
Appendices

Appendix-1.1
(Reference to paragraph 1.5, page 3)

Major changes made to the Article 243 in the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

1. **Article-243Q: Constitution of three types of Municipalities:** The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and Municipalities have been constituted under GHMC Act, 1955 and TM Act 1965 respectively. The Nagar Panchayats were constituted as per Section-2A inserted by Act 17 of 1994. The Municipal Corporations (other than GHMC) have been constituted as per the Municipal Corporations Act, 1994. All the Municipal Corporations (except GHMC) and Municipalities have been included in Section-3(2) of TM Act 2019. Further, all the Nagar Panchayats were deemed to have been upgraded as Municipalities. Consequent of this, two types of Municipalities (Municipalities and Municipal Corporations) are in existence in the State from July 2019.
2. **Article-243R: Composition of Municipalities:** There shall be elected Members to the Council, having right to vote (*Section-5 of TM Act, 1965*). Member of Legislative Assembly, Member of House of the people and Member of Council of States representing a constituency which comprises wholly or partly the municipal area will be the ex-officio Members, without having voting rights (Substituted by Act 5 of 1999). Required number persons having special knowledge or experience in Municipal Administration and persons belonging to Minority will be the co-opted Members, without having voting rights (Substituted by Act 14 of 2000 and 25 of 1995 respectively). However, ex-officio Members have been given voting rights as per Section-5(3)(e) of TM Act 2019. The Chairperson/ Mayor will be elected directly as per Section-23(1)(a) of TM Act, 1965. However, the Chairperson will be elected by the Ward Members as per Section-20(1) of TM Act, 2019.
3. **Article-243S: Constitution and composition of Wards Committees:** As per Section-5B of TM Act, 1965 inserted by Act 17 of 1994, Wards Committees for the Municipalities, having more than three lakh population to be constituted and each Wards Committee shall consist of not less than five Wards. Where population is less than three lakh, CDMA may determine to constitute Wards Committees. The Chairperson of the Wards Committee shall be elected among the Members of the Ward. As per Section-17, 30 and 31 of TM Act, 2019, four Ward Committees representing Youth, Women, Senior Citizens and other Eminent People shall be constituted for each Ward, to consider and advice on the issues referred to them. Each Ward committee shall consist of a maximum of 15 members.
4. **Article-243T: Reservation of seats SC, ST, BC and Women:** As per Section-8 of TM Act, 1965 substituted in Act 17 of 1994, in every Municipality, out of the total strength of elected members determined under Section 5, seats shall be reserved (a) in favour of SC/ST in proportion to their respective population of the Municipality, (b) one-third of the total number of seats shall be reserved to the Backward Classes, (c) Not less than one-third of the seats reserved for SC, ST and BCs shall be reserved to Women and (d) Not less than one-third of total seats including reserved for SC, ST and BCs shall be reserved to Women. As per Section-7 of TM Act, 2019, the one-third limit of reservation enhanced to 50 *per cent*.
5. **Article-243U: Duration of Municipalities:** Five years from date appointed for first meeting of the Council [Section-20 of TM Act, 1965]. As per Section-10(1) of TM Act, 2019, the duration will be five years from date first meeting of the Council, after the ordinary election.
6. **Article-243V: Disqualification of Members:** A person holding an office of profit under a Municipality, Central/Sate Government shall be disqualified to be the Member. Further, a

person with unsound mind, deaf-mute or suffering from leprosy and an applicant to be adjudicated an insolvent or un-discharged insolvent shall be disqualified [Section-14 & 15 of TM Act, 1965]. Similar provision exists in Section-12 of TM Act, 2019.

7. Article-243W: Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities: Municipal administration shall vest in the Council, for the purpose the Council shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be conferred upon it [Section-30 of TM Act, 1965]. The Chairperson will convene the Council meetings, refer any resolution to the Council for its re-consideration, perform all the functions specifically conferred on him, all official correspondence between the Council, Government/Head of the Department. He/she will have the powers to incur the contingent expenditure and have power to direct the execution of any work, in case of emergency for which the Council resolution is required [Section-47, 48 & 49 of TM Act, 1965]. The Commissioner shall carry into effect all the resolutions of the council, furnish to the council about the progress. He/she exercise the executive powers, discipline over the employees, collection of taxes, custody of municipal records, inspect places of entertainment [Section-56 of TM Act, 1965]. No amendment made to this provision in the new TM Act, 2019.

- (i) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules which the Government may make in this behalf, the Council may frame regulations in respect of officers and employees of the municipality appointed under the Section-74 [Section-76 of TM Act, 1965].
- (ii) State Institute of Urban Excellence will be established by the State Government which will not only impart training but will also be a hub for urban excellence, specialising in the broad domains of urban development, management, governance, finance, poverty and policy. It shall aim at quality research, undertake training, consultancy services and policy reforms on urban sector issues [Section-81 of TM Act, 2019]. However, there was no such provision in TM Act, 1965.
- (iii) There shall be compulsory training and orientation for all chairpersons, vice-chairpersons and ward members to make them aware of the Act at regular intervals [Section-42 of TM Act, 2019]. However, there was no such provision in TM Act, 1965.
- (iv) Manual system existed for issue of birth and death certificates and corrections [Section-308 of TM Act, 1965]. As per Section-165 of TM Act, 2019, the birth and death certificates are being issued through online system.

8. Article-243X: Powers to impose taxes by, and funds of, the Municipalities: Every Council shall by resolution, levy the taxes-property tax, tax on carriages and carts and tax on animals [Section-81 of TM Act, 1965]. Transfer Duty on Properties shall be levied, Tax on animals shall be levied, if the Council determines and Tax on Advertisements shall be levied under Section-82, 113 & 114 of TM Act, 1965. All moneys received by the Municipality constitute the Municipal Fund Section-125 of TM Act, 1965. The principal and interest on the loans floated by the Council bears the guarantee of Government to such an amount as may be fixed and subjected to certain conditions [Section-131 of TM Act, 1965]. The Government is entitled to recover the loan or advance made to any Council [Section-132 of TM Act, 1965]. The provisions for assessment of Property Tax and Municipal Fund and Government Guarantee exist under Section-92, 106 and 112 in the TM Act, 2019.

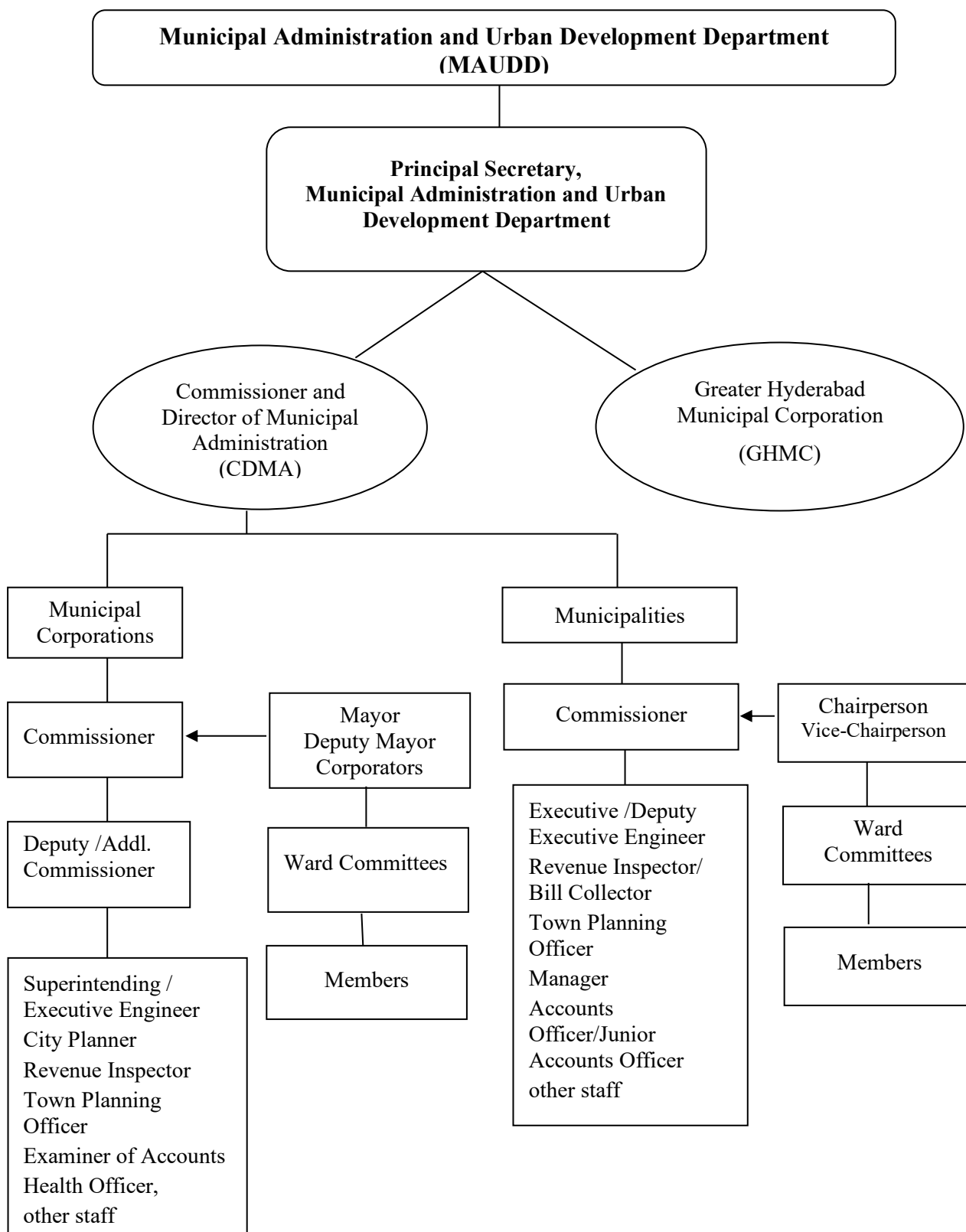
- (i) The Council shall frame and approve the annual Budget and submit a copy to the Government every year [Section-126 of TM Act, 1965]. Participation of District Collector in the Budget exercise included in Section-107(3) of TM Act, 2019.

- (ii) Every Building shall be assessed together with its site and its adjacent premises occupied as an appurtenance thereto based on the annual rental value [Section-87 of TM Act, 1965]. As per Section-93 of TM Act, 2019, Property Tax on buildings shall be levied on the basis of (a) Capital Value or (b) Annual Rental Value or (c) such other basis as prescribed. Further, a provision is available for self-assessment in case of new construction or reconstructions [Section-94 (1), (2), (3) of TM Act, 2019].
 - (iii) Government may constitute special task force at the district level to detect and monitor the unauthorised constructions and take timely enforcement action in the manner as prescribed [Section-178 (1) of TM Act, 2019]. However, there was no such provision in TM Act, 1965.
 - (iv) Building permissions for construction will be given on personal visit to the office and submission of application in the concerned Municipality. As per Section-174(7) of TM Act, 2019, building permission can be obtained through online system.
 - (v) Not less than 10 *per cent* of Municipal Budget shall be allocated towards Green Budget for plantations and nursery [Section-107 (4) (d) of TM Act, 2019]. However, there was no such provision in TM Act, 1965.
 - (vi) District Level Committee headed by the District Collector consisting of District Forest Officer, in-charge of Haritha haram and respective Commissioners shall draw up ward-wise and Municipality-wise Green Action Plan year-wise for a period of five years [Section-24 of TM Act, 2019]. However, there was no such provision in TM Act, 1965.
- 9. Article-243Y read with 243I: Finance Commission:** As per Section-132-A of TM Act, 1965 (inserted by Act 17 of 1994), the Finance Commission constituted under Article-243-I, shall also review the financial position of Municipalities and make recommendations to the Government on (i) distribution of taxes, duties, tolls, fee, (ii) determination of taxes, duties, tolls, fee which may be assigned to Municipalities, (iii) Grants-in-Aid from the Consolidated Fund of State *etc.* Similar provision is available in Section-113-A of TM Act, 2019.
- 10. Article-243Z: Audit of accounts of Municipalities:** The Government shall appoint auditors for audit of the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund [Section-128 of TM Act, 1965]. As per Section-109 & 110 of TM Act, 2019, the Annual Accounts shall be prepared in Double Entry accrual-based accounting system and forwarded to the Director of State Audit for conduct of Audit. The Government shall prescribe the procedure for Audit of the Annual Accounts of the Municipal fund. The Municipality shall provide for pre-audit and internal audit of the regular accounts of the Municipality for submission to the Municipal Council. Government may appoint any person to carry out a special audit on specific accounts or whole of the accounts of any period and submit the special audit report to the Government.
- 11. Article-243ZA read with 243K: Elections to Municipalities:** For the purpose of election of Members, to a Council, the Government may, after consultation with the Council, divide the Municipality into as many single member wards. Determine the wards in which seats reserved *etc* [Section-10 of TM Act, 1965].
- The preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of elections to, all Municipalities in the State shall be under the superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission [Section-10-A of TM Act, 1965 as inserted by Act 17 of 1994]. For the purpose of election of Members of a Municipal Council, each municipality shall be divided into such number of wards on territorial basis as prescribed by notification in such a manner that all wards have as far as practicable, equal number of voters and one member shall be elected from each ward. Determine the wards in which seats reserved shall be set apart [Section-6(1) of TM Act, 2019]. The preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of elections to, all Municipalities

in the State shall be under the superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission [Section-194 (1) of TM Act, 2019].

12. Article-243ZD: Committee for District planning: The Government may, after consultation with the Council, constitute Planning Committees for any Municipality, consisting of such number of members as may be appointed by them, for the purpose of preparing plans in respect of such developmental works as may be approved by the Government for execution within the Municipality; and the Council shall undertake all such works [Section-65 (2) of TM Act,1965]. As per Section-75(2) of TM Act, 2019, a provision for formation of Planning Committees was made. However, no provision was made in TM Acts for constitution of District Planning Committees.

Appendix-1.2
(Reference to paragraph 1.6, page 3)
Organisational structure with respect to functioning of ULBs in the State



Appendix-1.3
(Reference to paragraph 1.9, page 4)
List of sampled Urban Local Bodies

Sl. No.	Name of the ULB	Category	District	
			Old	New
1	Greater Warangal	Corporation	Warangal	Warangal
2	Karimnagar	Corporation	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
3	Nizamabad	Corporation	Nizamabad	Nizamabad
4	Ramagundam	Corporation	Karimnagar	Peddapally
5	Bhongir	Municipality	Nalgonda	Yadadri Bhongir
6	Bodhan	Municipality	Nizamabad	Nizamabad
7	Boduppal	Municipality (upgraded as Corporation)	Rangareddy	Rangareddy
8	Jangaon	Municipality	Warangal	Jangaon
9	Kamareddy	Municipality	Nizamabad	Kamareddy
10	Medak	Municipality	Medak	Medak
11	Meerpet	Municipality (upgraded as Corporation)	Rangareddy	Rangareddy
12	Sadasivapet	Municipality	Medak	Sangareddy
13	Shadnagar	Municipality	Rangareddy	Rangareddy
14	Siddipet	Municipality	Medak	Siddipet
15	Wanaparthy	Municipality	Mahabubnagar	Wanaparthy
16	Medchal	Nagar Panchayat (Upgraded as Municipality)	Rangareddy	Medchal Malkajgiri
17	Pedda Amberpet	Nagar Panchayat (Upgraded as Municipality)	Rangareddy	Rangareddy

Appendix-3.1
(Reference to paragraph 3.1, page 14)
List of Parastatal Agencies

Sl.No.	Name of the Parastatal bodies	Locations
1.	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWS&SB)	Hyderabad
2.	Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDC)	Hyderabad

Sl.No.	Name of the Parastatal bodies – Urban Development Authorities	Location
1	Satavahana Urban Development Authority	Karimnagar
2	Stambhadri Urban Development Authority	Khammam
3	Nizamabad Urban Development Authority	Nizamabad
4	Kakatiya Urban Development Authority	Warangal
5	Siddipet Urban Development Authority	Siddipet
6	Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority	Hyderabad
7	Vemulawada Temple Development Authority	Vemulawada
8	Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority.	Hyderabad

Sl.No.	Name of the Parastatal bodies - Town Planning Authorities	Location
	Regional office	
1	Regional Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning, Hyderabad Region	Hyderabad
2	Regional Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning KUDA, Warangal Region	Hanamkonda
	Old District	
1	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Adilabad
2	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Nalgonda
3	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Mahabubnagar
4	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Nizamabad
5	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Khammam
6	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Karimnagar
7	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Hyderabad (RR district)
8	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Medak
9	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Hanamkonda, Warangal
	New Districts	
1	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Kothagudam
2	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Mancherial
3	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Suryapet
4	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Sangareddy
5	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Kamareddy
6	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Nagarkurnool

7	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Wanaparthi
8	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Gadwal
9	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Vikarabad
10	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Bhongir
11	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Medchal
12	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Siddipet
13	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Mahabubabad
14	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Bhupalapally
15	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Jangaon
16	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Jagitial
17	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Peddapally
18	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Sircilla
19	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Asifabad
20	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Nirmal
21	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Mulugu
22	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Narayanpet
23	The District Town and Country Planning Officer	Hanamkonda

Appendix-3.2

(Reference to paragraph 3.9, page 19)

Control and overriding power of the State Government over ULBs as per Municipal Acts

1. **Power to call-for records, etc.:** Government or the District Collector may enter on and inspect, any immovable property or work in progress and also competent to (i) call for any document; (ii) require any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics; (iii) require any information or report on any municipal matter and (iv) record in writing, any observation in regard to its duties [Section-67 of TM Act, 1965]. Similar provision exists in Section-71 of TM Act, 2019.
2. **Power to take action, when any Authority fails to perform its duty:** If any Municipal authority fails to perform its duties, Government fixes a time to perform to do so and if not done, appoints some person to perform it [Section-64 of TM Act, 1965]. Similarly, as per Section-74 TM Act, 2019, if it appears to the Government or District Collector that the Municipal Council, the Chairperson/Vice-Chairperson or the Members or the Committees has made any default in performing any duty imposed, the Government may in writing fix a period for the performance of such duty.
3. **Power on Cancellation and Suspension of Resolution:** Government may either *suo-motu* or on a representation of a Member, Chairperson or Commissioner, cancel any resolution passed, order issued, license or permission granted or prohibit doing of any act which is about to be done or being done, if opined that it has not been made in accordance with law [Section-59 of TM Act, 1965]. Similar provision exists in Sections 65(1) and 80 of TM Act, 2019.
4. **Suspension of Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson or Member:** Government is competent to suspend Chairperson/Vice-Chairperson or Member who in their opinion, willfully misbehaved or manhandled any other member or officer or employee of the municipality or destroyed the property of municipality or used unparliamentary language or abused his position in the course of meetings of the Council or during the discharge of any duty, so as to lead a situation in which municipal administration cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act or the financial stability of Municipality is threatened [Section-59A of TM Act, 1965]. Similar provision exists in Section-66 of TM Act, 2019.
5. **Power to remove Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson:** Government is empowered to remove Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson in the cases of (i) willfully omits or refuses to carry out or disobeys the provisions of the Act, rules, bye-laws, regulations or lawful orders, (ii) abuses his position or the powers vested in him [Section-60 of TM Act, 1965]. As per Section-67 of TM Act, 2019, the additional provisions added *viz.*, (i) failed in performing functions or discharging the duties, (ii) omitted or refused to carry out the orders of Government for proper working of the Municipality, (iii) guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, guilty of embezzlement of Municipal fund, (iv) persistently defaulted functions and duties and (v) become incapable of such performance.
6. **Power to dissolve Council:** Government is competent to dissolve the Council in the cases: (i) when the Council is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in performing its duties, (ii) exceeds or abuses its position or powers, (iii) a situation exists in which the municipal administration cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act and (iv) the financial stability or credit of the Council is threatened (Section- 62 of TM Act, 1965). As substituted in Act 17 of 1994 and also included in Section-68 of TM Act, 2019, the Government when dissolved the Municipality with effect from specified date and reconstituted either immediately or with effective from another specified date not later than six months from the date of dissolution; notification shall be laid before both houses of State Legislature.
7. **Power to give directions:** Government is competent to give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder to the Council, as it may consider

necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act [Section-387A of TM Act, 1965]. A similar provision exists as substituted in Act 20 of 1994 and also included in Section-74(1) of TM Act, 2019.

8. **Power to frame the Rules:** Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules which the Government may make in this behalf, the Council may make rules in respect of officers and employees of the Municipality appointed- (a) fixing the amount and nature of the security to be furnished (b) prescribe education and other qualifications (c) grant of leave and other allowances (d) regulating the pensions and gratuities, (e) establishing and maintaining provident funds (f) regulating the conduct and (g) generally prescribing the conditions of service [Section-76 of TM Act, 1965]. Further, the Government shall have powers to make rules to regulate the classification and methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances, disciplinary conduct of officers [Section 72(1)(a) of TM Act, 1965]. The Government may place the services of any Government employee at the disposal of the Municipality [Section-79 of TM Act, 1965].

As per Section-43 & 45 of TM Act, 2019, the Government may constitute a Common Municipal Service and sanction the posts and shall appoint any other officers or employees to the Municipalities. Further, as per Section-46 of TM Act, 2019, the Government may place the services of the Government servant to perform the duties of the Municipality.

9. **Power of suspension:** The District Collector may suspend Municipal Commissioner and any other employees, if they fail to perform duties entrusted to them [Section-48(3) of TM Act, 2019]. However, there was no such provision in respect of suspension of Municipal Commissioner in TM Act, 1965.
10. **Levy of property tax:** The Government may after consultation with the Council by order published in the Gazette, direct any Council to levy the property tax or any class of such tax at such rate and with effect from such date [Section-86 of TM Act, 1965].

As per Section-82 (1) of TM Act, 2019, subject to directions from the Government, Municipality shall collect revenues which include (i) property tax on land and buildings, any surcharge on the mutation, (ii) levy of user charges for civic services viz., water supply, drainage, sewerage, solid waste management, (iii) parking of vehicles and (iv) any other specific services render under the act.

11. **Exempted properties:** The buildings and lands *i.e.*, (a) places set apart for public worship, (b) choultries, (d) ancient monuments protected under the law, (e) charitable hospitals and dispensaries, (f) railway hospitals, (g) burial grounds and (h) buildings and lands belonging to the Council shall be exempted from the property tax (Section-88 of TM Act, 1965). Item (c) recognised educational institutes including hostels, public buildings and places used for the charitable purposes, sheltering destitute, animals, libraries and playgrounds has been substituted by Act 3 of 1994. As per Section-92 (4) of TM Act, 2019, the Government shall exempt any residential building occupied by the owner from the Property Tax, where the area of the building is or less than 75 square yards, having ground or ground plus one floor. In all such cases, a nominal amount of ₹100 per annum shall be paid by them towards Property Tax.
12. **Budget preparation:** The council shall in each year frame a budget showing the probable receipts and expenditure and shall submit a copy to Government [Section-126 of TM Act, 1965]. As per Section-107 (3) of TM Act, 2019, in order to have uniformity in the budget formation exercise and to ensure that there are earmarked funds for all the essential functions of the Municipality, the District Collector shall be a part of budget preparation exercise. The District Collector shall be present during the budget meeting and guide them in its preparation.
13. **Sanction to borrow money:** The principal and interest to the extent fixed on the loans floated by the Council shall carry the guarantee of the Government subject to such conditions imposed [Section-131 of TM Act, 1965]. Similar provision exists in Section-112 (1) of TM Act, 2019.

14. **Government to take up works with the consent:** The Government may with the consent of the Council, undertake on its behalf the construction of water supply, drainage or other works. A planning committee may be appointed for preparation of plans for developmental works [Section-65 of TM Act, 1965]. Similar provision exists in Section-75 (1) TM Act, 2019.
15. **Directions to the Municipality on water supply:** The Government may constitute water board for one or more municipalities or other local authorities. The Council shall, so far as the funds at its disposal admit, provide sufficient water to the habitats. Further, the Council may, on the direction of the Government, supply water to local authority or other person outside the municipality [Section-138 & 143 of TM Act, 1965]. Similar provisions exist in Section-116 (2) of TM Act, 2019.
16. **Establishment of Slaughter-houses:** The Council shall provide a sufficient number of places as municipal slaughter-houses within or outside with the permission of Government and charge rent and fees at such rates. The Council may place the collection of such rents and fees under the management [Section-271(1)(2)(3) of TM Act, 1965]. As per Section-152(1)(2)(3) TM Act, 2019, subject to such rules made by the Government, every Municipality may designate places for use as public slaughter-houses and charge rents and fees for the places so designated. If such land for the purpose is not available, it shall be the duty of the District Collector to provide land available under his control. The Municipality shall in consultation with the District Collector and CDMA make efforts to modernise all the existing slaughter-houses in a time bound manner.

Appendix-3.3
(Reference to paragraph 3.10.2, page 21)

Vacancy position of sampled ULBs

Sl. No.	Category of ULB	Name of the ULB	Sanctioned Strength	Persons In Position	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Municipal Corporation	Boduppall	4	3	1
2.	Municipal Corporation	Karimnagar	497	230	267
3.	Municipal Corporation	Meerpet	4	4	0
4.	Municipal Corporation	Nizamabad	661	369	292
5.	Municipal Corporation	Ramagundam	230	91	139
6.	Municipal Corporation	Warangal	1,511	659	852
Total (A)			2,907	1,356	1,551
7.	Municipality	Bhongir	141	88	53
8.	Municipality	Bodhan	143	71	72
9.	Municipality	Jangaon	132	62	70
10.	Municipality	Kamareddy	162	80	82
11.	Municipality	Medak	133	76	57
12.	Municipality	Medchal	5	3	2
13.	Municipality	Pedda Amberpet	2	0	2
14.	Municipality	Sadasivapet	86	55	31
15.	Municipality	Shadnagar	58	29	29
16.	Municipality	Siddipet	170	85	85
17.	Municipality	Wanaparthy	92	62	30
Total (B)			1,124	611	513
Grand total (A + B)			4,031	1,967	2,064

Appendix-3.4

(Reference to paragraph 3.10.3, page 21)

Statement showing the details of training programmes conducted by the ULBs during 2015-2021

Sl. No.	Category	Name of the ULB	Whether proposals sent to CDMA	Whether training conducted	Whether evaluation sent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Municipality	Bhongir	Details not furnished	Yes	Details not furnished
2	Municipality	Bodhan	No	Yes	No
3	Corporation	Boduppal	No	No	No
4	Corporation	Warangal	No	Yes	Yes
5	Municipality	Jangaon	Details not furnished	Yes	Details not furnished
6	Corporation	Karimnagar	No	No	No
7	Municipality	Medak	No	No	No
8	Municipality	Medchal	No	No	No
9	Corporation	Meerpet	No	No	No
10	Corporation	Nizamabad	No	No	No
11	Municipality	Pedda Amberpet	Details not furnished	Yes	Details not furnished
12	Corporation	Ramagundam	No	No	No
13	Municipality	Sadasivapet	No	Yes	No
14	Municipality	Shadnagar	No	Yes Details not furnished	No
15	Municipality	Siddipet	No	No	No
16	Municipality	Wanaparthi	No	No	No
17	Municipality	Kamareddy	No	No	No

Appendix-3.5

(Reference to paragraph 3.11.1(A), page 22)

Present per capita demand and supply of water in test-checked ULBs

Name of the ULB	Present Demand-MLD	Present supply-MLD	Short fall MLD	Per cent of short fall on Demand	Quantity of water Supply made	
					As per ULB (in lpcd)	Effective as per frequency of supply (lpcd)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bodhan Municipality	12.21	10	2.21	18	110 one hour daily	110
Bhongir Municipality	8.08	5.31	2.77	34	96 frequency not stated	96
Boduppal Corporation	NA	12	NA	0	135 one and half hour, twice/ thrice in a week	67.5
Jangaon Municipality	8.77	7.80	0.97	11	130 one hour daily	130
Kamareddy Municipality	14.75	9.60	5.15	35	113 once in two days	56.5
Karimnagar Corporation	60	60	0	0	135 45 minutes daily	135
Medak Municipality	8.00	8.00	0	0	120 one hour daily	120
Medchal Municipality	6	3.5	2.5	42	135 30 minutes once in two days	67.5
Meerpet Corporation	12.5	4.0	8.5	68	43 twice in a week	14.3
Nizamabad Corporation	40	40	0	0	135 one hour daily	135
Pedda Amberpet Municipality	8.77	7.60	1.17	13	116 twice in a week	38.6
Ramagundam Corporation	36	36	0	0	135 daily	135
Sadasivapet Municipality	7.43	4.00	3.43	46	90 one hour, once in three days	30.0
Shadnagar Municipality	9.45	6.25	3.20	34	100 one hour, once in six days	16.7
Siddipet Municipality	18.75	18.75	0	0	135 30 minutes daily	135
Wanaparthy	13.20	11.90	1.30	10	135 one hour daily	135
Warangal Corporation	168.92	168.92	0	0	138.28 daily	138.28

Appendix-4.1

(Reference to paragraph 4.1.5.2, page 34)

A) Test-checked ULBs-wise arrears in collection of Property Tax to end of March 2021

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the ULB	Demand			Collection			Balance			Percentage of Balance
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Bhongir	30.59	448.57	479.16	29.37	445.40	474.77	1.22	3.17	4.39	0.92
Bodhan	391.40	215.54	606.94	370.69	202.13	522.82	13.41	34.12	47.53	7.83
Boduppall	324.26	1049.42	1373.68	207.02	670.76	877.78	117.24	378.66	495.9	36.10
Jangaon	235.92	141.55	377.47	227.99	137.84	365.83	7.93	3.71	11.64	3.08
Kamareddy	223.36	601.10	824.46	191.23	510.47	701.70	32.13	90.63	122.76	14.89
Karimnagar	368.92	2626.97	2995.89	359.74	2192.66	2552.40	9.18	434.31	443.49	14.80
Medak	157.46	356.00	513.46	153.39	350.04	503.43	4.07	5.96	10.03	1.95
Medchal	157.65	505.14	662.79	108.38	311.83	420.21	49.27	193.31	242.58	36.60
Meerpet	278.58	886.71	1165.29	192.69	507.41	700.10	85.89	379.301	465.19	39.92
Nizamabad	3637.30	3520.83	7158.13	2859.30	3092.30	5951.60	778	428.53	1206.53	16.86
Pedda Amberpet	414.21	446.12	860.33	350.85	408.79	759.64	63.36	37.33	100.69	11.70
Ramagundam	271.11	550.95	822.06	255.57	529.23	784.80	15.54	21.72	37.26	4.53
Sadasivapet	126.06	275.37	401.43	15.50	228.00	243.50	110.56	47.37	157.93	39.34
Shadnagar	20.14	335.41	355.55	13.41	268.39	281.80	6.73	67.02	73.75	20.74
Siddipet	1047.80	637.28	1685.08	798.48	140.54	939.02	249.32	496.74	746.06	44.27
Wanaparthy	400.01	287.94	687.95	216.85	219.97	436.82	183.16	67.97	251.13	36.50
Warangal	1632.84	4857.26	6490.10	1070.33	4378.86	5449.19	562.51	478.4	1040.91	16.04
Total	9717.61	17742.16	27459.77	7420.79	14594.62	21965.41	2289.52	3168.25	5457.77	19.88

B) Year-wise details of Demand, Collection and Balance of PT arrears in test-checked ULBs

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance	Percentage of collection against demand	Percentage of arrears against demand
2015-16	12,764.31	10,797.14	1,967.14	84.59	15.41
2016-17	14,445.30	11,854.07	2,592.98	82.06	17.94
2017-18	16,513.86	14,171.90	2,340.24	85.82	14.18
2018-19	19,555.02	16,972.59	2,577.90	86.79	13.21
2019-20	21,961.35	17,799.81	4,080.90	81.05	18.95
2020-21	26,018.08	20,935.87	5,045.62	80.47	19.53