

OVERVIEW

This Report includes four Chapters. Chapters-I and III represent an overview of the accounts and finances of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) respectively. Chapter-II comprises two performance audits and four audit paragraphs and Chapter-IV comprises one performance audit and four audit paragraphs arising out of the financial transactions of the PRIs and ULBs respectively.

A synopsis of important findings contained in this report is presented in this overview.

(A) Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. An Overview of Accounts and Finances of Panchayati Raj Institutions

Panchayati Raj Institutions continue to maintain the accounts in conventional formats though the State Government had accepted the simplified Accounting Formats prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Database on the finances of PRIs was not yet developed. There was no system of consolidation and compilation of accounts at the State level in respect of receipts and expenditure of the various tiers of PRIs. In spite of direction of Panchayati Raj Department, five Zila Parishads (Panchayat Cell) did not transfer share of royalties on minerals of ₹ 4.85 crore to Gram Panchayats.

(Paragraphs 1.6.2 and 1.8.1)

2. Performance Audit of Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Performance Audit of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in 16 districts revealed that State Government released its share with delay, there were instances of unauthorised advances to Sarpanches (₹ 40.19 lakh), excess administrative expenditure (₹ 73.59 crore), mis-classification of funds (₹ 7.34 crore), non-recovery from Post Offices (₹ 4.18 crore) and non-transfer of unspent balance of ₹ 2.33 crore of two schemes to MGNREGA. Instances of deficiencies viz. delayed/non-payment of wages to workers, infructuous expenditure (₹ 10.22 crore), unauthorised employment of ₹ 48.21 crore, expenditure of ₹ 64.68 crore on material cost beyond the prescribed limit, expenditure of ₹ 277.12 crore on incomplete works, expenditure of ₹ 30.66 crore on non-permissible works and purchase of material without adherence to financial provisions (₹ 20.79 crore) were also noticed. 12 works were not found in existence in physical verification by Audit and lack in maintenance of records, deficiencies in social audit and monitoring were noticed.

(Paragraph 2.1)

3. Performance Audit of Implementation of Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme

Performance Audit of implementation of Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme in seven districts revealed that the State lost support of ₹ 188.99 crore from the Central Government due to tardy utilisation of grants and ₹ 163.83 crore was lying unutilised in the developmental fund. Together they accounted for 35 per cent of the total outlay for the programme. In addition, instances of blocking of funds of ₹ 2.98 crore on purchase of computers, diversion of funds of ₹ 13.73 crore, submission of inflated utilisation certificates of ₹ 19.98 crore, irregular expenditure of ₹ 5.85 crore on unapproved works and non-utilisation of funds for training programme were noticed. Only one per cent of targeted personnel were provided employment oriented training.

(Paragraph 2.2)

4. Audit of Transactions

Sanction of funds of ₹ 1.75 crore by six Zila Parishads (Rural Development Cell) from Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana infrastructure funds to line department and cooperative societies instead of utilising the same towards filling critical gaps to enable Swarojgaris to utilise their assets, was in contravention of the guidelines.

(Paragraph 2.3)

Improper planning of Zila Parishad (Rural Development Cell), Bharatpur in construction of residential school buildings without the consent and coordination of Education Department rendering the expenditure of ₹ 1.59 crore unfruitful.

(Paragraph 2.4)

(B) Urban Local Bodies

5. An Overview of Accounts and Finances of Urban Local Bodies

'Own revenue' of Urban Local Bodies accounted for only 35.21 per cent of their total receipts during 2010-11 and as such they were dependent on grants and loans from the Central and State Governments. The receipts and expenditure figures for the year 2011-12 were not compiled at Directorate level. Annual accounts of ULBs for the year 2010-11 were still being maintained in the conventional formats on cash basis instead of accrual basis.

(Paragraphs 3.3.1 and 3.4)

6. Performance audit of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

Performance audit of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme revealed that out of total sanction of ₹ 1,059.77 crore for 69 projects, only ₹ 236.44 crore (22 per cent) was utilised resulting in construction of only 13 per cent of the houses targeted. Audit also observed that execution of works worth ₹ 123.43 crore were in areas which did not qualify as slums. Instances of extending assistance to households not covered within the scope of the programme (₹ 37.55 crore), expenditure on infrastructure development works (₹ 13.54 crore) which were not envisaged, diversion of funds (₹ 3.84 crore), and houses remaining un-occupied (₹ 23.75 crore) or encroached (₹ 1.13 crore), etc were also noticed.

(Paragraph 4.1)

7. Audit of Transactions

Even after Government order, 22 municipal bodies did not levy registration (one time) and annual charges of ₹ 1.81 crore on mobile towers during 2010-12.

(Paragraph 4.2)

Municipal Council, Beawar incurred a loss of revenue of ₹ 93.49 lakh due to non-realisation of external development charges.

(Paragraph 4.3)

Construction of houses under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana without identification of beneficiaries and non-recovery of their initial contribution by Municipal Corporation, Jaipur led to blocking of funds of ₹ 2.22 crore.

(Paragraph 4.5)