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CHAPTER - V

EFFECTS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE
KOLHAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

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CHAPTER - V: EFFECTS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE
KOLHAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION5.1 INTRODUCTION:

Revenue and expenditure are two important instruments of the government on which the functions to be performed by it depend. Revenue of the government roughly determines the extent of functions which can be performed, and, expenditure actually performs the functions. The primary and important objective of undertaking functions by local bodies, is to provide public goods and utility services to the citizens and also to satisfy the local needs of the citizens which are reflected in their demands. The expenditure which local governments incur definitely produces certain effects on the locality which comes under its jurisdiction. The present chapter deals with estimating the effects of the expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation during the period of 1980-81 to 1990-91.

5.2 PARAMETERS OF ESTIMATING EFFECTS:

In the theoretical literature of economics the effects of public expenditure are measured in terms of effects on production, distribution, consumption, employment etc. But now-a-days due to changed nature and number of functions to

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be performed by the government the above criteria have become less relevant. Therefore, recently some other parameters are also being used to estimate the effects of public expenditure. These parameters roughly estimate effects of public expenditure in terms of changes in the expenditure on certain facilities and changes in the quantum of the same facilities provided.

In the present chapter the same parameters are used to estimate the effects of expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. The parameters like changes in the expenditure on the facilities like Public Education, Health and Medical facilities, Transport facilities, Water supply, Employment generation, Public parks and Gardens, Street lighting, Ecological balance, Sports and Cultural development, Cemetery facility, slum clearance etc., and changes in the quantity and quality of these facilities, which have resulted out of rising expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation have been studied.

5.3 EFFECTS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE KOLHAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:

An attempt is made to narrate some of the effects of the expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation during the period of 1980-81 to 1990-91.

We have followed a simple but detailed methodology to study the effects of public expenditure undertaken by the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. In the previous chapter we studied the growth and composition of the public expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. And in this chapter the effect of the components of public expenditure on the quantity and the quality of service provided under each expenditure head is analysed. Thus, the effects of public expenditure undertaken by a urban local body is studied by quantifying the changes in the amount of services provided. In addition, the effects of expenditure are also studied with relation to the growth of employment potential of these expenditures. Effect of expenditure on services like Public transport system are studied by analysing the growth in the (a) total expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT), (b) number of buses (c) number of passengers (d) number of drivers, conductors and other staff (e) number of routes etc.

While studying the effects we have taken the data for the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to make a comparative study of the effects of public expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. In addition trends in the per capita expenditures are also studied for these three years. Thus, in our study the effects of public expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation are analysed at the beging

of the VIth Five Year Plan at the end of the VIth Five year Plan and the during last year of the VIIth Five Year Plan.

5.3.1 Public Education:

Public Education was treated as an important item of expenditure till 1965. After 1965 separate educational institutions flourished in Kolhapur and these institutions have taken the task of imparting instructions to pupils. The private institutions were initiated to undertake the work of public education on the fact that education was an important as well as costly service and such should not be left with local bodies only. Having realised the vital role of education in the field of national reconstruction, the case for relieving the Corporation from this responsibility received greater force and purpose. Consequently major task of providing education to pupils has been shared by the private institutions under the government assistance and supervision. Despite the fact of taking over of education portfolio by other institutions, the Corporation is still undertaking expenditure on Public Education.

A) Primary Education:

Primary Education is the base of education system in itself. Being an urban local government, Kolhapur Municipal

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Corporation has paid a considerable attention in providing primary education to pupils. The expenditure incurred by the Corporation and changes in the same facilities help us in estimating effects of expenditure of the Corporation on the facility of Primary Education.

The details about growth in expenditure undertaken by the Corporation on Primary Education is given in the table below.

Table No.5.1: Growth in the Expenditure on Primary Education:

Year	Expenditure on Primary Education	% To total Expenditure.	Per Capita Exp. on Primary Edn.
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs.129.20 lakhs	16.87	Rs. 38.00
1985-86	Rs.243.05 lakhs	18.54	Rs. 65.68
1990-91	Rs.499.00 lakhs	14.27	Rs.118.80
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	386.22	- 82.35	310.52

Source: 1) Administrative Reports of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation:1980-81,1985-86.

2) Office Records of the Corporation for data of the year 1990-91.

It is seen from the above table that the expenditure of the Corporation on Primary Education indicates an increasing trend, which increased from Rs.129.20 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.243.05 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.499

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lakhs in 1990-91 registering an increase of 386.22 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Likewise, per capita expenditure on Primary Education also rose from Rs.38 in 1980-81 to Rs.65.68 in 1985-86 and further to Rs.118.80 in 1990-91 showing an increase of 3.10 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. But the proportion of percentage of expenditure on primary education to the total expenditure shows a fluctuating trend which initially increased but later on declined. It rose from 16.87 percent in 1980-81 to 18.54 percent in 1985-86 and declined to 14.27 percent in 1990-91.

The table indicates the efforts of the Corporation to provide the facility of Primary Education to pupils of the localities which come under its jurisdiction. It is revealed that, it has made considerable efforts to provide Primary Education eventhough in the last year of our study the proportion to the total expenditure has declined. Of the total expenditure, about 16 percent on an average per year is on primary education. Thus during the period under study a considerable share of the total expenditure of the Corporation has been spent on primary education.

The increased expenditure on Primary Education by the Corporation has increased the facilities of Primary Education. Therefore, growth in these facilities can be studied with the help of data presented in the table below.

Table No.5.2: Primary Schools run by the Kolhapur
Municipal Corporation:

Year	No.of Schools	No.of Students	No.of Teachers
1	2	3	4
1980-81	74	26,870	721
1985-86	81	21,000	675
1990-91	76	25,992	573
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81.	102.70	- 96.73	- 79.47

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

The data depicted in the above table highlights the fact that, the number of primary schools run by the Corporation shows a trend of growth having ups and downs. In the initial stage, the number of Primary Schools of the Corporation rose from 74 in 1980-81 to 81 in 1985-86, but in the later stage i.e. last year of our study it declined to 76 in 1990-91. When the Municipal authorities were asked as to why the number of Primary Schools run by the Corporation had declined, the authorities explained that, in some parts of the city the response of the people to send their children to the Corporation run schools had declined, as a result of which the Corporation schools in these areas were closed. Therefore, the number of Primary Schools have declined in the later period of our study.

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The number of teachers in the Corporation schools, indicates a trend of gradual decline during the period under study. It declined from 721 in 1980-81 to 675 in 1985-86 and further to 573 in 1990-91 indicating a decline of 79.47 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. As per information made available to us from a responsible Corporation authority the reasons of a declining trend in the number of teachers are initial excessive recruitment of the teachers, closure of some schools and retirement of some teachers.

A study of the data presented in the Column No.3 of the table shows the growth in the number of students in the Primary Schools of the Corporation. It is seen from the data in column No.3 that, the number of students declined from 26,870 in 1980-81 to 21,000 in 1985-86 and then it increased to 25,992 in 1990-91. The percentage of decline in the number of students in 1990-91 over 1980-81 was 96.73 percent. The possible causes of decline in the number of students are closure of some schools, tough competition from the Zilla Parishad and private schools, lack of decent school buildings, prejudices of parents as well as of students about the Corporation schools etc.

Thus, it can be said that, the Corporation has made considerable efforts to provide the facility of Primary

Education to pupils within its capacity. Therefore, its expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs.129.20 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.499 lakhs in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 3.86 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on Primary Education also increased from Rs.38 in 1980-81 to Rs.118.80 in 1990-91 registering an increase of 310.52 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. But, the growth in the number of schools was very low, the number increased from 74 in 1980-81 to 76 in 1990-91. Moreover, the number of teachers and students also shows a declining trend, of which the decline in the number of teachers was gradual and to a great extent. The number of teachers declined from 721 in 1980-81 to 573 in 1990-91 and the number of students declined from 26,870 in 1980-81 to 25,992 in 1990-91. But we, cannot neglect and forget the Corporation's contribution in providing primary education to pupils within its jurisdiction, especially to poor and downtrodden students free of cost.

B) Secondary And College Education:

Besides Primary Education, the Corporation is also engaged in providing the facility of secondary and college education to the pupils. The growth in the expenditure undertaken by the Corporation to provide secondary and college education is presented in the table below.

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Table No.5.3: Growth in the Expenditure on Secondary and College Education:

Year	Expenditure on Secondary and College Education.	% To total Expenditure on Secondary & College Education	Per Capita Exp. on Secondary & College Education
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 4.51 lakhs	0.58	Rs.1.32
1985-86	Rs.12.93 lakhs	0.98	Rs.3.49
1990-91	Rs.40.12 lakhs	1.14	Rs.9.55
% Increased			
in 90-91 over 80-81.	889.57	196.55	723.48

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

The data in the above table indicates the growth of Corporation's expenditure on providing the facility of secondary and college education. From the data in column No.2, expenditure on secondary and college education by the Corporation shows a gradual growth during the period under study. It increased from Rs.4.51 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.12.93 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.40.12 lakhs in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 8.89 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on secondary and college education also shows a rising trend. It rose from Rs.1.32 in 1980-81 to Rs.3.49 in 1985-86 and to Rs.9.55 in 1990-91 showing an increase of 723.48 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The proportion of percentage of expenditure on

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secondary and college education to the total expenditure also increased from 0.58 in 1980-81 to 1.14 in 1990-91. The above analysis reveals that, the Corporation's expenditure on providing secondary and college education forms a very negligible part of the total expenditure programme. An urban local body spending less on secondary and college education is not a point for criticism. There are more pressing local needs which have to be met by the urban local bodies, whereas secondary and college education, to a great extent, in India is taken up by the private institutions which in a state like Maharashtra get cent percent grants when recognised.

Therefore, the Corporation could provide the facility of secondary and college education to a smaller extent. The information regarding the facility of secondary and college education is depicted in the table below.

Table No.5.4: High Schools Run by the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation:

Year	No. of High Schools.	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
1	2	3	4
1980-81	2	30	546
1990-91	2	35	1300
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	100	166.66	238.09

Source: Same as Table No.5.1

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Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has been running only two high schools namely (1) Jijamata Girls High School and (2) Night High School. No new high school has been started by the Corporation during the period under study. But, the number of teachers and the students in them has increased. The number of students increased from 546 in 1980-81 to 1300 in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 2.38 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Similarly, the number of teachers also increased from 30 in 1980-81 to 35 in 1990-91 with an increase of 1.66 times. This reveals that, the Corporation to some extent has provided the facility of secondary education especially for girls and also for boys who learn even while doing some work.

At present, the Corporation is running one college namely Shri Yashvantrao Chavan College. It imparts educational facilities in the faculties of Arts and Commerce. In 1990-91 there were 1101 students, 43 teachers and 15 non-teaching staff.

[The comparative analysis of the educational facilities provided by the Corporation reveals that, the Corporation has made more efforts to provide primary education than secondary and college education. Therefore, it diverted a major share of the total expenditure on the primary education.]

C) Public Libraries:

Only the academic education is not sufficient for personality development of human beings. Besides, social, religious and political awareness of people can be increased by providing the reading facilities. The habit of reading makes an individual more knowledgeable and normally responsible, and in the process one becomes a good citizen. In this context running of public libraries by the urban local bodies will go a long way in making the citizens literate and knowledgeable. Therefore, the Corporation has undertaken the work of providing the facility of public libraries.

The growth in the Corporation's expenditure on Public libraries indicates the extent of efforts made by it to provide the same facility. Therefore, data about growth in the expenditure on public libraries is presented in the following table.)

Table No.5.5: Growth in Expenditure on Public Libraries:

Year	Expenditure on Public Libraries	% To total Expenditure. on Public Libraries	Per Capita Exp.
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 2.22 lakhs	0.28	Rs.0.65
1985-86	Rs. 4.02 lakhs	0.30	Rs.1.08
1990-91	Rs.11.19 lakhs	0.32	Rs.2.66
% Increase			
in 90-91 over 80-81	504.05	114.28	409.23

Source: Same as Table NO.5.1

The above table shows the growth in the expenditure undertaken by the Corporation on public libraries. It is seen from the table that the expenditure on public libraries shows a gradual growth, which rose from Rs.2.22 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.4.02 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.11.19 lakhs in 1990-91 showing an increase of 5.04 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Expenditure on public libraries in proportion to the total expenditure also increased from from 0.28 to 0.32^{1/2} during 1980-81 and 1990-91. Similarly, per capita expenditure also rose from Rs.0.65 in 1980-81 to Rs.2.66 in 1990-91.

Under public libraries facility the Corporation provides books, magazines, weeklies, periodicals, daily news papers. In 1980-81 there was only one library run by the Corporation. This number rose to 5 in 1990-91. The library population ratio in 1980-81 was 1 to 3.40 lakhs which declined to 1 to 0.84 lakh in 1990-91. These libraries had 28,899 books in 1980-81 which increased to 66,405 in 1990-91.

Though the expenditure on public libraries increased, the number of libraries increased, the number of books increased and the library population ratio declined the facility of public libraries provided by the Corporation cannot be said to be satisfactory. Still, there is scope

to increase the extent of this facility because these libraries serve as a form of informal education as well as a source of recreation which increases general awareness of the citizens by providing information, to especially the middle and lower class who may not be able to buy news papers and magazines. Therefore, proper growth and running of the public libraries will have to be given more attention by the Corporation.

5.3.2 Medical and Health Facilities:

Now a days, medical and health facility has become one of the necessary wants of human being like that of food, clothing and shelter. In India, the maintenance of public health services is one of the obligatory functions of the Municipalities. The Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has been empowered to provide public health services. It is responsible for local sanitation, inoculation and vaccination, registration of births and death, control of communicable diseases and prevention of food adulteration. A State Government also participates in the health improvement programme. The State Government at its own level has a separate department for health which acts as a final controlling authority in respect of health services. Besides these, it also discharges the function of drugs control, prevention of adulteration and

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issuing of notification of epidemics etc. Consequently the State government has a considerable share in the extension of medical and health services in the area of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.

The Health Department of the Corporation has to undertake its functions in co-ordination with the department of health of the State government. The Health Officer of the Corporation has to communicate to the Chief Medical Officer in regards to serious diseases such as Malaria, Cholera, Jaundice etc. In recent years, due to excessive pollution of the Panchaganga river, the main source of drinking water in the city, the spread of Jaundice disease is a recurrent problem. In this context also the Corporation authorities have to take adequate precautionary measures. The Corporation's Isolation Hospital plays a vital role to control the disease as well as provide the right and appropriate treatment to the affected people of the city.)

A) Hospitals and Dispensaries:

Since the establishment, the Corporation has maintained hospitals and dispensaries to provide medical service to its citizens. Besides, considerable attention is paid in maintaining these hospitals and dispensaries. The information about expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries is given in the following table.

Table No.5.6: Growth in the Expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries:

Year	Expenditure on Hospitals & Dispensaries.	% To Total Expenditure.	Per Capita Expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries.
1	2	3	3 4
1980-81	Rs. 31.14 lakhs	4.06	Rs. 9.15
1985-86	Rs. 99.75 lakhs	7.61	Rs.26.95
1990-91	Rs.205.04 lakhs	5.86	Rs.48.81
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	658.44	144.33	533.44

Source: Same as Table NO.5.1

The above table highlights the increasing trend of expenditure incurred by the Corporation on maintaining hospitals and dispensaries. It increased from Rs.31.14 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.99.75 lakhs in 1985-86 and to Rs.205.04 lakhs in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 6.59 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Similarly, per capita expenditure on maintaining hospitals and dispensaries also increased from Rs.9.15 in 1980-81 to Rs.26.95 in 1985-86 and Rs.48.81 in 1990-91 with an increase of 533.44 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. But the proportion of percentage of expenditure on maintaining hospitals and dispensaries to the total expenditure shows fluctuating growth, which increased from 4.06 percent in 1980-81 to 7.61 percent in 1985-86 and then declined to

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5.86 percent in 1990-91. Thus, the Corporation has tried to provide medical services by maintaining hospitals and dispensaries.

Increase in the corporation's expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries has an impact on the availability of number of hospitals, number of beds in these hospitals, increase in the number of doctors and nurses and increase in the availability of sophisticated medical equipments in these hospitals. These can be the appropriate indicators to measure the effect of the Corporation's expenditure on health and medical facilities made available to the people of Kolhapur. The following table gives the statistical information regarding the same.

Table No.5.7: Hospitals, Beds, Doctors and Nurses of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation:

Year	Hospitals	Beds	Doctors	Nurses	Patients
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980-81	26	109	98	102	7.89 lakhs
1985-86	28	122	102	110	9.20 lakhs
1990-91	24	170	108	115	13.05 lakhs
% Increase					
in 90-91	-96	155.96	110.20	112.74	165.39
over 80-81.					

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

It is seen from the above table that the number of hospitals run by the Corporation has increased initially from 25 to 28 between 1980-81 and 1985-86, but later on the number declined to 24 in 1990-91 due to closure of some hospitals because of lesser response given by people to these hospitals. The number of beds in these hospitals increased from 109 in 1980-81 to 122 in 1985-86 and to 170 in 1990-91 registering an increase of 1.55 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The number of doctors also shows rising trend which rose from 98 in 1980-81 to 102 in 1985-86 and further to 108 in 1990-91. Likewise, the number of patients given treatment by these hospitals indicates a gradual growth which increased from 7.89 lakhs in 1980-81 to 9.20 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to 13.05 lakhs in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 165.39 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81.

B) Control of Communicable Diseases:

It becomes necessary to mention the efforts of the Corporation to control and eradicate some communicable diseases or epidemics like Malaria, Small Pox, Cholera, Tuber Culosis, Jaundice etc. The State government deals with epidemics along with Municipal bodies. For this, the Corporation provides necessary facilities, medical aid and also undertakes surveys to search the patients of above said diseases. The Corporation spent Rs.7.60 lakhs

in 1980-81, Rs.17.55 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs.21.38 lakhs in 1990-91 for control and eradication of communicable diseases.

C) Control of Food Adulteration:

Transmission of diseases through food, milk, tea, coffee and other drinks is a serious problem and needs greater attention for protection of public health. With rapid growth of Kolhapur along with the rapid industrialization and large number of people have to depend upon restaurants and food supplying establishments. In such restaurants and food establishments adulteration and sub-standard food are common. Therefore, the Corporation has tried to control food adulteration through various measures.

For this, under Food Adulteration Act, in 1980-81 it took 38 samples and filed cases in the court of law on 8 samples, and in 1990-91 by taking 58 samples filed 7 cases. It spent Rs.0.19 lakh in 1980-81 and Rs.0.94 lakh in 1990-91 for controlling of food adulteration.

D) Family Welfare Centres:

At present, there are six family welfare centres and one maternity house started by the Corporation. These centres are for family planning, distribution of contraceptive

devices, supply of vaccines like Polio, Triple, B.C.G. etc. The free facility of family planning operations for males and females is made available by the Corporation. For this the Corporation spent Rs.2.13 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.7.56 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs.14.76 lakhs in 1990-91.

E) Child Welfare Centres:

The Corporation has set-up 19 child welfare centres keeping an objective of providing food and medical aid to poor and backward class children from the city, especially from slum area. The working of child welfare centre is managed by one social worker and one female servant on each centre. Therefore, daily 1050 children take benefits of these centres. For this, the Corporation spent Rs.0.92 lakh in 1980-81, Rs.1.95 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs.1.88 lakhs in 1990-91.

✓ F) Maintenance of Latrines, Urinals & Gutters:

[Maintenance of latrines, urinals and gutters have an important place in maintaining better medical and health and hygienic conditions in the city. Therefore, it is said that, maintenance of latrines, urinals and gutters is a integral part of medical and health facilities. The nature and urgency of latrine, urinal and gutter system in the rural areas differs from that of the urban areas. This

system has special importance in urban areas. Therefore, it has become one of the important functions of urban local bodies. Taking into account the need, urgency and role of this system, the Corporation provides these facilities to the people (especially living in slums) of the city. For this it undertakes expenditure.

The details of expenditure undertaken by the Corporation on maintaining latrines, urinals and gutters and growth in the expenditure on the same can be studied from the data presented in the following table.]

Table No.5.8: Growth in the Expenditure on Latrines, Urinals and Gutters:

Year	Expenditure on Latrines, Urinals and Gutters.	% To total Expenditure.	Per Capita Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 71.68 lakhs	9.36	Rs. 21.08
1985-86	Rs.200.15 lakhs	15.27	Rs. 54.09
1990-91	Rs.611.11 lakhs	17.48	Rs.145.50
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	852.55	186.88	690.22

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

[From the above table, we study the expenditure undertaken by the Corporation to provide the facilities of latrines, urinals and gutters. The expenditure on latrines,

urinals and gutters shows a rapid growth which increased from Rs.71.68 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.200.15 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.611.11 lakhs in 1990-91 showing an increase of 8.52 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. At the same time, per capita expenditure on the same also rose from Rs.21.08 in 1980-81 to Rs.54.09 in 1985-86 and to Rs.145.50 in 1990-91 with an increase of 690.22 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The proportion of percentage of this expenditure to the total expenditure increased from 9.36 percent in 1980-81 to 17.48 percent in 1990-91.

The rapidly growing demand for latrines, urinals and gutters basically increased the expenditure of the Corporation on the same. And increasing expenditure on the same has increased the provision of these facilities. The information about growth in these facilities is depicted in the table below.

Table No.5.9: The Number of Latrines, Urinals & Gutters of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation:

Year	Latrines	Urinals	Gutters
1	2	3	4
1980-81	1897	197	137.22 Kms.
1985-86	2368	240	164.90 Kms.
1990-91	2660	300	215.00 Kms.
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81.	140.22	152.28	156.68

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

From the data about the growth in the facilities of latrines, urinals and gutters depicted in the above table, the number of latrines increased from 1897 in 1980-81 to 2368 in 1985-86 and further to 2660 in 1990-91. Similarly, the number of urinals also increased from 197 in 1980-81 to 240 in 1985-86 and to 300 in 1990-91. Likewise, the length of gutters increased from 137.22 Kms. in 1980-81 to 164.90 Kms. in 1985-86 and to 215 Kms. in 1990-91. It is difficult to say if the above said facilities provided by the Corporation are adequate but the satisfactory thing is, from the table No.5.9, the above said facilities show a gradual growth in their quantum. In addition the Corporation also provides Mobile Latrines in the various slum areas too.

✓ G) Hygienic Collection & Disposal of Community Waste:

Cleaning of city is the part of improving medical and health conditions as well as beautification of the city. Therefore, it is accepted as an essential responsibility by the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. That is why the Health Department of Corporation is engaged in cleaning of roads, gutters, drainage and collection and disposing of wastes. Everyday, the work of cleaning roads, latrines, urinals, gutters and collection and disposal of waste is undertaken by the Corporation. Therefore, the staff of one Chief Sanitary Inspector, three Divisional Inspectors,

nine Sanitary Inspectors and 1210 sweepers were engaged in doing the concerned activities. Besides this, 14 trucks for carrying waste and garbage and 5 water tankers were engaged in washing latrines, urinals and drainage in 1990-91.

For hygienic collection and disposal of community waste the Corporation spent Rs.49.29 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.113.08 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs.256.81 lakhs in 1990-91.

H) Slum Clearance:

One of the main consequences of rapid urbanisation of Kolhapur is the mushroom growth of slums. The newly arrived immigrants tend to settle in groups on any land available to them near the place of their work, putting up hutment types of dwellings. Overcrowding, insanitary conditions, lack of civic amenities like latrines, urinals, pure water supply are the problems of such slums. As a result, death rate is found high in such slums. The chief causes of high death rate are communicable diseases, malnutrition, respiratory diseases and gastro associated with lack of medical care.

Taking into account the above mentioned problems of slum dwellers, the Corporation has provided some facilities and utility services to them. For this, the Corporation spent Rs.1.85 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs.19 lakhs in 1990-91.

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By undertaking expenditure it has provided civic amenities like potable water, roads, lighting, urinals, latrines, gutters, medical aid, cleaning of slums etc. Upto 1990-91 it provided 566 tube lights, 3 borewells, 84 public water connections etc. But, as per the information available no plan is prepared for resettlement of slums and slum dwellers, which is a necessity.

✓ 5.3.3 Transport Facilities:

Transport is an important public utility service necessary for the movement of human beings as well as goods from one place to another. City transport system has obtained a vital position in many respects. It is one of the means of rapid development of the city. It makes lives of citizens more dynamic. It helps citizens to derive the benefits of facilities like education, medical and health, employment opportunities etc. It also stimulates the development of suburbans and periphery villages.

Considering the necessity, and urgency and the role it plays, the then Kolhapur Municipal Council in 1962 took in its own hand the city transport system from the State Transport Corporation on ' No profit, NO loss basis '. At present, the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT) provides transport facilities to Kolhapur city as a whole, suburbans

and also periphery villages. The expenditure undertaken by the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT) indicates its efforts to provide transport facilities and also the extent of the same.

The details regarding growth in the expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT) can be better understood from the data presented in the table below.

Table No.5.10 Growth in the Expenditure on City Transport:

Year	Expenditure on Transport	Per Capita Expenditure on Transport
1	2	3
1980-81	Rs.139.58 lakhs	Rs. 41.05
1985-86	Rs.299.18 lakhs	Rs. 80.85
1990-91	Rs.488.82 lakhs	Rs.116.38
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	350.20	283.20

Source: Annual Budgets of KMT for the years 1980-81,1985-86 and 1990-91.

The above table gives data regarding the expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation on city transport during the period under study. From the table, we see, expenditure on city transport was Rs.139.58 lakhs in 1980-81 which increased to Rs.299.18 lakhs in 1985-86 and to Rs.488.82

lakhs in 1990-91. The expenditure on city transport shows an increasing trend, which increased from Rs.139.58 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.488.82 lakhs in 1990-91 showing an increase of 3.50 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Similarly, per capita expenditure on city transport also increased from Rs.41.05 in 1980-81 to Rs.80.85 in 1985-86 and to Rs.166.38 in 1990-91 registering an increase of 2.83 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81.

The rapidly growing expenditure of the Corporation on city transport indicates its efforts to make city transport system more efficient to meet persistent rising demand for better and sufficient transport facilities. Increased expenditure of the Corporation on city transport has increased the number of buses. Therefore, it is necessary to study growth in the number of buses of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT).

The data regarding growth in the number of buses is depicted in the following table.

Table No.5.11: Growth in the Buses of Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT):

Year	No. of Buses	No. of Passengers
1980-81	70	283.57 lakhs
1985-86	82	298.38 lakhs
1990-91	92	341.19 lakhs
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	131.42	120.31

Source: Same as Table No.5.10.

From the data presented in the above table, we see that, increasing number of passengers has increased the number of buses. The number of passengers increased from 283.57 lakhs in 1980-81 to 298.38 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to 341.19 lakhs in 1990-91. Therefore, the number of buses increased from 70 in 1980-81 to 92 in 1990-91.

As per the information obtained from the concerned authority, the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT) increased the number of buses to 112 in 1991-92 and also proposed a plan of increasing buses in future. This reveals that, increasing number of passengers and increased strain on city transport have caused for growth in the buses of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT).

Increase in the expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport has changed the composition of the fleet of buses during the period under study. In the initial stage there were only single-decker buses. Later on in 1983, the Kolhapur Municipal Transport introduced some joint-buses and double deckers. Recently, i.e. 1990-91 we found single deckers and double deckers running on the road. More recently, auto-rikshaws are providing the city transport facilities more or less similar to KMT buses in some traffic crowded areas. This indicates that the bus availability of KMT is inadequate as compared to the demand from passengers on .. certain routes.

Increase in the fleet of buses with the Kolhapur Municipal Transport has an impact on (a) increase in the number of terminus (b) increase in the frequency of bus service (d) increase in the Municipal Transport service to periphery villages and distant city suburbans (e) increase in the number of sheds and stops (f) lastly, increase in the number of drivers, conductors and other staff of the KMT.

Increase in the fleet of buses with the Kolhapur Municipal Transport has increased the number of terminuses during the period under study. The number of terminuses increased from 4 in 1980-81 to 6 in 1990-91. Increase in the fleet of buses has increased the number of routes with diversification. In 1980-81 there were 26 main routes and 46 sub-routes which increased to 27 main routes and 55 sub-routes in 1985-86 and further to 27 main routes and 58 sub-routes in 1990-91. Besides, this increase in the fleet of buses has increased the frequency of bus services on a particular route.

The noteworthy impact of increase in the number of buses with the Kolhapur Municipal Transport, is that, city transport service has covered all distant city suburbans such as Kasaba Bawada, Kadamwadi, Tembalaiwadi, Ujaliwadi,

Chitranagari, Ratnappa Kumbhar Nagar, Phulewadi etc.

Besides, recently, the Kolhapur Municipal Transport has started providing transport service to periphery villages such as Kagal, Gad-Mudshingi, Nagaon, Top, Shiye, Bhogawati, Kandalgaon etc.

Increase in the routes, frequency of bus service, diversification of bus routes, and increase in the transport service to periphery villages and distant city suburbans have increased the number of sheds and stops of the city buses.

Lastly, increase in the number of passengers, buses, bus-routes, sheds and stops, terminuses, periphery villages and city suburbans covered by the city transport has increased the number of drivers, number of conductors, traffic supervisors, workshop staff and administrative staff. Therefore, it is inevitable to study the increase in the staff of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT).

The data presented in the following table indicates growth in the various categories of the staff of KMT.

Table No.5.12: Growth in the Staff of Kolhapur
Municipal Transport (KMT):

Year	Drivers	Conductors	Traffic Supervisors.	Workshop Staff.	Administrative staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980-81	180	182	80	143	70
1985-86	222	233	85	180	82
1990-91	222	233	87	185	90
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	123.33	128.02	108.75	129.37	128.57

Source: Same as Table No.5.1

The above table highlights the fact of growth in all categories of staff of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport. The number of drivers increased from 180 in 1980-81 to 222 in 1990-91 with an increase of 1.23 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Similarly, the number of conductors also increased from 182 in 1980-81 to 233 in 1990-91. Besides these, the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has recruited drivers and conductors on temporary basis on daily wages. Likewise, the number of traffic supervisors increased from 80 to 87 during the period under study. The workshop staff increased from 143 in 1980-81 to 185 in 1990-91. And the Administrative staff also increased from 70 in 1980-81 to 90 in 1990-91.

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In recent days, the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has created a new post namely 'Traffic Controller' on some stops where the rush of passengers exists to manage passengers properly. The work of 'Traffic Controller' is to release passengers one by one in 'Que' into buses.

Although, revenue and expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport increased, the number of passengers increased, the number of buses increased, frequency of bus services increased and also area covered by city transport is increased the fact is that the KMT has been bearing losses instead of earning profits. The details about it can be studied from the data given in the table below.

Table No.5.13: Profit & Loss of Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT):

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Per day Earning	Revenue	Expenditure	Loss
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1980-81	0.35 lakhs	128.33 lakhs	139.58 lakhs	11.25 lakhs
1985-86	0.75 lakh	276.20 lakhs	299.16 lakhs	22.96 lakhs
1990-91	1.30 lakhs	477.68 lakhs	488.82 lakhs	11.14 lakhs
% Increase				
in 90-91 over 80-81.	371.42	372.22	350.20	- 99.02

Sources: 1) Annual Budgets of the KMT, 1980-81, 1985-86 & 1990-91.
2) Office Records of the Corporation.

It is seen from the above table, that the per day earning of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport was increased

from Rs.0.35 lakh in 1980-81 to Rs.0.75 lakh in 1985-86 and to Rs.1.30 lakhs in 1990-91, indicating an increase of 3.71 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The revenue of Kolhapur Municipal Transport rose from Rs.128.33 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.276.20 lakhs in 1985-86 and to Rs.477.68 lakhs in 1990-91 with an increase of 3.72 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The expenditure also shows an increasing trend, which increased from Rs.139.58 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.299.16 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.488.82 lakhs in 1990-91 showing an increase of 3.50 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The financial working of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport shows that it has borne losses during the period under study. It bore a loss of Rs.11.25 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.22.96 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs.11.14 lakhs in 1990-91. But the satisfactory thing is it did succeed in reducing the loss in the last year of our study. The causes of losses borne by the Kolhapur Municipal Transport are increasing prices of buses and required tools and equipments, persistently rising diesel prices, rising prices of tyres and other materials, increased cost of maintenance and repairs and increased wage-bill of the staff etc.

5.3.4 Employment Generation:

The Kolhapur Municipal Corporation undertake certain obligatory and discretionary functions to provide various

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facilities and public utility services. It has created various departments for convenience, and also to administer its working. While performing various functions it generates direct and indirect employment opportunities. The powers regarding recruitment of employment opportunities are vested partially in the hands of the State Government and partially in the hands of the Corporation. The role of the Corporation as a source of providing employment opportunities is of vital importance. Therefore, an attempt is made to study employment opportunities provided as one of the effects of public expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.

It is the total expenditure of the Corporation which enables it to perform functions and thereby generation of employment opportunities. The size of total expenditure determines the extent of functions to be performed by the Corporation and the extent of functions to be performed determines the level of generation of additional employment opportunities. To be brief, total expenditure of the Corporation helps us in the estimation of level of employment provided by it.

The information regarding the total expenditure of the Corporation can be studied from the data given in the following table. The noteworthy thing necessary to mention is that the total expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Transport (KMT) is included in the total expenditure of the Corporation.

Table No.5.14: Growth in the Expenditure of Kolhapur
Municipal Corporation:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Total Expenditure	Per Capita total expenditure
1	2	3
1980-81	Rs. 905.38 lakhs	Rs.266.28
1985-86	Rs.1609.83 lakhs	Rs.435.08
1990-91	Rs.3983.30	Rs.948.40
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	439.95	356.16

Source: Annual Budgets of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation and KMT for the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91.

The data depicted in the above table gives information regarding the total expenditure of the Corporation during the period under study. It is seen from the table, that the total expenditure of the Corporation shows a rising trend. It rose from Rs.905.38 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.1609.30 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.3983.30 lakhs in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 4.39 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Likewise, per capita total expenditure also increased from Rs.266.28 in 1980-81 to Rs.435.08 in 1985-86 and to Rs.948.40 in 1990-91 with an increase of 356.16 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. It is revealed from the above analysis that a considerable increase in the functions to be performed by the Corporation has increased its total expenditure rapidly.

Increase in the total expenditure of the Corporation has an impact on increase in the employment opportunities generated by it. Therefore, it becomes necessary to study the actual employment opportunities provided by the Corporation during the period under study. The data regarding employment opportunities provided by the Corporation is presented in the table below.

Table No.5.15: Employment Generated by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation:

Year	No. of Employees
1	2
1980-81	3584
1985-86	4636
1990-91	4717
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	131.62

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

A study of the above table reveals that, the number of employment opportunities provided by the Corporation increased from 3584 in 1980-81 to 4636 in 1985-86 and further to 4717 in 1990-91 registering an increase of 1.31 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81.

The employment opportunities provided comprises of employees of its all departments. This implies employees of

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General Administration Department, Establishment Department, Health Department, Primary Education Department, Secondary and College Education Department and City Transport Department. Besides this, temporary and daily wages employment and self employment provided by the Corporation by issuing licences to shops, hotels, hawkers, merchants, traders and businessmen is excluded in the above data due to non-availability of information.

The noteworthy feature of the employment opportunities provided by the Corporation is partial employment opportunities are recruited by the State Government and partial by the Corporation. Kolhapur has a long heritage of great social reformers like Chh. Shahu, Jotiba Phule, Dr. Ambedkar who are the pioneers and advocators of reservations for Backward class people in the employment. But it seems the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has followed reservation policy or roster system partially at the time of recruitment. Besides, it has adopted faulty and defective methods for recruitment of the employees. Therefore, there is need of adopting reservation policy and some modifications in the method of recruitment.

Recently, on 1st January, 1992, the Irrigation Department of the State Government has transferred the City water supply scheme in to the hands of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.

Therefore, the employees of the office of water supply will become the employees of the Corporation. This will also lead to increase the number of employees and further generation of employment opportunities.

Thus, increasing functions performed by the Corporation has increased its total expenditure from Rs.905.38 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.3983.30 lakhs in 1990-91 registering an increase of 4.39 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Likewise, per capita total expenditure also increased from Rs.266.28 in 1980-81 to Rs.948.40 in 1990-91 with an increase of 3.56 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The increase in total expenditure has an impact on increase in employment opportunities generated by the Corporation. Therefore, the number of employees to whom employment provided by the Corporation rose from 3584 in 1980-81 to 4717 in 1990-91. Besides this, temporary employment and self employment is also provided by the Corporation. But, it has implemented ' reservation policy ' partially at the time of recruitment.

5.3.5 Water Supply:

Water is the necessity of life without which human beings cannot live. The sources of water supply to Kolhapur are mainly from surface water either from built up storages or drawn from the running river. The development of water

resources in Maharashtra is the responsibility of Irrigation Department of the State Government. But water supply to Kolhapur city is inadequate due to industrialization and rapid urbanisation of the city. Therefore, the Corporation provides water supply to the city through wells, borewells and water tankers. Besides, it also provides water supply by giving water connections at public places.

The efforts of the Corporation to provide water besides the State government can be studied with the help of expenditure undertaken by it. The information regarding expenditure of the Corporation for water supply is shown in the table below.

Table No.5.16: Growth in the Expenditure on Water Supply:

Year	Expenditure on Water Supply.	% To total Expenditure	Per Capita Exp. on Water Supply
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs.19.61 lakhs	2.56	Rs. 5.76
1985-86	Rs.23.03 lakhs	1.75	Rs. 6.22
1990-91	Rs.43.30 lakhs	1.23	Rs.10.30
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	220.80	-48.04	178.81

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

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The data depicted in the above table highlights the efforts of the Corporation to improve the water supply of the city. The Corporation spent Rs.19.61 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.23.03 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs.43.30 lakhs in 1990-91 on city water supply. Increase in expenditure on water supply was 2.20 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on water supply also increased from Rs.5.76 in 1980-81 to Rs.10.30 in 1990-91 with an increase of 178.81 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. But the proportion of this expenditure to the total expenditure indicates a declining trend. It declined from 2.56 percent in 1980-81 to 1.23 percent in 1990-91.

[Rapidly growing population, rapid industrialization rapid urbanization have increased daily water consumption of the city, therefore, the Corporation is trying to improve the water supply of the city. That is why its expenditure has increased, the number of public water connections is increased and also the number of borewells is increased. The information regarding this is presented in the following table.]

Table No.5.17: Public Water Connections & Borewells
provided by the Kolhapur Municipal
Corporation:

Year	Daily Water Consumption.	Public Water Connections provided by KMC	No.of Borewells
1	2	3	4
1980-81	902.29 lakhs liters.	693	125
1985-86	3005.15 lakhs liters.	908	287
1990-91	5000.00 lakhs liters.	1200	357
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	554.14	173.16	285.06

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

From the data presented in the above table, it is seen that the daily water consumption of the city was increased from 902.29 lakhs liters in 1980-81 to 3005.15 lakhs liters in 1985-86 and further to 5000 lakhs liters in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 5.54 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Therefore, the number of public water connections provided by the Corporation also rose from 693 in 1980-81 to 908, in 1985-86 and to 1200 in 1990-91 registering an increase of 173.16 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Besides this the Corporation also tries to improve water supply by providing water through water tankers and borewells especially in the summer season. In the months of March to June some parts of the city face acute shortage of drinking water.

To overcome the problem in these areas borewells have been set-up and water pump facility is made available to the local residents.

Recently, on 1st January, 1992, the Irrigation Department of the Government of Maharashtra handed over the city water supply scheme into the hands of the Corporation. Therefore, one more responsibility of the Corporation has increased. To overcome the problem of inadequacy of water supply and other defects the corporation has prepared a direct water supply scheme for the city from Kalamawadi to Kolhapur through direct pipe-line. The proposed scheme is of Rs.76.76 crores and the Corporation will complete it in three stages. The actual work of this proposed scheme is initiated. In an interview to daily 'Sakal' dated December 4, 1991, Shri Sudhakar Joshi, the Commissioner of the Corporation asserted that, transfer of city water supply system will not make water supply costlier. Rate of water will not be increased. On the contrary, the water system with the help of proposed scheme will provide adequate water at reasonable rate to the city considering its future needs.

Thus, it can be said that, besides the State Government the Corporation has been making efforts to improve water supply of the city by undertaking expenditure to overcome

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the problem of shortage of water. Rapidly increasing daily water consumption has led to improve city water supply by the Corporation. Therefore, the Corporation has made provision of water supply through public connections, borewells and water tankers. That is why its expenditure on water supply rose from Rs.19.61 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.43.30 lakhs in 1990-91, indicating an increase of 2.20 times. Similarly, per capita expenditure on water supply also increased from Rs.5.76 in 1980-81 to Rs.10.30 in 1990-91 showing an increase of 1.78 times. But the proportion of this expenditure to the total expenditure declined from 2.56 in 1980-81 to 1.13 in 1990-91. Daily water consumption of the city increased from 902.29 lakhs liters in 1980-81 to 5000 lakhs liters in 1990-91 registering an increase of 5.54 times. Increase in daily water consumption has an impact on increase in the expenditure by the Corporation on water supply. And increased expenditure has an impact on (i) increase in public water connections provided by the Corporation from 693 in 1980-81 to 1200 in 1990-91 (ii) and increase in number of borewells provided by the Corporation from 125 in 1980-81 to 357 in 1990-91.

5.3.6 Other Effects:

Besides the effects mentioned above some other effects of the expenditure of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation can be studied as below.

✓ A) Public Works (Roads & Others):

Under public works programme the corporation undertakes construction and maintenance of roads, foot paths, its own buildings like Town halls, Residential quarters, houses, markets etc. Among the above public works undertaking, roads take the major slice of the total expenditure. With the increase in motor transport it is imperative that the corporation has to construct wide roads and maintain them adequately. More frequent remetelling has to be done. Cemented and tarred roads are necessary to avoid remetelling. Therefore, the Corporation has paid some attention on cementing and tarring of the roads. But it tried to provide roads within its financial position and constraints.]

The information regarding the expenditure undertaken by the Corporation can be studied with the help of data presented in the table below.

Table No.5.18: Growth in the Expenditure on Roads:

Year	Expenditure on Roads	% To Total Expenditure	Per Capita Exp. on Roads.
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 14.69 lakhs	1.91	Rs. 4.32
1985-86	Rs. 79.87 lakhs	6.09	Rs.21.58
1990-91	Rs.113.53 lakhs	3.24	Rs.27.03
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	722.83	169.63	625.60

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

The data presented in the table shows the attempts of the Corporation to construct and maintain roads in the city. The expenditure rose from Rs.14.69 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.79.87 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.113.53 lakhs in 1990-91 showing an increase of 7.72 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on roads also increased from Rs.4.32 in 1980-81 to Rs.21.58 in 1985-86 and to Rs.27.03 in 1990-91 over 1980-81. But the expenditure on roads as a proportion to the total expenditure indicates a fluctuating growth; it was 1.91 percent in 1980-81, 6.09 percent in 1985-86 and 3.24 percent in 1990-91.

✓ B) Street Lighting:

[The modern man has acquired the habit of staying in the lights, street lighting also acts as a means of city beautification and on the other hand makes clear the way of human beings. Therefore, the function of street lighting by the Corporation has assumed a great importance.

The expenditure undertaken by the Corporation for street lighting indicates the extent of its efforts to provide the service of street lighting to the people. The data regarding expenditure on street lighting by the Corporation is given in the following table.]

Table No.5.19: Growth in the Expenditure on Street Lighting:

Year	Expenditure on Street Lighting.	% To total Expenditure	Per Capita Exp.on Street Lighting
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs.11.16 lakhs	1.45	Rs.3.28
1985-86	Rs.26.98 lakhs	2.05	Rs.7.29
1990-91	Rs.40.58 lakhs	1.16	Rs.9.66
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	363.62	80	294.61

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

A study of the data presented in the above table reveals that, expenditure undertaken by the Corporation on street lighting has increased from Rs.11.16 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.26.98 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.40.58 lakhs in 1990-91 with an increase of 3.63 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Likewise per capita expenditure on street lighting has also increased from Rs.3.28 in 1980-81 to Rs.7.29 in 1985-86 to further Rs.9.66 in 1990-91 registering an increase of 294.61 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. But the proportion of percentage of expenditure on street lighting to the total expenditure fluctuated from 1.45 percent in 1980-81, 2.05 percent in 1985-86 and 1.16 percent in 1990-91 respectively.

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Increase in expenditure of the Corporation on street lighting has an impact on increase in the number of bulbs, tubes, mercury lamps, sodium vapor bulbs etc. The information regarding it is shown in the following table.

Table No.5.20: Composition of the Street Lighting Facility Provided by the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation:

Sr.No.	Particulars	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1)	Bulbs	100	600	Nil
2)	Tubes	10,425	12,425	15,638
3)	Mercury lamps	504	504	577
4)	Sodium Vapor Bulbs.	268	468	973
5)	Empty Poles	500	646	400

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

C) Fire Fighting:

Fire Fighting arrangements since industrialization, have been treated as essential pre-requisite. Therefore, the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has maintained fire brigade. The town's ever growing expansion in all directions and rapid industrialization imposes great strain on the resources of the fire department.

The expenditure undertaken by the Corporation shows its efforts to provide the service of fire fighting. The data regarding expenditure on fire fighting by the Corporation is shown in the table below.

Table No.5.21: Growth in the Expenditure on Fire Fighting:

Year	Expenditure on Fire Fighting.	% To total Expenditure.	Per Capita expenditure on Fire Fighting
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 8.36 lakhs	1.09	Rs. 2.45
1985-86	Rs.17.50 lakhs	1.33	Rs. 4.72
1990-91	Rs.56.09 lakhs	1.60	Rs.13.35
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	670.93	146.78	544.89

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

A study of the data presented in the above table indicates that, expenditure on fire fighting has increased from Rs.8.36 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.17.50 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.56.09 lakhs in 1990-91 registering an increase of 670.93 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on fire fighting rose from Rs.2.45 in 1980-81 to Rs.4.72 in 1985-86 and to Rs.13.35 in 1990-91 showing an increase of 544.89 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The proportion of expenditure on fire fighting to the total expenditure indicates a slow growth from 1.09 percent in 1980-81 to 1.60 percent in 1990-91.

'Kolhapur Fire Brigade ' is equipped with fire engines modern fire fighting equipments, water tankers and some staff. In 1990-91 'Kolhapur Fire Brigade ' was equipped with 4 fire stations with 5 fire engines, 8 water tankers and the total staff of 145. The Brigade provides the service of fire fighting free of cost within city and takes deposit and very low service charges from the people out side the city considering the distance of place from the city.

✓ D) Trade Development:

Trade is an activity which enables buyers to buy and sellers to sell goods and services. The Corporation has established various markets to provide the facility of trade to the people. Besides, the people of city, the people from neighbouring villages also take advantages of markets established by the corporation.

The expenditure incurred by the Corporation shows the extent of efforts made by it for the development of trade. The information regarding the expenditure of the Corporation on trade development is given in the following table.

Table No.5.22: Growth in the Expenditure on Trade Development:

Year	Expenditure on Trade Development.	% To total Expenditure	Per Capita Exp. on Trade Development.
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 8.59 lakhs	1.12	Rs.2.52
1985-86	Rs. 24.67 lakhs	1.88	Rs.6.66
1990-91	Rs.116.35 lakhs	3.32	Rs.27.70
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% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81	1354.48	296.42	1099.70

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

From the data presented in the above table, it is revealed that, expenditure of the Corporation on trade development has increased from Rs.8.59 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.24.67 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.116.25 lakhs in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 13.54 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Similarly per capita expenditure on trade development also rose from Rs.2.52 in 1980-81 to Rs.6.66 in 1985-86 and to Rs.27.70 in 1980-91 showing an increase of 10.99 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The proportion of percentage to the total expenditure also increased from 1.12 percent in 1980-81 to 1.88 percent in 1985-86 and to 3.32 percent in 1990-91. The growing need for trade facilities has increased the expenditure on trade development rapidly.

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E) Sports and Cultural Development:

Sports play a vital role in the maintenance of health, development of personality and a means of entertainment. Therefore, the Corporation has undertaken the activity of sports development by constructing play grounds, gymnasiums, pavilions, swimming pools etc. It also arranges matches of sports like wrestling, football, hockey, kabaddi etc.

Cultural activities are also necessary for the personality development of human beings. Therefore, the Corporation has constructed cultural halls, Natyagriah, Platforms and public stages.

The information regarding expenditure incurred by the Corporation on sports and cultural development can be studied from the data presented in the table below.]

Table No.5.23: Growth in the Expenditure on Sports and Cultural Development:

Year	Expenditure on Sports & Cultural Development.	% To Total Expenditure.	Per Capita Exp. on Sports & Cultural Development.
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 4.64 lakhs	0.60	Rs.1.36
1985-86	Rs. 9.50 lakhs	0.72	Rs.2.56
1990-91	Rs.18.11 lakhs	0.51	Rs.4.31
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81.	390.30	- 85	316.91

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

A study of the data presented in the above table shows that, expenditure of the Corporation on sports and cultural development has risen from Rs.4.64 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.9.50 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.18.11 lakhs in 1990-91 which indicates an increase of 3.90 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on the same also has increased from Rs.1.36 in 1980-81 to Rs.2.56 in 1985-86 and to Rs.4.31 in 1990-91 registering an increase of 316.91 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The percentage of expenditure on sports and cultural development incurred by the Corporation was negligible, which was less than one percent.

F) Parks and Gardens:

Parks and gardens are the lungs of the town or a city and have an intimate bearing on public health. Great value is attached to parks as relievers of vicious temptations to children. The child has a surplus energy and requires open spaces to run, to jump and to play. City surveys have shown that child delinquency occurs mostly where children do not have open space for constructive use of their energy.]

Realizing the need of parks and gardens, the Corporation has undertaken the work of setting up of parks and gardens to provide the same facilities. For this, it has undertaken

an expenditure. The growth in the expenditure on parks and gardens give us idea regarding its attempts to provide the facility of parks and gardens. The data regarding its expenditure is presented in the table below.

Table No.5.24: Growth in the Expenditure on Parks and Gardens:

Year	Expenditure on Parks & Gardens	% To total Expenditure.	Per Capita Expenditure on Parks and Gardens
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs.13.45 lakhs	1.75	Rs. 3.95
1985-86	Rs.30.35 lakhs	2.31	Rs. 8.20
1990-91	Rs.70.60 lakhs	2.02	Rs.16.80
% Increase			
in 90-91 over 80-81.	524.90	115.42	525.31

Source: Same as Table NO.5.1.

It is seen from the above table that expenditure undertaken by the Corporation on parks and gardens has increased from Rs.13.45 in 1980-81 to Rs.30.25 lakhs in 1985-86 and further to Rs.70.60 lakhs in 1990-91 showing a growth of 5.24 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on parks and gardens has also risen from Rs.3.95 in 1980-81 to Rs.8.20 in 1985-86 and to Rs.16.80 in 1990-91 with an increase of 425.31 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The proportion of percentage of expenditure on parks and

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gardens to the total expenditure increased from 1.75 percent in 1980-81 to 2.31 percent in 1985-86 and declined to 2.02 percent in 1990-91.

Increase in expenditure of the Corporation on parks and gardens has an impact on increase in the number of gardens from 30 in 1980-81 to 41 in 1990-91. The staff of 250 is engaged in maintenance of these parks and gardens.

G) Ecological Balance:

Industrial development, crowding of cities, emergence of slums have created the problem of pollution and thereby the problem of ecological imbalance. Therefore, as a measure of maintaining ecological balance and as a means of city beautification the urban local bodies undertake the work of plantation of trees. The same work is undertaken by the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.

The extent of efforts made by the Corporation to maintain ecological balance can be studied with the help of growth in the expenditure by it on plantation of trees. The data regarding the same is presented in the following table.

Table No.5.25: Growth in the Expenditure on
Plantation of Trees:

Year	Expenditure on Plantation of Trees.	% To total Expenditure.	Per Capita Exp. on plantation of Trees
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs.0.35 lakhs	0.04	Rs.0.10
1985-86	Rs.1.25 lakhs	0.09	Rs.0.33
1990-91	Rs.2.75 lakhs	0.07	Rs.0.65
% Increase			
in 90-91 over 80-81	785.71	175	650

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

A study of the data presented in the above table shows, the Corporation has spent Rs.0.35 lakh in 1980-81, Rs.1.25 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs.2.75 lakhs in 1990-91 for the plantation of trees. The percentage of increase in expenditure was 785.71 percent in 1990-91 over 1980-81. Per capita expenditure on plantation of trees was negligible which was only 10 paise in 1980-81, 33 paise in 1985-86 and 65 paise in 1990-91. The proportion of this expenditure to total expenditure was also very less and negligible which fluctuated within one percent only. Upto 1990-91 the Corporation has planted about 50,000 trees as a measure of maintaining ecological balance.

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H) Cemetery Facility:

Cemetery facility has a special significance in urban areas due to non-availability of open space. Therefore, the urban local bodies provide facilities and public utility services to make lives of citizens pleasant, and also offer a hand of assistance at the time of death. Urban local bodies provide cemetery facility along with vans to carry dead bodies and required materials for funeral.

Taking into account the urgency and need of cemetery facility the Corporation has constructed some cemeteries and it provides required materials for funeral and facility of vans to carry dead bodies free of cost.

The Corporation's efforts to provide cemetery facility can be studied with the help of expenditure incurred by it and growth in the same. The data regarding growth in the expenditure on cemetery facility is depicted in the table below.

Table No.5.26: Growth in the Expenditure on Cemetery Facility:

Year	Expenditure on Cemetery.	% To total Expenditure	Per Capita Expenditure on Cemetery
1	2	3	4
1980-81	Rs. 6.34 lakhs	0.82	Rs.1.86
1985-86	Rs. 4.46 lakhs	0.34	Rs.1.20
1990-91	Rs.12.08 lakhs	0.34	Rs.2.87
% Increase in 90-91 over 80-81.	190.53	-41.46	154.30

Source: Same as Table No.5.1.

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The data presented in the above table highlights the fact that, expenditure on cemetery facility shows a fluctuating growth which has initially declined from Rs.6.34 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs.4.46 lakhs in 1985-86. But later on it has increased to Rs.12.08 lakhs in 1990-91. Per capita expenditure on cemetery indicates a growth with ups and downs. It was Rs.1.86 in 1980-81 which declined to Rs.1.20 in 1985-86 and again increased to Rs.2.87 in 1990-91 indicating an increase of 1.54 times in 1990-91 over 1980-81. The proportion of expenditure on cemetery facility to the total expenditure declined from 0.82 percent in 1980-81 to 0.34 percent in 1990-91. The notable thing is, the proportion was too much small, it was not even one percent. Although, per capita expenditure on cemetery was less and its proportion to total expenditure was negligible. We cannot neglect cemetery facilities provided by the Corporation in the city like Kolhapur.