AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPENDITURE FROM THE SELF-FUNDED GRAM PANCHAYAT - A STUDY

Ronak M. Dhimmar
M.Com, B.Ed., NET, GSET

Abstract

Local self-government organizations include Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat, District Panchayat, Municipality, Municipal Corporation etc. India is a country made up of villages. The development of the rural area is an important factor affecting the Indian economy. An important unit working at the village level is the Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat is an independent working organization of local self-government. The Gram Panchayat has two main sources of expenditure. (1) Expenditure from self-funding (2) Expenditure from grants.

At the grassroots level, the gram panchayat has to perform various tasks. And that has to be related costs as well. If the Gram Panchayat expends itself at the level of income generated by various taxes at the grassroots level, then it is called self-funded expenditure. This research analyzes the expenditure from the self-funded Gram Panchayat. It outlines all the aspects associated with self-funded expenditure. Therefore, it is useful to remove unnecessary expenditure from the funds of the Gram Panchayat. This research is useful not only at the state level but also at the national level. The area of the research presented is the gram panchayat of Valsad district. About 50 gram panchayats have been selected from Valsad, Dharampur, Kaprada, Pardi and Umargam talukas of Valsad district. As well as some of the expenses of the Gram Panchayat's funds. They have been analyzed.

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1. Introduction

At the grassroots level, the country has special responsibilities and expectations of the Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayats are the basic unit in the Panchayati Raj structure. Therefore, the building as strong and rich as gram panchayats will be as strong as Panchayati Raj. At the village level,
many things are associated with the gram panchayat. It is also necessary to maintain a harmonious coordination with all the things that the Gram Panchayat is involved with such as infrastructure, education, health, housing, water, questions of villagers, schemes etc. That is why it is necessary for the Gram Panchayat to act wisely and carefully for all these things. And the financial convenience for each of these tasks should be in proportion to the need. Generally the expenses incurred by the Gram Panchayat Self-Fund include office payroll, temporary staff remuneration, cleanliness cleaning costs, repair work for bore-hand pumps, drainage and open sewer work as well as cleaning work, maintenance. Includes expenditures, streetlight electricity charges, panchayat property maintenance and maintenance costs, deadstock etc.

2. Problem statement and definition of words

The title of the problem chosen by the researcher is as follows.

"An analysis of the expenditure from the self-funded Gram Panchayat - A Study"

Here are the definitions of important terminology under the heading of research presented.

Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat is a local self-government organization working in rural areas.

Self-funded expenditure

The expenditure incurred from the income derived from the revenue instruments raised by the Gram Panchayat itself is called self-funded expenditure. The Gram Panchayat has to perform various important activities at the village level which is spent on self fund.

3. Research purposes

The research presented was conducted with the following objectives in mind.

(1) To know about the various expenditure incurred by the self-funded Gram Panchayat.
(2) To analyze the expenditure made by the self-funded Gram Panchayat.
(3) To get information on what expenses are to be spent by the Gram Panchayat at the village level.
(4) Learn how to reduce the cost of self-funding of Gram Panchayat.
(5) To analyze the economic situation of Gram Panchayats.

4. Research questions

The research presented was conducted with the following questions in mind.

(1) What are the expenses incurred in the self-funding of Gram Panchayat?
(2) How much does the Gram Panchayat spend from its own fund?
(3) What does the Gram Panchayat spend to provide the necessary facilities at the village level?
(4) How can the expenditure incurred by the self-funded Gram Panchayat be done?
(5) What is the economic situation of Gram Panchayats?

5. The importance of research

Every research is useful because "Necessity is the mother of Invention." So every explorer has a basic need that matters.

The research presented is about the analysis of expenditure from the self-funded Gram Panchayat. So that matters a lot. India is a country made up of villages. There are more than six lakh
villages. That is why if the country is to be developed then the villages must be developed. Gram Panchayats are spending different kinds of funds for this purpose. Considering what these costs are, which ones are more important, which ones are unusable, what can be done to optimize the expenditure from the Gram Panchayat fund, etc. The aim of this research, therefore, is to increase the Gram Panchayat's economic capacity, to improve the cost of self-financing of the Gram Panchayat, to optimize it.

This study is useful for the employees, officers, organizations and various departments of the government concerned with the gram panchayats. Also, since this research is directly related to Gram Panchayats, it is useful to strengthen the structure of Panchayati Raj in the country at the national level.

In addition, the importance of the research presented can be as follows:
(1) The details of various expenditure incurred by the Gram Panchayat through self-funding will be found.
(2) An analysis of the expenditure incurred by the self-funded Gram Panchayat will be found.
(3) At the grassroots level, people will get information about the expenditure incurred by the Gram Panchayat for providing various facilities.
(4) There will be ways to optimize the expenditure from the self-funded expenditure of the Gram Panchayat.
(5) Information about the economic situation of Gram Panchayats will be obtained.

6. Information collection

The research presented is based on secondary data. This secondary information includes the circulars of the government, the annual balance of the Gram Panchayat, the Panchayat Act etc.

7. Demarcation of research

The Demarcation of the research presented are as follows:
(1) The annual research of the Gram Panchayats has been used as a tool of information in the research presented.
(2) The research presented includes only gram panchayats of Valsad district as a model. Other Gram Panchayats are not included.
(3) The sample of research presented includes the annual Tarija of 50 gram panchayats in the five talukas of Valsad district, of the year 2018-19.
(4) Used secondary information in the research presented.

8. Area and Sample

The area of the research presented was the village panchayat of Valsad district. About 50 gram panchayats have been selected from Valsad, Pardi, Umargam, Dharampur and Kaprada talukas of Valsad district. The head sample was randomly selected.

9. Research findings

The research work presented revealed that the Gram Panchayat spends a variety of resources on self-funding. These include office payroll, temporary staff remuneration, cleanliness cleaning costs, hand pump repair work, water pipeline repair works, drainage and open sewer work, as well as
cleanliness work, Expenses related to National Feast, Streetlight repairing costs, Streetlight electricity costs, panchayat property and maintenance expenses, deadstock etc.

In addition, the findings of the research presented can be as follows:

1. The income from the self-funded expenditure of the gram panchayats of various talukas of Valsad district was not sufficient.
2. Various types of expenditure incurred by the self-funded Gram Panchayat were reported.
3. It was necessary to deduct some expenditure in order to reduce the expenditure incurred by the self-funding of the Gram Panchayat.
4. The economic status of the Gram Panchayats was informed.
5. The expenditure from the self-funded expenditure of the villages in the Kaprada and Dharampur talukas of Valsad district was found to be due to its low income.
6. In the village panchayats near the urban area, the expenditure incurred by self-funding was relatively high.
7. The expenditure incurred by the self-funded Gram Panchayats in the GIDC area was also relatively high.
8. The expenditure on cleaning and sanitation of the gram panchayats showed a great difference between the various gram panchayats.
9. As well as some gram panchayats, a large amount of expenditure was involved in road repair.
10. Gram Panchayats with a business area were also found to have high expenditure.
11. Some gram panchayats do not have the cost of streetlight repair which means that the gram panchayat streetlight facility was not available.
12. Most of the Gram Panchayats saw unnecessary expenditure on advertising from the corporation which was not suitable.
13. As well as to reduce the cost of sanitation, the Gram Panchayats saw the need to use the MGNREGA scheme.

Reference

3. News paper
4. Government circulars
5. Panchayat Act-1993