

CHAPTER : VI.

GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE OF
KOLHAPUR ZILLA PARISHAD.

CHAPTER NO.6

GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE OF KOLHAPUR
ZILLA PARISHAD.

(1) Introduction :

The study of the expenditure side of the Zilla Parishad speaks for the various activities undertaken by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad. This chapter deals with expenditure growth and pattern of the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

The Zilla Parishad has to carry out number of functions both obligatory and discretionary, to meet the needs of the rural area and its population. The expenditure of Zilla Parishad increased mainly due to the developmental functions under the system of Panchayat Raj.

Kolhapur Zilla Parishad strived to achieve all round development of the Kolhapur District. The various welfare developmental functions relate to supply of water to villages, medical facilities and hospitals, construction and maintenance, of roads, lighting arrangements, improvement of Agriculture, irrigation facilities, eradication of illiteracy, Educational facilities etc. and enlarging the coverage of social services to meet the growing needs of the rural people.

The analysis of the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad expenditure for the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79 given herein show that the expenditure was properly utilised on various welfare developmental schemes.

(2) Aggregate Expenditure : Growth and Composition :

Trends in growth and composition of aggregate expenditures of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad from 1962-63 to 1978-79 can be explained with the help of data presented in Table 1.

ON (Figures in Rs. Lakhs)	
Year	aneous iture
	% of 2
1	12

1962	2.29
1963	6.79
1964	7.17
1965	7.98
1966	0.75
1967	2.46
1968	2.23
1969	2.86
1970	2.48
1971	3.10
1972	3.15
1973	3.14
1974	3.02
1975	3.14
1976	4.34
1977	3.99
1978	5.98

Incre
or De
(-) i
over

A) Amc	-
B) Per ent	3.69
C) Ave yea	-
grd	
Exp	
%	

In this Table the year 1962-63 is the commencement year of the study. Table No.1 shows the total expenditure incurred during the period of 1962-63 to 1978-79, rising to 691.35 percent. This growth of expenditure can best be explained by treating each head of expenditure separately and in detail. The Table also includes major heads of expenditure, their share in the total expenditures from year to year. The heads of expenditure have been divided into five major heads of expenditure viz.

- 1) Expenditure on Administration.
- 2) Expenditure on Civic Amenities.
- 3) Expenditure on Developmental activities.
- 4) Expenditure on Social welfare.
- 5) Expenditure on Miscellaneous.

The data reveal the following features of the Zilla Parishad expenditure.

(1) Yearly average of expenditures of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad from 1962-63 to 1978-79 amounted to Rs.40.66 lakhs. Aggregate expenditures have increased from Rs. 142.20 lakhs in 1962-63 to 983.11 lakhs in 1978-79. During the period between 1962-63 to 1978-79 the aggregate expenditures have increased by nearly Rs.840.91 lakhs. In other words the expenditures have increased by nearly 7 times in 17 years.

(2) Expenditures on Civic, Amenities of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad have increased from Rs.97.22 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 722.68 lakhs in 1978-79. They have increased by nearly seven and half times in 17 years. Practically $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the growth in expenditures of Kolhapur has gone to Civic Amenities. In other words out of the total growth of expenditures of Rs.840.91 lakhs between 1962-63 to 1978-79 growth of expenditures on Civic amenities for the corresponding period amounted to Rs. 625.46 lakhs. Share of expenditure on Civic amenities in the total expenditures of Zilla Parishad increased from 68% to 73 %. The yearly average expenditures on Civic amenities amounted to Rs. 43.72 lakhs and it formed on an average 6.32 % of the total expenditure.

(2) The Second major heads of expenditure is administrative. The data shows a rising trend in this expenditure throughout the period. Administrative expenditure increased by Rs. 76.73 lakhs Expenditure on Administration amounted to Rs. 13.86 lakhs in 1962-63 increased to nearly 90.59 lakhs in the last year of out study period. An important point regarding administrative expenses is that throughout the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79, the share of administrative expenditures to total expenditures remained more or less at 10 %.

(3) During the period between 1962-63 to 1978-79 Development expenditures have increased by Rs.65.44 lakhs. They have increased from Rs. 23.55 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs.88.94 lakhs in 1978-79. The share of expenditures on Development to total Zilla Parishad expenditures works out at 7.51 %. It can be observed from the Table 1 from column 7 and 8 that the amount spent on Development expenditures showed wide fluctuations from year to year. Thus in 1962-66 the development expenditures were nearly 20 % of total Zilla Parishad expenditures where as in 73.74 their share was just 3.84 %. The fluctuations in this expenditure may be attributed to the fact that any surplus in revenue left after meeting the administrative and like expenditures is generally spent as development programmes.

(4) Expenditure on Social welfare were Rs.4.30 lakhs in 1962-63 and in 1978-79 they amounted to Rs.22.15 lakhs showing an increase of nearly Rs.17.85 lakhs. Upto 1974-75 expenditures on social welfare less than Rs. 10 lakhs. From 1975-76 to 1978-79 it has increased to more than Rs.10 lakhs per year. On an average expenditures on social welfare amounted to Rs.30.30 lakhs per year and their share in total expenditures was 4.38 %.

(5) Miscellaneous expenditures by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad has increased by Rs.55.49 lakhs. The share of this expenditure in the total expenditure rose from 2.29 % in 1962-63 to 5.98 % in 1978-79. The average yearly share of this expenditure in the total expenditure was Rs. 106 lakhs.

(A) Administrative Expenditure Growth and Composition :

The expenditure on Administration covers the expenses incurred on the office of president of Zilla Parishad, Expenditure on General administration expenditure on the payment of interest and expenditure on pension scheme.

The data relating to the same are presented in Table 2.

TABLE : 2

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE - GROWTH & COMPOSITION.

(Figures in lakhs Rs.)

Year	Total Admin- istrative Expen- diture (3+5+7+ 9)	Expen- diture on the office of the presi- dent etc.		Expenditure on General Administra- tion		Expenditure on interest		Expenditure on pension	
		Amount	% of 2	Amount	% of 2	Amount	% of 2	Amount	% of 2
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1962-63	13.86	0.88	4.95%	10.74	77.49%	1.00	7.25	1.44	10.31
1963.64	22.51	1.64	7.30	20.68	91.85	0.01	0.05	0.18	0.80
1964.65	24.04	1.49	6.18	22.32	93.82	0.01	0.07	0.22	0.92
1965.66	25.47	1.60	6.30	23.76	92.88	0.03	0.11	0.08	0.32
1966.67	33.43	1.54	4.60	31.25	93.18	0.73	0.39	0.61	1.83
1967.68	30.91	1.53	4.93	28.48	92.15	0.20	0.66	0.70	2.27
1968.69	34.95	1.93	5.50	30.63	87.63	0.12	0.36	2.27	6.50
1969.70	39.40	2.05	5.21	35.53	90.17	0.20	0.49	1.62	4.12
1970.71	42.19	2.39	5.68	37.13	87.99	0.20	0.47	2.47	5.85
1971.72	44.58	2.19	4.91	37.80	84.79	0.20	0.45	4.39	9.85
1972.73	47.53	2.20	4.22	39.58	83.26	0.12	0.26	5.63	12.26
1973.74	52.34	2.06	3.93	43.18	82.50	0.53	0.87	6.57	12.53
1974.75	57.53	2.55	4.45	49.40	79.95	0.50	0.84	8.99	15.64
1975.76	59.00	2.61	4.39	44.73	75.19	0.50	0.44	11.16	18.96
1976.77	67.96	2.60	3.83	51.61	75.65	0.30	0.40	13.45	19.78
1977.78	65.73	2.35	3.68	45.20	68.71	0.12	0.40	17.06	27.21
1978.79	90.59	2.86	3.17	68.67	75.80	Nil	Nil	19.06	21.03

Increase
(+) or
Decrease
(-) in
1979 over
1962

A) Amount 76.73+ 2.18+ - 57.93+ - 0.88 - - 17.62+ -

B) percentage 653.60+ 420.58+ 1.78- 639.38+ 1.69- 12- 6.85- 1323.61+ 10.72

C) Average yearly growth 38.44+ 24.74+ - 37.61+ - 0.70- - 77.85+ -

in expenditure % (Source : Compiled and computed by the author from the Zilla Parishad Records)

This data reveals following features of administrative expenditures of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad. During the entire period between 1962-63 to 1978-79 administrative expenditures increased by Rs. 76.73 lakhs. On an average the yearly growth in administrative expenditures was 38.44 %. During the period under study the administrative expenditures have increased by more than six times.

The following factors have contributed to the Growth of expenditure on the administration during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

1. The number of employees increased from time to time to relieve the pressure and volume of the administrative work.
2. Pay and allowances were revised and increased from time to time. Their pay was revised in 1966 and 1976 respectively on the recommendations of Badkas and Bhole commission.
3. The increases in D.A. and H.R.A. as per the Government orders were given from time to time with its arrears to Zilla Parishad Employees.
4. Pension, Gratuity and provident fund schemes were made available for the Zilla Parishad employees, and pension rates were revised from time to time.

5. The rise in the prices of furniture stationary and other required articles had also increased the expenditure of the administrative department.

6. The interest rates were revised from time to time, which also contributed to the growth of expenditure.

(I) EXPENDITURE ON THE OFFICE OF THE PERSIDENT
OF KOLHAPUR ZILLA PARISHAD (1962-63 to
1978-79) :

This expenditure is one of the components of the administrative expenditure and consists of the following :

- I) Honorarium to president and Vice President of Zilla Parishad.
- II) Honoraria to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of various committees of Zilla Parishad.
- III) Travelling Allowance, house rent and other allowances to President, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Zilla Parishad.
- IV) House rent and other allowances.

Table No.2 shows the expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishad on the office of the president of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79 and its percentage to the total expenditure on Administration of Zilla Parishad during the period under study.

Table No.2 column 3 brings out the fact that the expenditure on this budget head has steadily increased from Rs. 0.68 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs.2.86 lakhs in the year 1978-79. This increase can be attributed to the revisions made in the T.A. and D.A. allowances of the members of Zilla Parishad from time to time and the revision taken place in the honorarium of the president, vice president of Zilla Parishad and the Chairman and vice chairman of various committees of Zilla Parishad during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79. Its percentage to the total administrative expenditure of Zilla Parishad varies between 3.17 % to 7.30 % .

The expenditure on this budget head increased by nearly Rs. 2.18 lakhs i.e. by 420.58 %. The yearly growth represented by this expenditure averaged 24.74 % and however the proportion of this expenditure to total administrative expenditure decreased by 1.78 % over the entire.

(II) EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATION :

Expenditure on General Administration includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. General and establishment expenditure on the departments of Revenue, Planning, village Panchayats,



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Table No.2 brings out the fact that more than 75 % of the expenditure out of the total expenditure incurred on Administration of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad is incurred on General Administration department. Its main reason is that the expenditure incurred on General and Establishment of various departments is included in the expenditure on General Administration Department.

The following factors have contributed to the heavy expenditure on General Administration Department.

1. The number of employees increased from time to time in the various departments of the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

2. Pay and allowances were revised in the upward direction from time to time. Their pay was revised in 1966 and 1976 respectively along with the State Government employees.

3. The rise in the prices of furniture stationary and other required articles had also increased the expenditure on General Administration Department.

The expenditure on general administration rose by Rs. 57.93 lakhs i.e. by 639.38 % during the entire ~~the~~ period under review. The yearly growth averaged to 37.61 %. This almost all the growth in administrative expenditure percentage Zilla Parishad can be accounted for by the growth of expenditure on general administration.

(III) EXPENDITURE ON PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON LOANS :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad as the payment of interest on the loans drawn from the Government from

time to time and as well as interest paid by the Zilla Parishad on the provident fund accounts of the Zilla Parishad employees during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79.

Table No.2 ~~column~~ No.7 throws light on the expenditure incurred on the payment of interest by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad during the period 1962-63 to 1977-78 and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred on the Administration of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad. It's percentage to the total expenditure on the administration of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad varies between low and limits of 0.05 % and 1.00 % during the period under study, except during the year 1962-63 when this percentage was as big as 7.25 %. This is attributed to the fact that Rs.5,000 were provided for the payment of provident fund of ex-local board and School board employees. Expenditure on interest which was as high as Rs. 1 lakhs in 1962-63 maintained a decreasing trend and at the end of the period it nil.

(IV) EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items.

1. Contribution to pension fund and provident fund.
2. Contribution to Government for pension and leave salaries for Government employees on deputation to Zilla Parishad.
3. Pensions to primary Teachers.

Table No.2, Coloum No.9, throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on pensions and other retirement benefits during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79 and its percentage to the total expenditure on the Administration of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

In 1962-63, the expenditure on pension amounted to Rs. 1.44 lakhs and it went up to Rs. 19.06 lakhs in 1978-79. Its percentage to the total expenditure on the Administration of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad varied between 0.32 % to 27.21 % during the corresponding period. The table No.2 brings out the fact that the expenditure on this item has considerably increased from 1976-77 onwards. It's reason being that the pension rates were revised and enhanced by the Government in the year 1976, which has resulted in ~~the~~ increased of the expenditure on this item from 1976-77 onwards. It is also observed that there is comparatively low expenditure incurred on this head during the period 1963-64 and 1965-66 respectively; the reason being that the pension grants amount was transferred to the pension fund which was shown under another budget head of expenditure in 1965-66 and during the year 1963-64 most of the pension fixation cases remained unsettled, as a result there is comparatively a low expenditure incurred on this head of expenditure.

During the period of 17 years expenditure on this head had increased by Rs.17.62 lakhs or 1323.61 %. It also shows 10.72 % increases the proportion of total administrative expenditure over the corresponding period. On an average it expanded at the rate of 77.85 % per annum.

(B) EXPENDITURE ON CIVIC AMENITIES :

The civic amenities were the privileged possession of a few select, large and medium sized towns. The villages presented a totally barren look. The institution of Zilla Parishad is busy today in providing those badly needed civic amenities such as Education, Medical, Public health, Building and communication etc, to the countryside.

Total expenditure on Civic Amenities includes expenditure of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following heads of expenditure.

I) Education, II) Medical, III) Ayurved IV) Public health V) Public health Engineering VI) Building and communication.

The data on growth & composition of expenditures of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on civic amenities during 1962-63 to 1978-79 are shown in Table 3. This data

(Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

Expenditure on health Engg. & communication		Expenditure on Building	
% of 2	Amount	% of 2	Amount
12	13	14	15
0.49	7.61	8.86%	
0.28	20.09	14.33	
0.19	35.01	20.06	
1.50	55.80	26.55	
0.47	44.75	21.16	
1.33	38.57	15.77	
2.03	41.86	14.33	
2.27	41.78	15.83	
2.23	55.83	17.62	
3.97	49.05	16.22	
2.69	47.76	13.03	
3.03	45.00	12.44	
2.56	63.96	15.10	
2.06	82.76	16.17	
3.33	91.20	16.62	
2.84	119.56	20.69	
3.40	119.95	16.60	

+ - 112.34+ -
+ 2891- 1576.21+ 7874-

+ - 92.71+ -

: 157 :

reveals following important features of the civic amenities expenditure.

Total expenditures on civic amenities went on increasing from a low level of Rs.97.22 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 722.68 lakhs in 1978-79 and recording the growth of Rs. 625.46 lakhs or 734.34 %. The share of civic expenditures in total Zilla Parishad expenditures worked to be nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ th of total Zilla Parishad expenditures.

The following factors contribute to the heavy expenditure on this head of expenditure. The various minor budget heads coming under this head of expenditure involve big capital outlay. For example-expenditure on Education has considerably risen from 1962-63 onwards, as the number of school going children, schools has increased. From time to time to meet the demands and needs of the increasing population. Medical facilities were provided at the large scale to meet the increasing demands of the rural area. Construction of new roads in the interior areas was under taken. As a result there is an increase in the expenditure on this head.

(I) EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION :

Expenditure on education is a largest component of expenditure on civic Amenities.

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Primary and secondary schools for Boys and Girls.
2. Basic schools.
3. Inspection of primary, Basic and Secondary schools.
4. Scholarships to the students in primary and secondary schools.
5. Scholarships to Back ward classes for educational purposes.
6. Educational concessions to Economically backward class people.
7. Free education to children of Political sufferers.
8. Stipends.
9. Other educational concessions such as war and fees grants Riyayati scholarships and General Scholarship.
10. Grants to primary and secondary schools.
11. Grants to school libraries and laboratories.
12. Grants for the maintenance of play grounds and physical education.
13. Schemes undertaken in the third five year plan such as development of Ashram schools for scheduled Tribes and opening of additional Ashram Schools.
14. Grants to local bodies for secondary education.

Table No.3 column No.3 throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Education and its percentage to the total expenditure on civic Amenities during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79. Its percentage to the total expenditure on civic Amenities varies between 66.30 % to 82.97% during the period under study.

Table No.3 brings out the fact that the expenditure on Education has remarkably increased from 1962-63 onwards. Expenditure on education was Rs. 81.67 lakhs in the year 1962-63 and it went up to Rs. 525.72 lakhs for the year 1978-79. Thus showing an increase of nearly Rs. 444.05 lakhs or 634.71 %. The average annual growth of the expenditure comes to 43.19 %. Although the absolute value of this expenditure rose fast, its proportion to total civic amenities expenditure declined from 82.97 % in 1962.63 to 72.75 % in 1978-79.

The following factors have contributed to the rise in the absolute value of expenditure on education during the period under study.

1. A number of new primary and secondary schools were opened from time to time to meet the needs of increasing populations. During the year 1962-63 there were 1475 primary schools, where as in the year 1978-79

the number had gone up to 1659 primary schools. There were 159 secondary schools in the year 1962-63 whereas in the year 1978-79 there were 235 secondary schools.

2. The rise in prices of cement and other materials, required for the construction of schools has also contributed to the increase in the expenditure on education from time to time.

3. The number of students going to primary and secondary schools, increased from time to time. For example: During the year 1962-63 there were 2,84,369 students in primary and 34,340 students in secondary schools, while in the year 1978-79 there were as many as 4,97,268 students in primary and 93,665 students in secondary schools.

4. The number of teachers from the primary and secondary schools increased from time to time to meet the requirements of the increasing students population. For example, in the year 1962-63 there were 3270 primary and 642 secondary teachers respectively while in the year 1978-79 there were 6935 primary and 3413 secondary school teachers respectively.

5. The number of students getting concessions in fees had increased from time to time as the fee concessions were granted liberally on the basis of

income: For example 32,428 students were granted E.B.C. concessions during 1962-63, where as 65,245 students were granted E.B.C. concessions during the year 1978-79.

(II) EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL FACILITIES :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad for providing the Medical facilities to the rural people on (1) Opening of hospitals and Dispensaries, (2) Rural medical centres and subsidised Medical practitioner's centres, (3) Grants-in-aid for appointment of nurces and (4) Plan Grants to hospitals and despensaries under the Third Five year plan schemes.

Table No.3 Column No.5 throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Medical facilities and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on civic Amenities during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79.

Its percentage to the total expenditure on civic Amenities varies between 0.83% to 1.78% during the period under study. Expenditure on Medical facilities has increased from Rs.1.61 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs.Six Lakhs for 1978-79, showing an increase of Rs.4.39 lakhs

or 372.67 %. However as a percentage of expenditure on civic amenities it moved it around 10 %.

The rise in the expenditure on Medical facilities can be attributed to the following factors.

1. The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from time to time to meet the growing needs and demands of the increasing population of the rural area.
2. The rise in the cost of construction and labour charges have also contributed to the growth of expenditure on this head of expenditure.
3. The number of Employees working in the hospitals and dispensaries (nurses, ward boys and Ayyas.) increased from time to time to meet the needs of increasing number of patients in the hospitals and dispensaries.
4. The rise in the prices of medicines and other required medical instruments increased the expenditure on medical facilities.

(III) EXPENDITURE ON AYURVEDIC MEDICAL FACILITIES :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad for providing the Ayurvedic Medical Facilities to the rural area on the following items of expenditure.

1. Opening of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.
2. Grants for Ayurvedic and unani dispensaries.
3. Expenditure incurred by Panchayat Samitis from Grants given by Zilla Parishad.

Table No.3, Column No.7 shows the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Ayurvedic Medical Facilities and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on civic Amenities during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79. Its percentage to the total expenditure on civic amenities varies from 1.28% to 2.29 % during the period under study.

Table No.2 brings out the fact that the expenditure on this head has considerably increased from 1962-63 onwards compared to expenditure on medical facilities. This expenditure has increased from Rs.1.34 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs.14.74 lakhs for 1978-79 showing an increase of Rs.13.40 lakhs or 1100 % over corresponding period. Expenditure on Ayurved have increased by nearly 11 times and on an average it increased at the rate of 64.70% per annum. It formed 1.38% of the expenditure on civic amenities in 1962-63 and 2.04 % in 1978-79.

The following factors have contributed to the increase in the expenditure on Ayurvedic Medical Facilities.

1. New Ayurvedic and unani dispensaries were opened from time to time as they were popular among the rural people.
2. The number of doctors and ~~the~~ staff in Ayurvedic and unani dispensaries increased from time to time as per the popular needs and demands of the rural area.
3. Grants were given liberally to the practitioners in Ayurvedic and unani Medicines in the rural areas.
4. Rise in the prices of Medicines and other required materials.

(IV) EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH :

This head of Expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure:

1. Establishment of primary health units and centres.
2. Starting of Mobile hygiene units.
3. Opening of combined Medical and Public Health units.
4. Opening of vaccination centres.
5. Grants in aid contributions to vaccinators.
6. Opening of maternity and child welfare centres.
7. Expenditure on the strengthening of district health organisation.

Table No.3, Column No.9 throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on public health and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on civic amenities during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79. Its percentage to the total expenditure on civic Amenities varies from 4.26 % to 7.26 % during the period under study. Expenditure on public health also increased from Rs.4.37 lakhs in 1962-63 to 31.26 lakhs in 1978-79 and thus showing an increase of Rs.26.74 lakhs over the corresponding period. During the period of 16 years under study, expenditure on public health has increased by 7 times and on an average it rose by 40.68 % per annum.

The following factors have contributed to the increase in the expenditure on public health.

1. Opening of new primary health centres in the interior areas in the district from time to time to meet the needs of increasing population. There were 16 Primary Health Centres in the year 1962-63 where as the number of health centres had gone up to 38 health centres in the year 1978-79.

2. Opening of new maternity and child welfare centres in the rural area of the District as there was an increasing demand for the maternity homes and

child welfare centres as the rural people preferred to go to maternity homes instead of making all the arrangements at home for the safe delivery of the children and care after birth. For example 6940 children were born in the maternity homes of Zilla Parishad during the year 1962-63 where as 19320 children were born in the Zilla Parishad Maternity homes during the year 1978-79.

3. Vaccination programme was carried out scrupulously from time to time as a safety measure.
4. No. of employees (i.e. Doctors, Nurses, Ward boys and Ayyas) increased from time to time in the department of public health to cater the needs of the increasing population.
5. Rise in the Prices of medicines and other equipments.

All the above mentioned factors have contributed to the rise in the expenditure on Public health during the period under study.

(V) EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING :

Expenditure on Public health Engineering includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Rural water supply, maintenance and Repairs.
2. Village Panchayat piped water supply schemes.
3. Village water supply schemes.
4. Protected water supply for fairs.
5. Rural Drainage.
6. Works for preservation of water works.
7. Water for drinking, bathing and working.
8. Expenditure incurred from grants given by Zilla Parishad for the above purposes by village Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis.

Table No.3 Column No.11 shows the expenditure incurred by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on public health Engineering and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on civic Amenities during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79. Its percentage to the total expenditure incurred varies from 0.19 % to 3.97 % during the period under study. Expenditure on public health Engineering has remarkably increased from Rs. 0.47 lakhs in the year 1962-63 to Rs.25 lakhs for the year 1978-79. It is also found that the expenditure on this items has increased rapidly since 1969 in comparison to the previous years. Its reason being that the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad had undertaken the scheme of piped water supply to villages on large scale from 1967 onwards. It also started cleaning of old wells and constructing new

wells for the water supply to villages in the water scarcity areas, which has reflected in the rising expenditure for Example. In the year 1962-63 there were 125 water supplying wells in the villages in the district, while in the year 1978-79 the number of wells had gone up to 286.

In the year 1962-63 there was no single village covered under the scheme of village water supply through pipe-lines in the district, while in the year 1978-79 there were 6 villages covered under the scheme of water supply through pipe-lines to the villages.

EXPENDITURE ON BUILDING AND COMMUNICATION :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Construction of village roads, major district roads, other district roads and bridges on above mentioned roads.
2. Construction of buildings for various departments, such as General Administration, Agriculture, Civil Works, Education, Co-operation Industries and Health.
3. Repairs and maintenance of roads and buildings coming under Zilla Parishad.

4. Ordinary and Technical Establishments.
5. Parks and gardens.
6. Tools and plant.
7. Public ferries.
8. Means of communications other than roads.
9. Expenditure incurred by the Panchayat Samitis for the above purposes from the Grants of the Zilla Parishad.

Table No.3 column No.13 throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Building and Communication and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishad on civic Amenities during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79. Its percentage to the total expenditure incurred on civic Amenities varies from 8.86 % to 26.55 % during the period under study.

Expenditure on this head had increased from Rs.7.61 lakhs in the year 1962-63 to Rs.119.95 lakhs for the year 1978-79 showing an overall increase of Rs.112.34 lakhs or 1576.21 % during this period on an average the expenditures on Building and communication rose by 92.71 % per annum. These expenditures started rising since 1965.

The following factors have contributed to the increase in the expenditure on this head during the period under study.

1. Construction of new roads from time to time to meet the needs of interior villages in the district. For example . In the year 1962-63 there were for roads having the length of 17.88 miles in the rural district and while in the year 1978-79 there were tar roads having the length of 233.66 kms. all over the district.
2. In the year 1962-63 there were asphalted roads with small stones and mud having the length of 357.36 miles while in the year 1978-79, there were asphalted roads having the length of 1418.16 kms.
3. In the year 1962-63 there were Kachha Roads of mud having the length of 6.95 miles while in the year 1978-79, there were Kachha roads having the length of 299.34 kms.
4. Maintenance and Repairs of Roads and Buildings had become costly due the rise in the prices of building materials and labour.
5. New buildings were constructed for accommodating the offices and establishments of various departments of Zilla Parishad during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

(B) EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT :

This is one of the Major heads of expenditure of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad. Expenditure on Development includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following Sub-heads of expenditure:

1. Expenditure on agricultural development.
2. Expenditure on the animal husbandry.
3. Expenditure on the development of forests.
4. Expenditure on the industrial development.
5. Expenditure on co-operation.
6. Expenditure on irrigation development.
7. Expenditure on community development.

Growth and composition of expenditures of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on developmental activities from 1962-63 to 1978-79 can be seen from the data presented in Table 4.

res in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	T D E i (+	Expenditure on Irrigation		Expenditure on Comm- unity Development	
		Amount	% of 2	Amount	% of 2
1		13	14	15	16
1962.63		0.005	0.02	17.95	76.21
1963.64		0.02	0.09	20.25	70.68
1964.65		0.19	0.55	17.73	55.35
1965.66		4.05	5.97	26.02	38.39
1966.67		6.45	17.22	14.79	39.49
1967.68		9.82	31.31	7.11	22.75
1968.69		14.39	36.08	8.95	22.45
1969.70		20.32	36.94	14.81	20.92
1970.71		14.52	25.98	21.45	38.39
1971.72		15.15	29.45	15.88	30.87
1972.73		19.41	31.35	17.37	29.85
1973.74		12.43	28.27	10.09	22.95
1974.75		14.33	25.82	16.83	30.38
1975.76		11.08	16.34	32.89	48.49
1976.77		18.40	25.68	24.69	34.47
1977.78		40.01	48.93	15.60	19.43
1978.79		35.47	39.88	17.19	19.33
Increase(+ Decrease(- in 1979 over 1962 A) Amount					
		+35.45+	-	-0.76-	-
B) Percent -age					
		7094.00%	3988+	0.05-	-56.88
C) Average yearly Growth%					
		4432+	-	0.003-	-



A study and analysis of the data from Table 4 reveal following features of development expenditures. Total development expenditures have increased from Rs.23.55 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs.88.94 lakhs in 1978-79 showing an increase of Rs.65.44 lakhs or 377.66 % during the corresponding period.

This rise in development expenditure can be attributed to the growth in expenditure mainly (a) Irrigation (b) agriculture (c) animal husbandary (d) forest development. The growth factor of over whelming importance is irrigation followed by agriculture, animal husbandary and forest development in that order.

The analysis of itemwise development expenditure is given ahead.

(1) EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE :

Expenditure on Agricultural Development includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Management and maintenance of agricultural schools.
2. Grants-in-aid to agricultural schools.
3. Model agricultural projects.
4. Agricultural demonstrations and propaganda of various schemes.



5. Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds under the Grow More Food campaign.
6. Schemes for compost development.
7. Kharif and Rabi crop campaign.
8. Schemes for distribution of sulphate of ammonium.
9. Scheme for intensive cultivation of Jowar, wheat and paddy.
10. Crop competitions.
11. Schemes for development of fruit production.
12. Schemes for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.
13. Schemes for subsidised distribution of seeds.
14. Irrigation wells for scheduled tribes.
15. Horticultural development.

Table No.4, Column No.3 throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Agricultural Development and its percentage to the total expenditure on Development during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

Its percentage to the total expenditure on Development varies from 7.95 % to 28.03 % during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79, except during the year 1965-66. Then its percentage was 45.47 % of the total expenditure on Development. Its reason being that the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad had undertaken the 'Grow More Food Campaign ' during the year 1965-66 as the state

Government had released the grants for this purpose and accordingly expenditure was incurred on the schemes for intensive cultivation of Jawar, wheat, and Japanese paddy through out the district scheme for subsidised distribution of seeds was introduced to encourage the farmers to make use of improved seeds for better results.

Expenditure on agriculture increased from Rs.1.87 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 18.26 lakhs in 1978-79. Showing an increase of nearly Rs. 16.39 lakhs or 976.46 % in this period. However, the proportion of this expenditure to total development expenditure rose only by 12.58 %.

The increase in the expenditure on agricultural development during the period under study can be attributed to the followings factors.

1. Special attention was given to the agricultural development in the district as per the policy of the State Government.
2. 14 model agricultural projects were under taken in the district.
3. Agricultural demonstrations and propagands were carried out to popularise the various schemes introduced by the Government for the agricultural development from time to time.

4. Crop competitions were held to encourage the production and cash prizes were awarded from time to time.
5. Schemes for campost development were undertaken in the district at large scale.
6. Free irrigation wells for scheduled cast farmers in the district.

All the above mentioned factors contributed to the increase in the expenditure on agricultural developments during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

It is a note worthy point that in All India crop competitions (Paddy) every year farmers from the Kolhapur District have received either 1st or IInd, prizes.

As well as in the state and national competitions the first prize is always bagged by the Kolhapur district farmers for sugarcane yield. This certainly throws light on the progress made by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad in the field of agricultural development from 1962-63 onwards.

(II) EXPENDITURE ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Improvement of breed of cattle.
2. Veterinary aid.

3. Opening of artificial insemination sub-centres.
4. Scheme for immunization of cattle against disease,
5. Scheme for rearing of selected bull calves.
6. Posting of stud bulls.
7. District premium bull scheme.
8. Scheme for Goshala Development.
9. Opening of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.
10. Organisation of cattle shows and rallies.
11. Poultry development schemes.
12. Sheeps and wool extension Centres.
13. Schemes for extensive work in live stock improvement.

Table No.4, column No.5 throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on animal husbandry and its percentage to the total expenditure on development during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

It's percentage to the total expenditures on development rose steadily from 7.30 % to 19.57 % during the period under study. On an average, the expenditure increased by 59.54 % per annum.

The following factors have contributed to the rise in the expenditure on animal husbandry, during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

1. Special attention was given to the improvement of breed of cattle, poultry and dairy development so as to give additional income to the farmers.

2. New veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were opened from time to time to meet the needs of increasing number of cattles. For example in the year 1962-63 there were 12 veterinary hospitals while in 1978-79 the number of veterinary hospitals had gone upto 57.

3. New artificial insemination sub centres were opened from time to time to meet the needs of the farmers for better production of cows and bulls of different varieties of more production. For example, in the year 1962-63 there were 2 articial insemination centres in the district while in the year 1978-79, the number of Artificial insemination centres had gone upto 68.

4. The number of cattle had increased from time to time to be treated under the scheme for immunization of cattle against discease from 84161 cattle in the year 1962_63 to 198480 cattle in the year 1978-79.

5. Loans and subsidies were given for poultry development in the scheduled areas of the district to encourage the farmers to undertake new sources of income alongwith the farning.

It is to be noted here that the Kolhapur District is on the top in the Maharashtra for the milk production and dairy development, which certainly speaks for the efforts made by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad in the field of animal husbandary development.

(III) EXPENDITURE ON FOREST :

Expenditure on forest includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Grants for village forests.
2. Scheme for creation of wood lands through the agency of Panchayats in non block areas.
3. Assistance to village Panchayats for afforestations.

The following table gives an idea about the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Forest during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

The data shows that the expenditure though rose did not exceed Rs. 1 lakhs in any given year. It is, therefore, necessary, the forest development is given proper attention by the Zilla Parishad.

(IV) EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRY :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items.

1. Cottage industries.
2. Scheme for grant of financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries.

3. Grants for industrial purposes.
4. Training industries, centres and schools.
5. Stipend to trainees in the training centres.
6. Development of coir Industry.
7. Backward class welfare schemes for industrial development.

Expenditure on this head is low and since 1973-74. Expenditure on this is not incurred as this item has been transferred to state as per G.N.R.D.D.No.2 P.A. 1072/52 193(1) dated 1st October 1973.

(V) EXPENDITURE ON CO-OPERATION :

The expenditure on co-operation is also negligible and since 1974-75, Co-operation item was deleted from the Zilla Parishad list and transferred to State Government as per G.N.RDD.No.2PA 1072/52193 (1) dated 1st 1973.

(VI) EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Maintenance and repairs to minor irrigation works.
2. Expenditure incurred by Panchayat Samities from Grants given by Zilla Parishad.
3. Expenditure on irrigation survey work its establishment and pay allowances of the staff employed for the survey work.

Table No.4, Column No.13 throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on irrigation and its percentage to the total expenditure on development during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

Table No.4 brings out the fact that during the period 1962-63 to 1965-66 the expenditure incurred by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on irrigation is very minor as it ranges from 0.02 % to 5.97 % of the total expenditure incurred on development. Expenditure on irrigation is the main head of expenditure on which amounted only Rs.0.005 lakhs in 1962-63, had increased to Rs.35.47 lakhs in 1978-79. showing stupendous increase of nearly Rs.35.45 lakhs or 709400 % in this period. The proportion of this expenditure to total development expenditure to total development expenditure increased by 39.88 % forms negligible percentage to 39.88 % of the total expenditure. Average growth of this expenditure comes to 4432 % per annum.

1. In the year 1962-63 the state Government had transferred 102 irrigation dams to Zilla Parishad but no separate sub division was created and staff allotted for the purpose of supervision work.

2. In the year 1963-64 the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad had demanded technical staff from the Government but the Government could not meet the demand of the required staff.

3. In the year 1964-65 the Government had allotted the technical staff but it was not sufficient as per the needs of the irrigation works in the district.

4. In the year 1965-66 the Zilla Parishad had started paying more attention to irrigation as staff and other requirements were met by the Government that time.

As a result of the above mentioned factors there was small out of expenditure on irrigation during the period 1962-63 to 1965-66. It is also observed that the expenditure on irrigation has increased from 1966-67 onwards owing to the new minor irrigation schemes which were undertaken by the Zilla Parishad. It was Rs.6.45 lakhs in the year 1966-67 and it went up to Rs.35.47 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

There is comparatively a greater rise in the expenditure from 1977-78 onwards. Its reason being the Zilla Parishad had undertaken additional 8 New minor irrigation projects in the district as a

result there is a greater rise in the expenditure on irrigation from 1977-78 onwards.

This is to be noted here that the expenditure on irrigation forms an important head of expenditure as major expenditure is incurred on irrigation in comparison with other heads of expenditure under the 'Development' head of expenditure.

(VII) EXPENDITURE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :

This sub head of expenditure is one of the important heads of expenditure coming under the Development head of expenditure. Expenditure on community Development includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

(A) Community Development projects such as :-

1. District establishment (other than covered by General Administration).
2. Animal husbandary and agricultural extension.
3. Irrigation.
4. Reclamation.
5. Health and rural sanitation.
6. Social education.
7. Communication.

8. Rural arts, crafts and industries.
9. Housing.
10. Multipurpose development projects.
11. Local development works such as water supply.
12. Training schemes.

The amount spent through out the period varied between in Rs.7.11 lakhs to 32.89 lakhs. This expenditure formed a declining percentage of total development expenditure from 76.21 % in 1962-63 to 19.33 % in 1978-79. It recorded a fall of 56.88 % for the entire period.

(D) EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL WELFARE :

It is one of the important heads of expenditure of Zilla Parishad. Expenditure on Social welfare includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the following items of expenditure.

1. Various schemes of welfare of Backward classes.
2. Removal of untouchability.
3. Various concessions granted to Backward classes in Educational institutions and hostels.
4. Grant of subsidy to Backward classes for the various purposes such as cottage industries, purchase of milk cattle and other professions.
5. Health housing, and other schemes for backward classes.

6. Grant of scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees to backward class students.
7. Welfare of other backward classes.
8. Construction of drinking wells in the Localities predominantly inhabited by the Backward classes.
9. Centrally sponsored programme for the welfare of Backward classes for their economic upliftment and social upliftment.
10. Welfare of vimukta Jatis.

Table No.1, Column No.9, shows the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on social welfare and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on all the heads of expenditure during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79. Its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad varies from 1.44 % to 3.23 % during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79. Expenditure on social welfare has increased from Rs.4.30 lakhs in the year 1962-63 to Rs.22.15 lakhs for the year 1978-79. There is comparatively a greater rise in the expenditure on Social Welfare from 1975-76 to 1978-79 in comparison to other years.

The following factors have contributed to the increase in the expenditure on social welfare during

the period 1975-76 to 1978-79.

1. In the year 1975-76 the Zilla Parishad had paid the pending bills of the previous year as the Government could not release the required there was an increase in the expenditure.

2. In the year 1976-77 the Zilla Parishad had undertaken a special programme. for the construction of drinking wells at large scale in the localities of Backward classes in the villages in the district for example. In 208 villages new construction of drinking wells had taken place in the water scarcity areas and as well as old drinking wells were demand and made ready for constant supply of water to the villagers.

3. In the year 1977-78 the Zilla Parishad had continued the scheme of construction of wells in Backward class localities and as well as low cost housing schemes were introduced in 20 select@d villages for the backward classes in the District.

4. In the year 1978-79 the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad had given subsidies to backward classes for various purposes such as cottage industries, purchase of milk cattle and handicraft industries. Centrally sponsored programme for the economic upliftment of the Backward classes was carried out in the district. Cash gifts

were given to the couples for the interest marriages from backward class to others.

It is also found that the expenditure on social welfare during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79 has considerably increased. It's main reason is that the major amount from this head of expenditure is spent on the increasing number of scholarships, tuition fees, examination fees and hostel fees of the Backward class students along with the other welfare measures. For example in the year 1962-63 there were 9357 students (Primary, secondary, and college availing the educational Backward class concessions in the district) where as during is the year 1978-79 the number of Backward class students had gone up to 17230 (primary, secondary and college)

As a result, there is an increase in the expenditure on social welfare from 1962-63 to 1978-79.

(E) EXPENDITURE ON MISCELLANEOUS :

This head of expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on the items of expenditure which are not covered under any other head of expenditure such as.

1. Contribution to Land Revenue Recoupment Fund.
2. Donations for charitable purposes.



3. Dharmashalas.
4. Reward for distruction of wild animals.
5. Public Reception Ceremonies and Entertainments.
6. Sammelans.
7. Special Grants to village Panchayats.

Table No.1, Column No.11, throws light on the expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on miscellaneous head of expenditure and its percentage to the total expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on all other heads of expenditure during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79.

Its percentage to the total expenditure of the Zilla Parishad varies from 0.75 % to 7.98 % during the period under study. Expenditure on miscellaneous has increased from Rs.3.26 lakhs in the year 1962-63 to Rs. 58.75 lakhs for the year 1978-79. This rise in the expenditure can be attributed to the various minor heads of expenditure which are brought under this head of expenditure and they are not shown under any other head of expenditure, As well as new items of expenditure which cannot be shown under other head of expenditure are shown under miscellaneous. As a result there is a rise in the expenditure on Miscellaneous.

An analysis of the various statements of expenditure of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad show that the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad has incurred heavy expenditure on civic Amenities during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79. This is natural as the Zilla Parishad has to provide and maintain all the civic amenities and increase them from time to time to meet the needs and demands of increasing population of the district (The population has increased from 1596493 in the year 1962-63 to 2458322 in the year 1978-79) while the expenditure on civic Amenities had increased from Rs.9722823 in the year 1962-63 to 72267658 for the year 1978-79.

Nevertheless it is found that the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad has spent more amounts on Development and Administration as their percentage ranges in between 9% to 12 % to the total expenditure. In fact more amount should have been spent or earmarked for the developmental activities. This shows that there is a general lack of development approach of the Zilla Parishad. The total development is also ignored.

It seems that major amount is consumed by the budget head of expenditure on 'Administration' compared to the expenditure on Development work and on Administration, it is found that there is a heavy expenditure

incurred to wards payment of salaries and allowances, because of the pay revisions taking place from time to time. The various sectoral development and increasing population need expenditure administration. This is the cause for heavy expenditure on establishment and administration. But increase in the Administration Budget head has also to be compared with the developmental works. It seems from this comparison that the Zilla Parishad is a bit reluctant in undertaking developmental works.

Expenditure on social welfare is very less in comparison with other heads of expenditure i.e. civic Amenities, Development and Administration. It seems that the social welfare aspect is neglected by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad has spent comparatively very less amount on social welfare programmes. This aspect represents a sorry picture as the under the social welfare programmes the Zilla Parishad has provided sample opportunity for social upliftment of the Backward classes. It may be suggested that the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad should make special effort in this direction.

It is also found that the state Government many times has released the grants for various purposes to the Zilla Parishad at the fagend of the financial year.

The Zilla Parishad is expected to spend that amount hurriedly. As a result the Zilla Parishad cannot spend that amount judiciously for what it is meant for. Therefore it is suggested that the state Government should release the grants at proper time by which Zilla Parishad is in a position to spend them judiciously and with proper planning and for what it is meant for.

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