

CHAPTER - VI
EFFECTS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE
OF ZILLA PARISHAD SOLAPUR

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CHAPTER-VI

EFFECTS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF ZILLA PARISHAD SOLAPUR

6.1 Introduction.

In the implementation of a Welfare State, public expenditure performs a very vital role. Theoretically, the effects of public expenditure are normally explained in terms of the effect on production, ability to work, ability and will to save and on distribution, etc. Our attempt here is, however, different from this traditional approach. We are interested in showing the positive/negative changes in the facilities available to the population. We have taken an account of changes which have taken place during the period 1982-83 to 1986-87 in some of the important facilities provided by the Zilla Parishad, i.e. education, transportation, primary health care, animal husbandry, etc. For this purpose, we are using the following parameters:

6.2 Parameters of Effects of Public Expenditure.

The following parameters have been used to evaluate the effects of the public expenditure:

1. Changes in the composition of the expenditure of various facilities;
2. Growth of expenditure on the facilities provided by the Zilla Parishad (here, we are going to show the absolute and relative growth in the expenditure);

3. Absolute growth in the physical facilities provided by the Zilla Parishad in various fields;
4. Growth in the availability of physical facilities to the unit of per 1000 population over the period.

By applying these parameters, we are trying to show the effect of public expenditure on education, transportation, primary health care, etc.

6.3 Effect of Public Expenditure on Education Facilities.

6.3.1. As mentioned above, the first parameter used to bring out the effects is the pattern of growth in the expenditure. Table 6.1 (on the following page) indicates the relevant data.

Table 6.1 indicates that in 1982-83, General Administration received 10.68% share of the total expenditure, education 54.78%, Building and Construction 12.44%, Primary Health Care 5.50% and Miscellaneous 16.52%, respectively.

In 1983-84, General Administration's share was 19.42%, Education 51.77%, Building and Construction 11.80%, Primary Health Care 5.05% and Miscellaneous received 20.96% share of the total expenditure.

In 1984-85, General Administration received 10.49% share of the total expenditure, and Education 60.06%, Building and Construction 10.57%, Primary Health Care 5.50% and Miscellaneous 12.63% respectively.

In 1984-85, General Administration received

TABLE 6.1

Percentage Change in Expenditure on some Important Heads
from 1982-83 to 1986-87

Sr. No.	Particulars	(Amounts in Rupees)									
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
		Expenditure in 1982-83	%	Expenditure 1983-84	%	Expenditure 1984-85	%	Expenditure 1985-86	%	Expenditure 1986-87	%
1.	General Administration	1,59,77,392	10.68	1,75,63,047	10.42	2,18,08,592	11.24	2,61,68,531	10.49	3,05,15,568	10.50
2.	Education	8,28,16,446	54.78	8,72,04,964	51.77	11,65,68,776	60.6	12,67,89,112	50.82	14,97,24,394	51.50
3.	Building & Construction	1,48,37,463	12.44	1,98,78,462	11.80	2,05,06,349	10.57	1,99,75,045	8.00	3,13,98,109	10.80
6.	Primary Health Care and Public Health Engineering	84,26,708	5.50	85,04,849	5.50	1,06,66,985	5.50	1,93,44,806	7.75	2,90,71,359	10.00
8.	Miscellaneous	2,61,15,340	16.52	3,53,02,739	20.96	2,45,19,594	12.63	5,71,95,546	22.94	4,99,72,822	17.20
	TOTAL:	14,81,73,349	100.00	16,84,54,061	100.00	19,40,70,296	100.00	24,94,73,640	100.00	29,06,82,252	100.00

Source: Annual Administrative Reports of Solapur Zilla Parishad for years 1982-83 to 1986-87

10.49% share of the total revenue expenditure, Education 50.82%, Building and Construction 8.00%, Primary Health Care 7.75% and Miscellaneous 22.94%, respectively.

In 1986-87, General Administration received 10.50% share, Education 51.50%, Building and Construction 10.80%, Primary Health Care 10.00% and Miscellaneous 17.20% shares of the total revenue expenditure.

This indicates that the rise in expenditure on Education is almost persistent throughout the period except for the year 1985-86, when the increase is relatively lower.

6.3.2 Absolute and Relative Growth.

Table 6.2 (on the following page) shows the data in respect of the absolute and relative growths in public expenditure on education.

Table 6.2 indicates that the absolute growth of the public expenditure on education has increased from 1982-83 to 1986-87. But the relative growth rate of expenditure on education is of fluctuating nature. In 1983-84, it is 5.29%, in 1984-85, it is 33.67%, again it has come down to 8.76% in 1985-86 over 1984-85 and in 1986-87, it is 18.8% over 1985-86.

TABLE NO.6.2
 Absolute and Relative Growth in Expenditure on
 Education since 1982-83 to 1986-87

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure	(Amounts in Rupees)	
			Absolute Growth	Relative Growth
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1982-83	8,28,16,446	-	-
2.	1983-84	8,72,04,964	43,88,516	5.29
3.	1984-85	11,65,68,776	2,93,63,812	33.67
4.	1985-86	12,67,89,112	1,02,20,336	8.76
5.	1986-87	14,97,24,394	2,29,35,282	18.08

Source: Budget Reports of Solapur Zilla Parishad
 for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87

6.3.3 Growth in Physical Facilities of Education.

As a result of an increasing expenditure on education, the physical facilities of education are expected to grow. Table 6.3 (on the following page) shows the relevant data.

Table 6.3 indicates a fluctuating growth in the number of primary schools. This is mainly due to the combination of some schools. There is a certain gradual growth in the number of secondary schools in the district.

6.3.3 Growth of Availability of Primary & Secondary Schools and Teachers per 1000 of Population.

For this purpose, we have taken the population figure of the district as per 1981-Census and by applying the growth rate to the population, we have projected the population of 1982-83 and 1986-87.

The total population of the district in 1981 is 26,10,144 according to the Census Report of the District of 1981. Applying this, the figures of the estimated population for all the years under study are shown in the following Table.

TABLE 6.4
Estimates of Population

Year	Population
1982-83	26,51,410
1983-84	26,93,328
1984-85	27,35,909
1985-86	27,79,163
1986-87	28,23,101

TABLE 6.3

Absolute Growth in the Physical Facilities of
Education since 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Sr. No.	Nature of School	Year	No. of Schools	Absolute Growth in Schools	No. of Schools	Absolute Growth in Teachers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Primary Schools with one Teacher	1982-83	390	-	390	-
		1983-84	386	- 4	386	- 4
		1984-85	443	+57	443	+57
		1985-86	471	+28	471	+28
		1986-87	481	+10	481	+10
2.	Primary Schools with more than 1 teacher	1982-83	1333	-	8718	-
		1983-84	1290	-43	8922	+204
		1984-85	1384	+94	9325	+403
		1985-86	1395	+11	9293	- 32
		1986-87	1399	+ 4	9148	-145
3.	Secondary Schools	1982-83	242	-	4136	-
		1983-84	272	+30	4136	-
		1984-85	297	+25	4409	273
		1985-86	309	+12	4700	291
		1986-87	318	+ 9	5043	343

Source: Annual Administrative Reports of Solapur
Zilla Parishad for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Taking into account the population shown above, we have measured the availability of physical facilities of education per 1000 of population for all the years. The related data are presented in Table 6.5 (on the following page).

It can be seen from Table 6.5 that the availability of educational facilities per 1000 of population does not show any significant positive change. It is particularly to be noted that this 'almost stagnation' is despite a significant increase in the expenditure on education.

6.4 Effect of Public Expenditure on Health Facilities.

TABLE 6.6

Growth of Expenditure on Primary Health Care Facilities from 1982-83 to 1986-87.

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Year	Total Expenditure	Absolute Growth in Expenditure	Relative Growth in Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1982-83	84,26,708	-	-
2.	1983-84	85,04,849	78,141	0.92
3.	1984-85	1,06,66,985	21,62,136	25.42
4.	1985-86	1,93,44,806	8,67,821	81.36
5.	1986-87	2,90,71,359	97,26,553	50.28

Source: Annual Administrative Reports of Solapur Zilla Parishad for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Table 6.6 indicates that in the year 1983-84, there is only 0.92% growth in the expenditure on health facilities over the year 1982-83, whereas 25.42%, 81.36% and 50.28% are the growth rates for the subsequent years over the previous years, respectively.

TABLE 6.5

Growth in the Availability of Schooling Facilities and Teachers from the year 1982-83 to 1986-87 for per 1000 unit of Population

Sr. No.	Yearwise Total Population	No. of Schools	Availability per 1000 Population	No. of Teachers	Availability per 1000 Population
1.	1982-83 26,51,410	Primary : 1723 Secondary : 242	0.64 0.09	Primary : 9108 Secondary : 4136	3.43 1.56
2.	1983-84 26,93,328	Primary : 1676 Secondary : 272	0.62 0.10	Primary : 9308 Secondary : 4136	3.46 1.54
3.	1984-85 27,35,909	Primary : 1827 Secondary : 297	0.67 0.11	Primary : 9768 Secondary : 4409	3.57 1.61
4.	1985-86 27,79,163	Primary : 1866 Secondary 309	0.67 0.11	Primary : 9764 Secondary : 4700	3.51 1.69
5.	1986-87 28,23,101	Primary : 1880 Secondary : 318	0.67 0.11	Primary : 9629 Secondary : 5043	3.41 1.79

6.4.2 Growth in Physical Facilities of Primary Health.

The data relating to the availability and growth in the physical facilities of the primary health care are shown in Table 6.7 (on the following page).

Table 6.7 indicates the absolute growth in the physical facilities provided by Solapur Zilla Parishad in primary health. Following are the observations:

1. The number of hospitals in rural area is only 5 at the end of 1986-87;
2. The number of primary health centres increased by 7 in 1982-83 and by 33 in the following year. However, it did not increase after 1983-84;
3. Availability of medical officers was 80 in 1982-83; it came down to 71 in 1983-84; in 1984-85, there is an increase by 8. In 1985-86, there is 'zero' growth; and in 1986-87, there is an increase of 20. This fluctuation in the total number of medical officers available is due to the unwillingness of the medical graduates to accept employment in rural areas.

6.4.3 Growth in the Availability of Physical Primary Health Facilities for per Unit of 1000 Population.

Provision of health facilities to the rural population are being made available entirely by the Zilla Parishad. So, for calculating the availability of physical facilities per 1000 population, rural population of the district and its growth rate has been taken into account.

TABLE 6.7
Absolute Growth in Physical Facilities of Primary Health
from the year 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Sr. No.	Particulars	3. Availability in 1982-83	4. Availability in 1983-84	5. Absolute Growth	6. Availability in 1984-85	7. Absolute Growth	8. Availability in 1985-86	9. Absolute Growth	10. Availability in 1986-87	11. Absolute Growth
1.	Rural Hospitals	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	5	3
2.	Primary Health Centres	18	25	7	58	33	58	-	58	-
3.	Medical Officers	80	71	-9	79	8	79	-	99	20
4.	Staff Nurses	48	50	2	54	4	87	33	80	-7
5.	Cots	153	166	13	201	35	314	113	1094	780

Source: Annual Administrative Reports of Solapur Zilla Parishad for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87

According to the Census Report of Solapur district of 1981, the total number of rural population is 18,42,678 and in contrast to the urban growth rate for the decade of 1971-81, the growth rate of rural population for the same decade is only 12.85%. Applying this growth rate, the estimated population is shown below in Table 6.8:

TABLE 6.8
Estimated Population of Solapur District
for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

By the end of	Estimated Population
1982	18,65,785
1983	18,89,180
1984	19,12,870
1985	19,36,857
1986	19,61,145

Considering these statistics, we can project the rural population and also the availability of physical facilities per 1000 population by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{No. of Available Facilities}}{\text{No. of Population in the Unit of 1000.}}$$

Taking into account this rural population, the availability of physical facilities per 1000 of population has been estimated. The results are given in Table 6.9 (on the following page).

TABLE 6.9

Growth in the Physical Facilities per 1000 Population
from 1982-83 to 1986-87 (Ref. Table 6.7)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Availability in 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Rural Hospitals	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0025
2.	Primary Health Centre	0.010	0.013	0.030	0.029	0.029
3.	Medical Officers	0.043	0.038	0.041	0.040	0.050
4.	Staff Nurses	0.026	0.026	0.028	0.045	0.041
5.	Cots	0.082	0.088	0.105	0.162	0.557

Source: Annual Administrative Reports of Solapur Zilla Parishad for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Table 6.9 indicates the availability of the health facilities to the rural population of the district. Availability of these facilities per unit of 1000 population has not increased to any considerable extent.

6.5 Effect of Expenditure on the Animal Husbandry Facilities.

Animal husbandry is yet another important function, since it provides the rural population with the facilities for subsidiary occupations.

6.5.1 Expenditure on Animal Husbandry.

The following Table shows the data pertaining to the expenditure on animal husbandry.

TABLE 6.10

Growth of Expenditure on Animal Husbandry
from the year 1982-83 to 1986-87.

(Amount in Rupees)				
Sr. No.	Year	Total Expenditure	Absolute Growth	% change over previous year
1.	1982-83	33,70,124	-	-
2.	1983-84	34,99,480	1,29,356	4
3.	1984-85	41,00,504	6,01,024	17
4.	1985-86	46,72,861	5,72,357	14
5.	1986-87	52,16,688	5,43,827	12

The above Table indicates the absolute and relative growth rates of expenditure on animal husbandry. The absolute growth in the expenditure on animal husbandry is highest in 1984-85 whereas, relatively speaking, it increased by 67% in 1984-85 over the earlier year. On the whole, the growth is satisfactory.

6.5.2 Physical Facilities of Animal Husbandry.

The data relating to the physical facilities of animal husbandry are presented below:

TABLE 6.11

Growth in the Availability of Physical
Facilities of Animal Husbandry

Sr. No.	Particulars	Years	Availa- bility	Absolute Growth
1.	Artificial Insemination Centres	1982-83	46	-
		1983-84	50	4
		1984-85	50	-
		1985-86	65	15
		1986-87	87	22

Source: Annual Administrative Reports of Solapur Zilla Parishad for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Table 6.11 explains the growth in the availability of physical facilities of animal husbandry service centres over the period. The absolute growth in 1983-84 is of only 4; in 1984-85, nil; in 1985-86, of 15; and in 1986-77, of 22 centres. It can thus be said that only during the last year under consideration, that it has shown some satisfactory progress. However, considering the animal population, the facilities are certainly inadequate. This is reflected in the following Table:

TABLE 6.12
Growth in the Availability of Animal Husbandry
Facility per 1000 Animals.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Animals in the district	No. of Centres	Availability per 1000.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1982-83	14,72,249	46	0.031
2.	1983-84	14,72,249	50	0.033
3.	1984-85	14,72,249	50	0.033
4.	1985-86	22,07,503	65	0.029
5.	1986-87	25,77,075	87	0.034

Source: Annual Administrative Reports of Solapur Zilla Parishad for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Table 6.12 shows that the facilities have increased per 1000 of animals, but still they are not upto the expectations.

6.6 Conclusions.

We are now in a position to give our main conclusions of this Chapter:

1. In respect of expenditure on education, primary health care,

animal husbandry, the main components of public expenditure, the growth has been remarkable. Even the expenditure per thousand of population has also shown a positive change over the period under study.

2. When it comes to effects of the expenditure, as reflected by the availability of physical facilities per thousand of population, it is seen that there is a very negligible positive change. This is particularly true in respect of the educational facilities. Thus, it leaves much to be desired in respect of the availability of physical facilities.