



A STUDY ON REVENUE TREND OF THANJAVUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FROM 2009 TO 2014



I.Menaga¹

¹Ph.D Research Scholar,
PG & Research Department of
Economics,
Rajah Serfoji Govt College,
Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu,
India

Dr.C.Sunitha²

²Head & Associate Professor,
PG & Research Department of
Economics,
Rajah Serfoji Govt College,
Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu,
India

ABSTRACT

Government of Tamil Nadu last year announced for the upgrade of Thanjavur Special Grade Municipality to City Municipal Corporation of Thanjavur. Thanjavur City Municipal Corporation is a civic body that governs Thanjavur city, India. This corporation consists of 51 wards and the legislative body is headed by an elected Chairperson assisted by a Deputy Chairperson and 49 councilors who represent each wards in the city. The building, hitherto known as Municipal building, was rechristened as Thanjavur City Corporation with an emblem of the Big Temple and paddy. The emblem carries a motto: *Engal Pani Thangalukke* (our work is for you). In this paper an attempt is made to investigate the revenue pattern of the Thanjavur Municipality for the past five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

KEYWORDS: *Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Engal Pani Thangalukke, Municipal Revenue.*

INTRODUCTION

Thanjavur Municipal Corporation:-

Thanjavur, formerly Tanjore, is a Municipal Corporation and the headquarters of the Thanjavur District in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Thanjavur is one of the ancient cities in India and has a long and varied history dating back to the Sangam period. As per provisional reports of census India population of thanjavur in 2011 is are 222,619 of male and female are 109,291 and 113,328 respectively. Although Thanjavur city has population of 222,619 its urban metropolitan population is 290,724 of which 142,765 are males and 147,956 are female.

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Public Finance:-

Municipalities are largely self-financing. This means that the bulk of their resources are raised from own revenue sources such as taxes and service charges. This principle is an important feature of any democratic local government system. It ensures that municipalities are directly accountable to local residents for the functions they perform and the services they provide. It empowers residents to play an important role in deciding on the services they prefer and are willing to pay for and ensures that municipalities remain responsive to the needs of their residents.

The local Government raises income through local taxation, national grant subventions, local government service user charges, loan capital funding, and private financial partnerships. Variations are commonly rooted in the historical development of the role of local government in the political system, and agendas for reform are generally bound up with prescriptions for that role.

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To Study the Municipal Revenue of Thanjavur Corporation from 2009 to 2014.
- 2 To analyse the pattern of taxation which yield more Revenue.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data from thanjavur corporation records. These data include the Revenue from Property tax, water charges, vacant land tax, various department allocated receipt of income, Establishment charges, state commission fund, Grants and aid, sources of rent and other taxes.

MUNICIPALITY REVENUE OF 2009-2010

The revenues of Thanjavur Municipality are tabulated in the Table no.1, which shows the support of the State Government in running the local government with a major share of Rs. 11.43 Crores.

Table: No: 1 Municipality Revenue of 2009-2010

S:NO	DETAILS	GENERAL FUND(Rs.)	WATER FUND(Rs.)	PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND(Rs.)	TOTAL (Rs.)	%
1	Property Tax	3,07,49,051	2,78,24,789	95,90,758	6,81,64,598	22%
2	Others Tax	3,83,48,471	-	-	3,83,48,471	13%
3	Various department receipt	82,32,869	-	-	82,32,869	3%
4	State Commission fund	11,43,60,357	-	-	11,43,60,357	37%
5	Establishment Charges	4,82,129	12,89,908	-	17,72,037	1%
6	Grants and Aid	1,44,65,000	4,13,60,340	-	5,58,25,340	18%
7	Sources of rent	1,62,27,071	-	-	1,62,27,071	5%
8	Other Revenue	13,47,439	8,35,567	18,060	22,01,066	1%

Sources: Data Collected from Thanjavur Corporation.

Property tax was contributed 22 % of thanjavur Municipal Corporation, and the other tax revenue was contributed 13%. Property tax is the annual amount paid by a land owner to the local government or the Municipal Corporation of this area. The property includes all tangible real estate property, house, office building and the property has rented to others. The collected amount is mainly

used for public services like repairing roads, construction schools buildings sanitation. The State commission fund holds the share of 37% of Municipality Revenue. The Establishment charge was 0.58% and Grants and Aid shared 18%. The rent revenue holds 5% and other revenue head was contributed 1% of municipal income.

Table: No: 1.2 Municipality Revenue of 2010-2011

S. NO	DETAILS	GENERAL FUND(Rs)	WATER FUND(Rs)	PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND(Rs)	TOTAL RS.....	%
1	Property Tax	63677933	15866806	15919483	9,54,64,222	14 %
2	Others	39498925	-	-	3,94,98,925	6 %
3	Various department receipt	298747289	-	-	29,87,47,289	44 %
4	State Commission fund	167725666	-	-	16,77,25,666	25 %
5	Establishment Charges	521235	1354403	-	18,75,638	0.28%
6	Grants and Aid	15188250	43428357	-	5,86,16,607	9 %
7	Sources of rent	17038424	-	-	1,70,38,424	2%
8	Other Revenue	1414810	877345	18963	23,11,118	0.34%

Sources: Secondary Data Collected from Thanjavur Corporation.

The Table 1.2 shows the total revenue of Municipalities for the period of 2010-2011. The share of Municipal revenue from various department revenues was 44%. Property tax was contributed 14% of thanjavur Municipal Corporation, and the other tax revenue was contributed 6%. Property tax is the annual amount paid by a land owner to the Municipal Corporation of this area. The property includes all tangible real estate property,

house, office building and the property has rented to others. The collected amount is mainly used for public services like repairing roads, construction schools buildings sanitation. The State commission fund holds the share of 25% of Municipality Revenue. The Establishment charge was 0.28% and Grants and Aid shared 9%. The rent revenue holds 2% and other revenue head was contributed 0.34 % of Municipal income.

Table: No: 1.3 Municipality Revenue of 2011-2012

S:NO	DETAILS	GENERAL FUND(Rs)	WATER FUND(Rs)	PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND(Rs)	TOTAL RS	%
1	Property Tax	28012452	27667638	9536591	65216681	16%
2	Water Fund	0	16792518	0	16792518	4 %
3	MLA Fund	20182120	0	0	20182120	5%
4	UIDSSMT	0	2323037	0	2323037	0 %
5	Professional Tax	17733764	0	0	17733764	4 %
6	Non- Tax	27228997	0	0	27228997	7%
7	State Finance Commission Fund	197932829	0	0	197932829	49%
8	Entertainment Tax	2455923	0	0	2455923	1%
9	Stamp Duty	12360636	0	0	12360636	3%
10	13 th Finance Commission Grand	12600000	0	0	12600000	3%
11	Others income	19291087	13242259	3000	32536346	8%

Sources: Secondary Data Collected from Thanjavur Corporation.

The Table 1.3 shows the total revenues of Thanjavur Municipality for the period of 2011-2012. The State commission fund held the major share of 49% of Municipality Revenues which is followed by the Property tax collections, constituting 16% of revenues of Thanjavur Municipal Corporation. While the other forms of tax revenues was about 8 %. The share of Non-tax revenues

to the total revenues of the Municipality was 7% and that of MLA Fund revenues head was contributed 5% and profession tax was 4%. Water fund amount was contributed the revenue of 4 %. The revenues as 13th finance commission Grand was contributed is 3% and stamp duty charge was 3%.The Entertainment tax was collected only a meager contribution 1% and 0% was UIDSSMT.

Table: No: 1.4 Municipality Revenue of 2012-2013

S:NO	DETAILS	REVENUE FUND(Rs)	WATER FUND(Rs)	PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND(Rs)	TOTAL	%
1	Property Tax	317.48	287.27	99.01	703.76	16%
2	Water Charges	0	170.19	0	170.19	4%
3	Vacant land Tax	23.00	0	0	23.00	0.52%
4	UGD	0	49.50	0	49.50	1%
5	Professional Tax	177.96	0	0	177.96	4%
6	Non- Tax	325.03	0	0	325.03	8%
7	State Finance Commission Fund	2411.62	0	0	2411.62	56%
8	Entertainment Tax	29.49	0	0	29.49	0.67%
9	Stamp Duty	61.07	0	0	61.07	1%
10	13 th Finance Commission Grand	0	177.72	0	177.72	4%
11	Others income	175.73	0	0	175.73	4%
12	IPPV Grants	125.45	0	0	125.45	2.83%

Sources: Secondary Data Collected from Thanjavur Corporation.

The Table 1.4 shows the total revenues of Thanjavur Municipality for the period of 2012-2013. The State commission fund held the major share of 56% of Municipality Revenues which is followed by the Property tax collections, constituting 16% of revenues of Thanjavur Municipal Corporation. While the share of Non-tax revenues to the total revenues of the Municipality was 7.34 % and profession tax was 4.02% .The revenues as

13th finance commission Grand was contributed is 4.01% and the other tax revenue was contributed 3.97 % and that of Water charge revenue was contributed 4% IPPV grand revenues was contributed 2.83% and stamp duty charge was 1.38 %.and UGD charge was 1.12% The Entertainment tax was collected only a meager contribution 0.67 % and Vacant land tax was collected 0.52%.

Table: No: 1.5 Municipality Revenue of 2013-2014

S.NO	DETAILS	REVENUE FUND(Rs)	WATER FUND(Rs)	PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND(Rs)	AMOUNT IN Rs	%
1	Property Tax	27433890	30014780	10345610	67794280	19%
2	Water charges	0	20706040	0	20706040	6%
3	Vacant land tax	1891590	0	0	1891590	1%
4	UGD user charges	0	6039420	0	6039420	2%
5	Professional tax	21000130	0	0	21000130	6%
6	Non-tax	28515530	0	0	28515530	8%
II	State finance commission	146484320	0	0	146484320	40%
III	Assigned Revenue					
1	Entertainment Tax	2493030	0	0	2493030	1%
2	Stamp Duty	12903540	0	0	12903540	4%
3	Others income	29296150	11125090	170500	40591740	11%
4	IPPV Grant	14235550	0	0	14235550	3%

Sources: Secondary data collected from Thanjavur Corporation.

The Table 1.5 shows the total revenues of Thanjavur Municipality for the period of 2013-2014. The State commission fund held the major share of 40% of Municipality Revenues which is followed by the Property tax collections, constituting 19% of revenues of Thanjavur Municipal Corporation. While the share of other tax revenue was contributed 11% Non-tax revenues to the total revenues of the Municipality was 8% and profession tax was 6% Water charge revenue was contributed 6%.The revenues as 13th finance commission Grand was contributed is 4% and the other tax revenue was contributed 4 % IPVV grand revenues was contributed 4% and stamp duty charge was 4% The Entertainment tax was collected only a meager contribution 0.69 % Vacant land tax was contributed 1%.

CONCLUSION

Reforming taxation is an ongoing process, through which tax policy makers and tax administrators are continuously adapting their tax system. The present study examined the revenue of Thanjavur Municipal Corporation during the post liberalization period and policy perspective in this regard. This is evidenced by a healthy growth in Municipal revenues.

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