PREFACE

Without root there is no fruit, without fruit there is no root. Literacy is the necessary for the advancement of democracy. Primary education is the stepping-stones for the future fulfillment of any Nation. The spirit of a country is developing its culture and traditions with the main function of education. Therefore, education is the heartbeat and backbone of the Nation. If a country gets the name and fame through to literacy and education. According to modernization every country adopting the procedure to develop the literacy rate and educational aspects. India is also one of them to taking certain types of steps for its development. It also taking steps in rural and urban areas for the fruitful result of literacy and education. Thus, the Indian Government sharing some of the powers to the local self-government on the basis of Gandhi's Slogan Grama Rajya is Rama Rajya.

Institutional changes in India since independence have been prompted by two fundamental urges. One is the urge for democratization and the other is the urge for development. These two urges resulted in the emergence of local self-governments in India, which touched the life, and well being of all categories of people at innumerable fields especially the twin sisters of Literacy and Education.

The legislation for the creation of Municipalities and stream line their administration, financing of funds and exercising supervision and control over
their duties and responsibilities are taking optimistic shape in all the states and the state of Andhra Pradesh is also not lagging behind in this mission.

Municipalities are constituted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the comprehensive Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965. These Municipalities are constituted for towns with a minimum population of at least twenty-five thousands and correspondingly based on their annual income.

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act has provided numerous functions and responsibilities for the growth and development of the local area of the respective municipalities. The working of municipality in the state is dual role in character. Primarily it is concerned with the administrative aspect followed by the developmental programmes. The programme of expansion of education and literacy-drive is one among these developmental programmes. In fact democratic development is the core concept of municipal administration found in all the five categories of municipalities prevailing in Andhra Pradesh as provided by the act.

Nandyal Municipality is one of the Selection Grade Municipalities in the state and it is unique in its character especially in the backward towns of Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh. It's history started since from the year 1899 in which it commenced with a humble beginning as a Municipal Board and in due course of time it has been elevated to the present status. It witnessed various stages of development, ups and downs in its phenomenal growth and accredited itself with a number of positive points.
The concept of development is sincerely felt by the Nandyal Munici-
pality and rightly stimulated to the various functions entrusted to it by the
Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, which included promotion of primary
education also. In addition to the above, the suggestion made by the Kothari
Education Commission (1964-66) for the creation of District School Boards and
Municipal school Boards as local educational authorities to enable the
association of local committees in the educational enterprises also sincerely
implemented by it. Since then the Nandyal Municipality has been administ-ering
Primary schools till to date. At present, this Municipality is running 35 primary
schools in the municipal area.

PROBLEM

The success of any local body in general and the Nandyal Municipality in
particular in fulfilling its avowed objectives of providing Primary and Secondary
education to all its school going aged children and also promotion of the concept
of literacy always depend invariably upon its organizational set up and the mode
and media through which it carries out its educational administration in
particular. The organizational structure must be such that it provides effective
means and appliances for furthering efficient educational administration and in
turn the educational administrative system must provide for well standard
performance of the educational institutions kept under its control. The
organizational structure and the educational administrative system must enable
to keep all the primary and secondary schools away from various administrative
and operational problems and also keep these institutions far from the violation of the basic objectives.

But the present controversy focused from various sections is that Nandyal Municipality which is entrusted with the responsibility of catering to its people good, standard and suitable programme of education is not successful in fulfilling the above objectives under the present organizational and administrative setup. There is also lot of criticism prevailing with regard to its mode and media through which it is handling the educational administration. The various lapses in its organizational structure especially in the case of education, school administration, nature and scope of its supervision and control and the various other operational problems being encountered by both primary and secondary schools are also at brickbats. The enormous lapses pointed out at all quarters and at all levels with regard to the pupils enrollment rate, percentage, teacher-pupil ratio, non-teaching staff problems, students performance in examinations, its personnel and financial problems and more particularly the degree of morale and motivation prevailing in these schools reveal that all is not well with the educational administration of Nandyal Municipality.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Hence, an attempt has made in this thesis to study the administrative and organizational structure of Nandyal Municipality in general and its educational administration in particular in the light of the management of primary education, the day to day working of its schools concerned and their operational
predicaments and various other related problems with a view to promote its performance and academic standards more academic oriented and pupil spirited through reorganization and reorientation of entire educational administrative setup.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present study are six fold in character.

1. To trace out the origin, growth and role of education in India and its correlation with local bodies
2. To examine the emergence of Municipal Government and the place of education in municipal administration
3. To analyse the administrative structure of Municipalities in Andhra Pradesh
4. To evaluate the organization and working of Nandyal Municipality
5. To assess the educational administration under Nandyal Municipality, and
6. To appraise the problems of educational administration in Nandyal Municipal primary schools in particular and to offer suggestions for their reorganization and reorientation to make them more academic oriented and students spirited

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources. The primary data was collected from the records available in the offices of Municipal...
Administration, Nandyal Municipal Office and all Primary Schools managed by Nandyal Municipality and the District Educational Office in Kurnool. Attempts have been made throughout this study to analyse the data available with reference to the working of the Municipal Council, the Commissioner and all related officers to gain an insight into the processes obtaining and the results achieved in handling the subject of Primary Education. Personal visits were conducted by the researcher to make on the spot study of various operational as well as organizational problems faced by the officers, teachers and students. The historical information was collected from the old records of Nandyal Municipal office, District Educational Office, Kurnool and state Archives, Hyderabad. Personal interviews were conducted and fruitful discussions were held with related to personnel of both Municipal officials as well as educational officers. Personal and group discussions were also held with some of the parents of students and teachers including Head Masters and Head Mistresses. A well structured questionnaire was prepared and administered to the teachers adopting random sampling method.

The Secondary data was collected from the Annual Administration Reports of Nandyal Municipality and Government of Andhra Pradesh Schools records and registers of Primary Schools, Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act and its latest amendments, Municipal Council resolutions and proceedings, Andhra Pradesh Gazettes and District Gazetters. Further various Books, Journals relating to Education and Educational Administration, Local bodies, Municipal Administration and Development, Municipalities and Education were consulted. Data was also collected from State Central Library, Hyderabad, Secretariat and other Public Libraries.
Finally, the National and Regional newspapers, journals, brochures and other published and unpublished literature was also made use of for further probing.