CHAPTER – I
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Introduction

Cities have been the product of industrial revolution: London, a village in medieval period has become the largest city of the world because of the process similarly mechanization and technological advancement, New York has also turned into the largest urban, metropolis in America. In India, the seat of ancient culture called ‘NAGAR’ was an abode of the Monarch before 200B.C. The subsequent development of cities in the Indian sub-continent is largely determined by the seats of the government during Mauryan, Mogul and British rules. The independence, era with successive five year plans for economic development has given rise to a number of cities and urban metropolis in India also.

But urban government institutions in India have developed fast over the past one century. The efforts of development in various fields and rapid urbanization has changed the socio-economic conditions of urban life but created many problems as well. Today the urban bodies are facing the problems of providing adequate civic services to its dwellers. Moreover, the rapid urbanization has created the problem of housing, power supply, transportation, environment pollution etc. As a result, problems of shanty towns, slums, uncontrolled land use, unauthorized colonies and haphazard growth of urban areas have come to the fore: Therefore, it has become essential to plan and control urban growth and adequate civic facilities and community services have to be provided. Now the functional problems of municipal governments such as outdated administrative structures, rift between deliberative and executive wings, excessive intervention of state government, inadequate finances and lack of proper planning, development policies draw the attention of researchers1.

The 74th constitutional Amendment provides for three categories of structure for urban local bodies:

(a) a Nagar Panchayat (by whatever name called) for a transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area,

(b) a Municipal Council for a smaller urban area i.e. New Delhi Municipal Council, and

(c) a Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area.

In addition to the census definition of an urban area, the Nagar Panchayat is to be created with a population of 5,000-20,000, a Municipal Council with a population of 20,001-3,00,001 a Municipal Corporation with above 3,00,001 along with consideration of other factors such as density of population, internal revenue prospectus, the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities except where municipal services are provided by the industries in an industrial township.

Population criterion of municipal classification is not uniform in all the states and the Act empowers the states to determine the population and other factor for the creations of urban governance institutional framework.

In accordance with the recommendation of the States Reorganization Commission, 1957 the Delhi Municipal Corporation was constituted, as well as the comprehensive Municipal administration. The Corporation has jurisdiction over the entire Union Territory of Delhi except for the area falling with administrative control of New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Contentment Board. The Cantonment Board is responsible for functions normally assigned to a local government institution in charge of the Municipal Administration of the army habitation.

Election for Municipal Corporation Delhi held in 1981 and the elected body was suspended by the Central Government in the year of 1983.

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3 Ibid.
Review of literature

A brief survey of literature is given below:-

Lynds in their famous work ‘Middle Town in Transition’ make panel studies of middle town city in America. First study is conducted in 1924-25 and the second in 1935. They observe the changes that took place in Middle Town during last ten years. The first study is on contemporary American culture while the other is on cultural conflicts of Middle Town city.

Hunter has conducted study on power structure in Atlanta city in USA and published the work in his book entitled “Community Power Structure: A Study of Decision Makers” Hunter’s work has been appreciated by the political scientists in the field of power structure. It is in fact his work which has stimulated several other researchers to carry out a series of studies on urban power structure. Hunter observed that the minority is better organized than the majority and minority rules the city. He also finds that there is a fall of interaction among leaders including the professional and workers who are just below the top leadership. Thus, Hunter conclude that a clearly defined group of decision makers dominate the public life of the city of Atlanta to which he calls a ‘Regional City; These leaders are not undivided but it is their backing that is decisive to any major project. He also concludes that this ruling group is cohesive, conscious and conspiratorial to businessman. The Politicians also acknowledge the supremacy of the economic elite. In short, the economic institution dominates in all matters of policy making.

R. Agral, “Municipal Government in India”, gives a list of judicial cases having a bearing on the areas of Municipal Administration. He, however, fails to draw certain conclusions on the basis of his study except suggesting certain agencies like provision for a Municipal Inspectorate.

5 Flayed Hunter, Community Power Structure: A Study of Decision Makers, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, 1953
Robert Dahl's 'Who Governs' has been recognized as landmark in the field of community power structure and decision making process. He has conducted studies in the city of New Haven in the United States in 1957-58. Dahl says that 'an elite no longer rules New Haven', The political system is dominated not by one cohesive set of leaders but by different sets of leaders, each having access to a different combination of political resources. It is in short, a political system in Haven, Dahl finds two strata: 'Political stratum' and 'apolitical stratum,' the first has more resources than the other. Thus, Dahl identifies a bargaining model in the United States.

The rulers and the ruled Political Power and Importance in American communities, is a study of community power structure by Aggar, and his associates. This work is a comparative study of four American Communities--Farmdale, Oretown, Petropolis and Metroville. The first two communities are situated in the west and the other two in the south, Farmdale and Oretown are smaller communities having agrarian culture. On the other hand, Petropolis and Metroville are larger and urban communities. Regarding the power structure dynamics, the authors conclude that if the leadership changes from competitive to consensual, the distribution of power will change from mass to elite. Similarly, the reverse, that if the distribution of power changes from elite to mass the leadership will either remain or become competitive.

Jennings in Community Influential' studies the city of Atlanta which Hunter has studied about a decade earlier. He tries to explore the relationship between social traits and political status. He also enquires whether Atlanta is dominated by ruling elite and what role the economic elite play as real decision makers.

Presthus\textsuperscript{10} in ‘Men at the top: A study in Community Power Structure’ deals with two cities having different demographic characteristics, to compare the power structure of the two communities. He describes that Edgewood with more rural economy and less industrialized than the review. He has adopted reputational methods to identify the elite with a view to achieve the degree of consensus regarding the distribution of power. He has collected data through questionnaire and surveyed a representative cross section of their communities including 1200 individuals and a leadership group of 80 elite. He has adopted both the reputational and ‘decisional’ methods to provide a more systematic differentiation among members of the power structure. His findings in this regard are in contrast to the observations made by Lynds and Hunter who have used reputational approach only.

Ali Ashraf\textsuperscript{11} has conducted studies in the metropolitan city of Calcutta. He has analysed the leadership pattern of Calcutta Municipal Corporation. He observes that city governments are not in a position to put into practice the spirit and needs of the common masses. He calls for improving the efficiency of urban government.

Bacharach and Baratz’s\textsuperscript{12} Power and Poverty: Theory and Practice takes up the Baltimore City Council elections and uses the empirical observation methods.

The study of two cities, namely Agra and Poona is conducted by Rosenthal\textsuperscript{13} the ever first comprehensive field investigation on city politics. He has observed that local community power in the two cities was more or less controlled by the factional groups based on persons following of particular leaders, ideational groups, political machines for the collection and distribution of rewards and primordial groups based on caste, kinship and religion. The above

groups from unusual and fluctuating alliances on certain issues. He discusses at length the biographic of important and semi-important leaders of the two cities.

Mohit Bhyattacharya\textsuperscript{14}, "Municipal Government: Problems and Prospectus" takes up the historical analysis, discussions on comparative local government and theoretical aspects of local government, issues relating to the formulation of a policy and questions of reforms, personnel administration, delimitation of municipal tax jurisdiction, supersession of municipal bodies, training for municipal personal etc.

B.B.Gupta\textsuperscript{15}, "Municipal Administration in Rajasthan: A case study of Pillani" takes up municipalities of a district and points out that voters are mostly conscious of their political rights.

Hugh Tinker's\textsuperscript{16} 'The Foundation of Local Self Government in India (Pakistan and Burma 1954)'. Referring to India he makes an observation certain centralized trends in government policy. Also there is considerable transfer of power from bodies to district officials under ministerial control.

Lai's\textsuperscript{17} takes up the city of Jodhpur in India in 'The Urban Elite.' This is an empirical study of the elite and power structure of an urban community. Lal applies three approaches: Positional, reputational and issue participation, simultaneously to identify the elites. He observes that power structure is not monolithic and it exhibits some elements of pluralism. The elites competed for power with one another. But the non-elite are unorganized. So he describes the situation not as pluralistic but that of a "Mass society"

\textsuperscript{17} Sheo Kumar Lal, The Urban Elites, Delhi: Thomson Press Limited, 1974.
Rodney Jones's\textsuperscript{18} 'Studies Indore Municipal Corporation in order to understand the process of local decision making in Urban Politics in India' He identifies certain interaction pattern between city's politics and state politics. He finds that urban areas are subservient to state authorities largely due to their dependency on State Government for financial resources.

Khadija Gupta's\textsuperscript{19} in her work, 'Politics of a Small Town' points out that Indian Sociologists have studied either 'Macro - Level' i.e. large cities or 'Macro - level' i.e. villages. There are not many studies on small towns. The author claims that study of small town like Ranipur in Uttar Pradesh is useful which provides valuable political, administrative, social and economic links between large urban complex and the rural complex. She concentrated on changes in social stratification in that town due to political developments like abolition of Zamindari System, adult franchise and working of political parties and town area committees. This study concentrates on community power structure.

'An Assessment code for valuation of properties in The Municipal Corporations',\textsuperscript{20} published by the Indian Institute of Public Administration discuss the issues of property taxes, valuation of properties and procedure of assessment. A code has been drawn up primarily to bring about uniformity in assessment procedure on the basis of the existing municipal legislations of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Patna and the State wise legislation on Municipal Corporations like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.

S.N.Mishra,\textsuperscript{21} 'Politics and leadership in Municipal Government' has concentrated on urban leadership in a medium – sized town of Bihar State. He has examined the socio- economic and political background of the councillors and its possible impact on the performance of leadership roles.

\textsuperscript{19} A Khadija Gupta, Politics of a Small Town, New Delhi: Impex India, 1976.  
Robert C. Fried, Francine, F. Robinovitz explore that in what ways the quality of life in cities reflects the quality of politics and government. Rather than described how political and governmental institutions vary from city to city, we look for the consequences of these variations for the quality of life of ‘Ordinary’ people in terms of health, education, housing, poverty, transportation etc.

Harry P. Hatry, Richard E. Winnie and Donald M. Fisk discuss the societal problems, efforts to solve them and to improve government decisions and performance by providing better information and analytic tools.

VijayLaxmi Pandit in ‘Elites and Urban Politics’ has selected Metropolitan Council of Delhi which is considered the seat of political activity in the capital. On socio-economic characters of elites she observes that irrespective of political affiliation the local political elites of Delhi, mainly belonged to the Hindi and Punjabi speaking population. Most of the councillors come from the upper strata of the society and have university level education. Some belong to legal education, agriculture and business professions. The middle aged group had been able to maintain a steady hold in all the three councils taken for study.

Sneh Lata Panda in Community Power Elites and Political Modernization have studied the Jeypore City in Orissa. She examines the social background, attitudes and orientations of the local political leaders. She also analyses the local decision making process and the impact of political change on power relationships. Since the national and states politics are inextricable linked with the local politics, she observes a great impact of changes taking place at state and national levels on the local political system.

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S.L. Kaushik\textsuperscript{26} Leadership in Urban Government in India has examined the role perception and role performance of political leaders in urban governments in Punjab. An attempt has been made to compare the urban leadership of Punjab with other States. Socio-economic and political background of the leaders and their interface, with the public have also been analyzed.

Vijay Ranjan Datta\textsuperscript{27} has made an empirical study of the civic power structure of city of Varanasi in his published work 'Decision Making in Urban Government and Politics' the focus of this study is the decision making role of Municipal Councillors.

Hussain’s\textsuperscript{28} work, ‘Urban Politics in India,’ relates to the city of Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. Using historical material and field data, he has examined the urban leadership and political process evolved over a period of 100 years. He discusses city leadership in local government institutions, the quality of their leadership and their political background.

In addition to the above, Hussain has also reviewed the work of some studies on Urban Politics in India for example; Gillion’s study of Ahmedabad is a historical account which was highly useful in understanding the urban history. He focused mainly on the period hundred years beginning with the British annexation between 1817-1916.

Hampton\textsuperscript{29} has discussed in his study ‘In Local Government and Urban Politics’ crucial issues like structure, services, organization and finance of local government, role of local councillors, pressure groups and trade unions, local government’s relationship with the central and state government etc.

\textsuperscript{26} S.L. Kaushik, Leadership in Urban Government in India, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1986.
Neter Singh\textsuperscript{30} in his work ‘Municipal Administration in India’ deals with the detail and examines general function of India.

R.D. Sharma\textsuperscript{31} takes up Municipal Administration these days is notorious for being inactive even in the discharge of its statutory duties. Elections to the Municipal Corporation doesn’t add any thing new in order to improve the Corporation’s efficiency. Political decision – making is weak because decisions made require funds. Municipal Corporations in India lack basic quality of a local body of being capable of levying the most desirable taxes. Local bodies have developed a psychology that Union or State Government should finance them. He discusses the problems the city of Shimla faces these days.

Bennett\textsuperscript{32} in his study ‘Local Government and Market Decentralization: Experiences in Industrialized Developing and former Eastern Block Countries’ says that a vast majority of governments expresses dissatisfaction with existing rural urban configurations. Many governments have initiated programmers planned to slow rural – urban migration curb the growth of large primate cities, and promote the growth of smaller and intermediate – sized cities, as well as that of rural services centers. However, many intervention strategies have proven costly or only partly successful. It is not clear under what conditions decentralization policies are called for, what policies and strategies work, and how transferable they are?

James H. Svara and Associates\textsuperscript{33} ‘Facilitative Leadership in Local Government’ say that the elected wing can become effective in government structures in executive power is delegated to them.

Anita Kumary L.\textsuperscript{34} takes up the detailed analysis of the revenue and expenditure pattern Municipal Corporations of Kerala. This work is a useful addition to the comparatively neglected area of urban study in Kerala. It is observed that the lack of adequate autonomy prevents the Municipal Corporations from functioning according to the needs of the city.

John Abbott\textsuperscript{35} says that community participation has varied interpretations and as a result, is heavily value-laden. The primary cause of confusion lies not with the concept of community participation itself but rather with the inability of the Western system.

S.D. Phillips, K.A. Graham\textsuperscript{36} takes up the trends and developments that arise in the planning and management of communities in Canada.

Chit Dukhira\textsuperscript{37} suggests that government should move closer to the people, through decentralization of powers, he takes up a very comprehensive survey of the local government situation in Mauritius, covering various aspects of revenue, financial management and internal control, transparency as well as professional ethics.

L.N.P. Mohanty,\textsuperscript{38} in Urban Government and Politics in India (Supersession of Municipal Bodies) deals with the evolution and system of state control over the local – urban bodies. It probes the problem of suppression which was frequently confronted the municipal bodies also explores the perspective of pre and post Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 in terms of office structure, executive system, functions finances, supersession and other important and specific features and efficacy of legislations in empowering the Municipal Government.

\textsuperscript{34} Anita Kumary L, Financing of Urban Local Government, Jaipur Prince Well, 1995.
\textsuperscript{38} L.N.P Mohanty, Urban Government And Politics in India (supersession of Municipal Bodies) New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1999
T. Appa Rao\textsuperscript{39} says that growing city has growing problems which would become complex and in some cases, defy solutions if not tackled in time. He suggested that concerted efforts of urban planning be undertaken for the development of the city.

G. Palanithuri\textsuperscript{40} takes up the decentralization of power with transferred volume of responsibilities from higher level institutions to grassroots level organizations. This may help us inculcating a sense of responsibility, accountability and transparency at different levels of governments.

Brain E Dallery and Joe L. Walls\textsuperscript{41} discusses the conventional economic approaches to the problems of policy making in local government.

Om Prakash Mathur\textsuperscript{42} examines the constitution 74\textsuperscript{th} Amendment Act, 1992 and amendment of Article 280 to insert (3)(C) into the Constitution of India, to improve other finances of municipalities. He also studies the state municipal fiscal relations.

S.N. Mishra, Sweta Mishra\textsuperscript{43} says that governance is concerned with the problem of management of the affairs of the state. When one talks about governance he has to have in mind political institutions within which management is exercised with the focus on how the democratic institutions function, the authority and working of judiciary.

M.M. Shankdhar\textsuperscript{44} takes up the decentralization power with transferred volume of responsibilities from higher level institutions to grassroots level organizations. This may help us inculcating a serve of responsibility, accountability and transparency at different levels of governments.

\textsuperscript{43} S.N. Mishra, Sweta Mishra, Decentralized Governance (Macro and Perspective), Delhi: Shipra Publications, 2002.
\textsuperscript{44} M.M. Shankdhar, Democratic Politics and Governance in India, New Delhi: Deep Publications, 2003.
Savliya Bhari Verma examines the social background, attitudes and orientations of the local political leaders. He also analyses the decision making process and the impact of political change on power relationships. Since the national and state politics are inextricably linked with the local politics. He observes a great impact of changes taking place at state and national levels on the local political system.

S. Baluchancy has discussed in his study “Panchayati Raj” Institutions crucial issues like services organization and finance of local government administrative system and culture, the role of civil society and the underlying socio-political dynamics which condition the functioning of such institutions.

Ashok Sharma works, Sathania Parshashan in India relates to the grass root level politics in India using historical material and field data, he has examined the leadership and political process. He discusses leadership in local government institutions, the quality of their leadership and their political background.

Ph.D. WORKS

These include

In ‘Elites Their Types and Identifications Community Power Structure: A Case Study of Rohtak, Manak has observed the presence of upper strata of elites in the community power structure ‘Municipal Leadership in Rajasthan: A Case Study of Bikaner City’ by Shekhawat discussed the factors of caste, community, position, working and their developmental role of local leaders. Unpublished
Ph.D. thesis on ‘Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh’ by S.U. Khan\textsuperscript{50} emphasizes the fact that local self government is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education.

Shahida Khatoon\textsuperscript{51} in ‘Bureaucracy And Local Self Government in India discuss behavioral aspect of civil servants in local self government. ‘A study of Multinational Corporations in India’ by Narayan Datt\textsuperscript{52} has examined some aspects of urban leadership. Another work on “The Municipal Corporation of Burdwan: A Study of Administration Response to Some Problem” by S.S.Som\textsuperscript{53} examines the problems and prospects of citizen-administration relationship in the municipal government.

“A study of Political Elite in Jallander District’ by K.K. Anand\textsuperscript{54} has examined some aspects of urban leadership in the medium and small town of the Jallander district of Punjab, ‘A Study of Medical Care Services in Employees State Insurance Corporation in Delhi’ has been conducted by Sunil Kumar Jain\textsuperscript{55}, A Study of School Health Education in Primary Schools of Municipal Corporation of Delhi’ has been conducted by M.S. Jayaulakshmi\textsuperscript{56}.

Neelam\textsuperscript{57} in ‘Municipal Leadership in Haryana: A Case Study of Narwana Town’ takes up the various aspects of the urban leadership like their social strata’s, working etc. In her PhD works on ‘Community Power Structure: A Study of Hissar Town’, Pushpa Kalra\textsuperscript{58} has discussed the degree of their participation in the community power and their effectiveness. She also takes up the development orientation of corporations and their ideological commitments.

\textsuperscript{50} S.U.Khan Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh, Department of Political Science, Aligh Muslim University 1980.
\textsuperscript{51} Shahida Khatoon, Bureaucracy And Local Self Government in India, PhD thesis Department of Political Science Aligarh Muslim University, 1980
\textsuperscript{52} Narayan Datt, A Study of Multinational Corporations in India, Faculty of Management, Delhi University 1981
\textsuperscript{53} S.S.Som, A Study of Administrative Response to Some Problem, Burdwan University, 1981.
\textsuperscript{54} K.K. Anand, A Study of Political Elite in Jallander District, Punjab University, 1981.
\textsuperscript{55} Sunil Kumar Jain, A Study of Medical Care Services in Employees State Insurance Corporation in Delhi University, 1986
\textsuperscript{56} M.S. Jayaulakshmi, A Study of School Health Education in Primary Schools of Municipal Corporations of Delhi, Department of Community Health Administration, Delhi University, 1989.
\textsuperscript{57} Neelam, Municipal Leadership in Haryana: A Case Study of Narwana Town Department of Political Science, M D University, Rohtak, 1993.
Research Articles

Moreover, a number of research articles has appeared in various research journals like N.P.Patel's\textsuperscript{59}, Finance of Urban Local Bodies, in Gujarat' examines the ensured, planned and regulated development of the best advantage of the citizens. For such purposes enough and proper facilities may be created for providing the finance and improvement in income for local bodies.

K.Prasanna Mohanthy\textsuperscript{60}, discusses the importance of decentralization autonomy accountability and participation of municipal government.

Ashok Mukhopadhyay's\textsuperscript{61} "Politics and Bureaucracy in Urban Governance: The Indian Experience' explores the background of structural patterns of urban governance in India and its broad features. He focuses on the role of municipal bureaucracy and the elected councillors to provide an appreciation of councillor-bureaucrat interface. Making a comparative assessment of different systems of urban governance vis a vis urban politics, he presents the advantages of the Mayor in Council system based on its success in handling urban politics in Calcutta.

Rajbala and Neeraj Gupta's,\textsuperscript{62} Urbanization: The Rajasthan scenario analyses other factors of urbanization in Rajasthan.

H. Theodore Poister and Streib Gregory,\textsuperscript{63} Performance measurement in Municipal Government Assessing the State of The Practice' examines the extent

\textsuperscript{61} Ashok Mukhopadhyay, Politics and Bureaucracy in Urban Governance: The Indian Experience, Quarterly Journal New Delhi IIPA, Vol. XLII, Jan-March, 1996, PP 32-47.
to which performance measurement has become integrated into contemporary local government management.

H. David Folz, Municipal Recycling Performance: A Public Sector Environmental Success Story takes up the management policies and practices that distinguished the higher performing recycling programmes.

G. Thimmaiah, ‘Managing The Functions And Finances of Urban Local Bodies’ deals with urban local bodies managing the finances and functions with special reference to India.

T. Balakrishan, ‘Devolution of Functional And Financial Power to Urban Local Bodies in Kerala’ studies the issue of transferring more financial resources to the local bodies.

V. Gnanesshwar, examines the urban challenge in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in his study “Municipal Functions – The Post Constitution 74th Amendment Scenario.” The state have discussed the financial issues at length and recommended probable solutions. But in respect of the functions of municipalities, not much headway is made.

U.B. Singh deals with ‘Devolution of Functional And Financial Powers To Urban Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh – A force. He specially discusses the municipal organization, functional domain, fiscal powers, administrative decentralization transparency in the working of local bodies.

64 H. David Folz, Municipal Recycling Performance: A Public Sector Environmental Success Story, opp Lit, P, P. 336-344.
67 V. Ghanesshwar, Municipal Functions: The Post Constitution 74th Amendment Scenario in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, Ibid, PP 24-34.
Marina R Pinto\textsuperscript{69} takes up ‘Mumbai’s Mayor-in-Council: A Flash in The Pan’ He mainly discusses Bombay Model- ‘Mayor-in-Council, Role of the state government, return of the commissioner type and critique of the MIC of Mumbai. The idea of the MIC is taken good, but its introduction in Mumbai seems ill-timed.

D. Ravindra Prasad and V. Gnanesshwar\textsuperscript{70} deal with ‘The Seventh Fourth Constitution Amendment and Municipal Financial Autonomy.’ They critically examine the reports of State Finance Commission of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. They also discuss the trends and the emerging issues post 73\textsuperscript{rd}/74\textsuperscript{th} Constitution Amendments.

K.P. Subramanian\textsuperscript{71} takes up ‘Impact of The Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies Act, 1998 and Building Rules, 2000 on Development Control System.’ He discusses the effective control system in urban bodies.

P.Uma Shanker\textsuperscript{72} explores that urban growth gives rise to a number of serious problems, such as housing, extreme pressure on urban services and infrastructure, high level of unemployment etc.

Likhi Abhilaksh\textsuperscript{73} argues that the planning and management of urban settlements has far-reaching implications on the economic development, social change, health and political stability of any society. Accordingly, it becomes desirable that ways and means must be found to enhance the operational efficiency of urban planning and administrative construct.

\textsuperscript{70} D. Ravindra Prasad and V. Gnanesshwar, the Seventy Fourth Constitutions Amendment and Municipal Financial Autonomy, Ibid, PP. 49-60.
\textsuperscript{72} P.Uma Shanker, Housing Urban Poor: Problems And Prospects, Delhi, IIPA, Nagarihok, Vol. XXXII, No. 12000, PP 1-8
\textsuperscript{73} Likhi Abhilaksh Issues in Urban Planning and Administration Op.Cit., pp 76-80.
C.N. Ray and P.R. Raut\textsuperscript{74} discuss the present trend of growth continues without an adequate response from municipal corporations. Several problems have grown resulting into degradation of the urban environment in Gujarat. In background the authors have undertaken the environmental risk assessment of six municipal corporations of Gujarat. This study has broadly adopted the comparative environmental risk assessment methodology development by the USEPA and used recently in India.

R.K. Bhatnagar\textsuperscript{75} says that the Constitution 74\textsuperscript{th} Amendment Act, 1992 on municipalities has been delegating the powers to people at the grass root level. Municipal bodies are institutions established for performing certain services and regulatory functions, which may further be classified as obligatory and discretionary duties.

Berry Tholen and Michiel S. De. Vries\textsuperscript{76} takes up most local officials in East and Western Europe are remarkably unwilling to allow for special participatory arrangements or special rights. A difference between the old and new democracies in Europe as to the propensities towards possible democratic arrangements in revealed. Further analysis indicates that the differences found cannot be explained in terms of individual traits. Moral and cultural values and structural circumstances seem to be dominant factors. The relative stability of such factors suggests that we cannot be optimistic about the development of more inclusive arrangements on behalf of those that now seem to be systematically excluded.


Se-Jeong Park argues that an economic crisis in the 1990s led the Korean government to push strongly for privatization. This was part of a larger reform effort involving local governments in Korea. In compliance with national policy, local governments expanded privatization. However, systematic efforts to assess privatization have been lacking in academia, making little known about privatization in Korean local governments. The study includes background, motivation, features, results, encountered problems, and tasks ahead for Korean local governments.

K.T. Gurumukhi and R. Srinivas examine decentralizing governance in Urban Local Governance Reengineering Regulatory Process. They argue that decentralizing governance from the center to local levels can achieve objectives of sustainable human development (SHD) — improved access to services, increased participation in decisions, and enhanced government responsiveness.

U. Arabi discusses Managing Urban Infrastructure Financing through Empowerment of Local Governments. He notes that reforms in the institutional framework for urban infrastructure are necessary. Without such reforms, central and state funds directed into the urban sector could exacerbate fiscal problems and India's fiscal problems. His success of central or state fiscal reforms is dependent on the efficiency of cities themselves.
Rajvir S. Dhaka,\textsuperscript{80} Women Leadership in Urban Local Government in Haryana, he depicts that the low participation has been the women's subordinate position to men in every aspect of life since ancient times. Their place of work was confined household chores and rearing of children. His identity was attached to that of her father, husband or son, i.e. her status was dependent upon the male partner.

S.C. Arora and R.K. Prabhakar,\textsuperscript{81} Financing Urban Local Governments, discuss the goal of the modern welfare state is to provide quantitative and qualitative public services to its citizens. This requires the availability of sufficient finances and its prudent utilization. Thus, adequate finance and its efficient administration is crucial to achieve the desired ends of good governance, though the need for good governance has always been left undependable at all levels of administration for delivering goods and services its urgency at the local level is perhaps the most as it is nearer to them and it also provides a foundation to the administrative superstructure. It is truer in case of urban local government; in view of the fact that at present entire developing world is experiencing an unprecedented shift of human settlements to the cities. Though population of India remains substantially rural, she is witnessing fast urbanizing trends putting financial pressure on municipal administration for various types of civic services.

S. Rajasekarapandian,\textsuperscript{82} Decentralized And Participatory Local Governance Practices in The Netherlands, he examines a brief account of the level, kind and manner of information the municipality share in the public domain and the participatory mechanism that has been institutionalized promising areas for consideration for strengthening the ongoing local governance efforts in the Indian context.

\textsuperscript{80} Rajvir S. Dhaka, Women's Leadership in Urban Local Government in Haryana, Nagarlok, Vol. XXXVII, No 4, October-December 2005, PP 24-40
Neelima Deshmukh, Women’s Empowerment Through Panchayati Raj Institution: A Case Study of Wambari Gram Panchayat in Maharashtra, says the concept of panchayati Raj is deeply entrenched in the process of strengthening the basic democracy at the grassroots level by ensuring people’s participation in local governance and administration. The 73rd amendment Act intended to provide greater opportunities for women to participate in this progression and paved the way for women is social and political empowerment. Yet the gender bias and social context have made arums this task of attempt empowerment. There is a felt need to identify and emphasize the empower lends such as education welfare, access to resources, participations and social dignity to achieve the desired level of women’s empowerment.

Yogendra Narain, Changing Facts of Governance, The new thinking about restructuring governments essentially represents a loss of faith in democracy and elected governments. Against such a scenario the new policy initiatives would be only touching the problems superficially without aiming at the basic malaise. This article debates possibility of arriving at a new paradigm of governance that distances itself from the traditional and accepted forms of democratic governments.

C.P. Vithal, Some Crucial Issues And Challenges of Governance, the administration in general and the district administration in particular has undergone a sea change in the recent times. The ‘SMART’ governance and the electronic governance assumed more prominence to underpin administrative justice in the country. There were also bold attempts to bring in changes in the performance levels of district administration by sensitizing various issues pertinent to the people and by creating awareness among the rural masses. The
lackadaisical attitude of the different branches of the government and the need for responsiveness of administration at various levels also paved way for administrative justice. Since the legislature, the executive and the bureaucracy failed to live up to the expectations of the people, judicial activism emerged in the country to fill the vacuum and for the dispensation of administrative justice. Yet, there are perplex problems facing the nation as a whole and the people at large while the cutting edge level of administration is lethargic and blotted with red-tapism. Against the backdrop, the article highlights whether administrative justice in India is a reality or a myth in the context of myriad problems facing the nation.

Ramabrahman,\textsuperscript{86} Towards Mapping Impact of Governance Reforms: The Role of Comptroller Auditor General in Management of State finances says, the governance reforms need to be seen in the context of the growing need for better management of public finances. The accountability dimension of these reforms calls for a critical focus as the objective is to ensure effective management of public spending and finances. The normative model of good governance in includes developing results orientation, flexibility and open approach to alternatives, performance audit and creating an environment of transparency and prosperity. The article focuses on the role of Comptroller and Auditor General and Public Accounts Committee in ensuring this accountability and transparency.

Y. Bhaskaracharyulu,\textsuperscript{87} Health Awareness Programmers in Urban Conglomerates discussed the only alternative is to improve the physical and living environment as well as to generate awareness in hygienisty and health through population of simple health and clean practices in and around devilling. These practices significant prevent the incidence of communicable and epidemic


\textsuperscript{87} Y. Bhaskaracharyulu, Health Awareness Programmers in Urban Conglomerates, Nagarlok Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, January-March 2006, Page 7.
diseases at greater extent. The only tool for the creation of awareness for the prevention of the diseases is health education awareness programmed.

Richard M. Walker, Innovation Type And Diffusion: An Empirical Analysis of Local Government, this paper presents the first empirical test of innovation type and diffusion in local government. Five types of innovations one product. Three process and one ancillary were tested in a multivariate model that included environmental, organizational and diffusion variables. The research was conducted on 120 upper tier English local authorities using a multiple informant survey instrument. Results indicate that adoption of innovation is both different types of innovation across upper tier english local government. These findings suggest that further research is required on the interactions of types of innovation in public organizations and that policy instruments developed to assist adoption need to be sensitive to variations between innovovations.

D.S. Mishra, Administering A District in India: Reviewing Collector’s Institution, The role and responsibilities of the office of District Collector (DC) have undergone considerable change since the independence from enforcement of law and order, and collection of revenue for his administrative unit the office has grown as an important arm for implementing national and state policies on welfare and planned development. Being the chief executive at the district, his status is like a mini- government all in one at the district level. The enhancement of responsibilities and span of functions over the years has also witnessed a substantial deterioration for the institution of District Collector Politicization of administration; corruption and political interference have largely contributed in bringing disrepute to once famed and sacrosanct office. Sincere efforts are called for from all concerned to scoter moral authority and inviolability of this important institution.
Shiv Raj Singh,90 Reforms for empowerment of Panchayati Raj Bodies, The Constitutional Amendments of last decay were aimed at bringing in active participation of people in the local governance. However, the institutions of governance at the grassroots level have failed to acquire the desired devolutions and delegation of power, authority and financial viability. Given the opportunity and helping hand in land reforms, water resource management, environment health care basic education and above all sustainable development at the village level without a dynamic role in the economic development the panchayats have remained ineffective. If the purpose of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment was to create grassroots democracy the power of dissolution should rest with the electorate and not with state governments and the whole army of administrators.

Ravinder Rena,91 Dynamics of Indian Economy: Issues And Trends, Indian economic has been recording impressive growth rates since 1991. This can be partly attributed to the multi-sector structural competitiveness of the economy. The reforms have been undertaken gradually with mutual consent and wider debate amongst the participants and in a sequential pattern that is reinforcing to the overall economy. The financial markets have developed and are more integrated after the reforms and regulatory and supervisory institutions have been set up. The reforms, though slow paced initially but well synchronized have begun to yield results. The economy has recorded consistently high growth rates, avoided any adverse impact from the south East Asian Crises, built substantial foreign exchange reserves, pre-paid some of its external debt and restructured its domestic debt. An attempt is made in this paper to figure out the challenges and threats that lie ahead in Indian economy. The study also raises a number of questions that need further analysis to enable is to understand better the continuing and likely impact of the economic reforms in India.

Rakesh Hooja,92 Reforms At State Level And Below: Some View, the objective of administrative reforms is to enable the state and its governments to play its role's in a manner better than before; such role can be as a regulator, or facilitator, or promoter, transformer, developmentary, arbitrational, defence and security-oriented, as service provider, benefit deliverer, welfare, oriented, growth stimulator, and the like The challenges being faced by the governments is to carry the results of reforms to the citizens at grassroots level. While policies, strategies, programmers, special schemes and projects are formulated at the union level all implementations, Monitoring and evaluation has to be undertaken at the state, district and local level.

Anil Hira,93 Should Economists Rule The World? Trends And Implications of Leadership patterns in The Developing World 1960-2005, this article examines more carefully the oft made hypothesis that (1) “technocrats” or politicians with an economics backgrounds are increasingly common and (2) that this “Improvements” in qualifications will lead to improvements in economic policy. The article presents a database on the qualifications of leaders of the world’s major countries over past four decades. The article finds that while there is evidence for increasing “technification” there are also distinct and persistent historical patterns among Asian African Middle Eastern and Latin American leaders. Using statistical analysis, the article finds that we cannot conclude that leadership training in economics leads to better economic outcomes.

The literature acted above shows that a large number of studies have conducted on urban bodies while covering. The different aspects pertaining to their working financial position, restructuring etc. however, the emerging pattern
of urban leadership in a cosmopolitan city like Delhi has not been undertaken so far. Hence, the emerging pattern of Urban Local Leadership: A Study of DMC.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are:

❖ To study the evolutionary aspect of Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC)
❖ To analyse the electoral process of Delhi Municipal Corporation.
❖ To examine the emerging pattern of its leadership over the years
❖ To evaluate the process of socialization of councillors
❖ To provide suggestions for making the leadership more representative and effective.

HYPOTHESES

The major tentative hypotheses are:-

❖ The higher castes have maximum representation
❖ The old guards have domination in Delhi municipal corporation
❖ Only the rich people make to the Delhi Municipal Corporation
❖ The representation of ladies just conforms to the reservation provisions made for them
❖ On the whole Delhi Municipal Corporation is not truly a representation body
METHODOLOGY

The present study deals with the emerging pattern of urban leadership of Municipal Corporation Delhi (1992-2005). For this purpose, nomination forms of the councillors, ‘Who is Who’, Municipal Corporation, Delhi have been extensively probed. Moreover in order to obtain factual data from the councillors an interview schedule is prepared. Moreover, informal dialogue is held with them. However, the study confines itself to the Municipal Corporation, Delhi only.

SCHEME OF CHAPTERISATION

The study has been divided into five chapters:-

1. First Chapter deals with the research framework of the study.
2. Second Chapter contains the brief sketch of Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
3. Third Chapter explains the electoral process of Delhi Municipal Corporation.
4. Fourth Chapter gives an account of emerging pattern of leadership.
5. Fifth Chapter is Pattern of Urban Leadership in Scheduled Castes.
6. Sixth Chapter is Pattern of Local Urban Leadership of Women.
7. Seventh Chapter is by way of conclusions and suggestions.