



## **STUDY OF THE CRITERIA OF POPULATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT OF 13<sup>TH</sup> FINANCE COMMISSION FOR PUNE DISTRICT AT VILLAGE PANCHAYAT LEVEL**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The period of the 13<sup>th</sup> finance commission of India was 2010-2015. The commission has recommended to distribution of grant directly to panchayati raj institutions in India. The main purpose for the direct distribution of grant to PRIs is to strengthen the local bodies, decentralization of local bodies, to fulfill the need of fund for need based development work at village level. The central finance commission has declared the criteria for distribution of grant for all the tiers of the local bodies .The grant was distributed at all the three level i.e. zilla parishad level (district level) ,Panchayat samiti level(block level) and village panchayat level. Population of the village panchayat was considered as the main criteria for grand distribution at village panchayat level. 40% of the total grant was distributed as per population of the village panchayats. As per the government resolution by the Rural Development Department of State of Maharashtra dated 30/8/2010 the criteria for grant distribution was finalized. Pune district has a total of 14 tahsils . Except pune city all the remaining tahsils are rural tahsil .The total number of panchayatsamitis /block panchayats are 13 and the total number of village panchayats are 1404. All village panchayats in Pune districts received grant as per the criteria stated by government.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH**

- 1.To study the various aspects of rural population of Pune district .
- 2.To study the impact of population for the distribution of grant.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To study this paper researcher has used the primary data. The primary data has been studied and analysed from various statistical reports by the statistical department of Maharashtra and by the Zilla Parishad Office Pune. As per the scheduled list-1 of Maharashtra Grampanchayat Adhiniyam, 1958, village panchayat should provide 79 different types of works/facilities to the concerned area. These facilities mainly include internal roads, health facilities, hygiene, drinking water supply, drainage system, education, electricity supply to the public area, public toilets, weekly bazar, maintenance of public works etc. Also village panchayat should compulsorily spend Gramnidhi for women and child welfare, for backward caste / tribes communities and physically handicapped people crematory, solid and waste management etc. To provide all these types of facilities gramnidhi of that village panchayat and funds received by the village panchayat from central government / state government are utilized. Gramnidhi includes various types of taxes and the different types of cess received from state government. But due to increase in population, increase in new households, schools, hospitals, small scale industries, village panchayats are unable to fulfill the need of fund for various types of works/facilities expenditure. As village panchayats have to provide facilities to new developed areas. Considering these facts, the central finance commission had distributed the grant directly to village panchayat. The grant was supposed to be used for the various types of development.

**TABLE 1 : THE CRITERIA FOR GRANT DISTRIBUTION TO VILLAGE PANCHAYAT**

SR.NUM	CRITERIA FOR GRANT DISTRIBUTION	% o
1	Population of village panchayat	40
2	Ratio of population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe	10
3	Ratio of expenditure of the finance commission's grant	10
4	Execution of scheme-paryavaran santulit samruddha gaon yojana	15
5	Use of plan plus software	5
6	Execution of yashawant panchayat raj abhiyan	5
7	Use of priasoft	10
8	Sanction of development plan of concern village panchayat	5
	total	100

As per the criteria stated in table -1, it is clear that the village panchayats having more population were eligible to get more grant than the village panchayats having less population.

As the period of the 13<sup>th</sup> finance commission was 2010-2015, the population of the village was finalised as per the census of 2001.

**TABLE 2: DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF TAHSILS/BLOCKS**

SR. NUM	TAHSIL	POPULATION AS PER CENSES 2001	POPULATION AS PER CENSES 2011	% DECADAL VARIATION	RANKING
1	Ambegaon	2,00,043	2,17,096	8.5	9
2	Baramati	3,21,518	3,55,839	10.7	6
3	Bhor	1,53,833	1,67,663	9.0	8
4	Daund	2,99,184	3,24,183	8.4	10
5	Haveli	2,88,325	6,11,631	112.1	1
6	Indapur	3,26,821	3,57,668	9.4	7
7	Junnar	3,45,065	3,73,978	8.4	10
8	Khed	2,86,333	3,20,782	12.0	5
9	Maval	1,77,118	2,19,784	24.1	2
10	Mulshi	1,19,409	1,45,373	21.7	3
11	Purandar	1,74,604	1,78,095	2.0	11
12	Shirur	2,83,591	3,21,644	13.4	4
13	velha	55,874	54,516	-2.4	12

As the grant was distributed as per the census - 2001 and the period of the finance commission was 2010-2015, the decadal change in rural population had a great impact on grant distribution. The growth rate is highest in Haveli, Maval, Mulshi tahsils/blocks. The reason of growth in population is due to migration of population to semi urban area. ( i.e. availability of higher education, job availability , industrialisation, health facilities etc.). Also the rate of growth in population in Haveli tahsil is 112.2. As some of the villages from Haveli taluka are scheduled to include in Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad corporation.

While the low rate of growth in population is in Velha and Purandar tahsil/blocks. The lowest rate of population growth are due to unavailability of road connectivity, unemployment , no industrial area and scarcity of water.

**TABLE 3: TAHSIL WISE DEMAND OF HOUSE TAXATION IN RURAL AREA ( in rupees)**

SR. NM	TAHSIL	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Ambegaon	378.8	416.59	303	342.29	not.ava.	366.81	597.02
2	Baramati	383.58	493.59	307.10	414.08	not.ava	729.22	551.24
3	Bhor	not.ava	not.ava.	233.32	360.42	not.ava	354.4	493.29
4	Daund	827.83	915.08	749.53	676.93	not.ava	4745.09	3892.23
5	Haveli	2624.22	4600.23	4256.64	3946.64	not.ava	4795.09	3892.23
6	Indapur	393.40	535.0	365.58	635.62	not.ava	382.43	736.94
7	Junnar	915.95	883.14	705.69	811.40	not.ava	747.17	1235.00
8	Khed	not.ava	not.ava	1060.00	1060.00	not.ava	1787.93	2264.64
9	Maval	1290	1290	1469.28	1469.28	not.ava	2903.54	2929.38
10	Mulshi	2000.70	1660.07	1911.46	1911.46	not.ava	482.72	3935.36
11	Purandar	345.08	305.62	448.74	448.74	not.ava	239.82	554.00
12	Shirur	not.ava	173.31	1905.08	1945.08	not.ava	1317.74	3598.04
13	Velha	136.59	175.63	149.47	149.47	not.ava	not.ava	168.83

\*the demand showed in above table is in lakhs.

As per the study of the table-3 it is easy to find out that there is increase in the number of rural houses, new construction. The rate of increase in construction of new houses is increasing every year. The construction rate of new buildings is higher in Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Haveli and Shirur taluka/blocks. The main reason is semi-urbanization. Also the amount of rate of house taxes and industry taxes in villages panchayat area is smaller than in the corporation area. The rate of constructing new houses/ flats is lesser in rural area. Therefore most of the population migrates to the periphery area/ semi urban villages near corporation area of Pune and Pimpri chinchwad. The village panchayats provides basic infrastructure, basic amenities and facilities to the concerned area. The expenditure for the various development work is as per stated below in table 4.

**TABLE 4: VARIOUS TYPE OF EXPENDITURE BY ALL VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN PUNE DISTRICTS ( in rupees)**

SR.NUM	CATAGORY	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Administration	3671.42	5028.70	5688.58	5145.89
2	Health & hygiene	10968.37	10328.10	11519.0	7379.64
3	Public work	14299.49	18002.2	22997.0	19761.91
4	Electricity	1286.88	1232.60	1277.00	1620.76
5	Education	140.32	425.58	346.00	148.33
6	Public welfare	2421.07	3142.30	468.99	11967.48
7	Other expenditure	3894.82	3585.50	2875.99	4549.93
	total	36682.62	41744.98	45172.56	50573.94

\*the expenditure showed in above table is in lakhs.

Table 4 shows that administrative expenditure and other expenditure are near about 10% each .Also it can be easily seen that village panchyats are unble to spend enough amount of Gramnidhi for the new development works, . Due to increase in population and due to migrated population the expenditure on providing basic amenities/facilities are increasing every year. To complete the basic basic work, to fulfill the basic needs of floating population at root level some panchayats need more fund/ surplus grant .

### **SUMMARY/FINDINGS**

1. The base of the population for grant distribution is considered according to the census of the 2001.The period of the finance commission was 2010-2015 . The rate in increase in population of rural area in pune district is higher due to migration of population /floating population due to various reasons. So while distributing the grant ,rate of increase in population should be considered as one of the criteria. Village panchayats having the rate of decadal change/growth is more than 10% should be given priority.

2. Those village panchayats are near the metropolitian cities or semi urban village panchayats which are scheduled for inclusion in the corporation area should be given surplus grant for development work .

3. The village panchayats having a higher rate of construction of new households ,higher floating population, having more industrilisation area face more difficulties while providing basic facilities /infrastructure. Such a village panchayats should be considered as special cases for surplus development grant.

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