

Chapter-VI Conclusion

Audit Objective 1

Whether Irrigation Projects' deliverables were planned, executed and managed in accordance with the intended objectives?

The achievement of intended outcomes was adversely affected by several factors. The projects already had long gestation periods and then suffered time and cost over-runs. There were planning deficiencies and delays in acquisition of land and clearances. All these had cascading effect on timely execution of the projects.

Audit observed that four projects could not create any irrigation potential even after investment of ₹ 455.76 crore. Three projects could not utilise any IP created while the utilisation of created IP ranged between 2.28 to 68.21 per cent in rest of the projects.

Bhaisa Singh project was executed for both irrigation and drinking water purpose. However, despite completion of the dam work, no IP could be created, and it was handed over (October 2016) to PHED for drinking water facilities. Thus, the initial planning to create 350 ha IP could not be achieved at all in more than four decades.

Rohini Dam created the projected IP of 365.94 ha, but it could not be utilised at all because of old and poorly maintained canal system and ultimately had to be handed over to Panchayati Raj Department.

Deficiencies were also noticed in monitoring of water release, maintenance of the projects and achieving cropping pattern as per projections.

Audit Objective 2

Whether coordination with all stakeholders was ensured at all stages for sustainable extension of benefits and achievement of intended outcomes?

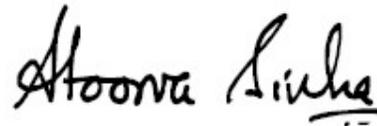
Coordination among the line departments to monitor the progress of projects was not ensured. There was no formal mechanism in place for coordination among departments.

Vital data to accurately assess project-wise outcomes were either not maintained by the department or not made available to audit. General data for the Districts/Tehsils were maintained, but in the absence of project-wise data, audit could not ascertain project-wise outcome precisely.

Audit observed that in five projects water released for irrigation was far less than that envisaged and reserved, while in two projects the water released was excessive causing water logging and salinity. In NCP, unauthorised water lifting was observed. Supply of drinking water was not up to the mark as only in three out of seven projects, drinking water was provided to intended beneficiaries. No water was provided to beneficiaries in respect of one project and only a part of beneficiaries were covered in respect of other three projects.

Rajasthan state was a pioneer in introducing, Participatory Irrigation Management by formulating Water Users' Associations. However, the WUAs did not function as per the expectations which led to inefficient maintenance and management of the projects.

Thus, the projects could not bring out intended objectives due to improper planning coupled with inefficient execution and management. The collection of vital data and coordination among stakeholders was also not ensured to monitor the outcomes and yield of sustainable benefits.



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JAIPUR,
The 03 January, 2022

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NEW DELHI,
The 27 January, 2022