

A STUDY OF SELECTED INCOME TREND ANALYSIS OF SELECTED DISTRICT PANCHAYAT OF SAURASHTRA REGION

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ABSTRACT: *The panchayati raj is a South Asian political system in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. It is the oldest system of local government in the Indian subcontinent. This system was adopted by state governments during the 1950s and 60s, as laws were passed to establish panchayats in various states. It also found backing in the Indian Constitution, with the 73rd amendment in 1992 to accommodate the idea. The Amendment Act of 1992 contains provision for devolution of powers and responsibilities to the panchayats both the preparation of economic development plans and social justice, as well as for implementation in relation to 29 subjects listed in the eleventh schedule of the constitution.*

Key Words: *District Panchayat, Income Analysis*

Introduction

The governing system at district level in Panchayat Raj is also popularly known as “ZilaParishad”. Chief of administration is an officer from IAS cadre. Incomes are generally bifurcated on the base of their nature and specifically headed accordingly. Researcher has considered ten out of thirty head of income for the present study. Sum of plan and non-plan income has been considered for the present study.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Present article is based on the Study of selected income trend analysis of selected district panchayat of Saurashtra Region.

PERIOD OF STUDY

The study period is to be converted 5 years; from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

NO. OF SAMPLE

Researcher has selected seven districts from Saurashtra region as (i) Rajkot (ii) Jamanagar (iii) Junagadh (iv) Porbandar (v) Surendranagar (vi) Amreli and (vii) Bhavnagar

TOOLS & TECHNIQUES

Researcher had applied trend percentage by chain base method as an accounting tool for the present research title while F- Test one way ANOVA had used as statistical tools for the present research study.

| Code | Head | Amreli | Rajkot | Jamnagar | Junagadh | Surendra- nagar | Porbandar | Bhavnagar |
|------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2202 | Education | 96.82 | 99.83 | 101.74 | 99.27 | 106.64 | 106.14 | 108.23 |
| 2210 | Public Health | 127.73 | 105.45 | 109.44 | 99.41 | 109.76 | 118.22 | 111.30 |
| 2211 | Family Planning | 99.05 | 89.77 | 90.22 | 80.53 | 103.59 | 100.51 | 88.02 |
| 2216 | Housing | 61.83 | 98.76 | 106.10 | 63.98 | 66.19 | 105.60 | 102.04 |
| 2225 | Social Welfare | 101.95 | 93.15 | 141.88 | 99.16 | 94.21 | 95.48 | 111.99 |
| 2236 | Nutrition | 199.82 | 102.26 | 97.68 | 96.24 | 102.26 | 102.77 | 94.21 |
| 2401 | Agriculture | 94.69 | 105.17 | 104.34 | 137.86 | 109.51 | 233.73 | 100.34 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2403 | Animal Husbandry | 123.48 | 107.08 | 105.27 | 101.42 | 112.13 | 140.06 | 116.80 |
| 2702 | Irrigation | 92.79 | 98.45 | 132.36 | 147.93 | 93.61 | 120.10 | 104.70 |
| 3054 | Road & Bridge | 112.77 | 103.13 | 101.70 | 102.88 | 102.47 | 116.24 | 111.70 |
| | Average | 111.09 | 100.31 | 109.07 | 102.87 | 100.03 | 123.89 | 104.93 |

From the above table it is evident that Average Income is above 100 percentages of selected head of Income during research period on the base of averaging concept. Porbandanr has highest average with 123.89 trend percentage while Surendranagar is having least average during research period on the base of average.

| Table 2 "F"-Test One Way ANOVA for average Income Trend in Percentage by chain base of selected district panchayat of Saurashtra Region for the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| H ₀ : There is No Significant different in average income trend in percentage by chain base of selected district panchayat of Saurashtra region for the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 | | | | | |
| H ₁ : There is Significant different in average income trend in percentage by chain base of selected district panchayat of Saurashtra region for the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 | | | | | |
| Source of Variation | Sum of Square | Degree of Freedom | Mean Sum of Square | F _c | F _t |
| B.S.S. | 8300.144 | 09 | 922.2382 | 1.688848 | 2.040098 |
| W.S.S. | 32764.52 | 60 | 546.0754 | | |
| T.S.S. | 41064.67 | 69 | | | |

$F_c = 1.69 < F_t = 2.53$ Hence Null Hypothesis is accepted and Alternative Hypothesis is rejected that There is No Significant different in average income trend in percentage by chain base of selected district panchayat of Saurashtra region for the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Conclusion

For the present study researcher has attempted to study the trend of Income of selected district panchayat of Saurashtra region. It is found from the study that there is no difference in trend of income by chain base during research period for selected district panchayat.

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