

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report contains results of performance audit of (i) Marine Products Export Development Authority (ii) Functioning of Assam University (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru University (iv) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata and (v) Acquisition and development of land by Delhi Development Authority.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Marine Products Export Development Authority

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (Authority) was constituted in 1972 under Marine Products Export Development Authority Act 1972 (No. 13 of 1972) to promote and development of marine products industry with special emphasis on exports of marine products under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In order to promote exports, the authority carries out its activities primarily by providing financial assistance to the fishermen/ hatcheries/aqua farmers/processors and exporters under six major heads namely Market Promotion, Capture Fisheries, Culture Fisheries, Processing, Infrastructure & Value addition, Quality Control, Research and Development.

A performance audit of the authority, covering the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10, disclosed that the post disbursement risks associated with financial assistance schemes were not adequately addressed. Audit also found defects in planning and formulation of schemes, shortfall/failure in achieving the objective of the schemes, scaling down of critical controls on bank guarantee and export obligation. Further, it was found that there was no mechanism of obtaining feedback from the beneficiaries on the outcome of the scheme.

(Paragraph 1)

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Assam University

Functioning of Assam University

The Assam University was established in 1994 at Silcher under an act of Parliament – the Assam University Act, 1989. It aims to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in various disciplines and to make provisions for integrated courses in

humanities, natural and physical science and social sciences in the educational programme of the University. In order to provide scope of higher learning to the people of far flung areas of North East and cater to the long term demand of the people of Karbi Anglong, another campus was established at Diphu in July 2007 where six Post graduate courses were introduced.

Performance audit of the University revealed that it could not utilize its resources to the extent of ₹ 14.30 crore efficiently as 17-39 *per cent* of available seats in 28 PG courses and 26-59 *per cent* in four UG courses remained vacant during the period of report. In contrast, excess students were admitted in three Five years integrated courses almost in all years of report. Out of the total 46 Research Projects undertaken by different departments of the University, only 12 projects could be completed as of June 2010. No mechanism for monitoring the research projects existed. The Plan fund ranging 39 to 73 *per cent* remained unutilized in all the years during 2005-10. The University did not set up any Internal Audit wing despite being pointed out in Separate Audit Reports of earlier years.

(Paragraph 2)

Jawaharlal Nehru University

The Jawaharlal Nehru University (University) was established in 1966 under an Act of Parliament - the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act 1966 (Act). It aims to disseminate and advance knowledge, by teaching and research and by the example and influence of its corporate life to promote the study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru worked during his life time, namely national integration, social justice, secularism, a democratic way of life, international understanding and a scientific approach to the problems of society.

Performance audit of the University revealed that it could not utilize its resources economically and efficiently as 11 *per cent* of the available seats in various courses remained unfilled during the period of report due to the defective admission policy. Grants received for development of infrastructure remained unutilized to the extent of 31 *per cent*. The University could generate a maximum of 5.91 *per cent* of its annual recurring expenditure which was much below the target of 25 *per cent* recommended by the Punnayya Committee in 1992-93. It did not invest its surplus funds in short term deposits which resulted in loss of interest of ₹ 1.39 crore. Despite our pointing out in earlier audit report the University did not create any mechanism for monitoring the research projects undertaken by different departments.

(Paragraph 3)

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata

Activities of National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped

National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (Institute) was set up in Kolkata by the Government of India in 1978 under the erstwhile Ministry of Social Welfare (now Social Justice and Empowerment). It was established mainly for the purpose of developing human resource for providing services to the orthopaedically handicapped (OH) population.

A performance audit of the Institute disclosed that it could produce only 257 undergraduates over a period of 10 years from the year 2000 and 14 postgraduates over a period of four years from the year 2007. There was shortage of 16 faculties against the sanctioned strength of 45. The Institute was also facing shortage of infrastructure as against the requirement of 20 it was having only nine classrooms. Further, conducting sponsored research relating to the rehabilitation of the orthopaedically handicapped was one of its main objectives, the Institute, however, allocated only 5.31 *per cent* of the total plan grant during the period of report and utilised only 25 *per cent* of the allocation.

Even though the Institute was running major and minor operations regularly, there was no wing earmarked for surgical ICU for post-operative patients and also did not have a blood bank, which was also required for training under the 'DNB' Course. There were also shortages of equipment, staff, etc. coupled with inadequate supply of materials required for manufacturing and assembling of Prosthetics & Orthotics.

(Paragraph 4)

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Delhi Development Authority

Acquisition and development of land by the Delhi Development Authority

Delhi Development Authority was created under the provision of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Act, 1957 to promote and secure the development of Delhi according to Master Plan and for that purpose DDA shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of land and other property, to carry out building, engineering, mining and other operations, to execute works in connection with supply of water and electricity, disposal of sewage and other services and amenities and generally to do anything

necessary or expedient for purposes of such development and for purpose incident thereto.

During the period 2005-06 to 2009-10, Delhi Development Authority acquired 6046.06 acres of land at a cost of ₹ 2060.43 crore. During this period, expenditure of ₹ 2612.18 crore was incurred on twenty development schemes which included survey and demarcation, leveling and dressing, construction of peripheral storm water drains, construction of internal drains, water supply lines, sewerage grill fencing and under ground water tanks & pump houses etc. Performance audit of acquisition of land and six schemes of development involving expenditure of ₹ 479.86 crore during the period of five years revealed non-achievement of objectives of Master Plan, non-recovery of excess payment, award of work without ensuring availability of clear site, undue delay and extra expenditure.

(Paragraph 5)