

CHAPTER-II

AN OVERVIEW

OF THE FUNCTIONING, ACCOUNTABILITY

MECHANISM AND FINANCIAL REPORTING ISSUES OF

URBAN LOCAL BODIES

CHAPTER- II

An Overview of the Functioning, Accountability Mechanism and Financial Reporting Issues of Urban Local Bodies

2.1 Introduction

In conformity with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992), the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) amended (December 1994) the existing Mumbai Municipal Corporation (MbMC) Act, 1888; The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (MMC) Act, 1949; The Nagpur City Municipal Corporation Act, 1948; and The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (MMCNP & IT) Act, 1965. All the Municipal Corporations, except the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) which had its own Act, are governed by the provisions of the amended (2011) Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (MMC) Act, 1949.

2.1.1 State Profile

As per the Census of 2011, out of the total population of 11.24 crore in the State, 5.08 crore (45 *per cent*) was in the urban areas. The demographic and developmental status of the State as per census of 2011 is given in **Table 2.1.1**.

Table 2.1.1: Important statistics of the State

Indicator	Data
Population	11.24 crore
Population density	365/ km ²
Gender ratio (Urban) female: male	903 : 1000
Urban population	5,08,18,259
Literacy in <i>per cent</i> (Urban)	88.69
Number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	396
(i) Municipal Corporations (MCs)	27
(ii) Municipal Councils	241
(iii) Nagar Panchayats (NPs)	128

Source: Information furnished by Urban Development Department, ULBs & Census 2011

2.2 Organisational Setup of ULBs

2.2.1 The organisational setup of ULBs is depicted in **Appendix 2.1**. The Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra (UDD) is the nodal department for ULBs at the State level. The Municipal Commissioner in MCs and the Chief Officer in Municipal Council/NP report functionally to the respective elected bodies and administratively to their next superior authority in the hierarchy of the State Government.

2.2.2 Twenty-seven Municipal Corporations in the State have been created for urban agglomerations having a population of more than three lakh. These 27 MCs have been classified¹ into five categories viz; A+, A, B, C and D based on the criteria of population and per capita income. At present, only

¹ Category A+ (population over one crore and per capita income above ₹ 50,000): one; Category A (population between 25 lakh and one crore and per capita income above ₹ 8,000): two; Category B (population between 15 lakh and 25 lakh and per capita income above ₹ 5,000): three; Category C (population between 10 lakh and 15 lakh and per capita income above ₹ 3,000): four; and Category D (population between 3 lakh and 10 lakh): 17.

MCGM falls in category A+ while there are two² MCs in category A, three³ MCs in category B, four⁴ MCs in category C and 17⁵ MCs in category D.

Similarly, 369 Municipal Councils including Nagar Panchayats have been created for smaller urban areas and categorized⁶ based on their population. At present, there are 17 'A' class, 73 'B' class and 151 'C' class Municipal Councils and 128 NPs in the State.

2.3 Functioning of Urban Local Bodies

2.3.1 The broad accountability structure of MCs and Municipal Councils/NPs is shown in **Table 2.1.2** and **Table 2.1.3**.

Table 2.1.2: Accountability structure of Municipal Corporations

Sr. No.	Name of the Authority	Functions assigned
1.	General Body	Taking policy decisions related to expenditure from the Corporation's Municipal Fund, implementation of various projects, schemes, etc.
2.	Standing Committee	All functions related to approval of budget and sanction for expenditure as per the delegation.
3.	Municipal Commissioner	Administration and execution of all schemes and projects subject to conditions imposed by the General Body.
4.	Municipal Chief Accountant	Preparation of annual budget, finalisation of accounts.
5.	Municipal Chief Auditor	Functions as the internal auditor of MC, audit of MC accounts, preparation and submission of Audit Reports to the Standing Committee.

Source: The Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1888 and The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949

Table 2.1.3: Accountability Structure of Municipal Councils/NPs

Sr. No.	Name of the Authority	Functions assigned
1.	Council	Taking policy decisions related to expenditure from the Municipal Fund, implementation of various projects, schemes, etc.
2.	Standing Committee	All functions related to approval of budget and sanction for expenditure as per the delegation.
3.	Chief Officer	Preparation of budget estimates and submission to the Standing Committee, supervise the financial and executive administration of the Council.
4.	Accounts Officer/Head of Accounts	Preparation of financial statements of the Municipal Council annually.
5.	Municipal Auditor	Audit of accounts of Municipal Councils/NPs, preparation and submission of Audit Reports to the Chief Officer. Conducts internal audit.

Source: The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965 and Maharashtra Municipal Account Code 2013

² Nagpur and Pune.

³ Nashik, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Thane.

⁴ Aurangabad, Kalyan-Dombivli, Navi-Mumbai and Vasai-Virar.

⁵ Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Latur, Malegaon, Mira-Bhayandar, Nanded-Waghala, Parbhani, Panvel, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, Solapur and Ulhasnagar.

⁶ Category A (population between one lakh and three lakh): 17; Category B (population between 40,000 and one lakh): 73; Category C (population between 25,000 and 40,000): 151; and Nagar Panchayats (population between 10,000 and 25,000): 128.

2.3.2 Duties and Powers

To function as an institution of self-government and to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them, the ULBs exercise their powers and functions in accordance with provision of Section 63 of the MMC Act, 1949, Section 61 to 68 of the MbMC Act, 1888 and Section 49 of the MMCNP & IT Act, 1965 which provides for various functions to be exercised in the sphere of public works, education, public health and sanitation, town planning and administration, etc.

2.3.3 Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Urban Local Bodies

Article 243W inserted through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act envisaged devolution of powers and responsibilities to municipalities in respect of 18 subjects mentioned in Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution. All the 18 functions were assigned to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under Sections 61 to 68 of the MbMC Act, 1888, Section 63 of the MMC Act, 1949 and Section 49 of the MMCNP & IT Act, 1965.

However, there was overlap in the discharge of these functions as the Government departments and parastatal agencies were also responsible for discharge of these functions apart from ULBs.

The ULBs were allocated ₹ 28,958.48 crore (14.25 per cent) out of the State Government's total revenue receipts of ₹ 2,03,280 crore during 2018-19 (excluding State's share of Union taxes and duties and Grants-in-aid from Government of India).

2.4 Formation of Various Committees

Article 243 ZD of the Constitution of India envisages formation of District Planning Committee (DPC) at district level in every State. The MbMC Act, 1888 and MMC Act, 1949 provides that there shall be two mandatory committees in each Municipal Corporation *i.e.*, the Standing Committee and the Transport Committee. The Act also provides that the Corporation may from time to time appoint special committees which shall conform to any instructions that the Corporation may give. Section 62 of MMCNP & IT Act, 1965 provides for constitution of various committees such as Standing Committee, Planning and Development Committee, Public works Committee, etc. in each Municipal Council.

The DPC at the district level and other committees in Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils/NPs were duly constituted in the State.

2.5 Audit Arrangements

2.5.1 Audit by the primary auditor

The audit of Municipal Councils is done by Director, Local Fund Accounts Audit (DLFA) as per provisions in Section 104 of Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965.

The audit of all Urban Local Bodies was assigned to DLFA by the State Government in March 2011. The audit of Municipal Corporations is done by a Joint Director functioning under DLFA. The Joint Director is assisted by three Deputy Directors in the discharge of audit function.

DLFA prepares audit report in the format stipulated in Section 9 of Bombay Local Fund Act, 1930 (BLFA) and issues to the auditee unit. DLFA also prepares annually an Audit Review Report (ARR) containing important audit observations included in its audit reports issued during the year to the ULBs. The ARR is placed in the State Legislature through UDD.

- As of June 2019, out of 27 MCs, audit of two⁷ MCs was pending from the year 2014-15, 21⁸ MCs from the year 2015-16 and four⁹ MCs from the year 2016-17 onwards.
- As per Section 8 of the BLFA, DLFA was required to issue the audit report to the audited unit within three months from the last date of audit. Out of 21 audit reports of Municipal Corporation issued during 2018-19 (July to June), five (24 *per cent*) audit reports were issued within the stipulated time frame, while remaining 16 (76 *per cent*) audit reports were issued beyond the time limit.
- In Municipal Councils/NPs, out of 357 audit reports issued during 2018-19 (July to June), 321 (90 *per cent*) audit reports were issued within the time limit whereas 36 (10 *per cent*) audit reports were issued beyond the time limit.
- As of June 2019, 2,258 audit objections related to misappropriations, frauds, embezzlements involving money value of ₹ 29.08 crore were outstanding in Municipal Councils/NPs. Similarly, 34 audit objections related to fraud and embezzlement involving money value of ₹ 1.24 crore were outstanding in MCs.
- DLFA had submitted Audit Review Report of ULBs for the year 2012-13 to UDD in November 2017 for placement in State Legislature. However, the ARR was placed in State Legislature belatedly in July 2019.
- Though, Panchayat Raj Committee was constituted by the State Legislature to discuss the ARR of PRIs, no committee was constituted to discuss the ARR of ULBs.

2.5.2 Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Audit of ULBs is conducted under Section 14 of Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. Technical Guidance and Supervision (TGS) is also provided by C&AG to DLFA.

The audit observations on financial irregularities and defects in initial accounts/records noticed during local audits but not settled on the spot are communicated to the heads of offices and departmental authorities through Inspection Reports. Audit observations outstanding for over six months are also brought to the notice of State Government for action.

The important audit observations arising out of audit of ULBs are processed

⁷ Bhiwandi-Nizampur and Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad.

⁸ Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Dhule, Greater Mumbai, Jalgaon, Kalyan-Dombivli, Kolhapur, Malegaon, Mira-Bhayandar, Nagpur, Nanded-Waghala, Nashik, Navi-Mumbai, Parbhani, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, Solapur, Thane and Vasai-Virar.

⁹ Ahmednagar, Latur, Panvel and Ulhasnagar.

for inclusion in the cluster based Audit Report of C&AG which is placed before the State Legislature under Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India.

2.6 Technical Guidance and Supervision by C&AG

Para 10.67 of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (December 2009) recommended that the C&AG should be entrusted with the responsibility of Technical Guidance and Supervision over maintenance of accounts and audit of the PRIs and the Urban Local Bodies. Accordingly, Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra vide Government Resolution (GR) of March 2011, entrusted TGS to C&AG. The GR *inter alia* provided for training of officers and employees of DLFA by C&AG, besides commenting on the audit report of DLFA.

As part of the technical guidance and supervision responsibility entrusted with C&AG, the officials of Accountant General in the State provide regular training to the officials of DLFA on double entry accounting system, maintenance of accounts in Model Accounting System, audit checks, e-Governance in Local Bodies, etc.

2.7 Response to Audit Observations

2.7.1 Outstanding Inspection Reports of ULBs audited by Accountant General

As of December 2019, 1,051 Inspection Reports (7,905 paragraphs) of ULBs audited by Accountant General up to March 2019 were outstanding as shown in the Table 2.1.4.

Table 2.1.4: Position of outstanding inspection reports and paragraphs

Year	Inspection Reports	Paragraphs
Up to 2014-15	518	2815
2015-16	114	683
2016-17	66	644
2017-18	116	1157
2018-19	237	2606
Total	1051	7905

2.7.2 Audit paragraphs included in Audit Reports/Annual Technical Inspection Report but pending for discussion by Public Accounts Committee

As of December 2019, 15 out of 31 paragraphs included in Audit Reports from 2012-13 to 2015-16 and 18 paragraphs included in Annual Technical Inspection Report for the year 2016-17 were pending discussion as shown in the Table 2.1.5.

Table 2.1.5: Status of audit paragraphs pending for discussion by PAC

Year of Audit Report	Number of paragraphs in Report	Number of paragraphs discussed in PAC	Paragraphs pending for discussion in PAC
2012-13	11	05	06
2013-14	06	02	04
2014-15	04	03	01
2015-16	10	06	04
2016-17	18	00	18
Total	49	16	33

Accountability Mechanism and Financial Reporting Issues

2.8 Accountability Mechanism

2.8.1 Lokayukta

The Government of Maharashtra had established (October 1972) the institution of Lokayukta in Maharashtra based on the concept of Ombudsman in accordance with The Maharashtra Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Act, 1971. The Lokayukta is an independent statutory functionary to investigate and make recommendations on complaints of allegations involving abuse of position and corruption against public servants.

As of March 2019, 607 complaints pertaining to ULBs were received by the Lokayukta. Of these, 502 complaints were disposed of by the Lokayukta and 105 complaints were pending for disposal. Majority of complaints pertained to grievances for non-receipt of pensionary benefits and compensation.

2.8.2 Social Audit

Social audit is a continuous and ongoing process which includes verification of quantity and quality of works at different stages of implementation to ensure transparency and public accountability in the implementation of projects, laws and policies and its results by the community with active involvement of primary stakeholders.

Though, Planning Department had set-up a Social Audit Unit for conducting social audit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in GPs, such a set-up was not in existence for ULBs.

2.8.3 Property Tax Board

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC) recommended setting up of a State Level Property Tax Board to assist the ULBs to put in place an independent and transparent procedure for assessing property tax. The State Legislature enacted (March 2011) the Maharashtra Municipal Property Tax Board Act, 2011. Though the State Legislature enacted the Maharashtra Municipal Property Tax Board Act, 2011, the Board has not been constituted so far (February 2020).

2.8.4 Service Level Benchmarks

As per the Thirteenth FC recommendations, State Governments had to notify or cause all the Municipal Corporations and Municipal Council/NPs to notify the service standards for four service sectors *viz.*, water supply, sewage, storm water drainage and solid waste management proposed to be achieved by the end of the succeeding fiscal year.

The UDD had notified service level benchmarks up to 2019-20.

2.8.5 Fire Hazard Response

As per the Thirteenth FC recommendations, all Municipal Corporations with a population of more than one million as per 2001 census must put in place a fire hazard response and mitigation plan for their respective jurisdictions.

Accordingly, the UDD formulated fire hazard response and mitigation plan for the MCs.

2.9 Submission of Utilisation Certificates

The Bombay Financial Rules, 1959 stipulates that utilisation certificates (UCs) for grants provided for specific purposes should be obtained by the departmental officers from the grantee institutions and after verification, the UCs should be forwarded to the concerned accounting offices *i.e.* Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Maharashtra within 12 months from the date of their sanction unless specified otherwise.

As of December 2020, 1,045 UCs for grants amounting to ₹ 3,732.50 crore released till March 2018 by UDD were pending submission from the field offices. Out of the 1,045 pending UCs, 360 UCs amounting to ₹ 2,379.35 crore (64 *per cent*) were pending between one to two years, 345 UCs amounting to ₹ 1,035.15 crore (28 *per cent*) were pending between three to five years and 340 UCs amounting to ₹ 318.00 crore (eight *per cent*) were pending for more than five years.

2.10 Internal Audit and Internal Control System of ULBs

An effective Internal Control System and strict adherence to Statutes, Codes and Manuals minimise the risk of errors and irregularities and helps to protect resources against loss due to waste, abuse and mismanagement.

Section 105 of MMC Act, 1949 and Section 135 of the MbMC Act, 1888 stipulate that the Municipal Chief Auditor (MCA) should audit the municipal accounts and submit a report thereon to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation. The MCA functions as the internal auditor of MCs. Rule 393 & 394 of Maharashtra Municipal Account Code, 2013 stipulates that the Municipal Auditor should audit the municipal accounts and submit a report to the Chief Officer of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat.

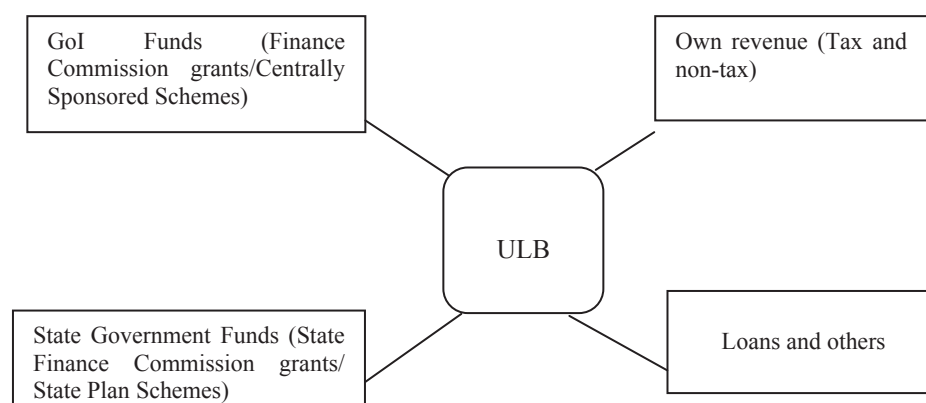
The internal controls in ULBs were inadequate in view of non-reconciliation of cash book with pass book, non-maintenance of cash book, discrepancies in maintenance of cash book, delay in preparation of annual accounts as discussed in paragraphs 2.11.4.1, 2.11.4.2 and 2.11.5.1.

2.11 Financial Reporting Issues

2.11.1 Source of Funds

The resource base of ULBs consists of own revenues, assigned revenues, Central/State grants and loans as depicted in the **Chart 1**:

Chart 1: Source of Funds



The position of the receipts and expenditures of 27 Municipal Corporations and 369 Councils and Nagar Panchayats (NPs) during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is shown in **Table 2.1.6**.

Table 2.1.6: Position of receipts and expenditure of ULBs during 2014-15 to 2018-19.

₹ (in crore)

Description	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Municipal corporation	Municipal councils / NPs	Municipal corporation	Municipal councils / NPs	Municipal corporation	Municipal councils / NPs	Municipal corporation	Municipal councils / NPs	Municipal corporation	Municipal councils / NPs
Own revenue	34931.92	1699.48	38253.18	1925.60	37470.43	2184.60	39058.72	2301.02	38750.03	2411.34
Grants received from GoM	900.67	1124.65	2875.08	1223.95	2482.87	1839.72	8833.84	1503.24	11792.12 ¹⁰	2423.43
Finance Commission grants	130.27	212.95	583.87	626.44	526.91	906.44	420.96	556.55	919.95	1123.42
Other Central Government Grants	848.97	224.54	799.54	177.89	888.01	283.35	647.04	274.25	1001.99	403.65
Other receipts	9927.14	2115.91	10312.84	3304.00	9198.01	3208.21	7119.84	3434.79	4018.91	4482.39
Total receipts	46738.97	5377.53	52824.51	7257.88	50566.23	8422.32	56080.40	8069.85	56483.00	10844.23
Percentage of own revenue to total receipts	74.73	31.60	72.41	26.53	74.10	25.94	69.65	28.51	68.60	22.24
Total expenditure	41055.08	5269.38	42983.88	6647.48	42575.53	6851.81	39297.22 ¹¹	6949.15	42733.81	8892.71

Source: Information furnished by the Municipal Corporations/Councils/Nagar Panchayats

As seen from **Table 2.1.6** the percentage of own revenue to total receipts declined during 2018-19 vis-à-vis the percentage during 2014-15.

2.11.2 Recommendations of the State Finance Commission

As already commented in paragraph 1.11.2 of Chapter I, the Fourth SFC constituted in February 2011 submitted its report along with the recommendations to the GoM for its approval (October 2017). Out of 118 recommendations, one recommendation¹² having a direct financial burden was fully accepted (March 2018) while six recommendations (direct financial burden: three, indirect financial burden: one and administrative reforms: two) were partially accepted. The remaining 111 recommendations were rejected by the GoM.

Action taken by UDD on the accepted recommendations of the Finance Commission was awaited (December 2020).

The Fifth SFC for the period 2020-25 constituted in March 2018 submitted its report along with the recommendations to Government in August 2019 which was placed in the State Legislature in December 2020.

2.11.3 Utilisation of the Central Finance Commission Grants by ULBs

The Fourteenth FC recommended grants of ₹ 2,830.33 crore to the ULBs of Maharashtra during the year 2018-19. As against this, ₹ 2,204.70 crore was released by the GoI to GoM. Performance grant of ₹ 625.63 crore was yet to

¹⁰ The difference in the figures of grants furnished by MCs & Municipal Councils/NPs and the figures reflected in State Finance was pending reconciliation.

¹¹ The difference in figures of revenue and expenditure for the year 2014-18 furnished during the year vis-à-vis the figures furnished during previous years was pending reconciliation.

¹² Share of 50 per cent of the amount collected as Profession Tax to be devolved on the respective Local Bodies.

be released by GoI. The position of grants released by the GoI to GoM and the grants released by the GoM to the ULBs is shown in **Table 2.1.7**.

Table: 2.1.7: Release and utilisation of 14th FC grants

(₹ in crore)

Year	Category of grants	Recommendations of 14 FC	Actual grants released by GoI	Grants released by GoM to ULBs	Utilisation of grants by ULBs as per UCs furnished	Balance grants to be utilised
2018-19	Basic	2204.70	2204.70	2204.70	Awaited	-
	Performance	625.63	0	0	-	-
	Total	2830.33	2204.70	2204.70	-	-

Source: Information furnished by Urban Development Department, GoM

The utilisation certificate submitted by ULBs if any, for utilisation of basic grants was not furnished by UDD (December 2020).

2.11.4 Maintenance of Records

2.11.4.1 Cash Book

As per Rule 98(2)(ii) of The Maharashtra Treasury Rules, 1968, all monetary transactions should be entered in the cash book as soon as they occur and attested by the head of the office in token of check.

Scrutiny of records in 17 out of 237 test-checked units during 2018-19, revealed that in five units cash book was not maintained and in the remaining 12 units discrepancies such as improper maintenance of cash book and incomplete cash books were observed. (**Appendix 2.2**)

2.11.4.2 Reconciliation of balances as per cash book with bank pass book

As per Rule 24 of The Maharashtra Municipal Account Code, 1971, the balances in bank accounts at the end of each month were required to be reconciled with the balances as per cash books. During 2018-19, in seven out of 237 (**Appendix 2.3**) test-checked units, reconciliation of balances as per cash books with bank pass books was not done.

2.11.5 Maintenance of accounts by ULBs

As per Eleventh Finance Commission recommendations, the Ministry of Urban Development, GoI in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had finalised the National Municipal Accounts Manual (NMAM) in November 2004 for implementation of accrual based accounting system by ULBs.

The Urban Development Department, (UDD) Government of Maharashtra adopted (July 2005) NMAM for implementation from 2005-06.

As per the information furnished by 26¹³ out of the 27 MCs, the system of maintaining the accounts on accrual basis was implemented in 22¹⁴ MCs while

¹³ Aurangabad Municipal Corporation has not furnished the information.

¹⁴ Ahmednagar, Akola, Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Dhule, Greater Mumbai, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Latur, Malegaon, Mira-Bhayandar, Nashik, Navi-Mumbai, Nagpur, Parbhani, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Panvel, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, Solapur, Thane, Ulhasnagar and Vasai-Virar.

four¹⁵ MCs were yet to implement the same. All the Municipal Councils had prepared their accounts on accrual basis. The Nagar Panchayats have commenced the work of accrual-based accounting system.

2.11.5.1 Arrears in preparation of Annual Accounts

The annual accounts of MCGM are required to be prepared on or before 31st July of the following year and in respect of other MCs, annual accounts are required to be prepared as soon as may be, after first day of April of the following year. The annual accounts of Municipal Councils/NPs are required to be prepared by 30th June of the following year. The annual accounts approved by the MCs and Councils/NPs is certified by DLFA.

Information furnished by 27 MCs, revealed that 16 Municipal Corporations had prepared their annual accounts till 2018-19 while there were arrears in preparation of annual accounts in respect of 11 Municipal Corporations as given in **Table 2.1.8**.

Table 2.1.8: Arrears in preparation of annual accounts by Municipal Corporations

Arrears from the year	Number of Municipal Corporation	Name of the Municipal Corporation
2015-16	01	Aurangabad
2016-17	01	Panvel
2017-18	05	Kalyan-Dombivli, Nanded-Waghala, Parbhani, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, Vasai-Virar
2018-19	04	Chandrapur, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Solapur, Thane
Total	11	

Source: Information furnished by the Municipal Corporations

As per the information furnished by 232 Municipal Councils and 120 Nagar Panchayats, the arrears in the preparation of annual accounts is shown in **Table 2.1.9** and details given in **Appendix 2.4**.

Table 2.1.9: Arrears in preparation of annual accounts by Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats

Arrears from the year	Number of Municipal Councils	Number of Nagar Panchayats
2015-16	06	29
2016-17	0	01
2017-18	18	04
2018-19	18	09
Total	42	43

Source: Information furnished by the Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats

¹⁵ Amravati, Chandrapur, Kalyan-Dombivli, Nanded-Waghala.

2.11.6 Issues related to Abstract Contingent and Detailed Contingent Bills

As per the Maharashtra Treasury Rules, 1968, the drawing and disbursing officers were required to submit Detailed Contingent (DC) bills (comprising vouchers in support of final expenditure) drawn against Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, within 30 days to the office of the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Maharashtra. As of December 2020, only eight DC bills amounting to ₹ 9.83 lakh pertaining to UDD were pending.



**MUMBAI
THE 15 JUNE 2021**

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