 and then towards north along the eastern boundary of plot nos. 1052, 1049, 958, 960, 961, 963, 964, 967 and then along the middle portion of Plot No. 1039 and then along western boundary of Plot Nos. 969, 973, 975, 977, 981, 986, 990,<sup>989</sup>/2875, 2876, 1003, 727, 730, 732, 737, 739, 740, 762, 754, 757 and western portion of Plot Nos. 378, 379 and 373 and eastern boundary of Plot Nos. 372, 367, 365, 364, 341 and western portion of plot Nos. 232 and eastern boundary of plot Nos. 331, 327, 326, 317 of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 and then towards north along eastern boundary of Mouza Bhatara No. 294 till it meets north east corner of Plot No. 32 of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294.

#### N O R T H

The boundary line drawn from the north east corner of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 (O.S. Plot No. 32) running towards west till it meets east corner of Mouza Shamair Jl. No. 272 then towards

west till it meets north west corner of Dhaka Cantonment Board running towards south along the western Boundary of Mouza Shamair Jl. No. 272 western Boundary of Mouza Bhola Jl. No. 277 and west boundary of Mouza Karail Jl. No. 276 till it meets north east corner of Mouza Mahakhali Jl. No. 275 then towards west till it meets the Rly. line and then towards south along the Rly. line till it meets north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 97 of Mouza Mohakhali Jl. No. 275 then towards north along with Rly. line then it meets the Cantonment Boundary Pillar No. 10 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 76 then towards south till it meets south west corner of part of C.S. Plot No. 71 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot. No. 84 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 85 then towards south till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 39 of Mouza Mahakhali J.L. No. 275 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. plot No. 934 of Mouza Tejkuni Para then towards south till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 934 then towards east till it /then towards west till it meets the north-west corner of C.S. Plot no. 1 meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 104/then towards south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 101 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1 of Mouza Tejkuni Para then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1 then towards east till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 2 then towards south till it meets the West Boundary of C.S. Plot No. 4 then till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 10 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 11 then towards south till



it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 15 then towards east till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 15 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 15 then towards east till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 31 then towards north till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 8 then towards east till it meets the south-east corner of C.S. Plot no. 7, then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 85 then towards east till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 36 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot. No. 84 then towards east till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot. No. 79 then towards south till it meets the north east corner of Plot No. 37 then towards south till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 38 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 39 then towards south till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 42 then towards west till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 46 then towards north till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 48 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 56 then towards south till it meets the south east corner of Plot No. 51 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 52 then towards south till it meets the north west corner of C.S. plot No. 159 then towards west till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 939 of Mouza Kafrul then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 349 then towards north till it meets south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 336 then towards north towards east till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 336 then towards north west corner of C.S. Plot

328 then towards west south Boundary of Dhaka Cantonment area till it meets south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 200 and towards south along the south eastern Boundary of Dhaka Cantonment area till it meets north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 776 Mouza Kafrul Jl. No. 268, then towards north and meet south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 53 of Mouza Kafrul Jl. No. 268 then towards north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 2 of Mouza Kafrul then towards and then North, then east to the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1566 of Mouza Senpara Parbata Jl. No. 220 then towards east till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 230 of Mouza Ibrahimpur Jl. No. 269 then towards south and towards east then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 328 of Mouza Ibrahimpur Jl. No. 269 then towards east till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 324 then towards east till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 288 of Mouza Ibrahimpur Jl. No. 269 then towards east till it meets the south corner of C.S. Plot No. 145 of Mouza Lalashari Jl. No. 273 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 47 of Mouza Lalashari Jl. No. 273 then towards north along the area of Dhaka Cantonment Board it meets south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 956 of Mouza Joarshahara Jl. No. 272 then towards east and meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 998 then towards north till it meets south east corner C.S. Plot No. 456 then towards north (by excluding the area of C.S. Plot No. 272) till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 85 then towards North till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 79 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot

No. 78 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 73 then towards west till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 273 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 75 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 67 then towards west and then south and then west and then south towards west and then north till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 3435 of Mouza Baunia Jl. No. 211 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 1647 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1601 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 2346 of Mouza Banua Jl. No. 211 running towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 3417 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 3035 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 3110 of Mouza Banua Jl. No. 211 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 5 of Mouza Chakuli Jl. No. 314 then towards north east corner of Mouza Chakuli Jl. No. 214 then towards west meeting north west corner of Mouza Marul Jl. No. 215 then towards north meeting north east corner of Mouza Digun Jl. No. 216 then towards north west till it meets the River Turag.

#### W E S T

The boundary line drawn from the north west corner of Mouza Digun Jl. No. 216 (on the bank of river Turag) running towards south till it meets the boundary line of Mouza Granchat Bari Jl. No. 218 on the bank of river Turag, then towards south along the

eastern bank of river Turag i.e. western boundary of Mouza Nawabar Bag Jl. No. 233 Mouza Bisil Jl. No. 224 Mouza Dia Bari Jl. No. 225, Mouza Zahurabad Jl. No. 226 Mouza Paschim Kandar Jl. No. 228, Mouza Basupara Jl. No. 232 Mouza Annandar Bag J.L. No. 230, till it meets eastern side of Mirpur Bridge, then towards south till it meets south west corner of Mouza Mirpur Jl. No. 234, then it meets north corner of Mouza Ramchandrapur Jl. No. 240, on the bank of Turag, then towards south till it meets the western boundary line of Mouza Katasur Jl. No. 242 on the bank of river Turag, then towards south and then to east along the eastern bank of river Turag till it meets the north west corner of Mouza Srikhanda Jl. No. 243 on the bank of the river Turag, then towards south along eastern bank of river Turag i.e. by the western boundary of Mouza Srikhanda Jl.No. 243, then towards east and then towards south till it meets the junction of Mouza Kalunagor Jl. No. 351 towards east till it meets the junction of Mouza Enayetganj Jl. No. 350 till it meets the river Buriganga at Islambag (within Posta Lalbagh Dhaka).

#### S O U T H

The river Buriganga.

The Boundary limits of former Mirpur Pourashava as included in the limits of <sup>the</sup> Dhaka Municipal Corporation are shown below:



E A S T

The boundary line drawn from the north east corner of Mouza Baraboo Jl. No. 238 (C.S. Plot No. 306) then it runs towards north till it meets north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 605 of Mouza Paik Para Jl. No. 237 then it runs towards east along the boundary line of Mouza Kafrul then it meets north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 423 of Mouza Kafrul then towards east till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 2 of Mouza Kafrul then towards east and then North, then east to the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1566 of Mouza Senpara Parbatha Jl. No. 220 then towards east till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 230 of Mouza Ibrahimpur Jl. No. 269 then towards south and towards east then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 328 of Mouza Ibrahimpur Jl. No. 269 then towards east till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 324 then towards east till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 288 of Mouza Ibrahimpur Jl. No. 269 then towards east till it meets the south corner of C.S. Plot No. 145 of Mouza Lalashari Jl. No. 273 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 47 of Mouza Lalashari Jl. No. 273 then towards north along the area of Dhaka Cantonment Board it meets south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 956 of Mouza Joar Shahara Jl. No. 271 then towards east and meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 998 then towards north till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 456 then towards north (by excluding the area of of C.S. Plot No. 272) till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 85 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 79 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S.

Plot No. 78 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 78 then towards west till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 273 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 75 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 67 then towards west and then south and then west and then south towards west and then north till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 3435 of Mouza Baunia Jl. No. 211 then towards north till it meets the north east/<sup>corner</sup> of C.S. Plot No. 1647 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1601 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 2346 of Mouza Baunia Jl. No. 211.

## N O R T H

The boundary line drawn from the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 2346 of Mouza Baunia Jl.No. 211 running towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 3417 then towards south till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 3035 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 3110 of Mouza Baunia Jl. No. 211 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 5 of Mouza Chakuli Jl. No. 214 then towards north east corner of Mouza Chakuli Jl. No. 214 then towards west meeting north west corner of Mouza Marul Jl. No. 215 then towards north meeting north east corner of Mouza Digun Jl.No. 216 then towards north west till it meets the river Turag.

## W E S T

The boundary line drawn from the north west corner of Mouza Digun Jl. No. 216 (on the bank of river Turag) running towards south till it meets the boundary line of Mouza Grandchat Bari Jl. No. 218 on the bank of river Turag, then towards south along the eastern bank of river Turag i.e., western boundary of Mouza Nawabar Bag Jl. No. 233 Mouza Bisil Jl. No. 224 Mouza Diabari Jl. No. 225, Mouza Zohurabad Jl. No. 226 Mouza Paschim Kandar Jl. No. 228, Mouza Basupara Jl. No. 232, Mouza Annandar Bag Jl. No. 230 till it meets eastern side of Mirpur Bridge, then towards south till it meets south west corner of Mouza Mirpur Jl. No. 234, then it meets north west corner of Mouza Ramchandrapur Jl. No. 240 on the bank of river Turag.

## S O U T H

The boundary line drawn from north west corner of Mouza Baraboo Jl. No. 238 (C.S. Plot No. 306) then it runs south west till it meets the Dhaka Aricha Road then towards north boundary of Uttar Adaboo of Jl. No. 239 then towards west till it meets the north eastern corner of C.S. Plot No. 8 of Mouza Uttar Adaboo Jl. No. 239 then towards north till it meets north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 135 of Mouza Bara Shaaik Jl. No. 236 then towards east till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 134 then towards north till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 97 of Mouza Bara Shaaik Jl. No. 236 then towards west till it meets the C.S. Plot No. 1 of Mouza Ramchandrapur Jl. No. 240 then towards west

and then south west along the south boundary of Mouza Mirpur Jl. No. 234 till it meets north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 35 of Mouza Ramchandrapur Jl. No. 240 then towards west till it meets the bank of river Turag.

The boundary limits of former Gulshan Pourashava as included in the limits of Dhaka <sup>Municipal</sup> Corporation are shown below:

#### E A S T

The boundary line drawn from the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 1261 of Mouza Badda Jl. No. 291 then towards north along the eastern boundary C.S. Plot Nos. 1260, 1254, 1255, 1243, 1241, 1240, 1239, 1236, 1294, 1198, 1200, 1216, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1004, 1205, 1010, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1019, 1020, 984, 983, 791, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 804, 805, 672, 668, 665, 664, 126, 136, 135, 346, 345, 336, 335, 155, 152, 153, 172, 174, 191, 192, portion of Plot No. 193 and eastern boundary of Plot Nos. 28, 21, 22, 23, western portion of Plot No. 18 and then eastern boundary of Plot No. 16 of Mouza Badda Jl. No. 291, till it meets Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294, then towards north along eastern side of Plot No. 1071 of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 and then towards north along the eastern boundary of Plot No. 1052, 1049, 958, 960, 961, 963, 964, 967 and then along the middle portion of Plot No. 1039 and then along western boundary of Plot Nos. 969, 973, 975, 977, 981, 986, 990, 989, 2857 2876, 1003, 727, 730, 732, 737, 739, 740, 762, 754, 757 and western portion of Plot Nos. 378, 379 and 373, and eastern boundary of Plot Nos. 372, 367, 365, 364, 341 and western portion of Plot No. 323 and eastern boundary of plot Nos. 331, 327,



326, 317, of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 and then towards north along eastern boundary of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294 till it meets north east corner of Plot No. 32 of Mouza Bhatara Jl. No. 294.

#### N O R T H

The boundary line drawn from the north east corner of Mouza Bhatara, Jl. No. 294 (C.S. Plot No. 32) running towards west till it meets north east corner of Mouza Shamair, Jl. No. 272 then towards west till it meets north east corner of Dhaka Cantonment Board.

#### W E S T

The boundary line drawn from the north east corner of Dhaka Cantonment Board running towards south along the western boundary of Mouza Shamair, Jl. No. 272, western boundary of Mouza Bhola Jl. No. 277 and west boundary of Mouza Karail Jl. No. 276 till it meets north east corner of Mouza Mahakhali, Jl. No. 275 then towards west till it meets the Rly. line and then towards south along the Rly. line till it meets north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 97 of Mouza Mahakhali, Jl. No. 275.

#### S O U T H

The boundary line starts from the east corner of C.S. Plot No. 802 of Mouza Ullan, Jl. No. 290 running towards west till it meets north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1480 of Mouza Badda, Jl. No. 291 then towards west till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1479 of Mouza Badda, Jl. No. 291 then towards north till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1479 of Mouza Badda,

Jl. No. 291 then towards west till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1330 of Mouza Badda, Jl. No. 291 then towards north till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1326 of Mouza Badda, Jl. No. 291 then towards west till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 1291 of Mouza Badda, Jl. No. 291 then towards south till it meets the south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 1250 then towards west till it meets south east corner of C.S. Plot No. 532 of Mouza Ullan, Jl. No. 290 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 531 of Mouza Ullan, Jl. No. 290 then towards west till it meets the north west corner of C.S. Plot No. 1 of Mouza Ullan, Jl. No. 290 then towards north till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 568 then towards west and till it meets the triangular piller, then towards south till it meets the north east corner of C.S. Plot No. 415 of Mouza Tejkunipara, Jl. No. 278 then towards west till it meets the C.S. Plot No. 379 of Mouza Tejkunipara, Jl. No. 278 then towards west till it meets the Rly. line then towards west till it meets the south west corner of C.S. Plot No. 97 of Mouza Mahakhali, Jl. No. 275.

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Source: The Dhaka Municipal Corporation Act, 1983, The Bangladesh Gazette Extra-Ordinary, August 24, 1983, pp. 48-53.



MAP OF DACCA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION  
 SCALE: 1:25,000

REFERENCES  
 1. AREA OF DACCAN PARGANAHS INCLUDED WITHIN THE AREA OF DACCA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION  
 2. AREA OF DACCAN PARGANAHS NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE AREA OF DACCA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (SHOWN THAT 1)  
 3. DACCAN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA (ADDING DACCAN PARGANAHS)

ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
 ADMINISTRATOR  
 DACCA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



APPENDIX - E-1

The Bangladesh Gazette  
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GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
Ministry of Land Administration, Local Government,  
Rural Development and Co-operatives

(Local Government, Rural Development and  
Co-operative Division)

Section - IX

NOTIFICATION

Dacca, the 28th July, 1977

No. S-IX/2C-1/77/279.-In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 157(2) of the Pourashava Ordinance, 1977, (Ord. XXVI of 1977), read with sections 19 and 24( ) thereof, the Government is pleased to divide the Dacca Municipality into fifty wards specified in column 3 of the Schedule below and to determine the number of Commissioners to be elected from each ward as shown in column 4 of the said schedule:

## SCHEDULE

Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas included in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
Mohammadpur	1	Sher-e-Bangla Nagar (North) Sher-e-Bangla Nagar (South) West Kafrul Agargaon Shamolly (Eastern side of the Mirpur Road)	1
	2	Mohammadpur Block 'B' Shamolly Ring Road Mohammadpur Block F-I Mohammadpur Block F-II Mohammadpur Block F-III Mohammadpur Block C(West) Mohammadpur Block C(East) Mohammadpur Block 'F'(Field)	1

Contd....



Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas included in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	3	Mohammadpur Block 'A' Mohammadpur Block D-1 Mohammadpur Block D-II Mohammadpur Block D-III Mohammadpur Block D-IV Mohammadpur Block D-V Mohammadpur Block E(West) Mohammadpur Block E(East) Bashabari	1
	4	1. Ashad Gate New Colony 2. Lalmatia 3. Subanbagh, Tallabagh, Sukrabad 4. Dhanmondi Rd No. 27 (Northern side of the Road) 5. Sanker, Madhubazar 6. Katasur East 7. Katashur West 8. Graphic Arts and Physical College	1
	5	1. Jafrabad East 2. Jafrabad West 3. Sultanganj 4. Rajmushuri 5. Bibir bazar 6. Charakghata 7. Rayerbazar West 8. Dhanmondi Rd. No. 19 Full and part of Rd. No. 13-15 (lying West of Satmaajid Rd. and Part of Mohammadpur P.S.) 9. Idgah 10. Bashilla	1
	6	1. Zikatola 2. Zikatola Staff Quarter 3. Rayerbazar East 4. Moneswar 5. Sonertangar 6. Shikaritolla 7. Kalunagar 8. Birbon Kachura 9. Gazmahal 10. Tinmazar 11. Hazaribagh Tannery Area	1

Contd....

Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas included in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
Dhanmondi	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Road no. 1 and 2</li> <li>2. Road no. 3 - 5</li> <li>3. Road no. 5 - 7</li> <li>4. Road no. 8 -11</li> <li>5. Road no. 12-16 (East side of the Satmasjid Road)</li> <li>6. Road no. 17-22 (Except Rd No. 19)</li> <li>7. Road no. 23-27</li> <li>8. Road no. 28-33</li> <li>9. Green Road Staff Quarter</li> <li>10. Bashiruddin Road</li> <li>11. Lake Circus</li> <li>12. Kalabagan</li> </ol>	1
	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Circular Road</li> <li>2. West End Street</li> <li>3. Green Corner (A.K. Road)</li> <li>4. North Road</li> <li>5. Crescent Road</li> <li>6. Free School Street (South Kathal Bagan)</li> <li>7. Free School Street (North Kathal Bagan)</li> <li>8. Al-Amin Road</li> <li>9. Free School Street (Dhanmondi)</li> <li>10. Green Road (East side)</li> </ol>	1
	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Govt. New Market</li> <li>2. Vegetable Market</li> <li>3. Social Welfare College and Basti area attached New Market</li> <li>4. Nilkhet Govt. Market</li> <li>5. Mirpur Road (entire)</li> <li>6. Elephant Road-I (1-121)</li> <li>7. Elephant Road-II (255-393)</li> <li>8. Elephant Road-III (122-222)</li> <li>9. New Elephant Road</li> <li>10. Science Laboratory Road and Staff Quarter</li> <li>11. Central Road</li> <li>12. College Road</li> </ol>	1

Contd.....

Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas included in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
Lalbagh	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nabipur lane</li> <li>2. Hazaribagh Road No. 1</li> <li>3. Hazaribagh Road No. II</li> <li>4. Hazaribagh lane</li> <li>5. Moneswar 1st lane</li> <li>6. Moneswar 2nd lane</li> <li>7. Borhanpur Lane</li> <li>8. Kulalmahal Lane</li> <li>9. Moneswar Road</li> <li>10. Kazirbagh Lane</li> <li>11. Badda Nagar</li> <li>12. Nilambar Shaha Road</li> <li>13. Bhagalpur Lane</li> <li>14. Bhangī Colony</li> <li>15. Enayetganj Lane</li> <li>16. BDR (Peel Khana)</li> <li>17. Ganaktoly</li> </ol>	1
	11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hussainuddin Khan 1st Lane</li> <li>2. Hussainuddin Khan 2nd Lane</li> <li>3. Duriangul Lane</li> <li>4. Nawabganj Road</li> <li>5. Nawabganj Lane</li> <li>6. Abdul Aziz Lane</li> <li>7. Mohar Chandra Roy Lane</li> <li>8. Lajit Mohan Das Lane</li> <li>9. Lalbagh Road-VII (200-209)</li> <li>10. Lalbagh Road-VIII (210-226)</li> <li>11. Medical Staff Quarter upto BDR Gate no. 2</li> <li>12. Subal Das Road</li> <li>13. Nagar Beltali</li> <li>14. Kashmeritola Lane</li> <li>15. Nutan Paltan Line (North)</li> <li>16. Nutan Paltan Line (South)</li> </ol>	1
	12.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. J.N. Shaha Road (West)</li> <li>2. J.N. Shaha Road (East)</li> <li>3. Raj Narayan Dhar Road (Lalbagh Char)</li> <li>4. Raj Narayan Dhar Road</li> <li>5. Raj Sree Nath Street</li> <li>6. Hara Mohan Sil Street</li> <li>7. Atash Khana Lane</li> <li>8. Kazi Reazuddin Road</li> <li>9. Lalbagh Fort &amp; Pushpa Raj Shaha Rd.</li> <li>10. Ganga Ram Bazar</li> <li>11. Lalbagh Road-V (227-256)</li> <li>12. Lalbagh Road-III (257-325)</li> <li>13. Sayesta Khan Road (West)</li> </ol>	1

Name of P. S.	Ward number	Extent of Areas included in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lalbagh Road (North) 1-47</li> <li>2. Lalbagh Road (48-121)</li> <li>3. Lalbagh Road (122-157)</li> <li>4. Lalbagh Road (158-199)</li> <li>5. Dhakeshwari Road (1-39) East &amp; West)</li> <li>6. Azimpur Estate (North)</li> <li>7. Azimpur Estate (South)</li> <li>8. Azimpur Estate (East) including Maternity Hospital Hostel and Staff Quarter</li> <li>9. Eden Girls' College, Home Economics College Hostel and Staff Quarter</li> <li>10. Milkhet Govt. Market (South)</li> <li>11. Azimpur Road</li> <li>12. Sheikh Saheb Bazar</li> <li>13. B.C. Das Road</li> <li>14. Pallassy Barrack (West &amp; South) including Staff Quarter.</li> </ol>	1
	14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nurfata Lane</li> <li>2. Jaynag Road</li> <li>3. Kamal Dhah Road</li> <li>4. Umesh Dutta Road</li> <li>5. Umlapara City Road</li> <li>6. Orphanage Road</li> <li>7. Girdha Urdu Road</li> <li>8. Bakshi Bazar Lane</li> <li>9. Bakshi Bazar Road</li> <li>10. Medical College Hostel</li> <li>11. Hossaini Dalan Road</li> <li>12. Nazimuddin Road (West)</li> <li>13. Tat Khana Road</li> <li>14. Nawab Garden</li> <li>15. Palassy Barrack (East)</li> <li>16. Dhakeshwari Govt. Market, Fire Brigade and Palassy Market</li> </ol>	1
	15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Khaze Dewan 1st Lane</li> <li>2. Khaze Dewan 2nd Lane</li> <li>3. Khaza Dayal Singh Lane</li> <li>4. Urdu Road</li> <li>5. Haranath Ghosh Road</li> <li>6. Haranath Ghosh Lane</li> <li>7. Nanda Kumar Dutta Road</li> <li>8. Hyder Baksh Lane</li> <li>9. Mohd. Asghar Lane</li> <li>10. K.B. Rudrah Road</li> <li>11. Gour Sundar Roy Lane</li> <li>12. Chawk Circular Road</li> </ol>	1



Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water Works Road</li> <li>2. Rahmatganj Lane</li> <li>3. Faria Patty Lane</li> <li>4. Hazi Ballu Road</li> <li>5. Devi Das Ghat</li> <li>6. Bara Katra</li> <li>7. Dhani Miah Hat</li> <li>8. Sayesta Khan Road (East)</li> <li>9. Hazi Rahim Baksh Lane</li> <li>10. Islambagh (East)</li> <li>11. Islambagh (West)</li> <li>12. Soarighat (West) 31-37</li> </ol>	1
	17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mohiuddin Lane</li> <li>2. Imamganj Bazar</li> <li>3. Jadab Narayan Das Lane</li> <li>4. Roy Iswar Chandra Sil Bahadur Street</li> <li>5. Jumman Bepari Lane</li> <li>6. Biren Bose Street</li> <li>7. Champatolly</li> <li>8. Hakim Habibur Rahman Road</li> <li>9. Chota Katra</li> <li>10. Ruihatta</li> <li>11. Soarighat (East) 1-30</li> <li>12. Mokim Katra (North &amp; East)</li> <li>13. B.K. Roy Lane</li> <li>14. Jagandra Narayan Sil Lane</li> <li>15. Mitford Road and Hospital</li> <li>16. Rajani Bose Lane</li> <li>17. Dig Babu Lane</li> <li>18. Committeeganj</li> </ol>	1
	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Moulvi Bazar</li> <li>2. Begum Bazar</li> <li>3. Kedar Nath Dey Lane</li> <li>4. Jail Road</li> <li>5. Central Jail</li> <li>6. Ali Hussain Khan Road</li> <li>7. K.M. Azam Lane</li> <li>8. Becharam Dewry-II (35-68)</li> <li>9. Becharam Dewry-I (1-34)</li> <li>10. Hafizullah Road</li> <li>11. Abul Khairat Road</li> <li>12. Padma Lochan Roy Lane</li> <li>13. Noor Box Road</li> <li>14. Abul Hashnat Road</li> <li>15. Ghulam Mustafa Lane</li> <li>16. Nabalak Miah Lane</li> <li>17. S.C.C. Road</li> </ol>	1

Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		18. Armanian Street 19. Azizullah Road 20. D.C. Roy Road 21. A.C. Roy Road 22. Agr Nawab Dewry 23. Makim Katra (South-West)	
Kotwali	19	1. Sarat Chandra Chakraborty Road (17-103) 2. Bangsal Road (77-108) 3. Bangsal Road (43-76/1) 4. Kazimuddin Siddiqui Road 5. K.P. Ghosh Street (1-108) 6. Kasaituli Lane (1-56) 7. P.K. Roy Road 8. Akmal Khan Road 9. Kazi Ziauddin Road 10. Roy Bahadur Ishwar Chandra Ghose Street (1-16) 11. Shahjahan Mia Lane (1-25) 12. Jumrail Lane (1-5) 13. Haibat Nagar Lane (1-44) 14. Zinda Bahar 2nd Lane (31-43) 15. Zinda Bahar 3rd Lane (1-17) 16. Gobinda Das Lane (1-18/1) 17. Syed Hasan Ali Lane (1-21) 18. Gopi Nath Datta Kabiraj Street 19. Zinda Bahar 1st Lane (1-56) 20. Haji Abdur Rashid Lane (1-27) 21. Shamsa Bad Lane (1-56) 22. Harni Street 23. Bagh Dasha Lane (1-66)	1
	20	1. Nawab Katra (1-70) 2. Nazimuddin Road East (1-78/3) 3. Aga Sadek Road (1-80) 4. Aga Sadek Road (84-156) 5. Sikkatuly Lane (1-79) 6. Kazi Alauddin Road (both side) 7. B.K. Ganguly Lane (1-30) 8. B.K. Ganguly Lane (31-66) 9. Aga Mashi Lane (1-115) 10. Abdul Hadi Lane (1-45) 11. Chandkar Pool Lane (1-32) 12. Chandkar Pool Lane (33-65) 13. Ali Naki Dewry (1-55) 14. Abul Hashnat Road (32-137) 15. Bangsal Road (North side)	1

Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Haji Osman Ghani Road (105-260/1)</li> <li>2. Haji Osman Ghani Road (1-104/4)</li> <li>3. Nazira Bazar Lane</li> <li>4. Siddik Bazar (1-64/2)</li> <li>5. Siddik Bazar (64/3-84)</li> <li>6. Siddik Bazar (85-194)</li> <li>7. Old Railway Station Area</li> <li>8. Nawabpur Road (144-222) (West side)</li> <li>9. Taker Hat Lane</li> <li>10. Lutfur Rahman Lane (87-158)</li> <li>11. Lutfur Rahman Lane (1-86)</li> <li>12. Kazi Abdul Hamid Lane</li> </ol>	1
Kotwali	22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purana Moghaltully (1-74)</li> <li>2. Hazi Abdullah Sarker Lane</li> <li>3. Bangsal Road (1-42)</li> <li>4. Bangsal Road (211-267)</li> <li>5. Bangsal Lane (1-22)</li> <li>6. French Road (both side)</li> <li>7. Malitola Road (1-109)</li> <li>8. Malitola Lane (1-51)</li> <li>9. Golak Paul Lane (1-72)</li> <li>10. Bhitari Bari Lane (1-20)</li> <li>11. Haji Mainuddin Road (1-25)</li> <li>12. Nawabpur Road (226-282) (West side)</li> <li>13. Naya Bazar Methor Colony</li> <li>14. Nawab Yousuf Road (both side)</li> <li>15. Goal Nagar (1-90)</li> <li>16. English Road (1-25/A)</li> <li>17. Ananda Mohan Basak Lane (1-27)</li> </ol>	1
	23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Syed Aulad Hossain Lane</li> <li>2. Ashok Lane</li> <li>3. Naba Roy Lane</li> <li>4. Islampur Road (51-117)</li> <li>5. Hari Prashanna Mitra Road (1-95)</li> <li>6. Rakhal Chandra Basak Lane (1-47)</li> <li>7. Uchab Poddar Lane (1-37)</li> <li>8. Prashanna Poddar Lane (1-55/4)</li> <li>9. Radhika Mohan Basak Lane (1-90/1)</li> <li>10. Bachhi Charan Sen Poddar Street (1-11)</li> <li>11. Shakhari Bazar (1-55)</li> <li>12. Zinda Bahar 2nd Lane (1-30)</li> <li>13. Court House Street (1-5)</li> <li>14. Roy Shaheb Bazar and Judge Court</li> <li>15. Kailash Ghosh Lane (1-25)</li> <li>16. Rajar Dewry (1-48)</li> </ol>	1

Name of P.S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Haq Rasul Haq Market</li> <li>2. Maya Katra Sharif Rahman Azad Market</li> <li>3. Buckland Bund</li> <li>4. Liaqat Avenue and Ladies Park</li> <li>5. Simson Road</li> <li>6. Bangla Bazar Victoria Park P.K.Ray Rd.</li> <li>7. Shakhari Bazar (66-142)</li> <li>8. Chattaranjan Avenue (Loyal Street)</li> <li>9. Ahsan Ullah Road (1-40) (Ahsan Manzil)</li> <li>10. Islampur Road (1-52)</li> <li>11. Kumartully Lane</li> <li>12. Wise Ghat Road (1-22)</li> <li>13. Patuatully Road</li> <li>14. G.L. Girth Lane</li> <li>15. Patuatully Lane</li> <li>16. North Brook Hall Road</li> <li>17. Rama Kanta Nandi Lane (1-21)</li> <li>18. Kabiraj Lane (1-17)</li> </ol>	1
Sutrapur	25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hrishikesh Das Road (1-35)</li> <li>2. Hrishikesh Das Road (117-128)</li> <li>3. Sirish Das Lane</li> <li>4. Ishwar Das Lane</li> <li>5. K.G. Gupta Lane (1-24)</li> <li>6. Pyari Das Road</li> <li>7. Purna Chandra Banerjee Lane</li> <li>8. Hemanta Kumar Das Road</li> <li>9. Rupchand Lane</li> <li>10. Shama Prosad Choudhury Lane</li> <li>11. Patla Khan Lane</li> <li>12. Hari Mohan Munshi Lane</li> <li>13. North Brook Hall Road (39-65)</li> <li>14. Protab Das Lane (Singtola)</li> <li>15. Gopal Shaha Lane (1-13)</li> <li>16. Farashganj Road (20-67)</li> <li>17. Joy Chandra Ghosh Lane (1-35)</li> <li>18. Harish Chandra Ghose Street (1-9)</li> <li>19. Rup Lal Das Lane</li> <li>20. Suklal Das Lane</li> <li>21. Mohini Mohan Das Lane</li> <li>22. Farashganj Road (1-25)</li> <li>23. Basanta Kumar Das Road (1-4 &amp; 66-74/1)</li> <li>24. Debendra Nath Das Lane</li> <li>25. Madan Shaha Lane</li> <li>26. Ananda Mohan Das Lane</li> <li>27. Farashganj Lane</li> <li>28. Walter Road</li> <li>29. Malakar Tola Lane</li> <li>30. Basanta Kumar Das Road Road (5-66)</li> <li>31. Ultaniganj Lane</li> <li>32. Rishikesh Das Road (129 endd.)</li> </ol>	1



Name of P. S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nasiruddin Sarder Lane (1-50)</li> <li>2. Jhonson Road (32/1-54)</li> <li>3. Karkun Bari Lane</li> <li>4. Kazi Abdur Rouf Road</li> <li>5. Roghunath Das Lane</li> <li>6. Nasiruddin Sarder Lane (51-100)</li> <li>7. Nasiruddin Sarder Lane (101 end)</li> <li>8. Goal Ghat Lane (1-30)</li> <li>9. Nawabpur Road (1-15)</li> <li>10. Lal Chand Mokim Lane (39 end)</li> <li>11. Panch Bhai Ghat Lane</li> <li>12. Rokanpur 3rd Lane</li> <li>13. Rokanpur 1st Lane</li> <li>14. Haji Abdul Mazid Lane (1-39)</li> <li>15. Haji Abdul Mazid Lane (40 end)</li> <li>16. Kunja Babu Lane</li> <li>17. Raj Chandra Munshi Lane (1-8)</li> <li>18. Nabadwip Basak Lane (1-36)</li> <li>19. Nabadwip Basak Lane (37 end)</li> <li>20. Rishikesh Das Road (37-116)</li> <li>21. Nanda Lal Dutta Lane (1-39)</li> <li>22. Thakur Das Lane (26-45)</li> <li>23. R.M. Das Road (1-107)</li> <li>24. Tanuganj Lane</li> <li>25. Justice Lal Mohan Das Lane (1-30)</li> <li>26. Justice Lal Mohan Das Lane (31-48)</li> <li>27. Thakur Das Lane (1-25)</li> <li>28. Gobinda Dutta Lane.</li> <li>29. Kather Pool (Bania Nagar)</li> <li>30. Subash Bose Avenue</li> </ol>	1
	27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gaptan Bazar Railway Colony</li> <li>2. Captain Bazar (1-50)</li> <li>3. Captain Bazar (51-100)</li> <li>4. Madan Pal Lane</li> <li>5. Nawabpur Road (16-60)</li> <li>6. Nawabpur Road (61-143)</li> <li>7. Juriatuly Lane</li> <li>8. Mohajanpur Lane</li> <li>9. Gopi Mohan Basak Lane (1-35)</li> <li>10. Banagram Road (1-52/A)</li> <li>11. Banagram Road (53-101/1)</li> <li>12. Banagram Road (101-158)</li> <li>13. Nagendra Nath Basak Lane</li> <li>14. Taherbagh Lane</li> <li>15. B.C. Road (1-51)</li> <li>16. B.C.C. Road (62-135)</li> <li>17. Jogi Nagar Road (1-34)</li> </ol>	1

Contd.....

Name of P. S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
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18. Folder Street (9-28)
19. Jadunath Basak Lane
20. Joy Kali Mandir Road (19 end)
21. Modan Mohan Basak Road (1 to 9 end)
22. Lal Chand Mokim Lane (1-38)

28

1. Wyre Street
2. Nawab Street
3. Hare Street
4. Larmini Street
5. Folder Street
6. A.K. Sen Lane
7. Ghani Charan Bose Street
8. Rankin Street
9. Jai Kali Mandir Road (1-18)
10. B.C.C. Road (52-61/3)
11. Joginagar Road (54/1 end)
12. Banagram Lane
13. Radha Shyam Shaha Street
14. Sashi Mohan Basak Lane
15. Gopi Kissan Lane
16. Chandra Mohan Basak Lane
17. South Muchi Para
18. North Muchi para
19. Baja Hari Shaha Street (1-37)
20. Bhaja Hari Shaha Street (38 end)
21. Padmanidhi Lane
22. Jorpur Lane
23. Modan Mohan Basak Road (10-24/5)
24. Narinda Road (1-53)
25. Lal Mohan Shaha Street (101-115)
26. South Mosundi (1-37)
27. Lal Mohan Shaha Street (1-100)
28. Lalmohan Shaha Street (151-190)
29. Lal Mohan Shaha Street (191-end)
30. Narinda Road (88-99)
31. Hatkhola Road (1-34 west side)
32. Toyenbee Circular Road (Sutrapur P.S. Part)
33. Bhagabati Banerjee Road

1

29

1. Ram Krishna Mission Road (37-73)
2. Ram Krishna Mission Road (74-98)
3. K.M. Das Lane (1-15)
4. K.M. Das Lane (16-25)
5. K.M. Das Lane (26 end)
6. Gobindpur New Basti
7. Swami Bagh (1-18)

Name of P. S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		8. Swami Bagh (19-48)	
		9. Swami Bagh (49-54/1)	
		10. Swami Bagh (55 end)	
		11. Swami Bagh New Basti	
		12. Ram Krishna Mission Road (39-159)	
		13. Hatkhola Road (34/1-44/1)	
		14. Abhoy Das Lane	
		15. Narinda Road (49-87)	
		16. Narinda Methor Patty (North & South)	
		17. Ram Krishna Mission Road (1-38)	
		18. Shah Saheb Lane (1-74)	
		19. Sarat Gupta Road (1-60)	
		20. Monir Husain Lane	
		21. Gourdas Sarker Lane	
		22. Basu Bazar Lane	
		23. Narinda Lane	
		24. Karati Tola Lane (21-44)(West side)	
		25. Dayaganj Road (1-41 & 62-80/6) of the new Rly. Line now part of Sutrapur P.S.	
		26. Dayaganj Hat Lane (14-22)	
30		1. Distillary Road (1-19)	1
		2. Distillary Road (20-30)	
		3. Distillary Road (31-40)	
		4. Distillary Road (41-55)	
		5. Distillary Road (56-70)	
		6. Distillary Road (71-85)	
		7. Distillary Road (86-100)	
		8. Distillary Road (101-110)	
		9. Distillary Road ((151-274)	
		10. Distillary Road ((111-119/16)	
		11. Distillary Road (120-128)	
		12. Distillary Road (129-150)	
		13. Dina Nath Sen Road (1-32)	
		14. Dina Nath Sen Road (33-35)	
		15. Dina Nath Sen Road (36-48)	
		16. Dina Nath Sen Road (49-79)	
		17. Former Sharafatganj Lane	
		18. Gandaria Rail Line Basti	
		19. Shashi Bhushan Chatterjee Lane (1-16)	
		20. S.K. Das Road (1-40)	
		21. S.K. Das Road (41-82)	
		22. S.K. Das Road (83-120)	
		23. Rajani Choudhury Road	
		24. Keshab Banerjee Road (68-99)	
		25. Akhay Das Lane (1-15 and 16-28)	
		26. Satish Sarker Road (1-29)	
		27. Satish Sarker Road (30-34/3)	

Name of P..S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		28. Dina Nath Sen Road (80-111)	
		29. Sarat Gupta Road (South side) (61-119)	
		30. Begumganj Lane (1-15)	
		31. Begumganj Lane (16-32)	
		32. Begumganj Lane (33-60/1)	
	31	1. Kali Charan Shaha Road 2. Sakhari Nagar Lane 3. Alamganj Lane 4. Alamganj Lane 5. Hari Charan Roy Road (1-37) 6. Hari Charan Roy Road (38-56) 7. Dhalka Nagar (1-35) 8. Dhalka Nagar (36-55) 9. Dhalka Nagar (56-77) 10. Dhalka Nagar (78-105) 11. Mill Barrack 12. Postagola 13. Nabin Chandra Goswami Road 14. Lal Mohan Podder Lane (1-end) 15. Bahadurpur Lane 16. Faridabad Lane (1-21) 17. Keshab Banerjee Road (1-67) 18. Satish Sarkar Road 19. DIT Plot (1-100) 20. DIT Plot (101 end) 21. Rebati Mohan Das Lane (108-175)	1
Demra	32	1. Jurain East 2. Jurain (1) 3. Khorshed Ali Sardar Road 4. Muradpur 5. Karimullar Bagh	1
	33.	1. Jatrabari West 2. Jatrabari South 3. Jatrabari South-West 4. Par Gandaria 5. Saidabad (South) Holding No, 35-92 (South side of Dacca-Demra Road) 6. Dolaipar 7. Mir Hazirbagh (Part-1) 8. Mir Hazirbagh (Part-II)	1

Contd.....



Name of P. S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manik Nagar</li> <li>2. Brahmanchiran</li> <li>3. Dhalpur</li> <li>4. Uttar Jatrabari</li> <li>5. Kazirbagh</li> <li>6. Saidabad (North) Holding No. 1-34 (North side of Dacca-Demra Road)</li> <li>7. Dayaganj Jele Para</li> <li>8. Dayaganj Road (Holding No. 47-63)</li> <li>9. Dayaganj Hat Lane (Holding no. 22/1-1-31)</li> <li>10. Karatitola Lane (27-551) 300.</li> <li>11. Karatitola Lane (1-26 No.) 240. Eastern side of New Railway Line now part of Demra PS.</li> </ol>	1
Motijheel	35	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. T&amp;T Para Bosti</li> <li>2. South Kamalapur</li> <li>3. Dilkusha Commercial Area</li> <li>4. Motijheel Commercial Area</li> <li>5. Bangabandhu Avenue</li> <li>6. Gopibagh 1st, 2nd &amp; 3rd Lane</li> <li>7. R.K. Mission Road</li> <li>8. North Gopibagh (Natun Bosti)</li> <li>9. Bangladesh Bank and Sonali Bank Colonies</li> <li>10. Arambagh</li> </ol>	1
	36	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. North Mugdapara</li> <li>2. South Mugdapara</li> <li>3. Maya Kanan (Thakurpara)</li> <li>4. Sabuj Bagh</li> <li>5. Ahmed Bagh</li> <li>6. Kadamtola (Bashabo)</li> <li>7. Rajarbagh</li> </ol>	1
	37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Postal Colony</li> <li>2. T &amp; T Colony</li> <li>3. Motijheel Colony (Hospital)</li> <li>4. Motijheel Colony Hospital Zone</li> <li>5. (H Type Quarter and Sweeper Bosti)</li> <li>6. Motijheel Colony (Ideal School Zone)</li> <li>7. Motijheel Colony (Al-Helal Zone)</li> <li>8. Bangladesh Bank Colony, Motijheel</li> <li>9. North Kamalapur</li> <li>9. Kamalapur Railway Station Area</li> </ol>	1

Contd.....

Name of P. S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
	38	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. East Bashabo</li> <li>2. North and East Bashabo</li> <li>3. Middle Bashabo</li> <li>4. North Bashabo</li> <li>5. West Bashabo</li> <li>6. South Bashabo</li> <li>7. Bashabo Wahab Colony</li> <li>8. Mother Tek</li> </ol>	1
Motijheel and Gulshan	39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. East Goran</li> <li>2. North Goran</li> <li>3. South Goran</li> <li>4. Middle Goran</li> <li>5. West Goran</li> <li>6. Khilgaon 'A' Zone</li> <li>7. Meradia</li> </ol>	1
	40	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ulan</li> <li>2. Khilgaon Haji Para</li> <li>3. Rampura</li> <li>4. Khilgaon 'B' Zone</li> <li>5. Khilgaon 'C' Zone</li> <li>6. Khilgaon Colony 'C'</li> </ol>	1
Motijheel	41	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. South Khilgaon Indrapuri</li> <li>2. Khilgaon Bagicha</li> <li>3. North Shahjahanpur</li> <li>4. Shahjahanpur Railway Colony</li> <li>5. East Shahjahanpur Income Tax Colony</li> <li>6. South Shahjahan</li> <li>7. Shahida Bagh</li> <li>8. Momen Bagh</li> <li>9. Santibagh (South)</li> </ol>	1
	42	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chamelibagh</li> <li>2. Aminbagh</li> <li>3. Malibagh</li> <li>4. Bakshi Bagh Bosti</li> <li>5. Gulbagh</li> <li>6. Malibagh Choudhury Para</li> <li>7. Santibagh (North)</li> <li>8. Rajarbagh, Police Line and adjacent area</li> </ol>	1
	43	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baitul Mokarram, Stadium, Swimming Pool and GPO Quarters</li> <li>2. Naya Paltan</li> <li>3. Purana Paltan</li> <li>4. Purana Paltan Line</li> <li>5. Bejoy Nagar</li> </ol>	

Name of P. S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		6. Santinagar 7. Santl Nagar East (Jonaki side) 8. C&B Math Bosti 9. Fakira Pool	
Ramna	44	1. Bangabandhu Avenue & Rest House 2. Toyenbee Circular Road 3. Fulbaria Station (East side) 4. Fulbaria Old Rly. Colony (West) 5. Railway Hospital Bosti Area 6. Topkhana Road 7. Segun Bagicha 8. High Court and Ramna Green Area 9. Fazlul Haque Hall 10. Shahidullah Hall 11. T.P. Clinic Area 12. Medical College and joint Hostel	1
	45	1. Mymensingh Road 2. Paribagh Shah Saheb Road 3. Mymensingh Lane 4. P.G. Institute Elaka 5. Lichu Bagan 6. Kataban Bosti 7. Surja Sen Hall 8. Haji Mohd. Mohsin Hall and adjacent area 9. Shamsun Nahar and Rokeya Hall 10. Jagannath Hall 11. S.M. Hall 12. Jahurul Haq Hall 13. University R/A 14. Engineering University 15. Nazrul Islam Hall 16. Ahsanullah Hall 17. Sher-e-Bangla Hall 18. Titumir Hall 19. Shohrawardy Hall	1
	46	1. Siddewari DIT Colony & West Malibagh 2. Siddeshwary 3. Magh Bazar Ispahani Colony 4. New Eskaton Road 5. Eskaton Garden Road & New Elephant Rd. 6. Bailey Road, Mintu Road 7. New Bailey Road, Circuit House Rd. 8. Kakrail 9. Baze Kakrail	1

Contd.....

Name of P. S.	Ward Number	Extent of Areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
Tejgaon	47	1. Nayatola East (Mirartek Madhu Bagh)	1
		2. Nayatola East (Wireless Bagan Bari)	
		3. Nayatola South	
		4. Nayatola North 1st. Line	
		5. Nayatola North 2nd. Line	
		6. Magh Bazar North-West	
		7. Magh Bazar South-East	
Tejgaon	48	1. Tejgaon Industrial Area	1
		2. Tejgaon Industrial Area South-West	
		3. Tejgaon Industrial Area North East	
		4. Tejgaon Industrial Area North West	
		5. Tejgaon Industrial Area Central East	
		6. Nakhal Para East	
Tejgaon	49	1. Kawran Bazar	1
		2. Raja Bazar East	
		3. Raja Bazar West	
		4. New Eskaton	
		5. Magh Bazar Central	
		6. Magh Bazar West	
Tejgaon	50	1. Nakhal Para (South)	
		2. Tejkunipara	
		3. Railway Colony North	
		4. Railway Colony South	
		5. Monipuri Para	
		6. Tejtari Bazar	

By Order of the President,

FAZLUL KARIM CHOUDHURY  
Deputy Secretary



APPENDIX - E-2.

THE  
BANGLADESH GAZETTE

Extraordinary  
Published by Authority

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1983

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GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES

Local Government Division

Section - VI

NOTIFICATION

Dhaka, the 28th December, 1983

No. S-XI/2C-1/83/173.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 169 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. XI of 1983), read with sections 4(1) and 18 thereof, and in supersession of this Division's notification No. S-XI/2C-1/83/157, dated 14th December, 1983 published in the official gazette, dated 15th December, 1983 the government is pleased to divide the City of Dhaka into seventy-five wards with the specification of the extent of each ward and the number of commissioner to be elected from each ward as shown in columns 3 and 4 respectively of the Schedule below:

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas included in the ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
1.	1	1. Balsh Teki 2. Balgar Tek 3. Barun Tek 4. Alopdir Tek 5. Section 13-B 6. Balurghat 7. Laila Sarai 8. Bashan Tek - East and West 9. Manikdi 10. Damalkot 11. Matikata 12. Section 13, Tin Shed 13. Section 13, Block-C.	1
2.	2	1. Chakuli 2. Kalshi 3. Section 12, Block A 4. Section 12, Block C 5. Section 12, Block D 6. Section 12, Block-Dha Kalshi Bastuhara 7. Section 12, Block C Bastuhara 8. Section 12, Block E	1
3.	3	1. Section 10, Block A 2. Section 10, Block B 3. Section 10, Block C 4. Section 11, Block A 5. Section 11, Block B 6. Section 11, Block C 7. Section 11, Block D 8. Palashi 9. Baunia Beribad	1
4.	4	1. Section 6, Block A 2. Section 6, Block B 3. Section 6, Block C 4. Section 6, Block D 5. Section 7 6. Pallabi 7. Digun Senanibash	1

Contd.....

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas included in the ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
5.	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Section 2, Plot area</li> <li>2. Section 2, Block H</li> <li>3. Section 2, Block G</li> <li>4. Section 6, Block Ta</li> <li>5. Sial Bari</li> <li>6. Duaripara</li> <li>7. Zia Nagar (Rup Nagar)</li> <li>8. Alopdi</li> </ol>	1
6.	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Section 1, Block A</li> <li>2. Section 1, Block B</li> <li>3. Section 1, Block C</li> <li>4. Section 1, Block D</li> <li>5. Section 1, Block E</li> <li>6. Section 1, Block F</li> <li>7. Section 1, Block G</li> <li>8. Uttar Bishil</li> <li>9. Section 1, WAPDA Staff Quarters</li> <li>10. Chiriakhana</li> <li>11. Botanical Garden</li> <li>12. Nobaber Bag</li> </ol>	1
7.	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bagbari</li> <li>2. Gular Tek</li> <li>3. Zahurabad</li> <li>4. Second Colony, Block A</li> <li>5. Gabtali (Hasnabad)</li> <li>6. Second Colony, Block B</li> <li>7. Third Colony, Block D, E</li> <li>8. First Colony, Block E</li> <li>9. Harirampur</li> <li>10. Rishipara</li> <li>11. Chota Diabari</li> <li>12. Zahurabad</li> <li>13. Goidar Tek</li> <li>14. Choota Sayek</li> <li>15. Rishipara Bazar</li> <li>16. Bagbari Uttarpara</li> <li>17. Mirpur Bazarpara</li> <li>18. Ananda Nagar</li> <li>19. Kot Bari</li> <li>20. Ushar Tek</li> <li>21. First Colony, Block A, B</li> <li>22. First Colony, Block C</li> <li>23. First Colony, Block D</li> <li>24. Third Colony, Block A</li> <li>25. Third Colony, Block C</li> <li>26. Bara Sayek</li> </ol>	

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Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
8.	8	1. Madhya Paikpara 2. Uttar Paikpara 3. Dakhin Paikpara 4. Shah Ali Bag 5. Kal Wala Para 6. Ahmed Nagar 7. Tolar Bag (Bangla College Area) 8. Dakhin Bishil	1
9.	9	1. Monipur 2. Dakhin Kallyanpur 3. Senpara Parbata 4. Uttar Kallyanpur 5. Barabagh 6. Pirerbagh	1
10.	10	1. Ibrahimpur 2. Mirpur Section 14 3. Kazipara 4. Shewrapara 5. West Kafrul	
11.	11	1. West Agargaon 2. Agargaon Basti Area 3. Agargaon Staff Quarter 4. Shemoli-I 5. Kafrul Staff Quarter 6. Agargaon Staff Quarter (East)	1
12.	12	1. Mohammad Block C East 2. Mohammadpur Block C West 3. Mohammadpur Block F Field 4. Mohammadpur Block F-1 (Aziz Mohalla) 5. Mohammadpur Block F-2 (Joint Quarter) 6. Mohammadpur Block F-3 (Jahuri Mohalla) 7. Nazrul Bag 8. Adabo 9. Shemoli-II	1
13.	13	1. Mohammadpur Block D-1 2. Mohammadpur Block D-2 3. Mohammadpur Block D-3 4. Mohammadpur Block D-4 5. Mohammadpur Block D-5 6. Mohammedi Housing 7. Bashbari 8. Mohammadpur Block E (Quazi Nazrul Islam Road) 9. Mohammadpur Block E (Zakir Hossain Rd)	1



Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
14.	14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ashadgate New Colony</li> <li>2. Lalmatia Block E.F.G.</li> <li>3. Lalmatia Block C&amp;D</li> <li>4. Lalmatia Block B</li> <li>5. Lalmatia Block A</li> <li>6. Mohammapur Block A</li> <li>7. Mohammadpur Block B</li> </ol>	1
15.	15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Katasur East</li> <li>2. Katasur West</li> <li>3. Graffice Arts and Physical College</li> <li>4. Washpur</li> <li>5. Basila</li> </ol>	1
16.	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jafrabad East (Entire)</li> <li>2. Jafrabad West</li> <li>3. Rayer Bazar</li> <li>4. Rajmushuri and Jafrabad</li> <li>5. Uttar Sultanganj</li> <li>6. Bibir Bazar</li> <li>7. Sankar</li> <li>8. Madhu Bazar (North)</li> <li>9. South Rayer Bazar (Raj Mushuri)</li> <li>10. Moneshwar (1-36) Part of Mitaly Road and Tallabagh.</li> </ol>	1
17.	17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Birbon Kachura</li> <li>2. Gozmahal</li> <li>3. Charak Ghata</li> <li>4. Zigatola (Tinmazar)</li> <li>5. Moneshwar (Zigatola)</li> <li>6. Sultanganj (South)</li> <li>7. Sikaritola</li> <li>8. Zigatola Staff Quarter</li> <li>9. Sonatagar (Moneshwar)</li> <li>10. Madhu Bazar (South)</li> <li>11. Hazaribagh Tannery Area</li> </ol>	1
18.	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dhanmondi R.A. Road Nos. 1 &amp; 2</li> <li>2. Dhanmondi R.A. Road Nos. 3 to 5</li> <li>3. Dhanmondi R.A. Road Nos. 6 and 7</li> <li>4. Dhanmondi R.A. Road nos. 8 to 11</li> <li>5. Dhanmondi R.A. Road nos. 12 to 16</li> <li>6. Dhanmondi R.A. Road nos. 17 to 22 (except road no. 19)</li> <li>7. Dhanmondi R.A. Road nos. <del>24</del> 23 to 26</li> <li>8. Dhanmondi R.A. Road nos. 27 (South) &amp; 28 to 33</li> <li>9. Dhanmondi R.A. Road no. 19 (entire)</li> <li>10. Dhanmondi R.A. Road no. 27 (North)</li> </ol>	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of area including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		11. Dhanmondi R.A. Road no. 15 (Afseruddin Road and Batembagh) 12. Kalabagan 1st Lane 13. Green Road Staff Quarters 14. Idga	
19.	19	1. Free School Street Kathalbagan (South) 2. Free School Street Kathalbagan (North) 3. Free School Street (Dhanmondi) 4. Al-Amin Road 5. Green Corner (A.K. Road) 6. West End Street 7. Crescent Road 8. North Road 9. Circular Road 10. North Circular Road 11. Lake Circus 12. Kalabagan 2nd Lane 13. Bashiruddin Road 14. Green Road	1
20.	20	1. BDR Peel Khana 2. Social Welfare College & Basti area 3. Govt. Vegetable Market & Maszid area, and C & B Staff Quarters 4. Government New Market 5. Milkhet Babupura 6. College Street 7. New Elephant Road 8. Elephant Road (Hold Nos. 1-121) 9. Elephant Road (Hold. Nos. 122-222) 10. Elephant Road (Hold. Nos. 235-393) 11. Science Laboratory Staff Quarters and Laboratory Road 12. Mirpur Road 13. Central Road	1
21.	21	1. Moneswar Road 2. Moneswar 1st. Lane 3. Moneswar 2nd Lane 4. Badda Nagar 5. Borhanpur Lane 6. Kulal Mahal Lane 7. Kazir Bagh Lane 8. Hazaribagh Lane 9. Nabipur Lane 10. Hazari Bagh Road (North and East) 11. Hazari Bagh Road (South and West) 12. Kalu Nagar	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		13. Enayetganj Lane 14. Ganaktuly 15. Bhangl Colony 16. Nilamber Shaha Road 17. Bhagalpur Lane	
22.	22	1. Subal Das Lane 2. Kashmiritola Lane 3. Hussain Uddin Khan 2nd Lane 4. Duriangle Lane 5. Nawabganj Road 6. Nawabganj Lane 7. Abdul Aziz Lane 8. Lalit Mohan Das Lane 9. Monohar Chanda Roy Lane 10. Lalbagh Road (Hol. Nos. 200-209) 11. Lalbagh Road (Hol. Nos. 210-226) 12. Medical Staff Quarters upto BDR Gate no.2 13. Lalbagh Road (Hol. nos. 227-256) 14. Nagar Beltoly 15. Nutan Paltan Line	1
23.	23.	1. Jagannath Shah Road (South) (Hold. nos. 114-315) 2. Shahid Nagar 3. Raj Narayan Dhar Road	1
24.	24	1. Jagannath Shah Road (Hold nos. 1-113) 2. Kazi Reazuddin Road 3. Lalbagh Fort and Pusparaj Shah Road 4. Atas Khan Lane 5. Raj Sree Nath Street 6. Hara Mohan Sil Street 7. Ganga Ram Bazar Lane 8. Lalbagh Road (Hold. nos. 257-325/1) 9. <del>xxx</del> Sheik Saheb Bazar Road 10. Lalbagh Road (Hold. nos. 28-121) 11. Lalbagh Road (Hold. nos. 122-157) 12. Sayesta Khan Road (West) 13. Hussain Uddin Khan 2nd Lane 14. Azimpur Road (Hold. no. 26-178)	1
25.	25	1. Azimpur Road (1-25) 2. Azimpur Estate (North) 3. Azimpur Estate (South) 4. Azimpur Estate (West and South) 5. Nilkhet Govt. Market (Azimpur) 6. Palassy Barack (South) 7. Lalbagh Road (Hold. Nos. 1-47) 8. Eden Girls' College Hostel & Staff Qrts. 9. Dakeshwari Road 10. Lalbagh Road (158-199)	

Sl.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
26.	26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hussaini Dalan Road</li> <li>2. Orphanage Road</li> <li>3. Kamal Dah Road</li> <li>4. Nazimuddin Road</li> <li>5. Girde Urdu Road</li> <li>6. Joynag Road</li> <li>7. Nure Fate Lane</li> <li>8. Bakshi Bazar Road</li> <li>9. Bakshi Bazar Lane</li> <li>10. Amlapara City Road</li> <li>11. Tatkhana Lane</li> <li>12. Umesh Dutta Road</li> <li>13. Khaze Dal Singh Lane</li> <li>14. Nawab Garden</li> </ol>	1
27.	27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. K.B. Rudra Road</li> <li>2. Urdu Road</li> <li>3. Goursunder Roy Lane</li> <li>4. Hyder Buksh Lane</li> <li>5. Khaze Dewan 1st Lane</li> <li>6. Khaze Dewan 2nd Lane</li> <li>7. Chawk Circular Road</li> <li>8. Nanda Kumar Dutta Road</li> <li>9. Asgar Lane</li> <li>10. Haranath Gose Road</li> <li>11. Haranath Gose Lane</li> </ol>	1
28.	28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Islambagh (East)</li> <li>2. Islambagh (West)</li> <li>3. Hazi Ballu Road</li> <li>4. Gani Miah Hat</li> <li>5. Faria Patty Lane</li> <li>6. Rahmatganj Lane</li> <li>7. Water Works Road</li> <li>8. Sayesta Khan Road (East)</li> <li>9. Haji Rahim Box Lane</li> </ol>	
29.	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hakim Habibur Rahman Road</li> <li>2. Dig Babu Lane</li> <li>3. Biren Bose Street</li> <li>4. Soarighat Road (East and West)</li> <li>5. Mokim Katra (South)</li> <li>6. Rui Hatta</li> <li>7. Jogendra Narayan Sil Lane</li> <li>8. Chotta Katra</li> <li>9. Committee Gonj.</li> <li>10. Imamganj</li> <li>11. Champatoly Lane</li> <li>12. Juman Bepari Lane</li> </ol>	1



Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		13. Rajani Bose Lane 14. Roy Ishwar Chandra Sil Bahadur Street 15. Bara Katra 16. Debidas Ghat Road 17. Jadab Narayan Das Lane 18. Mohiuddin Lane 19. B.K. Roy Lane 20. Mitford Road	
30.	30	1. Moulvi Bazar 2. Azizullah Road 3. Begum Bazar 4. Abul Hasnat Road 5. Padma Lochan Roy Lane 6. K.M. Azam Lane 7. Noor Box Lane 8. Ali Hossain Khan Road 9. Nabalak Miah Lane 10. Armanian Street 11. Abul Khairat Road 12. Kader Nath Dey Lane 13. Central Jail 14. Aga Nawab Dewry 15. Becharam Dewry 16. Hafizullah Road 17. Golam Mustafa Lane 18. D.C. Roy Road 19. S.C.C. Road 20. A.C. Roy Road 21. Jail Road	1
31.	31	1. Sarat Chandra Chakrabarti Road (17-103) 2. Bangshal Road (43-76/1) 3. Bangshal Road (77-108) 4. Kazim Uddin Siddique Road 5. K.P. Ghose Street (1-108) 6. Kashaitoly Lane (1-56) 7. P.K. Roy Road 8. Akmal Khan Road 9. Kazi Ziauddin Road 10. Roy Bahadur Iswar Chandra Gose Street (1-16) 11. Jumrail Lane (1-15) 12. Haibat Nagar Lane (1-44) 13. Zinda Bahar 2nd Lane (1-30) 14. Zinda Bahar 2nd Lane (31-43) 15. Zinda Bahar 3rd Lane (1-17) 16. Gobinda Das Lane (1-18/1)	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		17. Syed Hasan Ali Lane (1-21) 18. Gopi Nath Datta Kabiraj Street 19. Zinda Bahar 1st Lane (1-56) 20. Haji Abdur Rashid Lane (1-27) 21. Shamshabad Lane (1-56) 22. Horni Street 23. Shahjada Mia Lane 24. Bagdasha Lane (1-66)	
32.	32	1. Nawabkatra (1-70) 2. Agasadek Road (1-80) 3. Agasadek Road (84-156) 4. Cikkatoly Lane (1-79) 5. B.K. Ganguli Lane (1-30) 6. B.K. Ganguli Lane (31-66) 7. Agamashi Lane (1-115) 8. Abdul Hadi Lane (1-45) 9. Chand Khar Pool Lane (1-32) 10. Chand Khar Pool Lane (33-63) 11. Ali Nakir Dewri (1-55) 12. Abul Hasnat Road (32-137) 13. Bangshal Road (North side)	1
33.	33	1. Haji Osman Ghani Road (1-104/1) 2. Haji Osman Ghani Road (105-260/1) 3. Nazira Bazar Lane 4. Siddique Bazar (1-64/2) 5. Siddique Bazar (64/3-84/1) 6. Siddique Bazar (85-194) 7. Old Railway Station area 8. Nawabpur Road (144-222) 9. Taker Hat Lane 10. Lutfur Rahman Lane (1-86) 11. Lutfur Rahman Lane (87-154) 12. Kazi Abdul Hamid Lane 13. Kazi Alauddin Road (both side)	1
34.	34	1. Purana Moghultolly (1-74) 2. Haji Abdullah Sarder Lane 3. Bangsal Road (1-42) 4. Bangsal Road (211-267) 5. Bangsal Lane (1-22) 6. French Road (both sides) 7. Malitola Lane (1-51) 8. Malitola Road (1-109) 9. Golak Paul Lane (1-72) 10. Bhitbari Lane (1-21) 11. Haji Mainuddin Road 12. Nawabpur Road (226-282) (west side)	1

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Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		13. Naya Bazar Methor Colony 14. Nawab Yousuf Road (both sides) 15. Goal Nagar Lane (1-90) 16. English Road (1-25/A) 17. Ananda Mohan Basak Lane (Bashabari Lane)	
35.	35	1. Syed Aulad Hossain Lane 2. Ashok Lane 3. Naba Roy Lane 4. Islampur Road (53-117) 5. Hari Prashana Mitra Road 6. Rakhai Chandra Basak Lane (1-47) 7. Uchab Poddar Lane (1-37) 8. Prashanna Podder Lane (1-55/4) 9. Radhika Mohan Basak Lane (1-90/1) 10. Bashi Chandra Sen Podder Street (1-110) 11. Shakhari Bazar (1-55) 12. Court House Street (1-55) 13. Roy Shaheb Bazar and Judge Court 14. Kailash Gose Lane (1-25) 15. Razar Dewri (1-48)	1
36.	36	1. Haque Rasul Haque Market 2. Maya Katra Sharif Rahmania & Azad Market 3. Buckland Bund 4. Liaquat Avenue and Ladies Park 5. Simson Road 6. Bangla Bazar, Victoria Park and P.K. Roy Road 7. Shakhari Bazar (66-142) 8. Chittaranjan Avenue (Loyal Street) 9. Ahsanullah Road (1-42) (Ahsan Manzil) 10. Islampur Road (1-52) 11. Kumartoly Lane 12. Wiseghat (1-22) 13. Patuatuly Road 14. G.L. Girth Lane 15. Patuatoly Lane 16. North Brook Hall Road (upto Buriganga River) 17. Rama Kanta Nandi Lane (1-21) 18. Kabiraj Lane (1-17)	1
37.	37	1. Lai Chand Mukum Lane (1-end) 2. Nowabpur Road (17-143) 3. Madan Mohan Basak Road (1-15/3) & 38-end) 4. Jadunath Basak Lane 5. Gopi Mohan Basak Lane	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		6. Nabendra Basak Lane	
		7. Banagram Road (all)	
		8. Mahajanpur Lane	
		9. Juriatoly Lane	
		10. Modan Paul Lane	
		11. B.C.C. Road	
		12. Captain Bazar	
		13. Jogi Nagar Lane	
		14. Bamacharan Chakraborty Lane	
		15. Banagram Lane	
		16. Shashi Mohan Basak Lane	
		17. Dr. Radhasham Saha Street	
		18. Chandra Mohan Basak Street	
		19. North Muchipara	
		20. South Muchipara	
		21. Gopi Kishan Lane	
		22. Taher Bagh Lane	
		23. Hare Street (4-11 & 12)	
		24. Captain Bazar Railway Colony	
		25. Nawabpur Road (1-16)	
		26. Goalghat Lane (1-70)	
38.	38	1. R.K. Mission Road (1-36)	
		2. R.K. Mission Road (37-73)	
		3. Abhoy Das Lane	
		4. R.K. Mission Road (74-91/1)	
		5. K.M. Das Lane (1-15)	
		6. M.K.M. Das Lane (16-35)	
		7. K.M. Das Lane (36 -end)	
		8. Gobindapur New Basti	
		9. Swamibagh (1-18)	
		10. Hatkhola Road (2-end)	
		11. Bhagabati Banerjee Lane	
		12. Folder Street (9-end)	
		13. Toyenbee Circular Road (South Side)	
		14. Joy Kali Mandir Road (19-end)	
39.	39	1. Narinda Road (54-end)	1
		2. Narinda Lane	
		3. Narinda Methor Patti (North & South)	
		4. Shah Saheb Lane	
		5. Monir Hossain Lane	
		6. Guru Das Sarker Lane	
		7. Bashu Bazar Lane	
		8. Sarat Gupta Road (61-119)	
		9. Sarat Gupta Road (1-60)	
		10. Dayaganj Road	
		11. Samibagh (New Basti)	



Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		12. Samibagh (19-40)	
		13. Samibagh (41-end)	
		14. Karatitola Road (1-26)	
		15. Karatitola (27-end)	
		16. Dayaganj Hat Lane	
		17. Dayaganj Jaleypara	
40.	40	1. Tanuganj Lane (36-end) 2. Justice Lal Mohan Das Lane (all) 3. Hrishikesh Das Road (all) (excluding H.No. 15-26/1) 4. Begumganj Lane (all) 5. Distillary Road (all) (excluding 1-19 and 157/3 to 170/A). 6. Kather Pool Lane (Banja Nagar)(all) 7. Thakur Das Lane (all)	1
41.	41	1. Lal Mohan Saha Street 2. South Maisundi Lane 3. Narinda Road (1-53) 4. Bhajahari Saha Street 5. Padma Nidhi Lane 6. Jorepool Lane 7. Ware Street 8. Larmini Street 9. Nabab Street 10. Hare Street (1-3 and 11/1 to 11/3) 11. A.K. Sen Road 12. Folder Street (1-8) 13. Ghandi Charan Bose Street 14. Joy Kali Mandir Road (1-18) 15. Rankin Street. 16. Modan Mohan Basak Road (15/4 to 37) 17. Hatkhola Road (Holding no. 1).	1
42.	42	1. Nasiruddin Sarder Lane (1-50) 2. Jonson Road (32/1-54) 3. Karkunbari Lane 4. Kazi Abdur Rouf Road 5. Raghu Nath Das Lane 6. Nasir Uddin Sarder Lane (51-100) 7. Nasir Uddin Sarder Lane (100/1-end) 8. Panch Bhai Ghat Lane 9. Rokanpur 1st Lane 10. Rokanpur 3rd Lane 11. Haji Abdul Majid Lane (1-39) 12. Haji Abdul Majid Lane (40-end) 13. Kunja Babu Lane	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		14. Raj Narayan Munshi Lane (1-18) 15. Nabadwip Basak Lane (1-36) 16. Nabadwip Basak Lane (37-end) 17. Nanda Lal Dutta Lane (1-39) 18. Gobinda Dutta Lane 19. Subash Bose Avenue	
43.	43	1. K.B. Road (92-99) 2. R.M. Das Road (1-175) 3. Tanuganj Lane (1-35) 4. Distillary Road (1-19 & 157-3 to 170/A) 5. Walter Road (37-41) 6. Rajani Choudhury Road (all) 7. S.K. Das Road (all) 8. Dina Nath Sen Road (all) 9. Sabek Sarafatganj Lane (all) 10. Shashi Bhushan Chatterjee Lane (all) 11. Gandaria Rail Line Basti	1
44.	44	1. Shirish Das Lane 2. Iswar Das Lane 3. K.G. Gupta Lane 4. Peari Das Road 5. P.C. Banerjee Lane 6. Hamendra Das Road 7. Rup Chand Lane 8. Shama Proshad Choudhury Road 9. Patla Khan Lane 10. Hari Mohan Munshi Lane 11. North Brook Hall Road (39-end) 12. Protap Das Lane 13. Gopal Shaha Lane 14. Farashganj Road 15. Joy Chandra Ghosh Lane 16. Harish Chandra Bose Street 17. Rup Lal Das Lane 18. Suk Lal Das Lane 19. Mohani Mohan Das Lane 20. Debendra Nath Das Lane 21. Modan Saha Lane 22. Ananda Mohan Das Lane 23. Farashganj Lane 24. B.K. Das Road 25. Ultinganj Lane 26. Malakar Tola Lane 27. Walter Road (1-36 and 42-end) 28. Hrishkesh Das Road (15-27/1 (included))	1

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Sl No	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
45.	45	1. Keshab Banerjee Road 2. Kali Charan Shaha Road 3. Mill Barrack 4. Alamganj Road & Lane 5. Shakhari Nagar Lane 6. Satish Sarker Road 7. Hari Charan Roy Road (1-15 & 49-56) 8. Dhalka Nagar (1-44 & 71-105) 9. Akhoy Das Lane.	1
46.	46	1. Fariadabad Lane 2. Bahadurpur Lane 3. Lal Mohan Podder Lane 4. Nabin Chandra Goswami Road 5. Postogola 6. Hari Charan Roy Road (16-48) 7. Dhalka Nagar (45-70) 8. Gandaria DIT Plots	1
47	47	1. Khorshed Ali Sarder Road 2. East Jurain Haji Khorshed Ali Sarder Road 3. East Jurain 4. Muradpur	1
48.	48	1. Alambagh Natun Jurain 2. Moinuddin Chisti Road 3. Nutan Jurain (Alambagh) 4. Karimullarbagh 5. No. 1 Paschim Jurain 6. Jurain Paschim (Majar Area)	1
49.	49	1. Pargandaria 2. Mirhajerbagh-I 3. Mirhajerbagh-II 4. Mirhajerbagh-III 5. Dholairpar East 6. Dholairpar West	1
50.	50	1. Dakkin Jatrabari-I 2. Dakkin Jatrabari-I 3. Dakkin Paschim Jatrabari-I 4. Dakkin Paschim Jatrabari-II 5. Paschim Jatrabari 6. Dakkin Saidabad 7. Jatrabari South-East WAPDA Colony 8. Uttar Jatrabari : (Male voters from 2484 to 3684 = 1201 Female voters from 1705 to 2580 = 876 2077	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
51.	51	1. Manik Nagar 2. Kajerbagh 3. Bramman Chiran 4. Dhalpur 5. Shamibagh Outfall 6. Uttar Saidabad- I 7. Uttar Saidabad-II 8. Uttar Jatrabari (Male voters from 1 to 2483 = 2483 Female voters from 1 to 1704 = <u>1704</u> 4187	1
52.	52	1. T.T. Para Basti 2. South Kamalapur 3. Dilkusha Commercial Area 4. Motijheel Commercial Area 5. Bangabhaban 6. Gopibagh 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Lane 7. R.K. Mission Road (91/B-159) 8. North Gopibagh (Natun Basti) 9. Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank Colony 10. Arambagh	1
53.	53	1. North Mugdapara 2. South Mugdapara 3. Maya Kanan (Thakurpara) 4. Sabuj Bagh 5. Ahmed Bagh 6. Kadamtola (Bashabo) 7. Rajarbagh	1
54.	54	1. Postal Colony 2. T&T Colony 3. Motijheel Colony (Hospital Zone) 4. Motijheel Colony Hospital Zone ('H' Type Quarter and Sweeper Colony) 5. Motijheel Colony (Ideal School Zone) 6. Motijheel Colony (Al-Helal Zone) 7. Bangladesh Bank Colony, Motijheel 8. North Kamalapur 9. Kamalapur Railway Station Area	1
55.	55	1. East Bashaboo 2. North Bashabo. 3. North & East Bashabo 4. Middle Bashabo 5. West Bashabo 6. South Bashabo 7. Bashabo Wahhab Colony 8. Madartek	1



Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of the areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
56.	56	1. East Goran 2. North Goran 3. South Goran 4. Middle Goran 5. West Goran 6. Meradia	
57.	57	1. Khilgaon 'A' Zone 2. Khilgaon 'C' Zone 3. Khilgaon Conony 'C'	1
58.	58	1. Rampura (East) 2. Rampura (West) 3. Ulan 4. Khilgaon Hajipara (West)	1
59.	59	1. Khilgaon 'B' Zone 2. Khilgaon Hajipara (East)	
60.	60	1. South Khilgaon and Indrapuri 2. Khilgaon Bagicha 3. North Shahjahanpur 4. Shahjahanpur Railway Colony 5. East Shahjahanpur Income Tax Colony 6. South Shahjahanpur 7. Shahidbagh 8. Momenbagh 9. Santibagh (South) 10. Santibagh (North)	1
61.	61	1. Chamelibagh 2. Aminbagh 3. Malibagh 4. Bakshi Bagh Basti 5. Gulbagh 6. Rajarbagh Police Line, Outer Circular Road and adjacent area. 7. Malibagh Choudhury Para	1
62.	62	1. Baitul Mokarram Statium, Swimming Pool and GPO Quarters 2. Naya Paltan 3. Purana Paltan 4. Purana Paltan Line 5. Bejoy Nagar 6. Santinagar (West) 7. Santinagar (East Jonaki side) 8. C&B Math, Police Hospital and Traffic Police Area 9. Fakira Pool	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
63.	63	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bangabandhu Avenue and Rest House</li> <li>2. Toyenbee Circular Road</li> <li>3. Fulbaria Station (East side)</li> <li>4. Fulbaria Old Railway Colony (West)</li> <li>5. Railway Hospital Bosti Area</li> <li>6. Topkhana Road</li> <li>7. Segun Bagicha</li> <li>8. High Court, Engineering Institute and Ramna Green area</li> <li>9. Fazlul Haque Hall</li> <li>10. Shahidullah Hall</li> <li>11. Najimuddin Road &amp; T.B.Clinic area</li> <li>12. Medical College and joint hostel.</li> <li>13. Abdul Gani Road</li> </ol>	1
64.	64	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mymensingh Road</li> <li>2. Paribagh Shah Shaheb Road</li> <li>3. Mymensingh Lane</li> <li>4. P.G. Institute Elaka</li> <li>5. Lichu Bagan</li> <li>6. Kataban Bosti</li> <li>7. Surja Sen Hall</li> <li>8. Haji Mohammad Mohsin Hall</li> <li>9. F. Rahman Hall</li> <li>10. Shamsun Nahar Hall</li> <li>11. Kabi Jasimuddin Hall</li> <li>12. Rokeya Hall</li> <li>13. Jagannath Hall</li> <li>14. S. M. Hall</li> <li>15. Jaharul Haque Hall</li> <li>16. University Residential Area</li> <li>17. Engineering University</li> <li>18. Nazrul Islam Hall</li> <li>19. Ahsanullah Hall</li> <li>20. Sher-e-Bangla Hall</li> <li>21. Titumir Hall</li> <li>22. Sohrawardy Hall</li> <li>23. Dhaka Medical College Hospital</li> <li>24. Palassy Fire Brigade area</li> <li>25. Palassy Barrack (West)</li> </ol>	1
65.	65	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DIT Colony and West Malibagh</li> <li>2. Siddeswary</li> <li>3. Malibagh Bazar, Ispahani Colony and adjacent area.</li> <li>4. New Eskatan Road</li> <li>5. Eskatan Garden Road &amp; New Elephant Rd.</li> <li>6. Minto Road and Baily Road</li> </ol>	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas including in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
		7. New Bailey Road 8. Circuit House Road & part of Kakrail Rd. 9. Kakrail 10. Baze Kakrail	
66.	66	1. Nayatola East Merertek Mirbag 2. Nayatola East Wireless Baganbari 3. Nayatola South 4. Nayatola North Part-I 5. Nayatola North Part-I	1
67.	67	1. Mogbazar North-West 2. Moghbazar South-East 3. Moghbazar West 4. Moghbazar Middle 5. New Eskaton	1
68.	68	1. Kawranbazar 2. Tejtari bazar East 3. Tejtari bazar West 4. Railway Colony South 5. Railway Colony North 6. Tejkunipara	1
69.	69	1. Rajabazar East 2. Rajabazar West 3. Sher-e-Banglanagar North 4. Sher-e-Banglanagar South 5. Monipuripara 6. Sobhanbagh 7. Tollabagh 8. Sukrabad	1
70.	70	1. Nakhhalpara South 2. Nakhhalpara North 3. Nakhhalpara East 4. Arjatpara 5. Civil Aviation Staff Quarters	1
71.	71	1. Industrial Area South East 2. Industrial Area South West 3. Industrial Area North East 4. Industrial Area North West 5. Industrial Area Middle East	1
72.	72	1. Gulshan 2. Banani 3. Karail	1

Sl. No.	Ward Number	Extent of areas included in the Ward	Number of Commissioners to be elected
73.	73	1. Mohakhali T.B. Gate 2. Mohakhali School's West side. 3. Mohakhali Dakkinpara Rasulbagh 4. Mohakhali Wireless.	1
74.	74	1. Badda (Poura Area) 2. Merul Badda (Poura area) 3. Gopipara	1
75.	75	1. Shajadpur 2. Jagannathpur 3. Joarshahara 4. Kuril 5. Kuratoli 6. Kalachandpur 7. Nadda 8. Khilkheth	1

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By Order of the President

A. K. AZAD  
Deputy Secretary



APPENDIX - F-1

DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

NAMES OF CHAIRMEN & ADMINISTRATORS OF  
DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION\*

1.	1959-61	Mr. H.H. Nomani (Expired)	Administrator
2.	1961-63	Col. M. Jamshed Khan (Pakistan)	Administrator
3.	1963-64	Mr. T. Hossain Road no. 13/2, D.R.A.	Chairman
4.	1964-67	Mr. Mainuddin Choudhury (Expired)	Chairman
5.	1967-68	Mr. B. Alam (72, Kalabagan Lake Circus)	Chairman
6.	1969-71	Major S.A. Khansur (Mohammadpur)	Administrator
7.	1971-72	Mr. Khaled Shams	Administrator
8.	1972 (Partly)	Mr. Manjurul Karim (Managing Director, Bangladesh Biman)	Administrator
9.	1973-75	Mr. H.N. Ashequr Rahman (C/o. Mr. M. A. Huq. Arugya Niketan, Outer Circular Road, Dhaka)	Administrator
10.	1975-77	Lt. Col. Hesam Uddin (Chairman, D.I.T.)	Administrator
11.	1977-82	Barrister Abul Hasnat (Lalbagh, Dhaka)	Mayor
12.	1982- till today	Maj. Gen. Mahmudul Hasan	Administrator

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\* The Chief of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation has been known by different terminologies in different times such as Chairmen, Administrators and Mayor.

APPENDIX - F-2

Executive Officer with all functions of the  
Chairmen and the Committee

1. Mr. Panaullah Ahmed - Nov./47 - Sept./49
2. Mr. Quazi Golam Ahmad - Upto July/50
3. Mr. Abul Khair - Upto Dec./53

Elected Chairman

1. Mr. Kazi Mohd. Bashir - Dec./53 - July/58
2. Mr. A. A. Siddique - Upto Aug./59

Officially Nominated Administrator

- Mr. H. H. Nomani - Aug./59 - Nov./60

Officially Nominated Chairman/Administrator

1. Col. Jamshed Khan, Chairman - Nov./60 - March/63
2. Mr. Abul Khair, Officer-in-Charge being DC, Dhaka - March/63 - July/63
3. Mr. Tafazal Hussain, Chairman - Aug/63 - July/64
4. Mr. Abul Khair, Officer-in-Charge- July/64
5. Mr. Mainuddin Choudhury (Expired) - 1964-67
6. Mr. B. Alam, Chairman (62, Kalabagan, Lake Circus) - 1967-68
7. Major S.A. Khansur (Mohammadpur) - 1969-71
8. Mr. Khaled Shams - 1971-72
9. Mr. Manjurul Karim, (Managing Director, Bangladesh Biman) - 1972 partly

10. Mr. H.N. Ashequr Rahman - 1973-75  
(C/o. Mr. M.A. Huq  
Arugya Niketan, Outer Circular Road  
Dhaka).
11. Lt. Col. Hesam Uddin, Chairman, DIT - 1975-77
12. Barrister Abul Hasnat, Mayor - As Chairman from  
(Lalbagh, Dhaka) 31.10.77 to 9.10.78;  
as Mayor 10.10.78 to  
24.3.82.
13. Maj. Gen. Mahmudul Hasan - 1982 - till today

APPENDIX - G

DHAKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

No. 579

Dated 22/1/85

O R D E R

The following Standing Committees and Sub-Committees as shown in annexure are hereby constituted with the number of Ward Chairmen as mentioned in each such committees. These Standing Committees and Sub-Committees shall perform the duties and functions as noted against each Committee. These Committees shall start functioning with immediate effect.

1. Finance and Establishment Standing Committee.
2. Education Standing Committee.
3. Health, Family Planning & Sanitation (including Drainage)
4. Town Planning and Improvement Standing Committee.
5. Audit and Accounts Standing Committee.
6. Works and Buildings Standing Committee.
7. Water and Electricity Standing Committee.
8. Social Welfare and Community Centre Standing Committee.
9. Tender Committee.
10. Assessment Sub-Committee.
11. Cattle Hat Auction Sub-Committee
12. Workshop Sub-Committee

Sd/-

Administrator  
Dhaka Municipal Corporation

Memo No. 579/ADMN(200)

Dated 22/1/85

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. All Ward Chairmen/Lady Chairmen.
2. All Departmental/Sectional Heads.
3. Office Order Book.
4. Office Copy.

Chief Executive Officer  
Dhaka Municipal Corporation



FINANCE AND ESTABLISHMENT STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Haji Md. Serajuddin	Ward no. 42	Chairman
2.	Mr. Obaidul Islam (Milan)	Ward no. 58	Member
3.	Haji Mohsen Ali Chowdhury	Ward no. 55	Member
4.	Mr. Golam Morshed	Ward no. 26	Member
5.	Mr. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury	Ward no. 51	Member
6.	Mrs. Khaleda Habib, Lady Chairman		Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will examine the Budget Estimates and shall prepare the annual supplementary budget.
2. It will check up extra and unnecessary expenditure.
3. It will find out ways and means for budget provisions in case of unavoidable and unexpected expenditure by re-appropriation.
4. It will find out ways and means for improvement of the financial condition of the Corporation.
5. It will check the collection of the revenue and devise ways and means for satisfactory collection.
6. It will have powers to inspect revenue earning sections and branches as and when necessary.
7. It will consider all proposals for reduction or enhancement of rates of taxes, fees and rents etc. i.e. all income of the Corporation derived from various sources.
8. It will deal with creation of posts, abolition of posts, up-grading of posts, fixation of remuneration and all pecuniary benefits and allowances, conveyance allowance, fees, advances and recommendations for revision of pay scale of the employees of the Corporation.
9. It will examine the annual audit reports of the Corporation.

EDUCATION STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Al-haj Harunur Rashid Molla	Ward no. 5	Chairman
2.	Mr. Abdus Salam (Moral)	Ward no. 2	Member
3.	Mr. Abbasuddin Ahmed	Ward no. 50	Member
4.	Mr. Md. Solaiman	Ward no. 34	Member
5.	Mr. Ahmed Iqbal Hasan	Ward no. 14	Member
6.	Mrs. Tawfiqa Karim, Lady Chairman		Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will deal with grants to all the aided Maktabas and Madrasha and Primary Schools including the occasional inspection of the institutions.
2. It will consider enhancement or reduction of grants of the existing Maktabas and Madrashas and also consider about sanctioning new grants to the institutions.
3. It will deal with the matters under section 132 to 134 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983.

HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING & SANITATION  
(INCLUDING DRAINAGE) STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Alhaj Nazir Hossain	Ward no. 24	Chairman
2.	Mr. Tofazzal Hossain Sarker	Ward no. 57	Member
3.	Mrs. Nilufar Kader, Lady Chairman		Member
4.	Mr. M. A. Jinnah	Ward no. 28	Member
5.	Mr. Bellal Ahmed	Ward no. 3	Member
6.	Begum Tahmina, Lady Chairman		Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will deal with the matters of the entire Chapter under Public Health from Section 76 to 85 and Drainage Chapter at Section 88 & 89 and Section 95 & 96 of the Chapter for Articles for Food and Drinks, Section 117 Street Watering and Section 125 Burial & Burning places.
2. It will suggest measures for effective family planning drive within the Corporation area.

TOWN PLANNING AND IMPROVEMENT STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Abdul Mannan Khan	Ward no. 61	Chairman
2.	Mr. Abdul Kader	Ward no. 53	Member
3.	Mr. Md. Mosleuddin	Ward no. 67	Member
4.	Mr. Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Sabu)	Ward no. 54	Member
5.	Mr. Md. S. Rahmatullah	Ward no. 72	Member
6.	Mr. Babul Hossain	Ward no. 31	Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will deal with the matters pertaining to the Development Chapter of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation, <sup>Ordinance</sup> 1983 as enumerated under section 108 to 110 and Section 139 to 141.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Abdus Samad	Ward no. 22	Chairman
2.	Mr. Mansur Ahmed	Ward no. 17	Member
3.	Mr. Sayed Abu Hossain (Babla)	Ward no. 52	Member
4.	Mr. Md. Golam Sarwar	Ward no. 69	Member
5.	Mr. Abdul Hakim	Ward no. 25	Member
6.	Mr. Aftabuddin	Ward no. 49	Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will supervise the maintenance of accounts and registers maintained by different Departments and Sections of the Corporation prescribed under the existing rules and laws and suggest any improvement on any existing procedure.
2. It will physically verify the stocks of all sorts of stores along with the Stock Register in addition to any Corporation staff doing the job.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Md. Serajuddin (Shiru Miah)	Ward no. 33	Chairman
2.	Mr. Mahbubur Rahman Gorha	Ward no. 70	Member
3.	Mr. Yunus Abdullah (Sentu)	Ward no. 44	Member
4.	Mr. Aga Khan Minto	Ward no. 6	Member
5.	Mr. A.L.M. Qawsar Ahmed	Ward no. 8	Member
6.	Mrs. Anwara Khatoon, Lady Chairman		Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will examine all proposals relating to all Public Works of the Corporation.

WATER AND ELECTRICITY STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed Dhali	Ward no. 19	Chairman
2.	Alhaj Giasuddin Ahmed	Ward no. 40	Member
3.	Mr. Wali Mohammad	Ward no. 45	Member
4.	Mr. Hasanuddin Ahmed	Ward no. 10	Member
5.	Mr. Mir Samir	Ward no. 63	Member
6.	Mrs. Salema Moshir, Lady Chairman		Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will deal with Water Supply as enumerated under section 86, 87 and 117 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983.
  2. It will deal with Street Lighting as enumerated under section 116 of Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983.
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SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY CENTRE STANDING COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Md. Hedayetul Islam	Ward no. 21	Chairman
2.	Mr. Md. Sadek Khan	Ward no. 16	Member
3.	Mr. Mirza A. Khaleque	Ward no. 35	Member
4.	Mr. Abdul Latif	Ward no. 48	Member
5.	Mrs. Roushan Ara Mannan, Lady Chairman		Member
6.	Mrs. Jahan Ara Begum		Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will deal with the Social Welfare Chapter as enumerated under section 135 and 136 of the Corporation Ordinance, 1983.
2. It will supervise the Community Centres, Parks etc. and suggest measures for its improvement.

TENDER COMMITTEE

1.	Administrator, Dhaka Municipal Corporation		Chairman
2.	Mr. S.A. Khaleque	Ward no. 7	Member
3.	Mr. Jahangir Md. Adel	Ward no. 30	Member
4.	Mr. Nazir Ahmed	Ward no. 59	Member
5.	Mr. Abdul Bakí Dewan	Ward no. 4	Member
6.	Mr. Abdul Ali	Ward no. 74	Member
7.	Mr. Sheikh Sekander Ali	Ward no. 60	Member
8.	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Ward no. 62	Member
9.	Alhaj Abdul Wahed	Ward no. 27	Member
10.	Mr. Md. Dewan Roushan	Ward no. 47	Member
11.	Mr. Serajul Islam	Ward no. 46	Member
12.	Mr. Ataul Haque Jinnah	Ward no. 18	Member
13.	Mr. Abdur Rahim	Ward no. 38	Member

ASSESSMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

1.	Alhaj Abdur Rahim	Ward no. 41	Chairman
2.	A. S. M. Rezaul Haque	Ward no. 20	Member
3.	Haji Md. Rafiqul Islam	Ward no. 36	Member
4.	Mr. Abdul Ghani Haider	Ward no. 11	Member
5.	Mr. Mosharaff Hossain	Ward no. 23	Member
6.	Mr. Roushan Ali Bhuiyan	Ward no. 56	Member
7.	Mr. Kamal Uddin	Ward no. 65	Member
8.	Alhaj Chinu Miah	Ward no. 12	Member
9.	Mr. Nazir Hossain Nazir	Ward no. 32	Member
10.	Mrs. Anwara Zaman, Lady Chairman		Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will perform such functions as will be referred to it by the authority.

CATTLE HAT SUB-COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Fazlur Rahman	Ward no. 66	Chairman
2.	Mr. Abu Sayed Bepari	Ward no. 15	Member
3.	Mr. Obaidul Haque	Ward no. 71	Member
4.	Mr. Hafiz Uddin Ahmed	Ward no. 39	Member
5.	Mr. Alauddin Ahmed	Ward no. 43	Member
6.	Mr. Syed Md. Yasin	Ward no. 37	Member
7.	Mr. H. M. Khaled	Ward no. 9	Member
8.	Mr. Fakhrul Hasan (Khokan)	Ward no. 68	Member

FUNCTIONS

1. It will perform such functions as will be referred to it by the authority.

WORK SHOP SUB-COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Mosleuddin (Babu)	Ward no. 29	Chairman
2.	Mr. Md. Wakiluddin	Ward no. 75	Member
3.	Mr. A.K.M. Zayedul Haque	Ward no. 73	Member
4.	Mr. Nur Ali	Ward no. 13	Member
5.	Mr. Abul Bashar	Ward no. 1	Member
6.	Mrs. Shamsi Jahan Rashid Lady Chairman		Member
7.	Mr. Rustam Ali	Ward no. 64	Member

APPENDIX - H

Statement Showing Distribution of Different Categories  
of Staff Deptt./Sectionwise No. of Employees, 1985-86.

Name of Deptt./Section	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Master roll employ ees	Total no. of employees
1. Administrative Deptt.	11	5	30	40	-	86
2. Establishment Section	-	1	26	11	-	38
3. Administrator's Cell	-	1	17	4	1	23
a. Complain & Informa- tion Centre	-	-	3	3	-	6
4. Public Relation Sec- tion	1	-	4	2	1	8
5. Security Section	-	-	4	143	17	164
6. Law Section	2	-	4	1	-	7
7. Social Welfare Section	-	1	3	4	-	8
a. Union Committee	-	-	56	85	3	144
b. Community Centre	-	-	4	31	17	52
c. North Brook Hall and Rokunpur Library	-	-	3	2	1	6
d. Burial ground	-	-	15	39	13	67
e. Burning Ghat	-	-	2	6	-	8
8. Arboriculture	-	-	13	100	64	177
a. Shishu Park	2	-	40	37	33	112
9. Finance Deptt.	1	-	2	2	-	5
a. Accounts Section	1	4	32	9	-	46
b. Social Security Section	-	-	5	1	-	6
c. Audit & Budget	1	-	9	3	-	13

Contd...



Name of Deptt./Section	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Master roll no. of employ ess	Total no. of employ ess
10. Revenue Deptt.						
a. CRO, DCRO, RC's Office	5	5	22	10	-	42
b. Taxation Zone I to VI	6	20	220	60	-	306
c. Licence Section	1	2	47	4	-	54
d. Miscellaneous Section	1	4	26	8	-	39
11. Estate Deptt.						
	1	-	17	10	43	71
12. Health & Sanitation:						
a. Conservancy Section	1	11	5	5	-	22
b. Public Toilet	-	-	-	12	66	78
c. Private Privies	-	-	90	4	-	94
d. Road Cleaning	-	-	-	-	2712	2712
e. Drainage staff	-	-	21	2	105	128
13. Health Deptt:						
a. CHO, HO & Sanitary Ins.	4	2	27	6	-	39
b. Hospital & Dispensaries	2	-	61	70	22	155
c. Vaccination, Birth & Death Registration	-	-	201	5	-	206
d. Shayesta Khan Kalyan Kendra	-	-	1	5	-	6
e. Other Sanitary Measures	-	-	4	-	30	34
f. Market, Stoppage	-	1	-	7	-	8
g. Market Section	1	6	62	389	196	654
h. Laboratories	-	1	2	3	-	6
i. Physical Training Centre	-	-	15	4	-	19
14. Slaughter House, Livestock and Veterinary Hospital						
	5	-	1	36	12	54
15. Engineering Dept.						
a. Chief Engineer's Office	1	1	11	3	-	16
b. Engg. Division (P&D)	2	-	12	2	4	20
c. Supdt. Engg. Circle-I	1	-	5	2	-	8
d. Engineering Division-I	3	1	31	8	17	60
e. Engineering Division-II	3	1	31	10	24	69

Contd....

Name of Deptt./Section	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Master roll employ less	Total nof of employ less
f. Engineering Division-III	2	-	8	1	24	35
g. Engineering Division-IV	2	1	11	1	24	39
h. Supdt. Engg. Circle-II	1	-	5	2	-	8
i. Engineering Division-V	3	1	29	8	24	65
j. Engineering Division-VI	3	1	29	7	20	60
k. Engineering Division-VII	3	1	32	7	24	67
l. Engineering Division-VIII	3	1	32	8	24	68
m. Deputed from R&HD	1	-	27	16	21	65
n. Supdt. Engineer (E&M)	1	-	5	2	-	8
o. Engineering Divn. (Mech.) and Workshop	2	1	74	63	1	141
p. Asphalt plant project	1	-	28	19	10	58
q. Engineering Div.(Elec)-I	3	1	53	63	18	138
r. Engineering Div.(Elec)-II	2	1	59	73	16	151
s. Telephone Exchange	-	-	18	1	-	19
16. Education Deptt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Shishu Sena Instructor and Band Master	-	-	5	-	-	5
17. Store Section	-	1	8	10	-	18
18. Transport Section	-	1	270	43	15	329
19. Outfall Works	-	-	2	44	-	46
20. Mosquito Control	1	x	29	351	x	381
<b>Total :</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>1907</b>	<b>3602</b>	<b>7578</b>

Source: The Budget Estimate of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation for the year 1985-86, Dhaka, pp. 52-54.

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