



MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAMMALAMADUGU IN RAYLASEEMA REGION

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Introduction

Andhra Pradesh is the 8th largest state in India, both in area and population. The state has the second longest coastline of 972 km (604 mi) among all the states of India, second only to Gujarat.¹ It borders Telangana in the northwest, Chhattisgarh in the North, Odisha in the northeast, Karnataka in the west, Tamil Nadu in the south and the water body of Bay of Bengal in the east. A small enclave of 30 km² (12 sq mi) of Yanam, a district of Pondicherry, lies south of Kakina in the Godavari delta to the northeast of the state. There are two regions in the state namely Coastal Andhra and **Royalaseema** and hence, the two regions are more often referred as **Seemaandhra** by the media. There are 13 districts with 9 in Coastal Andhra and 4 in Royalaseema. **Visakhapatnam** is the largest city and a commercial hub of the state with a GDP of \$26 billion followed by Vijayawada with a GDP of \$3 billion. Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Kadapa, Tirupati, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Ongole and Eluru are other important cities.

The Krishna and the Godavari are the major river systems in the state. The legislature in Andhra Pradesh is unicameral. The legislative assembly has 175 seats.

Economy

Andhra Pradesh has a widely diversified farming base with rich variety of cash crops. It is surplus in food grains, produces 10 Metric tons of rice and can richly claim to be the granary of the south. The agricultural sector accounts for around 50% of the state's income and provides livelihood for 70% of the population. The crops extensively cultivated in the state are paddy, Jawar, Ba/ra, Ragi, Maize, groundnut, chillies and Tobacco with a virtual monopoly of Virginia Tobacco, the state ranks fourth in industrial investments. With a 25km coastal line, A.P is the longest Marilian M.P and Orissa too. The state has made advances in harnessing IT for better administration.

The growth of Municipal Administration in A.P.

Genesis and growth of municipal administration in A.P. proceeded on lines similar to those in the other parts of British India. The first small beginning of incorporating the municipal act were made by the introduction of Act 26 of 1850



which amended the provisions of Act X of 1842." The Act of 1850 provide for the creation of corporations in town, the inhabitants of which were eager to improve their sanitation, roads and other amenities, and at the same time, were prepared to bear the necessary taxes." The Act permitted the lavvy of town duties but it was left entirely to the people themselves to decide in every instance, which mode to taxation they would prefer⁴ with lord Mayo's Decentralization scheme of 1870. Local laws in the state were recast. In Urban areas, the Town improvement Act of 1871 replaced the Act of 1865. It improved the financial position of the committees by 1876-77 forty-seven towns had municipalities in Madras presidency. After the Ripon Resolution of 1882. The Govt of Madras appointed a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to report on the condition of Local self-government in the presidency and to suggest reforms.

This committee after an elaborate imesligation, made a series of recommendations. The chief among them were:

1. An increase in the number of Municipalities.
2. Appointment of elected chairman where ever Government had approved the system of non-official presidents.⁹
3. Widening of the franchise to include all those paying property and profession taxes.

After considering the Resolution of the central government on the one hand and the recommendations of the committee on the other, the central government eventually issued the District Municipalities Act of 1884. The concept of "Municipality" was introduced through the Madras District Municipality Act of 1884." The Act permitted the election of three froths of the municipal councilors by rate payers. ~ The minimum number of members of each municipal council was fixed as 12. The Term "Municipality" was for the first time introduced in the title, and terms 'council' and 'councilor" were adopted in place of commission and 'commissioner. The chairman of municipalities were to be either nominated by the Govt. (or) elected by the councilors from amongst themselves.

The government could remove a chairman or municipal council at any time. Moreover, the district collector was entrusted with the powers of supervision and control over the activities of the council. The Act of 1884 was amended in 1897 when some minor changes were adopted. An important provision introduced in ibis Act was. Ihe creation of a separate officer in charge of the routine official work.

The year 1919 witnessed rapid changes in municipal administration in the slate. On the recommendations of the Royal commission on Decentralization, the District Municipality Act 1920 was enacted by the Govt of Madras, which introduced several important changes in the existing municipal set up.

1. Kery rale paver was given the right to vote and was also made eligible for election to the council.



2. Municipal councils were given the power to appoint health officers and engineers.
3. The elective strength of the council was to be not less than three fourths of the total strength and the rest were to be nominated by the Government. The councils were free to elect their own chairmen and form their own budgets.
4. The rate of tax was to be fixed by each council independently. Then the Act introduced several democratic measures which were in consonance with the spirit of the times.

Another important landmark in the history of municipal administration was the passing of the Madras District Municipalities 1930 (Amendment) Act. The most important change affected it was the abolition of the system of Nominations to various positions. The system of election was introduced in which all the votes in each ward had to vote.²⁰ Further the franchise was extended to women and the disqualification of women to stand for elections as councilors was removed. The municipal authorities however, did not properly use these liberal democratic measures. As a result, several municipalities were superseded and in some other cases the chairmen were removed.

The Amendment Act XV of 1933 made it obligatory on the part of Govt to appoint paid commissioners as executive officers." The Act removed the executive powers of the chairman. During the year 1920 - 33. The chairman had been given executive powers. This resulted in the misappropriation of funds by the chairman of some municipalities."¹ And hence the Act curtailed the powers of chairman. Therefore all the employees of the municipality were to work under the control of the commissioner. Who were the executive officers? By the end of 1947.

When India became free there were 81 municipalities in the composite Madras state. In the year 1948, ten more towns were granted the status of Municipality, which raised the total to 91. When the Andhra state was formed as a separate state in 1953. 35 municipalities came under it. When Andhra Pradesh was formed with the inclusion of Telangana in 1956. There were 58 municipalities in the state at that time.

Jammalamadugu Taluk

The taluk occupies the north-western corner of the district. On three sides its boundaries are artificial, while on the south it is separated from Pulivendula taluk by the Bhanukota and Mallyala hills which mark the first uprising of the Hrramala range from the western boundary of Kamalapuram taluk to where it abuts on the Chitravati river. Proddatur and Kamalapuram taluks adjoin it on the east, while on the north and west are respectively the Koilkuntla taluk of Kumool and the Tadipatri taluk of Anantapur district, The Ouddapah. Anantapur and Kurnool districts meet on the Gandikota hills which start a few miles west of Proddatur and traverse Jammalamadugu taluk in a north westerly direction to the Kurnool frontier. The Penna river enters the taluk near Kodur in the west and skirts the southern flank of



the Gandikota hills as far as Gandlur where the Chitravati joins it from the south. Thence the stream turns slightly north and forces its way by a winding narrow gorge through the Gandikota hills, A few miles further down it takes a sharp curve near Jammalamadugu and proceeds south-eastwards across the black cotton plain into Proddatur taluk. The area of the taluk is 609 square miles and its population 106,350. It contains but one town.

Jammalamadugu the second largest in the district, with the population of 16,099. This headquarters of the taluk and of the Divisional officer, is situated in a central position on the north bank of the Pennar. 12 miles from Muddanur railway station. The town is compactly built round the fort which commands the river. Since the redistribution of districts in 1911 it has been the headquarters of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. An inspector of the Sail and Abkari Department is also to be stationed here shortly, in charge of the recently sanctioned circle, the town was constituted a union in 1886 and contains, besides the union office.

A sub-Register's office, a police station a combined post and telegraph office, traveler's bungalow and local fund market. It is the headquarters of the London Mission Society in the district. Whose substantial stone bungalows in their extensive compounds to the north of the town have added much to its appearance. The local fund dispensary was closed some years ago, as the London Mission hospital supplies all the medical needs of the neighbourhood. The principal trade of the town is in cotton. Weaving of a ambitious character than usual is carried on by families of Mahratta extraction. In addition to turbans which are chiefly exported to the Bombay Presidency there is also a considerable manufacture of coloured table -cloths, curtains and similar articles, which are dyed by Rangara/us and block stamped with patterns of animals and birds. The largest temple in the place, dedicated to Venkateswaraswami, lies about half a mile on the south west of the town literally in a sand heap on the banks of the Pennar. In the Musalman cemetery also on the bank of the river is the grave of the first and last Nawab of Jammalamadugu, Abdul Syed Khan, to whom the town and the surrounding territory were granted as Jaghir by Tippu. Legend relates that the Nawab declined to allow his last resting place to be covered even with the slab of stones which is shown close by and the simple earthen mound is in striking contrast to the large and ornate tomb of his wife not far distant. A descendant of the Nawab still received an allowance from Government for the upkeep of the mosque.



Basic Information of Municipality Information

S.No.	Name of the .Municipality	Jammalamadugu Nagar Panchayat
1.	Year of establishment	2005
2.	Extent (in sq. kms)	24.83
i	Population as per 2001 census	40514
4.	Population as for 2011 census	46081
5.	Male population 2011 census	22676
6.	Female population 2011 census	23405
7.	Projected population as on date (year to be specified)	46462 as on 25-10- 2011
8.	Total income per annum during 2010-2011 (rupees in crorcs)	7.0646
9.	Total Expenditure per annum during 2010-2011	6.2030

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