

CHAPTER VII.

EFFECTS OF EXPENDITURE OF KOLHAPUR
ZILLA PARISHAD.

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It is very essential to study the effects of expenditure of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad during the period 1962-63 to 1978-79. It will certainly throw light on the developmental aspects of Zilla Parishad as the expenditure incurred is likely to reflect in the development of the district.

It is expected that the expenditure should not be unproductive and that maximum amount of expenditure is incurred on development and welfare programmes.

It is attempted to examine the effects of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad expenditure during the period of our study.

Agricultural Development :

Different schemes and projects were carried out for increasing, the yield per acre and to make agriculture more productive such as Grow More Food Campaign, intensive, cultivation of Jawar, Wheat and Japanese Paddy, Scheme for subsidised distribution of seeds was introduced to encourage the farmers to use improved seeds for better results.

As a result of this the agricultural production had increased, more land was brought under cultivation, improved seeds and fertilizers were used and the economic condition of the farmers had improved during the year 1962-63 to 1978-79.

For example during the year 1962-63 Land under cultivation was 113470 hectares where as it had gone up to 189706 hectares in 1978-79. During the year Land under cultivation of cash crops was 2228 hectares in the district which had gone up to 4476.55 hectares in the year 1978-79.

In the year 1962-63, there were 5 tractors in the district, while the number of tractors had gone up to 186 tractors in the year 1978-79 which shows the adoption of improved methods of farming by the farmers and improvement of their Economic condition.

Animal Husbandry Development :

Expenditure incurred by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Animal husbandry in the year 1962-63 was Rs.171839 and it went up to Rs.1740900 for the year 1978-79.

As a result of increasing expenditure on the development of animal husbandry during the period under

study, the development of animal husbandry was possible. In the year 1962-63 there were 12 veterinary hospitals in the district, while the number of veterinary hospitals had gone upto 57 in 1978-79.

(2) In the year 1962-63 there were 2 artificial insemination centres in the district. In contrast the year 1978-79 records 68 artificial insemination centres in the district;

(3) In the year 1962-63 the number of cattles treated in the veterinary hospitals was 84161 which rose to 198440 in 1978-79.

(4) In the year 1962-63 there were 7 poultry farms in the district while the number of poultries in the year 1978-79 had gone upto 356.

(5) The number of milking Bufallows and Cows was 17583 in 1962-63, while number of milking Bufallows and Cows had gone upto 89768 in the year 1978-79 (Kolhapur District is on the top in the Maharashtra State for Milk supply and milk produce).

This was the development which had taken place during the span of 17 years partly due to the efforts of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

Industrial Development :

Kolhapur Zilla Parishad incurred Rs.16.29 lakhs on industrial development in the year 1962-63 and subsequently increasing amounts were incurred every year.

In the year 1962-63 there were 5 cottage and 2 small scale industries while in the year 1973-74, the number rose to 27 cottage and 8 small scale industries in the district.

Irrigation Development :

Expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Irrigation Development was Rs.570 in the year 1962-63 which rose rapidly during the subsequent years and ultimately stood at Rs.35.47 lakhs in the year 1978-79. This spending of heavy expenditure on irrigation is reflected in the development that had taken place in the district. The land under irrigation went on increasing from 2228 hectors in 1962-63 to 4476.55 hectors in the year 1978-79,

In the year 1962-63 there were 102 small tanks/ Bandharas in the district and the number of tanks/ Bandharas had gone upto 284 in 1978-79. Similarly the number of minor irrigation projects increased from just 3 in 1962-63 to 14 in 1978-79.

Community Development ;

Kolhapur Zilla Parishad had incurred heavy expenditure on community Development during the period from 1962-63 to 1973-79. The amount spent and the progress made by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad can be summarised as follows :

(1) In the year 1964-65 there was only one Development block selected in the district as a community Development project. In contrast there were 4 Development projects in the district in 1978-79.

As a result of community Development projects in 4 blocks, there was an over-all progress in the field of animal husbandary and agriculture, irrigation, health, social education, roads, rural handicrafts, housing and water supply.

These developments tended to modernise the rural areas.

Educational Development :

Expenditure on Educational Development is a major head of expenditure. Expenditure on Education has increased from Rs. 80,66,594 in the year 1962-63 to Rs. 5,25,72,476/- for the year 1978-79. The expenditure has increased by more than 5 times within a span of 17 years. The heavy expenditure enabled the district to spread education rapidly in rural areas.

In 1962-63 there were 1475 primary Schools in the district, while the number of primary schools had gone upto 1659, in the year 1978-79.

(2) In the year 1962-63 there were 159 Secondary Schools while the number of secondary schools had gone upto 235 in the year 1978-79.

(3) There were 2,84,369 students studying in primary schools in 1962-63. Now this number rose to 4,97,268 in the year 1978-79.

(4) In the year 1962-63, there were 34,340 students in Secondary Schools. In contrast now the number of students, in Secondary Schools had gone upto 93,665 in the year 1978-79.

(5) The number of primary teachers was 3270 in 1962-63. This number has more than doubled (i.e. 6935) in 1978-79.

(6) In 1962-63, there were 642 Secondary teachers, while this number had gone upto 3413 in the year 1978-79.

Expenditure incurred on Education has given better results as the number of Schools, students and teachers had increased from time to time to meet the needs of the rural area adequately.

Medical Development :

Heavy expenditure was incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad for providing medical facilities to the rural population. The Expenditure incurred in the year 1962-63 was Rs. 7.47 lakhs and it rose to 106.01 lakhs in the year 1978-79.

Medical facilities include general medical facilities. Ayurvedic medical facilities and public health measures.

It can be seen from following examples how the expenditure has been reflected in the development of rural health.

(1) In the year 1962-63 there were 16 health centres and hospitals, while their number went up to 42 in 1978-79.

(2) There was one Maternity and child Welfare Centre in 1962-63. In contrast the number of maternity and child welfare centres had gone up to 8 in the year 1978-79.

(3) In the year 1962-63 there were 6 vaccination centres. This number has gone upto 18 in 1978-79.

In the year 1962-63 there was not a single mobile hygiene unit in the district, while in the year 1978-79, there were 9 mobile hygiene units in the district.

The expansion in medical facilities as brought about by Zilla Parishad are bound to prevent epidemics and diseases and increase the life span of the rural people and ensure better and healthier rural life. This increases social welfare and (economic) efficiency.

Building and Communication Development :

Heavy expenditure was incurred on building and communications by the Zilla Parishad during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79.

In the year 1962-63 the expenditure incurred on building and communications was Rs.8.61 lakhs, which rose to Rs.119.95 lakhs in the year 1978-79. These outlays are bound to reflect in the rural development.

The tar roads were of the length of 17.88 miles in 1962-63. This road length increased to 233.66 miles in the year 1978-79. Thus there was manifold increase in the road length.

(2) In the year 1962-63 there were asphalted roads having the length of 357.36 miles while in the year 1978-79 the length of asphalted roads had gone upto 1418.16 miles.

(3) In the year 1962-63, there were Kachha Roads of mud of the length of 6.95 miles, while the length of Kachha Roads had gone upto 48.20 miles in 1978-79.

Social Welfare Effect :

Expenditure incurred by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad on Social Welfare during the period from 1962-63 to 1978-79 forms an important head of expenditure of Zilla Parishad Budget as it has increased from Rs.430080 in the year 1962-63 to Rs.2214970 for the year 1978-79. State Government releases the grants to the Zilla Parishad ^{for} the welfare of Backward classes.

The main aim in spending money on social welfare is to provide educational facilities and concessions to the backward classes in order to make them educationally advanced, improve their standard of living make them self-sufficient, and economically better off and to give them opportunity to come up with the other sections of society.

Accordingly, Kolhapur Zilla Parishad had tried to achieve the aims of social welfare by spending more and more amounts on social welfare which can be seen from the following facts:

- (1) Kolhapur Zilla Parishad has constructed 208 drinking water wells in the localities of backward classes as well as cleaned 78 old wells and made them ready for the backward classes during the period of our study.
- (2) Zilla Parishad has constructed 320 small houses for the Backward classes in the selected 20 villages in the district during the corresponding period.
- (3) Zilla Parishad has given subsidies to backward classes for 8 cottage industries and for the purchase of 253 milk cattle in the district.
- (4) The number of Backward students availing educational concessions has increased from time to time. In the year 1962-63 there were 9357 students (primary secondary and college) **availing** backward class concessions while the students had gone upto 17230 in the years 1978-79.

Backward classes upliftment Schemes :

The developmental and welfare works under taken by them result in creation of wage as well as self-

employment. The Kolhapur Zilla Parishad had undertaken various welfare schemes for the Welfare of Backward classes in the district.

The Zilla Parishad had reserved 15 % of its budgetary provisions every year for the welfare and socio-economic upliftment of the backward classes. The following schemes were implemented especially for the welfare of backward classes in the district by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

- (1) Subsidy for the small scale industries.
- (2) Free supply of tin sheets (iron) for the houses and repairs of houses.
- (3) Minor irrigation schemes for collective farming.
- (4) Payment of contributory share of the members of backward classes in co-operative housing societies.
- (5) Construction and Repairs of village society temples.
- (6) Help to the inter-cast married couples.
- (7) Special help to the girl students from 5th to 10th Std, from the Backward classes for the purchase of their school requirements.
- (8) Help to the children schools (Balwadis).
- (9) Help for the publication of books written by the authors from the backward classes.

- (10) Help to the students from the School run by the Government, Zilla Parishad and the Sainik Schools for purchasing the required school materials.
- (11) Help for the construction of wells of drinking water, and storage of water meant for the backward classes.
- (12) Help to the backward classes for the medical expenses.
- (13) Propaganda of (one village one well of drinking water) 'Ek Gao Ek Panvatha' scheme and celebration of Harijan Fortnights.
- (14) Help to the associations and institutions working for the abolition of untouchability.
- (15) Help to the libraries in the areas of backward classes and construction of library buildings in that area.
- (16) Help to the educated unemployed persons from the backward classes.
- (17) Help for the improvement of harijan colonies.
- (18) Construction of houses for the houseless persons from the backward classes.
- (19) Supply of sewing machines to the needy peoples from the backward classes for their livelihood grant.
- (20) Help to the hostels of backward classes.

These were the twenty welfare schemes implimented by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad for the upliftment of backward classes. In the year 1962-63 Zilla Parishad had spent Rs.3.48 lakhs on the welfare and socio-economic upliftment of the back-ward classes and this amount was subsequently progressively raised every year untill it attained the level of 18.15 lakhs in 1978-79.

In 1975, the Zilla Parishad had undertaken a special programme for the construction of drinking wells on large scale in the localities of backward classes in the villages. In 208 villages new construction of drinking wells had taken place in the water scarcity areas as well as old drinking wells were repaired and made ready for constant supply of water to the villagers.

During the year 1962-63 there were 9357 students (primary secondry and college) availing the educational B.C.concessions in the district. While in the year 1978-79, the number of Backward Students had gone upto 17230 .

Employment Effect :

The developmental and welfare works undertaken by the Zilla Parishad result in the creation of wage as well as self employment.. The growing amount of money spent by the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad did result in expansion of employment in the district.

(1) Employment opportunities in the field of education:

As the number of the Students increased from time to time, new schools were opened and additional staff was appointed to meet the needs of the pupils. In the year 1962-63 there were 3270 primary teachers, while in the year 1978-79 the number of teachers had gone upto 6935. The number of Secondary School teachers went on increasing from 642 in 1962-63 to 3413 in 1978-79.

(2) Self Employment :

Cottage industries, handicraft centres, small scale Industries aided by the Zilla Parishad provided for the self employment on increasing scale to the skilled and unskilled workers. The 1978-79 year statistics show that 5350 persons were self employed under the Zilla Parishad schemes. In order to enable them to earn livelihood through self employment 360 poor women from backward classes were given sewing machines, 1370 Economically weaker families were given buffalows or cows, as a source of additional earnings. The number of shepherds were given help in order to encourage them to make ~~the~~ "Ghongadis" from the Sheep wool at home.

Employment in Zilla Parishad Administration :

As per the needs of administration and to cop up with the increasing functions of Zilla Parishad additional Staff was appointed from time to time. It went on increasing from 1570 in 1962-63 to 2681 in 1978-79.

Employment in Irrigation, Building and
Construction Departments :

Irrigation schemes and construction of minor irrigation projects and maintenance require skilled as well as unskilled members Road construction and maintenance too require workers in big numbers on daily wages and skilled workers on permanent basis. There were 187 workers on the roll of daily wages in the irrigation department in 1978-79. There were 192 workers on daily wages in the construction and Building department in the year 1978-79.

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