

CHAPTER-I: GENERAL

1.1 Trend of revenue receipts

1.1.1 The tax and non-tax revenue raised by the Government of Bihar during the year 2006-07, the States' share of divisible Union taxes and grants-in-aid received from the Government of India during the year and the corresponding figures for the preceding four years are mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
I.	Revenue raised by the State Government					
	• Tax revenue	2,761.05	2,889.69	3,347.39	3,561.10	4,033.08
	• Non-tax revenue	260.82	320.38	417.79	522.30	511.28
	Total	3,021.87	3,210.07	3,765.18	4,083.40	4,544.36
II.	Receipts from the Government of India					
	• States' share of divisible Union taxes	6,549.23	7,627.87	9,117.13	10,420.59	13,291.72
	• Grants-in-aid	1,397.32	1,617.62	2,831.83	3,332.72	5,247.11
	Total	7,946.55	9,245.49	11,948.96	13,753.31	18,538.83
III.	Total receipts of the State Government ¹ (I&II)	10,968.42	12,455.56	15,714.14	17,836.71	23,083.19
IV.	Percentage of I to III	28	26	24	23	20

The above table indicates that during the year 2006-07, the State Government could raise only 20 per cent of the total revenue receipts of Rs. 23,083.19 crore against 23 per cent in the preceding year. The balance 80 per cent of receipts were from the Government of India. The contribution of revenue raised by the State Government to the total revenue receipts has decreased continuously during the period from 2002-03 to 2006-07.

¹ For details, please see Statement No.11 - Detailed accounts of revenue by minor heads in the Finance Accounts of Government for the year 2006-07. Figures under the major heads 0020 - corporation tax, 0021 - taxes on income other than corporation tax, 0028 - other taxes on income and expenditure, 0032 - taxes on wealth, 0037 - customs, 0038 - union excise duties, 0044 - service tax and 0045 - other taxes and duties on commodities and services - Minor Head - 901 - share of net proceeds assigned to State booked in the Finance Accounts under A - tax revenue have been excluded from the revenue raised by the State and included in State's share of divisible union taxes in this statement.

1.1.2 The following table presents the details of tax revenue raised during the period 2002-03 to 2006-07:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Percentage of increase (+) / decrease (-) in 2006-07 over 2005-06
1.	Taxes on sales, trade etc.	1,647.62	1,637.23	1,890.54	1,733.60	2,081.49	(+) 20.07
2.	State excise	241.95	240.01	272.47	318.59	381.93	(+)19.88
3.	Stamp duty and registration fees	348.21	417.56	429.14	505.29	455.02	(-) 9.95
4.	Taxes and duties on electricity	14.30	17.62	9.54	18.06	62.84	(+) 247.95
5.	Taxes on vehicles	177.98	209.50	212.78	302.44	181.38	(-) 40.03
6.	Taxes on goods and passengers- tax on entry of goods into local areas	262.91	305.83	472.88	613.38	783.01	(+) 27.65
7.	Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	27.98	28.14	26.65	14.72	12.76	(-) 13.32
8.	Land revenue	36.15	33.80	33.39	55.02	74.65	(+) 35.68
9.	Other taxes on income and expenditure, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments	3.95	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2,761.05	2,889.69	3,347.39	3,561.10	4,033.08	(+) 13.25

The reasons for variation in receipts during 2006-07 from those of 2005-06 as reported by the departments are mentioned below:

Taxes on sales, trade etc.: The increase (20.07 per cent) was due to collection of more revenue under TDS² in comparison with the previous year.

Stamp duty and registration fees: The decrease (9.95 per cent) was attributed to the decrease in the number of documents registered and stamped.

Taxes and duties on electricity: The increase (247.95 per cent) was due to the collection of arrears under electricity duty.

Taxes on vehicles: The decrease (40.03 per cent) was due to decrease in rate of taxes.

Taxes on goods and passengers- tax on entry of goods into local areas: The increase (27.65 per cent) was due to the payment of entry tax on the import of scheduled goods by Power Grid Corporation and telecom companies for infrastructure and hike of crude oil prices.

² Tax deducted at source.

Other taxes and duties on commodities and services: The decrease (13.32 *per cent*) was due to reduction in the rate of entertainment tax by 50 *per cent*.

Land revenue: The increase (35.68 *per cent*) was due to the recovery of revenue by organising camps during the year.

The other departments did not inform (November 2007) the reasons for variation, despite being requested (June 2007).

1.1.3 The following table presents the details of non-tax revenue raised during the period 2002-03 to 2006-07:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Percentage of increase (+) / decrease (-) in 2006-07 over 2005-06
1.	Interest receipts	53.01	23.08	75.06	216.07	175.99	(-) 18.55
2.	Forestry and wild life	10.04	6.29	7.16	8.89	6.35	(-) 28.57
3.	Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	61.20	73.34	80.09	100.90	127.65	(+) 26.51
4.	Miscellaneous general services	0.60	0.15	9.07	11.77	20.88	(+)77.40
5.	Medium irrigation	15.43	26.22	20.82	10.82	10.95	(+) 1.20
6.	Medical and public health	13.92	11.97	12.66	15.10	17.52	(+) 16.03
7.	Fisheries	4.38	5.07	5.15	5.69	6.09	(+) 7.03
8.	Roads and bridges	10.42	10.63	8.43	12.05	16.75	(+) 39.00
9.	Police	22.71	16.86	13.72	6.00	10.53	(+) 75.50
10.	Other administrative services	15.19	80.72	107.99	34.21	20.28	(-) 40.72
11.	Other non-tax receipts	53.92	66.05	77.64	100.80	98.29	(-) 2.49
	Total	260.82	320.38	417.79	522.30	511.28	(-) 2.11

The reasons for variations in receipts during the year 2006-07 from these of 2005-06 as intimated by the concerned departments are mentioned below:

Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries: The increase (26.51 *per cent*) was attributed to execution of more works by the Works Department and increase in auction money of sand and stone quarry.

Interest receipts: The decrease (18.55 *per cent*) was mainly due to less receipts under interest from co-operative societies.

Forestry and wild life: The decrease (28.57 *per cent*) was mainly due to less receipts under environmental forestry and wild life.

Medical and public health: The increase (16.03 *per cent*) was mainly due to more receipts from Employees State Insurance Scheme.

Police: The increase (75.50 *per cent*) was mainly due to more receipts under fees, fine and forfeitures under the Arms Act.

Other administrative services: The decrease (40.72 per cent) was mainly due to less receipts under election (contribution towards issue of voter identity card).

The other department did not inform (November 2007) the reasons for variation, despite being requested (June 2007).

1.2 Variation between budget estimates and actuals

The variation between budget estimates (BE) of revenue receipts for the year 2006-07 and the actual receipts under the principal heads of tax and non tax revenue are mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)					
Sl. No.	Revenue head	BE	Actual receipts	Variations increase (+) shortfall (-)	Percentage
• Tax revenue					
1.	Taxes on sales, trade etc.	2,364.67	2,081.49	(-) 283.18	(-) 11.98
2.	State excise	400.00	381.93	(-) 18.07	(-) 4.52
3.	Stamp duty and registration fees	700.00	455.02	(-) 244.98	(-) 34.99
4.	Taxes on vehicles	350.00	181.38	(-) 168.62	(-) 48.18
5.	Taxes and duties on electricity	12.07	62.84	(+) 50.77	(+) 420.63
6.	Land revenue	72.42	74.65	(+) 2.23	(+) 3.08
7.	Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	18.78	12.76	(-) 6.02	(-) 32.06
8.	Taxes on goods and passengers -Tax on entry of goods into local areas	603.64	783.01	(+) 179.37	(+) 29.71
• Non-tax revenue					
1.	Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	95.00	127.65	(+) 32.65	(+) 34.37
2.	Forestry and wild life	7.59	6.35	(-) 1.24	(-) 16.34
3.	Interest receipts	53.12	175.99	(+) 122.87	(+) 231.31
4.	Water rates (medium irrigation)	1.50	10.95	(+) 9.45	(+) 630.00

The reasons for variations between BE and actual receipts as reported by the concerned departments are as mentioned below:

Stamp duty and registration fees: The decrease (34.99 per cent) was attributed to the decrease in number of documents presented for registration.

Taxes on vehicles: The decrease (48.18 per cent) was due to decrease in the rate of taxes.

Taxes and duties on electricity: The increase (420.63 per cent) was due to substantial collection of arrears under electricity duty.

Other taxes and duties on commodities and services: The decrease (32.06 per cent) was due to reduction in the rate of entertainment tax by 50 per cent.

Taxes on goods and passengers-taxes on entry of goods into local areas: The increase (29.71 per cent) was due to the import of scheduled goods by

Power Grid Corporation and telecom companies for infrastructure and hike of crude oil prices.

Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries: The increase (34.37 per cent) was attributed to execution of more works by the Works Department and increased receipts from auction of sand and stone quarry.

The other departments did not inform (November 2007) the reasons for variation, despite being requested (June 2007).

1.3 Cost of collection

The gross collection of major revenue receipts, expenditure incurred on collection and the percentage of such expenditure to gross collection during the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 along with the relevant all India average percentage of expenditure on collection to gross collections for 2005-06 are mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)						
Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Year	Gross collection	Expenditure on collection	Percentage of expenditure to gross collection	All India average percentage for the year 2005-06
1.	Taxes on sales, trade etc.	2004-05	1,890.54	21.46	1.14	0.91
		2005-06	1,733.60	25.47	1.47	
		2006-07	2,081.49	27.30	1.31	
2.	State excise	2004-05	272.47	16.19	5.94	3.40
		2005-06	318.59	14.78	4.64	
		2006-07	381.93	18.31	4.79	
3.	Stamp duty and registration fees	2004-05	429.14	22.02	5.13	2.87
		2005-06	505.29	22.48	4.45	
		2006-07	455.02	36.86	8.10	
4.	Taxes on vehicles	2004-05	212.78	3.85	1.81	2.67
		2005-06	302.44	5.09	1.68	
		2006-07	181.38	6.03	3.32	

The above table indicates that the percentage of expenditure on collection of taxes on sales, trade etc., state excise, stamp duty and registration fees and taxes on vehicles was more than all India average percentage, which the Government needs to look into.

1.4 Analysis of collection

The break-up of the total collection at the pre-assessment stage and after regular assessment of taxes on sales, trade etc. during the year 2006-07 and corresponding figures for the preceding four years, as furnished by the Finance (Commercial Taxes) Department is mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)

Head of revenue	Year	Amount collected at pre-assessment stage	Amount collected after regular assessment	Penalty for delay in payment of taxes and duties	Amount refunded	Net collection as per department	Net collection as per Finance Account	Percentage of column 3 to 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxes on sales, trade etc.	2002-03	1,584.73	111.43	0.82	3.16	1,693.82	1,647.62	96.18
	2003-04	1,542.98	91.72	1.01	4.17	1,630.53	1,637.23	94.24
	2004-05	1,809.59	78.79	1.37	9.18	1,879.20	1,890.54	95.72
	2005-06	1,664.13	69.92	0.89	17.36	1,716.70	1,733.60	95.99
	2006-07	2,002.62	81.25	2.81	11.96	2,071.92	2,081.49	96.21

Thus, in case of taxes on sales, trade etc., the percentage of tax collected before regular assessment increased to 96.21 per cent from 95.99 per cent reflecting improvement in voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Acts and Rules.

1.5 Analysis of arrears of revenue

The arrears of revenue as on 31 March 2007 in respect of the principal heads of revenue as reported by the departments was Rs. 1,477.01 crore of which Rs. 458.32 crore were outstanding for more than five years as mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Heads of revenue	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2007	Amount outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2007	Remarks
1.	Taxes on sales, trades etc.	942.66	429.65	Out of Rs. 942.66 crore, demands for Rs. 299.40 crore were certified for recovery as arrears of land revenue. Recovery of Rs. 345.14 crore and Rs. 9.60 crore were stayed by the courts and the Government respectively. Recovery of Rs. 7.82 crore was held up due to rectification/review of applications. Specific action taken for the remaining arrears of Rs. 280.70 crore, has not been intimated (November 2007) despite being requested (June and July 2007).
2.	Taxes on vehicles	140.38 ³	NA	Out of Rs. 140.38 crore, demand for Rs. 106.79 crore was certified for recovery as arrears of land revenue. Specific action taken for the remaining arrears of Rs. 33.59 crore, has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).
3.	Land revenue	124.71	NA	Stages at which the arrears were pending for collection has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).

³ The amount of arrears in respect of district transport offices, Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madhubani, Motihari, Purnea, Saharsa, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul and Vaishali based on certificate cases due to non-availability of their report.

4.	State excise	17.31 ⁴	5.23	Out of Rs. 17.31 crore, demands for Rs. 10.71 crore were certified for recovery as arrears of land revenue. Recovery of Rs. 1.93 crore and Rs 15 lakh were stayed by the courts and the Government respectively. Recovery of Rs. 20 lakh was held up due to rectification/ review of applications. Rs. 20 lakh was likely to be written off. Specific action taken for the remaining arrears of Rs. 4.12 crore has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).
5.	Taxes and duties on electricity	16.35	10.35	Stages at which the arrears were pending for collection has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).
6.	Entry tax	31.67	10.49	Out of Rs. 31.67 crore, demand for Rs. 17 lakh was certified for recovery as arrear of land revenue. Recovery of Rs. 15.69 crore was stayed by the courts. Specific action taken for the remaining arrears of Rs. 15.81 crore has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).
7.	Entertainment tax	3.49	1.94	Out of Rs. 3.49 crore, demands for Rs. 1.97 crore were certified for recovery as arrears of land revenue. Recovery of Rs. 93 lakh was stayed by the courts. Specific action taken for remaining arrears of Rs. 59 lakh has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).
8.	Taxes on sugarcane	15.34	0.66	Out of Rs. 15.34 crore, demands for Rs. 3.50 crore were certified for recovery as arrears of land revenue. Recovery of Rs. 13 lakh and Rs. 10.89 crore were stayed by the courts and the Government respectively. Specific action taken for remaining arrears of Rs. 82 lakh has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).
9.	Water rates	185.10	NA	Stages at which the arrears were pending for collection has not been intimated (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).
Total		1,477.01	458.32	

The position of arrears of revenue at the end of 2006-07 in respect of other departments, was not furnished by the departments (November 2007), despite being requested (June and July 2007).

1.6 Arrears in assessment of sales tax

The details of sales tax assessment cases pending at the beginning of the year, cases becoming due for assessment during the year, cases assessed during the year and number of pending cases at the end of each year during 2002-03 to 2006-07 as furnished by the department are mentioned below:

⁴ The amount of arrears does not include figures in respect of district excise offices, Begusarai, East Champaran, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Saharsa, Sheohar, Supaul, West Champaran and Narkatiaganj distillery.

Year	Opening balance	New cases due for assessment during the year	Total	Cases finalised during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of column 6 to 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002-03	1,97,638	69,069	2,66,707	58,495	2,08,212	78
2003-04	2,08,212	66,398	2,74,610	49,202	2,25,408	82
2004-05	2,25,408	69,914	2,95,332	75,582	2,19,750	74
2005-06	2,19,750	65,917	2,85,667	64,944	2,20,723	77
2006-07	2,20,723	20,193	2,40,916	33,280	2,07,636	86

The reason for decrease in the number of new cases for assessment and cases finalised during the year 2006-07 in comparison to 2005-06 was attributed by the department to the dealers having tax liability upto Rs. 2.50 lakh annually were treated as self assessed.

1.7 Evasion of tax

The details of cases of evasion of tax detected by the departments, cases finalised and demands raised as reported by the department concerned are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Cases pending as on 31 March 2006	Cases detected during 2006-07	Total	Number of cases in which assessments /investigation completed and additional demand including penalty etc. raised during 2006-07		Number of pending cases as on 31 March 2007
					No. of cases	Amount of demand (Rupees in lakh)	
1.	Taxes on sales, trade etc., taxes on entry of goods and passengers, Taxes and duties on electricity and other taxes and duties on commodities and services	122	131	253	148	48.58	105
2.	State excise	2	-	2	-	-	2

Thus, the Commercial Taxes Department could finalise 148 cases only which is 58.50 per cent of the total number of cases pending for settlement, while State Excise Department could not finalise any case during 2006-07 which were pending for settlement as on 31 March 2006.

1.8 Refunds

The number of refund cases pending at the beginning of the year 2006-07, claims received during the year, refunds allowed during the year and cases pending at the close of the year (March 2007), as reported by the departments are mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Sales Tax		Tax on entry of goods into local areas		Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1.	Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,384	15.42	5	0.20	-	-
2.	Claims received during the year	197	13.57	6	2.40	1	0.32
3.	Refunds made during the year	117	11.96	6	2.40	1	0.32
4.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year	2,464	17.03	5	0.20	-	-

1.9 Internal audit

Internal audit, a vital component of internal control is to enable an organisation to assure itself that the prescribed systems are functioning reasonably well.

As per the compiled manual⁵ and circular (1953) of the Finance Audit Department, the internal audit organisation of the departments of the Government were centralised under the Finance Department. As informed by the Finance Department (November 2007), internal audit of different offices of the Government of Bihar is conducted on requisition received by the administrative department. The department added that there was shortfall in internal audit due to shortage of staff. However, the department did not furnish further information regarding the number of offices due for audit, audit conducted, number of observations issued and amount involved, despite request. This indicates that internal audit is not accorded the importance it deserves and is ineffective.

1.10 Results of audit

Test check of the records of sales tax, state excise, motor vehicles tax, stamps and registration fees, electricity duty, other tax receipts, forest receipts, interest receipts and other non-tax receipts during the year 2006-07 revealed underassessment/short levy/loss of revenue of Rs. 607.01 crore in 4,643 cases. During the year 2006-07, the concerned departments accepted underassessments and other deficiencies of Rs. 237.82 crore involved in 746 cases. The concerned departments also reported recovery of Rs. 82 lakh.

This report contains 33 paragraphs including one review relating to non/short levy of taxes, duties, interest and penalties etc. involving Rs. 206.42 crore. The departments/Government accepted audit observations involving Rs. 61.40 crore in 19 cases involved in 12 paragraphs. No replies have been received in remaining cases (November 2007).

1.11 Outstanding inspection reports and audit observations

Principal Accountant General (Audit), Bihar (PAG) conducts periodical inspection of the Government departments to test check, the transactions and

⁵ Compendium of important Government instruction issued from time to time.

verify the maintenance of the important accounts and other records as prescribed in the rules and procedures. These inspections are followed up with inspection reports (IRs) incorporating irregularities detected during inspection and not settled on the spot, which are issued to the heads of offices inspected with copies to the next higher authorities for taking prompt corrective action. The heads of the offices/Government are required to promptly comply with the observations contained in the IRs, rectify the defects and omissions and report of compliance through initial reply to the PAG within one month from the date of issue of IRs. Serious financial irregularities are reported to the heads of the departments and Government.

Inspection reports issued upto December 2006 disclosed that 16,835 paragraphs involving Rs. 3,273.56 crore relating to 3,126 IRs remained outstanding at the end of June 2007, as mentioned below, along with the corresponding figures for preceding two years.

	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007
Number of outstanding IRs	8,275	2,823	3,126
Number of outstanding audit observations	34,331	15,324	16,835
Amount involved (Rupees in crore)	3,780.24	2,628.21	3,273.56

The department wise details of IRs and audit observations outstanding as on 30 June 2007 and the amounts involved are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Department	Nature of receipts	Number of outstanding IRs	Number of outstanding audit observations	Money value involved (Rupees in crore)
1.	Finance	Taxes on sales, trade, etc.	408	4,158	647.60
		Entry tax	80	152	21.14
		Electricity duty	20	23	16.69
		Entertainments tax, luxury tax, etc.	12	17	0.52
2.	Excise	State excise	263	1,504	294.53
3.	Revenue	Land revenue	1,297	5,614	533.46
4	Transport	Taxes on motor vehicles	264	2,074	679.86
5.	Stamps and registration	Stamps and registration fees	318	888	82.45
6.	Mines and geology	Non – ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	172	1,278	368.08
7.	Forest and environment	Forestry and wild life	81	356	160.93
8.	Water resources	Water rates	155	627	416.04
9.	Cane	Sugar cane	56	144	52.26
Total			3,126	16,835	3,273.56

Even the first replies required to be received from the heads of offices within one month from the date of issue of IRs, were not received for 2,237 IRs issued upto December 2006. This large pendency of IRs due to non-receipt of replies is indicative of the fact that the heads of offices and heads of the departments failed to initiate action to rectify the defects, omissions and irregularities pointed out by the PAG in the IRs.

It is recommended that the Government takes suitable steps to install an effective procedure for prompt and appropriate response to audit observations as well as taking action against officials/officers who fail to send replies to the IRs/paragraphs as per the prescribed time schedules and also fail to take action to recover loss/outstanding demand in a time bound manner.

1.12 Departmental audit committee meetings

In order to expedite settlement of the outstanding audit observations contained in the IRs, the Government constituted departmental audit committees. These committees are chaired by the administrative secretary of the department concerned and attended among others by the officers concerned of the State Government and of the office of the PAG.

The meetings for reviewing and monitoring the progress of settlement of the audit observations/paragraphs are required to be held quarterly. During the year 2006-07, not a single audit committee meeting was held. The Government/departments did not take any initiative for settling the outstanding audit observations through these meetings. The Government should ensure holding of periodical meetings of these committees for effective progress.

1.13 Response of the departments to draft audit paragraphs

The Department of Finance issued directions to all the departments to send their response to the draft audit paragraphs proposed for inclusion in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India within six weeks. The PAG forwards the draft paragraphs to the secretaries of the departments concerned through demi official letters drawing their attention to the audit findings and requesting them to send their response within six weeks. The fact of non-receipt of replies from the department is invariably indicated at the end of each paragraph included in the audit report.

Thirty three draft paragraphs including one review included in this Report for the year ended 31 March 2007 were forwarded to the secretaries of the departments concerned between May and August 2007 through demi official letters.

The secretaries of the various departments sent partial replies to the review while replies to 23 paragraphs have not been received. Therefore, 23 draft paragraphs have been included in this report without the response of the department/Government.

1.14 Follow-up on Audit Reports

The departments of the Government are required to prepare the detailed explanations (departmental notes) on the audit paragraphs and send it to the

Public Accounts Committee within three months of an Audit Report being laid down on the table of the State Legislature.

A review revealed that as of September 2007, 13 departments had not furnished the departmental notes in respect of 232 paragraphs included in the Audit Reports for the years between 1990-91 and 2004-05 for vetting. The delay ranged from 15 months to over 13 years, as mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Department	Year of Audit Report	Dates of presentation to the Legislature	Last date by which departmental notes were due	Number of paragraphs for which departmental notes were due	Delay in months
1.	Revenue	1993-94, 2000-01 to 2004-05	December 1995, December 2003 to March 2006	March 1996, March 2004 to June 2006	19	15 to 138
2.	Finance (Commercial taxes)	1990-91 to 2004-05	March 1994 to March 2006	June 1994 to June 2006	79	15 to 159
3.	Finance	2003-04 to 2004-05	December 2005 to March 2006	March 2006 to June 2006	2	15 to 30
4.	State excise	1990-91 to 2004-05	March 1994 to March 2006	June 1994 to June 2006	53	15 to 159
5.	Transport	1996-97, 1998-99, 2000-01 to 2004-05	July 1998, July 2000, December 2003 to March 2006	October 1998, October 2000, March 2004 to June 2006	17	15 to 107
6.	Mines and geology	2000-01 to 2004-05	December 2003 to March 2006	March 2004 to June 2006	15	15 to 42
7.	Forest and environment	2000-01 to 2004-05	December 2003 to March 2006	March 2004 to June 2006	11	15 to 42
8.	Water resources	1994-95 to 1998-99, 2000-01, 2002-03 to 2004-05	July 1996 to July 2000, December 2003, December 2004 to March 2006	October 1996 to October 2000, March 2004, March 2005 to June 2006	13	15 to 131
9.	Registration	1996-97, 2000-01, 2002-03 to 2003-04	July 1998, December 2003, December 2004 to December 2005	October 1998, March 2004, March 2005 to March 2006	5	18 to 107
10.	Sugar cane	1990-91 to 2000-01	March 1994 to December 2003	June 1994 to March 2004	14	42 to 159
11.	Home (Police)	1998-99	July 2000	October 2001	1	83
12.	Co-operative	2004-05	March 2006	June 2006	2	15
13.	Urban Development	1997-98	August 1999	November 1999	1	94
Total					232	

Thus, the executive failed to take prompt action on the important issues highlighted in the Audit Reports that involved large sums of unrealised revenue.

1.15 Recovery of revenue of accepted cases

During the years between 2001-02 and 2005-06, the departments/Government accepted audit observations involving Rs. 84.71 crore of which only an amount of Rs. 1.93 crore was recovered as on 31 March 2007 as mentioned below:

(Rupees in crore)

Year of Audit Report	Total money value of Audit Report	Accepted money value	Recovery made
2001-02	273.55	---	NF
2002-03	175.15	0.48	NF
2003-04	1,117.71	19.53	NF
2004-05	176.92	56.63	0.67
2005-06	304.68	8.07	1.26
Total	2,048.01	84.71	1.93

The concerned departments did not inform (November 2007) the uptodate recovery, despite being requested (June 2007).