

# Chapter - III

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **PERFORMANCE OF THE SHIROL PANCHAYAT SAMITTEE**

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## CHAPTER – III

# PERFORMANCE OF THE SHIROL PANCHAYAT SAMITTEE

### 3.1 Background of Shirol Panchayat Samittee

In this chapter, an attempt is made to examine the performance of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee in the process of rural development in its jurisdiction during 1990-91 to 2000-01. Samittee has started various governments' socio-economic development schemes and created infrastructural facilities in the rural area. Moreover, it provides subsidy to various schemes in view to make available at lower cost to the rural people. In fact, Panchayat Samittees work as agent of the State Government in executing special schemes of development, for the weaker section, thereby improving educational, social and economic status of such community. It works for the Zilla Parishad, which is apex organisation at district level in the Panchayat Raj system.

Out of 12 talukas in Kolhapur district, Shirol taluka is an important taluka in the district. Agriculture is the main occupation of this taluka. This taluka has located to east of Kolhapur district. According to the 2001 census the rural population of the Shirol taluka was 294756 as well as urban population was 64380. Total population of Shirol taluka was 359136.

At taluka level, Panchayat Samittee is the local governance body, which works under the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad and established on 1 May 1956. Shirol Panchayat Samittee is located at Shirol, consists of 53 villages and nearly 52 Gram Panchayats have been working under the Shirol Panchayat Samittee.

### **3.2 Functions of Shirol Panchayat Samittee**

In Maharashtra the Panchayat Samittee work under the control of Zilla Parishad. The major functions of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee are as below :

1) to develop agriculture, 2) to develop animal husbandry, 3) to promote local industries, 4) to supply drinking water facilities, 5) to provide medical facilities, 6) to provide relief from distress caused by floods, 7) to arrange local pilgrimage and festivals, 8) to construct repairs and maintenance of roads within the jurisdiction of Panchayat Samittee, but other than village Panchayat roads, 9) to manage and administrative control of primary schools, 10) welfare of backward classes, 11) collection of statistics and 12) to act as agent of the state government in executing special schemes of development, collecting taxes imposed by the state or other activities, which may be delegated to this body by the state government.

The above functions are being implemented by following way by Shirol Panchayat Samittee.

1. Panchayat Samittee makes rough estimate for the planning of Zilla Parishad.
2. Panchayat Samittee makes estimate on the basis of local natural and human resources.
3. Panchayat Samittee controls and regulates over the whole working of Zilla Parishad.
4. Panchayat Samittee must send its meeting report to Zilla Parishad for every three months.
5. Panchayat Samittee makes recommendation for Block Development works.
6. Panchayat Samittee can control and regulate the working of Block Development Office.
7. Panchayat Samittee works for Zilla Parishad.

### **3.3. Revenue Pattern of Shirol Panchayat Samittee**

Generally Panchayat Samittee is an agent between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayat, which is not autonomous body of local government. Panchayat Samittee can not collect through its own sources of revenue. Therefore, it is fully dependent upon Zilla Parishad for grants. Thus, the main sources of revenue of Shirol Panchayat Samittee are the various types of grant-in-aid, which are given by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad. Shirol Panchayat Samittee has not its owned revenue sources, so the sources

of revenue are very limited. Following are the sources of revenue of Panchayat Samittee provided by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

1. Grants for community development works.
2. Grants for local development works.
3. Grants given by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad
4. Grants for other block development works such as grants for forest, school, construction of sanitation
5. Block Grants (Cess Fund) etc.

Thus, Kolhapur Zilla Parishad provides to Shirol Panchayat Samittee, following sources of revenue through the way of grants.

Government grants constitute a large portion of the income of Shirol Panchayat Samittee. Individual Panchayats receive grant from the development department. Government grants are provided on the basis of certain percentage of estimated cost of a project proposed by them.

### **3.3.1 Growth and Composition of Revenue of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee**

As mentioned earlier the Shirol Panchayat Samittee does not collect its own revenue. It is fully dependent upon grants from Kolhapur Zilla Parishad and state government and other funds of grants. In this section an attempt is made to examine the composition of revenue of Shirol Panchayat Samittee. Table No. 3.1 shows the composition

of revenue and its percentage to the total revenue of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee during 1990-91 to 2000-01.

#### **1. Kolhapur Zilla Parishad Grants**

Table No. 3.1, column 3, 4 reveals that the revenue from the grants from Kolhapur Zilla Parishad and its percentage to the total revenue during 1990-2001. In 1995-96, grants from Kolhapur Zilla Parishad was Rs. 3.86 lakhs, which decreased during the next two years. It was increased tremendously to 7.14 lakhs in the year 1999-2000 and against it declined to 1.26 lakhs in the year 2000-01. The percentage share of revenue from grants of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad was only 50.52 per cent in the year 1995-96. it declined to 10.36 per cent in the year 1996-97 and again declined to 8.37 per cent in the year 1997-98. It increased to 65.44 per cent in the year 1998-99. It has declined to 12.52 per cent during the year 2000-01. Moreover, Table No. 3.1 also indicates that there was a fluctuating growth in the grant received from Kolhapur Zilla Parishad during the period under study. Thus grant from Kolhapur Zilla Parishad received did not show any systematic trend during 1995-96 to 2000-01.

**Table No. 3.1**  
**Shirol Panchayat Samittee : Growth and Composition of Revenue**

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Aggregate Revenues (4+6+8)	Grants from K. Z. P.		Other grants from Cess Fund		Grants from State Govt.	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1990-91	8.22	-	-	8.03	97.69	0.19	2.31
1991-92	4.13	-	-	3.72	90.07	0.41	9.93
1992-93	3.07	-	-	2.69	87.62	0.38	12.38
1993-94	3.45	-	-	3.07	88.99	0.38	11.01
1994-95	1.09	-	-	0.84	77.06	0.25	22.94
1995-96	7.64	3.86	50.52	2.56	33.51	1.22	15.97
1996-97	17.96	1.86	10.36	1.02	5.68	15.08	83.96
1997-98	38.01	3.18	8.37	16.82	44.25	18.01	47.38
1998-99	150.40	98.42	65.44	21.50	14.30	30.47	20.26
1999-2000	54.56	7.14	13.11	17.24	31.66	30.08	55.23
2000-01	10.06	1.26	12.52	8.80	87.48	-	-
Absolute change Rs.(lakhs)	1.84	-	-	0.77	- 10.21	29.89	52.92
Percentage change	122.38	-	-	109.59	89.55	15831.58	2390.90
Yearly change (%)	11.13	-	-	9.96	8.14	1439.23	217.36

Source : Annual Reports of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad, 1990-91 to 2000-01.

## 2) State Government Grants

Table No. 3.1, column 7, 8 reveal that grants from state government to Shirol Panchayat Samittee and its percentage to total revenue during the period under study. The amount of grant from state government was Rs. 0.19 lakhs in the year 1990-91, it increased to 30.47 lakhs by 1998-99 and Rs. 30.08 lakhs in the year 1999-2000. The share of grants from state government was very less during 1990-91 to 1994-95, but it gradually increased during the subsequent years. In relative term, it was 2.31 per cent in the year 1990-91 and it gradually increased to 22.24 per cent in the year 1994-95, and again increase



to 83.96 per cent in the year 1996-97. However, it was declined by 20.26 per cent in 1998-99 and it again increased to 55.23 per cent in 1990-2000. Thus, it showed the grant received from state government to Shirol Panchayat Samittee did not show any increase systematic trend. In fact it was accompanied with high magnitude of fluctuations over period of time.

### 3) Other Grants

Table No. 3.1, column 5, 6 sows that the income from other grants such as cess fund and its percentage to total revenue of Shirol Panchayat Samittee. Income from this source increased from Rs. 8.03 lakhs in the year 1990-91 to Rs. 8.80 lakhs in the year 2000-01. In relative term, it was 97.69 per cent in 1990-91 occupied lion share. However, during the subsequent period its share started declining.

Thus, it can be concluded that revenue to be used for development purposes did not show any systematic pattern. Moreover, Shirol Panchayat Samittee had to depend on Zilla Parishad as it has no its own source of revenue. Moreover, it showed that the various types of grants revenue of Shirol Panchayat Samittee indicated that there was yearwise fluctuations during the period under study. As well as the proportion of the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad grants was very low to total revenue of grants of Shirol Panchayat Samittee. The grant from Zilla Parishad and State Government was very low during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95.

The noteworthy point is that the growth in all types of grant revenue of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee has increased during 1995-96 to 2000-01.

### **3.4 Expenditure n Development Schemes**

Public expenditure is one of the important fiscal instrument of all types of Governments, Central and State governments. The local governments also spend their income on various development schemes. In fact the role of public expenditure is an important for increasing standard of living and welfare of the people in country. The public expenditure of the local government as integral part of rural people, for increasing their welfare and standard of living. Higher the expenditure made on various development and infrastructure facilities lead to higher standard of living of the people.

In this section an attempt is made to examine the performance of Shirol Panchayat Samittee in respect of expenditure made on various development schemes during 1990-91 to 2000-01. Shirol Panchayat Samittee is not autonomous in case of public expenditure because sources of revenue of Shirol Panchayat Samittee are very limited. Therefore, grants which are provided by Kolhapur Zilla Parishad and Government are major sources of revenue to Panchayat Samittee to be spent on various development schemes. These schemes are as below.

**1) Head of Expenditure of Shirol Panchayat Samittee****i) Expenditure on Construction :**

Major heads of expenditure on construction are – 1) repairs and construction of primary school buildings, 2) construction of village roads and small bridges, 3) construction and maintenance of Panchayat Samittee staff quarters, etc.

**ii) Expenditure on Agriculture :**

The developmental schemes and extension work are undertaken by the Panchayat Samittee Shirol, for the agricultural development which helps to increase agricultural productivity and income of the small and marginal farmers in the jurisdiction area of the Samittee.

**iii) Expenditure on Animal Husbandry :**

Panchayat Samittee spend on various schemes such as 1) improvement of breed of cattle, 2) veterinary aid, 3) scheme for rearing of selected bull calves, 4) scheme for extensive work in live stock improvement, 5) scheme for Goshala development etc. This ultimately promote the animal husbandry which is considered to be subsidiary occupation in rural area. This occupation not only enhance income of the people but also maintain stability in income. Moreover, Shirol Panchayat Samittee spend on social welfare activities, public health and other miscellaneous scheme in view to bring about rural transformation, thereby raising the overall standard of living of the people.

**Table No. 3.2**  
**Expenditure on Developmental Schemes of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee**

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Aggregate expenditures	Block development office	Construction works	Agriculture	Animal husbandry	Education	Health	Social welfare	Miscellaneous	
1990-91	5.54 (100)	0.03 (0.57)	3.46 (62.43)	0.10 (1.76)	0.04 (0.87)	0.75 (13.58)	0.24 (4.28)	0.91 (16.50)	-	
1991-92	4.17 (100)	0.01 (0.31)	3.03 (72.77)	0.07 (1.76)	0.20 (4.80)	0.19 (4.58)	0.02 (0.56)	0.63 (15.22)	-	
1992-93	3.40 (100)	0.12 (3.57)	1.32 (38.80)	0.19 (5.56)	0.20 (5.79)	0.40 (11.80)	0.17 (4.86)	1.00 (29.57)	-	
1993-94	2.70 (100)	0.18 (6.75)	0.51 (18.86)	0.10 (3.52)	0.12 (4.49)	1.32 (48.79)	0.13 (4.74)	0.53 (19.52)	0.30 (11.11)	
1994-95	2.37 (100)	0.002 (0.08)	1.19 (50.05)	0.21 (8.66)	-	0.13 (5.51)	0.35 (14.58)	0.41 (17.11)	0.10 (4.22)	
1995-96	1.95 (100)	0.01 (0.80)	1.40 (71.99)	0.14 (7.03)	-	0.11 (5.67)	0.02 (1.13)	0.26 (13.38)	0.10 (5.14)	

1996-97	2.21 (100)	0.05 (2.04)	1.09 (49.09)	0.03 (1.55)	-	0.20 (9.05)	-	0.85 (38.17)	-
1997-98	0.48 (100)	-	-	0.11 (23.46)	-	0.20 (41.52)	-	0.17 (35.03)	-
1998-99	11.15 (100)	0.24 (2.13)	2.26 (20.24)	1.50 (13.45)	0.23 (2.06)	1.40 (12.57)	0.11 (0.96)	5.41 (48.56)	-
1999-2000	13.22 (100)	0.51 (3.19)	5.52 (41.74)	0.07 (0.52)	0.30 (2.27)	1.24 (9.36)	-	5.58 (42.22)	-
2000-01	8.96 (100)	0.51 (5.69)	4.66 (52.00)	0.98 (10.94)	0.35 (4.02)	0.87 (9.71)	0.15 (1.67)	1.44 (16.07)	-
Percentage change during 1990-2001	161.73	17.00	134.68	980.0	900.0	116.0	62.5	158.24	-
Absolute change (Rs. lakh)	3.42	0.48	1.20	0.88	0.32	0.12	- 0.09	0.53	-
Annual % change	14.70	154.55	12.24	89.09	81.82	10.55	5.68	14.39	-

Source: Annual Reports of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad during 1990-91 to 2000-01.  
Note: Figures given in the brackets shows the percentage to the total expenditure.

### **3.4.1 Growth and Composition of Expenditure of Shirol Panchayat Samittee**

Table No. 3.2 reveals that the growth and composition of expenditure made on various development schemes incurred by Shirol Panchayat Samittee during 1990-91 to 2000-01.

#### **1) Block Development Office**

Table No. 3.2 and column 3 show that the expenditure on Block Development Office of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee during 1990-91 to 2000-01. This expenditure was Rs. 0.03 lakhs in the year 1990-91, which increased to Rs. 6.75 lakhs in the year 1994-95, then declined to Rs. 0.51 lakhs in the year 2000-01. In term of per cent, its share to total expenditure was 0.57 per cent in 1990-91, which increased to 5.69 per cent in 2000-01. Thus it showed that expenditure increased by nearly Rs. 3.42 lakhs i. e. by 161.73 per cent, recorded 14.70 per cent per annum growth in expenditure.

#### **2) Expenditure on Construction**

Column 4 of Table No. 3.2 shows that the expenditure on construction of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee was 3.46 lakhs in the year 1990-91, then declined to Rs.1.40 lakhs in the year 1995-96 and again it increased to 5.52 lakhs and again declined to Rs. 0.51 lakhs in the year 2000-01. Its percentage share to total revenue was 62.43 per cent in 1990-91 and reduced to 52.00 per cent in the year 2000-01. Moreover, it showed yearwise fluctuations in amount of this expenditure

during 1990-91 to 2000-01, thereby the growth rates also indicate the yearwise fluctuations in the expenditure made on construction. The average growth rate was 12.24 per cent per annum during period under study.

### **3) Expenditure on Agriculture**

Agriculture is main occupation of the majority of people in this taluka. Investment to be made in such area definitely lead to promote agriculture thereby the economic condition of farmers. The column No. 5 of the Table No. 3.2 reveals that the expenditure on agriculture incurred by the Shirol Panchayat Samittee. In the year 1990-91, it was 0.10 lakhs which increased to Rs. 0.19 lakhs in 1992-93. again increased to Rs. 0.21 lakhs in 1994-95. However, it was declined in 1997-98. The noteworthy point is that during the period under study there was a fluctuations in the amount of the expenditure on agriculture. The percentage share of expenditure on agriculture shows yearwise fluctuations during the year 1990-91 to 2000-01. The average expenditure on this heads of Shirol Panchayat Samittee has increased by Rs. 0.88 lakh as well as the percentage growth rate of expenditure was 980 per cent during 1990-91 to 2000-01.

### **4) Expenditure on Animal Husbandry**

The column No. 6 of the Table No. 3.2 showed that the expenditure on animal husbandry incurred by the Shirol Panchayat Samittee. In the year 1990-91, it was 0.04 lakhs and increased to Rs. 0.36 lakhs in the

year 2000-01. Its percentage to the total expenditure increased from 0.87 per cent in 1990-91 to 4.02 per cent during 2000-01. Thus, total expenditure was increased by Rs. 0.32 lakhs recorded 900 per cent increase during 1990-91 to 2000-01 and 81.28 per cent annual increase.

#### **5) Expenditure on Education**

The data in the Table No. 3.2, column 7 shows that the expenditure on education of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee during 1990-91 to 2000-01. It was Rs. 0.75 lakhs in the year 1990-91 and increased to Rs. 1.32 lakhs in the year 1993-94 and declined to Rs. 0.20 lakhs in 1997-98 and again increased to Rs. 1.40 lakh in the year 1998-99, and reduced to Rs. 1.24 lakhs in 1999-2000. Thus, it showed declining trends during subsequent periods. Its percentage share to total revenue incurred by Shirol Panchayat Samittee was 13.58 per cent in 1990-91 and reduced to 9.71 per cent in the year 2000-01. The expenditure on this head also increased by nearly Rs. 0.12 lakhs during 1990-91 to 2000-01 i. e. 116 per cent and the yearly growth recorded was 10.55 per cent. Thus, it showed that Shirol Panchayat Samittee has incurred low amount to create educational facilities in its jurisdiction area.

#### **6) Expenditure on Health**

The column No. 8 shows that declining trend in the expenditure on health. It was Rs. 0.24 lakhs in the year 1990-91 and again declined to Rs. 0.02 lakh in 1995-96 and Rs. 0.15 lakh in 2000-01. In fact expenditure on health was reduced by Rs. 0.09 lakh i. e. 62.5 per cent,



thus, recorded 5.68 per cent reduction in the expenditure on health per annum.

#### **7) Expenditure on Social Welfare**

Table No. 3.2, column 9 shows that the expenditure on social welfare activities of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee during the study period 1990-91 to 2000-01. It was Rs. 0.91 lakhs in the year 1990-91 and again it increased to Rs. 1.00 lakh in the year 1992-93. However, it declined to Rs. 0.17 lakh in the year 1997-98. Moreover, it increased to Rs. 5.41 lakhs in the year 1998-99 and again declined to Rs. 1.44 lakh in the year 2000-01. Thus, it reflects that expenditure made on social welfare activities did not show systematic trend. Percentage share of the total expenditure on social welfare was 16.50 per cent in 1990-91 and 16.07 per cent in 2000-01. Expenditure on social welfare varies from Rs. 0.91 lakhs in 1990-91 to Rs. 1.44 lakh in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of nearly Rs. 0.53 lakhs, recorded 158.24 per cent change. Average expenditure on health was increased by 14.39 per cent per annum.

#### **8) Expenditure on Miscellaneous**

Expenditure on miscellaneous activities includes 1) expenditure on water closets, 2) expenditure on various schemes like JRY, TRYSEM, Indira Awas Yojana etc., 3) expenditure on National Programme like 15<sup>th</sup> August, 26<sup>th</sup> January. The expenditure on miscellaneous activities of Shirol Panchayat Samittee during the period 1990-91 to 2000-01 was

very low. Its share to total expenditure was very negligible. In the year 1993-94, it was Rs. 0.30 lakh which increased to 0.10 lakh in the year 1996-97. Moreover the Shirol Panchayat Samittee did not spend any amount on miscellaneous activities during 1997-98 to 2000-01.

Thus, it can be concluded from the preceding analysis that Shirol Panchayat Samittee has been spending on various development schemes out of available resources. However, these resources were not sufficient to create facilities adequately. In fact it showed that adequate attention was not given on some essential facilities particularly public health, social welfare and animal husbandry. Moreover, it showed that overall growth rates of all the expenditures made on various schemes had yearwise fluctuations during the period under study. Moreover, percentage share of expenditure made of each of the category of scheme to total expenditure also showed the up and down trends. It also indicated that the large proportion of the amount was spent on construction work and agriculture by Shirol Panchayat Samittee during 1990-91 to 2000-01. While the inadequate amount was spent on education, animal husbandry and social welfare.

### **3.5 Comparative Analysis of Total Revenue and Total Expenditure**

The expenditure to be made on the various development schemes depend upon the availability of the resources to the Panchayat Samittee. As it has no its own source of revenue, it has to depend upon the Zilla Parishad and State Government. Obviously, the role of Panchayat

Samittee become limited in the process of rural development. Moreover, whatever the resources are available to the Panchayat Samittee, what extent the limited resources are being used for the developmental activities in its jurisdiction. In this regard, in this section, an attempt is made to examine the comparative position of revenues available to the Shirol Panchayat Samittee and expenditure incurred by it on development schemes.

Table No. 3.3 showed that the total revenue of Panchayat Samittee was Rs. 8.22 lakh in 1990-91, it declined to Rs. 4.13 lakh in 1991-92 and again it has declined to Rs. 1.09 lakhs in the year 1994-95. However, the total revenue was increased at larger extent, Rs. 17.96 lakhs in 1995-96 and again it was increased to Rs. 150.40 lakhs by 1998-99, but again it has declined to Rs. 54.46 lakh in 1999-2000 and Rs. 10.06 lakhs in 2000-01. Thus, it showed the fluctuations in the revenue of Shirol Panchayat Samittee during 1990-91 to 2000-01. In the year 1994-95 it was very low i. e. Rs. 1.09 lakh and it was increased to Rs. 150.40 lakhs in 1998-99. Moreover, it was increased by 11.13 per cent over the years 1999-91 to 2000-01. Moreover, annual percentage changes showed wide fluctuations did not show any systematic trend during 1990-91 to 2000-01. This ultimately affected the expenditure pattern of Panchayat Samittee.

**Table No. 3.3**  
**Comparative Position of Aggregate Revenue and Expenditures**

(Rs. in lakh)

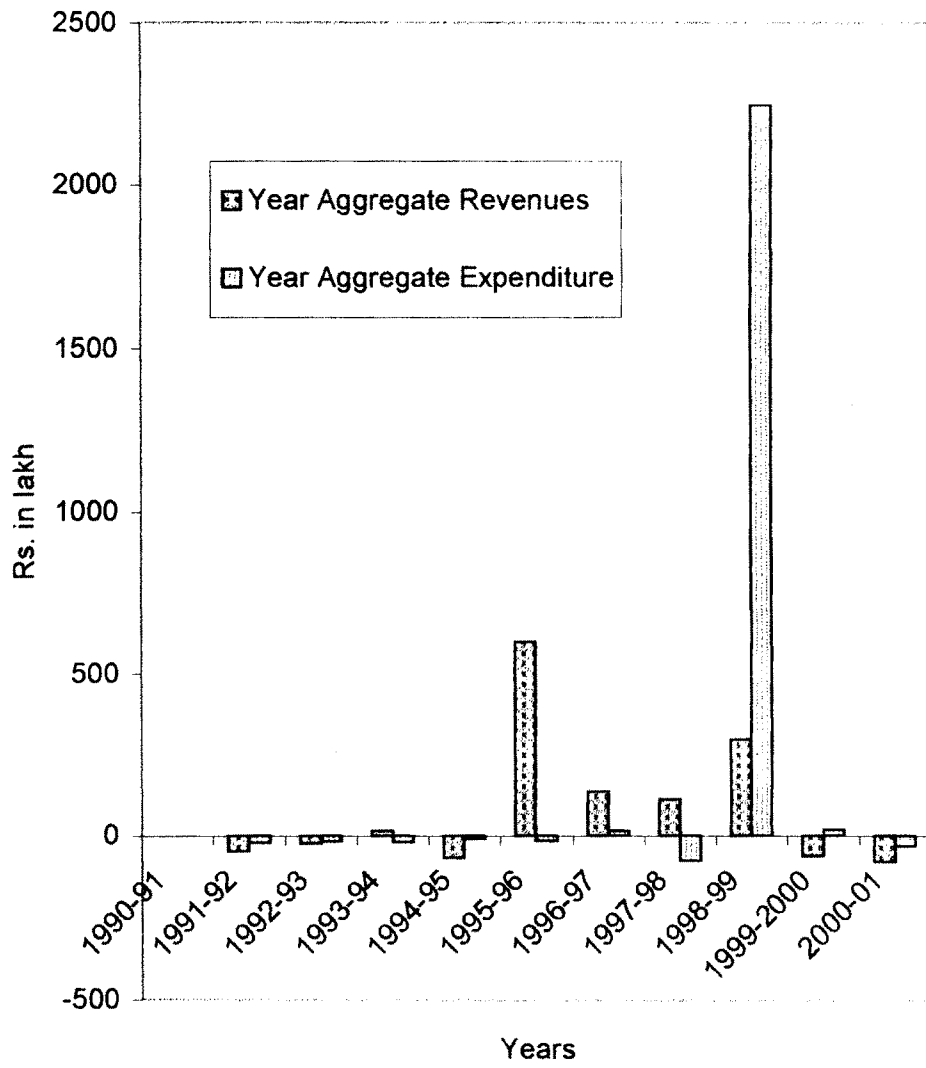
Year	Aggregate Revenues		Aggregate Expenditure		Surplus/Deficit	Expenditure/ Revenue Ratios
	Amount	Annual percentage change	Amount	Annual percentage change	Amount	
1990-91	8.22	-	5.54	-	2.68	1:0.67
1991-92	4.13	-49.76	4.17	-24.73	-0.04	1:1.01
1992-93	3.06	-25.91	3.40	-18.47	-0.34	1:1.11
1993-94	3.45	12.75	2.70	-20.59	0.75	1:0.78
1994-95	1.09	-68.41	2.37	-12.22	-1.28	1:2.17
1995-96	7.64	600.92	1.95	-17.72	5.69	1:0.26
1996-97	17.96	135.08	2.21	13.33	15.75	1:0.12
1997-98	38.01	111.64	0.48	-78.28	37.53	1:0.01
1998-99	150.40	295.69	11.15	2243.75	139.25	1:0.07
1999-2000	54.46	-63.79	13.22	18.57	41.24	1:0.24
2000-01	10.06	-81.53	8.96	-32.22	1.1	1:0.89

Source : Annual Reports of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad, 1990-91 to 2000-01.

Moreover Table No. 3.3 reveals that during the period 1990-91 the total expenditure of the Panchayat Samittee was Rs. 5.54 lakhs, it was gradually declined to 1.95 lakhs by the year 1995-96 and again it increased to Rs. 2.21 lakh by 1996-97. In the year 1997-98 the total expenditure was only 0.48 lakh, it was rapidly increased to Rs. 11.15 lakh and Rs. 13.22 lakh during the years 1998-99 to 2000-01. In 2000-01 the total expenditure was again declined to 8.96 lakh.

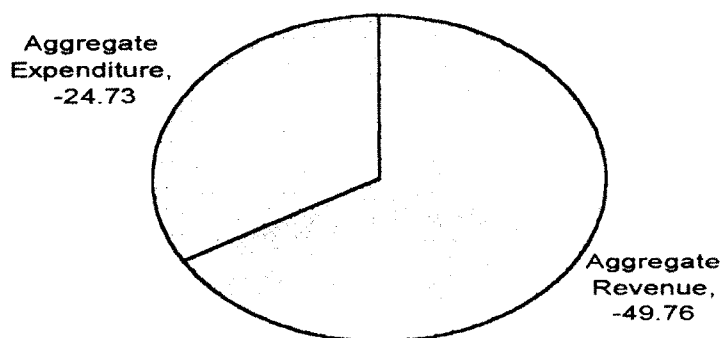
The growth in the total expenditure also showed that yearwise fluctuations during the period under study. Thus, it could be observed that the growth in total expenditure of Shirol Panchayat Samittee was accompanied with wide fluctuations during the period under study.

**Graph No. 3.1**  
**Comparative Position of Aggregate Revenue**  
**and Expenditure**



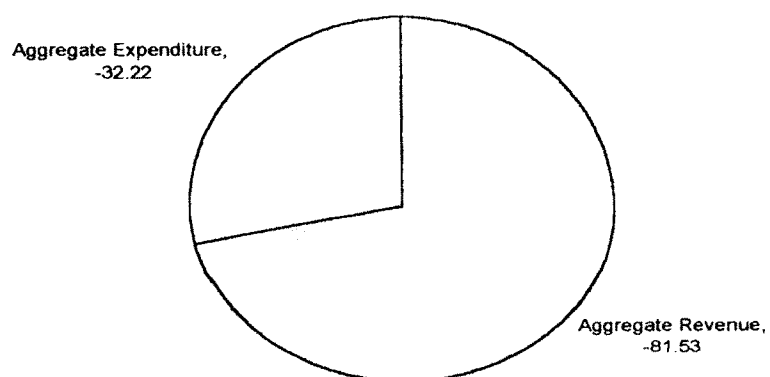
**Graph No. 3.1**  
**Comparative Position of Aggregate Revenue and Expenditures**

1991-92



Aggregate Revenue  Aggregate Expenditure

2000-01



Aggregate Revenue  Aggregate Expenditure

## 2) Expenditure/Revenue Ratios

The expenditure revenue ratios given in Table No. 3.3 showed that what extent amounts were spent on the various development schemes out of the total availability of resources available to Shirol Panchayat Samittee. There ratios did not show any systematic pattern during 1990-91 to 2000-01. The ratio of the total expenditure to the total revenue in 1990-91 was 0.67 per cent indicating that out of one rupee Rs. 0.67 were spent on development schemes, which raised to 1.01 in 1991-92 and 1.11 in 1992-93. In 1993-94, it was 0.78, which raised to 2.17 during subsequent periods then showed declining trends, reached to 0.01 in 1997-98 and started increasing again in 1998-99 onwards. Thus, it reflected the fact that even out of total revenue available to Shirol Panchayat Samittee, it did not spend at maximum extent, which reflects the lack of will power on the part of Panchayat Samittee out of eleven years, eight years showed surplus ranging from 1.1 lakh in 2000-01 to Rs. 139.25 lakh in 1998-99. There were only three years which showed deficit i. e. expenditure made on development schemes was more than the revenue available to the Shirol Panchayat Samittee. In 1991-92 total deficit was Rs. 0.04 lakh, that raised to Rs. 0.34 lakh in 1992-93 and further increased to Rs. 1.28 in 1994-95.

### 3.6 Conclusion

Thus, it can be concluded that Shirol Panchayat Samittee has been playing important role in its jurisdiction by way of creating infrastructural facilities, sanctioning development schemes. Definitely it has created positive impact on rural development. Various schemes are started by Panchayat Samittee such as – Schemes relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, drinking water facilities, public health, construction of rural roads, primary school, welfare schemes for backward communities. Moreover, it is important to note that Panchayat Samittee carries out local plan for the overall development on the basis of local nature resources and human resources. Although it works for the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad, however, it has its own role and importance. Because given the limited resources, made available through Zilla Parishad, government etc. It is a responsibility of Panchayat Samittee to make use of at optimum manner, which ultimately helps to promote the growth prospect of rural areas. Resource position of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee indicted that revenues made available through Zilla Parishad, grant, schemes, local tax, etc. were subjected to large degree of fluctuation yearly during the period under study. This ultimately affected the decisions to be taken by the Panchayat Samittee. Consequently expenditure made on various schemes did not show any systematic pattern, it was again subjected to wide fluctuation yearly. Moreover, of the total availability of revenues, made available to Shirol Panchayat Samittee, desirable amount did not spend on any scheme. In fact there was mismatch between revenue and



expenditure during the period under study. It was observed that some important schemes particularly welfare schemes, such as public health, drinking water, etc. were relatively neglected by the Shirol Panchayat Samittee. Therefore it is an urgent need to maintain stability in the resources made available through Zilla Parishad and collected resources be spent on priority wise. While making plan, decision should be made which schemes are more urgent and which schemes are less urgent, for this purpose social welfare criteria be used.