ABSTRACT

The importance of the study of local self-government as the basic democratic institution and an essential school of civic education cannot be underrated. In India such a study is gaining a momentum and different models are being studied in the historical perspective. In India, the states are enacting legislation in order to study the working of local self-government. India is a vast land with varied problems -- political, social, economic, cultural and demographic -- which ought to be analysed scientifically and studied microscopically so that a clear picture might emerge both from administrative point of view and legal angles.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest state in the Indian Union and poses problems which are not only insurmountable but are typical from the view point of microcosmic and macrocosmic study. KAVAL Towns have been carved out for the purposes of effective administration in the most impartment area of Uttar Pradesh. This area is important from the multiplicity of problems and realistic experimentation. These metropolitan towns are overpopulated, industrially advanced and impregnated with problems peculiar to themselves.

KAVAL is a made up word obtained by joining the first
The alphabates of KANPUR, AGRA, VARANASI, ALLAHABAD and LUCKNOW. These bigger cities have problems peculiar to themselves. It has been seen in the present dissertation as to what these problems are, how far have been resolved, why have they proved tough and have balked all attempts to isolation, how far are they due to the unimaginative approach of the politicians, rigidity and undue interference of beaurocrates, lack of adequate financial supplies, lack of any code of conduct, scarce human resources, lack of technical personnel and insufficient know how on the part of planners and administrators.

In the introductory chapter of the thesis, a historical survey and evolution of local self-government has been undertaken. No study of local self-government would be completed and conclusive without reference to the operation of local government in U.K., U.S.A. and France. Hence, the introduction highlights the historical survey of these countries.

In the second chapter the evolution of local self-government in India leading to KAVAL towns of Uttar Pradesh has been traced.

In the third chapter again the special problems of big cities in Industrial areas have been pinpointed.

In the fourth chapter the political and administrative problems of the KAVAL towns are studied. In the fifth chapter the financial problems have been described. In the sixth
chapter, each Municipal Corporation of Uttar Pradesh have been dealt with separately. In the conclusion the main defects of local self-government in the KAVAL Towns and their consequent failure has been examined.

Towards the close of the dissertation the detailed appendices and bibliography have been appended.