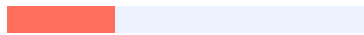# Plagiarism Checker X - Report

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STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL CORPORATION IN U.P.

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Abstract:

The Aim of the study is to compare per capita income and per capita expense among selected Municipal Corporation namely Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) and Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) in the Context of sustainable financial performance of Municipal Corporation. The study is based on secondary data collected from a report published by the Department of U.P. Government namely the Director of Economics and Statistics for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.The data is tested by ANOVA and found that overall, the per capita income and per capita expense is increased during the study period. The per capita income is not equal in all selected Municipal Corporation whereas the per capita expense is equal in all selected Municipal Corporation. It is also found that the per capita income and expense are Varied during the study period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Keyword:

Per Capita Income, Per Capita Expense, sustainable financial performance, Municipal Corporation, U.P.

Introduction:

Urbanization is perceived as a determinant, also as a consequence of economic development. Over the past more than 20 years, many countries in Asia have experienced rapid economic development. This has led to a rapid rise in their urban population. However, in spite of a probable rise in national wealth and individual incomes, the standard of life of an Aggregate urban resident is unsatisfactory. Urban centres are characterized

by squalor slums, traffic congestion, and shortages of water and power. While the national governments pursue the goals of economic development, it is generally left to the local governments to manage rapidly growing urban areas, and provide basic services to their residents. I) 1 Sustainable Financial Performance of Municipal Corporation in India In India a Municipal corporation is a local self government body that administers a city of population 300000 or more. According to Census of India, 2011, there are 210 municipal corporations in India in 26 states and 5 municipal corporations in 2 union territories. The largest municipal corporations in India currently are Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata & Chennai. 9 Under the panchayati raj system, it interacts directly with the state government, though it's administratively a part of the district it's located in. Its sources of income are taxes on water, houses, markets and vehicles (commercial only) paid by residents of the town and grants from the state government and Expenditure heads of different Services and development projects. II) 1 Sustainable Financial Performance of Municipal Corporation in U.P.. Government has organized the administrative management local body for all the cities to provide different Civic facilities to the Citizens of the city. The Local Administration has given importance to make public related matters and management more effective, to facilitate the Citizens and provide services like Water supply, Road, Drainage, Health, Light, Sitilink and other civic service,healthcare facilities. The Mission is to make the public administration easier moreover the aim of management is to adopt modern equipment technology to provide Public facilities in an affordable,easier and effective way. Municipal Corporations of Gujarat State's establishment year, population, area, number of councilors, information is given below table. 1 Table No.1 List of Selected Municipal Corporation in Gujarat Particular City Of Gujarat State Municipal Corporation AMC SMC Established year 1950 1966 Geographical Area 466 Sq.K.m. 326.515 Sq.K.m

Population Census:2011 55,77,940 44,67,797 Number of Wards 48 29 Number of Councillors 192 116 (Sources: Website of Listed Municipal Corporation) III) Factors affecting sustainable financial performance of Municipal Corporation.

Review of Literature:

Heywood Andrew, "Key Concepts in Politics", Macmillan Press Ltd, London, (2000), Pg.249 Local Self-Government operates at the lowest level of society. It works at the grassroot level, close to the people, touching their everyday life. [7] Local Self-Government is the management of local affairs by such local bodies who have been elected by the local people. These local bodies provide services to the local community as well as acts as an instrument of democratic self government. [5] Local Self- Government is a form of government that has no share in sovereignty and is thus entirely subordinate to central authority or, in a federal system, to state or regional authority. Serageldin, [3] M. et. al. (2008) described the wide range of difficulties in financing urban development and the response of the authorities to the challenges of major shift in the economic base resulting from falling trade barriers and globalization of the economy and focused on the challenges faced, local financial management and performance, partnership to address pressing urban issues and emerging trends in the financing of capital investment. [8] Mehta Ketan J. (2013) in his research works entitled "A Comparative Study on Public Expenditure and Income of Rajkot Municipal Corporation" examined economic and social work of Rajkot Municipal Corporation during 2007-08 to 2011- 12 and found that revenue income, revenue expenditure, capital income and capital expenditure are increased. But in comparison between income and expenditure, expenditure is 1.91% higher than income. Sonal [3] Nena(2014) compared total revenue income, total revenue expenditure, total capital income and total capital expenditure of 6 Municipal Corporations' i.e practices, more efforts, controlling measures, efficiency & transparency while preparing budgets and prepared uniform formats of budgets & uniform classification of different heads of revenues & Capitals. Abhishek [6] Nandan, Bikaram Prasad Yadav, Soumyadeep Baksi, Debajyoti Bose (2017): Recent Scenario of Solid Waste Management in India: In this research paper the researcher has explained the total municipal waste generation rate throughout the India by region wise like North India, East India, South India and West

India. Researchers also took major metropolitan cities to study the various physical characteristics of municipal solid waste in Indian Cities. From this study we can come to know the quantity of waste generated and the quantity of waste collected by 34 states so that we come to the conclusion about which state is lagging behind in collection of solid waste. Also we will get an idea about the efficiency of various municipal corporations in Indian cities in collections of the waste. In this research paper the researcher has explained the 3R concept regarding that it reduces, reuse and recycle of the waste. Researcher also explains the responsibilities of municipal authority, responsibilities of state government and responsibilities of pollution control boards.

Research Methodology:

Period of the study: This study attempts to compare Sustainable Financial Performance between AMC and AMC. secondary statistical data collected from 2015-16 to 2019-20 for the Purpose of comparing the sustainable financial performance of selected municipal corporations in U.P.. The study period is 5 year starting from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Sources of Data: This study is based on secondary data which were collected mainly from Statistics of Municipal towns and cities of U.P.

Hypothesis of the Study:

H0: There is no significance difference in per capita income among selected Municipal Corporation's H1: There is significance difference in per capita income among selected Municipal Corporation's H0: There is no significance difference in per capita expense [1] among selected Municipal Corporation's H1: There is significance difference in per capita expense among selected Municipal Corporation's

Limitation of the Study: 1.

The study is based on historical data. 2. The study depends on the secondary data obtained from www.gujecostat.gujarat.gov.in, additional data obtained from annual reports, magazine etc. 3. Accounting tools and Statistics Techniques used for the study like simple Average, standard deviation, T-Test have its own limitations. It is calculated from past data.

So it is not useful to assume the future. 4. Financial statements are primarily based on cost concepts. Hence, It cannot give the current position.

increased during the study period 2015-16 to 2019-20. During the study period 2015-16 to 2019-20, the per capita income of SMC was highest compared to AMC. In AMC the highest per capita income was 6732.28 rupees in the year 2019-20. Hypothesis Testing: H0: There is no significance difference in per capita expense among selected Municipal Corporation's H1: There is significance difference in per capita expense among selected Municipal Corporation's Table No. 4 Per Capita Expense Year Per Capita Expense AMC GROWTH (%) SMC GROWTH (%) 2015-16 64.55 1.26 2016-17 62.67 -2.91 63.46 4926.76 2017-18 4220.10 2605.78 7005.83 10938.41 2018-19 6961.05 64.95 6881.58 -1.77 2019-20 7393.66 6.21 7433.18 8.01 AVERAGE 3740.41 4277.06 36

SD 3570.24 3880.33 T CAL 0.9537 T CRIT. 2.7764 P VALUE 0.3942 HYPOTHESIS ACCEPTED The per capita expense was 64.55 rupees in the year 2015-16 in AMC. In the same year, it was 1.26 rupees in SMC. In the year 2016-17, the per capita expense decreased with a high growth rate by -2.91 in AMC and became 62.67 rupees. It increased by 4926.76% in SMC. In the selected Municipal Corporation, the per capita income was increased overall. In the last year 2019-20, the per capita expense of AMC was increased by 6.21% and became 7393.66 rupees whereas it was increased by 8.01% in SMC in the same year. In AMC the highest per capita expense was 7393.66 rupees and the lowest per capita expense was 62.67 rupees. In SMC, the highest per capita expense was 7433.18 rupees and the lowest per capita expense was 1.26 rupees. Conclusion: From the analysis, we conclude that overall the per capita income and per capita expense was increased in the selected Municipal Corporation during the study period 2015-16 to 2019-20. There is a significant difference in per capita income among selected Municipal Corporation which means per capita income is not equal to selected Municipal Corporation. The per capita expense is almost equal in selected Municipal Corporation. It also found that the expense of selected Municipal Corporation is high compared to their income which

means the selected Municipal Corporation highly depends on State Government grant and loan. The per capita income and expense is the higher SMC compared to AMC.

Sources

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