

OVERVIEW

This Report contains 26 paragraphs involving ₹ 56.68 crore and a performance audit review on Allotment/Sale of land and Recovery of conversion charges involving revenue implications of ₹ 179.32 crore, relating to non/short levy of tax, interest, penalty etc. total ₹ 236 crore. Some of the significant audit findings are mentioned below:

I. General

The total revenue receipts of the Government of Rajasthan during 2009-10 were ₹ 35,385.01 crore as against ₹ 33,468.85 crore for the year 2008-09. The revenue raised by the Government amounted to ₹ 20,972.49 crore comprising tax revenue of ₹ 16,414.27 crore and non-tax revenue of ₹ 4,558.22 crore. The receipts from the Government of India were ₹ 14,412.52 crore (State's share of divisible Union taxes: ₹ 9,258.13 crore and grants-in-aid: ₹ 5,154.39 crore). Thus, the State Government could raise 59 *per cent* of its total revenue receipts. Taxes on sales, trade *etc.* (₹ 9,681.38 crore), state excise (₹ 2,300.48 crore), stamp duty and registration fee (₹ 1,362.94 crore), taxes on motor vehicles (₹ 1,372.87 crore) and non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries (₹ 1,612.26 crore) were the major sources of tax and non-tax revenue during 2009-10.

(Paragraph 1.1)

Inspection reports, issued upto December 2009, disclosed that 6,765 paragraphs involving ₹ 2,112.69 crore relating to 2400 IRs remained outstanding at the end of June 2010 for want of compliance by various Departments. Out of above 1,147 paragraphs of 621 IRs involving ₹ 244.05 crore were outstanding for more than five years.

(Paragraph 1.2.1 and 1.3.1)

The Departments/Government accepted audit observations involving ₹ 619.18 crore pertaining to the Audit Reports for the years from 2004-05 to 2008-09, of which ₹ 132.89 crore had been recovered till September 2010.

(Paragraph 1.2.5)

Test-check during 2009-10 revealed underassessment, short levy and loss of revenue amounting to ₹ 1,554.36 crore in 42,511 cases. The concerned Departments accepted underassessment and other deficiencies of ₹ 182.92 crore involved in 15,968 cases, of which 7,789 cases involving ₹ 92.90 crore were pointed out in audit during the year 2009-10 and the rest in earlier years. The Departments recovered ₹ 14.98 crore in 3,770 cases at the instance of audit during the year 2009-10.

(Paragraph 1.5.1)

II. Taxes on Sales, Trade *etc.*

Reverse tax and interest amounting to ₹ 85 lakh were not/short levied.

(Paragraph 2.12.1)

Tax and interest ₹ 42.85 lakh were levied short due to under assessment of taxable turnover.

(Paragraph 2.12.2)

Tax and interest ₹ 77.63 lakh were short levied due to irregular exemption to mini cement plant.

(Paragraph 2.13.2)

Loss of ₹ 60.41 lakh incurred due to incorrect grant of composition of tax and non-levy of differential amount of tax.

(Paragraph 2.13.3)

III. Taxes on Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles tax and special road tax ₹ 13.94 crore were not realised from the owners of 6,409 vehicles.

(Paragraph 3.8.1)

Special road tax and penalty amounting to ₹ 63.30 lakh were not levied on 25 state carriage vehicles of Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, plying during the period of surrender of their registration certificates.

(Paragraph 3.8.2)

One time tax ₹ 28.97 lakh on construction equipment vehicles was not realised.

(Paragraph 3.8.3)

IV. Land revenue

During conducting performance audit review on **Allotment/Sale of Land and Recovery of conversion charges**, we noticed that:-

- Due to absence of an appropriate institutional mechanism, Government remained unaware of encroachment on land, its utilisation and need of land reforms to augment State revenues. The revenue collection decreased in 2009-10 due to lack of any concerted efforts to mobilize land resources and lack of effective control systems to ensure prompt receipt of conversion charges.

(Paragraph 4.5.8.1)

- Settlement operations were not undertaken for 18 to 55 years after becoming due, resulting in non-mapping of land and non-revision of land rent.

(Paragraph 4.5.8.2)

- The Department did not resume land valuing ₹ 64.19 crore in eight cases though it was not used for the allotted purpose for more than 49 years.

(Paragraph 4.5.9.2)

- The Jaipur Development Authority and Urban Improvement Trust, Bikaner did not deposit Government's share amounting to ₹ 7.91 crore of sale proceeds of land.

(Paragraph 4.5.10.1)

- Short assessment of cost of land by ₹ 255.60 crore resulted in loss of ₹ 51.12 crore in terms of Government share.

(Paragraph 4.5.10.3)

- Cost of land and conversion charges were either not recovered or recovered at incorrect rates from Central Government departments resulting in non/short recovery of ₹ 62.11 crore.

(Paragraph 4.5.14)

- In violation of guidelines prescribed by Board of Revenue, daily and fortnightly backups were not taken in compact disc.

(Paragraph 4.5.21.7)

- There was delay in preparation of jamabandies and updating mutations in 39 villages of 8 tehsils.

(Paragraph 4.5.21.11)

- The entire amount of ₹ 5.31 crore for scanning and digitization of *Khasra* maps provided by the Central Government could not be utilised due to lack of planning.

(Paragraph 4.5.21.12)

- A reliable system of maintenance of land records and generation of records is not available even after incurring expenditure of ₹ 30.49 crore up to March 2008 on computerisation of land records.

(Paragraph 4.5.23)

V. Stamp Duty and Registration Fee

Stamp duty and registration fee aggregating to ₹ 25.17 crore were levied short.

(Paragraph 5.9.1.1)

Stamp duty and registration fee of ₹ 0.55 crore were not recovered.

(Paragraph 5.9.5)

VI. State Excise

Licence fee of ₹ 1.51 crore for composite shops was short levied from 48 composite shops.

(Paragraph 6.9.1)

VII. Non-Tax Receipts

Water Resources Department

Undue benefits ₹ 3.66 crore given to companies by adjusting recovery of interest against principal amount of dues.

(Paragraph 7.5)

