

CHAPTER V

BUDGET AND PUBLIC OPINION

INTRODUCTION

Administrative machinery cannot function without finance. Hence it is observed that finance is the fuel for the engines of administration.*¹ In this chapter how much importance is given to health and sanitation sector by the Sankeshwar Municipality in its overall programmes is analysed. This helps us to understand whether STMC is sincere in providing Health and Sanitation facilities in Municipal area. In addition to this, public opinion regarding the administration of STMC in Health and Sanitation Sector is also analysed. Hence for the sake of convenience this Chapter is divided into two parts. Part I deals with budget and Part II deals with public opinion.

PART I

According to Section 287 (1) of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, the Chief Officer has to prepare and submit to the council budget proposals containing detailed estimates of income and expenditure for the ensuing year on or before 15th January of every year. Such proposals have been submitted to Deputy Commissioner for the period under study. For the purpose of this study a period of five years is covered (1990-91 to 1994-95).

1. Morestein Marx Elements of Public Administration, PRENTICE-HALL of India Pvt. Limited New Delhi, 1968. P.525.

Table (5.1) shows the detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure from 1990-91 to 1994-95.

Table 5.1 STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SANKESHWAR TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FROM 1990 TO 1995

Sl. No.	Revenue Items	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
A. MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES						
1	Octroi grant provided by the Government	11,73,000	13,20,000	15,00,000	16,00,000	18,00,000
2	Taxes of building & lands	3,22,600	3,16,000	6,88,000	5,00,000	7,00,000
3	Taxes on Vehicles & Animals	--	--	--	--	--
4	Water rates	1,36,000	1,51,635	2,00,000	2,25,000	2,50,000
5	Taxes on shops and other places of business	21,000	20,000	20,000	50,000	50,000
6	Fee in respect of jatras and uras	--	--	--	1,000	1,500
7	Advertisement Tax	--	--	2,000	5,000	--
8	Development Tax (charge)		16,097	20,000	50,000	65,000
9	Audit Recovery	--	13,061	10,000	30,000	50,000

Contd....		REVENUE				
Sl. No.	Revenue Items	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
B. RELATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS						
1.	Entertainment Tax	2,51,000	6,71,453	5,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000
2.	Receipts under Motor Vehicle Act	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
3.	Duty on transfer of immovable property	9,000	24,618	10,000	25,000	60,000
4.	Other Items					
	a. Roads cutting charges		34,562	10,000	35,000	40,000
	b. Inspection fee		9,775	3,000	25,000	25,000
	c. Connection fee		9,560	2,000	11,500	12,000
	d. Name entry fee.		2,167	500		
C. REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND APART FROM TAXATION (CONSTRUCTION FEE)						
1.	Rent of land and buildings	16,000	4,010	2,000	1,000	—
2.	Supply of water with the help of tankers		15,390	15,000	25,000	50,000
			1,44,122	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
					2,000	Extract fee.

Contd...		REVENUES				
Sl. No.	Revenue Items	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
3.	a. Sale of lands (Form fee)		1,939	500	2,500	6,000
	b. Sale of grass and trees	1,000	675	1,000	1,000	2,000
	c. Other Items		1,650	1,000	5,000	3,000
4.	Fee and Revenue from markets and slaughter		1,750		15,000	
	a. Income from markets		Sale of manure	30,000	35,000	40,000
	b. Income from slaughter houses		5,350		5,000	5,000
5.	Warrant fee		2,744	5,000	5,000	1,500
6.	Notice fee		585	1,000	1,000	
7.	Licence fee interest	4,000	4,800	10,000	50,000	5,000
8.	Fire wood depots		1,280	12,000		40,000
9.	Fees and fines		61	100	1,000	1,000
10.	Interest on loans		15,137	1,000	10,000	25,000
11.	Other Items					1,000
	a. Pandal fee		340	500	1,000	
	b. Births & Deaths (Registration)	1,000	890	500	2,000	

Contd....		REVENUE				
Sl. No.	Revenue Items	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
D. GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENT						
	a. For Town Improvement			2,00,000	4,00,000	6,00,000
	b. Scarcity Fund (Water)	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
	c. Sale of old equipments		50,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	d. Sale of library paper					2,500
	e. L.C.H.S. Loan interest		6,212			
E. MISCELLANEOUS						
1.	Lapsed Deposits				10,000	25,000
2.	Education cess	6,000	3,440	25,000	30,000	30,000
3.	Health cess		4,349		10,000	5,000
4.	Library cess		1,261	25,000	10,000	
5.	Old paper disposal		3,203			
6.	Other Items	6,000			30,000	6,000
TOTAL REVENUE INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE		28,42,894	42,60,549	39,30,440	45,60,000	53,73,000

EXPENDITURE

Sl. No.	Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
1.	Monthly Allowance to President and Vice-President	11,025	16,515	17,000	30,000	30,000
2.	Permanent establishment	2,01,700	3,06,477	2,70,000	3,50,000	4,20,000
3.	Contingencies		2,274	5,000	5,000	35,000
4.	Furniture			70,000	20,000	20,000
5.	Stationary and Forms supplied by Government Press		10,257	35,000 2,000	45,000 2,000	25,000 2,000
6.	Office Rent	1,000	5,000	35,000	25,000	30,000
7.	Telephone wire charges		17,035	2,500	5,000	1,000
8.	Postal charges		25,000	1,000	1,000	5,500
9.	Telegram charges					
10.	Purchase of Books		17,386			
11.	Printing charges		16,321	2,000		25,000
12.	Advertisement charges		13,695	20,000	20,000	30,000
13.	Clothing charges		13,829	30,000	30,000	35,000

Contd...		EXPENDITURE				
Sl. No.	Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
14	Audit charges	60,900	22,339	20,000	30,000	20,000
15	Tiffin		1,358	1,000	2,000	3,000
16	Repair of typing machines		1,422			
17	T.A.	19,000	20,000	40,000	2,000	2,500
		2,76,525	4,70,791	5,50,500	30,000	
II. BUILDING AND LAND TAX					5,97,000	6,84,000
	a. Establishment salary	82,000	89,715	85,000	1,02,000	1,00,000
	b. Contingencies	1,500		2,000	2,000	5,000
	c. Printing charges			1,000	2,000	2,000
	d. Other items		800	1,000	1,000	1,000
III	Pensions and Gratuties including pensionary contribution on account of employees lent to the Municipality		11,676	50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000

Contd...		EXPENDITURE				
Sl. No.	Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
B. PUBLIC SAFETY						
1.	Fire temporary staff			5,000	5,000	2,000
2.	Purchase of equipments				1,000	500
3.	Fire incidents					10,000
II. Lighting						
1.	Electric lights and fixtures	84,000	1,41,334	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
2.	Cost of energy utilised	1,000	1,78,896	1,50,000	1,75,000	2,00,000
3.	Electric new poll charges	1,25,000		50,000	50,000	50,000
	TOTAL	2,10,000	3,20,000	3,50,000	3,75,000	4,50,000
III						
1.	Charges for destruction of stray and rabid dogs			2,000	2,500	5,000
2.	Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.			2,000	2,000	5,000

Contd...		EXPENDITURE				
Sl. No.	Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
C I PUBLIC AND HEALTH CONVENIENCE						
a.	Establishment (Water supply)	1,27,000	1,53,997	1,80,000	2,00,000	2,20,000
b.	Maintenance and due to scarcity		5,66,750	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,50,000
c.	Expenditure on water supply	5,10,000	4,82,220	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
d.	Water electricity bill		3,34,007	50,000	1,00,000	2,50,000
e.	Water pipeline				1,000	10,000
f.	Repairs of meters including purchase of meter boxes.					
TOTAL		6,37,000	15,36,974	7,30,000	8,00,100	11,80,000
II DRAINAGE						
					1,000	
III SUPERVISION						
1.	Health Office and Officer		36,452	10,000	40,000	60,000
2.	Health Inspector (Driver salary)		18,975		25,000	30,000
					5,000	5,000
3.	Other Items					
TOTAL		6,37,000	55,427	10,000	70,000	95,000
GRAND TOTAL		6,37,000	15,92,402	7,40,000	8,70,100	12,75,000

Contd...		EXPENDITURE				
Sl. No.	Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
IV GENERAL CONSERVANCY						
1.	Establishment (Permanent)	6,60,000	9,46,428	8,50,000	9,00,000	9,50,000
2.	Establishment (Temporary)		3,852		10,000	10,000
3.	Contingencies		402	2,000	2,000	2,000
4.	Purchase of sanitary materials	32,000	10,336	25,000	10,000	25,000
5.	Purchase & upkeep of motors				1,00,000	2,50,000
6.	Tractor repair		26,943	30,000	20,000	35,000
7.	Petrol and lubricants		22,766	50,000	30,000	30,000
8.	Purchase of BHC & DDT Powder	4,000	10,806	20,000	20,000	20,000
	TOTAL	6,96,000	10,21,533	9,77,000	10,92,000	13,22,000
V. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES						
1.	Family Planning Programme			5,000	5,000	5,000
2.	Registration of Births, Deaths contingencies			1,000	2,500	1,500
3.	Vaccination					500
4	Charges on account of epidemics			2,000	5,000	10,000
5.	Burial grounds.			5,000	5,000	6,000

Contd...		EXPENDITURE				
Sl. No.	Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
6.	Market and slaughter houses					200
7.	Cattle pounds (food for animals)				1,000	1,000
8.	Repair on builds and to fences	29,500		75,000	52,000	
9.	Purchase of feeds	2,500		10,000		
10.	Public Halls			5,000		500
11.	Public gardens		21,656	30,000	41,000	1,04,000
12.	Fair and festivals		732	2,000		2,500
13.	Public works carried out by TMC like repair of gutters, lavotaries and staff.	1,98,000	6,76,077	6,35,000	7,55,000	10,80,000
14.	Public instruction (Primary Education, Library Establishment purchase of Books & periodicals)		34,963	51,000	82,000	92,000
15.	Contribution & Grant-in-aid				1,000	3,700
16.	Election and law charges		36,363	30,000	11,000	12,000
17.	Acquisition charges		96,882	10,000	50,000	50,000
18.	Other items (NRY Donation & Bank Commission)				100	
19.	Interest on loans & other items		454	5,200		
20.	18% Budget (Reserved for scheduled caste)	55,000	45,588	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS		25,06,758	42,60,544	39,30,440	45,60,000	52,72,000

Source : Annual Budget Reports Sankeshwar TMC from 1990-91 to 1994-95.

The revenue generated by the Sankeshwar TMC for the last five years along with the amount spent on Health and Sanitation has been presented in the Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2 STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL REVENUE OF STMC AND ACTUAL AMOUNT SPENT FOR HEALTH AND SANITATION

Year	Total Revenue (in Lakhs)	Amount spent for Health & Sanitation (in Lakhs)	Percentage	Average
1990-91	28,42,894	15,31,800	53.85	
1991-92	46,60,549	32,90,012	77.22	
1992-93	39,30,440	23,52,000	59.84	
1993-94	45,60,000	27,17,100	59.59	
1994-95	53,73,000	36,77,000	68.43	
TOTAL	2,13,66,883	1,35,67,912	318.93	64% (App)

Source : Annual Budget Reports of Sankeshwar TMC from 1990 to 1995.

It could be seen from the Table that the revenue of the TMC has increased over the years due to the increased grants received from the State Government. The TMC has let out the constructed complex on lease basis which has been fetching additional revenue along with increased house tax and water tax in subsequent years. Another factor responsible for the increased revenue was a remarkable tax collection drive (96% as against the demand) by the Sankeshwar TMC. This indicates that STMC is trying its best to mobilise financial resources to meet the growing needs of the people living in the TMC area.

The amount spent on health and sanitation also increased from Rs. 15,31,800/- to the year 1990-91 to Rs. 32,90,012 for the year 1992. This clearly indicated the higher allocation of funds for this sector out of the total revenue. The percentage of amount spent to the total revenue has also increased from 53.85% in the year 1990-91 to 77.22% in the year 1991-92.

Surprisingly in absolute terms the amount on health and sanitation declined from 77.22 to 59.84 per cent in 1992-93. This may be attributed to the fact that greater proportion of total revenue was spent on water head-works during 1991-92.

In subsequent years, Health and Sanitation once again received due consideration in the budget and the allocation increased correspondingly. But in relative terms the share was marginally lower than the previous year (See Table No. 5.2).

In the year 1994-95 additional importance was given for ~~the~~ Health and Sanitation and as a result the allocation to this sector touched the peak level i.e. Rs.36,77,000 which was highest in the last five years. The percentage of allocation was also increased nearly by 8 per cent. This was partly due to the increased revenue on one hand and partly due to the awareness about Health and Sanitation, which has induced the officials and non-officials to give prime importance for this

sector. Besides, out of Rs.36,77,000 a sum of Rs. 18,61,788 accounts for establishment expenses. Out of which about 84% i.e. Rs. 15,64,464 is spent on the staff engaged on health and sanitation and the balance of 16% i.e. Rs. 2,97,324 is on office staff like clerks, typists and watchman. The health staff and the number of paur-karmikas (40) engaged by the STMC is more or less sufficient to meet the needs. As the population of the STM area grows proportionate increase in paur-karmikas can be made.

PART II

OPINION OF RESPONDENTS

Under the scheme of welfare state, the governmental machinery should function as a servant to the people. Obviously, it is essential for the administrative machinery to feel the pulse of the people regarding its functioning. To obtain as clear a picture as possible regarding the functioning of STMC in health and sanitation sector the opinion of people living in the Municipal area ascertained with a view to analyse whether the people are satisfied with the functioning of the PHC and in what areas people feel that improvements can be effected. For this purpose opinions were collected from 100 respondents comprising of 55 male and 45 female residents spread over five wards. For this purpose age, education and caste particulars and the opinion of respondents relating to health and sanitary aspects are ascertained. The same is presented in the following tables.

Table 5.3 STATEMENT SHOWING AV. AGE, EDUCATION AND CASTE PARTICULARS OF THE RESPONDENTS (TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS 100)

Sl. No.	Particulars	I	II	III	WARDS IV	V	TOTAL
1.	Av. Age						
	Male	49	44	45	43	42	55 Male
	Female	47	42	46	37	37	45 Female
2.	Education						
	Primary						
	Male	2	2	—	2	2	
	Female	5	5	3	2	4	
	Secondary						
	Male	5	6	9	5	5	
	Female	2	3	5	6	4	
	Degree						
	Male	4	3	2	4	4	
	Female	2	1	1	1	1	
Total		20	20	20	20	20	100
3.	Caste						
	Lingayat						
	Male	6	5	6	3	4	
	Female	3	6	7	4	7	
	Maratha						
	Male	2	6	1	1	—	
	Female	3	2	1	—	2	
	Muslim						
	Male	—	—	1	6	—	
	Female	—	—	—	4	—	
	Brahmin						
	Male	1	—	—	—	—	
	Female	3	—	—	—	—	
	Jain						
	Male	1	—	2	1	—	
	Female	—	1	—	—	—	
	S.C.						
	Male	1	—	1	—	7	
TOTAL		20	20	20	20	20	100

It is clear from the above Table (5.3) that on an average the age of the respondents in all the wards was found to be more than 40 years as against less than 40 years in Ward Number IV and V. This clearly indicates that all the respondents selected were in the middle age group and capable of assessing the prevailing situation and able to express their opinions somewhat critically and as far as possible accurately.

So far as the education levels is concerned it is observed that almost all ~~both~~ (male and female) were found to be literates except male respondents in Ward Number III. From this analysis it is evident that majority of the respondents were educated.

Regarding caste composition, it is observed that major proportion of the respondents (63%) were belonging to scheduled castes in Ward Number V. Further, it was seen that hardly (9%) of the respondents were belonging to schedule castes in the first four wards. The major communities are Lingayats, Marathas, Brahmins in first three wards and the Muslim community is dominant in Ward Number IV. From the Table it is clear that respondents belonging to different caste groups were residing in all the wards.

TABLE 5.4 STATEMENT SHOWING OPINION OF THE RESPONDENTS ABOUT MEDICAL FACILITIES IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL (TOTAL RESPONDENTS 100)

Sl. No.	Particulars	WARD I		WARD II		WARD III		WARD IV		WARD V		OVER ALL	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Health Condition												
	Good	—	1	—	1	1	4	3	5	1	1	5	12
	Fair	11	8	11	8	10	5	8	4	10	8	50	33
2.	Season of illness												
	Rainy	11	9	11	7	9	4	6	2	11	3	48	25
	Summer	—	—	—	2	2	5	5	7	—	6	7	20
3.	Illness												
	a. Dysentary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b. Cold	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	c. Cough	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	d. Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	e. Flu	7	5	10	5	7	6	6	7	5	5	35	28
	f. Others	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	4	7
4.	Facilities in												
	Govt. Hospital												
	a. Clean beds	9	7	10	6	9	7	4	3	4	4	36	27
		2	2	1	3	2	2	7	6	7	5	19	18
	b. Furniture	10	8	10	6	9	8	4	3	2	4	35	29
		1	1	1	3	2	1	7	6	9	5	20	16
	c. Free medicine	5	1	1	—	2	5	3	—	1	—	12	6
		6	8	10	9	9	4	8	9	10	9	43	39
	Handing over	2	3	6	1	1	2	7	1	9	2	26	9
	Hospital to TMC	9	6	5	8	10	7	4	8	2	7	30	36

It can be observed from the Table 5.4 that opinion about the health condition differed from men to women. In all the wards, majority of the male respondents relatively expressed good opinion about the health condition of the citizens. In respect of the opinion relating to the season of illness it is found that a higher proportion of the respondents were of the opinion that illness was found to be more pronounced in rainy season compared to other seasons.

In respect of type of illness, cold and cough (100%) followed by flue (45 to 81%) found to be the most common type of illness in almost all the Wards. As per the opinion of respondents climatic factors, uncleanness and unclean water were the major factors responsible for causing the above mentioned diseases. Hence in order to minimize the contagious diseases efforts should be made to provide clean drinking water and maintain hygienic conditions in the town.

Majority of the respondents of first three wards (77 to 90%) are of the opinion that the bed facilities in Government Hospital are quite satisfactory. In contrast, the respondents of IV and V Ward (55 to 63%) expressed their dissatisfaction about the cleanliness of the beds. The difference of opinion may be due to the location of hospital in a particular area and the frequency of visits by the people of

different wards. Since the hospital is located in the Ward Number IV and easily accessible to the people of Ward Number V, the residents of these two wards frequently visit the hospital and might have observed keenly the cleanliness of beds whereas the residents of other wards who are staying away from this hospital might have visited this hospital rarely. As a result they might have expressed a favourable opinion about cleanliness of beds. Similar phenomena was observed in respect of the condition of furnitures and supply of free medicines.

On the issue of handing over the administration of the hospital from Government to Town Municipal Council male respondents of II, IV and V Wards (54 to 81%) expressed a favourable opinion. Their intention was to have local peoples' (Councillors) involvement in the administration of the hospital so that the grievances of the people could be better understood and effectively solved.

In contrast to this opinion male respondents of I and III ward as well as female respondents of all the wards were against this proposal. The reasons given by these respondents revolve around the paucity of funds. The hospital was handed over to Government in the year 1980-81, because the funds were not even sufficient to run the hospital (for meeting the salary expenses and purchase of medicines). The respondents stated that even today the financial position of the STMC is not sound enough to run the hospital efficiently. Hence it would be better to maintain the present status.

TABLE - 5.5 STATEMENT SHOWING OPINION OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT WATER AND DRAINAGE (TOTAL RESPONDENTS 100)

Sl. NO.	Particulars	WARD I		WARD II		WARD III		WARD IV		WARD V		TOTAL	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Unclean town	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: NO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Clean drinking water	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	52	41
	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	52	41
	: NO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
3.	Insufficient Tap water	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: NO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	No satisfactory drainage	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: NO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	No satisfactory urinal facility	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: NO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Whether public latrines are required	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	55	45
	: NO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 5.5 presents the opinion of respondents about water and drainage. Almost all the respondents in all the five wards expressed that the town is unclean. However, they stated that they obtain clean drinking water. This is mainly due to the digging of bore-wells recently in all wards of TMC area. It is disheartening at the same time to note that the residents do not get sufficient tap water. The gravity of the problem is still severe during summer season.

All the respondents expressed their dissatisfaction regarding drainage and urinary facilities which is very important for the good health and minimising environmental hazards, that which has been neglected since long. All the respondents are of the opinion that they require public latrine facilities.

TABLE 5.6 STATEMENT SHOWING OPINION OF THE RESPONDENTS ABOUT SANITATION (NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS 100)

Sl. NO.	Particulars	WARD I		WARD II		WARD III		WARD IV		WARD V		OVER ALL	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Use dust-bins	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	9	55	45
		: NO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Inadequate dust-bins	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	—	55	45
		: NO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Average extent of increase of dust-bins (Number)	:	10	9	7	8	13	14	16	20	21	66	68
4.	Inadequate Transport facility for disposal of garbage	: YES	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	9	55	45
		: NO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Spray of chemicals												
	a. Weekly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b. Once in 15 days	4	5	1	—	—	2	8	—	—	1	7	6
	c. Once in month	4	4	6	8	8	8	3	7	7	3	33	30
	d. Once in three month	3	—	4	1	1	1	—	4	4	5	15	9

It is seen from the Table (5.6) that all the respondents are quite aware of the use of dust bins in all the wards. They are of the opinion that the number of dust bins should be increased ranging from 7 to 21 in each ward depending upon the requirement. At the same time they expressed the fear that sufficient space may not be available for placing these dust bins due to encroachment of roads by the citizens. They further expressed that the increased number of dust bins may pose threat to nearby residents in case of irregular lifting of the collected garbage in these dust bins by the municipal authorities.

It is a common practice found every where that the spraying of chemicals to control disease-carrying agents. The Sankeshwar TMC is not an exception to it. It is very interesting to note that different opinions are expressed by the respondents of various wards in respect of periodicity in the spray of chemicals as a preventive measure. None of the respondents had expressed the spraying is done on weekly basis.

Male respondents in Ward Number I, II and III opined that spraying of chemicals is taken up once in 15 days by the TMC. Major proportion of the respondents in all the wards both male and female are of the opinion that spraying of chemical is done once in a month (33 to 88%) and remaining respondents

stated that it is done once in three months (9 to 55%). This indicates that preventive measures are not taken up seriously the concerned officials.

From this analysis it is clear that the spraying of chemicals is taken up by the municipal authorities with long intervals which is not conducive from the point of view of minimization of organisms causing contagious disease. Now let us analyse the responses of councillors regarding health and sanitary sector.

Table 5.7 STATEMENT SHOWING AV. AGE, EDUCATION AND PARTY AFFILIATION OF THE COUNCILLORS (NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS 15)

AV AGE (YEARS)	EDUCATION				PARTY AFFILIATION							
	Primary		Secondary		Degree		Congress		KCP		Janatadal	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
50	43	5	2	5	—	2	1	10	1	1	1	1

Table 5.8 STATEMENT SHOWING OPINION OF THE COUNCILLORS REGARDING HEALTH AND SANITATION (NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS 15)

Handling over Hospital Admn. to TMC		Insufficient bed facility in Govt. Hospital		Insufficient medicine		Satisfactory work of Health Committee		Satisfactory work of Chief Officer & Sanitary Inspector		Sufficient financial allotment for Health Sanitation		Spending all amount allotted for Health & Sanitation		Need for having public latrines	
YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
0	15	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—

Councillors of Sankeshwar TMC are 15 in total comprising of 12 male and 3 female Councillors. Age, education and party affiliation of Councillors are presented in the Table NO. 5.7.

The Table (5.7) reveal that on an average the age of male Councillors is 50 years as compared to female councillors whose average age is 43 years. Since both male and female Councillors are of middle age group indicates their potential capacity to take appropriate decisions. Out of 12 male councillors 5 each had primary and secondary education. Remaining two are graduates. Out of 3 female councillors 2 have primary education and one a graduate.

So far as the party affiliation of Councillors are concerned they are affiliated to different parties, wherein Congress (I) Party bagged higher number of seats (10 male, 1 female) other 4 Councillors belong to parties. Such as Karnataka Congress party (2), Janatadal (1) and one independent.

OPINION OF THE COUNCILLORS REGARDING HEALTH AND SANITATION

The opinions expressed by the Councillors in respect of TMC's functioning are found in the Table No. 5.8.

It was evident from the Table that all the Councillors expressed their satisfaction in respect of work of Health Committee. So also the Chief Officer and Sanitary Inspector. This clearly indicates the morale of the councillors and their dedication to municipal work. In spite of various hurdles they have been able to get the appreciation from the Councillors as well as from the public.

On the contrary all the Councillors express their dissatisfaction in the area of bed facilities in Government Hospital and the availability of medicine. All the Councillors expressed the need of public latrines as nearly 40% of population of the town have no private sanitation system.

All the Councillors are against the proposal of handing over hospital administration to TMC due to unsound financial position of the TMC. 6 Councillors are of opinion that local supervision over hospital is necessary for proper functioning of the same.

All the 15 Councillors are of the opinion that the financial allotment made for health and sanitation has been more than sufficient in the budget.

The revenue of Sankeshwar Municipality has increased over the years due to the release of more grants from the State Government and increase in house-tax and water tax. Further, tax drive helped in improving the financial situation of the STMC. The percentage of amount spent for the Health and Sanitation increased from year to year during period under study. (1990-95). The average amount spent for Health and Sanitation in all these five years is 64%.

All the respondents are of the opinion that the STMC has failed to implement health and sanitary measures to the extent of their satisfaction. All the Councillors are opposed to handover hospital administration to TMC. They admit that bed facility and medicines are inadequate to meet the requirements of town. They expressed happiness about the working of officials. They also expressed satisfaction regarding financial allotment made for health and sanitation in the budget.