CHAPTER - IV

ORGANISATION AND WORKING
OF NANDYAL MUNICIPALITY
PROFILE OF NANDYAL

Nandyal Town is situated in Kurnool District of the Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh. Before the introduction of Mandal system in the State, Kurnool district was divided into 12 taluks, 13 Assembly Constituencies and 2 Parliamentary Constituencies. (Nandyal was one among them).

Presently, Kurnool district consists of 54 Mandals, which are spread over 3 revenue divisions. Nandyal is the head quarters of the Nandyal revenue division as well as the Mandal.

It derived its name from the existence of a temple in the past originally Nandyal was known as “Nandi Alayam”. It was also known as Ghajipur having been so named by Ghazid-din-Khan a general of Aurangzeb. It is well connected by rail and road.

Nandyal town lies on latitude 15°30 North and 78°30' East longitude. The town has to the North, Harijanawada, R.T.C. Bus-stand and Maddaler river to the South, Bommala Satram area, to the East Gudipatigadda, S.B.I. Colony Nunepalli and to the West Kundu river, Government Degree College as boundaries. Nandyal Municipality the town is spread over an area of 15.42 sq.kms. The Municipality has divided into 32 wards.

The climate of the municipality is mainly hot as against the climate of the Kurnool District, which is mainly dry and hot. The temperature of Nandyal municipality goes beyond the maximum of 44.4°c minimum of 21.7°c.
Nandyal region experiences usually a heavy rainfall in the District. The average annual rainfall is about 76.5 cm.\textsuperscript{4}

**EVOLUTION OF NANDYAL MUNICIPALITY**

Nandyal was constituted into a Municipality on the 1\textsuperscript{st} of October, 1899, with strength of 12 councillors. It is an old municipality in the Kurnool district. The municipality had its first elected vice-chairperson in 1919 and chairperson in 1920. The municipality was classified as 1\textsuperscript{st} Grade municipality in 1970. The municipality was classified as a Special Grade Municipality from 28-08- 1998\textsuperscript{1}.

**POPULATION**

Population growth of Nandyal town is shown in Table 4.1. The population of the Nandyal municipality was 1,51,771 in 2001 census as against 15,137 in 1901, thus recording an increase of 26.67 percent over a span of 100 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Rise in Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>15,137</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>16,230</td>
<td>+1,093</td>
<td>+7.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>18,124</td>
<td>+1,894</td>
<td>+11.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>22,608</td>
<td>+4,484</td>
<td>+24.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>25,886</td>
<td>+3,278</td>
<td>+14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>33,344</td>
<td>+7,458</td>
<td>+25.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>42,927</td>
<td>+9,583</td>
<td>+28.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>63,193</td>
<td>+20,266</td>
<td>+47.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>88,185</td>
<td>+24,992</td>
<td>+39.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1,19,813</td>
<td>+31,628</td>
<td>+35.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,51,771</td>
<td>+31,958</td>
<td>+26.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The density of population is 6,370 km$^2$ according to 2001 census. The town has 76,914 male and 74,857 female Population. The municipality has 32 wards. The area of the municipality contains to be 15.42 km$^2$. The total number of residential households is of 31,000$^2$.

**LITERACY**

The Nandyal town has 96,157 literates$^3$ according to the 2001 census which works out to 63.35 percent of the total population of the town. Out of the total literates men constituted 55,181 (57.38%) and women constituted 40,976. (42.61%) Male literacy is higher than female literacy.

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NANDYAL MUNICIPAL AREA**

In the Nandyal municipality there are educational institutions ranging from primary to P.G. level. In this town there are 41 schools under the management of the Nandyal municipality. Among them, there are 35 primary schools, 3 High schools, 3 Upper Primary schools. There is 1 Government Degree College and 1 Government Polytechnic College, besides 2 Government Junior Colleges (one is girls & another is boys), 2 Aided Junior Colleges, 1 Aided Degree College, 3 unaided Private Degree Colleges, 12 Private Junior Colleges, 1 Engineering College, 2 P.G. Colleges under private management, 2 B.Ed. Colleges and 2 Industrial Training Institute colleges.
INDUSTRIES

There is an abundant natural resource available surrounding Nandyal area. A rural industrial estate was set up in 1958. The important items of manufacture from the Industrial estate are stainless steelware. Most of the villages of Nandyal have a sustained number of cotton spinners, the handloom weaving is an important cottage industry. Several small industries are established around the Nandyal Municipal area.

MARKETING FACILITIES

The Nandyal town has well-developed market facilities. The municipality is maintaining four daily vegetable markets and one market for fish and meat. Agricultural marketing committee of Nandyal has been functioning since 1981. It has a market yard of 7.32 acres with five godowns, each having 600 tons of capacity.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Health services in the town are provided by Government Hospitals and Private Nursing Homes.

WATER FACILITIES

The municipality is providing drinking water to the people under protected water supply scheme since 1962. Apart from these facilities, there are a number...
of wells and tanks in the town to meet the ever-increasing demand for drinking water supply.

Table 4.2

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NANDYAL MUNICIPALITY

The organizational structure of Nandyal Municipality is given Table 4.2. According to the above table the organization of Nandyal Municipality consists 2 wings. They are, 1. Deliberative wing, consists of the municipal council, the chairperson, vice-chairperson and the non - statutory committees, which
constitute the non–official administrative machinery. The executive wing has the commissioner and the municipal establishment constitute the official administrative machinery of the municipal authority.

1. DELIBERATIVE WING

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The municipal council is one of the four statutory authorities of the municipality. It is expected to take broad programmes, and policy oriented decisions. The powers and functions of the municipal council cover a wide range of activities relating to regularity, developmental and commercial activities of the municipality. The municipal council generally consists of the following members,

1. Elected members.
2. Ex-officio members, and
3. Co-opted members.

ELECTED MEMBERS

Usually all the adults of ward above 18 years constitute the electorate for a municipal council. The number of members to be elected in respect of each council existing at the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1994 shall be as it stood at such commencement until such number is revised by the government in accordance with the principles prescribed.
For convenience the electoral roll of the state Legislative Assembly is used for the purpose of municipal councils. The system of photo identity cards for the voters was introduced in 1987 for the first time.⁹

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

When the municipal councils were constituted after adopting the act in 1965, there was no provision for the category of Ex-Officio members though there was a provision for Alderman. In 1971 when the act was amended the post of Alderman was abolished. Instead of the Member of Legislative Assembly and the Member of Legislative Council (representing the constituency of which a municipality forms part) were made ex-officio councillors. Again in 1981 the members of the House of the people representing a constituency of which a municipality forms a part was made ex-officio members.¹⁰ A member of the Legislative Assembly and a Member of Parliament representing a constituency which comprises more than one municipality including a part of any municipality, shall be ex-officio member of one such municipality which he chooses; and they shall also have the right to speak in and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of any meeting of the other councils comprised with in the constituency but shall not be entitled to vote at any such meeting.¹¹

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

The municipal council co-opts 2 members from the persons having special knowledge or experience in municipal administration.¹²
RESERVATION OF SEATS

The seats have been reserved for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and backward classes within the available quota.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

A person who is qualified voter in any constituency and who has attained the age of 21 years but does not suffer from certain disqualifications is eligible for contesting the municipal elections.

ELECTIONS OF THE MEMBERS

The election of the members to the Nandyal municipality is held on a date prescribed in accordance to the provisions of the act. It is held through secret ballot. The whole of the town is divided into 32 wards and only one member out of the contents is elected from each ward. The candidates who secure the highest number of votes at their respective wards are declared elected as a member of the municipality or municipal council.

TENURE

The Tenure of the municipal council in Andhra Pradesh is 5 years. A number of committees on local self-government recommended five-year term on the ground that this will give the boards sufficient time for the fulfillment of any programme which they may have chalked out for themselves. The Kala Committee however disfavoured five-years term. It felt “five-year is rather too
A longer period tends to make the members apathetic and forgetful of their duties to their constituents.\textsuperscript{13}

**REMOVAL OF THE MEMBERS**

A Councillor may be removed from office on any of the grounds mentioned below making due allowance for the variations that exist in different Municipal Acts. They are as follows;

1. If a councillor refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, he is declared insolvent
2. If he is guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties or has openly abused his position as a member of the council, or,
3. If he is convicted of certain criminal offences or is subject to certain orders by criminal courts, or,
4. If he becomes interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the council, or
5. If he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the council without permission of the council, or
6. If he being a legal practitioner, acts or appears in any suit or other proceedings against the council, or
7. If his continuance in office is dangerous to the public peace or order, and
8. If he becomes subject to any disqualification of electors.
The authority, which can remove the councillor from office, differs from state to state; but in majority of the states, it is the government, which exercises that power generally on the advice of the district officer.

**POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

1. The municipal council is made responsible for the discharge of the functions devolved upon the municipality.

2. It submits annual administrative report to the government through the District Collector.

3. It approves the programmes, projects and other schemes submitted to it by the municipal commissioner.

4. The municipal administration shall rest with the council the power to initiate policies, which would fulfill the objectives for which the municipality has been established.

5. The council is the policy-making agency and is responsible for the approval of proposals.

6. It has to accord sanction to the general budget.

7. The council, as the custodian of the interests of the people exercises supervision and control over all the officials of municipal administration.

8. It reviews the performance of the various branches of the civic administration.

9. It can remove the Deputy Chairperson by passing a resolution with half of the majority.

10. It can call for record any information from the municipal officials.
11. In case of permanent officials, it can pass a resolution requesting the
government to transfer such officials from the municipality, and

12. In case of serious lapse on the part of civic administration, the council can
appoint a committee to enquire into state of affairs and may suggest
remedial measures.

THE CHAIRPERSON

The office of the chairperson in a municipality is of considerable
importance. The District Collector was the Ex-Officio president of the munici­
pality in the early years of the 20th Century. Later on, the chairperson plan was
introduced under the Madras Municipal Act of 1920. According to it, chairperson
became very powerful as he combined in himself the position of the chairperson
and the executive official of the municipality. In 1933, the commissioner plan
was introduced by an amendment to the Act of 1920 by which the Municipal
Commissioner got status of executive officer of the Municipality, relegate to back,
the chairperson as a presiding officer only.

As per the existing provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of
1965, the Chairperson is elected directly by the voter’s of the Municipality. He
must have attained the age of twenty-one years. The Councillors will meet and
elect the chairman. There is no restriction for the ex-officio councillors contesting
for the post of the chairman. In the event of an ex-officio councillor getting
elected as chairman, he should cease to be a member after six months.
TERM

The term of the chairperson is five years which can also be extended by the government. The council is empowered to pass a vote of no-confidence against the chairperson and he shall cease to hold office, if it is passed with simple majority. The Chairperson is assisted by Vice-chairperson who is indirectly elected by the councillors among themselves.

POWERS OF THE MUNICIPAL CHAIRPERSON

LEGISLATIVE POWERS

The chairperson as the political executive of the municipality has certain important powers in regard to the conduct business in the council. He can suspend the council meetings for 3 days. He has to convene the meetings of the council and make arrangements for the election of the vice-chairman. He has to preside over the meetings of the council. He can send the resolutions back to the council for reconsiderations.

ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

In general terms that the administration of the municipality is carried on his behalf. The Andhra Pradesh Municipality Act of 1965 states that all official correspondence between the council and the government or the head of the departments shall be conducted in the name of the chairperson. In addition to exercising general supervision over the municipal administration the chairperson has some very important powers in regard to the municipal establishment. The
municipal commissioner functions under his supervision and the annual confidential report of the commissioner is written by the department of municipal administration on the basis of information provide by the chairperson. As the chairperson of the panel committee, he exercises considerable influence in the appointments of officers borne on the municipality. Further he also enjoys the powers to suspend, impose penalty or removal or dismissal of the officials appointed by the municipality.

FINANCIAL POWERS

The chairperson is authorized to incur contingent expenditure incidental to municipal administration as per the scale fixed. In case of 3rd or 2nd Grade Municipality the expenditure should not exceed one thousand and five hundred rupees per annum, and in case of first, Special and Selection Grade municipality it should not exceed three thousand rupees per annum. Yet another important power having financial implication is that in case of 3rd and 2nd Grade municipality, the chairperson can award contracts not exceeding rupees three thousand. In case of other Grades of municipalities, the contract amount should not exceed rupees five thousand.

EMERGENCY POWERS

In case of emergency the chairperson may direct the execution of any work which may ordinarily require the sanction of the council or incur any expenditure subject to the ratification by the council later.
The emerging trends indicate that municipal chairperson has become a very powerful force to reckon within urban government. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act of 1965 and the subsequent amendments strengthened the hands of the chairperson. The abolition of the executive committee and the provision that the commissioner would function under the administrative supervision of the chairperson has enhanced the prestige and the status of the office. In the direct election, the chairperson becomes a reality, the chairperson's position is strengthened since he will have the backing of a popular vote, and council may not be in a position to restrain him in the exercise of authority.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE VICE–CHAIRPERSON

The following are the powers and functions of the Vice–Chairperson. They are

a. Every councilor shall elect from among the members, one member as Vice-Chairperson within fifteen days from the date of the election of the Chairperson.

b. The Vice-Chairperson holds the office of the chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson. The chairperson may delegate any of the functions of the Vice-Chairperson.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

The committee system is one of the important characteristics of local self-government. They have been playing a very important role in carrying out the provisions of the Municipal act. The act provides that no municipal subject is
placed or discussed by the council, unless it is first referred to the concerned committees. The enactment of Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act of 1965 replaced the earlier plan both in Andhra and Telangana region. The Act introduces a single committee.\textsuperscript{14}

**ABOLITION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND CONSTITUTION OF CONTRACT AND APPOINTMENT COMMITTEE**

The Amendment Act of 1971 abolished the executive committee and in its place two new committees. They are, the contract committee and the appointment committee had been constituted. Except the powers of appointment and contract, the remaining powers of the executive committee were distributed among the council the Chairperson and the Commissioner.\textsuperscript{15}

**CONTRACT COMMITTEE**

Authority to contract and contracted power of persons appointed by government for awarding contracts in the municipality a committee known as contract committee was established.

The power of making on behalf of the council, any contract where of the value or amount does not exceed the monetary limits specified in column (2) of the Table 4.3 shall be exercised by the authority specified in column (3) thereof.

In every municipality, contracts for supplies and execution of works would have to be entered into possibly; this committee wields considerable influence in actual working of Municipal Administration.
Table 4.3
Grade-wise monetary limits for contractors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Monetary Limit</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second or Third Grade Municipality</td>
<td>a) Not exceeding Rs.5,000/-</td>
<td>Committees constitute of the chairperson, commissioner and not less than three bit not more than seven members chosen in this behalf by the council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Exceeding Rs.5,000/- but not exceeding Rs.20,000/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Grade Municipality</td>
<td>a) Not exceeding Rs.10,000/-</td>
<td>Committee constituting of the chairperson, commissioner and not less than three but not more than seven members chosen in this behalf by the council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Exceeding Rs.10,000/- but not exceeding Rs.50,000/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Grade/Selection Grade Municipality</td>
<td>a) Not exceeding Rs.25,000/-</td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Exceeding Rs.25,000/- but not exceeding Rs.75,000/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


THE PANEL/APPOINTMENT COMMITTEE

Every municipality employees different categories of officials. Some of the officials are appointed by the state government, others are appointed either by
the Chairperson on the basis of recommendation made by committee called Panel/appointment committee.

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965 stipulates that appointments to all the posts, the pay or maximum pay of which rupees exceeds one hundred shall be made from a panel prepared by a committee consisting of the Chairperson, the Commissioner and not less than three but not more than seven councillors chosen on behalf from the council. It should be mentioned that as per an amendment introduced in 1982 the ex-officio councillors can also be members of the committee, because of this power, the committee exercises considerable ways over the functioning of municipal administration.

2. EXECUTIVE WING

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, (section 4c) provides for the appointment of Municipal Commissioner for every municipality in the state as well as to Nandyal Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner is the administrative Head of the Civic Government. During the year 1933, the commissioner emerged as a powerful municipal functionary to counter balance the growing importance of the elected chairman. When the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965 came into force, in tune with avowed objective of enlarging the role-play of elected functionaries in municipal government the administrative head of the municipal government was designated as Secretary with very limited powers. But in 1971, he was redesignated as Commissioner and
much of the erstwhile powers have been restored to him. As a result, he has emerged as powerful Municipal functionary next to Chairperson only.

**RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COUNCIL**

The relationship between the Council and the Commissioner is of crucial importance not only the ruling group but also the opposition group expected the commissioner to support their point of view. If he took sides he will be put to bitter criticism, so that he should keep himself aloof from the conflict. The day-to-day interference of the members of the council in administration strains the relationship between the councillor and the commissioner. The commissioner should always think that he is answerable to the council and avoid public criticism of the council's action, to get credit for his success. The success of the council is the success of the commissioner.

**RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CHAIRPERSON**

The relationship between the chairperson and the commissioner is and the same. As the chairperson is the political head of the municipality where as the commissioner is its administrative head. Even though the commissioner functions under the overall control of the chairperson, he discharges his function as the chief adviser to the chairperson as far as the administrative matters are concerned. Both of them are the important functionaries of the municipality. The proper cooperation and co-ordination between the commissioner and the chairperson will help smooth and effective functioning of the administration.
RELATIONS WITH THE COMMITTEES

The relations between the commissioner and the committees changes from time to time. The committees may require the chief executive officer to attend their meeting, to make a statement or explanation of facts or supply such information, as may be in his position relating to any matter dealt with by him. His intimacy with the members of the committees helps him in maintaining cordial relations with the council. By winning the confidence of the committees, he tends to reduce the powers of the council.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The amendment of the Act of 1971, brought the officers under the administrative control of the commissioner, who is empowered to initiate disciplinary action against the defaulting officers. The commissioner should respect the opinions and sentiments of the different technical officers.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

The administrative machinery of the Nandyal Municipality consists of General administrative section, Health section, Revenue section, Engineering section and Town planning section.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The general administration of Nandyal Municipality is under the charge of Commissioner who occupies an important position. The Commissioner is assist by a Manager and some other clerical staff.
HEALTH SECTION

The health section of the Nandyal municipality is headed by a team of health staff, such as the Health Officer, a few sanitary inspectors, health assistants in attending to the curative and preventive aspects of health administration.

REVENUE SECTION

The revenue section occupies an important place in the administration of the municipality. The section deals with the matters, like tax collection and other revenue necessary to run the municipal administration. The revenue section is headed by a consists of 4 revenue inspectors and 6 bill collectors.

ENGINEERING SECTION

The engineering section is also responsible for the physical development of the town, such as roads, water supply, street lighting, parks and drainage. The section is also responsible for the slum clearance and closely associated with town planning and health section of the municipality.

TOWN PLANNING SECTION

The town planning section has to perform tremendous function. If the town does not grow systematically, according to the laid down plans, many problems will crop up such as slums encroachments there by damaging the health growth of the town.
The planning section of the Nandyal Municipality has 1 town planning officer, 1 town planning supervisor, 3 building inspectors, 1 town planning draftman and 2 chainmans since this only a 1st Grade Municipality from 13-02-1970.

FINANCE

The efficiency of any organization depends to a greater extent on its financial position. The better the financial resources of an organization are the better the amenities and services provided by the organization. Therefore, in order to evaluate the performance of the Nandyal municipality it is necessary to consider the sources of its revenue and how effectively the various municipal taxes are collected.

The growth of municipal finance is conditioned by two important factors namely local and institutional. The local factors include physical resources, population, industries, commerce and trade of the Nandyal municipality. The institutional factors consist of the development and growth of local self-government with constant increase in its powers and in its ability to levy and collect taxes efficiently. In other words, the local physical and other resources must be exploited fully by the municipal administration concerned and revenue thus collected must be economically utilized to realize the desirable and in terms of services and amenities.

The major sources of revenues to the Nandyal municipality in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:
a. Tax Revenue.
b. Non-tax Revenue.
d. Loans.
e. Municipal fund

a. Tax Revenue

Every Municipality is permitted to levy the taxes according to the rules published in Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965. They may be known as:

a) Property tax, b) Profession tax, c) Tax on carriages, carts and an animals, d) tax on entertainment and e) tax on Sur – charge on stamp duty.

b. Non Tax-Revenue

The second source of revenue resources to the Municipalities is non – tax revenue. The non – tax revenues include the following items.

a) Remunerative enterprises, b) Fees for Schools, c) License fees, d) Water charges and e) sale of rubbish.

c. Grants – in – Aid

Grants-in-aid are the means by which State Government provides financial assistance to municipalities. At present the grants available to the Municipalities are as follows:

1. D.A. Grants
2. Education Grants
3. Water supply and Drainage Grants, and
4. Environmental and Housing Scheme Grants
d. Loans

The Municipalities also receive loans from various sources, the Municipal council has been permitted to borrow money from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and Scheduled Banks on the guarantee of the State Government.

e. Municipal Fund

All money received by the Municipal Council constitutes a fund called “Municipal Fund”. It is applied and disposed off subject to the provision of the act or other laws made from time to time. The purposes to which the municipal fund may be applied include all objects declared obligatory or discretionary by law and in general everything necessary for a conductive to the safety, healthy, convenience and education of the inhabitants.

BUDGET

The Municipal Council of Nandyal municipality frames a budget showing the probable income and expenditure, which is proposed to incur during the following years and submits a copy of the same to the state government.
CONCLUSION

Nandyal town is situated in Kurnool District of Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh. It was constituted into a municipality in 1899. The organization of Nandyal Municipality has 2 wings. They are, 1. Deliberative, 2. executive. The deliberative wing consists of the municipal council, the Chairperson, non-statutory committee.

The executive wing consists of the municipal commissioner and the administrative machinery. The administrative machinery of the Municipality consists of General Administration, Revenue, Health, Engineering and Town Planning sections.

They are various political parties in Nandyal, yet almost all join togetherly work hard for the well development of Nandyal Municipality. In other hand the executive body also co-operate them according to the Government rules and regulations. They also oathed to the political parties, if they implement the well development of Nandyal Municipality. They should co-operate with good grievances from all sides.
REFERENCES

1. Andhra Pradesh municipal manual, 1989, P. 84
2. Census Records of Nandyal Municipality, 2001, P. 4
5. Ibid., P. 24.
11. Ibid., P. 38.