

A STUDY OF EXPENDITURE ON RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY OF ZILLA PARISHAD JALNA AND GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:-

Water is unique liquid, without it life is impossible. Life originated from water. Hence, water is essential to man and his living environment. It is the most vital resource for all life on the planet is also the resource, adversely affected both qualitatively and quantitatively by all kinds of human activities on land, in air or in water. The government's concern since independence has been raising the quality of life and health of the people. Several initiatives were taken at policy formulation level leading to various programs in this direction. Supply of safe drinking water and provision of sanitation are the most important contributing factors for improving the health of the people in any country. As per a World Health Organization (WHO) report 80 percent of the diseases are due to the unhygienic condition and unsafe of drinking water. It is estimated that every year about 1.5 million children under five years die in India by water related diseases. The country loses over 200 million man days each year due to water and sanitation diseases. Age old cultural practices coupled with illiteracy and lack of awareness further complicate and exacerbate the problem. Supply of safe drinking water has therefore, been given very high priority in Indian planning.



Keywords:

Expenditure , drinking water , Life originated , human activities .

INTRODUCTION

Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samittee and Grampanchayat play vital role in the development of rural area. Zilla Parishad is the supreme institution among it, that's why rural development of that particular district is depends upon the efficiency of Zilla Parishad. There are some needs of man which cannot be fulfilling by the personal level, means such needs are common. Hence Zilla Parishad expended the fund to fulfill the needs of such common people. We know that some needs are common needs such as drinking water supply, education, public health and public welfare etc. These facilities are provided by the Institution of Panchayat Raj. Zilla Parishad expended lot of money to provide such facilities to the common people

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following objectives have been intended in the present study.

- 1.To make the comparative study of expenditure on rural drinking water supply of Maharashtra & Zilla Parishad Jalna.
- 2.To study the expenditure trends of the Zilla Parishad Jalna on rural drinking water supply schemes.

Hypotheses of the Study:

The following hypothesis was formulated for the study.

1. There is an increasing trend of expenditure on rural drinking water supply.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on the secondary data. The secondary data were also used in order to study the expenditure trends of Zilla Parishad Jalna & Maharashtra state for rural drinking water supply. The secondary data were collected from the annual report of the department of Ministry of Water resources, Government of Maharashtra and department of drinking water supply, Zilla parishad Jalna. Besides all these sources, economic survey of India, economic survey of Maharashtra, various publications of the Government, journals, related subject books, research papers, thesis & various websites were used for data collection & references.

Table No. 1

Grant Received and Actual Expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna for Rural Drinking Water Supply

Year	Grant Received	Actual Expenditure	Ratio of expenditure to grant received	Annual Growth Rate of Actual Exp.
1999-00	61649905 (4.08)	62471421 (5.35)	101.33	
2000-01	97154977 (6.44)	88689097 (7.59)	91.29	41.97
2001-02	59170313 (3.92)	49865536 (4.27)	84.27	-43.77
2002-03	124302588 (8.23)	77515502 (6.64)	62.36	55.45
2003-04	86266415 (5.71)	74770651 (6.40)	86.67	-3.54
2004-05	105538071 (6.99)	93258855 (7.98)	88.37	24.73
2005-06	225307630 (14.92)	155278611 (13.29)	68.92	66.50
2006-07	331967098 (21.99)	242291326 (20.74)	72.99	56.04
2007-08	137614454 (9.12)	98172356 (8.41)	71.34	-59.48
2008-09	280738814 (18.60)	225687096 (19.32)	80.39	129.89
Total	1509710265 (100.00)	1168000451 (100.00)	78.37	
Average	150971026.5	116800045.1		
CAGR	18.15	15.18		
S.D.	95200042	67919911		
C.V.	63.06	58.15		

Note: Bracket figure shows percentage to total.

Source: Annual Report of Department of Rural Drinking Water supply, Zilla Parishad, Jalna.

The table no. 1 indicates the year wise total grant received and actual expenditure on rural drinking water supply of Zilla Parishad Jalna during the study period. The Zilla Parishad Jalna had received Rs.1509710265 total grant for drinking water supply in rural area of Jalna district during 1999-00 to 2008-09. Out of this, the Zilla Parishad Jalna had received the highest amount of Rs.331967098 (21.99%) in the year 2006-07 & the lowest amount received was Rs.59170313 (3.92%) in 2001-02. Out of the total grant received, actual expenditure was incurred Rs.1168000451 during the study period. In case of actual expenditure, the highest Rs.242291326 (20.74%) was incurred in 2006-07 and the lowest expenditure of Rs.49865536 (4.27%) was incurred in 2001-02. The study of growth (CAGR) of grant received and actual expenditure in the study period shows that the growth of grant received is 18.15 percent and the growth of actual expenditure is 15.18 percent. It means that during the research period there is growth both in grant received and actual expenditure. But growth of grant received is greater than the actual expenditure.

The comparative study of year wise expenditure ratio to grant received of all schemes shows that actual expenditure was greater than the received grant in the year 1999-00. But from 2000-01 to 2008-09 in each year actual expenditure was less than the grant received.

The study of annual growth rate of actual expenditure shows that the growth of actual expenditure is uneven. the growth rate in the year 2000-01, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2008-09 is 41.97, 55.45, 24.73, 66.50, 56.04 & 129.89 which is positive form. But the growth rate of the 2001-02, 2003-04 & 2007-08 is in the negative form i.e. serially -43.77%, -3.54% & -59.48%.

The study of co-efficient of variation of grant received and actual expenditure shows that the co-efficient of variation of grant received is 63.06 which are higher than the co-efficient of variation of actual expenditure (58.15). It indicates that annual grant received shows greater variation than the annual actual expenditure.

Table no. 2

Expenditure of Government of Maharashtra & Expenditure of Zilla Parishad, Jalna on Rural Drinking Water Supply

Year	Expenditure of State	Expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna	Ratio of Expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna with Expenditure of State.
1999-00	2083814000 (6.12)	62471421 (5.35)	3.00
2000-01	2688917000 (7.90)	88689097 (7.59)	3.30
2001-02	2146527000 (6.30)	49865536 (4.27)	2.32
2002-03	1528693000 (4.49)	77515502 (6.64)	5.07
2003-04	2833112000 (8.32)	74770651 (6.40)	2.64
2004-05	2448171000 (7.19)	93258855 (7.98)	3.81
2005-06	4075078000 (11.97)	155278611 (13.29)	3.81
2006-07	6718596000 (19.73)	242291326 (20.74)	3.61
2007-08	6868182000 (20.17)	98172356 (8.41)	1.43
2008-09	2663046000 (7.82)	225687096 (19.32)	8.47
Total	34054136000 (100.00)	1168000451 (100.00)	3.43
Average	3405413600	116800045	
CAGR	32.35	15.18	
S.D.	1902577601	67919911	
C.V.	65.69	58.15	

Note: Bracket figure shows percentage to total.

Source: Annual Report of Department of Rural Drinking Water supply, Zilla Parishad, Jalna & Govt. of Maharashtra.

Table no.2 indicates the expenditure of rural drinking water supply by both state governments and Zilla parishad Jalna during the Study period. The state government total amount of Rs.34054136000 had incurred on rural drinking water supply during the study period. Out of the total expenditure, the highest amount of Rs.6868182000 (20.17%) was incurred in the year 2007-08 and the lowest amount of Rs.1528693000 (4.49%) was incurred in the year 2002-03. However in case of Zilla Parishad Jalna, the Zilla Parishad Jalna had incurred total amount of Rs.1168000451 on rural drinking water supply during the study period. Out of this, the highest amount of Rs.242291326 (20.74%) was incurred in 2006-07 & the lowest amount of Rs.49865536 (4.27%) was incurred in 2001-02.

The comparative study of ratio of expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna to expenditure of state government under rural drinking water supply during the study period shows that the highest expenditure ratio of Zilla Parishad to expenditure of state government in the year 2008-09 i.e. 8.47 and the lowest expenditure ratio of Zilla Parishad Jalna to expenditure of state government in the year 2007-08 i.e. 1.43. It indicates that very small portion of state expenditure was incurred for drinking water supply in rural area of Jalna district under Zilla Parishad Jalna during the study period.

The study of growth (CAGR) of expenditure of state government & Zilla Parishad Jalna on rural drinking water supply during the period of research reveals that the growth of expenditure of state government is 32.35 percent & growth of expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna is 15.18 percent. It means that during the research period there is growth both in expenditure of state government and Zilla Parishad Jalna. But growth of expenditure of state government is greater than the Zilla Parishad Jalna during the study period.

The study of co-efficient of variation of expenditure of the state government and expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna on rural drinking water supply during the study period shows the co-efficient of variation of expenditure of state is 65.69 which are lower than the co-efficient of variation of expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna (58.15). It indicates that annual expenditure of state government shows greater variation than the annual expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna.

CONCLUSION:

From the above study here we can conclude that the Zilla Parishad Jalna & the State Government was incurred lot of amount for rural drinking water supply. But during the research period there is growth both in expenditure of state government and Zilla Parishad Jalna. But growth of expenditure of state government is greater than the Zilla Parishad Jalna during the study period. The expenditure of Zilla Parishad Jalna has near about 3.50 percent as compare to the expenditure of state government. The Zilla Parishad Jalna was incurred fewer amount than the received grant. In short expenditure on rural drinking water supply is increasing in each year.

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