

*Study on*

# **Improving City Governance and Private Sector Development**



**International Business Forum of Bangladesh (IBFB)**

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## Executive Summary

The in-house research paper on ‘**Improving City Governance and Private Sector Development**’ is intended to explore the ground reality of city governance –how it functions, its constraints and how people, particularly city dwellers, can harness better civic amenities from the existing system. It also sheds some light on the evolution of local government in the six major cities – Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Barisal with extended focus on the provisions of the unified Local Govt (City Corporation) Act of 2009 and its limitations that are likely to hinder the functionality of the City Corporations.

Cities are the main beneficiaries of globalization- the increasing integration and interdependence of the world economies. People follow jobs, which follow investment and economic activities. Most are increasingly concentrated around dynamic urban areas especially large and capital cities. Urban life offers increased access to diverse forms of employment and services due to the economies of scale. It is also now acknowledged that urban economies are the primary engines of economic growth, as well as social and technical innovation. The challenge of the time is to evolve appropriate and sustainable way of managing the urbanization process, rather than seeking to prevent it. It is noteworthy that the Govt. agencies involved in urban development are many and there is no single authority to deal with this.

At the present time, the quality of life of the city dwellers is in a precarious condition. Cities are manifested with out-of-school malnourished children, millions of job-seeking educated youths, under-employed adults, non-existent or inadequate sanitation and drainage, contaminated drinking water, accumulating rubbish, irregular electricity, intermittent crime, violence and terrorism etc. which have become matters of utmost concern. Side by side, the projected growth of urban population continues to hit from the present level of 30% to 38% by the end of the year 2020. Such unprecedented urban growth will immensely strain on municipal management which is found to be ill equipped to cope with additional demands for land, housing, food, services and infrastructure. The alarming trend of urbanization in all the six city corporations needs critical examination. In order to reverse the process of unwanted and imbalanced urbanization, regional industrial growth centres around the old districts and upazillas should be promoted on a priority basis.

An examination of City Corporation functions, as laid down in the new unified law of governing the corporation, reveal some 28 broad areas of activities but the overall functions and responsibilities may be categorized in five principal areas – Conservancy, Engineering, Health, Revenue and Accounts. Among the many (as many as 20) sources of income, the holding (property) taxes contribute over 50% of the revenue earnings. Because of resource constraints, the allocation for development works is not normally adequate to meet the growing requirements of any corporation. The participation of the private sector in many of the listed functions of the corporation may not only save revenue but also ensure better quality of service eventually contributing to improve standard of living.

Among the 28 board categories of functions of the City Corporations, there exist provisions for ensuring street light, traffic control and regulation which have assumed increasing significance in recent years. At the present time, City Corporation functions are limited to, among others, ensuring street lights and traffic signals equipments; there is however, an increasing public opinion in favour of management of the entire range of traffic management activities under the city corporation along with the services of the traffic police.

The City Corporation ordinances promulgated in the 1980s were amended in 1993, and are lately replaced with the unified Local Government (City Corporation) Act of 2009 (Act No. 60 of 2009), which is applicable to all the six city corporations (Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet &

Barisal) . Among other things, the legal provision of temporary suspension of the Mayor and Councillors of City Corporations as per article 12 of the unified act has been viewed to be dubious and inconsistent with the status of such local government representatives directly elected by the people in addition to being prone to removal for ground of a mere charge sheet submitted against them. The Constitution and composition of the City Corporations has undergone considerable metamorphosis since the 1980s. The most notable among these are abolition of the provision of “Official Commissioners” who were accountable to the city mayors prior to amendments of the respective ordinances in 1993.

In the existing organogram of the City Corporations, there are some vital positions which are occupied by officials drawn from other services, mostly civil service cadre. These officials on deputation are enjoying the privileges of the city corporation services but since their stay at the corporation is of temporary nature, they seldom own the full sense responsibility as being a part of city governance. A separate cadre of officials, on the country, is likely to give city governance new dimensions where the officials right from the entry level may pursue their career for life with experience and devotion to the services of the corporation for continuing betterment.

The most significant investment for improvements in city governance is a strong political will of the government. The elected representatives, irrespective of political affiliation, should visibly demonstrate non-partisan treatment to all and ensure equitable development of all the wards under their jurisdiction, upon assumption of office after oath-taking. Improvement of the overall efficiency of the city governance system can be attained by overcoming the prevailing constraints mentioned in the paper. Tentative recommendations made in this paper are open to discussion, suggestion and modification for further fine tuning aimed at pursuing subsequent advocacy and reform propositions by IBFB.

# City Governance and Private Sector Development

## Introduction

Over the past two decades, many countries in Asia have experienced rapid economic growth. This has led to a rapid rise in their urban population. It is estimated that by the turn of this century, nearly half of Asia's population will reside in urban areas. However, in spite of significant increase in national wealth and personal incomes, the quality of life of an average urban resident is still poor. Squalor, slums, traffic congestion, and shortages of water and power etc. characterize urban living. Urban Governance has assumed increasing importance as the capacity of a nation to pursue its economic goals is contingent upon its ability to govern the cities. This is largely due to the significant contribution that urban centers make in the national income. In, fact it is often said that cities are the engines of growth of the national economy.

Economic liberalization and decentralization of government have been the most common feature of developmental policies of most countries. The interdependency of national economic development, globalization and urban development is clearly seen in the recent economic crises in East and Southeast Asian countries. This has affected the cities in these countries more adversely and has resulted in increased poverty, unemployment and violence. The emergence of these trends has profound implications on urban governance. In the general discussion of macro-economic policies, the role of urban economics is not well recognized. The macro-economic policies often have an anti-urban bias and programmes restricting the growth of large cities, reducing migration to cities and achieving a 'balanced urban pattern' have been pursued by the national governments. It is only in recent years that the role of city economies in national development has been recognized. It is seen that in a global economy, there is an increasing competition among cities to attract cross-border investments.

The ability of a city to attract the global investments largely determines the extent of investments in a nation. The State creates conducive political and legal environment. The private sector generates jobs and income and civil society facilitates political and social interaction- mobilizing groups to participate in economic, social and political activities.

## Objectives of the Study:

The purpose of the present study is to enumerate the width and breadth of the key areas of City Governance to promote its better management with participation of the private sector development in Bangladesh and to come up with some policy recommendations with a view to improving business environment. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

To explore the ground reality of City Governance –

- its functions, constraints and
- how people, particularly city dwellers, can harness better civic amenities from the City Corporations
- extended focus on the provisions of the unified Local Govt. (City Corporation) Act 2009 and its limitations
- identifying areas for Private Sector Development

## **Methodology:**

- The study, initiated as an in-house research, is based on desk research, empirical research and interactive inputs from a diverse group of intellectuals
- Materials from desk research were drawn from various sources viz; books, journals and assorted articles/reports on the topic
- Facts finding interviews and interactive discussions with senior officials of City Corporations and National Institute of Local Government (NILG).

## **City Corporations in Bangladesh:**

1. Dhaka City Corporation
2. Chittagong City Corporation
3. Khulna City Corporation
4. Rajshahi City Corporation
5. Sylhet City Corporation
6. Barishal City Corporation

Further details on each of the city corporations are provided at Annex-03

## **The provision of the Local Government in the Constitution:**

The constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has distinct provisions for promotion of the Local Government Institutions. Under **section 9**, it has been stated that, "The state shall encourage local Government institutions composed of representatives of the areas concerned and in such institutions special representation shall be given, as far as possible, to peasants, workers and women." Under **section 59**, it has been stated that, "(1) Local government in every administrative unit of the Republic shall be entrusted to bodies, composed of persons elected in accordance with law. (2) Everybody such as is referred to in clause (1) shall, subject to this constitution and any other law, perform within the appropriate administrative unit such functions as shall be prescribed by Act of Parliament, which may include functions relating to (a) administrative and the work of public officers; (b) the maintenance of public order; (c) the preparation and implementation of plans relating to public services and economic development.

In **section 60** of the Constitution, provision for empowerment of Local Government bodies has been stated as "For the purpose of giving full effect to the provisions of article 59 Parliament shall, by law, confer powers on the local government bodies referred to in that article, including power to impose taxes for local purposes, to prepare their budgets and to maintain funds."

The City Corporation ordinances promulgated in 1980s have been subject to amendments in 1993 and are lately replaced with the unified Local Government (City Corporation) Act of 2009 (**Act No. 60 of 2009**), which is applicable to all the six city corporations (Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet & Barisal) . One of the striking features of the new unified act is its expressed adherence to above mentioned guiding principles of the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as stated under clause 3(7). Among other things, the legal provision of temporary suspension of the Mayor and Councillors of City Corporations as per article 12 of the unified act has been viewed to be dubious and inconsistent with the status of such local government representatives directly elected by the people in addition to being prone to removal for ground of a mere charge sheet submitted against them. Some details on the evolution of City Corporations ordinances and their amendments, and also functional periphery of the City Corporations according to the new act are provided at Annex-05, Annex-06 and Annex-07.

## **Elements of good City Governance:**

Just as there are differences in the use of the term governance, there are various ways in which good governance is defined. The phrase ‘Good governance’ is epitomized by the World Bank in its recent literature as, predictable, open, and enlightened policy making, a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos acting in furtherance of public good, the rule of law, transparent processes, and a strong civil society participating in public affairs. Poor governance, on the other hand, is characterized by arbitrary policy making, unaccountable bureaucracies, uninformed or unjust legal systems, the abuse of executive power, a civil society unengaged in public life, and widespread corruption. Good governance fosters strong state capable of sustained economic and social development and institutional growth. Poor governance undermines all efforts to improve policy making and to create durable institutions.

While there has been some general discussion of good governance in the international agencies documents, few examples exist where these characteristics have been applied to the Urban Management Practices. The “Better Cities Network of East and South East Asian Cities” used the following **eight** criteria for assessing the performance of urban local governments

**1. Accountability** – Accountability flows from the concept of stewardship and rests on the consent of the governed. It also refers to adhering to an established set of criteria in measuring the performance of local government officials to estimate the economic and financial performance of local government.

**2. Responsiveness**- It is a measure of accountability where in leaders and public servants address the need of the public. It can be indicated “by a deliberate citizen and customer orientation policy being consistently espoused by the local administration” or by ‘the presence of mechanisms and procedures for swift recourse on unfair practices and avenues for the community to articulate issues requiring local government assistance.’”

**3. Management Innovation** – This refers to reforms successfully implemented by local governance in various areas of local government administration, e.g. administrative procedures, resource mobilization, political reforms, economic sustainability, environment preservation, community participation, etc.

**4. Public –Private Participation** – This suggests an active joint working arrangement between local government and the private sector in the programmes of local government.

**5. Local Government- Citizen Interaction** – This indicates open communication between the government, non-government organizations and the community as a whole.

**6. Decentralized Management:** This concerns the ability of the local management to delineate and delegate responsibilities to various responsibilities centers and to ensure accurate reporting and monitoring of delegated responsibilities.

**7. Networking:** This refers to the ability of the local governments to forge co-operative relationships with other local governments and other entities to build infrastructural capacities.

**8. Human Resource Management:** This suggests the sustained implementation of a programme to recruit, train, motivate and develop a local work force to become more efficient, dedicated and effective members of the public service.

Recent experiences of a few cities provide some important lessons for improved Urban Governance. As mentioned below:

- (a) Build credibility of local government through improved administration.
- (b) Make initial efforts in a few critical areas that are 'visible' and affect daily lives of most residents.
- (c) Changes have to come from within the system, not forced by state or national government.
- (d) Demonstration effects are important and more cities will learn from the few success stories. Dissemination and net-working of local governments is crucial.
- (e) State and national governments may not always support the initiation of changes, but will yield only when citizen support is received.
- (f) Responsive administration for citizen grievances is essential.

### **Contribution of Cities to GDP:**

The specific contribution of a city to the overall GDP of Bangladesh is yet to be determined based on sound data. It has been however, reported that the GDP contribution of cities in 1972-73 was around 26% which grew to 42% in 1998-99 and over 50% in 2009-10. Some external examples may not be out of place. The city of Manila in the Philippines has a population of 13% of the total population but its contribution to the national GDP is 33%. The City of New York has the largest municipal budget \$50 billion a year, while only \$14 billion comes from the State and Federal Government and the rest is managed from the internal sources of income within the city. On the contrary, the City Corporation in Bangladesh are badly dependent on the Government allocation for its different development projects.

### **Urbanization trend in Bangladesh:**

There has been a significant change in urbanization pattern of Bangladesh in the last few decades. The foremost reason for urban growth is the migration of people from village to town. The reason behind this are the gradual loss of livelihood support of villages and attracting life style of towns. In 1951, about 96% of the total population, dependent on agriculture, lived in villages. But since the 1980s, the situation has been changing dramatically. The urban population was only 8% of total population in 1971, which increased to 15% in 1981, 20% in 1991, and in 2000 it reached 23%. It is estimated that within 2010, the urban population will be more than 30% and it is likely to cross 38% by the end of 2020. Such unprecedented urban growth will immensely strain on municipal management which is found to be ill equipped to cope with additional demands for land, housing, food, services and infrastructure. The alarming trend of urbanization in all the six city corporations needs critical examination. In order to reverse the process of unwanted and imbalanced urbanization, regional industrial growth centres around the districts and upazillas should be promoted on a priority basis. The current population of Dhaka city is more than 15 million which is 10% of total population of the country. Only because of the increasing rate of urban population it can not be said that the standard of living has been increased. For that, the center of city development, the city governance should have a separate allocation from national budget because ultimately the urban population reflects the development of the country. A developed city is needed for developed country which is ultimately correlated with each others. Everyday we are just wasting millions of business working hours in the traffic jam of Dhaka City. It is the consequence of unplanned urbanization. However planned urbanization is the key characteristic of development process. Precondition of economic development is moving toward industry based economy from agricultural economy and industry will pursue trade-commerce and administrative development and by that the overall development will be ensured.



<b>Urbanization Trend in Bangladesh</b>						
	(Population in Million)					
<b>Year</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	76.36	88.2	109.9	150.58	188.2	220.12
<b>Urban Population</b>	6	13.56	21.6	34.63	57.02	84.09
<b>Urban Population Percent (%)</b>	8	15	20	23	30	38

### **Constraints in the Present City Governance:**

There exist potential constraints in the present City Governance system in Bangladesh. Since this country is one of the most densely populated ones and furthermore, to make things worse, the concentration of this population is significantly high in the major Metropolitan Cities, the system of governance needs to be efficient enough to raise the living standards of the population of the cities themselves, which in turn will raise the living standards of the whole nation. In order to achieve such an efficient system of city governance, it is necessary first to identify and then to rectify the constraints, which are hindering it at present. The major constraints are identified and briefly discussed below:

#### **1. Lack of Operational Autonomy:**

The lack of operational autonomy works as a major hindrance from achieving an efficient and effective city governance system. There is lack of sovereignty in terms of operation for the city governance system due to frequent interventions and interruptions by the Government or the administrative ministries. If the city governing bodies had the necessary autonomy to operate as per their necessities and convenience, it can be predicted that such independence in running the city would undoubtedly give them some incentives to work skillfully and hence the efficiency would also increase due to greater saving of time and transaction costs that would have otherwise incurred to deal with the Government for the same purpose.

#### **2. Lack of Resources:**

Bangladesh can be said to be quite a poor nation in terms of financial and monetary resources, even though it has abundance of natural and human resources. As a result, the dependence of our country on external sources such as remittances and foreign aids has to be significantly high. In order to deal with the given constraint and limitation, there should of course be an efficient and effective use of the existing resources we have in a proper and judicious manner. However, due to corruption and other impeding factors, our country is yet unable to reach such efficiency. For example, if we consider the city of Manila in Philippines, we can see that only 13% of the total population lives in Manila, while their contribution to the national GDP is 33%. On the other hand, Bangladesh especially in Dhaka has almost the opposite scenario where there is a flourishing underground economy, where the population involved has no countable contributions towards the GDP. In fact, they definitely do contribute significantly but since it remains unofficial, it fails to make official and authentic contributions to the national GDP. To deal with such a situation, there should be necessary steps from the part of the Government. Furthermore, if we again consider the example of the city of New York,

we can see that it has the largest municipal budget in the United States at \$50 billion a year, while only \$14 billion of which comes from the State and the Federal Government and the rest is managed from the internal sources of income within the city. This can be a great example for our country and could be achieved successfully if the necessary actions were facilitated by the Government. On the other hand, the city corporations in Bangladesh are badly dependent on Government allocation for its different development projects.

### **3. Lack of Co-ordination among Service Provider Departments:**

In Bangladesh, there is visible deficiency of co-ordination among the service-providing departments such as PDB, WASA, T&T/BTCL etc. operating within the cities. In many areas of the city, we can see pretty often that road surfaces are dug out deeply to include may be a new pipeline for WASA. In that process, they would not know that they are actually damaging may be the lines for T&T. After the damage is done, that is when T&T realizes this fault and to set that right, T&T again dig the same road out. Such examples are quite a common sight for the people who reside in the major metropolitan cities of Bangladesh. It is very clearly understood from this example that there is noticeable lack of co-ordination among such service providers, not to mention the inconvenience caused by this to the city dwellers and the cost of carrying out the same work by using double amounts of resources of time, money and efforts. Therefore, if co-ordination among the service providers could be achieved, such undesirable situations can be easily circumvented.

### **4. Lack of Transparency, Accountability & Integrity:**

The lack of transparency, accountability and integrity is a very common phenomenon in Bangladesh. The citizens of this country are quite well aware of these terms as many have already faced and also still face these problems in their everyday lives. These are the issues which have initially gave rise to corruption and due to keeping them unresolved, our corruption rate has now reached to such a peak extent. These problems of transparency and integrity, including rent seeking tendencies in some, exist because the officials are not accountable to anybody for behaving in such an undesirable manner. If these constraints could be removed and corrected where possible, the city governance system will surely become more efficient. It is said that corruption cannot completely be uprooted from the society since its root lies so deep within the society and the economy, however, it certainly can be reduced to a very minimal extent with necessary monitoring and governance. Therefore, if these issues can be dealt with successfully, a better city governance system could be achieved.

### **5. Lack of Own Cadre Officials for City Governance:**

Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) has about 30 cadre services for officials to join for the purpose of serving the nation. The cadre services include police, income taxes and customs, foreign service, admin, and others as such. However, there is absence of cadre service opportunities for city governance. This is in fact highly necessary to have own cadre officials for city governance to stop intrusion of external deputations. Moreover, due to presence of such external deputations, there is lack of incentives for such people to truly work for the development of the city because they do not by heart own service with city corporations and as such, tend to be reluctant to be deeply involved in an efficient city governance process.

### **6. Lack of Favorable Political Will & Mindset:**

As we are all well aware, the political condition of our country is almost always unstable in nature. The political parties opposing each other in our country spend so many resources just to prove each other wrong in the mass populations' perspectives that in the process, they seem to forget their main objective for being into power, i.e. for the development of Bangladesh as a nation. It is because of this that when the City Mayor is in favor of the party opposing the Government instead of being a party-neutral person, there is a lack of political will and mindset to treat the City Corporation as the sole substratum of civic amenities and economic growth. As a result, they tend to act for their own interests

and seem to forget that the seat of the Government and the political parties in power and in opposition are all located in the city and enjoy common facilities. Therefore, if this mindset is positive and friendly, it will unquestionably be a great contribution to achieving better city governance process and will ultimately lead to the attainment of the goal of having an efficient city governance system.

### **Private Sector Participation and City Governance**

Corporation and municipalities are the local bodies of the Government and as such are heavily dependent on the Central Government for funds and even personnel. For such local bodies, Property tax is the main source of revenue.

Large cities, like Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna, face all the typical problems of contemporary major cities, such as those of overpopulation, poverty, shortage of housing and services, environmental degradation, crime and gender exploitation. In such a situation, the efficient management of cities has become more and more difficult due to poor human resource quality of the authorities, their lack of commitment and integrity, shortage of financial resources and also lack of coordination amongst the city authorities, other government agencies and the other actors.

The local authorities also suffer from some further problematic issues such as too much control by the Central Government, too little participation of the people in the local body's planning and development activities (NGOs operate parallel to city authority and in isolation) and lack of accountability and transparency. Ultimately, the urban local bodies are known to be characterized by weak administrative capacity, a limited financial and human resource base and little public participation.

On the other hand, the Private Sector is also playing a very vital role in the economy and is therefore, generally facilitating the efforts taken by the Government and the local bodies for the mass population. Nevertheless, they are simultaneously causing some problems for the Government as well. The following part will focus very briefly on the role of private sector in the economy and society.

#### **The Private Sector:**

The private sector is composed of two segments - the formal private sector and the informal private sector. In terms of employment generation, the ratio between the two segments largely varies. For example, the ratio can even vary between 30:70 in large cities and to 20:80 (or even lower) in small municipalities, with larger share contributed by the informal sector. In terms of gross city product, the ratios will be perhaps 50:50 for large cities and 40:60 or 30:70 in smaller towns.

Besides employment, the private sector also provides the people with land supply, housing, transport, shopping, health, education, recreation, religious and other such facilities and services. The private sector is increasingly becoming more significant. However, in the process, the sector is also causing many problems in urban development and governance, as it frequently disregards statutory restrictions.

Consequently, it is inevitable to comment that the situation would have been better from all aspects if the public sector (i.e. the Government and the local bodies) and the private sector could work hand in hand in the same project for the betterment of the society and the economy as a whole. In other words, there are high potentials in our country for creating partnerships between the public and the private sector. Such a partnership could be named as Public Private Partnership or PPP in short. Although some such PPPs already do exist in our country, there are further scopes in this arena and therefore, can be explored deeply.

The following part focuses on some of the prospective areas on which such a partnership can work well in our country with the hope that these will be implemented in the near future for the overall development of the living standards of the people, which in turn will develop the country.

- **PPP in the Transport Sector** - The PPP in the field of Transportation, in general, is a contractual agreement between public and private sectors aimed at better delivery of transportation projects. Such partnerships that the Government may enter into would help in accelerated implementation of projects with new approaches and better management techniques that are at the disposal of private sector. As the private sector has the capability to invest in terms of resources to handle large and complex projects, the resource-strapped public agencies have an option to prioritize their social commitments. Participation of private sector has social benefits too as it helps in empowerment of local contractors and consultants and paves a way for entrepreneurial development. This in turn helps the Government to plan their resources for better use elsewhere. An example of this could Botswana in Southern Africa. Such forms of PPP can both be carried out with the effort to provide a transportation system or facility and even the provision of transportation infrastructure itself such as railroads and so forth. For facilitating investment by private sector in such projects, the Government may provide them with incentives such as tax breaks and subsidies or even management or ownership control opportunities etc. This will serve the dual purpose of achieving efficiency and simultaneously fulfilling the profit maximization motive of the private sector. Furthermore, this may also give rise to a potential solution to the increasing problem of traffic jam in the major cities of our country. As a result, this area has high potentials for PPP and as such, the Government should take necessary actions to facilitate and encourage investments and partnerships in this sector.

- **Medical Waste Management** - Medical waste is infectious and hazardous and as such, poses serious threats to environmental health and requires specific treatment and management prior to its final disposal. This can be carried out by a private sector firm for example by segregating the infectious wastes of hospitals in separate bins and send them off to ICDDRB for incineration at some specific rate of per kg waste being disposed. Furthermore, their contract may also include facilities for internal and central storage, which are important to store the collected waste for a certain period until safe disposal.

- **Solid Waste Management** - This includes collection, transportation and disposal of wastes. This may also include contracts to clean streets, provide bullock carts with labor for primary collection of wastes, provide only vehicles with or without drivers for transportation of wastes, set up treatment facilities for the final disposal of wastes etc. The contracts should also carry a provision of penalty for failure to perform the contractual obligation.

- **Management Contracts** - This is to provide services efficiently while maintaining ownership controls. Management contracts have been extensively used in Europe and some parts of Africa and North America to provide a variety of services and infrastructure. In this form of PPP, a contractor takes over responsibility for operation and maintenance of a service facility for a specified period of time with the freedom to make routine management decisions.

- **Sanitation Management** - It means the safe management of human excreta including environmental cleanliness, garbage removal and waste water disposal. Among many metropolitan cities facing the problem of sanitation management, Dhaka city is one where only 20% of the households are connected to conventional sewerage system. The rest 80% of households use septic tanks, pit latrines, unhygienic latrines or open defecation. Industries also discharge effluent directly into the rivers without any treatment. Proper waste water management is very urgent for a better environment and economy. The Government should therefore, take proper initiatives to make people

aware about the impact of improper sanitation on the environment and should make some emergency programs to achieve the MDG (Millennium Development Goals) of sanitation. This in turn can be achieved through a potential scope in the emerging concept of PPP in Bangladesh.

- **City Beautification** - This can be a potential area for PPP in the metropolitan cities of Bangladesh. This can include activities such as tree plantation and other beautification activities, which can be contracted out by the public sector to the private sector companies. An example can be the beautification of Dhaka city by Banglalink during the SAARC Summit held in Bangladesh. Partnerships in such areas can serve both the purpose of City Corporation to beautify the city and also the purpose of the private company to achieve the goal of advertisement and simultaneously to fulfill their Corporate Social Responsibility.

- **Public Toilet Management and Maintenance** - The public toilets in the urban areas and cities are in a very disastrous condition. These are at present being controlled by the City Corporation and therefore are facing such inefficiencies. As a result, if these toilets could be leased out for long terms through contracts to the private sector firms for renovation, management and maintenance, the conditions of public toilets could be highly improved. This in turn may also actually raise the value of that area whereas it is the other way round at the present situation. Therefore, this may be a potential area for PPP in the major cities of Bangladesh.

### **Investment Climate for Private participation:**

The above mentioned areas provide some insights as to what could be some of the potential scopes of private sector participation in successfully achieving an efficient City Governance. Such potentials for private sector participation can be converted to real investments from the private sector, if necessary supports and incentives could be provided to them by the Government. This in turn can be achieved only by formulating and implementing policies, which will encourage a favorable investment climate in Bangladesh.

At present, Bangladesh is suffering from many limitations and drawbacks, which are causing the investment climates to be unfavorable. Examples of such hindering issues include social and political instability, power crises and failures, inadequate infrastructures, lack of proper policy frameworks, rent seeking tendencies at the higher official levels in the Government, administrative bottlenecks etc. All in all, it can be said that there is a significant lack of policies and even if policies do exist, there is either absence of proper implementation and monitoring or lack of proper policy reforms and updates. Therefore, it is inevitable to mention that there are scopes for remarkable development and reforms to restructure the policy frameworks so that the private sector investors are highly encouraged to invest in these budding areas, thus allowing the country to have an investment friendly climate. As a result, the bottom line is that the Government should take immediate measures to create a congenial environment for business investment on the part of private sector investors.

## **Recommendations:**

- 1.** City Corporations be given full autonomy and own cadre services to manage its mandated functions.
- 2.** The existing system of Traffic Management with the service of Traffic Police be vested upon the City Corporation to be further reinforced with Community Police.
- 3.** Wider participation of the Private Sector be encouraged and ensured in Transportation, Waste Management, Sanitation & Public Health, City Beautification and other areas.
- 4.** The legal flaws pertaining to suspension and termination of Mayor and Councilor as in Clause 12 and Clause 13 of the unified City Corporation Act (Act No. 60 of 2009) be rectified and the provision of Official Commissioners be reintroduced or a coordinating authority be introduced.
- 5.** To reverse the process of mounting urbanization and associated growth of slums, industrial development and employment opportunities be created around Districts and Upazillas.

## References

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## Historical Perspective of City Governance

<b>Act/ Ordinance</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Functions</b>
1. The Town Policy Act, 1856	Town Panchayet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Town development;</li> <li>• Conservancy service;</li> <li>• Street light.</li> </ul>
2. The Bengal Council District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864	Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of roads;</li> <li>• Conservancy;</li> <li>• Prevention of infectious;</li> <li>• Diseases and epidemics;</li> <li>• Health.</li> </ul>
3. The Bengal Municipal Act, 1884	Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts;</li> <li>• Maintenance of drainage; water supply; street lighting; establishing of public dispensaries;</li> <li>• Maintenance of parks and gardens;</li> <li>• Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries; establishment of public libraries;</li> </ul>
4. The Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960	Municipal Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of public health;</li> <li>• Demolition of unsanitary and unsafe buildings;</li> <li>• Maintenance of water supply and drainage;</li> <li>• Public ferries; to look after dhobi ghats and washermen;</li> <li>• To monitor slaughterhouses;</li> <li>• Livestock improvement;</li> <li>• Disposal of carcasses; town planning; erection and re-erection of buildings;</li> <li>• Traffic control;</li> <li>• Fire fighting;</li> <li>• Improvement and development of forests;</li> <li>• Tree planting;</li> <li>• Promotion of education, culture, social welfare and community development;</li> <li>• Ensuring quality control over food products;</li> <li>• Establishment and maintenance of public markets.</li> </ul>
5. The President's Order No. 22 of 1973	Paurashava	As above
6. The Paurashava Ordinance, 1977	As above	As above

## Evolution & Upgradation of City Governance in Bangladesh

Dhaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 1864: Dhaka Municipality</li> <li>→ 1960: Dhaka Town Committee</li> <li>→ 1972: Dhaka Municipality</li> <li>→ 1978 : Dhaka Municipal Corporation</li> <li>→ 1983 : Dhaka City Corporation</li> <li>→ 1992: The Dhaka City Corporation (Amendment )Act, 1992 (Act No.4 of 1992)</li> <li>→ 1993: The Dhaka City Corporation (Amendment )Act, 1993 (Act No.8 of 1992)</li> </ul>
Chittagong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 1863: Chittagong Municipality</li> <li>→ 1982: Chittagong Municipal Corporation (Ordinance No.35 of 1982)</li> <li>→ 1993: Chittagong City Corporation (Amendment )Act,1993 (Act No. 7 of 1993)</li> </ul>
Rajshahi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 1987: Rajshahi City Corporation (Act No. 38 of 1987)</li> <li>→ 1992: Rajshahi City Corporation (Amendment ) Act. (Act No. 7 of 1992)</li> </ul>
Khulna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 1884: Khulna Municipality</li> <li>→ 1984: Khulna City Corporation (Ordinance No.LXXII of 1984)</li> <li>→ 1990: Khulna City Corporation</li> </ul>
Sylhet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 2001: Sylhet City Corporation (Act No.10 of 2001)</li> </ul>
Barisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 2001: Barisal City Corporation (Act No.11 of 2001)</li> </ul>

## City Corporations in Bangladesh

Historically, the Municipal Administration Ordinance 1960 (Act No. X of 1960) was established to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipal administration in Pakistan. After the independents (1971), all local government systems were abolished by the Presidential Order No. 7 in the year of 1972 and an Administrator was appointed in each of the Municipality. After this Order, name of the Local Governments was changed as Town Panchayat instead of Union Committee, Shahar Committee instead of Town Committee and Pourashava instead of Municipal Committee. Shahar Committee was renamed as Pourashava in the year of 1973 with a Presidential Order No. 22 and elected procedure has introduced on the Chairman and Vice-chairman.

Evolutionary trend of statues on urban local government reveals Municipal Administration Ordinance 1960 for municipal areas, Pourashava Ordinance 1977 of Pourashava areas and City Corporation Ordinances for City Corporation areas. Local Government Ordinance 1976 is performing dual character on rural and urban local governments. City Corporation Ordinances is same except the schedule prescribed on the involved areas including the name of mouzas. District Town Act 1868 is the only enactment to establish the town as a district. The name of district was derived after the enforcement of this Act. The name of municipality was pronounced through the establishment of Municipal Act in the year of 1850.

Table: Evolutionary trend of statues on urban local government since 1960.

1.	Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960 (Act No. X of 1960)
2.	East Pakistan Ward Committee Rule, 1965 (No. SII/3R-21/65/12)
3.	Bangladesh Local Government (Union Parishad and Pourashava) Order, 1973 (P.O.No. 22 of 1973)
4.	Dacca Municipal Corporation Act, 1974 (Act No. LVI of 1974)
5.	Local Government Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. XC of 1976)
6.	Thana Parishad Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. XXXII of 1976)
7.	Pourashava Ordinance, 1977 (Ordinance No. XXVI of 1977)
8.	Chittagong City Corporation Ordinance 1982 (Act No. XXXV of 1982)
9.	Local Government (Thana Parishad and Thana Administration Re-organization) Ordinance. 1982 (Ordinance No. LIX of 1982).
10.	Dhaka City Corporation Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. XL of 1983)
11.	Khulna City Corporation Ordinance 1984 (Ordinance No. LXXII of 1984)
12.	Rajshahi City Corporation Ordinance 1987 (Ordinance No. XXXVIII of 1987)
13.	Sylhet City Corporation Act 2001 (Act No. 10 of 2001)
14.	Barisal City Corporation Act 2001 (Act No. 11 of 2001)

Chittagong City Corporation Ordinance 1982 (Act No. XXXV of 1982), Dhaka City Corporation Ordinance 1983 (Ordinance No. XL of 1983), Khulna City Corporation Ordinance 1984 (Ordinance No. LXXII of 1984) and Rajshahi City Corporation Ordinance 1987 (Ordinance No. XXXVIII of 1987) have been established to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal administration of the city of Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna and Rajshahi. The Sylhet City Corporation and Barisal City Corporation are of more recent origins. Further details are provided at *Annex -05*.

**The Dhaka City Corporation (DCC)** is composed of Mayor, Councilors in general seats and women Councilors in the reserved seats, the latter being one for every three wards. The government fixes the number of wards. In the past, prior to the 1993 – amendment, Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) also had five official Commissioners. They are the Chairman, Rajdhani Unnayan Katripakka (former Dhaka Improvement Trust); The Chairman, Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority, The Chief Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering; The Director General, Health service; and The Chief Engineer, Bangladesh Power Development Board. List of representatives from different Government departments (as per Act No. 60 of 2009), who are invited to Corporation’s meeting is given at *Annex -08*.

**The Chittagong City Corporation (CCC)** Consists of a Mayor, Councilors in the general seats and women Councilors in the reserved seats, one for every three wards. The government fixes the number of wards. Prior to 1993 amendment, there were also seven official Councilors. They are The Chairman, Chittagong Water and Sewerage Authority; The Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering, Chittagong Circle; The Superintending Engineer, Department of Roads and high ways, Chittagong; The Chief Engineer, (Distribution), Chittagong Power development Board; The Deputy Director, Health Services, Chittagong and The Chairman, Chittagong Port Authority. List of representatives from government department (as per Act No. 60 of 2009), who are invited to attend corporation's meetings according to the unified Act is given at Annex-08.

**The Khulna City Corporation (KCC)** Consists of a Mayor, Councilors in the general seats and women Councilors in the reserved seats, with one for every three wards. The government fixes the number of wards. There were also five official Councilors in the past before the 1993 amendment. They are Chairman, Khulna Development Authority; The Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering, Khulna circle, The Superintending engineer, Department of Road and Highways, Khulna, The Chief Engineer (Distribution), Power Development Board, Khulna; The Deputy Director, Health Services, Khulna. The list of invited government official (as per Act No. 60 of 2009), may be seen at *Annex-08*.

**The Rajshahi City Corporation (RCC)** Consists of a Mayor, Councilors in the general seats and women Councilors in the reserved seats, with one for every three wards, whose number are fixed by the government. The five official commissioners prior to 1993-amendment were: The Chairman, Rajshahi Development Authority; The Superintending Engineer, Department of Roads and Highways, Rajshahi; The Chief Engineer (Distribution), Power Development Board, Rajshahi; The Deputy Director, Health Service, Rajshahi. List of government representatives (as per Act No. 60 of 2009), invited to attend City Corporation's meetings is given at *Annex-08*.

**The Sylhet City Corporation (SCC)** Consists of a Mayor, Councilors in the general seats and women Councilors in the reserved seats, with one for every three wards. The government fixes the number of seats. List of government representatives (as per Act No. 60 of 2009), invited to attend City Corporation's meetings is given at *Annex-08*.

**The Barisal City Corporation (BCC)** Consists of a Mayor, Councilors in the general seats and women Councilors in the reserved seats, with one for every three wards. The government fixes the number of seats. It may be mentioned that there is no provision for official Councilors in the Sylhet and Barisal City Corporation Acts, 2001.

There are some common provisions in respect of all the City Corporations. The term of the Corporation is 5 years, beginning from the day of its first meeting after its construction. However, they are to continue to function until their successors hold the first meeting. The Mayor, Councilors and women Councilors of all the City Corporation are to be elected by direct election on the basis of adult franchise. The qualifications for being Councilors and women Councilors of all the Corporations are similar to those for Paurashava Councilors.

It is obligatory on the part of every Councilor to take an oath before taking his/her seats. Similarly, every Councilor before taking his/her seats, is to submit to the government a written declaration of property, both movable and immovable, belonging to him/her and his/her family.

The government is the prescribed authority for the Corporation. It is empowered to include any area within the limits of a corporation and exclude any area therefrom. For this purpose the government may issue necessary orders. The government can make rules for Corporations and can deploy officer to inspect or examine any department or work of the Corporations. It holds the authority of annulling illegal proceedings of latter. If the corporation fails to discharge its function properly, the government may supersede it for a certain period. The government has the right to call for the records, reports etc. of the Corporations as and when required.

The Unified Local Government (City Corporation) Act, 2009 provides for inclusion of relevant heads of Government departments who are invited to attend meeting of the Corporations and express their opinion. They do not have any voting power. A Comprehensive list of official for each corporation is given at Annex-08.

## Functions of Urban Government Bodies

Due to rapid urbanization, the role and function of local government institutions in Bangladesh have been gaining in significance in recent years. The Paurashavas (Municipalities) and city corporations have been set up under separate statutes passed by the Jatiya Sangsad (Parliament). The corporations' functions in the major metropolitan cities, where civic problems acquire an enormous complexity, while the Paurashava exists in medium sized and small towns.

At present there are six city corporations and 298 Paurashavas in the country. The city corporations are in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi, Sylhet and Barisal. Generally, the functions of City Corporations and Paurashavas are almost the same in nature. The chartered functions of these bodies are enumerated below while a summary view (as per Act No. 60 of 2009) is given at Annex-07

- **Compulsory Functions**

- Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts;
- Removal, collection and disposal of refuse, wastes and rubbish;
- Provision and maintenance of street lighting;
- Maintenance of public streets and provision for watering them;
- Provision and regulation of water supply;
- Construction and maintenance of shopping centers;
- Plantation of trees on roadsides;
- Regulation of unsanitary buildings;
- Preventions of infectious diseases and epidemics;
- Registration of births, deaths and marriages;
- Provision and maintenance of slaughterhouses;
- Provision and maintenance of drainage;
- Control over erection and re-erection of buildings;
- Provision and maintenance of graveyards and cremation grounds;
- Control over traffic and public vehicles.

- **Optional Functions**

- Checking and adulteration of food and drinks;
- Control over private markets and shopping centers;
- Maintenance of educational institutions and provision of stipends to meritorious students;
- Provision of flood and famine relief;
- Provision and maintenance of parks, gardens and playgrounds;
- Establishment of welfare homes and orphanages, and prevention of beggary;
- Establishment of public dispensaries, provision of public toilets;
- Establishment of veterinary hospitals, registration of cattle sale and improvements of livestock;
- Celebration of national holidays;
- Reception of distinguished visitors/persons;
- Establishment of public libraries and reading rooms;
- Promotion of community development projects;
- Naming of roads and numbering of houses;

- **Additional functions performed by City Corporations:** Apart from the functions stated earlier, the City Corporations discharge a few additional functions as well. Although they remain busy with their formal functions, they are, nevertheless, required to provide some other services to the people. The functions of this nature are mentioned below:

- **Issuance of Certificate:** The City Corporations usually issues different kinds of certificates as and when required by town and city dwellers. These are character certificate, nationality certificate, birth and death certificate, succession certificate etc. The people use these certificates for various purposes. The character and nationality certificates are necessary for jobs and admission to educational institutions. Birth, death and succession certificates are used for mutation of land holdings. The succession certificate is issued to the legal heirs of the deceased.

## সারণী: সিটি কর্পোরেশন সংক্রান্ত মূল আইন ও সংশোধিত আইনসমূহ

মূল আইন / অর্ডিন্যান্স	সংশোধিত আইন	একীভূত আইন
The Dhaka City Corporation Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance NO. XL of 1983)	The Dhaka City Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (১৯৯৩ সনের ৮ নং আইন) ◇ বিলুপ্তি : • Section 2 এর Clause (14) • Section 4A ◇ Section 4 সংশোধন ও প্রতিস্থাপন	সিটি কর্পোরেশন সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যমান আইন ও অধ্যাদেশ সমূহ একীভূত, অভিন্ন এবং সমন্বিতকরণকল্পে প্রণীত আইন (২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন)
The Chittagong City Corporation Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance NO. XXXV of 1982)	The Chittagong City Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (১৯৯৩ সনের ৭ নং আইন) ◇ বিলুপ্তি : • Section 2 এর Clause (14) • Section 4A • Section 5	ঐ
The Khulna Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance NO. LXXII of 1984)	The Khulna City Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (১৯৯৩ সনের ১০ নং আইন) • Section 2 এর সংশোধন • Section 5 এর বিলোপ • Section 2 এর Clause (14) বিলুপ্ত • Section 6 এর সংশোধন • Section 4A এর বিলোপ • Section 7 এর সংশোধন	ঐ
রাজশাহী পৌর কর্পোরেশন আইন, ১৯৮৭ (১৯৮৭ সনের ৩৮ নং আইন)	রাজশাহী সিটি কর্পোরেশন (সংশোধন) আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ৯ নং আইন ) ◇ বিলুপ্তি : • ধারা ২ এর দফা (ঙ) • ধারা ৫ • ধারা ২ এর দফা (ট) • ধারা ৬	ঐ
সিলেট সিটি কর্পোরেশন আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ১০ নং আইন)	সিলেট সিটি কর্পোরেশন (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)	ঐ
বরিশাল সিটি কর্পোরেশন আইন ২০০১, (২০০১ সনের ১১ নং আইন )	বরিশাল সিটি কর্পোরেশন (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)	ঐ

## The Unified City Corporations Act (Act No. 60 of 2009)

The Unified Act (Act No. 60 of 2009) pertaining to City Corporations was published in the Bangladesh Gazette on 15 October 2009 as a follow-up of the relevant Bill passed in the Parliament in March 2009.

The Act No. 60 of 2009 which is applicable to all the city corporations (Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet & Barishal) is divided into six parts (part I – VI) accommodating 126 clauses and eight schedules appended as under:

- Part I.** Preliminary (Title, Definition etc).
- Part II.** *Chapter 1.* Establishment of City Corporation etc. (Clause 2 – 6)  
*Chapter 2.* Provision regarding Mayor and Councilors (Clauses 7 – 26)  
*Chapter 3.* Ward demarcation and Boundary (Clause 27 – 30)  
*Chapter 4.* Election management (31-36)  
*Chapter 5.* Election dispute (37 – 40)  
*Chapter 6.* Functions of the Corporations (Clause 41-45)  
*Chapter 7.* Executive Power (Clause 46-61)  
 [Clause 46. Exec-Power & Conduct of Business  
 (নির্বাহী ক্ষমতা ও কার্যপরিচালনা)]  
 Sub-Clause (1) এই অধ্যায়ের আইনের অধীন যাবতীয় কার্যাবলী যথাযথভাবে সম্পাদনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সবকিছু করিবার ক্ষমতা কর্পোরেশনের থাকিবে।  
 [কার্যাবলী: কর্পোরেশনের তহবিলের সংগতি অনুযায়ী তৃতীয় তফসিলে বর্ণিত দায়িত্ব ও কার্যাবলী সম্পাদন করা]  
 সরকার কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী প্রয়োজনীয় ও অন্যান্য দায়িত্ব ও কার্যাবলী সম্পাদন করা।
- Chapter 8.* Corporation Officers and Employees (Clause 62-69)  
 [৬২। প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা।- (১) কর্পোরেশনের একজন প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা থাকিবেন এবং তিনি সরকার কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্ট শর্তে নিযুক্ত হইবেন।  
 (২) . . . . . কর্পোরেশনের সকল সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন এবং প্রশাসন পরিচালনার জন্য দায়ী থাকিবেন।  
 (৩) প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা স্থায়ী ক্ষমতা প্রয়োগে এবং দায়িত্ব পালনের ক্ষেত্রে মেয়রের নিকট দায়ী থাকিবেন।  
 (৪) কর্পোরেশনের বিশেষ সভায় উপস্থিত কাউন্সিলরগণের মোট সংখ্যার ৩/৫ ভোটে প্র-নি-ক কে প্রত্যাহারের প্রস্তাব গৃহিত হইলে সরকার তাহাকে পদ হইতে প্রত্যাহার করিবে।  
 ৬৫। সচিব।- (১) কর্পোরেশনের একজন সচিব থাকিবেন এবং তিনি সরকার কর্তৃক নির্দিষ্ট শর্তে নিযুক্ত হইবেন।
- Part III.** *Chapter 1* Corporations Financial Management (Clause 70 – 81)  
*Chapter 2.* Corporation Taxation (Clause 82 – 90)
- Part IV.** *Chapter 1.* Corporations Annual Performances Report (Clause 91)  
*Chapter 2.* Offences and Penalties (Clause 92 – 96)
- Part V.** *Chapter 1.* Authority of the Government in matters of the Corporation.(Clause 97 -109)  
 [Clause 108। কর্পোরেশনের গঠন বাতিল ও পুনঃনির্বাচন।  
 Clause 109। স্থায়ী আদেশ।-]  
*Chapter 2.* Right to Access Information (Clause – 110)  
*Chapter 3.* Registration of Tutorial School, Coaching Centres, Private Hospitals etc.  
 (Clause 111 – 115)
- Part VI.** *Chapter 1.* Miscellaneous (Clause 116 – 126)

১২১। প্রবিধান প্রণয়নের ক্ষমতা।- (১) . . . . . কর্পোরেশন সরকারের পূর্বানুমোদনক্রমে . . . . .  
প্রবিধান প্রণয়ন করিতে পারিবে।

প্রথম তফসিল : সিটি কর্পোরেশনের আওতাধীন ভৌগলিক এলাকা [ধারা ৩ (২) দ্রষ্টব্য]  
(ঢা.সি.ক, চ.সি.ক, খু.সি.ক, রা.সি.ক, সি.সি.ক, ব.সি.ক)

দ্বিতীয় তফসিল : শপথ ও ঘোষণা [ধারা ৭(১) দ্রষ্টব্য]

তৃতীয় তফসিল : বিস্তারিত কার্যাবলী [ধারা ৪১ দ্রষ্টব্য]

চতুর্থ তফসিল : কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক আরোপনীয় কর, উপকর, রেইট, টোল এবং ফিস [ধারা ৮২ দ্রষ্টব্য]  
(ক্রমিক ১ - ২৬)

পঞ্চম তফসিল : এই আইনের অধীনে অপবাধসমূহ [ধারা ৯২ দ্রষ্টব্য]  
(ক্রমিক ১ - ৬২)

ষষ্ঠ তফসিল : যে সকল বিষয় সম্পর্কে বিধি প্রণয়ন করা যাইবে [ধারা ১২০ (২) দ্রষ্টব্য]  
(ক্রমিক ১ - ২০)

সপ্তম তফসিল : যে সকল বিষয় সম্পর্কে প্রবিধান প্রণয়ন করা যাইবে [ধারা ১২১ (২) দ্রষ্টব্য]  
(ক্রমিক ১ - ২৪)

[যানবাহন ও যানবাহন চলাচল নিয়ন্ত্রণ; পথ চলাচল বিধি; গতিবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও বাতি জ্বালানো সময়]

অষ্টম তফসিল : যে সকল বিষয় সম্পর্কে উপ-আইন প্রণয়ন করা যাইবে [ধারা ১২২ (২) দ্রষ্টব্য]  
(ক্রমিক ১ - ১৭)

[(১০) যানবাহন ও যানবাহন চলাচল নিয়ন্ত্রণ; রাস্তা চলাচল বিধি; যানবাহন চলাচল সংকেত

নিয়মাবলী; যানবাহনের গতি নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও বাতি জ্বালানো সময়]



**A Short View of Details of Functions of City Corporation  
(as per Shedule 3, Clause 41 of Act No. 60, 2009 )**

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তৃতীয় তফসিল (ধারা ৪১ দ্রষ্টব্য)

বিস্তারিত কার্যাবলী

১. জনস্বাস্থ্য

● স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থার দায়িত্ব:

১.১ কর্পোরেশন নগরীর স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থার জন্য দায়ী থাকিবে এবং এই আইন বা ইহার অধীনে এতদ সম্পর্কে কোন ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিবার থাকিলে, উহা সেই ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিবে।

● অস্বাস্থ্যকর ইমারতসমূহ [১.২ (ক-ঘ), ১.৩]

● আবর্জনা অপসারণ, সংগ্রহ ও উহার ব্যবস্থাপনা (১.৪ - ১.৭)

● পায়খানা ও প্রস্রাবখানা [১.৮ - ১.১০ ক খ গ ঘ]

২. জন্ম, মৃত্যু এবং বিবাহ রেজিস্ট্রি (২.১-)

৩. সংক্রামক ব্যাধি (৩.১ - ৩.৩)

৪. স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র ও মাতৃসদন ইত্যাদি (ক খ গ ঘ)

কর্পোরেশন প্রয়োজন অনুসারে

(ক) স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র, মাতৃসদন এবং মহিলা, শিশু ও বালক বালিকাদের জন্য কল্যানকেন্দ্র প্রতিষ্ঠা, পরিচালনা ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করিতে পারিবে এবং অনুরূপ কোন স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র, মাতৃসদন বা কল্যাণ কেন্দ্রে চাড়া প্রদান করিতে পারিবে।

(খ) ধাত্রী প্রশিক্ষণের ব্যবস্থা করিতে পারিবে।

৫. জনস্বাস্থ্যের উন্নয়ন

কর্পোরেশন স্বাস্থ্যমূলক শিক্ষাসহ জনস্বাস্থ্যের উন্নতির বিধানকল্পে প্রয়োজনীয় অন্য যে কোন ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিতে পারিবে।

৬. হাসপাতাল ও ডিসপেনসারী

৬.১ কর্পোরেশন নগরবাসীর চিকিৎসার সুবিধার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সংখ্যক হাসপাতাল ও ডিসপেনসারী প্রতিষ্ঠা ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করিতে পারিবে।

৬.২ কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক পরিচালিত প্রত্যেক হাসপাতাল ও ডিসপেনসারী বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে পরিচালিত হইবে।

৭. চিকিৎসা, সাহায্য ও স্বাস্থ্য শিক্ষা ইত্যাদি

৮. পানি সরবরাহ ও পানি নিষ্কাশন প্রণালী (৮.১ - ৮.১৭)

৯. সাধারণ খেয়া পারাপার (৯.১ - ৯.২)

১০. সরকারী মৎস্য ক্ষেত্র

১১. খাদ্য ও পানীয় দ্রব্যাদি

১১.১ কর্পোরেশন প্রবিধান দ্বারা

(ক) লাইসেন্স ব্যতীত কোন স্থান বা ঘর বাড়িতে কোন নির্দিষ্ট খাদ্য ও পানীয় দ্রব্য প্রস্তুত বা বিক্রয় নিষিদ্ধ করিতে পারিবে।

দুধ সরবরাহ

১১.২ কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত লাইসেন্স এবং উক্ত লাইসেন্সের শর্তানুসারে ব্যতীত কোন ব্যক্তি নগরীতে দুধ বিক্রয়ের জন্য দুগ্ধবতী গবাদি পশু পালন করিতে পারিবে না . . . .

১২. সাধারণের বাজার

১৩. বেসরকারী বাজার

১৪. কসাইখানা

১৫. পশু

পশুপালন (১৫.১ - ১৫.২)

বেওয়ারিশ পশু (১৫.৩ - ১৫.৫)

- পশুশাল ও খামার (১৫.৬ - ১৫.৭)
- গবাদি পশু বিক্রয় রেজিস্ট্রিকরণ (১৫.৮)
- পশুসম্পদ উন্নয়ন (১৫.৯)
- পশুর মৃতদেহ অপসারণ (১৫.১৩)

## ১৬. শহর পরিকল্পনা

- মহা পরিকল্পনা (১৬.১, ক খ গ ঘ)
- ভূমির উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প

## ১৭. ইমারত নিয়ন্ত্রণ

- ইমারত সম্পর্কিত প্রবিধান (১৭.১, ১৭.২০)

[১৭.২ যদি কোন ইমারত বিপজ্জনক অবস্থায় থাকে বা উহা মানুষ বসবাসের অনুপযুক্ত হয় তাহা কইলে কর্পোরেশন উহার সম্ভ্রুটি মোতাবেক ইমারতটি মেরামত না তরা পর্যন্ত উহাতে বসবাস নিষিদ্ধ করিতে পারিবে]

## ১৮. রাস্তা

- সাধারণের রাস্তা (১৮.১)
- রাস্তা (১৮.২ - ১৮.৪)
- রাস্তা সম্বন্ধে সাধারণ নিয়মাবলী [১৮.৫ - যে কোন বাসার নামকরণ]
- রাস্তায় বাতির ব্যবস্থা  
১৮.১৩ কর্পোরেশন সব ধরনের রাস্তায়ায় সরকারের পূর্বানুমোদনক্রমে প্রবিধান দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে রাস্তায় আলোকিতকরণ; প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন করিতে পারিবে।  
রাস্তা ধোয়ার ব্যবস্থা

## ১৯. যানবাহন নিয়ন্ত্রণ

১৯.১ পথচারীগণ যাহাতে পথ চলিতে বিপদগ্রস্থ না হন এবং তাহারা নিরাপদে ও অনায়াসে পথে চলাফেরা করিতে পারে সেই জন্য কর্পোরেশন প্রবিধান দ্বারা যানবাহনের চলাচল নিয়ন্ত্রণ করিতে পারিবে।

সাধারণ যানবাহন:

১৯.২ কোন ব্যক্তি কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত লাইসেন্স ব্যতীত নগরীতে মোটরগাড়ী ছাড়া অন্য কোন সাধারণ যানবাহন রাখিতে, ভাড়া দিতে বা চলাইতে পারিবেন না।

১৯.৩ কর্পোরেশন সরকারের পূর্ব অনুমোদনক্রমে, এবং প্রবিধান দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে সাধারণ যানবাহনের ভাড়া নির্ধারণ করিতে পারিবে এবং কোন ব্যক্তি এনরূপ নির্ধারিত ভাড়ার অধিক ভাড়া দাবী করিতে পারিবে না।

## ২০. জননিরাপত্তা:

অগ্নিনির্বাপক (২০.১ - ২০.২ ক খ গ ঘ ঙ চ)

২০.৩ বেসামরিক প্রতিরক্ষা

## ২১. দুর্ঘোণ ব্যবস্থাপনা

২২. বিপজ্জনক ও ক্ষতিকর বস্তুর ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য (২২.১ - ২২.২)

২৩. গোরস্থান ও শ্মশান

২৪. গাছ, পার্ক, উদ্যান ও বন (২৪.১ - ২৪.১০)

২৫. পুকুর ও নিষ্কাশন

২৬. শিক্ষা ও সংস্কৃতি (শিক্ষা ২৬.১ - ১৬.৪), বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা (২৬.৫)

২৬.৬ - কর্পোরেশন - (ক) ছাত্রাবাসরূপে ব্যবহারের জন্য ভবন নির্মাণ ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করিতে পারিবে।

(খ) . . . মেধাবী ছাত্রছাত্রীদের বৃত্তি

## ২৭. সমাজকল্যাণ

## ২৮. উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা

২৮.২ সমাজ উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা

২৮.৩ বাণিজ্যিক প্রকল্প

স্থানীয় সরকার (সিটি কর্পোরেশন) আইন, ২০০৯ এর ধারা ৪৯ এবং উপধারা ১৫ অনুযায়ী নিম্নবর্ণিত সরকারী দপ্তরের প্রধানগণ সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্পোরেশনের আমন্ত্রণে উহার সভায় যোগদান করিবেন এবং সভার আলোচনায় সক্রিয় অংশগ্রহণ করতঃ বক্তব্য প্রদান করিতে পারিবেন, তবে তাহাদের কোন ভোটাধিকার থাকিবে নাঃ

## (অ) ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন

- (১) বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, ঢাকা বিভাগ, ঢাকা;
- (২) চেয়ারম্যান, রাজধানী উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (৩) প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তর;
- (৪) প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, স্থাপত্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (৫) প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, স্থাপত্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (৬) প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, সড়ক ও জনপদ অধিদপ্তর;
- (৭) প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৮) প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৯) প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, শিক্ষা প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (১০) চেয়ারম্যান, বাংলাদেশ টেলিকমিউনিকেশন কোম্পানী লিমিটেড;
- (১১) চেয়ারম্যান, বি আই ডবি- উ টি এ;
- (১২) চেয়ারম্যান, বি,আর,টি,এ;
- (১৩) মহাপরিচালক, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (১৪) মহাপরিচালক; প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তর;
- (১৫) মহাপরিচালক, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর;
- (১৬) মহাপরিচালক, ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন অধিদপ্তর;
- (১৭) মহাপরিচালক, র‍্যাপিড এ্যাকশন ব্যাটালিয়ন (র‍্যাব)
- (১৮) মহাপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ রেলওয়ে;
- (১৯) মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ কমিশনার;
- (২০) চেয়ারম্যান, বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড;
- (২১) চেয়ারম্যান, ঢাকা বিদ্যুৎ বিতরণ কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (২২) চেয়ারম্যান, ঢাকা বিদ্যুৎ বিতরণ কোম্পানী;
- (২৩) মহাপরিচালক, ফায়ার সার্ভিস এনড সিভিল ডিফেন্স;
- (২৪) জেলা প্রশাসক, ঢাকা;
- (২৫) ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক, ঢাকা পানি সরবরাহ ও পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (২৬) ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক, তিতাস গ্যাস;

## (আ) চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন

- (১) বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগ
- (২) মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ কমিশনার, চট্টগ্রাম;
- (৩) চেয়ারম্যান, চট্টগ্রাম পানি সরবরাহ ও পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (৪) চেয়ারম্যান, চট্টগ্রাম উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (৫) চেয়ারম্যান, চট্টগ্রাম বন্দর কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (৬) জেলা প্রশাসক, চট্টগ্রাম;
- (৭) মহাব্যবস্থাপক, বাংলাদেশ টেলিকমিউনিকেশন কোম্পানী লিমিটেড;
- (৮) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তর;
- (৯) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, সড়ক ও জনপদ অধিদপ্তর;
- (১০) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (১১) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (১২) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড;
- (১৩) পরিচালক, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (১৪) নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, জাতীয় গ্রহায়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (১৫) প্রতিনিধি, ফায়ার সার্ভিস এনড সিভিল ডিফেন্স;
- (১৬) প্রতিনিধি, বি,আর,টি,এ;
- (১৭) প্রতিনিধি, বাংলাদেশ রেলওয়ে;

## (ই) রাজশাহী সিটি কর্পোরেশন

- (১) বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, রাজশাহী বিভাগ
- (২) মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ কমিশনার, রাজশাহী;
- (৩) জেলা প্রশাসক, রাজশাহী;
- (৪) মহাব্যবস্থাপক, বাংলাদেশ টেলিকমিউনিকেশন কোম্পানী লিমিটেড;
- (৫) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তর;
- (৬) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, সড়ক ও জনপদ অধিদপ্তর;
- (৭) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৮) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৯) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড;
- (১০) পরিচালক, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (১১) চেয়ারম্যান, রাজশাহী উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (১২) নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, জাতীয় গ্রহায়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (১৩) প্রতিনিধি, ফায়ার সার্ভিস এনড সিভিল ডিফেন্স;
- (১৪) প্রতিনিধি, বি,আর,টি,এ;
- (১৫) প্রতিনিধি, বাংলাদেশ রেলওয়ে;
- (১৬) প্রতিনিধি, র‍্যাপিড এ্যাকশন ব্যাটালিয়ন

### (ঙ) খুলনা সিটি কর্পোরেশন

- (১) বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, খুলনা বিভাগ
- (২) মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ কমিশনার, খুলনা;
- (৩) জেলা প্রশাসক, খুলনা;
- (৪) মহাব্যবস্থাপক, বাংলাদেশ টেলিকমিউনিকেশন্স কোম্পানী লিমিটেড;
- (৫) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তর;
- (৬) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, সড়ক ও জনপদ অধিদপ্তর;
- (৭) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৮) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৯) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড;
- (১০) পরিচালক, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (১১) চেয়ারম্যান, খুলনা উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (১২) নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, জাতীয় গ্রহায়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (১৩) প্রতিনিধি, ফায়ার সার্ভিস এনড সিভিল ডিফেন্স;
- (১৪) প্রতিনিধি, বি,আর,টি,এ;
- (১৫) প্রতিনিধি, বাংলাদেশ রেলওয়ে;
- (১৬) প্রতিনিধি, র‍্যাপিড এ্যাকশন ব্যাটালিয়ন (র‍্যাব)

### (উ) বরিশাল সিটি কর্পোরেশন

- (১) বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, বরিশাল বিভাগ
- (২) মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ কমিশনার, বরিশাল;
- (৩) জেলা প্রশাসক, বরিশাল;
- (৪) মহাব্যবস্থাপক, বাংলাদেশ টেলিকমিউনিকেশন্স কোম্পানী লিমিটেড;
- (৫) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তর;
- (৬) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, সড়ক ও জনপদ অধিদপ্তর;
- (৭) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৮) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৯) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড;
- (১০) পরিচালক, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (১১) নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, জাতীয় গ্রহায়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (১২) প্রতিনিধি, ফায়ার সার্ভিস এনড সিভিল ডিফেন্স;
- (১৩) প্রতিনিধি, বি,আর,টি,এ;
- (১৪) প্রতিনিধি, র‍্যাপিড এ্যাকশন ব্যাটালিয়ন (র‍্যাব)






### (উ) সিলেট সিটি কর্পোরেশন


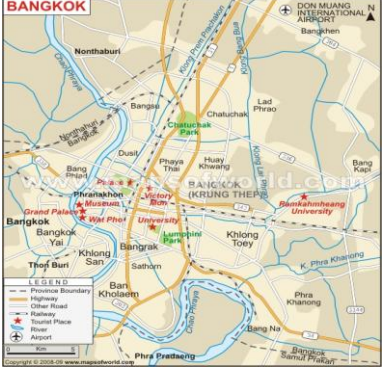



- (১) বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, সিলেট বিভাগ
- (২) মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ কমিশনার, সিলেট;
- (৩) জেলা প্রশাসক, সিলেট;
- (৪) মহাব্যবস্থাপক, বাংলাদেশ টেলিকমিউনিকেশন্স কোম্পানী লিমিটেড;
- (৫) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তর;
- (৬) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, সড়ক ও জনপদ অধিদপ্তর;
- (৭) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৮) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর;
- (৯) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড;
- (১০) পরিচালক, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর;
- (১১) নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, জাতীয় গ্রহায়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ;
- (১২) প্রতিনিধি, ফায়ার সার্ভিস এনড সিভিল ডিফেন্স;
- (১৩) প্রতিনিধি, বি,আর,টি,এ;
- (১৪) প্রতিনিধি, বাংলাদেশ রেলওয়ে;
- (১৫) প্রতিনিধি, র‍্যাপিড এ্যাকশন ব্যাটালিয়ন (র‍্যাব)

# Global Good Practices in City Governance

Annex -09

[New York, Boston, London, Paris, Tokyo, Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta and Manila]

New York	Boston	London	Paris
 <p><b>Mayor- Micheal Bloomberg</b></p> <p>The Mayor of New York City may appoint several Deputy mayors to assist him and to oversee major offices within the executive branch of the city government. Deputy mayors have been appointed with their responsibilities defined by the appointing Mayor.</p> <p>Deputy Mayor -1 (Citywide Administrative, Operation and Policy matter.)                      Deputy Mayor -2 (Economic Development and Rebuilding)                      Deputy Mayor- 3 (Health and Human Services)                      Deputy Mayor- 4 (Legal Affairs)                      Deputy Mayor- 5 (Government Affairs)                      Deputy Mayor- 6 (Operations)                      Deputy Mayor- 7(Education and Community Development)</p> <p>The New York City Council is the law-making body of the City of New York. It is comprised of 51 members. The Council monitors the operation and has sole responsibility for approving the City’s Budget. The Council is an equal partner with the Mayor in the government of New York City.</p>	 <p><b>Mayor- Thomas M. Menino</b></p> <p>The Boston City Council is the <u>legislative</u> branch of government for the city of <u>Boston</u>. It is made up of 13 members: 9 district representatives and 4 at-large members.</p> <p>Councilors are elected to two-year terms and there is no limit on the number of terms an individual can serve. Boston uses a <u>strong-mayor</u> form of government in which the city council acts as a check against the power of the executive branch, the <u>mayor</u>. The Council is responsible for approving the city <u>budget</u>; monitoring, creating, and abolishing city <u>agencies</u>; making <u>land use</u> decisions; and approving, amending, or rejecting other legislative proposals.</p> 	 <p><b>Lord Mayor- Nick Anstee</b></p> <p>Common Councilmen -100                      The Court of Common Council, also known as the Common Council of the City of London, is formally referred to as the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the City of London in common council assembled</p> <p>The Court of Aldermen is summoned and presided over by the Lord Mayor and consists of                      25 Aldermen of the several Wards</p> <p>The Commission on London Governance, a joint body established by the London Assembly and the Association of London Government, was formed in 2004 with the remit to examine the workings of all aspects of government in the capital and recommend an outline for reform.</p>	 <p><b>Mayor- Bertrand Delanoë</b></p> <p>Paris is Divided into 20 unequally sized arrondissements, or districts, each with its own Mayor. Each of these is again divided into four sections. Two prefects and a mayor administer the city as a whole with the assistance of a general council.</p> <p>The Mayor and City Council provide policy direction and management of city services. Full-service functions and support operation include: Police and fire protection; Water and Sewage Treatment; Street and Alley Maintenance; Water and Sewer Line Maintenance; Park Operations; Code Enforcement and Building Inspection; A Carnegie Library.</p>

Tokyo	Bangkok	Singapore	Jakarta	Manila
 <p><b>Governor- Shintaro Ishihara</b></p> <p>The Governor is directly elected by the citizens, and represents the Metropolis of Tokyo. With a four-year term of office, he or she has overall control of metropolitan affairs, and the authority and responsibility for managing the metropolitan administration. For the ward area, the Governor may take on the nature of mayor. To assist the Governor in dealing with the affairs within his authority, Vice Governors and other staff members are provided</p>	 <p><b>Governor- Sukhumbhand Paribatra</b></p> <p>The Governor of Bangkok is the head of the <u>local government</u> of <u>Bangkok Province</u>. The Governor is also the chief executive of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA). The governor is elected to a renewable term of four years, currently it is one of the two directly elected <u>executive office</u> in the Kingdom. The office is comparable to that of a city <u>mayor</u>.</p>	 <p><b>Titular Mayors- (4 Mayors)</b></p> <p>Dr TEO Ho Pin North West Community Development Council</p> <p>Dr Amy KHOR Lean Suan Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources</p> <p>ZAINUDIN Nordin Central Singapore Community Development Council</p> <p>TEO Ser Luck Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports</p> <p>The administrative council of <u>Singapore</u> has Weak Mayor-Council Structure, with an elected titular Mayor and the actual legislative powers vested in the elected Council.</p>	 <p><b>Governor- Fauzi Bowo</b></p> <p>Local authority organization consists of five components: the Chief Executive and his/her deputy (one to three at the provincial government and one or none at the country and municipal governments), the House of Representative, the secretarial, the operational units and planning agency.</p>	 <p><b>Mayor- Alfred S. Lim</b></p> <p>The wider Metro Manila area is the seat of government. The executive and judicial branches of government are based in Manila as represented by Malacañan Palace, the official office and residence of the President of the Philippines, and the buildings of the Supreme Court of the Philippines respectively. However, the upper house of the legislature, the Senate of the Philippines, is based in Pasay City, and the lower house, the House of Representatives of the Philippines, in Quezon City.</p>