

A Critical Study To Local Government Evolution In Karachi And Role Of Newspapers (1947-2000)

¹Hafiz Ali Hassan , ²Prof. Dr. Shams Uddin , ³Umair Ansari , ⁴Dr.Taha Shabbir ,
⁵Mr.Salahuddin Ghazi

¹Director Media and PR and Printing, Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. (KMC)

²Department of Mass Communication, University Of Karachi.

³Ph.D Scholar, Department of Mass Communication, University Of Karachi.

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, SBA.

⁵Research Associate, Pakistan Development Forum. (The PDF)

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the powers and evolution of municipal administrations in Karachi. In today's local environment, local government structure and authority have gained importance. They favored governing districts and tehsils via bureaucracy, with little democracy or accountability at the local level, according to the study's results. Instead of leveraging this third layer of government to produce better municipal services, they continually tried to diminish it via legislation. The situation has worsened in Pakistan's largest metropolis and industrial center, where citizens lack essential services owing to a crippled system. The Local Government system from independence till 2000 stripped the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation of its primary duties. The study critically analyze the evolution of local government system in Karachi from 1947-2000. Prominent newspaper was taken for a study including (Dawn, Jang). Local governments must be granted authority and critical powers. Only then can these institutions provide fundamental services to the public.

Keywords: LG System, Citizen Empowerment, Urban Development, Metropolitan.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Karachi has the largest seaport and international airport. Karachi is rapidly expanding on all sides. Even today, the sea is pushing the structure. It is considered the country's bride and mini-Pakistan. It stands out because to its diverse economic, industrial, educational, and cultural

elements. There are 78 nations in the world with less people than Karachi, according to some trustworthy sources. This city is the political, social, economic, and industrial hub of Pakistan. It was Pakistan's first capital,¹ the province's largest city, and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's final option.

The KMC is the biggest and most distinctive Local Government Institute. In Karachi, problems outnumber resources. Its population has steadily grown, putting it among the world's most populated cities. This fast population rise has produced numerous issues affecting development efforts. But let us hope that the next Local Bodies Elections would fix certain municipal difficulties. The KMC will be responsible for making the city clean, green, healthy, pleasant, and joyful. This will happen when not just Local Councils, but all residents join together to think collaboratively for the benefit of the city and take ownership of it.

Local Government system in Indo-Pak began in Karachi, one of the first cities. The first municipal supervisory board in 1846 in Karachi. 2. Local government established for 162 years. Pakistan was established with seven local government systems. Previously, the LG system ran in Indo-Pak. Before taking Sindh on March 24, 1843 (3), the English seized Karachi on February 4, 1839 (4), under Lieutenant General Sir Charles Napier's command. He chose Karachi over Hyderabad as capital. In June 1846, when Karachi had just 14000 residents, a cholera pandemic broke out owing to filth. As a consequence, many lives were lost. The Bengal Conservancy Act 1842 was amended in 1846 to ameliorate the situation and combat the epidemic. Created Karachi Board of Conservancy This board was the first Local Government System.

Sindh and Karachi became part of the Bombay Presidency in October 1847, and Commissioners replaced Governors. (6) Robert Keith Pringle was Sindh's first Commissioner. From October 1847 until December 1850. Imperial Act 1850 was applied at this time. It was the first LG legislation ever passed. This circle stretched to Sindh, including Karachi, in 1873. The Bombay District Municipal Act 1901 replaced the 1873 Act in Karachi in 1884. (10) Karachi's development and LG system were regularly assessed. Karachi quickly progresses from Mai Kolachi to Modern Karachi. When Karachi became the capital of the newly formed Sind Province (1936), its population exploded. By 1941, Karachi's population had grown by 46.5% to 359492. (386655 if the suburbs were included).

There was basic infrastructure. We had daily road washing. Lamps were lit with kerosine oil late at night. On the roadways one may find Buggy, horse, camel carts, Trams and Buses. The people were wealthy, and the city was a haven of calm. People like seashore entertainment. The streets were crowded all night long, and the residents were fearless.

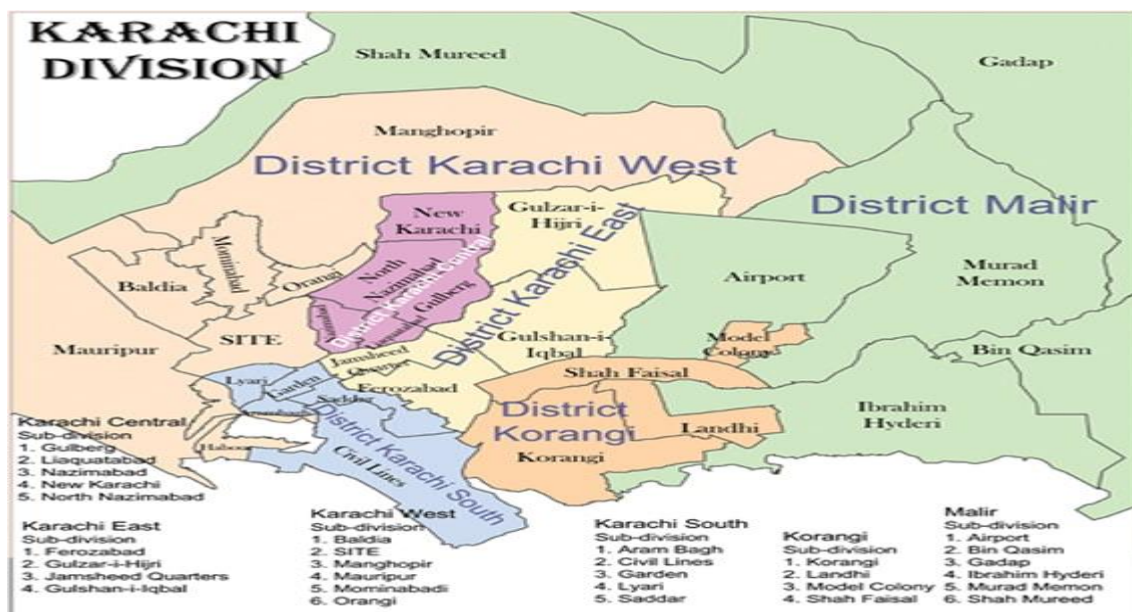


Figure 01: KARACHI DIVISION AS OF 2000

Research Objectives

The purpose of this research is to identify the areas where local governments in Karachi are lacking or do not have governance. This study has set forth the following goals for its investigation:

- I. To ascertain the newspaper role and in depth analysis of understanding of local governments evolution in Karachi.
- II. To examine the state of Karachi's local government throughout the period.

Research Questions:

- I. What was the newspaper role for local governments in Karachi since independence?
- II. What are the newspaper coverage of Karachi local government during 1947-2000?

Research Methodology:

The research technique is critical to this study since it indicates the features that have been used in sustaining the subsequent research on the subject of "Local governments Evolution in Karachi," as in this research study. The overall subject of this research study is defined by the primary elements of the methodology section.

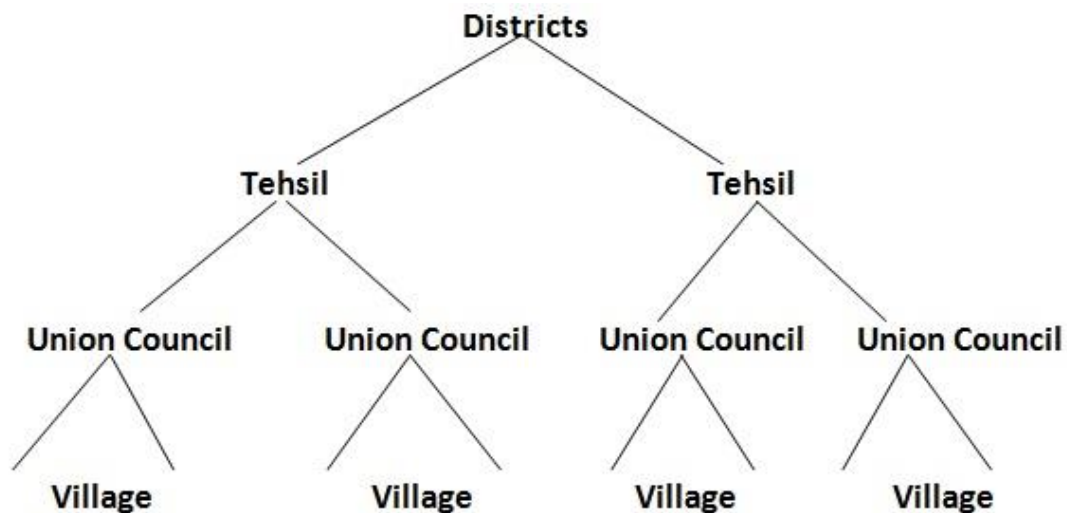


Figure 02: Three Tier LG System

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Historical Background:

The Municipal Act 1933 lasted until 1959, when Pakistan was formed. This Act allows citizens to use municipal services. This Act was amended several times, but always for the benefit of the people. The Basic Democracy System was introduced in 1959, and the Municipal Administration Ordinance 1960 remained in effect until June 15, 1971. (11) The Sindh LG Act/Ordinance 1979 replaced the Sindh Peoples Local Government Ordinance 1972 (12). This Act is long-lived and has seen three LG Elections. Then came the Sindh LG Ordinance 2001, which lasted till June 13, 2013. Again, the Sindh Assembly approved the LG Act 1979. It is now known as the LG Act 2013. In 2019, LG elections were conducted under this Act. Unveiled in December 2021, a new LG Act 5th December 2015, amended The nts LG Act 2022 was passed in January 2022. Sindh Local Government Department announced Delimitation of Local Councils. Karachi's DMCs were replaced with 25 Towns, and the District Council was disbanded. This summarised LG Systems and Acts development. The Councils elected under these Acts will be explored in detail in the following pages.

All elected representatives of the city come to KMC to deliver municipal services. These members indirectly elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. The KMC Council meets at Council Hall. The KMC Building's Council Hall located on M.A. Jinnah Road. This building's construction began in 1895 and ended in 1915. The eastern foundation stone was placed on 5 November 1927, the building was finished on 31 December 1931 for Rs. 1715,000, and the inauguration ceremony was performed on 7 January 1932. (13) According to the Bombay District Act 1901, Karachi Municipality was headquartered here till 1933. Mr. Nusserwanjee Mehta was elected President of Karachi Municipality from April 1922 until 1934. (14).

Study major events from KMC establishment until 1933. He was selected as the first President of Karachi Municipal Commission on September 8, 1852. (15) Civil Hospital began in 1854.

Sindh Railway built annexes in 1858, including General Ward, Special Ward, and wards for different ailments, as well as nursing housing. For a long time, this hospital was run by Karachi Municipality. The Sindh government thereafter took control and now runs the hospital. Dr. Adeb Rizvi of this hospital established renal Ward first, then two major buildings called SIUT, which is his enduring work. Dr. Adeb helped buy the KMC site and build the Benazir Bhutto Trauma Centre. It is presently one of the largest kidney disease treatment centres.

The Municipality founded NJV School in 1855 for Rs 4816. (16) Karachi Municipality contributed Rs 2016. Former instructor Narayan Jagannath Vaidya became the school's first Deputy Education Director in 1872. After his death in 1874, the institution was renamed NJV (Narayan Jagannath Vaidya) School. This was the Sindh Assembly, when GM Syed delivered Pakistan's resolution, which was widely accepted. The Assembly Hall still exists in this building's eastern wing. Karachi had a population of 56879 in 1856. (17) The Karachi Municipal Commission, established in 1852, expanded the city's boundaries from 5 square miles in 1851 to 74 square miles in 1852, adding Manora and Kemari.

The history of global fame Karachi is a young city. The world's attention is drawn to this extraordinary city's growth. The municipal system's development effort is amazing. The Nishter Road Church (former Lawrance Road) was built in 1856. The Karachi-Kotri Railway Line was built between 1858 and 1861. (18) Lieutenant AF Belasis became Mayor of Karachi.

The Commission is in charge of the city's water supply. The 1860 Municipal Rules (19) The House Tax was first enforced in 1863 (20) and constituted a Police Department to combat theft. In July 1856, the Collector Karachi was made Caretaker President. After 8 years of effort, the KMC Commission thought the Collector should be the President since all work halted during the Commissioner's visits to interior Sindh or Bombay. Sir Charles Napier had previously split Sindh into three administrative districts: Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur, each headed by a Collector who also served as a Magistrate. (21) Karachi was likewise administered by a Collector, thus he was made President Municipal Commission. Karachi was split into 17 Quarters for convenience:

In 1861, the Karachi Municipality took over a park built in 1840. Major Blacknis was then in command of the park. (22) Karachi was part of Sindh when the Bombay District Municipal Act was passed. A 19 mile pipeline from Damloti wells supplied water to the city in 1883. This year, Panchayati system Local Bodies Elections were conducted. This was a first in town. The Bombay District Municipal Act was amended in 1884, dividing the city into six wards for electoral reasons. (23) Each ward chose one candidate. Lyari and Gizri were excluded due to minor modifications in city borders. These two quarters were out of town. The election was place on November 1, 1884, and the Commissioner Sindh formally revealed the elected members' names on November 11, 1884. So, on January 1, 1885, a new organisation was born. (24) The sewerage system was automated, bringing Karachi into the contemporary era of water and drainage. In January 1985, Karachi adopted the Bombay Local Self Government, which named the President of Municipality. New town created. Again, there will be 32 municipal councils, 16 of which will be taxpayer-elected. 24 locals and 8 English nominees These included building Charcoal Roadways, placing lights on roads, closing ancient graveyards and

creating new ones. Create parks and gardens, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, bridges, markets, and modernise sewers. In 1872, Karachi had 73560 souls (25), excluding cantonment territories. After the Bombay District Municipal Act 1873 was implemented in Karachi, all places with a population of 10,000 or more were proclaimed Municipal Committees, while those with less became Town Committees.

James Grant was President in 1885. He was the first unofficial mayor of Karachi following the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act 1883. Previously, the collector was President and Rao Saheb Deya Ram Jethamal Das was Vice President. Tram service in Karachi began on April 20, 1884 (26). East India Tramway Company London has agreed to provide tram service in Karachi. It started from Boulton Market and ran to Kemari, Garden, Chakiwara, and Saddar Bazar (27) Locals may use the tram from Saddar to Soldier Bazar and Cantt Station.

Leprosy facility near Garam Chashma Manghopir 1896 The hospital is named after a SADHU Hira Nand. (28) KMC not only admits patients, but over 50 patients and their families live continuously at this facility. Patients are cured and offered employment at the facility. Medical Superintendent Dr. M Ali Abbasi says it is the country's biggest leprosy hospital and that patients from overseas come here for treatment.

On March 21, 1899, Saddar opened a contemporary and spectacular market. In 1884, Governor Sir James Ferguson lay the foundation stone. The market was built in five years for Rs. 2 million. Empress Market (29) was called after Queen Victoria's silver Jubilee year and is now one of Karachi's largest markets. Encroachments gone, a lovely park revealed.

He was elected President in January 1890. First Indian nominee, he had it by December 1891. (30) In 1891, Karachi's population was 105199, including 7004 in Cantonment Areas. (31) A 31639 growth from the 1881 census. In 1892, the city council established and enforced a Rs.2 dog tax on residents. The population grows to 116663 in 1901. Cantt. had a population of 8019. 1901 is a significant year in Karachi's history. It was introduced on April 1st, and as Sindh was part of Bombay Residency, its circle reached up to Karachi. Manora was incorporated into the city in 1903 (34) and basic municipal utilities began to be built here, accelerating the pace of growth. Sir Charles Napier, who served until September 1910, was the final president. (35) The Municipality elected its own president. 36 members were elected and 12 were nominated. Sir Charles Napier was chosen as the first President of the Municipality. On 10-12-1918, an aircraft flew from Europe to Australia through Mauripur, the world's first airport. (36) It was a first in Sub-Continent history. The episode was unexpected and stayed in the news for a long time. George Chagla became President in May 1921. He was the first Muslim President and served till 1922. (37) Karachi had 216889 residents in 1921. The municipality received Rs 5103 from industries and large structures in its first year of collection in 1922. It also collected Motor Vehicle Tax on automobiles, motorcycles, and camel carts. 1.2 million rupees On 21st October 1933 city of Municipal Act was announced and implemented from 1st November 1933.

A Municipal Corporation was created under the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, with the President of KMC as Mayor and Deputy Mayor. (39) The Managing Committee became the Standing Committee. The Karachi Municipal Act of 1946 reduced the term of the 57 members of the Karachi Municipal Corporation from five to four years. As per the 1933 Act, Jamshed

Nusserwanjee and RK Sidhwa became the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of KMC. The Council has 57 members, 49 of whom will be elected. By law, a mayor and vice-mayor served for one year. From November 1933 until August 1934, the first elected Mayor Jamshed Nusserwanjee presided over the Municipal Corporation. (41) Mr. Jamshed has done much for water and sewerage. He is the contemporary Karachi's creator. His contribution to the city's growth and development is vital. Jamshed Road and Jamshed Quarters were named after him. In 2001, Jamshed Town was named after him and was the most populous of the 18 towns. However, in 2022, 25 towns will be under KMC, but the name of this guy will be disregarded.

On July 8, 1934, Mahatma Gandhi visited Karachi and laid the foundation stone for the new Karachi Chambers of Commerce building. KMC planned a tribute in Victoria Garden. Later, the Garden was called Gandhi Garden. It was named after Pakistan's formation. It was renamed as Zoological Garden and is today known as Karachi Zoo. On 3rd May 1935 Qazi Khuda Bakhsh was elected as first Muslim Mayor. He stays till May 9th 1936. (42) On May 3, 1935, the British government ordered Sindh to be detached from Bombay Residency and become a distinct province. Karachi became the capital of the newly formed Sindh Province. In 1939, Mayors from Burma (Myanmar), India, and other nations met in Karachi. It was a first-of-its-kind conference. Other mayors praised Karachi's progress and prayed for them. In 1941, 368655 persons were counted. 57 to 73 Council members were added to Sindh Act XII of 1945 in 1945. (45) The new Council was elected in March and April 1946. After the elections, the Council met on May 1, 1946. On May 9, 1946, Hakeem Mohammad Ahsan became KMC's Mayor. The Mayor of Karachi was a Muslim at the time of partition. The Karachiites pick a mayor each year from the Parsi, Hindu, and Muslim communities. From 1933 through 1947, this was the custom. On August 14, 1947, Pakistan became a Muslim nation.

3. DISCUSSION:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EVOLUTION (1947-2000)

At the time of partition Hakim Ahsan was the Mayor of KMC. As the Mayor he received Quaid-e-Azam at Mauripur Airfield. (46) It is interesting to note that according to 1933 Act the tenure of Mayor was one year and it was decided that the mayor should be elected from Parsi, Hindu and Muslim Communities respectively. Hence a Parsi Mayor elected in 1933 and as per order a Muslim Mayor in 1935. So, in 1947 a Muslim Mayor was due in sequence of order and Mr. Hakim Mohammad Ahsan was elected Mayor. In 1933 Jamshed Nusserwanjee was elected as First Mayor.

Hakim Ahsan also held a reception ceremony for Quaid-e-Azam from Karachi citizens on behalf of KMC. At this occasion he pointed out various main issues of KMC before Quaid-e-Azam and ask for financial support from Government. He also demanded to extend the authorities of KMC, and the mayor may be accorded proper place at official ceremonies. Quaid-e-Azam was very hopeful about the further future development of Karachi and promised for financial assistance as well as extension in the authorities of KMC. On 25th May 1948 Mr. Ghulam Ali Alana elected Mayor and remain in seat till 8th July 1948.

Due to mass migration of Hindu Community from Karachi to India, the importance of elected Council was almost ended. It was then decided to abolish the elected Council of KMC. As per section (2)280 of Act 1933, the Govt. was authorized to appoint any person to perform duties of Standing Committee and form an advisory Committee for his assistance. Hence an Advisory Committee was formed headed by ex-Mayor Hakim Ahsan on 20th July 1948. In order to perform duties of Corporation and standing Committee Mr. A. A. Ansari was appointed Municipal Commissioner.(47) He holds the post up to 1st November 1950. Mr. Ghulam Ali Alana became the Chairman of Advisory Committee on 27-02-1947 and enjoyed his seat by 16-10-1952. Mr. R.A.F. Howoroya from CSP Service was appointed Municipal Commissioner on 01-11-1950 and his tenure lasts up to 28-05-1953. My. Hatim Alvi hold the post of Chairman Advisory Council and remain chairman up to 11-04-1953. Before conducting LG Election after the formation of Pakistan the number of wards increased from 8 in 1884 to 28 the number of council members increased from 57 to 100. There are total 28 wards of KMC.

In 1953 first LG Elections were held on adult voting basis and the first corporation consisting of 100 Councilors formed in February 1954. Mr. Mahmood A. Haroon was elected as Mayor and Mr. Mohammad Habibullah as Deputy Mayor. On 26th May 1955 Mr. Malik Bagh Ali elected as Mayor and remain there by 21st May 1956. The tenure of new mayor Mr. Siddiq Wahab was from 29-05-1956 to 14-12-1956.

The elected council was dissolved on the same day and the government appointed Mr. Altaf Gauhar, Collector & District Magistrate Karachi as Municipal Commissioner.(49) He served till 21st January 1957. The Govt. made an advisory committee comprising of 15 members and appoint Sardar A.K Gabol its chairman to look after the municipal affairs and advise accordingly.

The prime function of local government, whether it is rural or urban is to resolve local issues by local people at local level. For this purpose, few people are elected who will resolve their issue jointly, then it may be called a Local Govt. institute. Unfortunately, this body was abolished in Pakistan once and again.



FOUNDED BY
QUAID-I-AZAM
MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH
KARACHI
5 Shah'ahan, 1185
Thursday, August 14, 1958
74 XENY No. 111
11 PAGES 10 PAGES
By Air To Paris

A New Value in Fine Watches
CITIZEN
New **BLACKIE**
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT PAKISTAN

MOST PRECISELY BUILT
OMAX
QUALITY SWISS WATCHES
Available everywhere
APOLLO WATCH CO.
Bangalore, Chennai, Bombay, Pondicherry

Pakistan determined to uphold democracy

Bhutto for peaceful ties with neighbours

Independence Day message

RAWALPINDI, Aug 13: Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has said Pakistan is determined to uphold democracy and to establish peaceful relations with all its neighbours without detriment to its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In a message to the nation on the 14th anniversary of Independence Day, he said, "We determine that the rule of law and order shall be the guiding force in our country."

Asores threat to Portugal

PARIS, Aug 13: An expedition is being sent to the Portuguese territories of the Azores to check the independence of Portugal, it is reported.

The Portuguese received orders to evacuate the territory, it is reported.

FATHER OF THE NATION



Rs 310 crore Sind flood control plan

The Sind flood control plan is estimated to cost Rs 310 crore, it is reported.

Friday strike call by held area Arabs

AMMAN, Aug 13: Arab workers in the Israeli occupied West Bank of the River Jordan, will hold a general strike this Friday to protest against Israeli annexation of the second Palestinian State of JERUSALEM, the movement "Al Dawlat" reported here.

The Israeli occupation authorities were trying to divert attention from the strike, and had issued a statement of satisfaction of their own work.

The Israeli occupation authorities had also issued a statement, however, on the basis of the Palestinians, that the strike will be held by Arab and Muslim, and Muslim workers, have clearly expressed the determination of the strike by Jewish workers.

The news followed demands by Jewish workers at Kfar Azme near Tel Aviv for equal working rights with the Jewish workers in the West Bank.

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued a statement that the strike will be held by Arab and Muslim, and Muslim workers, have clearly expressed the determination of the strike by Jewish workers.

Egypt to get back passes and oilfield

New accord almost ready

CAIRO, Aug 13: Egypt and Israel have moved closer to an interim agreement, according to Egyptian officials.

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued a statement that the strike will be held by Arab and Muslim, and Muslim workers, have clearly expressed the determination of the strike by Jewish workers.

The news followed demands by Jewish workers at Kfar Azme near Tel Aviv for equal working rights with the Jewish workers in the West Bank.

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued a statement that the strike will be held by Arab and Muslim, and Muslim workers, have clearly expressed the determination of the strike by Jewish workers.

Heavy downpour in City

Karachi's first rain since 1957

Karachi's first rain since 1957 came yesterday when it rained for 10 to 15 minutes in various localities.

According to the Meteorological Department, the rain was the first since 1957.

After a month's drought, the rain was welcomed with relief.

The rain was welcomed with relief.

Figure 03: Newspaper Coverage of Flood

On 12th June 1958 an elected council was once again restored. S.M Taufeeq and Jamil Ahmed were elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively. Members were 100 in number. On 7th October 1958 Martial law was imposed in Pakistan and from 13th October 1958 the council was once again abolished.(50) Hence continuity since 1933 was ended with S.M Taufeeq as last elected Mayor. As per this act of 1933, 15 K.M.C Mayors were elected. After the imposing of Martial law this 25 years local government system came to its end. This was a golden era in the local government history of Karachi.

The list of Mayors since 1947 to 1958 are as under:

Hakim Muhammad Ahsan	1947
Ghulam Ali Alana	1948
Mahmood A.Haroon	1953
Malik Bagh Ali	1955
Siddiq Wahab	1956
S.M Taufeeq	1958

In 1959 the foundation of a new Local Government System was introduced through Basic Democracy Act 1959.(51) On 11th April 1960 Municipal Administration Ordinance 1960 was implemented. On the basis of this Act first election was held in 1960 and 40,000 BD members were elected each from both provinces of West and East Pakistan (52).

Karachi was delimited into 94 Union Committees and the people elected there BD members. Later o BD members elected chairmen of their respective Union committees; hence 94 chairmen were elected. These 94 chairmen further elected 30 group chairmen. The government also nominated 24 members. Two members from wards and two from minority were also elected. A government officer was nominated by the government while the vice chairman and minorities were elected by local government members. In 1960, five committees were also constituted in K.M.C i.e Educational & Social welfare committee health. Committee, planning and development committee, construction and marketing committee and finance committee.

Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed Ecq, CSP became the Chairman of 1960's Elected Council. His nomination was made by the Government. He was the First Chairman. The Local Council was consisting of BD Chairmen. On 2nd March 1961 the Muslim Marriage Law 1961 was imposed. The UC Chairman were directed to contact both parties and try to compromise the issue before divorce and in case of failure, after 90 days when the divorce is effective, the marriage without the permission of first wife may be declare as crime by the UC Chairman, the UC Chairman was also given powers of divorce (KHULA from wife side) Compromise Court Ordinance 1961 was announced and implemented on 1st March 1962. Councilors were given some authorities also in this ordinance.

Another Municipal Ordinance Act West Pakistan 1965 was imposed, and all 94 UC Chairmen were declared Municipal Members of KMC. The second Local Govt. election were held as per Municipal Ordinance 1960 in 1965 and a council consisting of 103 members came into existence. (53)

In this council government officers were also nominated as Corporations official member the officers from 24 different departments were included. In 1966 six Committees were elected including, finance, education, and social welfare, planning and development, health construction and other miscellaneous work committees

The National and Provincial assemblies were dissolved on imposing martial law on 25th March 1969, but the municipal system of 1959 remain untouched and functioning smoothly. But on 15th June 1971 all the elected Municipal Committee were formed as per Basic Democracy Act 1959 were abolished. Hence the Basic Democracy System also came to an end. The President or Chairman nominated by the government which is from 1960 to1971 in KMC are as follows:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----|-----------|
| • Mumtaz Ahmed CSP | 14-11-1960 | to | May 1961 |
| • Syed Muneer Hussain CSP | 25-05-1961 | to | 28-8-1961 |
| • Brigadier Mirza Hamid Hussain | 28-8-1961 | to | 28-1-1963 |
| • M Ziauddin Khan CSP | 8-2-1963 | to | 12-4-1964 |
| • Syed Sardar Ahmed CSP | 13-4-1964 | to | --- |
| • M. Ziauddin CSP | 2-11-1964 | to | 7-2-1966 |
| • Pervez Butt CSP | 8-2-1966 | to | 11-8-1968 |

- Abrar Hassan Khan CSP 16-9-1968 to 15-1-1971

In the year 1972 when Pakistan Peoples Party came into power and form its government in West Pakistan after 1970 election and fall of East Pakistan on 18th December 1971, Sindh Peoples Local Government Ordinance, 1972 was imposed but unfortunately no any election were held as per this ordinance. However the KMC run as per this system from 1972 to 1978. (54)

The status of Karachi Municipal Corporation was upgraded as Karachi Metropolitan Corporation in 1975. On 5th July 1977, Chief of Army Staff imposed Martial Law and all elected bodied were abolished. On 25th. July 1979 Sindh Local Govt. Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor of Sindh. (55). The post of Chairman and Vice Chairman as per 1960's Ordinance were transformed into Mayor and Deputy Mayor in 1979 Ordinance. The KMC was run by the Government nominated administrators from 1971 to 1979. The list of Administrators are as follows;

- Abrar Hussain Khan (Tamgha-e-Pakistan) 15-6-1971 to 12th. March 1971
- MM Usmani 27-3-1972 to 3rd. Sep 1972
- Mazhar Rafi 04-9-1972 to 13th. Oct 1973
- MA Majeed Oct 1973 to 17th. Dec 1977
- Brigadier (R) PV Gilani 28th. Jan 1978 to 9th. Nov 1979 (56)

The LG Elections were held in 25th. September 1979 to elect Councilors of 145 KMC General seats.(57) 21 special seats were also allocated including 8 for women, 8 for workers and 5 for minorities. The election for Mayor was held on 9th November 1979 and Mr. Abdul Sattar Afghani and Mr. Umar Yusuf Dedha were elected as Mayor and Deputy Mayor for next four years. Council's first session was held on 22nd October 1979. In order to supply water and arrange sewerage system a body named Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (KW&SB) was established in 1983.(58) The pace of development in first four years of KMC was very fast It was proved that major issues of the city like water and sewerage, construction and development of roads/streets, lights arrangement, removal of encroachments, Regularization of Katchi Abadies, Playgrounds and --- facilities could only be provided by the locally elected people.

15 different committees comprise of elected members were formed in KMC in 1979. They include Finance Committee, Construction Committee, Public Health Committee, Social Cultured and matters related to sports Committee, Katchi Abadi Committee, Land acquisition Committee Property acquisition Committee, Water, and sewerage Committee. Information and Public Relations Committee, Law issues, Grocery Committee, Education Committee, Contact and implementation Committee, Administration matters Committee & Committee for miscellaneous issues.(59)

In 1981 Panchayat System was introduced councilor of each ward was declared its chairman. With approval of the council two members were nominated as Panchayat members, Minority members were also becoming the chairman Panchayat and two minority members nominated

for assistance. Sindh was only province where some legal powers were allocated to the elected representative for speedy and cheap justice.

On 29th September 1983 second Municipal election were held (60) as per SLGO 1979 and the number of council member increased from 166 to 232. The Elections for Mayor and Deputy Mayor were held on 7th November 1983 and on 14th November 1982 elected members hold their posts. Abdul Sattar Afghani was once again elected as Mayor. Mr. Abdul Khaliq Allah Wala was elected Deputy Mayor. This time special seats for women increased to 20 and workers 10. Hence the newly elected council comprises for 132 members. The first session of the Council held on the day of Mayor and Deputy Mayors Election Day. The mayor announced that he will introduce the Islamic and cultural traditions in Council. Deputy Mayor (from opposition) assured his assistance. The election for the second term of Karachi Divisional Coordination Committee was held on 9th December 1983 and Muzaffar Hashmi was elected its chairman. A five hour-long session was held on 18th January 1984 and a committee of 42 members was formed to amalgamate Karachi Transport Corporation (KTC) in KMC.(61) The approval of 202 Panchayat Committee members names the determination of numbers of Committee members and approval of municipal servants' plea. For better administration of people issue the number of committees increased from 15 to 18.

The elected council abolished on 12th February 1987 after completion its tenure. A fourth amendment was made in SLGO 1979- and two-level municipal system was imposed. Zonal Municipal Committees were formed in all four districts of Karachi. As per this fourth amendment one third member of each ZMC were elected as member of KMC. The KMC members are now reduced to 77 in which 22 were from ZMC East, 18 from ZMC Central, 11 from ZMC West and 16 from ZMC South. 7 workers and 3 women were also elected.

A new district Karachi Central was created in 1986 through bifurcation of District Karachi West The third tenure Elections were held in 1987 (62) for dual municipal system, Dr. Farooq Sattar was elected Mayor and serve from 8th February 1988 to 18th July 1992. Abdul Raziq Khan was elected Deputy Mayor. Later, Mr. Mateen Yusuf was elected Deputy Mayor. Karachi Building Authority was merged in KMC in 1991.(63) The first Medical and Dental College was established with the hectic efforts of Dr. Farooq Sattar which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, this college is situated in North Nazimabad area. The mayor refused to allocate quota and the admissions allowed only on merit basis. The first flyover in Nazimabad was constructed in his tenure.

Dr. Farooq Sattar also urged other departments to take part in city development and construction. He completed several development plans and enhanced the water supply, sewerage, road construction, parks, bridges and flyovers. The first education park was developed in his tenure in Federal B Area.

In 1993 a new district Malir was created through bifurcation of District Karachi East. All the ZMCs were abolished and merged in KMC on 25th September 1994. SLGO 1979 was in action till 13th August 2000. During the period 13 Administrators nominated by the govt. performed their duties as head of KMC. They include Mirza Karim Beg, Syed Masood Alam Rizvi, Syed

Faisal Saud, Fahim Zaman Khan (twice), Syed Anzar Hussain Zaidi, Sibghat Mansoor, Syed Arshad Ali, Mushahidullah Khan, Iqbal Ahmed Zuberi and Brigadier Abdul Haq.

4. Conclusion & Future Direction:

On 6th August 2001, a new Local Govt. System was introduced which implemented on 14th August 2001. In this system three tier Local Government established Mr. Niamtullah Khan take oath as elected Nazim-e-Aala on 14th August 2001 and Tariq Hassan elected as Naib Nazim. All the district of Karachi merged and form City District Government Karachi (CDGK). The CDGK start functioning according to new ordinance. The rural urban criteria do not exist anymore. The entire Karachi divided into 18 Town and 178 union Councils. Both city Nazim and Naib Nazim took their oath before a huge gathering at Central Park Gulshan-e-Jinnah Bara Dari on 14th August 2001 and resume their duties from 15th August 2001. Total 255 members were there, and they were unable to sit at Council Hall for their sessions due to shortage of place. Hence the sessions were started under a huge tent. The Hall was later renovated, KMC's works, and services department did the renovation work as per design made by KDA's architect Zaigham Jaffri. The inauguration ceremony held on 17th December 2004. Earlier the first session was held on 14th September 2001. The city Nazim addressed the session.

27 Committees were elected to check the performance of CDGK. Further Ethics, Games & Culture, District finance, Field production and Justice Committees were also elected according to Article 39. District Council also approved Honoraria for their members by Resolution No.58 on 15th May 2002. The city Nazim started various development work during his tenure. The establishment of Karachi Institute of Heart Diseases is one of them. Several main roads and bridges were formed.

The next election was held in 2005 and the Mr. Mustafa Kamal and Ms. Nasreen Jalil were elected new City Nazim & Naib Nazim. The council start functioning from 3rd January 2005. According to CDGK Ordinance's Article 42(2), the Council must arrange 50 sessions in a year. 57 such session was held in first year. For check and balance of CDGK, 33 Committees were elected.

During his tenure Mr. Mustafa Kamal perform his duties effortlessly. A network of Roads, Bridges, Flyovers were completed. 12 family parks also built. The biggest Park, Bagh-e-Ibn-e-Qasim Clifton was built. Jheel Park at PECHS was renovated and beautified after removing encroachments from there. A new wide Road from Quaid-e-Azam Mazar to Saddar built after removing hundreds of houses of Lines Area Katchi Abadi. The uprooted people were allotted plot in Mehmoodabad. A new and long highway built connecting Superhighway to Airport. CNG Buses service started. Several under passes and Corridors were built. A multi-Storey Car Parking Building constructed at Saddar. Community Police system introduced and more than 1000 City Wardens were appointed who are performing their duties at Road to assist Traffic Police in controlling the huge traffic specially during Ramazan Iftar time.

REFERENCES:

1. From 1947 to 1950 Shahr-e-Karachi our Baldia Uzma (Karachi city and Karachi Metropolitan Corporation) by Badaruzamman Badar Page 13, Published by Maktab-e-Fareedi, Federal Gov. Urdu College Karachi, June, 1988
2. Page 89, Baldia ka Irtaqa (Municipal Evolution) by Farzana Shahnaz Published by Nizamat Nifaz -e-Urdu KMC 1997.
3. Page 150, Karachi Tareekh Kay Ainay mein (Karachi in the mirror of History) by Mohammad Usman Damohi published by Indus Publication Karachi 1996.
4. Shabbir, T., Mohsin, & Auj E Kamal. (2020). Use of 'Open Data' in Urdu Literature Research and its Effectiveness. Liberal Arts and Social Sciences International Journal (LASSIJ), 4(1), 219-230. Retrieved from <http://journals.pu.edu.pk/journals/index.php/jms/article/viewFile/3734/1824>
5. Page 143, Karachi Tareekh Kay Ainay mein (Karachi) in the mirror of History) by Mohammad Usman Damohi published by Indus Publication Karachi 1996.
6. Page 2, Hamara Karachi, Baldiyati Tareekh ki Roshni mein (Our Karachi in the light of Municipal History) by Nasreen Jalil Naib Nazim (Deputy Mayor) KMC January 2007.
7. Page 162-163, Karachi Tareekh ke Ainay Main by Mohammad Usman Damohi, published by Indus publication Karachi 1996.
8. Page 34-35, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
9. Page 38, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
10. Page 91, Baldiyat Ka Irtaqa by Farzana Shahnaz published by Nizamat -e-Nifaz-e-Urdu, KMC 1997.
11. Page 3, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh ki Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil, 2007.
12. Page 101 & 111, Baldiyat ka Irtaqa Published by Nizamat Nifaz-e-Urdu KMC 1997.
13. Page 101 & 111, Baldiyat ka Irtaqa Published by Nizamat Nifaz-e-Urdu KMC 1997.
14. Page 111, Baldiyat ka Irtaqa Published by Nizamat Nifaz-e-Urdu KMC 1997.
15. Page 339 to 341, The dual City Karachi during the Raj by Yasmeen Lari and Mihail S Lari published by Oxford Press Karachi 2001.
16. Page 26, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh Ki Roshni Mein, By Nasreen Jalil, 2007.
17. Page 43, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
18. Page 65, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai Published by Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
19. Page 80, The Dual City Karachi During The Raj By Yasmeen Lari and Mihail S. Lari published by Oxford press Karachi, 2001.
20. Page 273, Karachi Tareekh k Ainay main by M Usman Damohi published by Indus Publication Karachi 1996.
21. Page 57, Shahr-e-Karachi and KMC Badaruzzaman Badar, Published by Makhtab-e-Faridi Karachi.
22. Page 98, Baldia Karachi Sal ba Sal 1844 to 1979 by Bashir Sadozai, published by Fareed Publishers Karachi 2021.
23. Page 6, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
24. Page 88-89, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai published by Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.

25. Page 150, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai published by Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
26. Page 185, Baldiat Ka Irteqa by Farzana Shahnaz, Published by Nizamat Nifaz-e-Urdu, KMC 1997.
27. Page 102, The Dual City Karachi During The Raj By Yasmeen Lari and Mihail S. Lari published by Oxford press Karachi, 2001.
28. Page 14, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh Ki Roshni Mein, By Nasreen Jalil, 2007.
29. Page 15, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh Ki Roshni Mein, By Nasreen Jalil, 2007.
30. Page 329, Karachi Tareekh k Ainay main by M Usman Damohi published by Indus Publication Karachi 1996.
31. Page 332, Karachi Tareekh k Ainay main by M Usman Damohi published by Indus Publication Karachi 1996
32. Page 16, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
33. Page 102, The Dual City Karachi During The Raj By Yasmeen Lari and Mihail S. Lari published by Oxford press Karachi, 2001.
34. Page 102, The Dual City Karachi During The Raj By Yasmeen Lari and Mihail S. Lari published by Oxford press Karachi, 2001.
35. Page 117, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
36. Page 117, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
37. Page 205, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
38. Page 18, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
39. Page 19, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
40. Page 102, The Dual City Karachi During The Raj By Yasmeen Lari and Mihail S. Lari published by Oxford press Karachi, 2001.
41. Page 22, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
42. Page 267, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
43. Page 26, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
44. Page 306, Karachi Tareekh k Ainay Mein by M Usman Damohi.
45. Page 103, The Dual City Karachi During The Raj By Yasmeen Lari and Mihail S. Lari published by Oxford press Karachi, 2001.
46. Page 319, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
47. Page 28, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
48. Page 30, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
49. Page 399-400, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
50. Page 36, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
51. Page 423, Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.
52. Page 101, Baldiat Ka Irteqa by Farzana Shahnaz.
53. Page 39, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
54. Page 46, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
55. Page 111, Baldiat Ka Irteqa by Farzana Shahnaz.
56. Page 10, Local Govt. System Sindh Published by KMC.
57. Pages 604,614,628,637&699 Baldia Karachi by Bashir Sadozai, Farid Publishers, Karachi 2021.

58. Page 53, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
59. Page 81, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
60. Page 64, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.
61. Page 124, Baldiat Ka Irteqa by Farzana Shahnaz.
62. Karachi main Baldiati Nizam aur Iska Iretqa 1942-2010 Ali Hassan Sajid.
63. Page 125, Baldiat Ka Irteqa by Farzana Shahnaz.
64. Page 87, Hamara Karachi Baldiati Tareekh K Roshni Mein by Nasreen Jalil 2007.