CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Budget profile

There are 39 departments and 49 autonomous bodies/authorities in the State. The position of actual expenditure by the State Government during 2011-16 is given in **Table 1.1.**

Table 1.1: Budget and expenditure of the State Government during 2011-16

(₹in crore)

Particulars	2011-	-12	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	BE	A	BE	A	BE	A	BE	A	BE	A
Revenue expenditure	Revenue expenditure									
General Services	6146	5904	7240	6649	7618	7851	8539.66	9041.58	10620.69	10408.76
Social services	11860	10477	13360	11456	15806	14282	18751.57	15388.85	21285.62	16339.35
Economic services	5844	5560	7072	8012	10736	9756	17918.85	14152.22	20755.71	16052.54
Grant-in-aid and contributions	619	687	748	854	856	970	980.70	978.64	1067.78	900.41
Total (1)	24469	22628	28420	26971	35016	32859	46190.78	39561.29	53729.80	43701.06
Capital expenditure										
Capital outlay	5077	4056	7190	4919	7230	4574	8347.47	6544.25	11000.25	7945.01
Loans and Advances disbursed	1187	1269	1964	1889	1924	1319	171.85	88.32	282.87	164.73
Inter State Settlement	00	04	00	-1	00	05	0.10	1.22	0.00	0.49
Repayment of Public Debt	1043	853	1247	1039	933	690	1229.53	1336.73	1082.87	1250.18
Contingency Fund	40	00	40	00	40	00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Accounts disbursements	63386	32940	85875	38527	95330	43434	91976.59	49933.47	92244.88	54000.89
Closing Cash balance	00	2701	00	2117	00	2735	-1964.87	1218.38	-181.23	2833.72
Total (2)	70733	41823	96316	48490	105457	52757	99760.67	59122.37	104429.64	66195.02
Grand Total (1+2)	95202	64451	124736	75461	140473	85616	145951.50	98683.66	158159.44	109896.08

(Source: Annual Financial Statements and Explanatory Memorandum of the State Budget)
(BE = Budget Estimates, A = Actuals)

1.2 Application of resources of the State Government

As against the total outlay¹ of the budget of $\ref{7}74,340$ crore, total expenditure² was $\ref{5}1,811$ crore in 2015-16 in the consolidated fund of the State. The total expenditure of the State increased by 85 per cent from $\ref{7}27,957$ crore to $\ref{5}1,811$ crore during 2011-16, the revenue expenditure of the State Government increased by 93 per cent from $\ref{2}2,628$ crore to $\ref{4}3,701$ crore in 2011-16. Non-Plan revenue expenditure increased by 84 per cent from $\ref{1}2,624$ crore to $\ref{2}3,172$ crore and capital expenditure increased by 96 per cent from $\ref{4}4,056$ crore to $\ref{7}7,945$ crore during the period 2011-16.

Includes original grants of $\mathcal{F}67,546$ crore and supplementary grants of $\mathcal{F}6,794$ crore

Total expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, loans and advances and Inter-State settlement

The revenue expenditure constituted 80 to 85 per cent of the total expenditure during the years 2011-16 while capital expenditure constituted 12 to 15 per cent. During this period, the increase in total expenditure ranged between 12.16 per cent and 22.21 per cent whereas growth of revenue receipts ranged between 8.36 per cent and 16 per cent.

1.3 Persistent savings

In 11 cases (10 grants), there were persistent savings of more than $\overline{\epsilon}$ 10 crore in each year during the last five years as per the details given in **Table-1.2**.

Table-1.2 List of grants having persistent savings during 2011-16

(₹in crore)

Sl.	Nun	nber and name of the	Amount of Savings (per cent to total Grant in brackets)						
No.	Gi	rant/Appropriation	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16		
Rever	nue Vote	ed							
1	10	Forest	39.06	73.40	73.09	57.65	105.70		
			(6.19)	(10.93)	(9.98)	(7.34)	(11.62)		
2	20	Public Health Engineering	13.16	30.78	54.68	90.03	50.24		
			(4.19)	(10.26)	(16.89)	(19.21)	(12.80)		
3	41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	641.76	629.07	1,072.97	2,393.70	3,146.19		
			(20.31)	(17.03)	(22.82)	(28.82)	(32.93)		
4	44	Higher Education	139.25	146.54	140.49	186.97	132.05		
			(35.12)	(33.72)	(26.47)	(32.90)	(22.20)		
5	55	Expenditure pertaining to	141.60	156.44	115.87	229.20	286.11		
	Women and Child Welfare		(20.79)	(21.16)	(17.78)	(28.01)	(31.51)		
6	64	Special Component Plan	397.67	284.43	398.96	932.09	1,148.10		
		for Scheduled Castes	(34.22)	(23.49)	(26.98)	(30.94)	(34.79)		
7	79	Expenditure pertaining to	60.89	56.11	84.63	68.11	66.00		
		Medical Education Department	(24.77)	(21.69)	(25.94)	(18.85)	(16.96)		
Capit	tal Voted	ŀ							
8	41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	592.70	734.34	626.73	808.73	686.97		
			(40.33)	(37.91)	(31.00)	(41.50)	(29.19)		
9	42	Public works relating to	232.71	234.80	185.03	81.59	372.00		
		Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Roads and Bridges	(58.54)	(51.05)	(40.78)	(19.48)	(47.59)		
10	67	Public Works-Buildings	263.74	149.14	124.31	56.81	125.66		
			(72.35)	(42.88)	(31.30)	(15.21)	(20.55)		
11	68	Public works relating to	57.10	74.24	67.02	46.83	20.87		
		Tribal Area Sub-Plan- Buildings	(45.14)	(40.71)	(36.29)	(20.21)	(10.15)		

(Source: Appropriation Account of respective years)

Persistent savings in a substantial number of grants over the years was indicative of over assessment of requirement of fund by the Government in Appropriation Act repeatedly without taking into account the previous years' trends and adequately scrutinising the need and examining the flow of expenditure.

1.4 Grants-in-Aid from Government of India

The Grants-in-aid received from the GoI during the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 have been given in **Table-1.3**.

Table-1.3: Grants-in-aid from GoI

(₹in crore)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Non-Plan Grants	1545.07	1227.29	1415.78	1568.28	2328.79
Grants for State Plan	1930.51	2112.69	2121.47	6435.44	4775.83
Schemes					
Grants for Central Plan	61.75	107.28	43.34	131.73	91.37
Schemes					
Grants for Centrally	1238.88	1263.07	1145.57	852.35	865.60
Sponsored Schemes					
Total	4776.21	4710.33	4726.16	8987.80	8061.59
Percentage of	7.24	(-) 1.38	0.34	90.17	(-)10.31
increase/decrease over					
previous year					
Total grants as a percentage	18.46	15.93	14.75	23.66	17.50
of Revenue Receipts					
Revenue Receipts	25867	29578	32050	37988	46068

(Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years)

During 2015-16, Grants-in-Aid from GoI was ₹8,061.59 crore, a decrease by 10.31 *per cent* over ₹8,987.80 crore in 2014-15. This was due to decrease in the Grants for State and Central Plan schemes over the previous year.

1.5 Planning and conduct of audit

The audit process commences with the assessment of risk of various Government departments/organisations/autonomous bodies and schemes/projects etc., based on criticality/complexity of activities, level of delegated financial powers, internal controls, concerns of stakeholders and previous audit findings. Based on this risk assessment, the frequency and extent of audit are decided and an Annual Audit Plan is formulated.

Audit conducts a periodical inspection of Government departments by test-check of transactions and verifies the maintenance of important accounting and other records as per the prescribed rules and procedures. After completion of audit, Inspection Report (IR) containing audit findings is issued to the head of the office inspected, with a copy to the next higher authority, with a request to furnish replies within four weeks. Whenever replies are received, audit findings are either settled or further action for compliance is advised. The important audit observations pointed out in these Inspection Reports are processed for inclusion in the Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, which are submitted to the Governor of Chhattisgarh to be laid in the Legislative Assembly under Article 151 of the Constitution of India.

During 2015-16, compliance audit of 221 drawing and disbursing officers of the State and two autonomous bodies was conducted by the office of the Accountant General (Audit), Chhattisgarh. Besides, eight Performance/Compliance Audits were also conducted.

1.6 Lack of responsiveness of Government to Inspection Reports

The Accountant General (Audit), Chhattisgarh conducts periodical inspection of Government Departments by test-check of transactions and verifies the maintenance of important accounting and other records as per the prescribed rules and procedures. These inspections are followed by issue of Inspection Reports (IRs). When important irregularities etc. detected during audit inspection are not settled on the spot, IRs are issued to the heads of offices inspected, with a copy to the next higher authorities.

The heads of offices and next higher authorities are required to report their compliance to the Accountant General (Audit) within four weeks of receipt of IRs. Additionally, four meetings of the Audit Committee were held in which 150 IRs and 540 paragraphs were discussed out of which 58 IRs and 301 paragraphs were settled during 2015-16.

Despite the above procedure, 14,310 paragraphs having financial implication of about ₹23,170.56 crore relating to 3,521 IRs were outstanding for want of reply as on 30 September 2016 as detailed in **Table 1.4.**

SI. Name of Sector **Inspection Paragraphs Amount involved** (₹ in crore) No. Reports 1444 General 2503.31 1 437 1815 7209 12044.46 2 Social 3 1269 5657 8622.79 **Economic** 3521 14310 23170.56 **Total**

Table-1.4: Outstanding Inspection Reports/Paragraphs

(Source: Information compiled by Audit)

The year wise position of these outstanding 3,521 IRs and 14,310 paragraphs is detailed in *Appendix-1.1* and types of irregularities in *Appendix-1.2*.

The departmental officers submitted initial replies in respect of only 3,387 IRs consisting of 13,294 paragraphs against 3,521 IRs consisting of 14,310 paragraphs outstanding. They failed to take action on observations contained in IRs within the prescribed time frame resulting in erosion of accountability.

It is recommended that the Government may look into the matter to ensure prompt and proper response to audit observations.

1.7 Follow-up on Audit Reports

According to the Rules of procedure for the internal working of the Committee on Public Accounts, the Administrative departments are to initiate, *suo motu* action on all Audit Paragraphs and Performance Audits featuring in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Audit Reports (ARs) regardless of whether these are taken up for examination by the Public Accounts Committee or not. They are also required to furnish detailed notes, duly vetted by audit indicating the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken by them within six months of the presentation of the ARs to the State Legislature.

The position regarding receipt of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on the paragraphs included in the ARs up to the period ended 31 March 2016 as on 30 December 2016 is given in **Table 1.5**:

Table-1.5: Position regarding receipt of ATNs on the paragraphs included in the ARs

Audit Reports	Year	Departments	ATNs pending as of 31 August 2016	Date of presentation in the State Legislature	Due date by which the ATNs were to be received
Social, General	2011-12	14	00	17 July 2013	16 November 2013
and Economic Sectors	2012-13	14	00	25 July 2014	24 November 2014
Sectors	2013-14	14	00	25 July 2015	24 November 2015
	2014-15	10	09	31 March 2016	30 July 2016
State Finances	2011-12	39	00	22 March 2013	21 July 2013
	2012-13	39	00	25 February 2014	24 June 2014
	2013-14	39	35	26 March 2015	25 July 2015
	2014-15	39	62	31 March 2016	30 July 2016

(Source: Information compiled by Audit)

1.8 Government response to significant audit observations (Draft paragraphs/Reviews)

In the last few years, Audit has reported on several significant deficiencies in implementation of various programmes/activities as well as on the quality of internal controls in selected departments, which have negative impact on the success of programmes and functioning of the departments. The focus was on auditing the specific programmes/schemes and to offer suitable recommendations to the executive for taking corrective action and improving service delivery to the citizens.

As per the provision of Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Regulations on Audit and Accounts, 2007, the departments are required to send their responses to draft Performance Audit reports/draft paragraphs proposed for inclusion in the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Audit Reports within six weeks. It is brought to their personal attention that in view of likely inclusion of such paragraphs in the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, to be placed before the State Legislature, it would be desirable to include their comments in the matter. They are also advised to have meeting with the Accountant General to discuss the draft reports of Performance Audits and draft audit paragraphs. These draft reports and paragraphs proposed for inclusion in the Report are also forwarded to the Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries concerned for seeking their replies. For the present Audit Report, draft reports on eight Performance Audit/ Compliance Audit and seven Audit Paragraphs were forwarded to the concerned Administrative Secretaries. Against these, Government replies have been received in eight Performance Audits/ Compliance Audits and five Audit Paragraphs.

1.9 Status of placement of Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous Bodies in the State Assembly

There are 24 Autonomous Bodies³ in the State of which audit of accounts of two Autonomous Bodies have been entrusted to the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. The status of entrustment of audit and rendering of accounts by the Autonomous Bodies are given in **Table 1.6**.

General sector – 1; Social sector – 13 and Economic sector - 10

Table-1.6: Position of submission of accounts

Sl. No.	Name of the Body	Period of entrustment by the entity	Period for which accounts rendered	Period upto which separate audit report (SAR) is issued	Placement of SAR in the Legislature
1	Chhattisgarh State Legal Services Authority, Bilaspur	2007-08 to 2011-12	2011-12	2011-12	Not placed yet
2	Chhattisgarh State Housing Board, Raipur	2007-08 to 2011-12	2009-10	2009-10	Not placed yet

(Source: Information compiled by Audit)

There were inordinate delays in submission of accounts and presentation of Separate Audit Report (SAR) to the State Legislature. This resulted in delays in scrutiny of the functioning of these autonomous bodies, where Government investments are made. Besides, this also delayed in initiating necessary remedial action on financial irregularities.

1.10 Recoveries at the instance of Audit

The audit findings involving recoveries that came to notice in the course of test audit of accounts of departments of the State Government are referred to various departmental Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) for confirmation and further necessary action under intimation to audit.

Against recovery of ₹ 16.86 crore pointed out in 29 cases during the year 2015-16, total recovery of ₹ 5.87 crore was made in 19 cases, as detailed in **Table 1.7**:

Table-1.7: Recoveries pointed out by audit and accepted/recovered by the departments (₹in crore)

Name of Sector	Recoveries pointed out in Audit and accepted by the departments during 2015-16		Recoveries effected during 2015-16 (includes recoveries pertaining to previous years)		Name of the department	Particulars of recoveries noticed	
	Number of cases	Amount involved	Number of cases	Amount involved			
General Sector	04	0.05	02	0.001	Public Relation and Home (Police) Department	Irregular payment of house rent, Outstanding advance salary	
Social Sector	09	5.34	06	4.35	Panchayat & Rural Development, Medical Education and SC&ST welfare Department	Irregular payment of HRA & other allowances, Tuition fee not deposited, Penalty forfeited from contractor not deposited, Excess payment to NGOs, Excess payment of escalation to contractors	
Economic Sector	16	11.47	11	1.52	Fisheries, Co- operative, Aviation, Public works Department	Excess payment for purchase of fish seeds, Delayed recovery of audit fee and temporary advance, Irregular payment, penalty for delay, execution of below specification work, lack of quality control of materials in road work, royalty, cost of bitumen	
Total	29	16.86	19	5.87			

(Source: Information compiled by Audit)