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Working of a District Magistrate: A Case Study of Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract: The workplace of the District Collector and Magistrate is the backbone of District Administration in India. They are the essence of the administration at the last mile. Extensively, Collector's capacities can be classified as revenue, judicial, regulatory, developmental and residual. Over the time of a long time since freedom, the jobs of DCs have duplicated and he is immersed with various obligations. Alongside his substantial traditional functions, his extra duties have expanded because of number of improvement ventures of the state and the middle. There has been a general accord that, with the continuous advancement of PRIs and ULBs, different proportions of regulatory changes are focused on de-grouping of forces of the authorities through assignment of obligations and realignment of the elements of the District Collector, so that, he can focus on the core functions. I will attempt my best to consider the current functions and jobs of District Collector in Madhya Pradesh (Chhindwara).

The different undertakings and obligations of Collector is broken down to comprehend the quantum of their working hours; movement shrewd separation of his duties and time devoured by him comprehensively, lastly his inclinations for various sorts of work. All the while, the examination looks to find, if Collectors is staying at work past 40 hours to satisfy his various jobs, the significant detours to his presentation and if there are roads for designation or legitimization to make the administration conveyance framework progressively productive.

The Collector is legitimate accountable for near 130 significant State and Central government plans and projects. Moreover, Collectors have law and order, magisterial, regulatory and revenue responsibilities characterized in more than 76 key resolutions. This suggests Collectors are required to be equipped in, and play out a few significant capacities over a wide scope of subjects and issues. Additionally, on a normal, a Collector is answerable for coordination of around 80 district level committees.

Time distribution analysis was done based on the Interview Schedule and Observation of the working of the Collector with his subordinates during the period of one week of Internship at the District Collectorate, Chhindwara (M.P).

With such an immeasurable job profile, it is very difficult to predict the general happenings of a day in the life of a district magistrate. A District Magistrate can be chairing meetings with different government departments and officials in one hour and can be prepared to handle law and order situations like riots in the next. He may be wakening and rouse in the middle of the night informing him about a visit by a foreign dignitary or a central minister, for which he may have to arrange all the necessary operational requirements. In case of a natural disaster management, he may have to seek assistance from state and central government for help from para-military units or the armed forces for relief and rescue operations. In other quarters, there is no defined schedule or a typical day in the life a District Collector. Every day brings new confrontations and innovative problems that need to tackle with limited resources within the confines of the law. No doubt, the job of a District Magistrate is immensely tough and challenging, but being able to serve the people of this country, be able to protect the most untenable citizens and plan development within the district jurisdiction; makes it one of the most inspiring and satisfying professions in the world.

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INTRODUCTION –

District Collector is a traditional job inside the Indian authoritative framework. The role was cut out by colonial masters and officials named as district collector were responsible for the appraisal and assortment of land revenue. This is where the 'collector' part in the district collector title originates from.

The workplace of the District Collector and Magistrate is the backbone of district administration in India. They are the essence of the administration at the last mile. It is through their office that administration plans are directed to general society, lawfulness kept up at the local level, and open complaints tended to. Their office is the channel of vertical and even responsibility for the organization. The foundation of the Collector has been viewed as irreplaceable in accomplishing coordination among different offices, organizations (counting NGOs), authorities and so forth. The Collector is considered as the key functionary, best prepared to achieve collaboration in the entire range of region organization. As the quantity of exercises, foundations and offices associated with country improvement have expanded; the organizing and orchestrating job of the Collector in the advancement endeavours of the administration has multiplied and accepted more noteworthy significance.

Given this situation, for certain years presently, changes have concentrated on streamlining exercises at the locale to most successfully utilize the workplace of the Collector and guarantee great administration. These changes have included decentralization of organization and arranging particularly in dynamic; disentanglement of rules, guideline and strategies; responsibility of authorities to the chosen agents; straightforwardness and convenience in organization through specialized advancements and viable hardware for redressal of complaints concerning open undertakings, to give some examples.

With the making of Panchayati Raj by means of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, there has been general discussion to cut back or even de-interface the Collector's capacity being developed organization. This de-accentuation on the Collector's advancement jobs has occurred to shifting degrees the nation over. On account of Karnataka, the Collector is outside the arrangement of chose nearby governments; however the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad is an administrator. In West Bengal, the Collector is the Member Secretary of the District Planning Committee (DPC) with the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad filling in as the Chairman of the DPC. In Gujarat, both the Collector and the Chairman of the District Panchayat are Co-bad habit Chairmen of the District Panchayat Board. Each State has advanced its 2 possess authoritative game plans to make law based decentralization and great administration utilitarian on the ground.

Different change commissions have inspected the issue of whether there is any need to hold the workplace of the District Collector in its current structure. One view holds that the top of strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the areas is steadily blur the establishment of the District Collector and pare it down to its fundamental job as a land income functionary, dependable to the nearby bodies. This view depends on the way that power through different plans, boards of trustees and basic courses of action keeps on being vested in the Collector, introducing him as a contrast to open agents, accordingly handicapping the last's development. The restricting perspective features the verifiable and developmental nature of the Collector's establishment and alerts against its rushed destruction even with still incipient PRI.

Proposals set out by hypothetically situated investigators that administrative and improvement organization be isolated at the area level, with the Collector taking care of administrative and general organization and another official of comparable status taking care of advancement organization (some have proposed this subsequent locale official could be put inside the Panchayati Raj set up, while others have recommended that he/she be mutually mindful to State Government and to the Zila Parishad) have not demonstrated useful. In real practice, administrative organization and advancement organization have remained interwoven and mutually dependent. Appropriate administration of land and land records, arrangement of unhampered land for different formative

purposes, arrangement of common supplies, support of peace, upkeep and arrangement of urban (civil or city type) enhancements, and the guideline of exchange, industry, business, and building bye-laws, and so forth – which are all viewed as a component of administrative organization are essential for and feed into formative exercises. Correspondingly if advancement falls behind it can prompt fights and common turmoil, subsequently antagonistically influencing both administrative exercises and future improvement. Throughout the years, it has been discovered that both the administrative and the formative organization should be facilitated and that the Collector has end up being best set to guarantee coordination of all legislative administrative and formative endeavours in the locale. Truth be told, the forces and authority or regular organizing job that a Collector appreciates in one circle of movement frequently improves his capacities for coordination in another circle of action. Nonetheless, there has been a general agreement that with the progressive development of PRIs, ULBs and different proportions of managerial changes focused on deconcentration of forces and appointment of obligations, there is a need to realign the elements of the District Collector so he focuses on the center capacities, for example, land and income organization, support of lawfulness, fiasco the executives, open conveyance and common supplies, extract, decisions, transport, enumeration, convention, general organization, treasury the executives and coordination with different offices and divisions.

HISTORY

District Administration in India is an inheritance of the British Raj. District Collectors were individuals from the Indian Civil Service and were accused supervising general administration in the district.

Warren Hastings presented the workplace of the District Collectors in 1772. In 1787, the Collector was made answerable for civil justice and magistracy in addition to revenue collection. He was an extremely amazing functionary and was portrayed as a 'Little Napoleon'.

Sir George Campbell, lieutenant-legislative leader of Bengal from 1871-1874, planned "to render the heads of districts no longer the drudges of many departments and masters of none, but in fact the general controlling authority over all departments in each district."

The Indian Statutory Commission (the Simon Commission–1930) commented that the district collector "is in the eyes of most of its inhabitants, the government" while Ramsay MacDonald contrasted the District Collector with a tortoise on whose back stood the elephant of the Government of India. Master Wavel said that the English would be recollected not by this establishment or that, yet by the goals abandoned as the workplace of the District Collector.

The workplace of a Collector during the British Raj held various duties – as collector, he was the head of the revenue organization, charged with registration, alteration, and partition of holdings; the settlement of disputes; the management of indebted estates; loans to agriculturists, and famine relief. As district magistrate, he exercised general supervision over the inferior courts and in particular, directed the police work. The workplace was intended to accomplish the "unconventional reason" of collecting revenue and of keeping the harmony. The administrator of police (SP), inspector general of Jails, the top health spokesperson, the divisional forest officer (DFO) and the chief engineer (CE) needed to illuminate the Collector regarding each movement in their specialties.

Until the later piece of the nineteenth century, no local was qualified to turn into a District Administrator. Be that as it may, with the presentation of open serious assessments for the Indian Civil Service, the workplace was opened to locals.

Anandaram Baruah, a prominent researcher of Sanskrit and the 6th Indian and the first Assamese ICS official, turned into the third Indian to be named a District Magistrate, the initial two being Romesh Chandra Dutt and Sripad Babaji Thakur respectively.

The district kept on being the unit of organization after India gained independence in 1947. The job of the District Collector remained generally unaltered, with the exception of the division of most legal forces to legal officials of the area. Afterward, with the declaration of the National Extension Services and Community Development Program by the Nehru government in 1952, the District Collector was entrusted with the extra obligation of executing the Government of India's advancement programs in the region.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

Chaturvedi (1989) in his paper deals with the District Administration in the British System as well as in the Present System. In the past the commanded capacity of District Administration was upkeep of peace and assortment of income, the extent of improvement exercises were restricted however overwhelmed District Collector was answerable for them. Today District Administration is mindful to normal man and has an assortment of capacities to perform. It isn't just worried about lawfulness issues yet it has significant task to carry out in the formative capacities moreover.

Shastri (1990) gives the complete picture of the development of District Administration in the India after independence. The examination covers the presentation, structure and works and basic survey of the area organization 'in the investigation' all round job of the Deputy Commissioner is given and his position is viewed as significant under every situation. It is a decent book for the investigation of District Administration.

Maheshwari (1992) analysed the functions of District Collector and District Administration. Many structural and functional changes have been taken place in administration at District level. The district collector has overburdened with these new responsibilities which are new and most important function of Deputy Commissioner in the District. In short, we can say that the book provides very good material on District Administration and Deputy Commissioner.

Alok Ranjan (1994) says that the focal point of district administration is the Collector and District Magistrate. He represents the government at the district level and it is his job to solve the grievances of the people and also to take the policies of the government to the people and ensure that the policy does not remain on paper alone. He has to lead, coordinate, push and harmonize various departments and diverse aspects of government functioning at the district level. These responsibilities amply justify his pre-eminence in the Indian Administration.

Dubey (1995) deals with district administration in India in a detailed manner. The author described the District Administration, Land and Revenue Administration. In any case, he depicted Land and Revenue Administration in itemized way regardless of District Administration. Land and Revenue Administration have customarily been two of the principle elements of the Deputy Commissioner. In post autonomy time as well, different control orders with respect to palatable things and basic wares have been

implemented in which, the Deputy Commissioner has particular task to carry out. To put it plainly, we can say that the book contributes altogether for the investigation of Deputy Commissioner and locale organization.

Khan (1997) in his book "District Administration in India", took a fresh look at the responsibilities and new challenges before the District Collector. Every aspect of his duties has been taken up for critical analysis with a view to determine his strengths and weaknesses. Book gives a detailed coverage of the Evolution of the Office of the Collector. Book defines in detail the Role of the District Officer as collector and as District Magistrate in maintaining law and order in the district. Apart from it, the functioning of civil police and Central Paramilitary Forces, which are main instruments in maintaining peace and tranquility, are also examined in order to depict declining position of the District Magistrate in this sphere. It also covers actual position of the District Officer in development administration of the district and his relationship with Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Hazary (1999) described District Administration in the changing scenario. India is organized administratively into Unions, States, Districts, Sub-Divisions, Blocks and villages. The basic territorial unit of administration is District. He also describes the Collector with his multiple roles. He also gives a brief account of District Administration at work. In short, we can say that it is a very useful writing for District Administration.

Mishra(2000) described the historical background of District administration in a very detailed manner. He has also described the Office of the Collector in detail. The Collector as Representative of State Government has also been described like he acts as the chief grievance officer in the District.

Fadia and Fadia(2006) described the changing role of District Collector in India in a detailed manner. The chapter contains details about History of District Administration, Administrative Organization of District, Models of District Administration, the Office of the Collector, the Collector: Appointment and Service Conditions, Functions and responsibilities of the Collector, decline of importance and need of an effective coordinator has been discussed in a very effective and easy manner.

PRESENT DAY CONDITION IN THE STATE:

MADHYA PRADESH-

A year prior, the then Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Kamal Nath had announced that the time has come to change "collector" utilized for the district collector, as it fills in as a token of British period. Be that as it may, much follow a year, the legislature is yet to push ahead right now locate a substitute for the frontier utilization.

In January a year ago, Nath had said that he needed the word "collector" expelled from bureaucratic field and approached district collectors themselves for recommendations for a superior other option. CM was in his old neighbourhood, Chhindwara, when he said that district collectors ought to be tended to as 'district administrators', as "collector" is superfluous in the present time. After CM's declaration, Minister PC Sharma said on October 23 a year ago that administration is looking for guidance from intelligent people to settle another word to be utilized instead of locale gatherers in MP.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-

First, to examine the general pattern of administration of the District Collectorate in Madhya Pradesh all in all and of the Chhindwara District Collectorate specifically.

Second, there is significant difference between regions, and along these lines this deduction can't be summed up. This implies a few Collectors might be working longer hours than others, and some might be staying at work longer than required specifically weeks. This is borne out by the general explanation that most Collectors don't see themselves as overburdened.

Third, there has all the earmarks of being a distinction between what Collectors are doing and what they wish to do. Collectors are investing most of their energy in record work and gatherings identified with departmental work and coordination while they wish to spend it on performing more lawfulness, revenue and arranging related errands which they rank higher in significance.

Fourth, Collectors distinguished deficiency of staff as a significant barricade to serving their capacities all the more proficiently. While nonappearance of unfastened assets shortens development and neighbourhood critical thinking, deficiency of skilful and roused staff has constrained Collectors to accept extra departmental obligations further adding to their outstanding burden.

HYPOTHESIS

Does Collector deliver his function in the Administrative machinery of the district?

What are main functions and measures he takes to justify his position?

What are the roles he played as a District Magistrate and while performing his duties and roles does he feels overburdened?

Working in a large District how the Collector does manages his time and work?

As the maximum population of the district is Tribal, how does it affect Grievance Redressal Mechanism?

METHODOLOGY –

DATA COLLECTION: -

Two kinds of information assortment strategies have been utilized for this reason are-

1. Primary Data
2. Secondary Data

Primary Data: -

This report has been set up through sufficient utilization of essential information. It is gathered from the District Collectorate office Chhindwara (M.P.) the accompanying techniques are utilized in gathering essential information. These are;

A) Interaction: I have gathered information from the P.A, Steno, Readers of D.M, and A.D.M sir and other office staff also.

B) Interview: I have accumulated information through direct association with the officials and office staffs, dependent on the Schedule Prepared.

C) Observation: I went to each division of the locale collectorate and watch their exercises and the outstanding task at hand they work in.

Secondary Data:-

Secondary sources are those which are distributed or prepared materials. I have gathered secondary information from the accompanying sources-

1. Different sorts of authentic documents
2. Some published books, diary and articles
3. Departmental Guidelines
4. Government of India reports, ARC (2nd)

MEASURE:-

The Primary data was collected (based on the Schedule prepared) through interaction with the officers and the staff of the Collectorate.

TIME DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS was done based on the Interview Schedule and Observation of the working of the Collector with his subordinates during the period of one week of Internship at the District Collectorate, Chhindwara (M.P).

Participant Observation- With the authorization of the Collector two meetings of the Revenue Officers was attended. It was revealed that these gatherings additionally function as methods for power over the subordinate revenue officials for example Sub-Divisional Officers, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars.

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT COLLECTORS -

Collectors fundamentally draw their forces from acts and plans, both local and state level. They have officially been concurred a job in more than 76 significant national/sub-national enactments, and 129 key focal/state government plans/programs. Moreover, they additionally get their usefulness from their jobs in different departmental boards of trustees. The Collector practices a few capacities and powers under an enormous number of Union and State laws on a differing scope of subjects. Comprehensively the elements of Collectors might be isolated as income, legal and administrative, advancement and remaining.

REVENUE FUNCTION -

The Land Revenue Code, 1959 characterizes that the Collector is the principal revenue officer of a district and the head of the revenue administration. His first undertaking right now is the appraisal and assortment of land income for the administration. Different significant land related statutes, (for example, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013) enable him to dependably go to all land related issues, for example, study, assignment, procurement, alleviation, recovery and complaint redressal identified with claims ashore and remuneration.

Moreover, various kinds of assessments, for example, water system levy, annual duty contribution, horticultural levy, channel contribution, deals charge, unfulfilled obligations, court expenses, stamp obligations, and so forth are gathered by his office. The Collector is additionally answerable for surveying the measure of help required if there should arise an occurrence of cataclysms in the limit of Chairperson of the Disaster Management Committee. He additionally embraces the endorsing and execution of alleviation work.

Land procurement for different government purposes, creation and support of land records, just as deciding right of water supply is another significant capacity done by the Collector in his income limit. The District Treasury goes under his control and officials appended to it work under his watch.

All land records (Record of Rights) related movement, their upkeep, refreshing, study and settlement, combination of land possessions, enrolment of move of property, debate goals and income court work, both for urban and country territories is frequently considered among the essential obligations of the District Collector.

As the head of revenue administration in district, the Collector is responsible for the accompanying functions:

To collect land revenue,

To collect other government duty,

To issue and retrieve taccavi (agricultural) advances/loans,

To keep up land records,

To gather rural statistics,

To practice the power of land acquisition officer, that is, gaining land with the end goal of industry, development, slum clearance, etc,

To implement land reforms,

To assistance of the agriculturists for their welfare,

To make an appraisal of misfortunes of yields and prescribe help during characteristic cataclysms like fire, dry spell and flood,

To manage treasury and sub-treasury,

To enforce Stamp Act,

To pay rehabilitation grants, etc.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FUNCTIONS-

Upkeep of lawfulness and open security in the region is the essential capacity of the District Magistrate as characterized in the Criminal Procedures Code. The Collector screens issues emerging out of social and political pressures, mutual disharmony, standing, fear mongering, carrying and monetary offenses which may undermine an area's tranquillity and security. Rather than a Judicial Magistrate, whose job is to arbitrate on issues identified with a potential wrongdoing previously dedicated, the District Magistrate's job is to make preventive move for the upkeep of peace in the District in close co-appointment with and backing of the Police apparatus in the region. A few enactments, for example, The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Suraksha Adhiniyam, 1990 engage him

properly right now. The prisons in the area are additionally under the general control of the District Magistrate – further featuring the significant pretended by him in the criminal-equity organization of the District.

After independence, the judiciary (Courts) has been separated from the executive (Working Class) in accordance with Article 50 of the DPSP of the Indian Constitution and District Collector functions in this capacity like to issue orders when there is threat to public peace and order under section 144 of the CrPC :-

To release prisoners on parole

To submit an annual criminal report to the government

To control and direct the action of district police

To enforce Entertainment Tax Act, Press Act, Factories Act.

Well beyond these legal and semi legal capacities, the Collector additionally has a significant job as controller. He needs to look after control, guideline and dissemination of nourishment and common supplies and basic wares, just as direct issues identified with extract and denial, for example, by filling in as a Registrar of Trusts under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951, and Licensing Authority under the Madhya Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1952.

DEVELOPMENT FUNCTIONS-

The Collector has a plenty of advancement obligations. These incorporate, however are not constrained to, formal jobs in 129 state and national level plans. Moreover, authorities likewise fill in as Chairperson, Secretary or Member in more than 82 area level advisory groups, which order ordinary gatherings. In Madhya Pradesh, the District Collector as the leader of the legislature at the area level, is liable for a different arrangement of capacities running from conveyance of basic administrations, land income organization, execution of country improvement programs, fiasco the board, support of peace and assortment of extract and transport income.

All these discrete capacities structure the bedrock of the complete advancement organization. In that capacity, successfully all the instruments of the State Government that work at the neighbourhood levels do as such related to the Collector's office either officially or casually. To encourage this coordination and arrangement, fundamentally different courses of action have been developed after some time. The connections and announcing structures of these courses of action run from the Collectors undertaking expansive oversight/supervision of the exercises attempted by line offices to day-today the board of certain administrations. As of late, however the line divisions have gotten increasingly free, these structures persevere where councils are a key instrument for arranging, coordination and supervision.

Aside from boards of trustees, other significant associations working in the area, for example, the Red Cross Society, a Degree College or Sports Associations, Parastatals and Special Purpose Vehicles, also request the hour of the Collector. Moreover, the Collector is additionally oftentimes selected as the Chairman of a Committee to deal with a significant trust/enrichment or strict site situated in the locale. In this manner, notwithstanding their routine statutory obligations talked about in the past section, a Collector invests impressive time and vitality being responsible for these different boards of trustees.

An inheritance of Collector-driven administration style guarantees that he has the general obligation of each significant authority action in the region whether it is identified with lawfulness or advancement. Terrifically significant exercises and occasions are advised to the workplace of the Collector. Being the most elevated authoritative expert in a locale, Collectors are entrusted with guaranteeing coordination between line-offices, parastatals, private gatherings and different organizations, giving them proposals, expelling bottlenecks and raising assets for execution where required. They are additionally answerable for coordination with the political metal of the area and keeping the state refreshed on progress by means of reports and video meetings. The week by week Time Limit (TL) gatherings have developed into a significant instrument to enable the Collectors' to play out this planning and supervisory job. For tending to the complaints of the individuals, Collectors routinely hold Jan Sunwais and visit the locale, which is another significant improvement capacity of the Collectors.

In Madhya Pradesh, since the foundation of the three level Panchayati Raj frameworks there have been endeavours to dole out a few forces of the District Collector to the Panchayats, 7 especially the Zila Panchayats. All things considered, the Collector keeps on having a job of power in the advancement of an area. Numerous improvement plans indicate the District Collector as the Chairperson/President answerable for choosing reserve designation and successful execution by the officials of the Panchayat. Besides, Collectors are likewise expected to check the non-attendance of grassroots staff of different offices posted in rustic zones, and furthermore to be related with physical confirmations of different departmental exercises in the field. In case of any abnormality the Collector is at last considered responsible.

It is likewise essential to take note of that Collector's administrative and income capacities are unpredictably joined with the improvement and government assistance of the area. For example, numerous offices endorse an enormous number of testaments like those of bonafide living arrangement authentication, pay declaration, rank declaration, which the income or locale organization under the Collector need to guarantee that his field level subordinates like Patwari and Tehsilda.

RESIDUAL FUNCTIONS-

All other administration jobs that require dynamic at the most elevated level are naturally expected by the workplace of the District Collector. These incorporate, however are not restricted to, obligations as boss political race official, calamity the executives, convention, human asset the board, and so on. Rules for the equivalent are characterized and given every now and then under different booklets, requests and resolutions. The Collector additionally fills in as a medium encouraging cooperation between common society and the State Government through the media and public-private associations.

Some primary remaining elements of the Collector are as per the following:

Area Environmental Protection Officer under Section 4(1) of Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Open authority under Right to Information Act 2005.

For decisions, the Collector is the District Election Officer (DEO) and is answerable for (a) planning/updating of discretionary rolls and (b) for holding free and reasonable races in his purview. Under political race laws, he is the Returning Officer (RO) for the Parliamentary races. In different cases, his youngsters work as Returning Officers; however he despite everything remains the District Election Officer.

The Collector is the by and large responsible for the Treasury in the region and is liable for sending records of money related exchanges occurring in the locale to the workplace of the Accountant General. He is additionally answerable for registration, convention and other related works.

The Collector is the Chief Mining Officer of the locale and activities forces to give prospecting permit and mining lease under arrangements of the Mines and Minerals (advancement and guideline) Act, 1957. The Collector has likewise been vested with powers under some work laws, for example, Bonded Labor (Abolition) Act 1976 and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The Collector is the chief official of the State Law Department at the region level and right now has a significant job in the arrangement of Government Counsels for District Courts.

The Collector is the leader of the advertising branch of the legislature at the area level and is answerable for dispersing data on the working of the administration to the print and electronic media and the overall population.

Occasionally enabled to endorse help from Chief Minister's Relief Fund. The reason for existing is to stretch out help to the meriting people promptly at the period of their scarcity.

The Details of These Functions Are:-

Sl. No.	Functional Area	Role of District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner (DC)	Variations across Select States
1	Revenue Administration	The Collector handles all matters connected with land reforms and revenue administration (including custody of government lands). He is assisted by an Additional Collector / Joint Collector. Collector is the officer-in charge of the district under the State Excise Act.	Similar across different States
2	Executive Magistracy and Maintenance of law and order	As the Magistrate of the District, exercises functions and powers under various provisions of the Cr.PC. Is the Officer in overall charge of Law and Order and internal security in the district? Is the authority to issue custody/detention warrants under special anti-crime/security enactments e.g. NSA. Retains importance in Police matters too e.g. under Bihar Police Act 2007, the Collector is the Chairman of the District Accountability Authority which monitors issues concerning departmental inquiries and complaints	Varies from State to State though Cr.P.C. functions are broadly similar.

		of misconduct against junior policemen.	
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TableNo.3.1 : Functions of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Functional Area	Role of District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner (DC)	Variances across Select States
3	Licensing and Regulatory Authority	The Collector is the licensing and regulatory authority under various special laws such as Arms and Cinematography Acts etc. in the district.	Similar across different States
4	Disaster Management	The Relief /Disaster Management branch of the Collector's office deals directly with these functions.	Similar across different States
5	Elections	The Collector is the District Election Officer for Parliament, State Legislature and Local Bodies.	Similar across different States
6	Food and Civil Supplies	In most States, the Collector has a direct role to play in the functioning of the Food and Civil Supplies Department at the district level. He oversees the implementation of the Public Distribution System and has power to enforce provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and related Rules and Orders.	Similar across different States

7	Welfare	The Collector plays a very critical role in the execution of welfare programmes such as those relating to disability, old age pension etc. either through direct superintendence or through oversight.	Varies from State to State depending on the role envisaged in this regard for local bodies. In Maharashtra, Zila Parishad (ZP) has a stronger role in welfare activities unlike in Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan.
8	Census	The Collector is the principal Census Officer.	Similar across different States
9	Coordination	One of the most important roles of the Collector is to coordinate activities of other agencies/departments at the district level	Similar across different States

TableNo.3.1 : Functions of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Functional Area	Role of District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner (DC)	Variances across Select States
10	Economic Development (Agriculture, Irrigation, Industry, etc.)	Though, many activities/functions of these sectors stand transferred to PRIs and local bodies, the Collector still has some role in many of these programmes. He chairs meetings of various Committees of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary, Sericulture, Handlooms, Textiles, Irrigation and Industries departments. Also reviews their activities in monthly/bimonthly meetings and coordinates among the departments.	Varies from State to State depending on the role envisaged in this regard for local bodies. In Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, the ZP has a stronger role in primary economic development activities unlike that in Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan.
11	Human Resource Development	Though, a major part of this subject (primary education) stands transferred to the PRIs, the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner has been retained as Chairman/Co-Chairman in some of the district level committees.	Varies from State to State depending on the role envisaged in this regard for local bodies. In Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, powers have been given to PRIs in matters relating to

			health & primary education.
12	Rural Development	Though major activities of this department stand transferred to the PRIs/ULBs, in some States, the Collector still continues to be the nodal authority for some programmes. Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Collector has been designated as the District Programme Coordinator in some of the States.	In Andhra Pradesh, the DC is the Executive Director of District Rural Development Agency. In Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, DRDA is under the ZP. In Himachal Pradesh, the ZPs have been empowered to appoint Assistant Engineers in DRDA.
13	Local Self Government (PRIs / ULBs)	The role of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner with regard to local self governing institutions varies across different States. Firstly these relate to the powers	In Andhra Pradesh, the DC exercises direct control over the Gram Panchayats; in Orissa,

*Table 1: Functions of District Collector
Source: 2nd ARC's Fifteenth Report.*

COLLECTORS' WORKING HOURS -

After approaching Collector, his time for coming to and leaving office to comprehend on the off chance that he was placing in extra time at the workplace, it was discovered that he normally hold fast to legitimate timings. The Collector detailed arriving at the workplace between 10-10:45am and leaving between 6-6:45pm, successfully placing in 8-8.5 long periods of work at office.

This, be that as it may, can't accurate and finish impression of the working long stretches of Collector as he detailed performing numerous official obligations during non office hours – these could be outside the workplace or at home. He explained that his work started much before he arrived at the office and proceeded with a lot after. A portion of this work incorporates convention obligations, crisis lawfulness related exercises, coordination on telephone, record work, and above all making arrangements for gatherings/audits/offering directions to subordinates/new project and so on. Collector shared that he favored holding gatherings identified with arranging and development at his camp office (at home) after authentic available time as this gave them the chance to examine things calmly with different officials. As indicated by him, he goes through 13-14 hours out of each week working at home by and large.

COLLECTOR'S PERCEPTION-

After examining the time given in the week by Collector to routine exercises, (for example, accomplishing record work, keeping up peace, arranging and coordination, visiting, complaint redressal and so forth) It was found that on a normal Collector watch a 64 hour week roughly (Figure 1). This figure incorporates time they spend at their office, during office-hours on visits/gatherings outside office, and time spent on business related issues at home. After looking at this information against the 48-49 hours out of every week legitimate necessity of the Government of Madhya Pradesh a normal Collector burns through 34 percent of extra time.

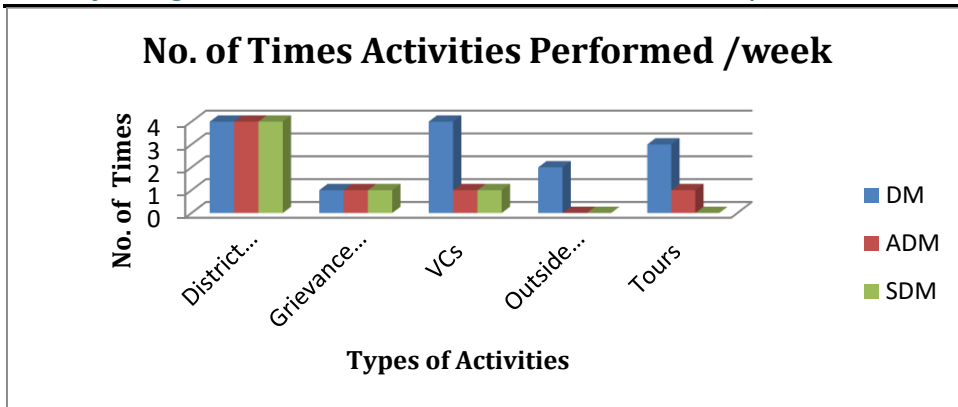


Figure 1: Number of times Activities performed per week

In any case, contrasting this information against information from their time logs, an increasingly preservationist picture develops. Collector was approached to share an arbitrary month's timetable of his exercises. It shows that in a common working month (with government occasions and second/third Saturday off), on a normal a Collector works 48 hours of the week. It is imperative to take note of that there is considerable gap between - different areas, and subsequently this induction can't be summed up. A few Collectors might be watching a 60 hour week, while others keep up a 42 hour week. This implies some of them might be working longer hours than others, and some might be staying at work past 40 hours specifically weeks. Truth be told that Collector felt are not overburdened.

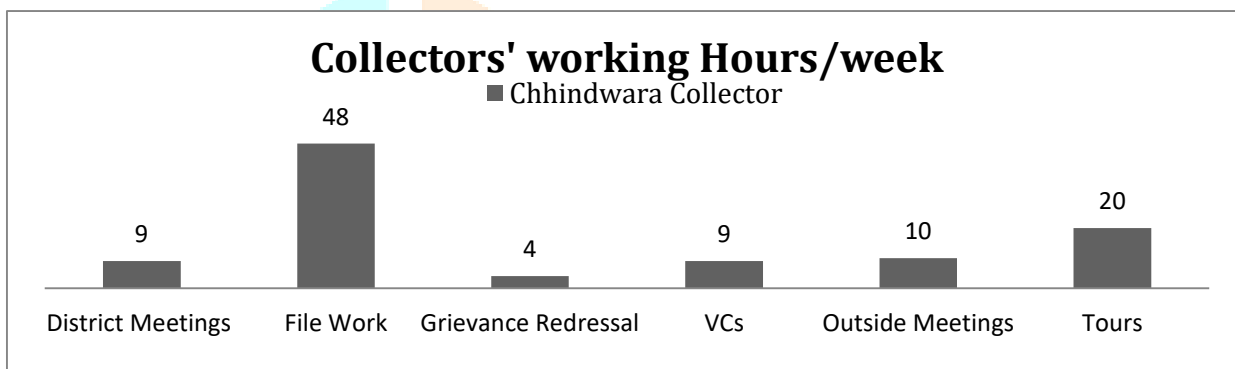


Figure2: Collector's Working Hours per week

Information shows that on a normal Collectors go through near 48 hours out of every week working (Figure 2). After disaggregating this, it is uncovered that Collectors invest a large portion of their energy (38 percent) on record work. Taking care of gatherings with offices and individuals is the second most tedious movement. It takes up to 23 percent of their time. Visiting in the region for assessing open works, and understanding complaints comes third (13 percent). Gatherers announced investing minimal measure of energy in taking care of convention obligations, on a normal.

COLLECTORS' PREFERENCES FOR WORK-

When asking about inclinations for the sort of work Collectors wished to dedicate most time, he collectively preferred 'peace'. He said that 'Lawfulness' is his essential capacity as a District Magistrate and all things considered couldn't be appointed. Making arrangements for advancement works and coordination exercises were put second in inclination. Going to VCs and open open capacities were positioned most reduced in their request for need.

By looking at information introduced in Figure 2 it tends to be construed that Collectors are investing a lot of energy in-district gatherings and going to record work (to a great extent concentrated on advancement works) while they wish to spend it on performing progressively administrative and arranging related work (Figure 3).

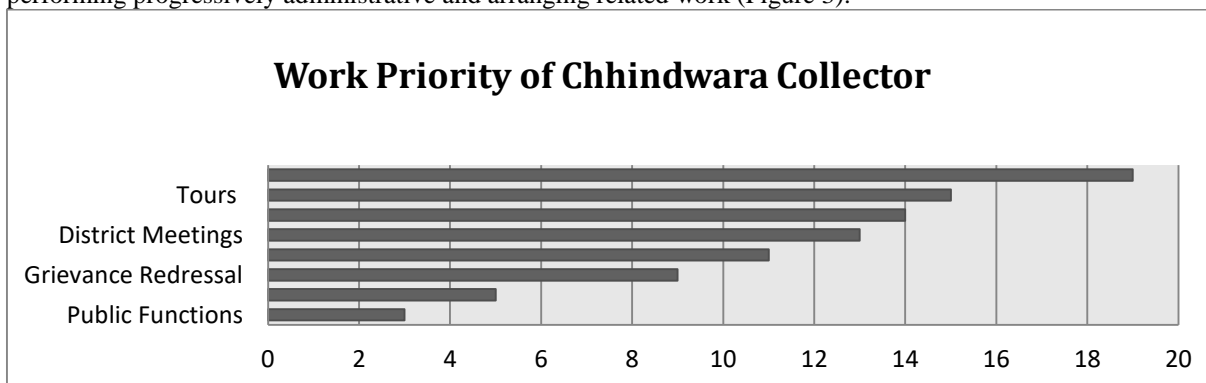


Figure 3: Work Priority of Collector

CHALLENGES FACED BY COLLECTORS-

While identifying difficulties in running a District (locale), deficiency of staff developed as the most serious issue. This was referenced more than once during meetings and conversations, incorporating with other subordinate officials, for example, CEO-ZP, and Additional Collector. It was expounded that this lack exists at the most noteworthy echelons of region organization and gets directly down to the least levels, passed on by the nonattendance of assistants and stenos.

Collector contemplated that he needs to guarantee the smooth activity of plans, coordination among divisions and accomplish execution focuses with these holes surviving. In any event, when positions were not lying empty, the absence of propelled and equipped staff was introduced as a significant hindrance to execution.

Absence of unfastened assets was recorded as the second most serious issue (30%). While reserves are accessible in abundance to the district, these are tied and reserved for different foreordained exercises. Officials met contended that assets under heads, for example, District Innovation Fund were hard to get to. They needed to, in this way, look for imaginative intermingling between plans, regularly pushing forward with developments at their own hazard.

Sr. No	Challenges	Response
1.	Shortage Of Staff	4/10
2.	Lack Of Untied Funds	3/10
3.	Shortage Of Motivated Staff	3/10

Table 2: Challenges Faced By Collector

COLLECTOR'S RESPONSES TO CHALLENGES-

The suggestion being that these requirements, regardless of whether institutional or procedural, have had no bearing upon their individual execution, while filling in as a District Collector and Magistrate.

In this manner, notwithstanding the dispersion of duties and absence of staff to help paper their jobs successfully, Collector doesn't discover these difficulties unconquerable. This is further borne out by the way that in spite of the general vulnerability of day-to-day administration at the region level, they can keep up command over their calendars.

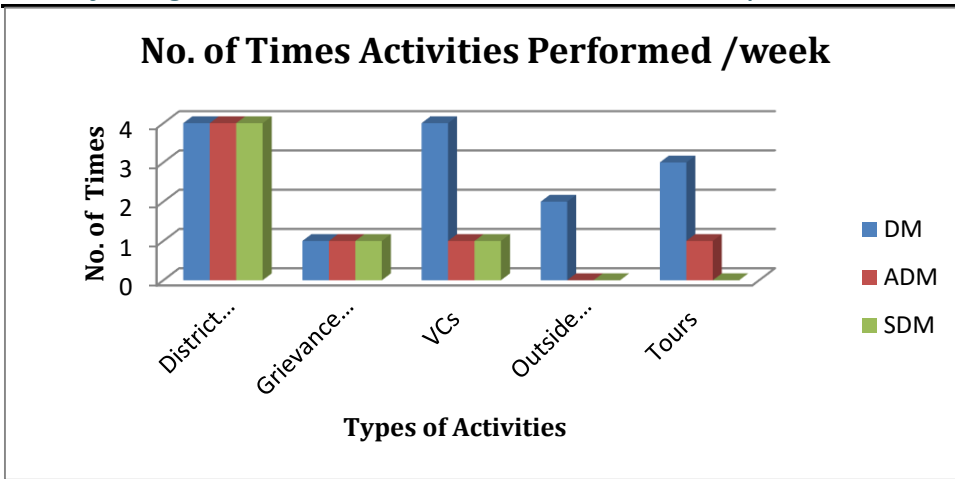
A significant point that rose up out of conversations with Collector was that inside the expansive structure gave by administration standards, and his difficult work routines, he had enough influence to choose his own needs. This implies he can choose what exercises to concentrate on and what to simply oversee through supervision or assignment. This is one of the primary reasons why changing levels and models of appointment can be seen over the locale.

RESULTS-

This examination was embraced with four key destinations: recording the forces and duties of Collectors efficiently to create an online database, listing the different councils they are a piece of and their motivation, understanding the work authorities are doing and catching what Collector wish to do with their time. In the process the examination tried to find if Collector might be staying at work longer than required to satisfy their different jobs, and if there are roads for designation or legitimization to make the framework increasingly proficient. In this respect, significant discoveries of the examination are as per the following:

1. Collectors have various jobs and broadly diffused duties -

Collectors are the guardians and chief of the district administration. A Collector is executive/ secretary/part to at least 80 lasting councils at the local level. Numbers shift across areas relying on the fleeting nature and earnestness of some transitionally important committees, for example, panels for enquiries, advisory groups for uncommon occasions (Simhasth), councils for help (Narmada Valley Development Committee, Bundelkhand Package) and so on. Essentially, the Collector is legitimate -in-charge of near 130 significant state and local government plans and projects. Notwithstanding this Collectors have major and important roles and responsibilities related to these functions.



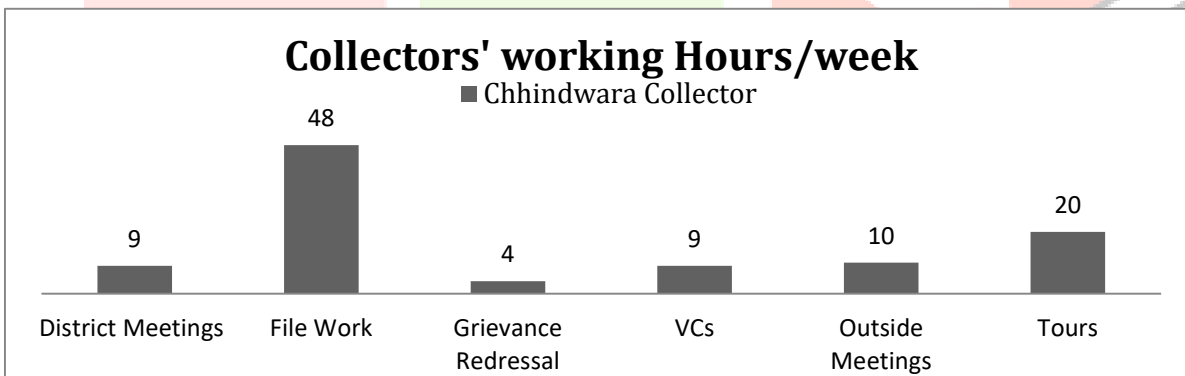
Well beyond this, they additionally have sundry obligations as the Chief Protocol Officer and investigating duties as the senior-most managerial official at the area. This has made a framework, wherein the heap and diffused jobs of Collectors expect them to bear responsibility on various fronts.

2. Committee-System Requires an Update-

Numerous councils at the region level have gotten clumsy and out of date. They frequently exist notionally, and gatherings are held just on paper to meet legitimate necessities. This invalidates the point of establishing these committees in any case since they can't unite all the partners in a space to examine relevant issues. This suggests either the issues for which these boards have been shaped are contemptible of Collector/other partners' consideration or they are hard in a rush and can't organize these advisory group gatherings in their timetable or that these 'board -type' institutional game plans have separated. In any of the above situations, the takeaway is a similar that the instrument needs re-evaluating and modifying.

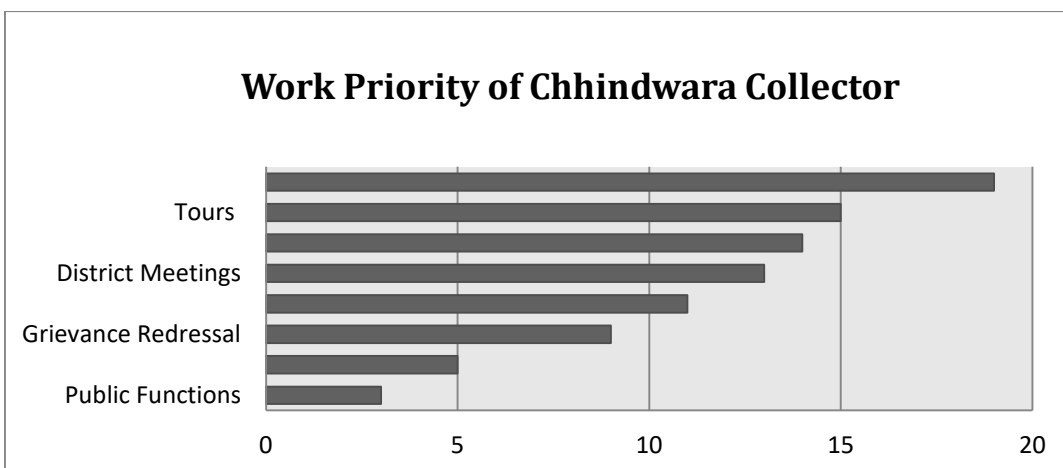
3. Collectors Don't View Themselves as Overburdened -

Information from Collector's time log shows that in a run of the mill working month (with government occasions and second/third Saturday off) on a normal, a Collector works 48 hours out of every week. It is critical to take note of that. There is substantial inter district variation, and along these lines this surmising can't be summed up. This implies some of them might be working longer hours than others, and some might be staying at work past 40 hours specifically weeks. This is borne out by the general explanation that Collector in the example doesn't see himself as overburdened.



4. Disconnect Between Present Remaining Burden and Inclinations-

There gives off an impression of being a distinction between what Collectors are doing and what they wish to do. Collector is investing most of his energy in document work (48 hrs./week) and gatherings (19 hours/week) while he wish to spend it on performing more peace and arranging related work.



5. Shortage of Staff and Loosened Assets are Limitations-

Dominant part of the response expressed that Collector need to guarantee good region execution regardless of the lack of staff. While nonappearance of loosened assets abridged advancement and nearby critical thinking, lack of skilled and propelled staff constrained Collector to accept numerous departmental obligations further adding to their outstanding burden. With better HR available to them, they could guarantee appropriate appointment, and channel their energies on subjects of more prominent need. Be that as it may, the equivalent can't in their ACRs as the constraints.

Sr. No	Challenges	Response
1.	Shortage Of Staff	4/10
2.	Lack Of Untied Funds	3/10
3.	Shortage Of Motivated Staff	3/10

DISCUSSION –

In satisfaction of such a variety of duties, the District Collector embraces visits in the locale and examines government workplaces inside his purview.

While on visits, the Collector:

- a) Meets the individuals in their regular environment, learns their requirements and issues and attempts to review their complaints;
- b) Listens to individuals' elective proposals for arrangement definition and execution;
- c) Finds out how development ventures are being completed;
- d) Gets a chance to survey crafted by authorities, and
- e) Can urge individuals to develop their regions through voluntary cooperative communities?

We also found that -the district officials have begun feeling that since they need to go to any number of gatherings of advisory groups where the individuals' representatives are present they help set up direct close to home contact with the individuals in the town.

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APPENDIX –

SCHEDULE-

1. What kind of challenges are you facing, with the number of staffs as such pandemic is going on?
2. What are your thoughts on the H/M issues & Cow slaughter houses issues in the neighbour districts?
3. Would you tell me more about the tribal communities in the district & and how you safeguard them?
4. What other issues are important to you?
5. What strategies you apply to maintain your motivation?
6. What is it that you'd like to see accomplished, In the near future?
7. I just wanted to know how you divide time between your work & family.
8. What's the most important priority to you within the working criteria? Why?
9. What experience have you had with a miscommunication with your subordinates? How did you solve the problem?
10. Describe for me a time when you made a mistake that illustrates your need for improvement in a certain area.
11. What have been major obstacles which you have had to overcome on your most recent (or current) job. How did you deal with it?
12. Have you ever had make a sticky decision when no police existed to cover it? Can you tell me what you did?