

PREFACE

Government commercial enterprises, the accounts of which are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, fall under the following categories:

- (i) Government companies,
- (ii) Statutory corporations, and
- (iii) Departmentally managed commercial undertakings.

2. This report deals with the results of audit of Government companies and Statutory corporations. The report has been prepared for submission to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, as amended from time to time. The results of audit relating to 11 departmentally managed commercial undertakings are included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Civil) – Government of Uttar Pradesh.

3. Audit of accounts of Government companies is conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) under the provisions of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956.

4. In respect of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad and Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, which are Statutory corporations, CAG is the sole auditor. In respect of Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation, CAG has the right to conduct the audit of accounts, in addition to the audit conducted by the Chartered Accountants, out of panel of auditors approved by the Reserve Bank of India as per State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 2000. In respect of Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, CAG has the right to conduct the audit of accounts in addition to the audit conducted by the Chartered Accountants appointed by the State Government in consultation with CAG. In respect of U.P. Government Employees Welfare Corporation and Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation, audit is conducted under Section 19 (3) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. In respect of Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, CAG is the sole auditor. The Audit Reports on the annual accounts of all these corporations/commission are forwarded separately to the State Government.

5. The cases mentioned in this Report are those, which came to notice in the course of audit during the year 2008-09 as well as those which came to notice in earlier years but were not dealt with in the previous Reports. Matters relating to the period subsequent to 2008-09 have also been included, wherever necessary.

6. The audit, in relation to the material included in this Report, has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the CAG.

OVERVIEW

1. Overview of Government companies and Statutory corporations

Audit of Government companies is governed by Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. The accounts of Government companies are audited by Statutory Auditors appointed by CAG. These accounts are also subject to supplementary audit conducted by CAG. Audit of Statutory corporations is governed by their respective legislations. As on 31 March 2009, the State of Uttar Pradesh had 82 working PSUs (75 companies and 7 Statutory corporations) and 43 non-working PSUs (all companies), which employed 1.38 lakh employees. The working PSUs registered a turnover of Rs. 31,480.07 crore for 2008-09 as per their latest finalised accounts. This turnover was equal to 7.86 per cent of the State GDP indicating a moderate role played by the State PSUs in the economy. However, the working PSUs incurred overall loss of Rs. 3,410.53 crore in 2008-09 and had accumulated losses of Rs.14,386.17 crore.

Investments in PSUs

As on 31 March 2009, the investment (Capital and long term loans) in 125 PSUs was Rs. 52,915.82 crore. It grew by over 133.62 per cent from Rs. 22,650.56 crore in 2003-04 mainly because of increase in investment in power sector. Power Sector accounted for 87.14 per cent of the total investment in 2008-09. The Government contributed Rs. 3,594.14 crore towards equity and grants/subsidies during 2008-09.

Performance of PSUs

During the year 2008-09, out of 82 working PSUs, 30 PSUs earned profit of Rs. 538.41 crore and 26 PSUs incurred loss of Rs. 3,948.94 crore. Twenty six working PSUs, which were incorporated during 2006-07 (3), 2007-08 (1) and 2008-09 (22) had not submitted their first accounts. The major contributors to profit were Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Rs 178.58 crore), Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited (Rs 80.41 crore), Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (Rs 79.03 crore), Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Rs 40.71 crore) and Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (Rs 40.15 crore). The heavy losses were incurred by Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Rs 892.20 crore), Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Rs 621.82 crore), Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Rs 606.75 crore), Uttar Pradesh

Power Corporation Limited (Rs 505.42 crore), Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (Rs 115.01 crore), Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (Rs 77.10 crore) and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Chini Evam Ganna Vikas Nigam Limited (Rs 57.92 crore).

The losses are attributable to various deficiencies in the functioning of PSUs. A review of three years Audit Reports of CAG shows that the state PSUs losses of Rs.7931.19 crore and infructuous investments of Rs. 27.60 crore were controllable with better management. Thus, there is tremendous scope to improve the functioning and minimise/eliminate losses. The PSUs can discharge their role efficiently only if they are financially self-reliant. There is a need for professionalism and accountability in the functioning of PSUs.

Quality of accounts

The quality of accounts of PSUs needs improvement. Of the 41 accounts of working companies finalised during October 2008 to September 2009, 35 accounts received qualified certificates, one account received adverse certificate and three accounts received disclaimers. There were 133 instances of non-compliance with Accounting Standards. Of the five accounts finalised during October 2008 to September 2009 by the statutory corporations, audit of three accounts was completed and all three accounts received qualified certificates. The Reports of the Statutory Auditors on internal control of the companies indicated several weak areas.

Arrears in accounts and winding up

Fifty four working PSUs had arrears of 197 accounts as of September 2009. The arrears need to be cleared by setting targets for PSUs and outsourcing the work relating to preparation of accounts. There were 43 non-working companies. As no purpose may be served by keeping these PSUs in existence, Government needs to expedite closing down of the non working PSUs.

Discussion of Audit Reports by COPU

The Audit Reports (Commercial) for 1982-83 onwards (except for 1989-90 which was fully discussed) are yet to be fully discussed by COPU. The 25 pending Audit Reports contained 123 reviews and 850 paragraphs of which 63 reviews and 388 paragraphs were pending for discussion.

2. Performance reviews relating to Government Companies

Performance reviews relating to Renovation & Modernisation and Refurbishment activities in Thermal Power Stations of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited and Information Technology Support System of Revenue Billing in Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Agra were conducted. Executive summary of the Audit findings is given below:

Renovation & Modernisation and Refurbishment activities in Thermal Power Stations of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited

Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited was formed in 1980 for construction of new thermal power stations (TPS) in the State. As on 31 March 2009, the Company had seven TPS having derated capacity of 4,032 MW. Many units of these TPSs have crossed their useful working life of 25 years and some of them have been lying closed since long, creating acute shortage of power in the State.

Project planning and Report formulation

R&M and refurbishment activities involve identification of the problems of unit of TPS, preparation of techno economic viability reports, preparation of detailed project reports (DPR) to lay down benefits to be achieved from these works. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) sanctions loan equal to 70 per cent of the estimated cost of the activity against guarantee furnished by the State Government and rest of the fund is met through internal sources or loan from State Government. Ill planning of the Company led to non installation of major equipments during R & M and refurbishment shutdown period and non adherence of annual maintenance schedule in many instances in violation of CEA directives. The Company was unable to maintain sustainable levels of performance.

Execution of works

R & M and Refurbishment works of Rs 2363.52 crore were executed in Harduaganj, Panki, Parichha, Anpara 'A', Obra 'A' and B TPS. These works, along with supply of equipments/material were mostly awarded to BHEL on single quotation basis. Thus the purpose of getting the work done at competitive rates was defeated. Though negotiations were

held with BHEL but basis for carrying out negotiations to keep the cost of works at lowest level could not be ascertained in the absence of competitive bidding. Instances of deficiencies in material procurement, poor quality of R&M works and delayed execution of refurbishment works were noticed.

Post R&M/ refurbishment Performance evaluation

The performance of TPSs after carrying out R&M/Refurbishment was much short than expected/envisaged. It indicated that R&M/refurbishment works were not carried out efficiently, economically and effectively. This resulted in loss of Rs 3031.11 crore during 2006-07 to 2008-09 on account of non achievement of norms.

Environmental Issue

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Government of India launched (March 2003) the charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP) for compliance of regulatory norms for prevention and control of pollution. The Charter provided for installation of new ESP, provisioning for dry fly ash handling and storage system, ash water recirculation system and opacity system for monitoring emission levels by December 2005. The Company, however, could not complete the said work in any of its TPS (September 2009). As a result, the Company could not get air and water consent from UPPCB for any of its TPS and the Company was penalized with additional water cess amounting to Rs 14.24 crore for 2008-09 alone.

Information Technology Support System of Revenue Billing in Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Agra

Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Agra (Company) was incorporated with the main objective of distribution of energy to consumer of 17 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The billing of the Company is outsourced and the consumers of the Company are billed as per Tariff Orders approved by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) from time to time.

IT Controls

The Company did not formulate and document a formal IT policy. The database of the Company is being maintained by the outsourced billing agencies and no clear responsibilities exist to monitor the development of software and correct billing. The Company did not have a disaster recovery and business continuity plan and there were differences in the structure of databases being used by different outsourced agencies. As a result of which there were cases of incorrect application of formula in billing software, duplicate and fictitious records in the data bank.

Compliance of tariff orders

In billing of consumers having defective meters, the provisions of tariff orders were not applied. As a result the excess assessment for Rs 31.85 crore was made in nine divisions. The rural metered consumers of EUDD Fatehabad were excess billed for Rs 0.79 crore due to incorrect application of tariff. EUDD Firozabad billed the consumers on fixed units instead of their actual consumption resulted in short assessment of Rs 2.20 crore. Further, there was excess billing of Rs 47.81 lakh due to billing of consumers as 'ADF' instead of at their actual consumption. EUDD III Agra did not levy the fixed charges on domestic and commercial consumers resulted in short charge of Rs 56.14 lakh. The Company did not levy the penalty of Rs 13.49 crore on consumers billed under NA/NR category. Air conditioning charges of Rs 24.05 lakh were not levied on consumers by four divisions. EDD-II, Aligarh and EDD Fatehabad levied incorrect fixed charges of Rs 10.87 lakh on rural metered consumers. The Company did not provide credit of interest on security deposit amounting to Rs 50.64 lakh.

Monitoring mechanism

The Company failed to ensure the compliance of the terms of the agreement executed with the billing agencies. As a result bills of 4.48 lakh consumers were not generated by the billing agencies in five divisions. As a result, the assessment for Rs 23.59 crore could not be done. EUDD IV and VII Agra billed the consumer for 63 units instead of actual consumption. In EUDD-V Agra, 29 consumers having arrears of Rs 31.12 lakh were deleted from the database without payment of arrear amount and duplicate billing was done in EUDD-IV Agra. Cases of high consumption in case of domestic light and fan consumers were not identified in five divisions despite the consumption ranged from 251 to 172580 units per month. There were differences in the figures shown in commercial statements and billing database. The Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping got prepared at the cost of Rs 41.91 lakh were not utilized.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The billing system outsourced by the Company did not have adequate and effective IT control regarding security features, uniform data structures, generation of bills/reports etc. The provisions of tariff orders issued by UPERC were found to be incorrectly and improperly applied in the system along with the insufficient application control and validation checks resulting in excess/short billing against the consumers. The Company should formulate and document an IT policy, disaster and business continuity plan. The compliance of tariff orders and use of uniform data structure by outsource agencies should be ensured through regular monitoring of database.

3. Performance review relating to Statutory Corporation

Performance review relating to Functioning of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation was conducted. Executive summary of the Audit findings is given below:

Functioning of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Corporation) provides public transport in the State through its 107 depots. The Corporation had fleet strength of 7710 buses as on 31 March 2009 and carried on an average 12.79 lakh passengers per day. It accounted for a share of 28.18 per cent in public transport with rest coming from private operators. The performance audit of the Corporation for the period from 2004-05 to 2008-09 was conducted to assess efficiency and economy of its operation, ability to meet its financial commitments, possibility to realign the business model to tap non-conventional source of revenue, existence and adequacy of fare policy and effectiveness of the top management in monitoring the affairs of the Corporation.

Finances and Performance

The Corporation earned profit of Rs.10.67 crore during 2008-09 without considering prior period adjustments. Its accumulated losses and borrowings stood at Rs.804.29 crore and Rs.239.17 crore respectively as on 31 March 2009. The Corporation earned Rs.15.02 per kilometre and expended Rs.14.91 per kilometre in 2008-09. Audit noticed that with a right kind of policy measure and better management of its affairs it is possible to increase revenue and reduce costs, so as to earn more profit and serve its cause better.

Declining Share

Of 27361 buses licensed for public transport in 2008-09 about 28.18 per cent belonged to the Corporation. The percentage share declined marginally from 31.33 per cent in 2007-08 to 28.18 per cent in 2008-09. The decline in share was mainly due to its operational inefficiency i.e. operation on non nationalized routes up to 39.89 per cent due to non obtaining permits although it has been given priority in allotment of permits over private operators under the Motor vehicle Act, 1988. Vehicle density (including private operators' buses) per one lakh population remained 13 during review period against the All India Average (AIA) of 35 buses, which indicated deterioration in the level of public transport in the State.

Vehicle profile and utilization

The Corporation's bus fleet includes 6831 own buses and 879 hired buses. The Corporation had no bus of eight years old at the end of 2008-09. The percentage of overage buses declined from 16.99 per cent in 2004-05 due to acquisition of 5375 new buses during 2004-09. However, according to management 1239 over aged buses were held at the end of 2008-09 needing replacement.

The Corporation's fleet utilization at 95 per cent in 2008-09 was above AIA of 92 per cent. Its vehicle productivity at 332 kilometres per day per bus was also above the AIA of 313 Kilometres. Similarly, its load factor of 65 per cent remained above the AIA of 63 per cent. However, 14 to 39 depots were under performing as regards fleet utilisation and 29 to 65 depots did not achieve Corporation's average in fuel efficiency. An effective monitoring may improve their operations. Though, the Corporation did well on operational parameter, it did not conduct route wise profitability so as to exercise the effective monitoring.

Economy in operations

Manpower and fuel expenditure constituted 73.88 per cent of total cost during 2008-09. The Corporation succeeded in reducing the manpower per bus from 6.23 in 2004-05 to 5.15 in 2008-09.

Revenue Maximisation

The Corporation had above 36.06 lakh square meter land for its operations, the space above can be developed on "public private partnership" (PPP) basis to earn steady income which can be used to cross-subsidise its operation. The Corporation has not framed any policy in this regard.

Need for a regulator

The fare per kilometre stood at 49.52 paise since September 2005. Though the State Government approves the fare increase, there is no scientific basis for its calculation. Thus, it would be desirable to have an independent regulatory body (like State Electricity Regulatory Commission) to fix the fares, specify service coverage to

different areas and address grievances of commuters.

Monitoring

An effective Management Information System (MIS) for obtaining feed back on achievement is essential for monitoring by the top management. The shortfall in operations was deliberated upon in the Board of Directors with suitable remedial action to be taken by the depot.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Corporation has been earning profit during review period. However, there was still scope for maximisation of revenue by covering more routes and tapping non-conventional sources of revenue. This review contains eight recommendations to improve the Corporation's performance. Hiring of more buses, creating a regulator to regulate fares and services, tapping non-conventional sources of revenue by undertaking PPP projects and continuing the Chief Executive for a considerable period are some of these recommendations.

4. Transaction audit observations

Transaction audit observations included in this Report highlight deficiencies in the management of Public Sector Undertakings involving significant financial implications. The irregularities pointed out are broadly of the following nature:

There were seven cases of avoidable loss/expenditure amounting to Rs 6.22 crore on account of:

- failure in restricting the expenditure to the extent of grant;
- award of work at higher rates;
- omission of a vital clause in the agreement;
- failure to deduct TDS;
- failure in construction of building within stipulated period;
- acceptance of FDs at higher rates of interest;
- unwarranted change in the location of Sewerage Treatment Plant;

(Paragraphs 4.4, 4.6, 4.11, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20 and 4.21)

There were five cases of loss of revenue of Rs 9.38 crore on account of:

- unjustified waiver of dues;
- short recovery of fixed line charges;
- incorrect application of tariff;
- non-levy of penalty/demand charges.

(Paragraphs 4.5, 4.7, 4.9, 4.15 and 4.17)

There were three cases of undue favour to contractors/consumers amounting to Rs 1.14 crore on account of:

- providing uninterrupted power supply without sanction of protective load;
- withdrawal of assessment against theft of energy;
- release of payment in excess of work executed;

(Paragraphs 4.12, 4.13 and 4.22)

There were three cases of financial mismanagement amounting to Rs 2.73 crore on account of:

- non-availment of auto sweep facility/non-transfer of funds;
- non-surrender of bonds on maturity date.

(Paragraphs 4.2, 4.3 and 4.16)

Gist of some of the important paragraphs is given below:

- **Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited** suffered loss of interest of Rs. 6.54 crore due to imprudent decision for going into an appeal against the orders of Hon'ble High Court.

(Paragraph 4.1)

- **Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Limited** incurred an avoidable expenditure of Rs 35.91 lakh due to failure in restricting the expenditure to the extent of grant.

(Paragraph 4.4)

- **Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited** suffered revenue loss Rs 7.43 crore due to incorrect application of tariff.

(Paragraph 4.9)

- **Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited** suffered a loss of Rs 2.44 crore in release of single PTW connections from 25 KVA transformer without ensuring recoverability of cost of connections incurred in excess of the admissible subsidy.

(Paragraph 4.10)

- **Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited** suffered loss of Rs 1.16 crore due to non-levy of demand charges and penalty.

(Paragraph 4.15)

- **Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation** suffered loss of Rs. 4.13 crore due to failure to deduct and deposit the TDS payable on interest paid/credited to Bond holders.

(Paragraph 4.18)

CHAPTER-I

1. Overview of Government companies and Statutory corporations

Introduction

1.1 The State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) consist of State Government companies and Statutory corporations. The State PSUs are established to carry out activities of commercial nature while keeping in view the welfare of people. In Uttar Pradesh, the State PSUs occupy a moderate place in the State economy. The State working PSUs registered a turnover of Rs 31480.07 crore for 2008-09 as *per* their latest finalised accounts as of September 2009. This turnover was equal to 7.86 *per cent* of State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2008-09. Major activities of Uttar Pradesh State PSUs are concentrated in power sector. The State working PSUs incurred a loss of Rs 3410.53 crore in the aggregate for 2008-09 as *per* their latest finalised accounts. They had employed 1.38 lakh¹ employees as of 31 March 2009. The State PSUs do not include six prominent Departmental Undertakings (DUs), which carry out commercial operations but are a part of Government departments. Audit findings of these DUs are incorporated in the Civil Audit Report for the State.

As on 31 March 2009, there were 125 PSUs as *per* the details given below. Of these, no company was listed on the stock exchange(s).

Type of PSUs	Working PSUs	Non-working PSUs ²	Total
Government Companies ³	75	43	118
Statutory Corporations	7	Nil	7
Total	82	43	125

As per information received during the year 2008-09, 26 PSUs⁴ (22 PSUs in Service sector and four⁵ PSUs in Power Sector) were established whereas no PSU was closed down.

Audit Mandate

1.2 Audit of Government companies is governed by Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. According to Section 617, a Government company is one in which not less than 51 *per cent* of the paid up capital is held by Government(s). A Government company includes a subsidiary of a Government company. Further, a company in which 51 *per cent* of the paid up capital is held in any combination by Government(s), Government companies and Corporations controlled by Government(s) is treated as if it were a Government company (deemed Government company) as *per* Section 619-B of the Companies Act.

The accounts of the State Government companies (as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956) are audited by Statutory Auditors, who are appointed by CAG as *per* the provisions of Section 619(2) of the Companies Act, 1956. These accounts are also subject to supplementary audit conducted by CAG as *per* the provisions of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956.

¹ As per the details provided by 53 PSUs. Remaining 72 PSUs did not furnish the details.

² Non-working PSUs are those which have ceased to carry on their operations.

³ Includes 619-B companies.

⁴ Serial number A-38, 40, 41, 42 and 47 to 68 of Annexure-1.

⁵ Includes one PSU incorporated in 2007-08 and three PSUs incorporated in 2006-07. Of these PSUs, two PSUs, i.e. Prayag Raj Power Generation Company Limited and Sangam Power Generation Company Limited were privatised on 23-07-09.

Audit of statutory corporations is governed by their respective legislations. Out of seven statutory corporations, CAG is the sole auditor for Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad, Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation, and Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam. In respect of Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, and Uttar Pradesh Government Employees Welfare Corporation, the audit is conducted by Chartered Accountants and supplementary audit by CAG.

Investment in State PSUs

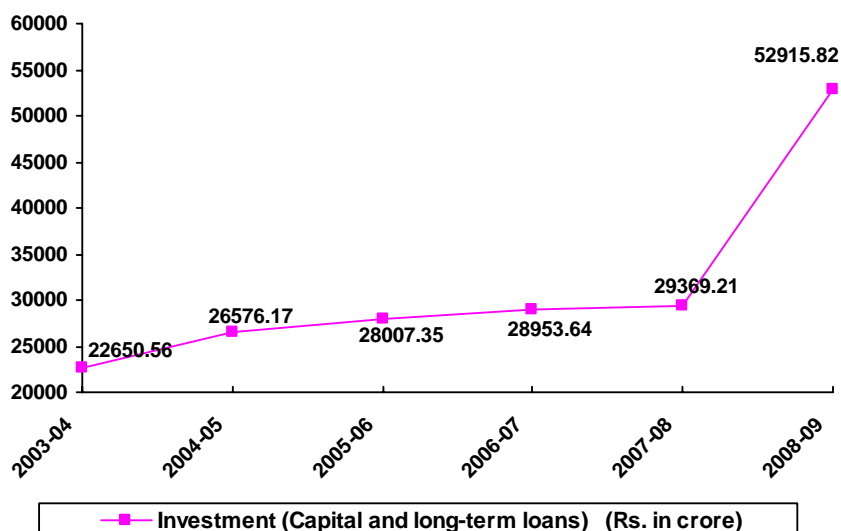
1.3 As on 31 March 2009, the investment in 125 PSUs (including 619-B companies) was Rs 52,915.82 crore as *per* details given below.

(Rs in crore)

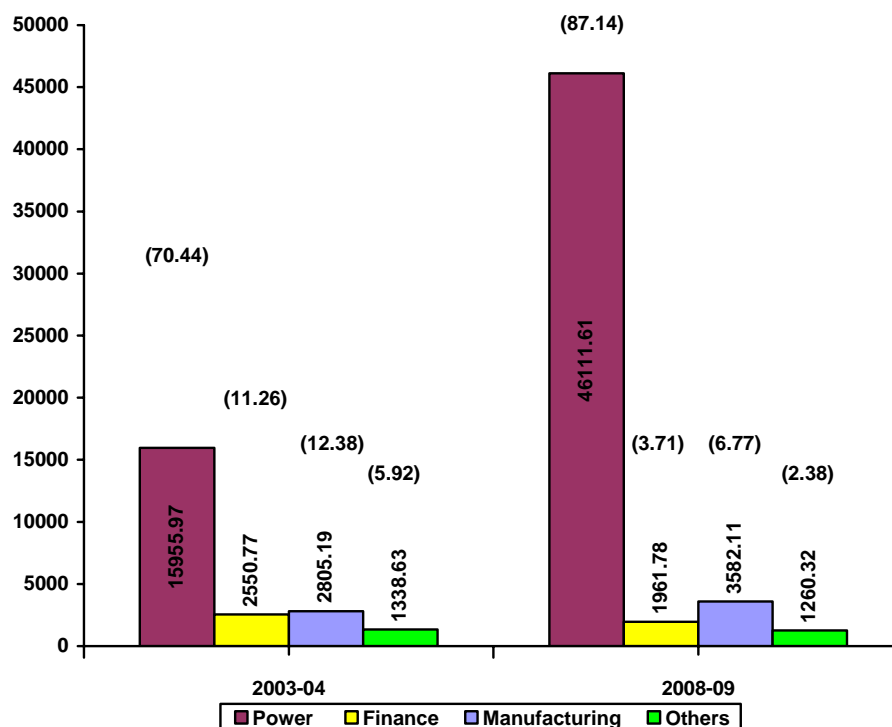
Type of PSUs	Government Companies			Statutory Corporations			Grand Total
	Capital	Long Term Loans	Total	Capital	Long Term Loans	Total	
Working PSUs	40254.54	9992.39	50246.93	561.78	1223.06	1784.84	52031.77
Non-working PSUs	442.89	441.16	884.05	-	-	-	884.05
Total	40697.43	10433.55	51130.98	561.78	1223.06	1784.84	52915.82

A summarised position of government investment in State PSUs is detailed in **Annexure-1**.

As on 31 March 2009, of the total investment in State PSUs, 98.33 *per cent* was in working PSUs and the remaining 1.67 *per cent* in non-working PSUs. This total investment consisted of 77.97 *per cent* towards capital and 22.03 *per cent* in long-term loans. The investment has grown by 133.62 *per cent* from Rs 22,650.56 crore in 2003-04 to Rs 52,915.82 crore in 2008-09 as shown in the graph below.



The investment in various important sectors and percentage thereof at the end of 31 March 2004 and 31 March 2009 are indicated below in the bar chart. The thrust of PSU investment was mainly in power sector during the five years which has seen its percentage share rising from 70.44 *per cent* in 2003-04 to 87.14 *per cent* in 2008-09 while the share of manufacturing sector decreased from 12.38 *per cent* in 2003-04 to 6.77 *per cent* in 2008-09.



(Figures in brackets show the percentage of total investment)

Budgetary outgo, grants/subsidies, guarantees and loans

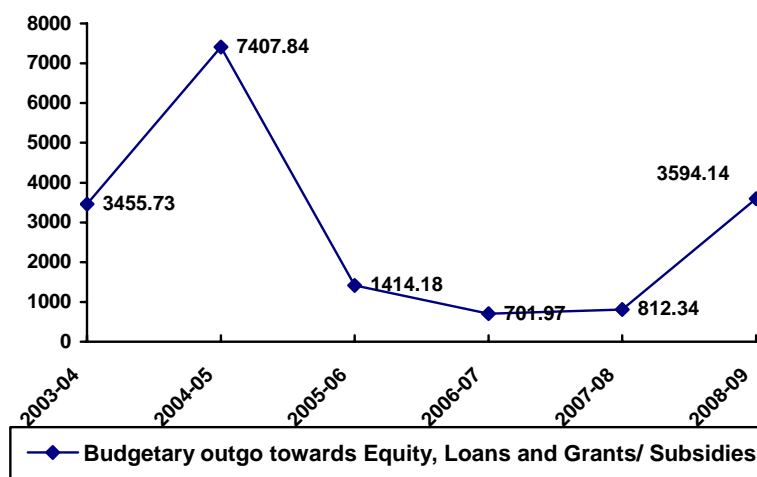
1.4 The details regarding budgetary outgo towards equity, loans, grants/subsidies, guarantees issued, loans written off, loans converted into equity and interest waived in respect of State PSUs are given in **Annexure-3**. The summarised details are given below for three years ended 2008-09.

(Amount Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of PSUs	Amount	No. of PSUs	Amount	No. of PSUs	Amount
1.	Equity Capital outgo from budget	5	423.31	5	20.20	5	2405.08
2.	Loans given from budget	6	126.28	6	214.14	4	90.53
3.	Grants/Subsidy received	5	152.38	6	578.00	9	1098.53
4.	Total Outgo (1+2+3)	13*	701.97	10*	812.34	14*	3594.14
5.	Loans converted into equity					2	209.30
6.	Guarantees issued	9	4362.05	6	455.30	2	20735.82
7.	Guarantee Commitment	12	7489.72	8	322.80	7	10525.81

*These represents actual number of PSUs which received budgetary support.

The details regarding budgetary outgo towards equity, loans and grants/ subsidies for past five years are given in a graph below.



It can be seen that the budgetary outgo in the form of equity, loans, grants, subsidies, etc. to state PSUs was all time low in 2006-07 during the period from 2003-04 to 2008-09. The budgetary outgo jumped to Rs 3594.14 crore in 2008-09 mainly due to extension of financial support of Rs 2582.20 crore by the State Government to three power sector companies in the form of equity (Rs 2395.19 crore) and grants/subsidies (Rs 187.01 crore). The amount of guarantee outstanding has decreased from Rs 7489.72 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 322.80 crore in 2007-08 and increased to Rs 10523.79 crore in 2008-09. The amount of guarantee commission payable by two PSUs as on 31 March 2009 was Rs 13.28 crore⁶. During the year one PSU⁷ had paid guarantee commission of Rs 11.20 crore.

Reconciliation with Finance Accounts

1.5 The figures in respect of equity, loans and guarantees outstanding as per records of State PSUs should agree with that of the figures appearing in the Finance Accounts of the State. In case the figures do not agree, the concerned PSUs and the Finance Department should carry out reconciliation of differences. The position in this regard as at 31 March 2009 is stated below.

(Rs in crore)			
Outstanding in respect of	Amount as per Finance Accounts	Amount as per records of PSUs	Difference
Equity	14386.22	31955.04	17568.82
Loans	5089.25	1218.42	3870.83
Guarantees	11727.82	10525.81	1202.01

Audit observed that the differences occurred in respect of 27 PSUs and some of the differences were pending reconciliation since 2000-01. The matter of reconciliation of figures between Finance Accounts and Audit Report (Commercial) is regularly being taken up with the PSUs requesting them to

⁶ Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (Rs 11.12 crore) and Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (Rs 2.16 crore)

⁷ Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited.

expedite the reconciliation (September 2009). The Government and the PSUs should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner.

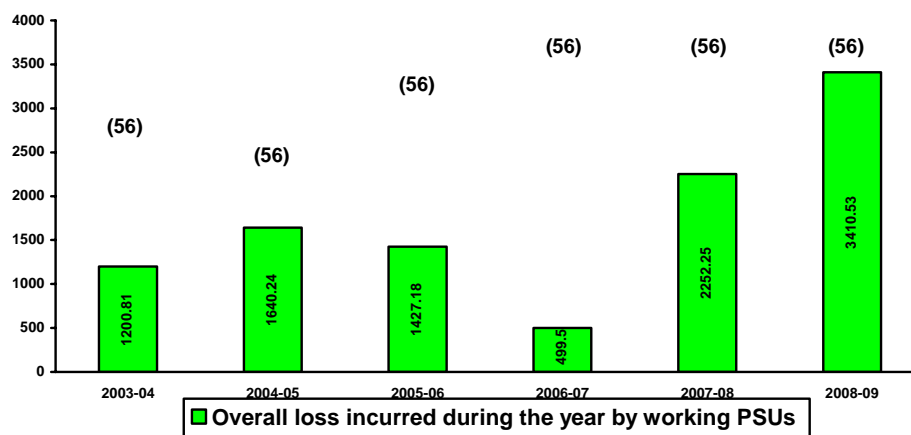
Performance of PSUs

1.6 The financial results of PSUs, financial position and working results of working statutory corporations are detailed in **Annexure-2, 5** and **6** respectively. A ratio of PSU turnover to State GDP shows the extent of PSU activities in the State economy. Table below provides the details of working PSU turnover and State GDP for the period 2003-04 to 2008-09.

Particulars	(Rs in crore)					
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Turnover ⁸	13442.74	13374.72	18750.76	18860.47	27261.62	31480.07
State GDP	226972.00	248851.00	276969.00	309834.00	344346.00	400711.00
Percentage of Turnover to State GDP	5.92	5.37	6.77	6.09	7.92	7.86

The percentage of turnover to state GDP was at 5.92 during 2003-04, which had grown to 7.86 per cent during 2008-09 after showing marginal fluctuations in six years period.

Losses incurred by State working PSUs during 2003-04 to 2008-09 are given below in a bar chart.



(Figures in brackets show the number of working PSUs in respective years)

The amount of loss incurred by working PSUs increased from Rs 1200.81 crore in 2003-04 to Rs 3410.53 crore during 2008-09. The position of loss incurred by state PSUs has deteriorated over the period particularly after 2006-07 when the loss incurred increased from Rs 499.50 crore (2006-07) to Rs 3410.53 crore (2008-09). During the year 2008-09, out of 82 working PSUs, 30 PSUs earned profit of Rs 538.41 crore and 26 PSUs incurred loss of Rs 3948.94 crore. Twenty six working PSUs, which were incorporated during 2006-07 (3), 2007-08 (1), and 2008-09 (22) had not submitted their first accounts. The major contributors to profit were Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Rs 178.58 crore), Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited (Rs 80.41 crore), Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (Rs 79.03 crore), Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Rs 40.71 crore) and Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (Rs 40.15 crore). The heavy losses were incurred by

⁸ Turnover as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September 2009.

Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (Rs 892.20 crore), Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (Rs 621.82 crore), Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (Rs 606.75 crore), Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (Rs 505.42 crore), Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (Rs 115.01 crore), Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (Rs 77.10 crore) and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Chini Evam Ganna Vikas Nigam Limited (Rs 57.92 crore).

The losses of PSUs are mainly attributable to deficiencies in financial management, planning, implementation of project, running their operations and monitoring. A review of latest Audit Reports of CAG shows that the State working PSUs incurred losses to the tune of Rs 7931.19 crore and infructuous investment of Rs 27.60 crore which were controllable with better management. Year wise details from Audit Reports are stated below.

(Rs in crore)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
Net loss	499.50	2252.25	3410.53	6162.20
Controllable losses as per CAG's Audit Report	7012.18	832.64	86.37	7931.19
Infructuous Investment	-	-	27.60	27.60

The above losses pointed out by Audit Reports of CAG are based on test check of records of PSUs. The actual controllable losses would be much more. The above table shows that with better management, the losses can be minimised substantially. The PSUs can discharge their role efficiently only if they are financially self-reliant. The above situation points towards a need for professionalism and accountability in the functioning of PSUs.

Some other key parameters pertaining to State PSUs are given below.

(Rs in crore)

Particulars	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Return on Capital Employed (<i>Per cent</i>)	0.05	-	-	2.28	-	-
Debt	9768.01	8133.48	8680.00	9192.09	9538.97	11656.61
Turnover ⁹	13442.74	13374.72	18750.76	18860.47	27261.62	31480.07
Debt/ Turnover Ratio	0.73:1	0.61:1	0.46:1	0.49:1	0.35:1	0.37:1
Interest Payments	1314.85	12995.58	1166.79	1055.11	1212.39	1058.32
Accumulated losses	10674.81	10590.38	11141.45	12305.62	14129.45	15520.04

(Above figures pertain to all PSUs except for turnover which is for working PSUs).

During the period 2003-04 to 2008-09 the debt to turnover ratio has improved from 0.73:1 in 2003-04 to 0.37:1 in 2008-09 which indicates that there is less pressure on profit margin. However, the amount of accumulated losses increased from Rs 10674.81 crore to Rs 15520.04 crore. The return on capital employed was also negative in all the six years except during 2003-04 and 2006-07.

The State Government had formulated (October 2002) a dividend policy under which all profit earning PSUs are required to pay a minimum return of five *per cent* on the paid up share capital contributed by the State Government. As per their latest finalised accounts, 30 PSUs earned an aggregate profit of Rs 538.41

⁹ Turnover of working PSUs as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September 2009.

crore and only one PSU¹⁰ declared a dividend of Rs 1.67 crore. Thus, the remaining profit earning PSUs did not comply with the State Government policy regarding payment of minimum dividend.

Performance of major PSUs

1.7 The investment in working PSUs and their turnover together aggregated to Rs 83511.84 crore during 2008-09. Out of 56 working PSUs which finalised their accounts for previous years, the following five PSUs accounted for individual investment *plus* turnover of more than five *per cent* of aggregate investment *plus* turnover. These five PSUs together accounted for 77.10 *per cent* of aggregate investment *plus* turnover.

(Rs in crore)

PSU Name	Investment	Turnover	Total (2) + (3)	Percentage to Aggregate Investment plus Turnover
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	8970.38	3835.78	12806.16	15.33
Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	25314.80	11587.25	36902.05	44.19
Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	2541.75	1751.25	4293.00	5.14
Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	2946.97	3005.12	5952.09	7.13
Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	3061.16	2184.91	5246.07	6.28
Total	42835.066	22364.31	65199.377	78.07

Some of the major audit findings of past five years for above PSUs related to deficiencies in planning, implementation, monitoring, non achievement of objective, and financial management are stated in the succeeding paragraphs.

Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited

1.8 The Company had arrears of accounts for two year as on September 2009. The loss of the company has decreased from Rs 839.61 crore in 2002-03 to Rs 505.42 crore in 2006-07. The turnover of the company has increased from Rs 6610.20 crore in 2002-03 to Rs 11587.25 crore in 2006-07. However, the return on capital employed remained negative during these periods.

Deficiencies in planning

- Installation of 100 MVA transformer at the substation without requirement resulted in avoidable expenditure of Rs 3.61 crore. (Paragraph 2.3.13 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2004-05).
- Company had to incur expenditure of Rs 94.70 lakh due to non seeking right of way at the time of allotment of land by Meerut Development Authority for the sub station. (Paragraph 2.3.23 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2004-05).

Deficiencies in Monitoring

- The company failed to avail rebate of Rs 8.16 crore besides incurring liability of surcharge of Rs 124.43 crore because of delay in payment of

¹⁰ Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.

power purchase bills. (Paragraph 2.3.10 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2003-04).

- Due to lack of coordination with the distribution company the Company could not put the 132 KV sub station on commercial load and was deprived of the annual benefit of Rs 11.28 crore. (Paragraph 2.3.14 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2004-05).
- Company suffered loss of Rs 346.82 crore on account of transmission loss in excess of the prescribed norms. (Paragraph 2.3.25 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2004-05).

Deficiencies in Financial Management

- Fund lost in operation by the Company aggregated Rs 3567.16 crore during 2000-01 to 2002-03. (Paragraph 2.3.5 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2003-04).
- The Company incurred avoidable expenditure of Rs 2.50 crore on account of interest due to its failure to draw fund according to its requirement. (Paragraph 2.3.7 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2003-04).
- The Company incurred loss of Rs 3.16 crore due to borrowing fund at higher rate of interest and keeping amount in fixed deposit carrying lower rate of interest. (Paragraph 2.3.38 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2003-04).

Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

1.9 The Company was incorporated on 1 May 2003 as subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited. The company had arrears of accounts for three years as on September 2009. The company had earned a profit of Rs 204.00 crore in 2003-04 which turned into loss of Rs 621.82 crore during 2005-06 despite increase in the turnover from Rs 1182.56 crore to Rs 3005.12 during the same period. The return on capital employed had also declined from 25.39 *per cent* to negative during the same period.

Deficiencies in Monitoring

- Despite repeated dishonor of cheques the company failed to promptly disconnect the supply resulting in loss of revenue of Rs 67.02 lakh. (Paragraph 3.19 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2007-08).
- Failure / delay in finalisation of Permanent Disconnection cases caused non-realisation of Rs 9.43 crore. (Paragraph 2.2.30 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2006-07).
- Absence of system alerts and prescribed action in low power factor cases resulted in energy losses of Rs 1.92 crore units valuing Rs 7.21 crore. (Paragraph 2.4.20 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2007-08).

Non-achievement of objectives

- The Company incurred an unfruitful expenditure of Rs 94.66 lakh on GIS mapping as soft copy with supporting software was not available with any of the offices. (Paragraph 2.4.16 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2007-08).

Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

1.10 The Company was incorporated on 1 May 2003 as subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited. The company had arrears of accounts for three years as on September 2009. The loss incurred by the company increased from

Rs 113.09 crore in 2003-04 to Rs 892.20 crore during 2005-06 despite increase in turnover of the company from Rs 908.16 crore to Rs 1751.25 crore during the same period. The return on capital employed of the Company also remained negative during this period.

Deficiencies in Monitoring

- The company suffered loss of Rs 44.36 lakh due to irregular reduction of penalty for peak hour violation. (Paragraph 3.13 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2003-04).
- The company did not bill for additional charges based on the results of check meter and as a result energy charges of Rs 1.74 crore could not be realised. (Paragraph 3.6 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2004-05).
- The company billed the consumer at the rate applicable for supply at 132 KV instead of 11 KV resulted in short billing of Rs 1.12 crore. (Paragraph 3.7 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2004-05).

Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

1.11 The Company was incorporated on 1 May 2003 as subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited. The company had arrears of accounts for three years as on September 2009. The loss incurred by the Company increased from

Rs 80.92 crore in 2003-04 to Rs 606.75 crore during 2005-06 despite increase in turnover of the company from Rs 988.17 crore to Rs 2184.91 crore during the same period. The return on capital employed had also remained negative during the period.

Deficiencies in Monitoring

- Incorrect assessment of LMV-1 category consumers having defective meters resulted in short assessment of revenue amounting to Rs 7.06 crore. (Paragraph 2.4.18 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2006-07).
- The Company suffered loss of Rs 8.22 crore due to irregular revision of penalty bills for peak hour violation. (Paragraph 3.9 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2003-04).
- Initial security deposit of Rs 1.17 crore towards release of new connection remained unrealised by the Company from Eastern Railways. (Paragraph 3.9 of the Audit Report (Commercial), 2004-05).

Conclusion

1.12 The above details indicate that the State PSUs are not functioning efficiently and there is tremendous scope for improvement in their overall performance. They need to imbibe greater degree of professionalism to ensure delivery of their products and services efficiently and profitably. The State Government should introduce a performance based system of accountability for PSUs.

Arrears in finalisation of accounts

1.13 The accounts of the companies for every financial year are required to be finalised within six months from the end of the relevant financial year under Sections 166, 210, 230, 619 and 619-B of the Companies Act, 1956. Similarly, in case of statutory corporations, their accounts are finalised, audited and presented to the Legislature as *per* the provisions of their respective Acts. The table below provides the details of progress made by working PSUs in finalisation of accounts by September 2009.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Number of Working PSUs	56	56	56	56	60 ¹¹
2.	Number of accounts finalised during the year	50	55	42	64	46
3.	Number of accounts in arrears	189	183	195	180	197
4.	Average arrears <i>per</i> PSU (3/1)	3.38	3.27	3.48	3.21	3.28
5.	Number of Working PSUs with arrears in accounts	50	49	50	49	54
6.	Extent of arrears	1 to 16 years	1 to 16 years	1 to 15 years	1 to 14 years	1 to 14 years

During the period 2004-05 to 2007-08 the number of working PSUs having their accounts in arrear remained between 49 and 50 and in 2008-09 it increased to 54 due to increase in the number of working PSUs. In 2008-09, despite increase in the number of working PSUs, the number of accounts finalised was lower at 46 accounts as against 64 accounts during 2007-08. Resultantly, number of accounts in arrears increased to 197 during 2008-09 as against 180 in 2007-08. Most of the working PSUs failed to finalise even one year's accounts every year causing accumulation of arrears. The main reasons responsible for arrear in accounts are delay in holding of annual general meetings, delay in approval of accounts by the Board of Directors, delay in certification of accounts by Statutory Auditor, delay in adoption of accounts in the Annual General Meetings, lack of accounts personnel, etc.

In addition to above, there were also arrears in finalisation of accounts by non-working PSUs. Out of 43 non-working PSUs, 12¹² had gone into liquidation process. Of the remaining 31 non-working PSUs, 30 PSUs had arrears of accounts for 1 to 30 years.

The State Government had invested Rs 4214.16 crore (Equity: Rs 2470.96 crore, loans: Rs 309.02 crore, grants: Rs 1028.09 crore and subsidies: Rs 406.09 crore) in 23 PSUs during the years for which accounts have not been finalised as detailed in **Annexure-4**. In the absence of accounts and their subsequent audit, it can not be ensured whether the investments and expenditure incurred have been properly

¹¹ Excluding 22 PSUs (all companies) incorporated in February 2009 (serial no. A-47 to 68 of Annexure-2) first accounts of which are not due.

¹² Serial no. C-2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29 and 34 of Annexure-2.

accounted for and the purpose for which the amount was invested has been achieved or not and thus Government's investment in such PSUs remain outside the scrutiny of the State Legislature. Further, delay in finalisation of accounts may also result in risk of fraud and leakage of public money apart from violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

The administrative departments have the responsibility to oversee the activities of these entities and to ensure that the accounts are finalised and adopted by these PSUs within the prescribed period. Though the concerned administrative departments and officials of the Government were informed every quarter by the Audit, of the arrears in finalisation of accounts, no remedial measures were taken. As a result of this the net worth of these PSUs could not be assessed in audit. The matter of arrears in accounts was also taken up with the Chief Secretary/ Finance Secretary on 20 January 2009, 12 April 2009 and 15 July 2009 to expedite the backlog of arrears in accounts in a time bound manner. Further the Chief Secretary also held a meeting on 9 January 2009 with the eight PSUs having arrears in accounts to discuss the matter.

In view of above state of arrears, it is recommended that:

- **The Government may set up a cell to oversee the clearance of arrears and set the targets for individual companies which would be monitored by the cell.**
- **The Government may consider outsourcing the work relating to preparation of accounts wherever the staff is inadequate or lacks expertise.**

Winding up of non-working PSUs

1.14 There were 43 non-working PSUs (40 Government companies and 3 deemed Government companies) as on 31 March 2009. Of these, 12 PSUs had gone into liquidation process. The numbers of non-working companies at the end of each year during past five years are given below.

Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
No. of non-working companies	42	42	43	43	43

The non-working PSUs are required to be closed down as their existence is not going to serve any purpose. During 2008-09, 2¹³ non-working PSUs incurred an expenditure of Rs 0.16 crore towards establishment expenditure.

The stages of closure in respect of non-working PSUs are given below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Companies
1.	Total No. of non-working PSUs	43
2.	Of (1) above, the No. under	
(a)	liquidation by Court (liquidator appointed)	12
(b)	Voluntary winding up (liquidator appointed)	-
(c)	Closure, i.e. closing orders/ instructions issued but liquidation process not yet started.	31

During the year 2008-09, no company was finally wound up. The companies which have taken the route of winding up by Court order are under liquidation for

¹³ Out of 43 non working companies only two companies furnished the information. (Uttar Pradesh Pashudhan Udhayog Nigam Limited -Rs 8.05 lakh, and Uttar Pradesh Chalchitra Nigam Limited - Rs 7.67 lakh)

a period ranging from 6 years to 32 years. The process of voluntary winding up under the Companies Act is much faster and needs to be adopted/ pursued vigorously. The Government may take a decision regarding winding up of 31 non-working PSUs where no decision about their continuation or otherwise has been taken after they became non-working. The Government may consider setting up a cell to expedite closing down the non-working companies.

Accounts Comments and Internal Audit

1.15 Thirty eight working companies forwarded their audited 41 accounts to AG during the year 2008-09. Of these, 35 accounts of 32 companies were selected for supplementary audit. The audit reports of Statutory Auditors appointed by CAG and the supplementary audit of CAG indicate that the quality of maintenance of accounts needs to be improved substantially. The details of aggregate money value of comments of Statutory Auditors and CAG are given below:

(Amount Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
1.	Decrease in profit	11	11.41	8	17.67	10	53.60
2.	Increase in loss	20	21.94	12	95.02	8	843.84
3.	Non-disclosure of material facts	2	3.64	-	-	-	-
4.	Errors of classification			6	13.09	4	225.44
	Total:		36.99		125.78		1122.88

The aggregate money value of total comments increased from Rs 36.99 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 1122.88 crore in 2008-09 indicating deterioration in the quality of accounts of the PSUs.

During the year, the statutory auditors had given unqualified certificates for two accounts, qualified certificates for 35 accounts, adverse certificates (which means that accounts do not reflect a true and fair position) for one accounts and disclaimers (meaning the auditors are unable to form an opinion on accounts) for three accounts. Additionally, CAG gave adverse comments on two accounts. The compliance of companies with the Accounting Standards (AS) remained poor as there were 133 instances of non-compliance with the AS in 29 accounts during the year.

1.16 Some of the important comments in respect of accounts of companies are stated below.

Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (2006-07)

- Loss for the year was understated by Rs 810.89 crore due to non-provision towards diminution in the value of Company's investment in its subsidiary Power Distribution companies.

Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (2006-07)

- The loss for the year is understated by Rs 6.88 crore due to charging of depreciation at the rates prescribed under Income tax rules and not as per Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956.

Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2005-06)

- The loss for the year was overstated by Rs 427.54 crore due to accounting of energy purchased (9651.033 MU) at the rate of 2.34 per unit instead of applicable rate of Rs 1.897 per unit.

Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited (2005-06)

- The Sundry debtors were overstated by Rs 1.43 crore due to non-reversal of amount receivable booked against the excess expenditure incurred without government approval on installation of hand pumps during 1994-95 to 2004-05.
- Loans and Advances were overstated and accumulated loss understated by Rs 11.97 crore due to adoption of wrong basis of booking the incidental charges for procurement of wheat for the years 2002-03 to 2005-06.

Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (2006-07)

- Profit for the year was overstated by Rs 4.12 crore due to non-provision of depreciation on the plant.
- Profit for the year was overstated by Rs 70 lakh due to capitalisation of revenue expenses towards the electric bills, diesel and vehicles etc. for captive power plant to Capital work in progress instead of charging to Profit & Loss Account.

The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited (2007-08)

- Profit for the year was overstated by Rs 1.27 crore due to non provision of collection charges payable to Revenue department in respect of the amount collected from borrowers on behalf of the company.
- Profit for the year was overstated by Rs 11.46 crore due to write back of provision of interest on Government loan of Rs 26.03 crore up the periods when the Government converted the loan into interest free non-refundable loan.

Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited (2004-05)

- Profit for the year was overstated by Rs 15.98 crore due to non provision for doubtful debts.
- Profit for the year and current assets loans and advances have been overstated by Rs 7.02 crore due to short provision towards doubtful advances.

Similarly, five working Statutory corporations forwarded their five accounts to AG during the year 2008-09¹⁴. Of these, two accounts of two Statutory corporations pertained to sole audit by CAG of which audit of only one accounts was completed (30 September 2009). Of the remaining three accounts, two accounts were selected for supplementary audit and audit of these two accounts was completed (30 September 2009). The audit reports of Statutory Auditors and the sole/ supplementary audit of CAG indicate that the quality of maintenance of accounts needs to be improved substantially. The details of aggregate money value of comments of Statutory Auditors and CAG are given below.

¹⁴ October 2008 to September 2009.

(Amount Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
1.	Decrease in profit	2	32.55	5	202.57	2	3.89
2.	Increase in loss	2	8.07	1	5.37	1	0.68

During the year, out of five accounts received, three accounts were audited and all these three accounts received qualified certificates.

1.17 Some of the important comments in respect of accounts of statutory corporations are stated below:

Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (2007-08)

- Loss for the year was understated by Rs 20.45 lakh due to non provision of interest payable on SLR Bonds.
- Loss for the year was understated by Rs 47.79 lakh due to capitalisation of restoration charges and extension fee instead of charging the same to the profit and loss Account.

Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (2007-08)

- Profit for the year has been understated by Rs 76.99 lakh due to incorrect accounting of advance premium paid for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 July 2008 as current year expenditure and not pre paid expenditure.
- The business income did not include Rs 2.29 crore recoverable from the staff and storage/handling and transport contractors towards ‘storage and transport losses’ against the amount already deducted by the Food Corporation of India. This has correspondingly resulted in understatement of current assets–recoverable from staff and storage/handling and transport contractors’ by Rs 2.29 crore.

Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (2007-08)

- The Corporation was exempted from payment of contribution towards employees insurance. The profit for the year was understated by Rs 1.43 crore due to non inclusion of the amount recoverable on account of contribution already paid to Employees State Insurance Corporation.
- The Government of Uttaranchal intimated an interest liability of the Corporation against State Government loan amounting to Rs 5.20 crore whereas liability for Rs 1.49 crore only was provided resulting in overstatement of Net profit for the year and understatement of current liabilities to the extent of Rs 3.71 crore each.

The Statutory Auditors (Chartered Accountants) are required to furnish a detailed report upon various aspects including internal control / internal audit systems in the companies audited in accordance with the directions issued by the CAG to them under Section 619(3) (a) of the Companies Act, 1956 and to identify areas which needed improvement. An illustrative resume of major comments made by the Statutory Auditors on possible improvement in the internal audit/internal

control system in respect of 43 company¹⁵ for the year 2007-08 and 31 companies¹⁶ for the year 2008-09 are given below:

Sl. No.	Nature of comments made by Statutory Auditors	Number of companies where recommendations were made	Reference to serial number of the companies as per Annexure -2
1		2	3
1.	Non-fixation of minimum/maximum limits of store and spares	12	A3, 20, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 44, 45 and 46
2.	Absence of internal audit system commensurate with the nature and size of business of the company	20	A3, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 71, 73, 74, C16, 17 and 18
3.	Non maintenance of cost record	7	A34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 44 and 46
1		2	3
4.	Non maintenance of proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details, situations, identity number, date of acquisitions, depreciated value of fixed assets and their locations.	25	A1, 2, 7, 11, 15, 17, 20, 24, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 71, 73, 74, C16, 17, 28 and 38

Recoveries at the instance of audit

1.18 During the course of propriety audit in 2008-09, recoveries of Rs 420.98 crore were pointed out to the Management of various PSUs, of which, recoveries of Rs 383.37 crore were admitted and Rs 4.84 crore were recovered by PSUs.

Status of placement of Separate Audit Reports

1.19 The following table shows the status of placement of various Separate Audit Reports (SARs) issued by the CAG on the accounts of Statutory corporations in the Legislature by the Government.

Sl No.	Name of Statutory corporation	Year up to which SARs placed in Legislature	Years for which SARs not placed in Legislature		Reasons for non-placement of SARs
			Year of SAR	Date of issue to the Government	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	2005-06	2006-07 2007-08	25-06-2009 09-09-2009	Reasons not furnished by the Corporation
2.	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	1992-93	1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08	07.07.1995 18.04.1996 28.08.1998 17.12.1999 27.07.2000 20.10.2001 25.07.2002 20.02.2004 28.01.2005 21.12.2005 08.09.2006 01.05.2007 12.09.2007 17.04.2008 07-08-09	Reasons not furnished by the Corporation
3.	Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	2005-06	2006-07 2007-08	17.01.2008 24-03-09	Reasons not furnished by the Corporation
4.	Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation ¹⁷	--	1997-98 1998-99	17.08.2000 23.05.2002	Reasons not furnished by the Corporation

¹⁵ Sl. No. A3, 5, 6, 9 to 16, 18 to 20, 24, 27 to 29, 31 to 35, 39, 44 to 46, 69 to 71, 73 to 75, C3, 5, 16, 17, 20, 27, 28, 36 and 41 of Annexure – 2.

¹⁶ Sl. No. A2, 3, 7, 11 to 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 27 to 29, 31, 33 to 37, 39, 44 to 46, 71, 73, 74, C16, 28 and 38 of Annexure – 2.

¹⁷ Audit entrusted from 1997-98.

5.	Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad	2001-02	2002-03	10-12-08	Reasons not furnished by the Corporation
6.	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	1994-95	1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07	21.10.1997 18.02.1999 03.07.2000 19.09.2001 07.02.2002 13.02.2003 27.03.2004 30.12.2005 07.06.2006 02.02.2007 02.04.2008 21-03-09	Reasons not furnished by the Corporation

Delay in placement of SARs weakens the legislative control over Statutory corporations and dilutes the latter's financial accountability. The Government should ensure prompt placement of SARs in the Legislature.

Disinvestment, Privatisation and Restructuring of PSUs

1.20 The policy of privatisation/disinvestment of PSUs formulated (June 1994) by the State Government provided for review of all enterprises (excluding those engaged in social and welfare activities and public utilities) whose annual loss was more than Rs 10 crore and which had eroded their net worth by 50 per cent or more.

An Empowered Committee (EC) was constituted (December 1995) to review and decide cases of privatisation/disinvestment/ reference to BIFR and to recommend other alternatives such as partial privatisation, management by private entrepreneurs, lease to private entrepreneurs, etc. The recommendations of the EC were not made available to Audit. On the recommendation of EC, the State Disinvestment Commission was constituted (November 1998) but it was dissolved (January 2000) and a Divestment Commission (DC) was constituted (January 2000).

For smooth functioning of process of disinvestments, a Central Committee (CC) was also constituted (January 2000). The CC was entrusted to make reference to the DC on the matters relating to reform in working, merger, reorganisation, privatisation or closure of the PSUs. It was envisaged that DC would forward its recommendations to the CC.

Twenty seven PSUs were referred to DC which made its recommendations in all these cases. The CC considered and made recommendations in respect of 25 PSUs. These recommendations were not made available to Audit.

In April 2003, a High Power Disinvestment Committee (HPDC) was constituted for disinvestment of State PSUs.

The Government intimated (September 2003) that:

- In the first stage, disinvestment process has commenced for 11 sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited, and eight sick and five closed sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Chini Evam Ganna Vikas Nigam Limited.
- Action would be taken on the recommendations of DC on 27 PSUs, which were referred to the DC.

- Information was being collected regarding possible disinvestment from Departments/PSUs and, on the basis of information received, necessary action for disinvestment would be taken.
- The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited (PIICUP) have been selected for providing consultancy for disinvestments. The HPDC was taking consultancy from PICUP for deciding policy matters and making practical recommendations.

Further progress in the matter was not furnished by the State Government.

Reforms in Power Sector

1.21 The State has Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Commission) formed in September 1998 under Section 17 of the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act¹⁸ with the objective of rationalisation of electricity tariff, advising in matters relating to electricity generation, transmission and distribution in the State and issue of licenses. During 2008-09, (ERC) issued 46 orders (four orders on annual revenue requirements and 42 on others).

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in (February 2000) between the Union Ministry of Power and the State Government as a joint commitment for implementation of reforms programmed in power sector with identified milestones. The progress achieved so far in respect of important milestones is stated below.

Sl. No.	Reforms programme commitment as per MOU	Targeted completion schedule	Present status
1	2	3	4
I	By the State Government:		
(i)	Installation of meters on all 11 KV feeders	30 September 2000	97 per cent meters installed on feeders of transmission network and 99.38 per cent meters installed on feeders of distribution network (March 2009).
(ii)	100 per cent metering of all consumers	31 December 2001	Only 58.70 per cent consumers could be metered (June 2007).
(iii)	Online billing at 20 selected towns	31 March 2001	Introduced in one town only i.e. Lucknow in September 2006. At present online billing is being done in 10 Divisions of Lucknow Electricity Supply Authority. Online billing in other 17 towns is under consideration.
(iv)	Upgradation of distribution system	Nil	Various works viz. rearrangement of service lines, installation of capacitor banks, construction of lines, installation of transformers and augmentation of distribution system are at various stages of completion (September 2008).
(v)	Privatisation of distribution sector, if commercial viability is not achieved	Nil	No privatisation has been done so far in existing companies (September 2009). However, two power generation companies, which were incorporated in February 2007 were privatised in July 2009.
II	By the Central Government:		
(i)	Support from the Government of India for financing	Nil	Loan of Rs 1779.50 crore has been sanctioned by the Power Finance

¹⁸ Since replaced with Section 82(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Sl. No.	Reforms programme commitment as per MOU	Targeted completion schedule	Present status
1	2	3	4
	renovation and modernisation of existing thermal and hydro power stations		Corporation to Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited for renovation and modernisation of Power plants (March- 09). Besides loan of Rs 18.06 crore and subsidy of equal amount has been sanctioned by Government of India under Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP) (March 2006).
(ii)	Support from the Government of India for undertaking construction of important transmission works	Nil	Power Finance Corporation has sanctioned a total loan of Rs 3584.32 crore for 92 schemes. Against this the loan of Rs 1340.34 core has already been received for 69 schemes. (March 2009)

Discussion of Audit Reports by COPU

1.22 The status as on 30 September 2009 of reviews and paragraphs that appeared in Audit Reports (Commercial) and discussed by the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) is as under:

Period of Audit Report	Reviews and Paragraphs appeared in the Audit Report		Reviews and Paragraphs discussed	
	Reviews	Paragraphs	Reviews	Paragraphs
1	2	3	4	5
1982-83	5	50	4	49
1983-84	4	60	2	60
1984-85	2	14	1	14
1985-86	6	22	5	22
1986-87	3	28	2	25
1987-88	8	23	7	23
1988-89	5	22	4	22
1989-90 ¹⁹	-	-	-	-
1990-91	6	21	2	3
1991-92	4	38	0	6
1992-93	5	33	3	9
1993-94	5	31	2	17
1994-95	5	41	1	32
1995-96	7	39	5	20
1996-97	8	40	2	30
1997-98	5	67	3	21
1998-99	5	26	3	14
1999-2000	4	41	3	23
2000-01	5	34	4	33
2001-02	4	34	0	3
2002-03	4	38	2	6
2003-04	4	26	1	7
2004-05	4	27	1	7
2005-06	6	34	2	4
2006-07	5	32	1	12
2007-08	4	29	0	0
Total:	123	850	60	462

During the period from October 2008 to September 2009, the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) held 13 meetings and discussed two Reviews and 12 Paragraphs for the year from 2005-06 and 2006-07.

¹⁹ The Audit Report (Commercial), 1989-90 containing six reviews and 14 paragraphs and had been fully discussed by the COPU.

Chapter-II

Performance reviews relating to Government Companies

2.1 Renovation & Modernisation and Refurbishment activities in Thermal Power Stations of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited

Executive Summary

Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited was formed in 1980 for construction of new thermal power stations (TPS) in the State. As on 31 March 2009, the Company had seven TPS having derated capacity of 4,032 MW. Many units of these TPSs have crossed their useful working life of 25 years and some of them have been lying closed since long, creating acute shortage of power in the State.

Project planning and Report formulation

R&M and refurbishment activities involve identification of the problems of unit of TPS, preparation of techno economic viability reports, preparation of detailed project reports (DPR) to lay down benefits to be achieved from these works. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) sanctions loan equal to 70 per cent of the estimated cost of the activity against guarantee furnished by the State Government and rest of the fund is met through internal sources or loan from State Government. Ill planning of the Company led to non installation of major equipments during R&M and refurbishment shutdown period and non adherence of annual maintenance schedule in many instances in violation of CEA directives. The Company was unable to maintain sustainable levels of performance.

Execution of works

R&M and Refurbishment works of Rs 2363.52 crore were executed in Harduaganj, Panki, Parichha, Anpara 'A', Obra 'A' and B TPS. These works, along with supply of equipments/material were mostly awarded to BHEL on single quotation basis. Thus the purpose of getting the work done at competitive rates was defeated. Though negotiations were held with BHEL but basis for carrying out negotiations to keep the cost of works at lowest level could not be ascertained in the absence of competitive bidding. Instances of deficiencies in material procurement, poor quality of R&M works and delayed execution of refurbishment works were noticed.

Post R&M/ refurbishment Performance evaluation

The performance of TPSs after carrying out R&M/Refurbishment was much short than expected/envisaged. It indicated that R&M/refurbishment works were not carried out efficiently, economically and effectively. This resulted in loss of Rs 3031.11 crore during 2006-07 to 2008-09 on account of non achievement of norms.

Environmental Issue

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Government of India launched (March 2003) the charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP) for compliance of regulatory norms for prevention and control of pollution. The Charter provided for installation of new ESP, provisioning for dry fly ash handling and storage system, ash water recirculation system and opacity system for monitoring emission levels by December 2005. The Company, however, could not complete the said work in any of its TPS (September 2009). As a result, the Company could not get air and water consent from UPPCB for any of its TPS and the Company was penalized with additional water cess amounting to Rs 14.24 crore for 2008-09 alone.

Introduction

2.1.1 Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (Company) was incorporated for construction of new Thermal Power Stations (TPS) in the State. The Company constructed and operated only one power station - Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Project. This project was also transferred (February 1992) to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) by the State Government towards the electricity dues of then Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB). Subsequently, the responsibility of maintaining and operating TPSs in the State was transferred to Company on 14 January 2000 after unbundling of UPSEB in terms of UP Electricity Reforms Act 1999 and UP Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme 2000.

As on 31 March 2009, the Company was operating seven TPSs having aggregate derated capacity of 4032 MW. The TPS wise details of the installed, derated capacity and their period of installation as on 31 March 2009 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Unit No.	Installed Capacity	Derated Capacity	Year of Commissioning
1.	Obra A	01	50	00 ¹	June 1967
		02	50	50	February 1968
		03	50	00 ²	August 1968
		04	50	00 ²	June 1969
		05	50	00 ²	June 1971
		06	100	94	July 1973
		07	100	94	December 1974
		08	100	94	September 1975
2.	Obra B	09	200	200	January 1980
		10	200	200	January 1979
		11	200	200	December 1977
		12	200	200	March 1981
		13	200	200	July 1982
3.	Panki	03	110	105	November 1976
		04	110	105	March 1977
4.	Harduaganj	03	55	55	January 1972
		05	60	60	March 1977
		07	110	105	May 1978
5.	Parichha	01	110	110	March 1984
		02	110	110	February 1985
		03	210	210	November 2006
		04	210	210	December 2007
6.	Anpara A	01	210	210	March 1986
		02	210	210	February 1987
		03	210	210	March 1988
7.	Anpara B	04	500	500	July 1993
		05	500	500	July 1994
Total			4265	4032	

At the time of handing over of TPS to Company (January 2000) all units were over due for undertaking refurbishment or Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) activities. R&M activities are aimed at overcoming problems in operating units caused due to generic defects, design deficiency and ageing by re-equipping, modifying, augmenting them with latest technology/systems. R&M activities are undertaken in TPS operating at Plant Load Factor (PLF³) of 40 per cent and above after assessing the performance and requirement of the units. Whereas refurbishment is aimed at extending economic life of the units by 15 to 20 years which have served for more than 20 years or operating at PLF below 40 per cent⁴.

1 Unit No.1 of 50 MW became operational from May 2009.

2 Units deleted from operation.

3 Plant Load Factor (PLF) is the ratio of installed capacity of generation to actual generation.

4 As per Central Electricity Authority norms.

Company accordingly decided and planned for refurbishment of units completing 20 years or more life, and R&M of units completing more than 10 years of life and implementation of annual overhauling schedules strictly.

In 1999-2000 the PLF of Harduaganj TPS was 17.67%, Panki TPS 38.92%, Parichha TPS 28.96%, Obra 'A' TPS 22.83%, Obra 'B' TPS 45.20%, Anpara 'A' TPS 62.58% and Anpara 'B' TPS was 91.80%. In view of CEA guidelines refurbishment of Harduaganj, Panki, Parichha and Obra 'A' TPS should have been got done. Instead of undertaking refurbishment activities company planned R&M activities for Harduaganj, Panki, Parichha and Obra 'A' (Unit No. 6) TPSs. Details relating to units planned for R&M, actual date of start and completion of R&M works indicating expenditure incurred on these works have been incorporated in **Annexure-7**.

Organisational set up

2.1.2 The governance of the Company is vested in Board of Directors (BOD) comprising of a Chairman, one full time Managing Director (MD) and three Directors. The MD is the overall incharge of the Company and is assisted by Chief Engineers at Headquarters/TPS level. A General Manager supervises the R&M and refurbishment work at each TPS, monitored by R&M/refurbishment Wing of headquarters of the Company.

Scope of Audit and Sample Size

2.1.3 The present Performance Review conducted between July 2008 and April 2009, covered R&M activities at Anpara 'A', Harduaganj, Parichha, Obra 'A'(unit no.6) and Panki TPSs and Refurbishment of Obra 'A'(unit no. 1 to 5) & Obra 'B' TPS. The activities undertaken in six TPSs during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, including supply, commissioning and operational performance during pre and post R&M and Refurbishment period have been covered in the review involving capital outlay of Rs 2363.52 crore (**Annexure-7**).

Audit Objectives

2.1.4 The main objectives of the performance review were to examine whether

- R&M and Refurbishment of TPS (units) was undertaken after establishing technical feasibility and economic viability;
- R&M/Refurbishment activities undertaken complied with guidelines prescribed in the matter by Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC)/Consultants.
- contracts were awarded in a competitive, fair and transparent manner and with due regard to economy.
- the projects were executed within the estimated project cost in time and quality was ensured in execution.
- the Renovated and Modernised/ Refurbished units delivered the envisaged benefits as per DPR.

Audit Criteria

2.1.5 Audit adopted the following criteria:

- Thermal Power stations generation reports

- Detailed Project Reports, Techno economic viability reports and consultants reports and targets set therein.
- Agreements of awards of contracts for Renovation and Modernisation and Refurbishment
- Standing technical orders of the Company and Central Electricity Authority for execution of works of Refurbishment and Renovation & modernization.

Audit Methodology

2.1.6 Audit adopted mix of the following methodologies at headquarters and TPS to analyse records/data for deriving audit conclusions:

- scrutiny of the guidelines issued by the CEA/UPERC/Consultant (NTPC)/State Government.
- examination of agenda and minutes of the Board of Directors (BOD) meetings.
- scrutiny of the tender documents and agreements
- scrutiny of the records relating to R&M and Refurbishment activities.
- interaction with the Management

Audit Findings

2.1.7 Audit findings emerging from performance review of R&M and Refurbishment have been discussed in the succeeding paragraphs. The Audit findings were reported to the Management in June 2009 and Exit Conference was held with the Management (August 2009). Replies received (July/September 2009) from the Management and views expressed in the exit conference have been taken into consideration while finalising the Review.

Project Planning and Report Formulation

2.1.8 R&M and refurbishment activities involve identification of the problems of unit of TPS, preparation of techno economic viability reports, preparation of detailed project reports (DPR) indicating scope of works, estimated costs, time period for completion of work and benefits to be achieved from these works. Necessary permission and clearance for R&M and Refurbishment activities from Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC)/CEA/State Government were obtained. Residual Life Assessment (RLA) study was also conducted for all Refurbishment activities and in major R&M works. For Refurbishment and R&M activities Power Finance Corporation (PFC) sanctions loan equal to 70 per cent of the estimated cost of the activity against guarantee furnished by the State Government and rest of the fund is met through internal sources or loan from State Government. Audit observed that in case of Harduaganj and Anpara 'A' TPS benefits to be achieved after R&M activities were not analysed in DPRs of these TPS while in case of Obra 'A' (Unit No.6) DPR was not prepared to carry out R&M works.

Ill planning of the Company led to non-installation of major equipments during R&M and refurbishment shutdown periods and non adherence of annual maintenance schedules of TPSs in many instances in violation of CEA guidelines.

2.1.9 CEA, in consultation with Management identified (August 2002) Unit No.7 of Harduaganj TPS for refurbishment as the PLF of the unit was 32.66 per cent in 2000-01 and 27.32 per cent in 2001-02. The management, ignoring the CEA recommendations and guidelines instead undertook R&M of the unit during May 2005 to January 2006 incurring expenditure of Rs 27.60 crore thereon. The DPR did not set any norm of PLF to be achieved after R&M but according to the norms of UPERC it should have been 28 per cent in 2006-07, 40 per cent in 2007-08 and 2008-09. The unit could barely achieve 23.79 per cent PLF in 2006-07, 31.11 per cent in 2007-08 and 39.48 per cent in 2008-09. The Management eventually decided (March 2009) to carry out refurbishment of the unit at a further cost of Rs 290.00 crore. Thus, ill planned R&M activities led to avoidable expenditure of Rs 27.60 crore.

The Management stated (September 2009) that unit no.7 was very old. Reply is self-explanatory as Management was aware of the age and due to low PLF of the unit it needed refurbishment works instead of R&M works, which should have been undertaken as per guidelines of CEA.

2.1.10 In compliance to the directives (April 2003) of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Electro Static Precipitators (ESP) were to be installed/revamped at all TPSs. Board of Directors approved (December 2003) the proposal to install new ESPs in Obra 'A' (unit no.6) and Parichha TPS (unit no.1&2). The installation of new ESP requires a major shut down of machines for a period of 12 months.

The ESP, supplied by the firm during June 2007 to November 2008, is lying idle because its installation required further shut down of machines for 12 months which could not be planned by the Company (July 2009).

(i) Audit noticed (February 2009) that R&M scheme of Obra 'A' (Unit no.6) approved by the BOD in April 2005, did not provide for installation of new ESP despite CEA directing the management to install ESP during R&M period. The R&M of the said unit was completed in March 2008. Non installation of ESP now would cause loss of generation of minimum 333.74 MU valuing Rs 64.75 crore¹.

In Parichha TPS the R&M work of unit No.1 & 2 was taken up by the Company in May 2002 and completed in June 2006. The Company placed an order on BHEL in October 2006 for supply, erection, testing and commissioning of ESP along with Opacity monitors for Rs.40.50 crore, including commissioning charges of Rs.9.50 crore after completion of R&M work. The ESPs, supplied by the firm during June 2007 to November 2008, have been lying idle because the installation requires further shut down of machines which has not been planned by the Company so far (November 2009). Thus, poor planning led to blocking of funds of Rs. 31 crore incurred on procurement of ESP and would have to sustain generation loss of 567.94 MU valuing Rs 132.33 crore².

The Management stated (September 2009) that

- In case of Obra, for installation of new ESP, existing space was not sufficient. The reply is not convincing as committee constituted for Environmental Protection Scheme of Obra TPS had found foundation adequate and had recommended for utilizing existing foundation for erection of column of new ESP to save time and money.

1 Based on PLF of 40.54% (2006-07).

2 Based on PLF of 58.94% (2006-07).

- In Parichha TPS decision to install the ESP was taken by BOD in April 2006 and order for installation was placed in October 2006 while R&M work was completed in June 2006 hence it could not be installed during R&M period. The Reply is not convincing as the decision to install ESP was already taken by BOD in December 2003 but due to delay in processing of proposal of procurement of ESP it could not be installed during R&M period.

(ii) Steam and Water Analysis System (SWAS) analyses the quality of water used in Boiler and it is an essential system for monitoring the proper running of plant. The Company placed purchase orders in December 2006 and February 2007 on Instrumentation Limited, Kota for supply, erection and commissioning of SWAS in Harduaganj TPS for Rs 24.20 lakhs and Obra 'A' TPS for Rs 111.26 lakh. The systems were received in May 2007 and November 2007 respectively but were lying idle as the same could not be erected and commissioned (March 2009) Non erection and commissioning of system resulted in blockade of funds amounting to Rs 1.35 crore.

The Management admitted (September 2009) that SWAS equipment in Haraduaganj TPS has now been erected and expected to be commissioned by August 2009 (still incomplete, November 2009) while in Obra 'A' TPS it would be installed during major overhauling of Unit Nos.7 and 8. Delay in installation/non-installation of SWAS are indicative of lack of proper planning which caused blockade of fund of Rs.1.35 crore and non achievement of intended benefits.

Annual maintenance of units of all TPS was done at an interval of 3 to 4 years which caused continuous deterioration in the condition of machines and caused forced outages and frequent R&M.

2.1.11 To ensure long term sustainable levels of performance, it is important to adhere to periodic maintenance schedules. The efficiency and availability of equipment is dependent on the strict adherence to annual maintenance and equipment overhauling schedules. Non adherence to schedule carry a risk of the equipment consuming more coal, fuel oil and a higher risk of forced outages which necessitate undertaking R&M works. These factors lead to increase in the cost of power generation due to reduced availability of equipments which affect the total power generated.

Audit observed (January 2009) that annual maintenance of units of all TPS was done after a delay one to four years (**Annexure-8**). The delayed maintenance caused continuous deterioration in the condition of machines causing forced outages¹ and frequent R&M. The consequent increased consumption of oil, coal and loss of generation of power have been discussed elsewhere in the performance review.

Execution of Work

R&M and Refurbishment works amounting to Rs 2363.52 crore were awarded to BHEL on single quotation basis which defeated purpose of getting work done at competitive rates.

2.1.12 R&M and Refurbishment works amounting to Rs 2363.52 crore in Harduaganj TPS, Panki, Parichha, Anpara 'A', Obra 'A' and 'B' TPS were executed through BHEL on single quotation basis. Thus the aim of getting the work done at competitive rates was defeated. Though negotiations were held with BHEL but basis for carrying out negotiations to keep the cost of works at lowest level could not be ascertained in the absence of competitive bidding. R&M activities included work related to Boiler, Turbine Generator, Bowl Mills, 6.6 KV Auxiliaries, Breakers, C&I equipment and coal handling plants equipments. These equipments are to be procured or got rectified from original

¹ Forced outages is closure of plant in excess of prescribed limit due to break down in the system.

manufacturer or other manufacturers who can provide modified version of equipments for the obsolete equipments/spares of the original plant aimed at improvement in PLF, Plant availability factor, reduction in fuel consumption and auxiliary consumption which further improve the environmental conditions also. Instances of deficiencies in material procurement, poor quality of R&M works and delayed execution of refurbishment works noticed during the course of Audit are as under.

Material Procurement

2.1.13 Procurement of material should have been done after making proper assessment of material required in accordance with purchase manual to make purchase procedure transparent. Audit observed non compliance of standards of purchase in following procurement for R&M and Refurbishment activities.

The Company invited (April 2001) tenders for procurement of oil servometers of governing and interceptor valves from PFC approved vendors for Panki TPS. In response BHEL and SKODA (Original equipment manufacture) participated in the tender. While finalising the tender, Price Bid (Part-II) submitted by SKODA was not considered on the ground of non-submission of earnest money in the desired shape and order was placed (February 2002) by the Company on BHEL for Rs 70 lakh. Audit noticed (March 2009) that in case of other two tenders floated for procurement of L.P. rotor and Barring gear assembly, Price Bid (Part II) of SKODA was opened (October 2002) and their rates were found lower by Rs 0.49 crore (Rs 6.80 crore – Rs 6.31crore) and Rs 0.34 crore (Rs 0.70 crore – Rs 0.36 crore) i.e. constituting 7.7 *per cent* and 97 *per cent* respectively as compared to rates offered by BHEL though the firm had not submitted the earnest money in desired shape in these tenders too. This indicated that the Company did not follow a uniform procedure for finalisation of tenders and as a result, failed to obtain competitive rates.

The Management stated (September 2009) that in case of tenders for LP Rotors and Barring gear assembly, SKODA submitted earnest money in one or other form whereas in case of servomotor the firm did not submit the earnest money. The reply is not convincing as the firm in both the cases did not submit the earnest money in requisite shape.

2.1.14 The offers for procurement of LP rotor for the turbine of 110 MW of Panki TPS were invited (April 2001) from PFC approved vendors. In response two firms viz. SKODA, Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) and BHEL submitted their offers. BHEL quoted (July 2001) Rs. 7.18 crore whereas according to the Price Bid submitted by SKODA the total cost in case of general import was Rs.7.77 crore including custom duty at the rate of 50.80 *per cent* and in case of purchase for power project under R&M scheme the cost was Rs. 6.31 crore including custom duty at the concessional rate of 21.80 *per cent* provided the payment was made in foreign currency. However, the Company decided (March 2003) to procure the rotor from BHEL at negotiated cost of Rs. 6.80 crore.

The decision of the Management not to place the order to avail the benefit of concessional rate of custom duty, resulted in purchase of rotor from BHEL at higher cost leading to excess payment of Rs. 0.49 crore.

The Management stated (September 2009) that as per prevailing standard practice and norms of the company it was not possible to make payment in dollars by opening Letter of Credit. Reply is not convincing as company

The Company decided (March 2003) to procure the rotor from BHEL at negotiated cost of Rs 6.80 crore which resulted in purchase of rotor at higher cost leading to excess payment of Rs.0 49 crore.

purchased upgraded condition monitoring system from Bently Nevada, USA and made payment in foreign currency by opening letter of credit account for Anpara 'B' TPS.

Poor Quality of R&M works

Unit No.5 tripped 67 times during the period 26 May 2008 to 28 September 2008 causing loss of generation of 30.43 MU valuing Rs 12.17 crore alongwith abnormal consumption of fuel oil and light diesel oil amounting to Rs 7 crore.

2.1.15 BHEL undertook (May 2005) R&M of unit no.5 of Harduaganj Thermal Power Station at a cost of Rs 24.55 crore and unit was synchronised on 26.05.08. Unit could not be stabilised due to persistent problems in Boiler and Turbine and it tripped 67 times during the period 26 May 2008 to 28 September 2008. These trippings forced outages for 1284.41 hours resulting in loss of potential generation of 30.43 MU valuing Rs 12.17 crore¹ coupled with abnormal consumption of fuel oil and Light Diesel Oil amounting to Rs 7 crore. In the absence of any penalty or recovery clause in the LOI issued to the firm (BHEL), this loss could not be recovered.

The Management stated (July 2009) that Unit No.5 was commissioned after 9 years and restart of old units was a difficult job therefore during commissioning many trippings took place. Reply is not convincing as erratic Emergency Stop Valve (ESV) behavior of unit could not be solved by BHEL engineers therefore management requested (July 2008) BHEL to depute team of engineers who were specialised in the 60 MW turbine technology to identify and rectify the defects. It shows that BHEL got the work executed by team which was not specialised in 60 MW turbines. Due to the poor quality of work done by BHEL, Company had to suffer loss of Rs 7 crore due to abnormal consumption of oil besides generation loss of Rs 12.17 crore.

The Company awarded the work of major overhauling of boiler pressure part of unit no. 12 of Obra 'B' TPS to BHEL in February 2008 for Rs 4.12 crore. The unit was placed under shut down from 9 July 2008 to 7 September 2008 for overhauling.

It was noticed (January 2009) that prior to overhauling, outages due to Boiler Tube Leakage (BTL) were 148.06 hours during the period March 2008 to June 2008 (average of 37 hours per month) whereas after overhauling they increased to 419.74 hours during September 2008 to December 2008 (average 105 hours per month). This indicated that expenditure of Rs 4.12 crore incurred on overhauling of the unit could not check the BTL causing generation loss of 17.80 MU valuing Rs 3.24 crore and proving that expenditure incurred on overhauling was unfruitful.

Delayed execution of refurbishment works

Company invited (1998) bids for refurbishment of 5 x 200 MW units of Obra B TPS. The bids were opened (October 1999) and PPIL was found to be lowest bidder. PPIL gave its offer for Rs 638.75 crore to complete the work but it was not awarded to PPIL.

2.1.16 Company invited (1998) bids for refurbishment of 5 x 200 MW units of Obra 'B' TPS. The bids opened in October 1999 and price of Rs 638.75 crore quoted by PPIL was found to be lowest. Board of Directors decided (November 2001) to issue Letter of Intent (LOI) to firm (PPIL) after obtaining approval of Regulatory Authority and U.P. Government. In December 2001 Central Electricity Authority (CEA) gave its approval for the scheme. In the mean time second lowest bidder M/s Alstom Power India Limited reduced (December 2001) its earlier offer of Rs 648.26 crore to Rs 581.26 crore. Due to this no decision was taken by the company and the State Government decided (August 2004) to cancel the above bids and instead awarded work to BHEL.

¹ Based on PLF of 39.48% (2008-09).

After negotiations BHEL agreed (May 2006) to do the job at a cost of Rs 1175.00 crore.

BHEL agreed (May 2006) to do the job at a cost of Rs 1175.00 crore. The work, which was to be completed within 30 months from the zero date (20 June 2006) i.e. up to 20 December 2008 commenced in November 2008 and is still in progress (November 2009).

Audit concludes that due to non awarding of work to the lowest bidder (PPIL) in December 2001, and further belated award of work to BHEL in May 2006, the Company had to incur avoidable expenditure of Rs 536.25 crore on refurbishment of Obra 'B' TPS. Management accepted the above facts and stated (July 2009) that work was awarded to BHEL at the instance of State Government. The fact remains that belated decision in awarding the work resulted in extra cost of Rs 536.25 crore besides loss of potential generation of 2803.20 MU valuing Rs 451.32 crore for five years up to 2008-09.

The Company entered into an agreement (February 2003) with M/s Techno prom Export (TPE), Russia for the refurbishment of 5 units of 50 MW capacity each of Obra 'A' TPS for Rs 479.50 crore. The agreement envisaged the refurbishment of Unit No. 1 & 2, to be completed by January 2005 (Phase I), Unit No.3 by July 2005 (Phase II) and unit no.4 & 5 by January 2006 (Phase III). The refurbishment of unit under Phase II & III was to be taken up after completion of Phase I.

TPE started the refurbishment of Unit No.1 & 2 under Phase I (July 2003) but stopped the work (February 2006) mid way without completing the contract. A penalty of Rs 64.14 lakh was deducted (April 2006) from the bills of the firm.

A MOU was further signed (April 2006) with TPE which provided for refund of penalty already deducted by the Company and completion of work of Phase I by November 2006. TPE again failed to complete the work within extended period up to January 2008. Agreement was terminated (March 2008) and remaining work of Phase-I was got completed (May 2009) by the Company after incurring an expenditure of Rs 186.36 crore. But the Company surprisingly did not take any action to recover penalty from TPE for breach of contract. The arbitrator was appointed by the Company at the request (November 2008) of TPE in December 2008. A claim for Rs 217.33 crore was filed (January 2009) by TPE with the Company counter claiming (October 2009) Rs 371.88 crore and US \$54.41 lakh against TPE.

Unit No. 4 & 5 (Phase III) in running condition were handed over (September 2005) to TPE without ensuring completion of work of unit no. 1 & 2 (Phase I) and were dismantled at a cost of Rs 74.72 lakh.

Audit observed (January 2009) that Unit No. 3, 4 & 5 were handed over (September 2005) to TPE without ensuring completion of work of unit no. 1 & 2. The unit no. 4 & 5 were in running condition and generating electricity but were dismantled at a cost of Rs 74.72 lakh. TPE failed to meet the contractual requirements for reasons attributable to firm. In view of delay in execution of work CEA directed (August 2007) the Company that there was no need to make further investment on Unit 3, 4 & 5. In February 2008 these units were deleted by CEA on the grounds that these units have been lying unoperational for a longtime due to continuous failure of firm. Thus, imprudent decision of the management of handing over unit no 3, 4 & 5 for refurbishment prior to completion of work of unit no. 1 & 2 resulted in loss of potential generation of 1124.352 MU valuing Rs 217.87 crore during September 2005 to August 2007.

The Management stated (September 2009) that penalty was not recovered from TPE in the interest of work and now 10 *per cent* of contract value recoverable from TPE has been included in claims filed before arbitrator. Unit

No.3, 4 & 5 were handed over to TPE to speed up the work of refurbishment as these units were generating electricity at a very high cost and were unsafe to work. Reply is not convincing because as per the approved Refurbishment scheme Unit No.3, 4 & 5 were to be handed over only after completion of work of Phase I (i.e. Unit No. 1 & 2) which was not ensured. Thus, the contractor was unduly favored and financial interests of the Company were overlooked by agreeing to dismantle units 3,4 & 5, the minimum generation of power from these units was also forfeited and the state was deprived off precious power from Obra (Unit no. 3, 4 and 5) for next 15/20 years resulting in frustration of objectives of Refurbishment activity itself.

Instrumentation Limited, Kota (a Govt. of India undertaking) was awarded the work of C&I system for Obra ‘A’ TPS (Unit No 1&2) which was expected to be completed within four months by October 2008 from date of making payment of 10 *per cent* advance i.e. June 2008, but it could not complete the work up to January 2009. The delay on the part of I.L., Kota in completing the work of unit No.1 &2 on scheduled date (October 2008) resulted in loss of generation of 176.64 MU valuing Rs 37.62 crore during November 2008 to January 2009. In absence of penalty clause in the agreement no penalty could be imposed on I.L., Kota for delayed completion of work.

Management stated (July 2009) that I.L., Kota being a Government Company did not accept the penalty clause for delayed execution of the contract. Reply is not acceptable as the Management did not negotiate to include such clause in the contract.

Post R&M/ refurbishment Performance evaluation

The performance of TPSs after carrying out R&M/ Refurbishment was not found in accordance with the norms as envisaged in the schemes. This resulted in loss of Rs 3033.27 crore during 2006-07 to 2008-09.

2.1.17 R&M/Refurbishment Scheme envisaged norms for the consumption of auxiliary, heat rate, oil, coal, PLF and generation cost in the TPSs. Parichha, Panki and Obra ‘A’ TPS fixed norms in the DPR for post R&M period while Harduaganj and Anpara ‘A’ TPS did not stipulate any norm in the schemes¹. These norms are detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Norms for					
		Auxiliary (inPercent)	Heat (in Kcl/Kwh)	Oil (MI/Kwh)	Coal (Kg/Kwh)	PLF (in Percent)	Generation Cost (Rs./Kwh)
1.	Obra A	11.0	3000	4.0	0.89	65.0	1.66
2.	Panki	13.0	2950 to 3100	8.0	0.84	55.0	1.97
3.	Harduaganj	11.0 to 11.5	3300 to 3450	4.5 to 5.0	0.87 to 0.97	28.0 to 40.0	2.23 to 2.33
4.	Parichha	10.0	3100 to 3250	10.0	0.85	60.0	2.04
5.	Anpara A	8.0 to 8.5	2500	2.0	0.79 to 0.91	75.0 to 80.0	0.89

Audit observed (May 2009) that the performance of TPSs after carrying out R&M/Refurbishment was much short than expected/envisaged. It indicates that R&M/refurbishment works were not carried out efficiently, economically and effectively. This resulted in loss of Rs 3031.11 crore during 2006-07 to 2008-09 on account of non achievement of norms as discussed below:

Excess Auxiliary Consumption

2.1.18 The norms of auxiliary consumption² fixed in respect of each TPS, as per DPR/UPERC and achievement there against during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in **Annexure-9**. Analysis reveals that none of TPS except

1 To assess the performance where no norms have been fixed, UPERC norms were taken as basis.

2 Electricity consumed for running of Plant.

Panki (in 2008-09) could keep the auxiliary consumption within the norms fixed for post R&M period. The excess Auxiliary consumption during the said period is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Period	Excess unit consumed (in MU)	Amount (Rs in crore)
1.	Obra A	2008-09	14.32	3.05
2.	Panki	2006-07 to 2007-08	7.57	1.80
3.	Harduaganj	2006-07 to 2008-09	87.27	29.82
4.	Parichha	2006-07 to 2008-09	194.67	52.58
5.	Anpara A	2006-07 to 2008-09	258.89	35.08
	Total		562.72	122.33

The excess auxiliary consumption was mainly due to failure in observance of annual maintenance schedule of machines as detailed in **Annexure-8**, non-installation of ESP in any TPS, poor performance of clarified water pumps and ID fans etc. It indicates that R&M/Refurbishment activities were not carried out efficiently which caused excess energy consumption of 562.72 MU valuing Rs. 122.33 crore.

The Management admitted (September 2009) that due to delayed overhauling the machines were forced to run on partial load resulting in low generation and consequential high percentage of auxiliary consumption.

Excess Heat Consumption

2.1.19 Thermal efficiency of a power station is a index which measures the efficiency of conversion of Thermal energy into electrical energy denoted as a percentage of heat energy contained in the fuel used in generation. The heat rate as fixed by UPERC was used to arrive at excess heat consumed in terms of coal due to non achievement of guaranteed thermal efficiency as per norms fixed in the DPR. The details of targeted heat rate, heat consumed and excess consumption of heat in terms of coal have been provided in **Annexure-10**.

Analysis of the Annexure indicates that none of TPSs except Anpara 'A' in 2007-08, could keep the heat rate within the norms fixed for post R&M period. This resulted in excess Heat consumption during the said period as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Period	Excess Heat consumed (in Kcal)	Amount (Rs in crore)
1.	Obra A	2008-09	135626	5.79
2.	Panki	2006-07 to 2008-09	1345480	74.30
3.	Harduaganj	2006-07 to 2008-09	735917	46.36
4.	Parichha	2006-07 to 2008-09	993392	51.74
5.	Anpara A	2006-07 to 2008-09	1285183	36.98
	Total		4495598	215.17

The reasons for excess consumption of heat were wastages in form of unburnt carbon, pulverised coal leakages and non-reduction of bottom ash and non-reduction of fly ash of coal due to non-installation of ESPs indicating the fact that R&M/Refurbishment activities have not been carried out efficiently. It caused excess consumption of heat 44.96 lakh Kcal valuing Rs 215.17 crore.

The Management admitted (September 2009) that due to partial loading and other constraints the heat consumption was over the norms and R&M works did not improve units loading factor.

Excess Oil Consumption

2.1.20 The norms fixed for oil consumption in respect of each TPS as per DPR/UPERC and actual oil consumption, average oil consumption and power generated during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in **Annexure-11**. Analysis of the Annexure indicated that Panki and Anpara 'A' TPS could keep the oil consumption within the norms during post R&M period and rest three TPS failed to check the oil consumption. The excess oil consumption during the said period is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Period	Excess oil consumed (in KL)	Amount (Rs in crore)
1.	Obra A	2008-09	1781.11	6.09
2.	Harduaganj	2006-07 to 2008-09	11532.56	34.42
3.	Parichha	2006-07 to 2008-09	3098.49	9.73
	Total		16412.16	50.24

Audit noticed that excess oil consumption was due to frequent trippings of machines. Analysis of tripping reports of TPSs revealed that generating units faced 246 trippings in 2006-07, 219 in 2007-08 and 185 in 2008-09 due to boiler tube leakages, fluctuation in furnace draft and ESV¹ problems. Thus, R&M/Refurbishment activities did not lead to observe economy in oil consumption which resulted into the excess consumption of 16412.16 KL oil valued Rs 50.24 crore. The Management admitted (September 2009) audit contention.

Excess Coal Consumption

2.1.21 The details of coal consumed, power generated, average coal consumption per unit generation, excess consumption, are given in **Annexure-12**. Analysis of the Annexure indicates that none of units except Anpara 'A' (in 2006-07 and 2007-08) could keep the coal consumption within the norms fixed for post R&M period. The resulting excess coal consumption during the said period is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Period	Excess Coal consumed (in MT)	Amount (Rs In crore)
1.	Obra A	2008-09	38128	5.30
2.	Panki	2006-07 to 2008-09	215851	43.58
3.	Harduaganj	2006-07 to 2008-09	63907	38.88
4.	Parichha	2006-07 to 2008-09	170605	36.46
5.	Anpara A	2008-09	9165	10.17
	Total		497656	134.39

It was observed that excess consumption of coal was due to choking of air preheater baskets and fluctuations in furnace draft, which could have been checked by installation of ESP but not installed. Besides, these existing ash handling systems were also not capable of disposing full load discharge which caused excess consumption of coal 4.98 lakh MT valuing Rs 134.39 crore.

The Management admitted (September 2009) that units were very old and quality of coal was poor leading to consumption of excess coal and efforts are being made to reduce the consumption. The reply is not convincing as the average grade/quality of coal received was of the same grade/quality during pre and post R&M period. R&M activities were undertaken to improve the

1 Emergency stop valve.

performance of old units but this objective was not fulfilled even after R&M/Refurbishment.

Non achievement of PLF

2.1.22 The targeted PLF, PLF achieved, generation and loss of generation is given in **Annexure-13**. The table indicates that none of TPSs except Anpara 'A' (in 2006-07 and 2008-09) and Obra 'A' (Unit No.6 in 2008-09) could achieve the PLF fixed for post R&M period resulting in shortfall of power generation during the said period is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Period	Short fall in generation due to shortfall in PLF (In MU)	Amount (Rs in crore)
1.	Panki	2006-07 to 2008-09	82.60	19.74
2.	Harduaganj	2006-07 to 2008-09	358.46	108.27
3.	Parichha	2006-07 to 2008-09	663.34	181.66
4.	Anpara A	2007-08	377.94	49.51
	Total		1482.34	359.18

The Management admitted (September 2009) that low PLF was due to frequent trippings and outages of the machines. The reply is self admitting that outages did not go down despite R&M/Refurbishment.

Generation Cost

2.1.23 The cost of generation to be achieved was envisaged in R&M scheme of Parichha and Panki TPS whereas in other TPSs cost of generation to be achieved after R&M was not envisaged. Audit had to adopt norms fixed by the UPERC for cost of generation for analysis in case of Obra 'A', Harduaganj and Anpara 'A' TPS and the norms of DPR were taken for analysis in case of Parichha and Panki TPS. The targeted cost of generation, its achievement and loss due to non achievement of cost of generation is given in **Annexure-14**. The table indicates that none of TPSs could keep the cost of generation within the norms fixed for post R&M period.

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Period	Amount (Rs in crore)
1.	Obra A	2008-09	107.30
2.	Panki	2006-07 to 2008-09	426.16
3.	Harduaganj	2006-07 to 2008-09	560.90
4.	Parichha	2006-07 to 2008-09	496.09
5.	Anpara A	2007-08	559.35
6.	Total		2149.80

Management stated (July 2009) that units could not be run on full load due to several constraints like condenser vacuum, coal quality and excess consumption of oil due to overhauling in 2007-08 which increased the cost of generation. The reply is not convincing as all constraints mentioned by the Management were taken into consideration at the time of finalisation of cost of generation by UPERC.

Environmental Issue

2.1.24 Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Government of India (GOI) launched (March 2003) the charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP) for compliance of regulatory norms for prevention and control of pollution. The charter had set targets concerning conservation of water, energy, recovery of chemicals, reduction in pollution,

elimination of toxic pollutants, process and management of residues that are required to be disposed off in an environmentally sound manner. The charter enlists the action points for pollution control for various types of highly polluting industries. BOD in December 2003 decided to implement provisions of CREP in all its TPS which included:

- Replacement of existing ESPs
- Provision of dry fly ash handling and storage system
- Provision of ash water re-circulation system
- Provision of opacity meters for monitoring emission levels.

Company could not get consent for any of its TPS from UP Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) which resulted into avoidable payment of additional water cess amounting to Rs 14.24 crore as penalty to UPPCB.

These works were required to be completed by December 2005 but same had not been completed in any TPS (September 2009). An expenditure of Rs 173.86 crore had been incurred up to March 2009 on these environmental works which are in the process of execution.

It was observed that company could not get consent for any of its TPS from UP Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) due to non-installation of ESP, Dry fly extraction system, Effluent treatment plant and cooling towers as directed by MoEF, GOI in March 2003. As a result UPPCB imposed additional water cess amounting to Rs 14.24 crore as a penalty for the year 2008-09 alone.

Acknowledgement

2.1.25 Audit acknowledges the cooperation and assistance extended by various levels of the Management at various stages of conducting the Performance Review.

The above audit findings were reported to the Government in August 2009; its replies are awaited (November 2009).

Conclusion

- **Company did not chalk out any comprehensive plan for carrying out R&M and Refurbishment activities indicating time frame like submission of Techno-economic viability Report, approval of DPR, inviting tender for award of works.**
- **Ill planning of the Company led to non observance of directives of CEA, to install major equipments during R&M and refurbishment shut down periods.**
- **Non adherence of annual maintenance schedules of TPSs in many instances lead to deterioration in the condition of machines and forced outages.**
- **Obra ‘A’ TPS unit no. 3, 4& 5 were handed over to contractor and dismantled without getting the work on unit no. 1&2 completed.**
- **Performance of Company was adversely affected due to non achievement of norms fixed for auxiliary, heat, oil & coal consumption and PLF which led to higher cost of generation during post R&M period.**
- **Company did not follow norms of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board due to which air and water consent for any of its TPS could not be obtained.**

The above lead to frustration of the objectives of Refurbishment and renovation and Modernisation.

Recommendations

- The Company should devise a comprehensive plan indicating the milestones for executing the identified R&M/ Refurbishment activities.
- The Company should devise system to minimize the delay in decision making process and for monitoring the adherence to comprehensive plan in the implementation of R&M/Refurbishment activities. The system should also provide for mid-term evaluation of R&M/Refurbishment activities being implemented, in order to take timely corrective action.
- Company should identify works for which major shutdown of machines is required to be carried out under R&M scheme such as installation of ESP and SWAS to avoid loss of generation.
- Company should adhere to annual maintenance schedule strictly to avoid deterioration in condition of machineries.
- Company should adopt open tender system to obtain competitive rates and to reduce dependence on single supplier.
- Company should adhere to the provisions of Pollution Control Board and obtain air, water consent for its all TPSs.

2.2 Information Technology Support System of Revenue Billing in Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Agra

Executive Summary

Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Agra (Company) was incorporated with the main objective of distribution of energy to consumers of 17 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The billing of the Company is outsourced and the consumers of the Company are billed as per Tariff Orders approved by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) from time to time.

IT Controls

The Company did not formulate and document a formal IT policy. The database of the Company is being maintained by the outsourced billing agencies and no clear responsibilities exist to monitor the development of software and correct billing. The Company did not have a disaster recovery and business continuity plan and there were differences in the structure of databases being used by different outsourced agencies. As a result of which there were cases of incorrect application of formula in billing software, duplicate and fictitious records in the data bank.

Compliance of tariff orders

In billing of consumers having defective meters, the provisions of tariff orders were not applied. As a result the excess assessment for Rs 31.85 crore was made in nine divisions. The rural metered consumers of EUDD Fatehabad were excess billed for Rs 0.79 crore due to incorrect application of tariff. EUDD Firozabad billed the consumers on fixed units instead of their actual consumption resulted in short assessment of Rs 2.20 crore. Further, there was excess billing of Rs 47.81 lakh due to billing of consumers as 'ADF' instead of at their actual consumption. EUDD III Agra did not levy the fixed charges on domestic and commercial consumers resulted in short charge of Rs 56.14 lakh. The Company did not levy the penalty of Rs 13.49 crore on consumers billed under NA/NR category. Air conditioning charges of Rs 24.05 lakh were not levied on consumers by four divisions. EDD-II, Aligarh and EDD Fatehabad levied incorrect fixed charges of Rs 10.87 lakh on rural metered consumers. The Company did not provide credit of interest on security deposit amounting to Rs 50.64 lakh.

Monitoring mechanism

The Company failed to ensure the compliance of the terms of the agreement executed with the billing agencies. As a result bills of 4.48 lakh consumers were not generated by the billing agencies in five divisions. As a result, assessment for Rs 23.59 crore could not be done. EUDD IV and VII Agra billed the consumers for 63 units instead of actual consumption. In EUDD-V Agra, 29 consumers having arrears of Rs 31.12 lakh were deleted from the database without payment of arrear amount and duplicate billing was done in EUDD-IV Agra. Cases of high consumption in case of domestic light and fan consumers were not identified in five divisions despite the consumption ranging from 251 to 172580 units per month. There were differences in the figures shown in commercial statements and billing database. The Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping got prepared at the cost of Rs 41.91 lakh were not utilized.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The billing system outsourced by the Company did not have adequate and effective IT control regarding security features, uniform data structures, generation of bills/reports etc. The provisions of tariff orders issued by UPERC were found to be incorrectly and improperly applied in the system along with the insufficient application control and validation checks resulting in excess/short billing against the consumers. The Company should formulate and document an IT policy, disaster and business continuity plan. The compliance of tariff orders and use of uniform data structure by outsource agencies should be ensured through regular monitoring of database.

Introduction

2.2.1 Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Agra (Company) was incorporated (May 2003) as a subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation

Limited, Lucknow (UPPCL) with the main objective of distribution of energy to consumers of 17 districts¹ of Uttar Pradesh.

The consumers of the Company were mainly divided into two categories viz. Extra High Tension and High Tension² (HT) and Low Tension³ (LT) and are billed as per Tariff Orders approved by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) from time to time.

HT consumers were billed through the Energy Billing System (EBS) developed by Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) up to November 2008 and from December 2008 onwards through 'SMRITI' software developed by SAI Computers, Meerut. The billing of LT consumers has been outsourced and is being done through two patterns viz. IBM pattern by OPG, New Delhi and Handheld (HH) through SAI Computers, Meerut and C.S. Software, Hyderabad. Under IBM pattern, the inputs (consumer details, consumption of energy and payment details) are sent for bill generation in the form of stubs through Computer Billing Service Center (CBSC) of the Company. In HH pattern the outsourced billing agencies deploy their own staff with HH machines to feed the data of consumption of energy at the doorstep of the consumer, generate the bill and collect the cheque from the consumers in case they desire to make the payment on the spot.

The billing software of OPG is based on COBOL with Operating System as 'UNIX', SAI Computers is using SQL 2000 Server as back end and Visual Basic as front end and C.S. Software is using 'ORACLE'.

Organisational set up

2.2.2 The Company is governed by a Board of Directors (BOD) consisting of a full time Managing Director (MD) who is the chief executive of the Company and is assisted by General Manager (Finance), General Manager (Technical) and General Manager (Commercial) at headquarters. The area of operation is divided in five zones⁴, 20 circles and 52 distribution divisions headed by Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer respectively. The Company did not have any Information Technology (IT) wing and Chief Engineer (Commercial) looks after the outsourced billing activity.

Scope of Audit

2.2.3 For the purpose of IT Review, database of 12 distribution divisions in Agra, Aligarh and Mathura towns having 488162 consumers out of 52 distribution divisions for the period November 2007 to December 2008 was analysed using 'IDEA' software.

Audit objectives

2.2.4 The audit objectives were to assess whether:

- the Company had adequate IT infrastructure, documented strategy and IT plan, key control and monitoring mechanism to derive benefits of IT support system to achieve intended objectives;
- business continuity and disaster recovery plan was in place to save the activity of billing from the risk of disruption;

1 Agra, Aligarh, Marthura, Firozabad, Shikohabad, Jhansi, Banda, Orai, Hameerpur, Kanpur, Etah, Etawah, Farukhabad, Mahoba, Lalitpur, Hathras and Mainpuri
2 EHT and HT means consumers getting supply at voltage level of 6.6 KV and above.
3 LT means consumers getting supply at voltage level up to 400 volts
4 Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, Banda and Kanpur.

- the IT controls in the billing application were adequate with reference to accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness of the process of billing;
- the Company has adequate monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance of applicable tariff orders, codal provisions, laid down procedures and regulations issued by UPERC.

Audit criteria

2.2.5 The following audit criteria were used to ascertain whether the objectives stated above were fulfilled:

- the agreements entered into between the Company and the outsourced agency for safeguarding financial interests and performance;
- the conditions as laid down in the Supply Code-2005;
- the Tariff Orders approved by the UPERC from time to time;
- the systematic approach to identify system weaknesses through an internal control mechanism.

Audit methodology

2.2.6 The data bank relating to revenue billing were analysed using the 'IDEA' software for examining the correctness, completeness and integrity of the data. The existence and adequacy of IT controls and effectiveness of IT support system were also assessed.

The result of the queries run on the database were cross verified with physical records at distribution divisions to evaluate the adequacy and working of IT controls to identify loss/ pilferage of revenue.

Audit constraints

2.2.7 HT consumers are billed through Energy Billing System (EBS) developed by Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) up to November 2008 and through 'SMRITI' software developed by SAI Computers, Meerut from December 2008. The databank of HT consumers (billed through SMRITI Software), although agreed to be provided by the management in the Entry Conference held on 16 March 2009 but the same were not made available to audit. As a result, its adequacy as well as its correctness in billing of HT consumers could not be examined in audit

Further, details of expenditure incurred on preparation of the said software along with the details of assets created were also not furnished to audit.

The Management stated that CD of monthly bills is being kept at division level but the facts remains that no database was provided to audit.

Audit Findings

2.2.8 Audit findings as a result of performance review are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

IT controls

2.2.9 For correct, efficient and economic billing, the Company should have control mechanism, documented IT plan, controls for maintenance of data bank, uniform data structure across all the billing distribution divisions, protection of information and error handling procedure and audit trail. In this connection, the following shortcomings were noticed:

Lack of adequate infrastructure and documented IT policy with the billing agencies

2.2.10 Though the Company has adopted the computerised billing system since its incorporation, it did not formulate and document a formal IT policy and a long term/medium term IT strategy, incorporating the time frame, key performance indicators and cost benefit analysis for developing its own software and integration of various systems. The electronic data bank of the consumers was being electronically maintained by the outsourced agencies. No plans/steering committee with clear role and responsibilities exist to monitor the development/operation of software of outsourced agencies for each functional areas in a systematic manner as well as for ensuring correct billing against the consumers.

The billing agencies were required to maintain adequate infrastructure viz. handheld machines, computers, servers, printers and qualified staff for efficient billing. During physical verification (April 2009) done by audit jointly with the Management, it was noticed that in Mathura the C. S. Software did not have any system of processing of bills locally and the same was done at their headquarters in Hyderabad and the output was sent to Mathura local office through courier.

No comment was made on the audit observations.

Lack of IT security policy

2.2.11 The Company had not formulated an IT security policy regarding the security of IT assets, its software and databank. Audit observed that:

- The modifications made in the master data relating to the consumer services, meters and meter readings, payments, dishonoured cheques, addition of new consumers, arrears, adjustments in assessments etc. by the outsourced agency were not subjected to any supervisory review by the Company staff/officers periodically to ensure that the changes were authorised before committing them to the databank.
- The consumer data transferred from one outsourced agency to the other were not subjected to review to ensure that the closing data of one agency matched with the opening data of the other transferee agency as the agreements executed with them did not contain any such provision.
- No control procedure/system exists to monitor the cases of creation of fictitious book numbers, deletion of consumers from the master data bank, acceptance of duplicate or unauthentic records, distorted position of the consumers with high arrears etc.

No comment was made on the audit observations.

Absence of uniform data structure

2.2.12 Though PWC developed software and its user manual for uniform input billing structure defining, *inter alia*, the fields, description of the fields, data units, field type, field length, numeric field length, and reference table to facilitate adopting of uniform data structure by the billing agencies but this data structure or any other appropriate data structure was not incorporated in the agreements entered into with the billing agencies. In the absence of

enabling clause in the agreement, the billing agencies adopted altogether different data structure and none of the agency indicated units adopted for loads (BHP/KW/KVA) as provided in PWC's data structure. Thus, due to absence of uniform data structure for billing in the agreement, various shortcoming viz. duplicate consumers, duplicate meters, fictitious consumers, short/excess billing against the consumers were observed as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

Incorrect application of formula for conversion of load in billing software

The formula for conversion of load from BHP to KVA was incorrectly applied resulting in excess charge of 0.48 crore and short charge of 0.02 crore.

2.2.13 The general provision of Tariff Order (2008-09) provides that KVAh based tariff shall be applicable on all small and medium power consumers having contracted load of 25 BHP and above. Accordingly, the load in BHP was required to be converted into KVA using formula i.e. load in HP X 0.746/0.90 (average power factor) = load in KVA.

It was noticed that the procedures for conversion of load was incorrectly applied by the billing agency in the software due to wrong interpretation of provision contained in Tariff Orders. As a result, 17,617 small and medium consumers having load of 25 BHP and above, the formula for conversion of their load was incorrectly applied i.e. out come of multiplication of HP load with 0.746 rounded off to arrive at KW and after that the same was divided by 0.90 to arrive at load in KVA. Thus, the fixed charges of these consumers were wrongly calculated and Rs 0.48 crore was excess charged from them during the period November 2007 to December 2008 in 52 divisions.

Further, the conversion of BHP load was done in 31,750 cases despite their loads being below 25 BHP and the conversion of load was not required in such cases. This resulted in short charge of fixed charges amounting to Rs 0.02 crore.

No comment was made on the audit observations.

Absence of system alerts for Low Power Factor cases

The billing software does not automatically provide alerts for low power factor cases which resulted in loss of energy valued at Rs 9.52 lakh.

2.2.14 The software designed and used for billing does not automatically provide alerts and generating exception reports in each month in respect of power factor below 0.75 in case of small and medium power consumers as a result, the appropriate action for improving the power factor of the consumers could not be taken by the Company.

An analysis of data bank of November 2007 to December 2008 in respect of small and medium power consumers (LMV-6) revealed that there were 1,605 cases whose Power Factor were below 0.75 and ranged between 0.01 to 0.74. In the absence of such analysis by the billing agencies as well as by the Company, no action was taken either to get suitable equipments installed to improve power factor or to disconnect the supplies.

The extent of energy loss in such cases worked out to 76.16 lakh units. In cases where KWh billing was done, value of loss of energy worked out to Rs 9.52 lakh during the period January to December 2008.

No comment was made on the audit observations.

Discrepancies in newly developed billing software for HT billing under EBS

2.2.15 In order to remove the anomalies of the EBS software used earlier, the Company engaged (January 2008) SAI Computers, Meerut. The agency developed a software 'SMRITI' at a cost of Rs 13.48 lakh but this software

did not have the features of the EBS software used earlier to make it possible to capture transaction data for independent examination of the correctness of the bills generated by the software. Neither the Company nor the agency could provide for the input data vital for examination of the output generated by it. Instead of bringing any improvement over the earlier software, the new software was not of much use except the bills that are being generated. Thus, the expenditure incurred on development of the new billing software was not having the basic facility for capture of input parameters*. In the absence of the required database, technical, user and operation manual of the software and security features thereof, it could not be ascertained whether or not the expenditure incurred was gainfully utilised.

No comment was made on the audit observations.

Duplicate and fictitious records in the data bank

2.2.16 The software developed and used by the billing agencies did not have adequate input controls to oversee that the data bank did not have duplicate consumers, duplicate book/service numbers, cases with fictitious meters, meters column as blanks. The meter serial number, phase, make and rating were unique within itself and no other meter entry with the same parameters should be accepted by the system.

Analysis of the data bank of 3,17,426 consumers of eight divisions revealed that out of 2,92,844 operative consumers there were 892 cases having duplicate book/service numbers, fictitious meters numbers were indicated in 19,864 cases and 13,091 meter numbers were indicated against the 31,775 consumers (ranging from 2 to 13 numbers) as detailed in **Annexure-15**.

The Management stated that duplicate book/service connection numbers are committed in the database due to clerical mistakes and fictitious meter numbers are fed for ledgerisation of consumers. Now actual meter numbers provided by the manufacturers are being fed in 12 digits. The reply is self explanatory.

There were 892 duplicate Book/SC No, 19864 fictitious meter numbers and 13091 meter numbers were installed at 31775 premises in respect of 2,92,844 consumers of eight divisions .

The billing of consumers having defective meters were done against the provisions of tariff orders resulted in excess assessment of Rs 31.05 crore in seven divisions.

Billing/assessment

2.2.17 The agreement with billing agency provide for development of software and maintenance of database by the agency. An analysis of data of the consumers whose meters were defective and were categorised as IDF/ADF/RDF** revealed that billing against these consumers was inconsistent and against the provisions of the Tariff Orders. This did not have adequate change control procedures to take care of adoption of the new tariff orders. Lack of adequate change procedures resulted in excess/short assessment of energy charges and electricity duty as discussed below:

- Tariff Orders approved by UPERC from time to time provides that in case of consumers whose meter is defective, the billing will be done on the basis of average consumption of previous three billing cycles and where consumption of previous three billing is not available, on the basis of average consumption of three billing cycles after installation of correct meter. Despite of the said provision in the Tariff Order, the domestic consumers whose meters were defective were assessed on ad-hoc basis at 80, 100 and 300 units per KW per month by three billing

* Data captured by MRI machines that details the commercial and technical parameters.

** Indicated defective/appeared defective/reading defective.

agencies (C. S. Software @ 100 and 300 units, SAI Computers and OPG @ 80 units) resulted in excess assessment of energy charges of Rs 28.23 crore and electricity duty of Rs 2.82 crore in 2,43,441 cases in nine divisions as detailed below:

Name of the Division	No. of cases	Units assessed per KW per month	EC Taken (EC to be levied) (Rs)	Excess assessment of EC (Rs)	ED Taken (ED to be levied) (Rs)	Excess assessment of ED (Rs)
EDD-II, Agra	15,240	80	3,13,60,242.00 (1,00,86,264.00)	2,12,73,978.00	0.00 (0.00)	0.00
EUDD-I, Agra	7,899	300	15,60,34,828.00 (4,76,40,457.00)	10,83,94,371.00	32,77,530.00 (9,97,125.85)	22,80,404.15
EUDD-II, Agra	1,22,593	100	15,03,00,702.00 (6,11,98,464.00)	8,91,02,238.00	45,99,605.60 (8,845.20)	45,90,760.40
EUDD-III, Agra	5,714	100	46,34,857.20 (13,25,242.30)	33,09,614.90	1,44,683.01 (45,857.25)	98,825.76
EUDD-IV, Agra	8,657	300	1,15,49,515.10 (20,93,208.00)	94,56,307.10	3,31,174.08 (1,17,856.80)	2,13,317.28
EUDD-V, Agra	72,516	100	4,82,70,148.00 (14,44,613.90)	4,68,25,534.10	2,18,49,926.00 (10,34,996.50)	2,08,14,929.50
EUDD-VII, Agra	2,216	100	2,06,08,800.00 (1,72,40,480.00)	33,68,320.00	5,98,320.00 (4,38,768.00)	1,59,552.00
EUDD-I, Mathura	7,632	80	9,15,840.00 (2,44,224.00)	6,71,616.00	0.00 (0.00)	0.00
EDD-II, Aligarh	974	80	3,35,720.25 (4,15,072.00)	(-) 79,351.75	0.00 (0.00)	0.00
Total	2,43,441			28,23,22,627.35		2,81,57,789.09

Ad-hoc units were shown as sold in billing of private tubewell consumers resulted in short assessment of Rs 96.78 crore.

Besides, the following incorrect billing against IDF/ADF/RDF consumers was also noticed:

- Scrutiny of billing data of Private tube well (LMV-5) consumers for the month of December 2008 revealed that although the bill basis was shown as IDF and ADF but they were billed at ad-hoc 50 units per BHP per month basis instead of at rates prescribed by UPPCL in November 2004. This resulted in short billing against 30,958 consumers amounting to Rs 96.78 crore for the period from December 2004 to December 2008.

The Management stated that meter has not been installed in respect of these consumers and billing has been done on minimum charges and 50 units were shown in ledger only.

- An analysis of data of PTW consumers billed as per rural schedule revealed that although un-metered consumers were required to be billed for Rs 130 per BHP per month until the installation of meter but these consumers were billed at 500 units per BHP per month and against these un-metered consumers 2213000 KWh were shown as sold.

The Management stated that billing is being done correctly and the billing agency has been instructed to remove the units as sold.

7900 LMV-2 consumers were billed for 300 units instead of 104 units resulting in excess assessment of Rs 11.07 crore.

- In EUDD-I, Agra 7,900 IDF commercial consumers (LMV-2- ST-20[♥]) were billed for 300 units/KW per month instead of applicable tariff provisions or at 104 units/KW per month fixed by the UPPCL. This has resulted in excess assessment of energy charges of Rs 10.84 crore and electricity duty of Rs 0.23 crore for the period March 2008 to December 2008.

[♥] Commercial consumers having supply under urban schedule.

The Management stated that billing agency has been instructed to issue bills in respect of defective meter cases as per tariff order.

- In three divisions (EUDD-I, Mathura, EDD-II, Aligarh and EUDD, Firozabad) in respect of 17,788 cases, units sold was taken as 80 units per KW per month and ED was charged accordingly but the assessment was done at Rs 120 per KW per month resulting in short assessment of Rs 7.39 lakh during the period from November 2007 to December 2008 (calculated at the difference of energy charges of Rs 152 per KW per month (80 units* Rs 1.90) and Rs 120.00).

The Management stated that Rs. 49,692 is being charged in respect of 2640 consumers of EUDD-I, Mathura and in case of others, action is being taken for recovery of short assessed amount.

- Similarly, in EUDD-III, Agra in March 2008, 38 consumers of defective meters category were billed in the months of February 2008, January 2008 and December 2007 as a “NOR” (Normal) category. On joining the databases for the month of March 2008 with February 2008, January 2008 and December 2007, average consumption for three months are higher than the actual consumption in March 2008 in above 38 cases resulting in short assessment of Rs 1.39 lakh.

The Management stated that Rs. 1.39 lakh has been charged in the bill of May and June 2009. The reply is not tenable as no documentary evidence was provided to audit.

- 715 consumers of EUDD-I, Mathura billed under IDF category were not billed on the basis of average consumption of previous three billing cycles in December 2008 although, the average consumption for three billing cycles (September, October and November 2008) was higher than the actual consumption than the units billed in December 2008 resulting in short assessment for Rs1.29 lakh.

The Management stated that Rs. 1.29 lakh is being charged in respect of 715 consumers.

413 consumers of LMV-2 were billed for fixed units instead of actual consumption resulting in short assessment of Rs 2.20 crore.

Incorrect categorization of normal category of consumers under defective category

2.2.18 Scrutiny of data bank of EUDD, Firozabad for the period from January 2008 to December 2008 revealed that in respect of 413 consumers of ST-20 although their meters were recording consumption but these consumers were categorised under ADF and were billed at the rate of 104 units per KW per month fixed by UPPCL or 800 units per KW per month fixed by the Company instead of on the basis of their actual consumption recorded in their meters. Further, ceiling of 800 units per KW per month fixed by the Company was not provided in Tariff Orders approved by the UPERC from time to time. This resulted in short assessment of revenue for Rs 2.20 crore as detailed below:

Period	No. of consumers	EC taken (EC to be taken) (Rs)	Difference of EC (Rs)	ED taken (ED to be taken) (Rs)	Difference of ED (Rs)
January 2008	34	1,75,468.80 (18,86,788.80)	17,11,320.00	4,049.28 (43,541.28)	39,492.00
February 2008	37	2,11,161.60 (17,53,034.40)	15,41,872.80	4,919.76 (40,454.64)	35,534.88
March 2008	37	1,83,736.80 (19,53,014.70)	17,69,277.90	4,240.08 (45,069.57)	40,829.49
April 2008	36	99,340.80 (18,11,507.10)	17,12,166.30	2,301.84 (41,804.01)	39,502.17

Period	No. of consumers	EC taken (EC to be taken) (Rs)	Difference of EC (Rs)	ED taken (ED to be taken) (Rs)	Difference of ED (Rs)
May 2008	40	1,62,316.70 (22,03,165.20)	20,40,848.50	3,738.96 (46,112.76)	42,373.80
June 2008	34	1,41,728.00 (19,90,620.50)	18,48,892.50	2,966.40 (41,664.15)	38,697.75
July 2008	34	1,64,466.40 (19,41,364.00)	17,76,897.60	3,442.32 (40,633.20)	37,190.88
August 2008	35	1,27,348.80 (20,39,709.30)	19,12,360.50	2,665.44 (42,691.59)	40,026.15
September 2008	33	1,98,694.40 (21,67,470.90)	19,68,776.50	4,158.72 (45,365.67)	41,206.95
October 2008	30	1,26,316.80 (19,53,391.10)	18,27,074.30	2,643.84 (40,884.93)	38,241.09
November 2008	33	85,759.20 (20,52,445.90)	19,66,686.70	1,794.96 (42,958.17)	41,163.21
December 2008	30	91,469.60 (15,57,289.50)	14,65,819.90	1,914.48 (35,937.45)	34,022.97
Total	413		2,15,41,993.50		468281.34

The Management stated that action for charging of short amount is being taken after scrutiny.

Incorrect billing against rural metered consumers

2.2.19 Scrutiny of database of light and fan consumers of EDD Fatehabad revealed that most of the consumers were billed under defective meters category and very small percentage were billed for ‘MU’* category.

The division was charging the electricity charges of Rs 120 per KW/month along with fixed charges from the consumers and Electricity Duty of Rs 14.40 considering sale of 80 units per KW per month. In this method of billing, although ED was taken on 80 units but EC was charged as Rs 120.00 instead of Rs 80.00 (80*1.00) per KW per month. The excess assessment due to incorrect and inconsistent billing worked out to Rs 78.83 lakh in 5,329 cases calculated on the basis of the Group wise database of latest billing months which was made available to audit.

The Management stated that assessment has been done as per order of November 2004. The reply is not acceptable as ED has been charged on 80 units considering it as sold whereas energy charges has been charged Rs. 120 instead of Rs. 80.

Incorrect computation of Electricity Duty

2.2.20 The Billing software used by billing agencies for billing against domestic light and fan and commercial consumers indicates ‘G’ for Government consumers and ‘NG’ for non-Government consumers so that applicable tariff for energy charge and electricity duty may be applied accordingly.

An audit analysis of data for the period from November 2007 to December 2008 revealed that programming logic were not being followed in the billing software, as a result, in the database of Distribution Divisions at Agra town no categorisation of Government and non-Government were indicated and all the operative consumers were billed for energy charges and electricity duty under non-Government category. Further, in EUDD Ferozabad and EDD Fatehabad although the categorisation between non-Government and the Government were indicated in the data base but in respect of 60,471 Government consumers, the ED was charged at the rate of 0.09 paise per unit

Incorrect billing in respect of rural metered consumers resulted in excess assessment of Rs 0.79 crore.

Electricity duty was incorrectly charged from Government consumers resulted in excess charge of Rs 8.73 lakh.

* Metered unit.

applicable to non-Government consumers instead of 0.03 paise per unit for Government consumers, resulting in excess charging of electricity duty for Rs 8.73 lakh from 60,471 consumers as detailed below:

Name of the division	Total number of consumers	Total number of operative consumers	Number of Government consumers	Number of consumers having electricity duty	Period	ED taken (Rs)	ED to be taken (Rs)
Electricity Urban Distribution Division, Firozabad	59,488	55,021	15,308	12,164	December 2008	1,69,189.77	38,350.59
Electricity Distribution Division, Fatehabad	1,22,381	74,522	45,163	40,524	November 2007 to December 2008	7,52,555.69	10,068.03
Total	1,81,869	129,543	60,471	52,688		9,21,745.46	48,418.62

The Management stated that number of Government consumers in the Firozabad division is 27 whereas it has been shown as 15,308 cases. The reply is not tenable as audit has taken the number of cases where “G” was shown in GOVT field.

Lack of validation controls in preparation of bills

2.2.21 The energy consumption of the consumer is arrived at taking the difference between the present meter reading and previous meter reading and billed under ‘NOR’ (Normal) category by the billing agency. In case where the present meter reading of the consumer is less than the previous meter reading these consumers is categorised under ADF category and should be billed on the basis of average consumption of previous three billing cycles when their meters were recording correctly.

An analysis of data bank relating to domestic light and fan and commercial consumers revealed that in EUDD-V, Agra the present meter readings of 2438 operative consumers billed under ‘NOR’ category were less than the previous meter readings. This indicated that their meters were defective and required to be billed under ADF category but the same were billed under ‘NOR’ category. For these bills, outsourced billing agency were paid at the rates applicable for NOR category instead of ADF category.

The Management stated that Rs. 4.62 lakh has been recovered from the billing agency.

Further, scrutiny of database of EUDD-II, Agra for the month of December 2008 revealed that out of 41,564 cases there are calculation mistake in 48 cases in the fields of data bank as ‘PRTMTR’ (present meter reading) and ‘PRVMTR’ (previous meter reading). Consumed units are derived from PRTMTR minus PRVMTR but in 48 cases PRTMTR is less than PRVMTR. In these circumstances the consumers should have been appeared in ledger as RDF category but have been shown as NORMAL category. This type of mistake in the billing database indicates lack of application control in the billing software being used by the agency.

The Management stated that the billing agency has been instructed to indicate these cases as RDF.

35859 consumers were not billed for their actual consumption resulting in excess billing of Rs 47.81 lakh.

Excess billing in case of 'MU' category consumers

2.2.22 As per laid down billing procedure, the consumers under MU category were to be billed on the basis of units consumed i.e. PRTMTR* minus PRVMTR**. Examination of the data base of EUDD-I, Aligarh revealed that 35859 consumers were not billed on the basis of their actual consumption and were billed for more units than actually consumed resulting in excess billing for Rs 47.81 lakh against these consumers as detailed below:

Month	Load (KW)	No. of consumers	EC Taken (EC to be levied) (Rs)	Difference of EC (Rs)	ED Taken (ED to be levied) (Rs)	Difference of ED (Rs)	Total difference (EC+ED) (Rs)
November 2007	1	585	51,129.00 (37,015.80)	14,113.20	14,672.27 (1,753.38)	12,918.89	27,032.09
November 2007	2	17,006	41,00,486.30 (25,80,672.00)	15,19,814.30	15,65,439.55 (77,420.16)	14,88,019.39	30,07,835.69
November 2007	3	2	7,716.00 (1,561.80)	6,154.20	6,311.70 (73.98)	6,237.72	12,391.92
December 2007	1	631	51,433.00 (35,514.80)	15,918.20	2,436.30 (1,682.28)	754.02	16,672.22
December 2007	2	17,635	40,67,621.90 (24,00,216.00)	16,67,405.90	1,22,027.01 (72,006.48)	50,020.53	17,17,426.43
		35,859					47,81,358.35

The Management stated that bills as per actual consumption is being issued from August 2009.

Incorrect billing of consumers of domestic light and fan category

2.2.23 Scrutiny of database of EUDD-I, Mathura for the period November 2007 to December 2008 revealed that in some cases, although the meter of the consumers of domestic category having load of 1 kW, were running but these consumers were not billed as per their actual consumption under 'NOR' category but billed as 'ADF' and were charged Rs 50 as fixed charge and Rs 70 as electricity charges.

The billing method adopted by the billing agency was not as per the applicable orders as Rs 70 was charged towards EC in case of 2,640 consumers whose actual consumption during the above period were ranged between 37 and 4,007 kWh resulting in short assessment of Rs 2.85 lakh as detailed below:

Period	No. of consumers	EC taken (Rs)	EC to be taken (Rs)	Difference (Rs)
November 2007	16	1,120.00	3,572.30	2,452.30
December 2007	11	770.00	2,606.20	1,836.20
February 2008	90	6,300.00	25,006.60	18,706.60
March 2008	118	8,260.00	50,189.30	41,929.30
May 2008	101	7,070.00	32,885.70	25,815.70
June 2008	214	14,980.00	38,388.40	23,408.40
July 2008	44	3,080.00	3,228.10	148.10
August 2008	14	1,080.00	10,467.50	9,387.50
September 2008	16	1,170.00	3,666.40	2,496.40
October 2008	14	1,080.00	1,107.70	27.70
November 2008	970	67,900.00	1,30,891.20	62,991.20
December 2008	1,032	72,240.00	1,68,426.30	96,186.30
Total	2,640	185,050.00	4,70,535.70	285,385.70

The Management stated that action has been taken for recovery.

* Present meter reading.
** Previous meter reading.

Incorrect billing of fixed and electricity charges

There was short assessment of Rs 4.49 lakh due to incorrect application of tariff rates.

2.2.24 An analysis of data bank of the consumers revealed that the billing agencies did not update the data bank of the consumers as per provisions of applicable tariff of UPERC from time to time. As a result, incorrect computation and billing of fixed charges against the consumers were noticed as discussed below:

- In respect of 692 domestic and 29 commercial consumers of EUDD-I Agra, EC were not charged as per applicable tariff during November and December 2008 resulting in short assessment of Rs 4.49 lakh.

The Management stated that action is being taken for recovery.

- According to Rate Schedule of Tariff Order applicable w.e.f. 27 April 2008, electricity charges at Rs 4.00 per unit (KWh) is chargeable from the consumers of Government category (LMV-4A). Scrutiny of database for the period May 2008 to December 2008 revealed that electricity charges has not been computed by the billing agency as per the rates prescribed in the Rate Schedule in EUDD-V, Agra. This has resulted in excess assessment of Rs 0.42 lakh in 87 cases.

The Management stated that the billing agency has been instructed to make changes in his software.

Short assessment against consumers under 'Permanently locked' category

Fixed charges of Rs 56.14 lakh were not levied in respect of 818 consumers.

2.2.25 An analysis of database of EUDD-III, Agra for the period November 2007 to January 2009 revealed that the billing agency (M/S C. S. Software, Hyderabad) categorised the consumer whose premises were permanently locked/consumer not available as PL in respect of consumers of domestic light and fan (LMV-1) and commercial (LMV-2). As these consumers fall in the category of NA/NR, these were required to be billed on the basis of average consumption of previous three billing cycles and in case average consumption of previous three billing cycles is not available at the rate of Rs 120 per KW per month in case of LMV-1 and at the rate of 104 units per KW per month in case of LMV-2 in addition to fixed charges as per applicable orders.

It was noticed that in case of 517 consumers under LMV-1 category were billed at the rate of Rs 120 per KW per month but fixed charges of Rs 50 per KW per month amounting to Rs 2.81 lakh were not levied.

Similarly, fixed charges of Rs 100 per KW per month were not levied in case of 301 consumers of LMV-2 category resulting in short assessment of Rs 53.33 lakh.

Thus, due to incorrect billing by the billing agency short assessment in case of consumers under 'PL' category worked out to Rs 56.14 lakh and reflects the lack of monitoring on the billing activity of the agency.

The Management stated that the amount has been charged in the bill of May and June 2009. The reply is not acceptable as no documentary proof of recovery was furnished to audit.

Compliance of Tariff Orders

Non-levy of penalty on NA/NR consumers

2.2.26 The general provisions of the Tariff Order effective from 13 August 2007 provides that the billing in case meter of the consumer is not accessible or not read (NA/NR) to be done as per provisions of Para 6.2 (C) of the

Penalty of Rs 13.49 crore at the rate of Rs.300/KW/month were not levied in nine divisions.

Supply Code with the provisions of penalty of Rs 300/KW/month. Clause 6.2 (C) of the Code *inter alia* states that in case of NA/NR category of consumers a notice shall be served to the consumer stating that the meter shall be made accessible or read by the licensee within seven days after payment of penalty fixed by UPERC failing which the supply shall be disconnected.

A scrutiny of billing database of 10 divisions for the period from September 2007 to December 2008 revealed that in 1,89,285 cases of domestic, commercial and small and medium power categories of consumers, procedure laid down as above was not followed and the billing agencies were not informed accordingly. As a result, penalty at the rate of Rs 300/KW/month as fixed by UPERC amounting to Rs 13.49 crore was not levied/realised from the consumers as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Period	No. of cases	Amount (Rs)
1	EUDD-I, Agra	November 2007 to December 2008	4,461	38,37,397.00
2	EUDD-II, Agra	September 2007 to December 2008	947	5,22,132.00
3	EUDD-III, Agra	September 2007 to December 2008	398	29,62,200.00
4	EUDD-IV, Agra	November 2007 to December 2008	1,11,072	6,05,32,200.00
5	EUDD-V, Agra	November 2007 to December 2008	545	21,63,925.00
6	EUDD, Firozabad	January 2008 to December 2008	5,449	1,01,67,939.00
7	EUDD-I, Mathura	January 2008 to December 2008	244	6,82,200.00
8	EDD-II, Aligarh	September 2007 to November 2008	3,269	79,60,581.00
9	EUDD-III Aligarh	November 2007 to March 2009	62,162	4,18,07,277.00
10	EDD, Fatehabad	September 2007 to December 2008	738	42,36,442.00
			1,89,285	13,48,72,293.00

The Management stated that most of the consumers are not available on site and charging of Rs. 300 will unnecessarily increase the arrear and the billing agency has been instructed to charge actual NA/NR cases. The reply is evasive.

Non-assessment for Air Conditioning charges

2.2.27 Clause 11 of the general provision of Tariff Order 2008-09 applicable from 27 April 2008 provides that for all loads above 5 kW under LMV-2, LMV-4 and HV-1, Air Conditioning (AC) load of 1.5 tonne/5kW or actual as intimated through an affidavit by the consumer shall be billed at Rs 150/tonne per month of air conditioning load over and above the bill prepared on the basis of applicable rate of charge for the month April to September. These charges shall also apply on consumers getting billed under minimum consumption charges. The consumer not having any air conditioning load or whose actual AC load is less than the AC load derived as per 1.5tonne/Kw formula, shall however be at liberty to submit an affidavit to this effect with the concerned Sub Divisional Officer (SDO)/ Divisional Officer.

Air conditioning charges of Rs 24.05 lakh were not levied in 5287 cases of four divisions.

Scrutiny of database for the billing month from May to September 2008 revealed that the special tariff for air conditioning loads have not been applied over and above the amount of bill in respect of 5,287 consumers having load of more than 5 kW in four distribution divisions resulted in short assessment of Rs 21.36 lakh as detailed below:

Divisions	Number of consumers	Amount of AC charges not levied (Rs)
EUDD-III Agra	938	3,39,525.00
EUDD-I Mathura	1983	782325.00
EUDD-III, Aligarh	611	2,80,800.00
EUDD-Firozabad	1,755	7,33,050.00
Total	5,287	2135700.00

The Management stated that AC charges has been included in EC in case of EUDD-III, Agra, in EUDD-III, Aligarh SDO has been instructed for enquiry and incase of Mathura consumers having load of 5 KW has also been included

in 3178 cases shown by audit. The reply is not acceptable as cases shown above exclude the consumers having load up to 5 KW.

Short assessment of fixed charges against metered consumers

2.2.28 As per provisions of Tariff Order issued (August 2007 and April 2008) by the UPERC, the domestic light and fan (LMV-1) and commercial consumers (LMV-2) getting supply as per Rural Schedule shall be charged fixed charges at the rate of Rs 15 per KW per month.

Scrutiny of data bank of EDD-II, Aligarh revealed that these consumers were charged at the rate of Rs 15 and Rs 30 only irrespective of their load resulted in short assessment of fixed charges amounting to Rs 4.02 lakh in 13,529 cases.

The Management stated that the division has been instructed for taking action regarding short assessment of fixed charges.

Non-allowance of rebate to small and medium power consumers

2.2.29 Tariff Orders provides that a rebate of 15 *per cent* on the rate of charge (fixed charge, energy charges and minimum charges) shall be provided to the small and medium power consumers getting supply as per rural schedule.

An analysis of billing database of small and medium power consumers in EDD-II Aligarh revealed that rebate of 15 *per cent* on fixed and energy charges was not provided to the consumers resulting in excess billing of Rs 15.85 lakh against energy charges and Rs 3.37 lakh towards fixed charges during January to December 2008.

The Management stated that the division has been instructed for taking action.

Non/short credit of interest on security deposit

2.2.30 According to clause 4.20 (i) of the Supply Code 2005, the licensee shall pay interest on security deposit to the consumers at bank rate as on 1st April of applicable financial year by way of credit in the bill of the consumer in the month of April, May or June. Accordingly, a provision in the billing software should have been made so that amount of interest is automatically credited to consumer's account.

The billing software used by billing agencies, however, did not have such facility. As a result, the amount of interest on security for Rs 50.64 lakh was not credited in respect of 1,23,972 consumers in nine divisions of the Company as detailed below:

Divisions	No. of consumers where credit not given	Amount not credited (Rs)
EUDD-I Agra	2,772	2,75,932.00
EUDD-II Agra	25,064	13,97,335.48
EUDD-III Agra	30,895	10,49,329.26
EUDD-IV Agra	3,610	0.00
EUDD-V Agra	43,893	13,82,043.84
EUDD-VII Agra	4,864	0.00
EDD- Fatehabad, Agra	931	68,970.72
EUDD-III Aligarh	2,581	5,28,075.66
EUDD-I Mathura	9,362	3,62,510.00
	1,23,972	50,64,196.96

Further, according to Electricity Supply Code 2005, the credit is to be given to the consumers at bank rate but the scrutiny of database revealed that in respect of six division amount of security interest was credited at the rate of three *per cent* instead of applicable bank rate of six *per cent*. This resulted in short credit of security interest amounting to Rs 3.13 lakh in respect of 15,685 consumers in two divisions.

Rural rebate of Rs 19.22 lakh was not provided to small and medium power consumers.

The credit for interest amounting to Rs 50.64 lakh on security deposit was not given to consumers in nine divisions.

The Management stated that credit of interest has been given on the basis of security amount available in March 2009. The reply is not tenable as no comment was offered regarding cases pointed out by audit.

Short assessment due to incorrect application of tariff

Incorrect application of tariff in case of BSNL consumers resulted in short assessment of Rs 25.82 lakh.

2.2.31 Rate Schedule-LMV-4 of the Tariff Order is applicable to the Offices of the Government Organizations other than companies registered under Companies Act 1956. These connections were to be billed under LMV-2 for loads up to 75 kW and under HV-1 for loads above 75 kW.

Scrutiny of data bank relating to consumers of LMV-4A category revealed that in seven distribution divisions, connections pertaining to offices and telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) which was converted (1 October 2000) into a Government Company from Department of Telecommunication were billed under the this schedule whereas BSNL is a Government Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. As result, these consumers were short billed for Rs 25.82 lakh in six divisions* calculated on the difference of fixed and electricity charges between LMV-2 and LMV-4 for the period from January 2005 to December 2008.

Similarly in EUDD-1 Mathura, four Government consumers were billed under 'LMV-5' i.e. private tube well whereas, these consumers were to be billed under LMV-4 (A) applicable for Government category. The incorrect application of tariff resulted in short assessment of Rs 1.38 lakh for the month of January to December 2008.

The Management stated that billing of BSNL consumers has been transferred under LMV-2 and under LMV-4 (A). The bills for the difference amount is being issued.

Short assessment of fixed charges against metered consumers getting supply as per 'Rural Schedule'.

2.2.32 The Tariff Order effective from 13 August 2007, increased the fixed charges from Rs 15 per KW per month to Rs 50 per KW per month for the consumers getting supply as per rural schedule.

Scrutiny of data bank of EDD Fatehabad for the period from January 2008 to December 2008 revealed that the fixed charges have not been charged as per Tariff Orders against 11,621 consumers resulting in short assessment of Rs 6.85 lakh.

The Management stated that UPERC had cancelled the transitional tariff as per review petition. The reply is not acceptable as no documentary evidence was made available.

Billing of NA/NR category of consumers against codal provisions

2.2.33 Scrutiny of data bank of Electricity Urban Distribution Division-III, Aligarh for the period from September 2008 to December 2008 revealed that in the month of December 2008, 53 consumers (domestic consumers) of NA category were present in the data bank. These consumers were to be billed on the basis of their average consumption of previous three billing cycle as per clause 6.2 (c) of the Electricity Supply Code 2005. These consumers were, however, billed under 'MU' category during the period September 2008 to

* EUDD-V, VII and EDD-Fatehabad of Agra, EUDD-III, Aligarh, EUDD-I, Mathura and EUDD, Firozabad.

November 2008. After joining the database of previous three billing cycle and calculating the average consumption units during the said period, it was found that the average units of previous three billing cycles are more than the units charged in December 2008. Thus, the billing against the consumers was made against the codal provisions.

The Management stated that at present billing of NA/NR consumers is being done on the basis of average consumption.

Monitoring Mechanism

Non-generation of bills

2.2.34 Clause 1.2.1 of general specification attached with the agreement executed with billing agency (C.S. Software Enterprise Limited, Hyderabad) provides that each meter reader of the billing agency will visit consumer’s premises, collect reading, feed in hand held machine provided them with printed bill and will receive the payment through cheque only. Further, clause 5.26.2 (vi) also provides that in the event of a consumer’s complaint that the bill has not been delivered to him is established to the satisfaction to the Company, a penalty of Rs 100 per occurrence shall be debited to the account of the billing agency. The Company failed to ensure the compliance of these provisions by the billing agencies as discussed below:

- An analysis of data bank of domestic light and fan and commercial category of consumers of five urban distribution divisions revealed that out of 23,91,653 cases of operative consumers, the bills were generated and delivered to 19,43,752 consumers only. The divisions, however, neither asked from the agency for non-generation and distribution of bills to 4,47,901 consumers nor imposed/recovered penalty for Rs 4.48 crore from their bills (worked out at the rate of Rs 100 for each occurrence). Further, due to non-generation and distribution of bills against these consumers, the assessment for Rs 23.59 crore could not be done during the period from November 2007 to December 2008 as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the division	Total number of operative consumers	Total number of operative consumers where bills were generated	Total number of operative consumers where bills are not generated	Amount short assessed (in crore)
1.	EUDD-II, Agra	381109	225140	155969	8.38
2.	EUDD-I, Mathura	636510	435663	200847	11.11
3.	EUDD-III, Agra	508422	460251	48171	2.18
4.	EUDD-VII, Agra	469521	463987	5534	0.64
5.	EUDD-V, Agra	396091	358711	37380	1.28
	Total	2391653	1943752	447901	23.59

The Management stated that there is no question of levy of penalty as no complaint was received from any consumer. The reply is not acceptable as non-generation of bills was in the knowledge of the divisions.

7733 consumers were billed for 63 units per month instead of their actual consumption.

- In EUDD-IV, Agra 2,780 domestic consumers billed at ad-hoc 63 units even though their consumption were less than 63 units during the period from November 2007 to December 2008. There was no basis/provision for billing on ad-hoc 63 units. This has resulted in excess billing against the consumers for Rs 1.39 lakh. Besides, due to incorrect generation of bills, the billing agency was liable to pay

penalty at the rate of Rs 100 per occurrence worked out to Rs 2.78 lakh but the same was not recovered from the agency.

- Similarly, in EUDD-VII, Agra, 4,953 consumers were billed at 63 units per KW per month whereas their actual consumption were less than 63 units. Thus, the billing agency did not generate correct bills against these consumers hence was liable to pay a penalty of Rs 100 per such occurrence as per terms of the agreement amounting to Rs 4.95 lakh but the same was not recovered by the division from their bills.

The Management stated that due to mechanical meters the division has instructed the billing agency for billing of 63 units per KW per month.

- In December 2008, although the meter readings in case of 346 cases of EUDD-I Agra were available but their bills were not generated by the billing agency resulted in non-assessment of revenue of Rs 4.35 lakh.

Reduction in arrears of inoperative consumers from the databank

2.2.35 According to the laid down procedures, the arrears against inoperative consumers shall be reduced if the consumer deposits the arrear amount or their Permanent Disconnection (PD) is finalised and the fictitious amount, if any, is waived off. Scrutiny of data bank of inoperative consumers (BLL_STAUS ‘Z’) in EUDD-VII, Agra revealed that in the month of March 2008, there were 29 consumers having arrears above Rs 5 lakh and having outstanding dues amounting to Rs 2.32 crore. However, in the data bank of April 2008, the number of consumers reduced to 9 with arrears of Rs 1.52 crore despite of the facts neither these consumers deposited the arrear amount nor their PD were finalised.

29 consumers having arrears of Rs 31.12 lakh were deleted from database.

Similarly, in EUDD-V, Agra there were 591 inoperative consumers with arrears of Rs 6.68 crore in month of August 2008 but the data bank of September 2008 indicated the number of consumers only 562 and 29 consumers having arrears of Rs. 31.12 lakh have been deleted from the database against which no documentary evidence was available regarding payment of arrear amount by the consumers.

The Management stated that action is being taken after scrutiny.

Extra expenditure due to non-installation of required infrastructure at Payment Collection Centre by the billing agency

2.2.36 Clause 2 of the agreement executed (February 2008) with billing agency (C.S Software Enterprise Limited, Hyderabad) provides that the agency shall install one Computer at each Payment Collection Centre for collection of revenue and updation in master data bank. The agreement *inter alia*, further, stipulated that consumers may be facilitated for bringing their consumption readings at the centre, get their bills generated and to make payment at the collection centre.

The Company, however, executed (14 August 2008) another agreement with the other agency (M/s Premier Software) for the same work at a fixed amount of Rs 10000 per month and the same was being paid regularly and such amount was not recovered from the billing agency (C.S. Software).

The Management stated that the work of billing agency and work done by Premier Software is different. The reply is not acceptable as establishment of payment collection centre was provided in the agreement of the billing agency.

Duplicate billing done by outsourced billing agency

2.2.37 The scrutiny of master databank of EUDD-IV, Agra revealed that there were 109 duplicate consumers in the master data bank during the period from November 2007 to March 2008 worked out with the help of join databases command as detailed below:

Month	Sub-division	Total No. of consumers	Duplicate consumers
November 2007	SDO-I	7,006	33
December 2007	SDO-II	7,056	33
December 2007	SDO-I	12,904	105
January 2008	SDO-II	14,025	105
January 2008	SDO-I	13,058	109
February 2008	SDO-II	14,097	109
January 2008	SDO-I	13,058	108
March 2008	SDO-II	14,151	108

The billing agency never informed to the division regarding these duplicate consumers and generated the bills of such consumers. The exception reports have also not been submitted by the billing agency, generated the bills twice in case of 109 consumers and was paid accordingly.

The Management stated that recovery would be made from the billing agency after enquiry by Sub-divisional Officers.

Ad-hoc billing against small and medium power consumers

2.2.38 Examination of database EUDD-IV, Agra for the period from January to December 2008 in respect of commercial consumers revealed that EC has not been calculated as per applicable tariff provision.

Further, in case of two small and medium power consumers, although, the meter readings were available in the database but assessment was made on ad-hoc/provisional basis. This has resulted in short assessment of Rs 8.22 lakh.

The Management stated that the bills of the consumers were revised but entries had been made in same month. Regarding two cases it stated that the bills on the basis of actual reading are being issued.

Wrong generation of bills under metered units (MU) category

2.2.39 Examination of data base of EUDD-I, Mathura for the period from April to December 2008 in respect of domestic consumers revealed that 27,054 operative cases having load of 1 KW were billed under 'NOR' category. The billing agency rounded off the amount of energy charges whereas the total bill amount was to be rounded off resulting in short assessment of Rs 0.11 lakh against 27,054 consumers and excess assessment of Rs 5.98 lakh against 24,136 consumers during the period June to December 2008.

Further, as the billing agency generated the wrong bills of the consumers, hence, was liable to pay penalty of Rs 51.19 lakh as per the agreement but the same was not recovered from the agency.

The Management stated that the billing agency has been instructed to round off the bill amount only.

Energy charges were rounded off instead of total bill amount resulted in excess assessment of Rs 5.98 lakh.

The Company failed to identify consumers having higher consumption of energy.

Non identification of cases of higher consumption of energy

2.2.40 The consumption of consumers having 1 kW load should not be more than 216 kWh* in a month worked out on the formula prescribed in Electricity Supply Code 2005. If the consumer exceeds this limit, it means that the load of the consumer is either on the higher side or his meter is not recording consumption of energy correctly.

Scrutiny of data bank of LMV-1 (Domestic light and fan consumers) having load of 1 KW relating to five distribution divisions for the period from November 2007 to December 2008 revealed 7,675 cases where the consumption was in excess over the prescribed limit as detailed below:

Name of the division	Total No. of cases	No. of cases under healthy category	No. of cases having consumption over permissible limit	Range of consumption
EUDD-I Agra	5,29,609	39,944	2,506	251-89,105
EUDD-II Agra	41,573	17,260	74	490-9,993
EUDD-IV Agra	1,59,037	44,519	1,182	251-1,72,580
EUDD-VII Agra	4,01,915	39,385	3,322	251-65,068
EUDD-I Mathura	3,51,283	2,67,100	591	251-62,999
			7,675	

This indicated that the billing software used by the billing agency did not have facility to generate such report automatically. In absence of such reports the Company failed to identify such consumers either to regularise their excess load or to change their defective meters to avoid loss to the Company.

The Management stated that consumption of the consumers pointed out by audit may be of more than 30 days. The reply is not acceptable as audit had considered only those cases in which fixed charge was levied for one month only.

Differences between billing data base and commercial statements

There were differences in the figures shown in commercial statements and billing database.

2.2.41 As per the terms of the agreement executed with the agency, the agency was required to provide billing ledger and billing data monthly in soft copy along with other reports to the division, so that the figures of commercial statements which contained the details of each category of consumers along with their assessment could be reconciled by the divisions before submitting it to Company's headquarters. But the softcopy of billing ledgers and billing data were not obtained from the billing agencies, as a result, the figures incorporated in the commercial statements and the figures as per ledger could not be reconciled and there were difference in both the data in respect of eight divisions for the month of December 2008 as detailed in **Annexure-16**.

The Management stated that difference pointed out by audit is due to the consumers having permanent disconnection which could not be deleted from the database in the same month. The reply is not tenable as number of consumers pointed out by audit is exclusive of inoperative consumers.

Non utilisation of Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping

2.2.42 The Company executed (November 2007 and February 2008) agreements with billing agencies (SAI, Meerut and CS Software, Hyderabad)

* Calculated on L*H*F*D formula i.e. 1*24*0.3*30 = 216

GIS mapping was not utilised inspite of expenditure of Rs 41.91 lakh.

for GIS mapping at a cost of Rs 41.91 lakh. The scope of work of agreement *inter alia* provided that the agencies were to undertake door-to-door survey and update master database including GIS mapping (showing roads, streets, lanes and houses or polygon), marking of distribution transformers (DTs), poles and current transformers (CTs) meter installation on low tension side of the DTs. The survey include identifying status of meter (physical and operational status, glass broken, condition of seals, meter make, year of manufacture, number of digits etc.), correctness/legibility of meter number, consumer number, address etc. This also include identifying of power lines leading to the consumers' premises (or otherwise), allotment of sequence numbers as per actual physical sequence at site by visual inspection.

Audit observed that though the GIS mapping was prepared by the agencies but the same was not available in the soft copy with supporting software and interface with the Agency's server or with the data bank of the consumers used by the billing agencies. The Company could not make use of Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping as a result the entire expenditure became unfruitful.

The Management stated that further action will be taken after developing a system in future. The reply is evasive.

Lack of disaster recovery and business continuity plan

2.2.43 The revenue billing against the consumers for their energy consumption and its recovery is the main source of income of the Company. If there is any disaster and the bills of the consumers are not generated on time, the revenue income of the Company will be substantially affected.

The Company did not have a disaster recovery and business continuity plan outlining the action to be taken immediately after a disaster* and to ensure that the data processing operation could be acquired immediately. The key configuration items viz. hardware, software, personnel and other assets which were required for continuity of the IT activity in case of disaster had not been identified and documented. Further, in case of default on the part of outsourced billing agency, the Company did not have a recovery plan for continuity of its billing activity.

The Management stated that a disaster recovery centre would be made under RAPDRP. The reply is evasive as no comment was made on the audit observations.

The matter was reported to the Government (September 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Conclusion

The billing system outsourced by the Company did not have adequate and effective IT control regarding security features, uniform data structures, generation of reports etc.

The application of tariff orders in billing against the consumers in many cases were found to be incorrect and improperly incorporated in the system along with the insufficient application control and validation

* Loss of data due to natural/technological calamities.

checks resulting in excess/short billing against the consumers. The monitoring mechanism of the Company was deficient resulting in non-utilisation of GIS mapping, non/incorrect generation of bills and discrepancies in the billing data base and commercial statements.

Recommendations

- The Company should formulate and document an IT policy.
- IT security policy and business continuity plan should be formulated to prevent changes/modifications in database without authorisation.
- The Company should formulate disaster recovery plan for immediate operation of data processing at the time of disaster.
- The compliance of tariff provisions issued by UPERC and its application in the billing software/database used by outsource billing agencies should be properly monitored.

Chapter - III

Performance review relating to Statutory Corporation

Functioning of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

Executive summary

Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Corporation) provides public transport in the State through its 107 depots. The Corporation had fleet strength of 7710 buses as on 31 March 2009 and carried on an average 12.79 lakh passengers per day. It accounted for a share of 28.18 per cent in public transport with rest coming from private operators. The performance audit of the Corporation for the period from 2004-05 to 2008-09 was conducted to assess efficiency and economy of its operation, ability to meet its financial commitments, possibility to realign the business model to tap non-conventional source of revenue, existence and adequacy of fare policy and effectiveness of the top management in monitoring the affairs of the Corporation.

Finances and Performance-

The Corporation earned profit of Rs.10.67 crore during 2008-09 without considering prior period adjustments. Its accumulated losses and borrowings stood at Rs.804.29 crore and Rs.239.17 crore respectively as on 31 March 2009. The Corporation earned Rs.15.02 per kilometre and expended Rs.14.91 per kilometre in 2008-09. Audit noticed that with a right kind of policy measure and better management of its affairs it is possible to increase revenue and reduce costs, so as to earn more profit and serve its cause better.

Declining Share

Of 27361 buses licensed for public transport in 2008-09 about 28.18 per cent belonged to the Corporation. The percentage share declined marginally from 31.33 per cent in 2007-08 to 28.18 per cent in 2008-09. The decline in share was mainly due to its operational inefficiency i.e. operation on non nationalized routes up to 39.89 per cent due to non obtaining permits although it has been given priority in allotment of permits over private operators under the Motor vehicle Act, 1988. Vehicle density (including private operators' buses) per one lakh population remained 13 during review period against the All India Average (AIA) of 35 buses, which indicated deterioration in the level of public transport in the State.

Vehicle profile and utilization

The Corporation's bus fleet includes 6831 own buses and 879 hired buses. The Corporation had no bus of eight years old at the end of 2008-09. The percentage of overage buses declined from 16.99 per cent in 2004-05 due to acquisition of 5375 new buses during 2004-09. However, according to management 1239 over aged buses were held at the end of 2008-09 needing replacement.

The Corporation's fleet utilization at 95 per cent in 2008-09 was above AIA of 92 per cent. Its vehicle productivity at 332 kilometres per day per bus was also above the AIA of 313 Kilometres. Similarly, its load factor of 65 per cent remained above the AIA of 63 per cent. However, 14 to 39 depots were under performing as regards fleet utilisation and 29 to 65 depots did not achieve Corporation's average in fuel efficiency. An effective monitoring may improve their operations. Though, the Corporation did well on operational parameter, it did not conduct route wise profitability so as to exercise the effective monitoring.

Economy in operations

Manpower and fuel expenditure constituted 73.88 per cent of total cost during 2008-09. The Corporation succeeded in reducing the manpower per bus from 6.23 in 2004-05 to 5.15 in 2008-09.

Revenue Maximization

The Corporation had above 36.06 lakh square meter land for its operations, the space above can be developed on "public private partnership" (PPP) basis to earn steady income which can be used to cross-subsidise its operation. The Corporation has not framed any policy in this regard.

Need for a regulator

The fare per kilometre stood at 49.52 paise since September 2005. Though the State Government approves the fare increase, there is no scientific basis for its calculation. Thus, it would be desirable to have an independent regulatory body (like State Electricity Regulatory Commission) to fix the fares, specify service coverage to different areas and address grievances of commuters.

Monitoring

An effective Management Information System (MIS) for obtaining feed back on achievement is essential for monitoring by the top management. The shortfall in operations was deliberated upon in the Board of Directors with suitable remedial action to be taken by the depot.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The Corporation has been earning profit during review period. However, there was still scope for maximisation of revenue by covering more routes and tapping non-conventional sources of revenue. This review contains eight recommendations to improve the Corporation's performance. Hiring of more buses, creating a regulator to regulate fares and services, tapping non-conventional sources of revenue by undertaking PPP projects and continuing the Chief Executive for a considerable period are some of these recommendations.

Introduction

3.1 In Uttar Pradesh, public road transport is catered to by Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, which is mandated to provide an efficient, adequate, economical and properly co-ordinated road transport. The State also allows the private operators to provide public transport, but the State has reserved certain routes (nationalised routes) exclusively for the Corporation while allowing both Corporation and private operators to operate on other routes (non-nationalised routes). On some non-nationalised routes private operators provide the services exclusively. The fare structure is controlled by the Government and this structure is same for both the Corporation as well as private operators.

Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Corporation) was incorporated on June, 1, 1972 by Government of Uttar Pradesh under Section 3 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 as a wholly owned Corporation of the State Government. The Corporation is under the administrative control of the Transport Department of the State Government. The Management of the Corporation is vested with a Board of Directors comprising Chairman, Managing Director and eight Directors appointed by the State Government. The day-to-day operations are carried out by the Managing Director, who is the Chief Executive of the Corporation, with the assistance of Chief General Managers, General Managers, Regional Managers and Depot Managers. The Corporation has 19 Regional Offices, 107 Depots and two Central Workshops. The bus body building and tyre retreading operations are also carried out through external agencies.

The Corporation had a fleet strength of 7710 buses as on 31 March 2009, including 879 hired buses. It carried an average of 12.79 lakh passengers *per* day during 2008-09. The share of the Corporation's buses plying in the State was 28.18 *per cent* and the remaining 71.82 *per cent* was catered by the private operators. The turnover of the Corporation was Rs.1413.86 crore in 2008-09, which was equal to 0.35 *per cent* of the State Gross Domestic Product (Rs.400711 crore). The Corporation employed 35198 employees as at 31 March 2009.

A review on "operational performance and material management" of the Corporation was included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 2000 (Commercial), Government of Uttar Pradesh. The review was partly discussed by Committee on Public Sector Undertakings (COPU) in May 2003. The status of implementation of the recommendations by COPU, has been discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

Scope and Methodology of Audit

3.2 The present review, conducted from February 2009 to June 2009, covers the performance of the Corporation during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09. The review mainly deals with operational efficiency, financial management, fare policy, fulfillment of social obligations and monitoring by top management of the Corporation. The audit examination involved scrutiny of records at the Head Office, one Central Workshop, Seven Regional Offices* (three loss making, three profit making and one Regional Office having inconsistent performance) and 17 out of the 107 depots, contributing 12.42 per cent of total revenue and covering all sides of the geographical area of the State.

The methodology adopted for attaining the audit objectives with reference to audit criteria consisted of explaining audit objectives to top management, scrutiny of records at Head Office and selected units, interaction with the auditee personnel, analysis of data with reference to audit criteria, raising of audit queries, discussion of audit findings with the Management and issue of draft review to the Management for comments.

Audit Objectives

3.3 The objectives of the performance audit were to assess:

Operational Performance

- the extent to which the Corporation was able to keep pace with the growing demand for public transport;
- whether the Corporation succeeded in recovering the cost of operations;
- the extent to which the Corporation was running its operations efficiently; and
- whether adequate maintenance was undertaken to keep the vehicles roadworthy on time.

Financial Management

- whether the Corporation was able to meet its commitments and recover its dues efficiently; and
- the possibility of realigning the business model of the Corporation to tap non-conventional sources of revenue and adopting innovative methods of accessing such funds.

Fare Policy and Fulfillment of Social Obligations

- the existence and adequacy of fare policy; and
- whether the Corporation operated adequately on uneconomical routes.

Monitoring by Top Management

- whether the monitoring by Corporation's top management was effective.

• Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh, Agra, Moradabad, Varanasi and Lucknow Mahanagriya Region.

Audit Criteria

3.4 The audit criteria adopted for assessing the achievement of the audit objectives were:

- all India averages for performance parameters;
- performance standards and operational norms fixed by the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings (ASRTU);
- physical and financial targets/norms fixed by the Management;
- manufacturers' specifications, norms for life of a bus, preventive maintenance schedule, fuel efficiency norms, etc.;
- instructions of the Government of India (GOI) and Government of Uttar Pradesh and other relevant rules and regulations; and
- procedures laid down by the Corporation.

Financial Position and Working Results

3.5 The financial position of the Corporation for the five years up to 2008-09 is given below:

Particulars	(Rs in crore)				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)
A. Liabilities					
Paid up Capital	312.13	312.13	359.13	359.13	369.13
Reserve & Surplus (including Capital Grants but excluding Depreciation Reserve)	1.18	1.28	18.70	33.17	23.19
Borrowings (Loan Funds)	184.24	211.77	187.07	168.94	239.17
Current Liabilities & Provisions	804.22	855.47	974.17	931.07	928.86
UP & Uttaranchal SRTC Reorganisation Settlement Account	26.41	26.41	26.41	26.41	26.41
Total	1328.18	1407.06	1565.48	1518.72	1586.76
B. Assets					
Gross Block	729.53	838.32	918.82	974.42	1096.27
Less: Depreciation	430.43	485.89	503.41	596.84	649.49
Net Fixed Assets	299.10	352.43	415.41	377.58	446.78
Capital works-in-progress (including cost of chassis)	7.75	6.24	7.75	8.06	11.56
Investments	1.91	2.01	2.53	0.52	-
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	143.42	157.99	167.89	200.75	204.08
Accumulated losses	755.95	768.34	851.85	811.76	804.29
Inter Office Adjustments	120.05	120.05	120.05	120.05	120.05
Total	1328.18	1407.06	1565.48	1518.72	1586.76

The details of working results like operating revenue and expenditure, total revenue and expenditure, net surplus/loss and earnings and cost per kilometre of operation are given below:

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	Description	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Total Revenue	872.23	1018.68	1141.18	1240.74	1413.86
2.	Operating Revenue ¹	840.77	981.57	1104.17	1198.66	1260.56
3.	Total Expenditure	868.36	1004.91	1101.14	1200.03	1403.19
4.	Operating Expenditure ²	850.50	987.85	1082.03	1182.24	1381.02
5.	Operating Profit/Loss	(-) 9.73	(-) 6.28	22.14	16.42	(-)120.46
6.	Profit/ Loss for the year	3.87	13.77	40.04	40.71	10.67
7.	Accumulated Profit/ Loss	(-)755.95	(-)768.34	(-)851.85	(-)811.76	(-)804.29
8.	Fixed Costs					
	Personnel Costs	162.52	171.03	169.60	184.94	204.56
	Depreciation	79.60	89.63	103.09	115.08	117.02
	Interest	16.28	15.76	18.03	17.16	21.93
	Other Fixed Costs	13.34	14.38	17.29	14.52	12.27
	Total Fixed Costs	271.74	290.80	308.01	331.70	355.78
9.	Variable Costs					
	Fuel & Lubricants	293.57	390.45	449.80	469.89	586.18
	Tyres & Tubes	23.13	25.54	29.28	34.02	41.51
	Other Items/ spares	25.53	28.87	32.04	35.19	40.07
	Taxes (MV Tax, Passenger Tax, etc.)	7.37	7.59	8.35	8.37	8.78
	Other Variable Costs	92.00	95.13	96.82	115.58	131.89
	Variable Staff cost	155.02	166.53	176.84	205.28	238.98
	Total Variable Costs	596.62	714.11	793.13	868.33	1047.41
10.	Effective KMs operated (in Lakh)	7223.56	7954.30	8477.71	9012.94	9411.53
11.	Earnings per KM (Rs.) (1/10)	12.07	12.81	13.46	13.77	15.02
12.	Fixed Cost per KM (Rs.) (8/10)	3.76	3.66	3.63	3.68	3.78
13.	Variable Cost per KM (Rs.) (9/10)	8.26	8.98	9.36	9.63	11.13
14.	Cost per KM (Rs.) (3/10)	12.02	12.63	12.99	13.31	14.91
15.	Net Earnings per KM (Rs.) (11-14)	0.05	0.18	0.47	0.46	0.11
16.	Traffic Revenue ³	832.31	975.05	1097.73	1196.08	1249.50
17.	Traffic revenue per KM (Rs.) (16/10)	11.52	12.26	12.95	13.27	13.28
18.	Operating profit/loss (Rs.) per Kms (5/10)	(-)0.13	(-)0.08	0.26	0.18	(-)1.28

Audit scrutiny of the financial statements revealed that profit for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 have been arrived at without taking into consideration the prior period adjustments (-) amounting to Rs.19.85 crore, Rs.26.16 crore, Rs.123.54 crore, Rs.0.62 crore and Rs.3.20 crore respectively. Therefore, the profit in 2004-05 to 2006-07 would turn into losses amounting to Rs.15.98 crore, Rs.12.39 crore, Rs.83.51 crore and in 2007-08 and 2008-09 the profit would be reduced to Rs.39.89 crore and Rs.7.47 crore respectively.

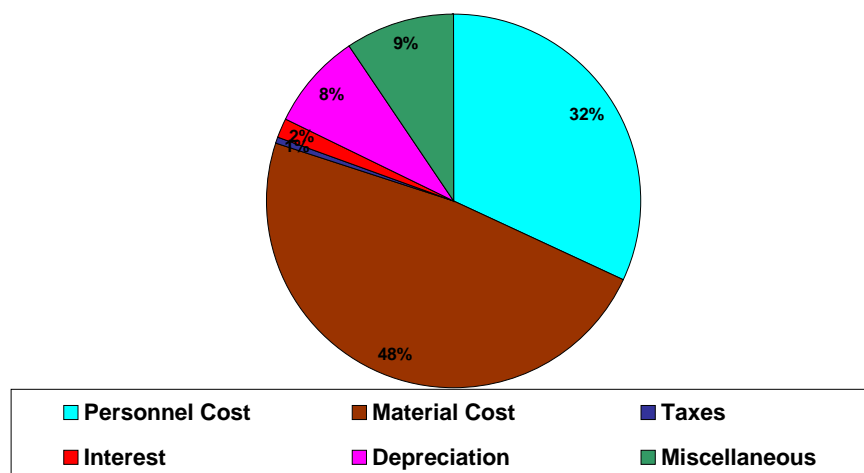
-
- 1 Operating revenue includes traffic earnings, passes and season tickets, re-imburement against concessional passes, income in form of administrative charges realised from private operators under KM Scheme, etc.
2 Operating expenditure include expenses relating to traffic, depreciation on fleet, repair and maintenance, electricity, welfare and remuneration, licences and taxes and general administration expenses.
3 Traffic revenue represents sale of tickets, advance booking, reservation charges and contract services earnings.

Audit scrutiny of the workshop operation account for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 revealed that the Corporation had been debiting standard cost of fabrication of buses/retreated tyres instead of debiting actual cost incurred. This resulted in over capitalization of finished stock by Rs.4.22 crore, Rs.0.88 crore and Rs.8.27 crore respectively. Therefore, the profit for the year was overstated to this extent in the respective years.

Elements of Cost

3.5.1 Personnel cost and material cost constituted the major elements of cost. The percentage break-up of costs for 2008-09 is given below in the pie-chart:

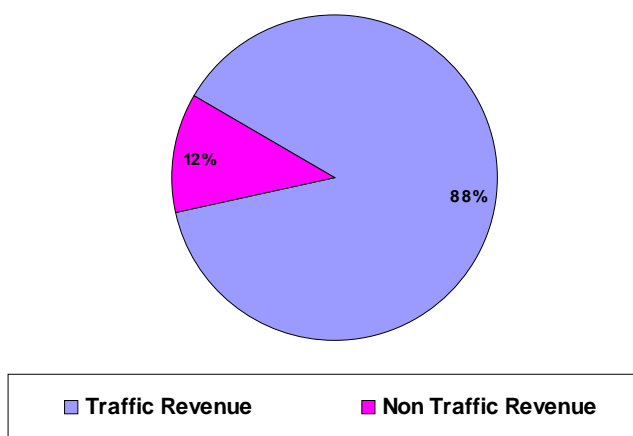
Components of various elements of cost



Elements of revenue

3.5.2 Traffic revenue and non-traffic revenue constituted the major elements of revenue. The percentage break-up of revenue for 2008-09 is graphically depicted below:

Components of various elements of revenue



Audit Findings

3.6 The audit objectives of the performance review were explained to the Corporation by audit during an ‘entry conference’ held on 11 February 2009. Subsequently, audit findings were reported to the Corporation and to the Government in September 2009 and discussed in an ‘exit conference’ held on 29 September 2009 which was attended by Managing Director, Finance Controller and Chief General Managers (Operation, Technical and Administration). The Corporation replied to audit findings in August 2009. The views expressed by them have been considered while finalising this review. The audit findings are discussed below:

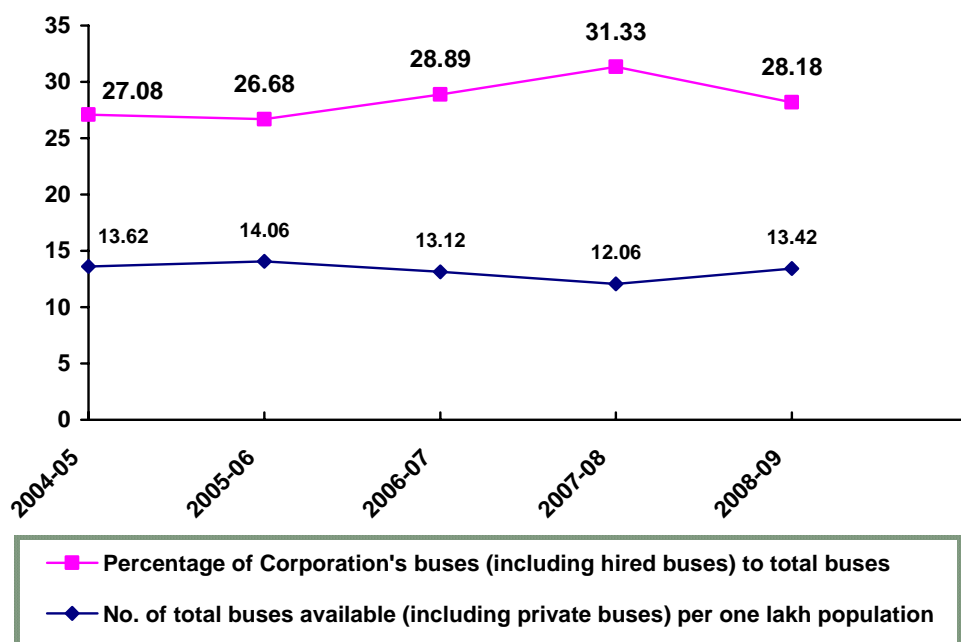
Operational Performance

3.7 The operational performance of the Corporation for the five years ending 2008-09 is given in the **Annexure-17**. The operational performance of the Corporation was evaluated on various operational parameters as described below. It was also seen whether the Corporation was able to maintain pace with the growing demand of public transport. The audit findings discussed in the subsequent paragraphs show that the losses were controllable and there is scope for improvement in performance.

Share of Corporation in public transport

3.8 The State Government has not formulated any transport policy. However, the transport policy of the Central Government seeks to achieve a balanced modal mix of public transport and to discourage personalized transport. The focus should be on increasing mass transport options by providing adequate, accessible and affordable modes like buses, mini-buses, electric trolley buses complemented by network of rail based mass rapid transit systems like metro and commuter rail. The policy recognises that even after a fully developed rail based Mass Rapid Transit System comes into existence, the bus system will continue to play the role of main mass transport system provider.

Under Section 103 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the Corporation has to operate its buses mainly on nationalised roads. There are 133105 kilometre motorable roads in the State, out of which 17729 kilometre (13 *per cent*) roads are nationalised and 87 *per cent* are non-nationalised. The position of nationalised as well as non nationalised roads is depicted in the map given in **Annexure-18**. The Corporation has exclusive right over nationalised roads whereas non nationalised roads are open for operation by the private operators as well as Corporation. However, the Corporation has been given preference over private operators in allotment of permits for operation on non-nationalised roads. Test check of records of five region revealed that the Corporation operated on 39.89 *per cent* non-nationalised roads which needed to be augmented by expanding its fleet position as share of the Corporation in operation of non-nationalised roads was not adequate. Line-graphs depicting the percentage share of the Corporation’s buses to total buses in the State and total buses available per one lakh population during five years ending 2008-09 are given below:



The table below depicts the growth of public transport in the State.

Sl. No.	Particulars ¹	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Corporation's owned buses	5843	6230	6561	6665	6831
2.	Hired buses	949	853	784	848	879
3.	Corporation's total buses	6792	7083	7345	7513	7710
4.	Private stage carriages	18289	19466	18078	16467	19651
5.	Total buses for public transport	25081	26549	25423	23980	27361
6.	Percentage share of Corporation	27.08	26.68	28.89	31.33	28.18
7.	Percentage share of private operators	72.92	73.32	71.11	68.67	71.82
8.	Estimated population (crore) ²	18.41	18.89	19.38	19.88	20.39
9.	Vehicle density <i>per</i> one lakh population (5/8)	13.62	14.05	13.12	12.06	13.42

Availability of bus per one lakh population remained 13.42 against national average of 35.

It is evident from the above table that the Corporation has not been able to keep pace with the growing demand for public transport as the availability of public transport in the State decreased from 13.62 in 2004-05 to 13.42 per one lakh population in 2008-09. It was far below the national average of 35 buses per one lakh population. It indicates that the Corporation has failed to develop an adequate, efficient and economical transport facility, in the State, as mandated in the Act. Considering the national average of 35 buses per one lakh population, the total requirement of buses in the State worked out to 71365. In view of 27361 buses on road as at the end of March 2009, the net shortage of buses comes to 44004. To meet out the deficiency, funds of Rs.568.53 crore would be required at the procurement rate of Rs.12.92 lakh per bus in 2008-09.

The effective *per capita* KM *per* year operated is placed below, which shows that it has slightly improved from 3.92 to 4.62.

1 Number of buses at the end of year.

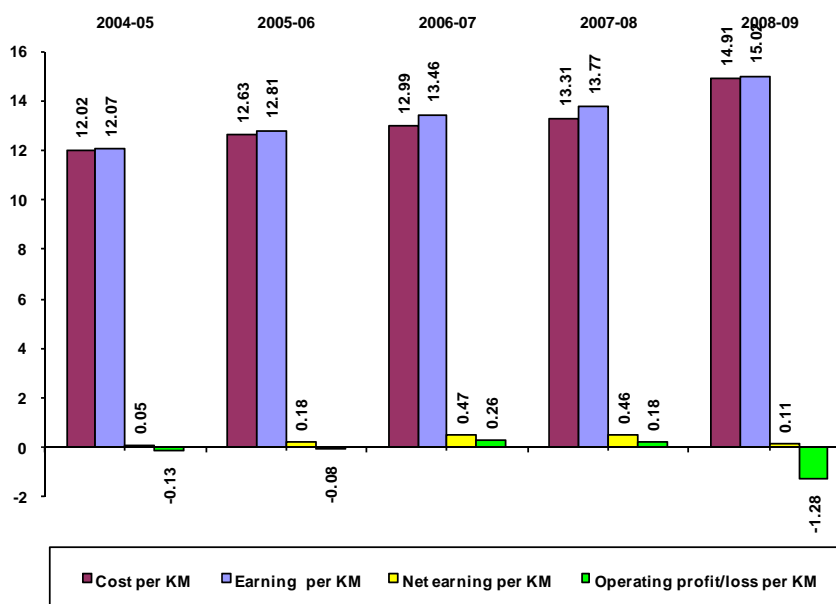
2 Based on Census data of 2001 and updated at the rate of 2.59 *per cent* per year.

Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Effective KM operated (lakh)	7223.56	7954.30	8477.71	9012.94	9411.53
Estimated Population (Crore)	18.41	18.89	19.38	19.88	20.39
Per Capita KM per year	3.92	4.21	4.37	4.53	4.62

Recovery of cost of operations

3.9 The recovery of cost of operations and net revenue earned during the last five years ending 2008-09, is given in the graph¹ below:

(Amount in Rs.)



Above graph indicates the deteriorating performance of the Corporation in the last year where net revenue of Rs.0.46 in 2007-08 has come down to Rs.0.11 in 2008-09. The deteriorating revenue has been adversely impacting the ability of the Corporation to provide adequate public transport services as part of the surplus generated from operational activities is utilised for enhancement of fleet.

Efficiency and Economy in operations

Fleet strength and utilisation

Fleet Strength and its Age Profile

3.10 The Corporation has its own fleet of buses and it also hires buses from contractors. As on 31 March 2009 it had 6831 buses of its own and 879 hired buses. Audit findings in respect of hired buses are given in paragraph 3.16.

The Association of State Road Transport Undertakings (ASRTU) had prescribed (September 1997) that the desirable age of a bus was up to eight

¹ Cost per KM represents total expenditure divided by effective KM operated.
Earning per KM is arrived at by dividing total revenue with effective KM operated.
Net earning per KM is revenue per KM reduced by cost per KM.
Operating profit/loss per KM would be operating expenditure per KM reduced by operating income per KM.

years or five lakh kilometres, whichever was earlier. However the Corporation has fixed the desirable age of a bus up to six years or eight lakh kilometres. The table below shows the age-profile of the buses held by the Corporation for the five years ending 2008-09.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Total No. of Corporation's buses* at the beginning of the year	5643	5843	6230	6561	6665
2	Additions during the year	1048	1230	1134	498	1465
3	Buses scrapped during the year	848	843	803	394	1299
4	Buses [¶] held at the end of the year (1+2-3)	5843	6230	6561	6665	6831
5	Of (4), No. of buses more than 8 years old	993	729	273	91	0
6	Of (4), No. of buses more than 6 years old	1439	1310	1062	1294	1239
7	Percentage of overage buses to total buses	16.99	11.70	4.16	1.37	0

The Corporation needed Rs.160.08 crore for replacement of 1239 overage buses.

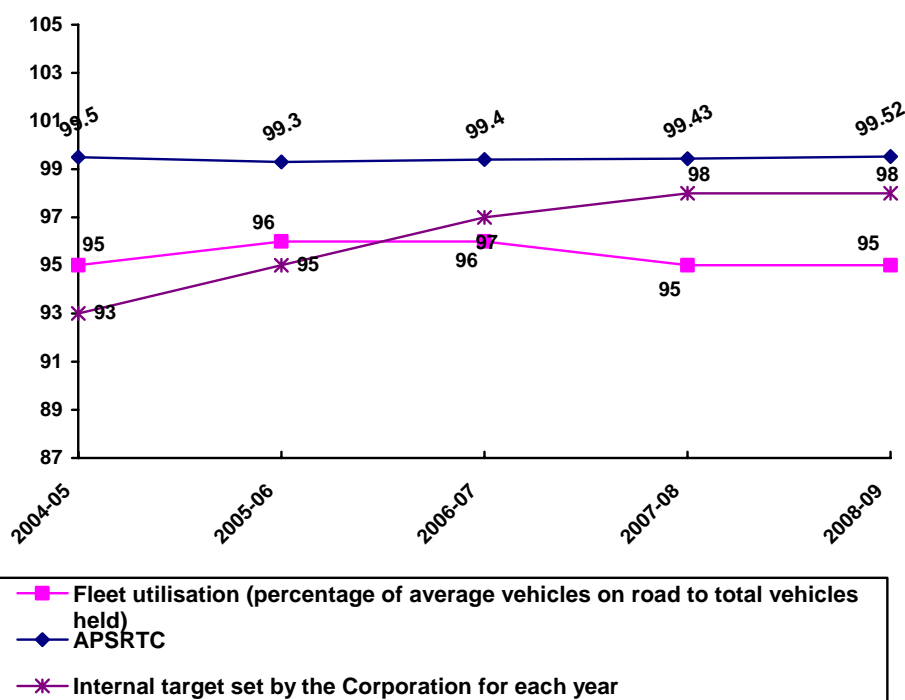
During 2004-09 the Corporation added 5375 new buses for which the expenditure of Rs.678.27 crore was funded through borrowings from financial institutions, State Government and internal resources. To achieve the norm of right age buses fixed by the Corporation, it was required to buy 1239 buses additionally which would have approximately cost Rs160.08 crore. Though, the Corporation generated adequate resources of Rs.613.47 crore (profit before depreciation of Rs.504.22 crore) through its operations up to 2008-09 to finance the replacement of buses, the whole profit was ploughed back in the business activities instead of earmarking the depreciation fund for purchase of buses. The Corporation should have enforced a better fund management system to tap non-conventional revenue avenues to fund its capital expenditure.

Fleet Utilisation

3.10.1 Fleet utilisation represents the ratio of buses on road to the buses held by the Corporation. The Corporation had set a target of fleet utilisation of 93 to 98 *per cent* during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09. Against this, the fleet utilisation of the Corporation varied from 95 *per cent* to 96 *per cent* whereas Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) achieved fleet utilization above 99 *per cent* as indicated in the graph given below:

Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (Kumbakonam) and Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore) registered best fleet utilisation at 99.4, 98.4 and Rs. 98.3 per cent respectively during 2006-07. (Source : STUs profile and performance 2006-07 by CIRT, Pune)

* Excludes hired buses.



Region wise study of data revealed that there were pockets of underperforming Depots/Regions as compared to Corporation’s own achievement. During 2005-09, 14 to 39 out of 107 depots could not achieve fleet utilisation of even 95 per cent. The reason for poor fleet utilisation, noticed by audit, was delay in repair of buses.

Thus, the overall performance of fleet utilization has been arrested by the under performing depots. The Management did not take effective steps to improve the performance of such depots.

Vehicle productivity

3.11 Vehicle productivity refers to the average Kilometres run by each bus per day in a year. The vehicle productivity of the Corporation vis-à-vis the overage fleet for the five years ending 2008-09 is shown in the table below:

S.No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Vehicle productivity (KMs run per day per bus) of the Corporation	307	315	321	330	332
2.	Vehicle productivity of the APSRTC	332	335	347	352	360
3.	Overage fleet (percentage)	17	12	4	1	0

Compared to the All India Average of 313 kilometres per day per bus during

Tamil Nadu (Villupuram), Tamil Nadu (Salem) and Tamil Nadu (Kumbakonam) registered best vehicle productivity at 474, 469 and 462.8 KMs per day respectively during 2006-07. (Source : STUs profile and performance 2006-07 by CIRT, Pune)

2006-07, the vehicle productivity of the Corporation has been on higher side excepting 2004-05 but remained below than that of APSRTC. The correlation of overage buses and its effect on

the vehicles productivity can clearly be established from above since vehicle productivity has increased during review period.

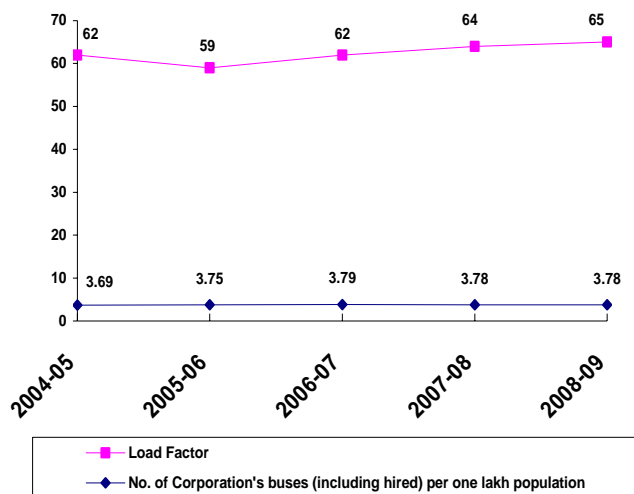
However, there were STUs with higher vehicle productivity which proves that there was room for improvement. On comparison of performance of UPSRTC vis-à-vis APSRTC it was noticed that the bus productivity of the latter has been better with far older fleet. The APSRTC, with much more stringent scrapping criteria than adopted elsewhere (9 years or 11.00 lakh kms), had 32 per cent over aged buses in its fleet in 2006-07 compared to UPSRTC's four per cent over-aged buses has outperformed UPSRTC in all the years. The reasons for poor bus utilization noticed (May 2009) by audit were unscientific route planning, skipping scheduled maintenance, frequent trip curtailment and longer time taken by the workshops in attending to breakdowns and in repair of buses as discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

Capacity Utilisation

Load Factor

3.12 Capacity utilisation of a transport undertaking is measured in terms of Load Factor, which represents the percentage of passengers carried to seating capacity. The schedules to be operated are to be decided after proper study of routes and periodical review thereof is also necessary to improve the load factor. The load factor of the Corporation increased from 62 per cent in 2004-05 to 65 per cent in 2008-09 against the All India Average of 63 per cent (2006-07). A graph depicting the load factor vis-à-vis number of buses per one lakh population is given below:

State Express Transport Corporation (Tamil Nadu), Tamil Nadu (Coimbtore) and Tamil Nadu (Villupuram) registered best load factor of 85.69, 79.57 and 79.06 per cent respectively during 2006-07. (Source : STUs profile and performance 2006-07 by CIRT,



During audit (May 2009) of seven regions, the following limiting factors were noticed against maximization of Load factor:

- Absence of scientific surveys to plan bus routes and their timings in order to maximize load factor.
- Non adherence to time table and absence of co-ordinating mechanism between depots resulted in frequent cases of simultaneous buses and at

times complete absence of any bus on routes which affected load factor adversely and also caused hardships to the commuters in case of latter.

- System of route based indiscriminate checking was not changed in view of changes in the composition of hired/departmental crew. Unlike departmental conductors, who face disciplinary action in case of any malpractice detected, condition of removal from duty was not a sufficient deterrent for the hired crew leading to leakage of revenue.

The table below provides the details for break-even load factor (BELF) worked out on the basis of revenue at 100 *per cent* load factor and total cost per KM:

S.No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Cost <i>per</i> KM (in Rs.)	12.02	12.63	12.99	13.31	14.91
2.	Traffic revenue <i>per</i> KM at 100 <i>per cent</i> load factor (in Rs.)	18.58	20.78	20.89	20.73	20.75
3.	Break – even Load Factor (1/2) (in percentage)	64.69	60.78	62.18	64.21	71.86

The break-even load factor was indicative of the fact that the Corporation should plan its operation in such a way that may increase the income. In case of operations on uneconomical routes, the scope to improve the load factor though remains limited; there is tremendous scope to cut down costs of operations as explained in subsequent paragraphs.

The Management stated (August 2009) that it has improved the load factor from 62 in 2004-05 to 65 in 2008-09 and efforts are being made to improve the load factor of under performing depots by rescheduling the routes.

Route planning

3.12.1 The Corporation was operating 2450 routes of 5.75 lakh kilometer length at the end of March 2009. The average length of route was 235 kilometer. The operation of buses on the routes is decided on the basis of trips planned on the routes. Product of number of trips planned and length of route is the schedule kilometer. The Audit scrutiny revealed that the Corporation was not maintaining the route wise expenditure in its databank although the income is shown therein. Thus, in absence of route wise expenditure, profitability of the routes was not worked out and monitored. It was observed that the planned trips were curtailed due to various factors *i.e.* non-availability of bus/crew, break down and accidents etc. Curtailment of Scheduled Kilometers in the Corporation during 2004-05 to 2008-09 remained as under:

(Kms in lakh)						
S.No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Scheduled kilometres	7914.66	8542.14	8993.59	9456.74	10423.02
2.	Effective kilometres	7223.56	7954.30	8477.71	9012.94	9411.53
3.	Kilometres cancelled	691.10	587.84	515.88	443.80	1011.49
4.	Percentage of cancellation	8.73	6.88	5.74	4.69	9.70

The table depicts that curtailment of scheduled kilometer has come down to 4.69 *per cent* in 2007-08 against 8.73 *per cent* of 2004-05 and again increased to 9.70 *per cent* in 2008-09.

Tamil Nadu (Salem), State Express Transport Corporation (Tamil Nadu) and Tamil Nadu (Villupuram) registered least cancellation of scheduled KMs at 0.45, 0.67 and 0.78 *per cent* respectively during 2006-07.

(Source: STUs profile and performance 2006-07 by CIRT, Pune)

It was noticed in audit that the cause wise analysis of curtailed kilometer was not maintained in the databank of the Corporation. The cancellation of scheduled kilometers during 2004-05

The fixation of scheduled kms was not correct as it did not correspond with route length and no. of trips.

to 2008-09 entailed loss of Rs.6.98 crore as per the stated profit margin of the Corporation in the respective years.

The Management stated that the curtailment was due to flood, curfew and other social factors. However, the reasons for curtailment of scheduled kilometers were neither maintained nor monitored by the top management at Corporate level.

The quantum of earned kilometre proportionately depends on the number of trips operated. The decrease/increase in quantum of trips operated reflects the same in quantum of earned Kilometre. Scrutiny of records of five regions[▲] test checked in audit revealed that the route wise scheduled kms planned, were not correct as that was not the product of route length and number of trips planned. Further scrutiny revealed two inter contradictory facts in all the routes, viz.

- operation of trips in excess of planned but earned less kilometre than scheduled ;
- operation of trips less than planned but earned excess kilometres than scheduled.

This indicated that the operation was not being done as per plan formulated. The main reason for such situation was incorrect recording of operation of unplanned kilometres separately in the databank for monitoring by the top management. This made the operational plan unreliable.

Appropriate route planning to tap demand leads to higher load factor. It was noticed during review that:

- The financial feasibility of routes was not carried out before starting new operations.
- The routes operated on the recommendations of Members of Parliament/State legislative Assembly and other public representatives were not on the basis of feasibility study.

It was stated in the reply that the ARMs have been authorized for diversion of routes by cancellation of planned routes as required under circumstances. However, the fact remained that such diversions were not justified in the operation chart to ensure accountability and transparency.

Maintenance of vehicles

Preventive Maintenance

3.13 Preventive maintenance is essential to keep the buses in good running condition and to reduce breakdowns/other mechanical failures. The Corporation had Tata and Leyland make buses, for which the following schedule of maintenance was prescribed by the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs):

Sl.No.	Particulars	Schedule
1.	Engine Oil change	
1 (a)	Tata make	Every 9000 KMs
1 (b)	Leyland make	Every 10000 KMs
2.	Brake Inspection	
2 (a)	Tata make	Every 18000 KMs
2 (b)	Leyland make	Every 24000 KMs

▲ Moradabad,Agra,Jhansi,Varanasi and Lucknow.

The Corporation has fixed its own norms for carrying out periodic preventive maintenance at 4000/4500 KMs to 32000/36000 KMs besides washing, cleaning, daily inspection. The COPU while discussing the review on the “Operational Performance and Material Management” featured in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Commercial) for the year 2000 had recommended for preparation of a Workshop Manual to check the delay in repair of buses. However, the Corporation has not prepared any such Manual. It was noticed that the scheduled maintenance could not be carried out as per norms during 2004-05 to 2008-09 and shortfall were as under:

No of scheduled maintenance	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Due	169966	187160	199476	212070	156858
Done	152060	167565	179083	193511	145239
Shortfall	17906	19595	20393	18559	11619
Percentage of shortfall	10.54	10.47	10.22	8.75	7.41

The Corporation, to improve fleet utilization, has introduced a system in which the buses of depots are grouped in clusters of 20-30 buses and a senior mechanic of the depot is made incharge of the cluster. The responsibility of proper performance of the buses in the cluster rests with the incharge and mechanics/staff of the group. However, it had not fixed norms for the time to be taken in undertaking various activities in respect of preventive maintenance so as to maintain adequate number of buses on road.

Repairs and Maintenance

3.13.1 A summarised position of fleet holding, over-aged buses, repairs and maintenance (R&M) expenditure for the last five years up to 2008-09 is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Total buses (at the end of the year) (Nos.)	5843	6230	6561	6665	6831
2.	Over-age buses (at the end of the year) (more than 8 years old) (Nos.)	993	729	273	91	Nil
3.	Percentage of over age buses	17	12	4	1	Nil
4.	R&M Expenses (Rs.in crore)	118.44	130.02	135.76	152.01	175.46
5.	R&M Expenses per bus (Rs.in lakh) (4/1)	2.03	2.09	2.07	2.28	2.57

This shows that the Corporation has not been able to control expenditure on maintenance and R&M expenses per bus have increased. The steep increase in R&M expenses per bus during 2007-08 and 2008-09 was on account of higher number of overage buses as per the norms of the Corporation, increase in cost of spares and staff cost.

Major repair and maintenance

3.13.2 The regional workshops were assigned the work of scheduled maintenance due after 1.00 lakh kilometers (revised to 2.00 lakh from August 2008). The scrutiny of records for the year 2005-06 of Lucknow Region revealed that it had 485 buses in its fleet and operated 597.93 lakh Kilometres. The average operation of each bus was 1.20 lakh Kilometres. Thus, all the buses were due for major repair. Against this, only 56 buses reported to Regional Workshop for repair. Although it earned more kilometre due to

operation without due maintenance yet such performance may affect the Corporation in long run.

Test check of records of Regional Workshops at Agra, Jhansi and Moradabad also revealed that there were delays in repair ranging from 1 to 50 days during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 (as compared to 10 days for normal repairs and 15 days for accidental repairs allowed to outside agency). This resulted in loss of potential revenue of Rs.1.81 crore (worked out taking 330 kms bus utilisation and Income of Rs.13.27 per Km) during the said period.

The reasons for non fixation of activity wise norms in respect of man hours/man days have not been explained in the reply.

Manpower Cost

3.14 The cost structure of the organization shows that manpower and fuel constitute 73.78 per cent of total cost during 2008-09. Interest, depreciation

Gujarat, Tamil Nadu (Villupuram) and Tamil Nadu (Salem) registered best performance at Rs. 6.10, Rs. 6.13 and Rs. 6.21 cost per effective KMs respectively during 2006-07.
(Source: STUs profile and performance 2006-07 by CIRT, Pune)

and taxes i.e. costs which are not controllable in the short-term account for 19.93 per cent. Manpower is an important element of cost which constituted 31.61 per cent of total expenditure of the Corporation in 2008-09. Therefore, it is imperative

Despite being pointed out by audit in 1999-2000, action for utilisation of 1234 surplus staff was not taken and an amount of Rs. 41.80 crore was spent on unproductive wages.

that this cost is kept under control and the manpower is utilized optimally to achieve higher productivity. It was noticed (July 2009) that there were 1234 surplus staff. The Corporation, however, did not formulate any policy/scheme to utilise service of such staff in productive work despite being pointed out (1999-2000) by Audit during review on “Operational Performance and Material Management of the Corporation.” During the review period an amount of Rs.41.80 crore was incurred in the form of unproductive salary and wages (taking average salary during 2004-05 as base). The table below provides the details of manpower, its cost and productivity.

Sl.No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Total Manpower (Nos.)	36398	37339	35687	35314	35198
2.	Manpower Cost (Rs.in crore)	317.53	337.56	346.44	390.22	429.42
3.	Effective KMs (in lakh)	7223.56	7954.30	8477.71	9012.94	9411.53
4.	Cost per effective KM (Rs.) 2/3	4.40	4.24	4.09	4.33	4.56
5.	Productivity per day per person (KMs)	54.37	58.36	65.08	69.92	73.26
6.	Total Buses at the end of the year	5843	6230	6561	6665	6831
7.	Manpower per bus (Nos.)1/6	6.23	5.99	5.44	5.30	5.15

The Corporation has won first prize in managing lowest cost of operation for the year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 from CIRT, Pune. The personal cost per kilometre has remained significantly lower than the national average (Rs.7.50). The reasons for lower manpower cost, as analysed by audit were ban on fresh recruitments, outsourcing the services to outside agencies at lower cost in respect of drivers/conductors under Kilometer scheme and non implementation of recommendations of sixth pay commission effective from January 2006.

Moreover, staff-bus ratio had been worked out and reported incorrectly due to apportionment of 4.77 persons/bus for hired buses instead of 2.16 persons per bus.

Fuel Cost

3.15 Fuel is a major cost element which constitutes 40.80 *per cent* of total expenditure in 2008-09. Control of fuel costs by a road transport undertaking has a direct bearing on its operating expenses. However the Corporation has won the award for maximum improvement in fuel average in 2006-07 and has remained first runner up in 2004-05 and 2005-06. Audit observed that in 29 to 65 depots fuel consumption was not at par with the Corporation’s average during 2004-05 to 2007-08 and there was need to control the fuel average to reduce operating cost as detailed below:

Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Fuel average of the Corporation	5.03	5.16	5.33	5.31	5.32
Number of depots below Corporations’ average	42	55	65	29	43
Excess consumption of diesel (in lakh litre)	5.32	9.28	14.92	18.81	17.56
Average cost per litre (in Rs.)	28.45	29.45	29.45	29.45	33.64
Total excess expenditure (Rs. in crore)	1.51	2.73	4.39	5.54	5.91

Thus, during review period under performing depots incurred additional expenditure of Rs.20.09 crore which could have been reduced substantially had there been effective monitoring at appropriate level.

Cost effectiveness of hired buses

3.16 The Corporation started hiring private buses on Kilometre payment basis (KM Scheme) in 1977-78. Agreements with the private bus owners were initially entered into for a period of five years under KM scheme. The owners of these buses were required to provide buses with drivers and to incur all expenditure for the running of these buses. The Corporation was to provide conductors and make payment to bus operators as *per* the actual Kilometers operated by the hired buses after deducting its administrative charges. During 2005-09, the Corporation earned a net profit of Rs.19.36 crore from the operation of 879 to 949 hired buses. Review of performance of hired buses in audit revealed that the Corporation could not mobilize private participation by promoting Anubandhit buses (Hired Buses) and the total number of such buses came down from 949 in 2004-05 to 879 in 2008-09. Moreover, profit earning from Anubandhit buses also decreased from Rs.3.42 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.2.68 crore in 2008-09. The effective profit *per* km from Anubandhit buses also came down from 33 paise to 23 paise. Unlike in previous years, hired buses with drivers were less profitable than Corporation buses in 2008-09. The factors for erosion of profits from hired buses as analysed by audit, were due to granting undue benefits to bus operators in the form of:

- revising the bus income formula to include notional income from monthly pass users for making payments to the bus operator;
- removing the penalty leviable on non-completion of scheduled kilometers;

- adding 75 per cent of proceeds of accidental funds included in the fare in order to maximize the bus income on which the profit of bus operators was to be calculated;
- revising the rates payable to private operators on increases in price of diesel despite no increase in fares since September 2005; and
- stagnant administrative rates charged by the Corporation despite increase in input costs.

As per the scheme, loss to the Corporation was not likely since the Corporation directed (March 2002) Regions to invite tenders for engagement of hired buses at lowest per Kilometre rates quoted by the bidders, subject to a maximum rate fixed by it. The order envisaged that the administrative charges was to be deducted from the income first, and from the remainder income the payment was to be made to the bus operator at the approved rates or the balance income, whichever was less. In some cases it was observed that expenditure on operation of hired buses was more than the income which was notionally increased subsequently due to various undue favours to the private parties and administrative charges were recovered at actual income. As a result, the Corporation suffered loss of Rs.2.11 crore during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Body Building

3.17 The Corporation has two bus body building workshops namely Central Workshop and Ram Manohar Lohia Workshop, located at Kanpur, with a installed capacity of 948 bus body fabrication per year. These workshops fabricated 4947 bus bodies at total cost of Rs.215.39 crore during period of five years up to 2008-09 as detailed below:

(Cost Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	No of buses fabricated in house	992	1192	833	454	1476
2.	Average cost of fabrication per bus	4.27	3.57	4.03	4.85	5.07

Bus wise costing had not been done in Workshops; capitalisation was done at standard cost.

In addition, the Corporation also outsourced fabrication of 368 bus bodies to private contractors at a cost of Rs.46.80 crore. Audit scrutiny of records of Workshops, revealed the following:

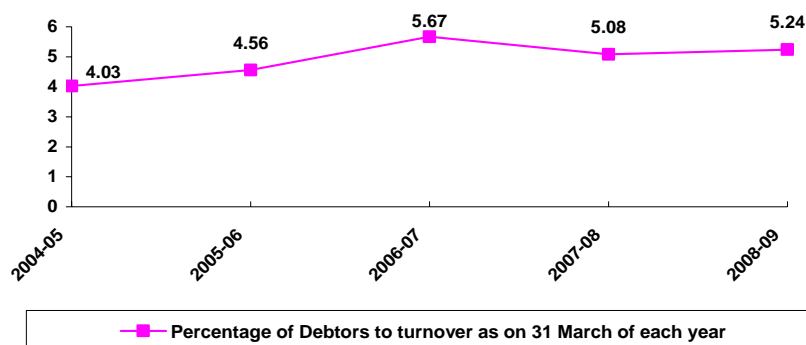
- The outsourcing of bus body building at higher rate was unwarranted since existing in house facility was not fully exploited during 2006-07 and 2007-08. This resulted in avoidable expenditure of Rs.7.47 crore.
- Workshops did not close the job cards of buses by indicating actual expenditure and rather adopted standard cost which was on the higher side.
- Against the norms of 30 days fixed by the Corporation for fabrication of bus body, Central Workshop, Kanpur delayed 192 bus body building which included exceptional delay of 30 to 250 days in 60 buses and resulted in loss of potential revenue of Rs.2.46 crore during 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Financial Management

3.18 Raising of funds for capital expenditure, i.e., for replacement/ addition of buses happens to be the major challenge in financial management of Corporation's affairs. This issue has been covered in paragraph 3.10. The section below deals with the Corporation's efficiency in raising claims and their recovery. This section also analyses whether an opportunity exists to realign the business model to generate more resources without compromising on service delivery.

Claims and Dues

3.19 The Corporation gives its buses on hire to Departments of the State Government and Central Governments and other parties for which parties were required to pay 75 per cent of the charges in advance. In addition, the Corporation provides free travel facility to the elected Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, elected and Ex Members of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad, press correspondents, Handicapped persons, Freedom fighters and Lok Rakshak Senani, whose bill amount is paid by the State Department. It also provides VIP taxis to District Authorities on demand. The claims due from various parties accumulated to Rs.74.04 crore as on 31 March 2009 as against Rs.35.99 crore as of March 2005. The Management did not carry out any age wise analysis for effective monitoring of recovery of its claims. An analysis by Audit, of the debts outstanding, as a percentage of turnover, for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, are depicted in the graph below:



It may be observed from the graph that the percentage of debtors to turnover has continuously increased and it was 5.24 per cent at the end of the year 2008-09 against 4.03 per cent in 2004-05. This indicates piling up of dues because of lack of effective action.

The main reasons for sharp increase in the debtors, as analysed by the audit, were inadequate documentation as duty slips were not got verified from the user departments, bills of police department amounting to Rs.13.67 crore were not verified and names of user departments were not indicated on the bills. Therefore, in majority of cases recovery could not be affected.

The Corporation operated Mahanagriya Bus Sewa in Noida/Greater Noida from November 2006 and Greater Noida/Noida Authorities agreed to reimburse the operational loss to the Corporation. The Corporation incurred loss since inception in this activity and loss accumulated to Rs.7.65 crore up to March 2009 but failed to get the same reimbursed from the aforesaid authorities.

The Management stated that recoveries were being pursued.

Under Section 13 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) Act, 1980 existing Members of Uttar Pradesh State Legislature were entitled for free bus travel facility in the buses of the Corporation. The claim on account of this facility was reimbursable from the Vidhansabha Sachivalaya, Uttar Pradesh. This free bus travel facility was withdrawn by the Government in August 2005, which was again restored in March 2006 and continued up to April 2008. It was noticed in audit that the Corporation provided this facility to the existing members of State Legislature but did not prefer the claim of Rs.23.96 lakh for the period April 2006 to April 2008 to Sachivalaya, Vidhan Sabha, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

The Corporation stated that it had pursued the matter with the State Government for reimbursement which was denied by the State Government.

Realignment of business model

3.20 The Corporation is mandated to provide an efficient, adequate and economical road transport to the public. Therefore, the Corporation cannot take purely commercial view for running its operations. It has to cater to uneconomical routes to fulfil its social obligation. It also has to keep the fares affordable. In such a situation, it is imperative for the Corporation to tap non-traffic revenue sources to cross-subsidize its operations. With a view to tap non-traffic revenue, the Corporation had undertaken a study to assess the likely benefits from such activities and sent the report to State Government in December 2008 for approval by the Central Government. The State Government has formed (February 2009) a Committee for appointment of consultant for development of Bus Stations on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Further progress would be awaited in audit.

Sale of media rights for advertisements

3.20.1 The Corporation also earns non traffic revenue from sale of space on bus for advertisement and on stations for fixing hoardings. The Corporation created (September 2005) Corporate Advertising and Marketing Division (CAMD) for sale of space for advertisement at predetermined rates. It sold media rights of Rs.11.70 crore up to April 2008. The Chairman directed (March 2008) that the media rights may be sold through open tender. Accordingly, the functioning of the CAMD was stopped from May 2008 and tenders invited in July 2008 could be finalised after a gap of nine months by February 2009 and sustained revenue loss of Rs.1.19 crore.

CAMD, engaged in sale of media rights on bus, was closed without alternative arrangement which resulted in loss of Rs 1.19 crore.

Acceptance of rates for sale of media rights on buses below the base rate would result into loss of potential revenue of Rs.8.12 crore.

The bidders had quoted highest rates for A, B and C category# buses as Rs.3013, Rs.54000 and Rs.39960 bus per year against base rate fixed by the Corporation at Rs.88321, Rs.92841 and Rs.200403 per bus per year respectively. The Management rejected (September 2008) the rates of A and C category buses on the ground that these rates were lower than the base rate but accepted the rate of Rs.54000 bus per year quoted for B category bus by Jagran Prakashan Ltd. which was also lower by 42 per cent of the base rate. The acceptance of lower rate than the base rate would result into loss of potential revenue of Rs.8.12 crore during September 2009 to September 2014.

The Management stated that activities of CAMD were stopped to include more buses in the tender. It was also stated that the quoted rate in respect of B

Category A (ordinary and premium buses), B (city buses) and C (AC buses).

category buses was higher than the rate achieved by other STUs. The reply is not based on facts as the anticipated buses were not available for tender and CAMD had itself achieved earlier, the rate of Rs.92841 for B category buses.

Fare policy and fulfillment of social obligations

Existence and fairness of fare policy

3.21 The Corporation recovers the proportionate fare from the commuter for the distance travelled by them. The power of the fixation of fare lies with the State Government. The Fare table given below indicates the applicable fare during 2004-05 to date:

Fare table for ordinary buses (in paisa per Km.)

Period	Up to 30.06.04	31.07.04 - 31.01.05	01.02.05 - 30.06.05	08.09.05 to date
Fare per KM (in paisa)	42.89	45.00	48.00	49.52

The State Government directed (May1996) that since the diesel price and Dearness Allowance (DA) paid to employees are uncontrollable, the fare may be revised by 0.18 *per cent* and 0.20 *per cent* on every increase of 1 *per cent* on the price of diesel and DA. The State Government revised the fare on the basis of aforesaid formula till May 2000. Later on, the State Government directed (May 2000) that the increase in the fare on the aforesaid formula may be limited to the extent of 10 *per cent* in a year. The fare was revised on above basis up to September 2004. The State Government notified in November 2004 that the revision of fare shall be done twice in a year (January and July) by the Chairman, State Transport Authority and officers of Regional Transport Office based on change in the price of diesel. However, normative cost for fixation of bus fare had not been prescribed.

Non revision of bus fare resulted in extra expenditure of Rs. 291.38 crore.

It was noticed (May 2009) in audit that the Bus fare was last revised in September 2005 when diesel price was Rs.28.45 per litre but thereafter fares have not been revised though the price of diesel has increased several times during June 2006 to January 2009 (Rs.30.45 per litre to Rs.33.64 per litre). As a matter of routine, the Corporation approached the State Government several times for increase in the passenger fare. However, the State Government did not increase fare and accorded (July 2008) sanction for lump sum assistance of Rs.100 crore in 2008-09 on account of increase in the price of diesel and introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) effective from January 2008. Non revision of fare commensurate to the price of diesel put the Corporation in extra expenditure of Rs.291.38 crore during the period June 2006 to August 2009.

The action for adjustment of losses due to delay in revision of bus fare by the State Government was not taken by the Corporation as recommended by the Committee on the Public undertakings while discussing the review on the “Operational Performance and Material Management” of the Corporation appeared in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 2000.

Need for Independent Regulator

3.21.1 The power of fixation of tariff is exercised by the State Government. To ensure level playing field for road passenger transport services, operating in public and private sector, there is a need for Independent Regulator in Road Transport

Sector. The Independent Transport Regulator at State level should be entrusted with the following task:

- Fix price band for different kinds of services in an objective and transparent manner;
- Ensure service coverage across regions (including rural, remote and hilly areas) and provide mechanism for compensation for discharge of universal service obligations;
- Mandate ISO 9001-2000 Certification for the Transport Service Providers, consistent with reasonable tariff; and
- Promote healthy competition among various bus operators viz. public and private.

Thus, there is a need for an independent regulator to fix the tariff periodically and monitor the transport system in the State.

Adequacy of services on uneconomical routes

3.22 The Corporation does not have a system to identify an economical/uneconomical route. The route wise expenditures are also not maintained by the Corporation, in absence of which such analysis could not be done during audit. None the less, there would be many routes which would be uneconomical. Though the Corporation is required to cater to these routes, the Corporation has not formulated norms for providing services on uneconomical routes. In the absence of norms, the adequacy of services on uneconomical routes could not be ascertained in audit. The desirability to have an independent regulatory body to specify the quantum of services on uneconomical routes, taking into account the specific needs of commuters, is further underlined. However, it is operating Janta Bus Service at reduced fare for the passengers having lower paying capacity. In case any route becomes unprofitable it is discontinued. Thus, the bus operation is being done with a profit earning motive which deviated the Corporation from its prime objective of development of transport facility in the State.

It was stated in reply that the route wise profitability was not possible as the route wise/ bus wise expenditure/Income was not maintained and the profitability was monitored on load factor basis. However, the operation on uneconomical routes was not done as the operation on unprofitable routes was stopped.

Monitoring by top Management

3.23 For an organisation like a Road Transport Corporation to succeed in operating economically, efficiently and effectively, there has to be written norms of operations, service standards and targets. Further, there has to be a Management Information System (MIS) to report on achievement of targets and norms. The achievements need to be reviewed to address deficiencies and also to set targets for subsequent years. The targets should generally be such that the achievement of which would make an organisation self-reliant. The Corporation has a MIS Cell headed by a General Manager under the control of Managing Director. MIS cell compiles monthly information received from depots for various performance indicators and communicates it monthly to concerned Heads of Department (HOD) viz. CGM (Operation), CGM (Technical) and Finance Controller. The depot wise monthly or yearly targets

for various performance parameters are set by the concerned HOD. The activities of the Corporation are monitored by the Board of the Directors. In addition, it has system of conducting meetings of the Regional Managers with the Managing Director on monthly basis to monitor the progress of the regions. The monitoring by the top management was deficient as the tenure of the Managing Director was not for at least three years as prescribed by the State Government in the policy document issued in 1994, which did not provide adequate time for planning, execution and follow up of the activities of the Corporation. Further, the route wise profitability was not worked out in the absence of route wise expenditure in the databank. The annual targets were not fixed individually for the regions and depots and intimated in advance. Therefore, monitoring at regional level was not in place.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (September 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Conclusion

Operational performance

- The Corporation could not keep pace with the growing demand for public transport as its share declined from 31.33 per cent in 2007-08 to 28.18 per cent in 2008-09
- It was able to recover the variable cost during five years up to 2008-09.
- The preventive maintenance and major repair were not carried out as per norms affecting the roadworthiness of its buses.

Financial management

- The Corporation did not demonstrate fiscal discipline in raising its claims for dues in time or follow up recovery of its dues to logical end.
- It needs to create a strategy to tap non-conventional sources of revenue as there is a tremendous potential.

Fare policy and fulfilment of social obligations

- The fare policy of the Corporation is controlled by the Government which is not based on normative cost.
- No policy yardstick has been laid down for operation on uneconomical routes.

Monitoring by top management

- The MIS system of Corporation was not adequate as it did not maintain the route wise/bus wise databank.

On the whole, there is immense scope to improve the performance of the Corporation.

Recommendations

The Corporation may:

- expand its operation on non-nationalised routes by increasing hired buses to provide adequate, economical and effective service in the state.

- **maintain complete databank to work out route wise/bus wise profitability.**
- **take steps to frame action plan with State Government for timely recovery of dues.**
- **speed up the efforts for tapping non-conventional sources of revenue on a large scale under Public Private Partnership (PPP), which will result in steady inflow of revenue without additional investment.**
- **the top Management should monitor the important operational parameters and take remedial measures for improvement.**

The State Government may consider:

- **formulating State transport policy on the lines of national transport policy.**
- **appointing Chief Executive of the Corporation for a considerable period in view of consistency and continuity for the purpose of formulation and execution of Corporate Plan.**
- **appointment of an independent regulator to regulate fares and formulate standards for transport services in the State.**

CHAPTER-IV

4. Transaction Audit Observations

Important audit findings noticed as a result of test check of transactions made by the State Government Companies/Statutory corporations are included in this Chapter.

Government Companies

Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited

4.1 Imprudent decision

The imprudent decision of the Company for going into an appeal against the orders of Hon'ble High Court resulted in blockage of funds of Rs 32.20 crore and consequential loss of interest of Rs 6.54 crore.

The Company made a bid of Rs 12.91 crore in an auction organised (March 2003) by the District Magistrate (DM), Ghaziabad for sale of surplus land (45 acres) of M/s Swadeshi Polytex Limited (SPL), being sold for liquidating SPL's arrears of labour dues amounting to Rs 17.25 crore. The sale was stayed by Hon'ble High Court (September 2003) against special leave petition filed by M/s Paharpur Cooling Towers Limited (a shareholder of SPL). Meanwhile the Recovery Certificate on the basis of which auction proceedings had been initiated was withdrawn by the Labour Commissioner in April 2005. The auction was again held on 2 May 2005 and the Company's offer of Rs 32.20 crore was accepted. As per terms of auction, the Company was initially required to deposit 25 per cent of the bid amount and balance 75 per cent within 15 days i.e. up to 16 May 2005

It was noticed (January 2008) that the Company deposited 25 per cent of the bid amount on the same day i.e. 2 May 2005 but could deposit balance 75 per cent on 18 May 2005 against stipulated period till 16 May 2005 though the drafts were got prepared on 14 May 2005. The reasons for delay in depositing the drafts with district authorities were not available on records. The sale could not materialise as the auction held on 2 May 2005 was quashed (January 2006) by the Hon'ble High Court on the ground that the sale had been conducted in an arbitrary manner.

Since the auction was set aside, the Court asked the Company to withdraw the auction money. The Company instead of withdrawing the auction money, filed (February 2006) an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the orders of the High Court. The Supreme Court dismissed (May 2008) the appeal and held that there was no sale and the purchaser acquired no right at all as it defaulted in payment of the balance amount within the stipulated period of 15 days.

Thus, the Management's failure in withdrawing the auction money, even after the High Court's order (January 2006), and going ahead with appeal before Supreme Court, knowing fully well that the irregularity involved in the auction proceeding and delayed deposit of balance 75 per cent of the auction money would render the investment a risky proposition, resulted in loss of interest of Rs 6.54 crore (calculated at 6.25 per cent per annum) sustained as Rs 32.20 crore remained blocked from February 2006 to April 2009. Had the Company prudently

withdrawn the auction money after the High Court's order, loss of interest of Rs 6.54 crore could have been avoided.

The Company should take disciplinary action against the erring officials who were responsible for the delay in depositing the drafts with district authorities. Besides, responsibility should also be fixed against the authority who took the decision to ignore the High Court's order and file an appeal with Supreme Court thereby leading to a loss of interest of Rs 6.54 crore.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (June 2009); their replies were awaited (November 2009).

4.2 Loss due to non-surrender of bonds on the dates of maturity

The Company suffered loss of interest of Rs 2.01 crore due to non-surrender of bonds on the dates of maturity.

The Company invested (November 1999) a sum of Rs 10 crore in Bonds issued by The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited (PICUP) and secured against the guarantee of the State Government for payment of principal as well as interest at the rate of 13.85 *per cent* per annum. The bonds were to be redeemed at the end of 5th, 6th and 7th year in the ratio of 40 *per cent*, 40 *per cent* and 20 *per cent* of face value respectively from the deemed date of allotment against the surrender of the bonds certificates. The deemed date of allotment was 1 November 1999 and all the interest on the bonds was to cease on the date of final redemption in all events.

The PICUP paid interest at the rate of 13.85 *per cent* per annum up to 13 August 2002. However, on account of significant reduction in the market rate of interest and deteriorating financial position of the PICUP, the Company acceded (December 2002) to the request of PICUP for reduction of interest rate from 13.85 *per cent* to 11 *per cent* per annum. The PICUP paid interest at the rate of 11 *per cent* up to 13 August 2003 but due to worsening of the financial position, it could not pay interest thereafter and expressed (April 2005) its willingness for One Time Settlement at principal amount. Two hundred twenty three institutional bond holders considering the financial crunch faced by the PICUP had agreed for one time settlement on principal amount only. Meanwhile, the bonds became due for maturity in November 2004 (Rs 4.00 crore), November 2005 (Rs 4.00 crore) and in November 2006 (Rs 2.00 crore). Despite the fact that no interest was payable on these bonds after maturity, the bonds were not surrendered for redemption on the due dates and were held till January 2009. The bonds were finally redeemed on principal only in February 2009.

The Management should have sought redemption of bonds on their due dates of maturity, and deployed the funds in more profitable venture, either for pursuing its business activities, or it could have deposited the same with Banks in the form of fixed deposits. Had the redemption been sought on the due dates and the amount so received been invested in fixed deposit of banks, loss of interest, amounting to Rs 2.01 crore (calculated at then prevailing interest rate of 5.75 and 6.25 *per cent* per annum) for the period November 2004 to January 2009 could have been avoided.

In reply, the Management stated (June 2009) that the bonds issued by PICUP were fully guaranteed by the Government of U.P., therefore consent for redemption of bonds on the basis of principal only was not given. However, on the request of Chief Secretary, the ex-officio Chairman of PICUP, the matter was considered by

the Board of Directors of the Company and accordingly consent for waiver of interest was given.

The reply does not address the audit point that no interest was payable on bonds after maturity and hence the bonds should have been redeemed on maturity.

The Company needs to strengthen internal control system so as to ensure timely action on important matters and also to fix responsibility for the negligence and initiate disciplinary action against the erring officials.

The matter was reported to the Government (June 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited

4.3 Loss to State Exchequer

The State exchequer suffered loss of interest of Rs 0.49 crore due to non-availment of auto sweep facility by the Company for investment of surplus funds lying idle in Saving Bank Accounts.

The Company is engaged in raising finance and providing loans to the people belonging to scheduled caste/tribe for improving their livelihood. Being a financing Company, management of its finances is of utmost importance for the Company and it is obligatory on the part of the Management to ensure that the funds do not remain idle and are kept in accounts yielding the optimum benefits by way of higher interest with convenience of withdrawal, as and when required.

The Company was operating two Saving Bank Accounts, one in Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC), Lucknow and the other in Punjab National Bank (PNB), Lucknow in which grants and loans received from the Central Government/State Government/other agencies were kept for onward disbursement to the ultimate beneficiaries.

It was noticed (March 2009) in audit that the Company had not availed of auto sweep facility though minimum balance ranging from Rs 1.36 crore to Rs 2.74 crore remained in OBC during November 2006 to November 2008 and Rs 7.18 lakh to Rs 35.80 crore in PNB during April 2006 to November 2008. Due to not availing of auto sweep facility, the State Exchequer suffered loss of interest of Rs 0.49 crore calculated at the rate of 3 *per cent* being the difference between the interest rate applicable to the saving and flexi deposit account.

The Management stated (March 2009) in its reply that the Company was established on a no profit, no loss basis. The fund sanctioned by the Government was made available to the districts through banks, after withdrawing from treasury. The funds are kept in banks for a very short period and interest earned is shown as liability to the Government and not income of Corporation.

The reply did not hold good in view of the fact that an amount of Rs 1.36 crore remained blocked in Saving Bank Account with OBC for more than 25 months (November 2006 to November 2008) and Rs 9.92 crore with PNB for more than 7 months (February 2008 to September 2008). Moreover, the Management had also issued instructions for keeping funds in Flexi Deposit Account as stated in their supplementary reply (July 2009) which confirms the view point of the audit.

The Company needs to evolve an effective fund management system which would ensure investment of surplus fund in the scheme which is most beneficial to the Company.

The matter was reported to the Government (June 2009); their reply had not been received (November 2009).

Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Limited

4.4 Avoidable expenditure

The Company incurred an avoidable expenditure of Rs 35.91 lakh due to failure in restricting the expenditure to the extent of grant.

Under the scheme of Area Intensive and Madarasa Modernisation Programme (Infrastructure Development) Department of Secondary and Higher Education (Minority Cell), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, sanctioned (March 2005) a lumpsum grant of Rs 50 lakh to the State Government for construction of building for 100 beded Girls Hostel in the Career Convent Girls Inter College, Lucknow. As per the terms and conditions of the grant, the State Government was to ensure the utilisation of released funds expeditiously within the approved limit of Grant. The work of construction of Hostel building was awarded by the Alpsankhyak Kalyan Vibhag (AKV), Government of Uttar Pradesh to Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Limited (Company) in September 2005.

It was noticed (July 2008) that the Company, as against the admissible grant of Rs 50 lakh, prepared estimate for Rs 86.82 lakh and accorded Technical Sanction for the same in August 2006. Resultantly, the work was completed (August 2007) at an expenditure of Rs 85.91 lakh against the sanctioned grant of Rs 50 lakh only. The matter of excess expenditure incurred by the Company was reviewed by AKV in the meeting held in May 2008, and the latter refused to reimburse the excess expenditure stating that this was a serious financial irregularity and the excess expenditure should be borne by the Company from its own resources. However, the Company had not fixed any responsibility against the officials for incurring expenditure in excess of the sanctioned grant.

The Management stated (July 2008) that the expenditure has been met out of the funds of AKV lying with the Company in respect of other projects. The reply did not take into account the fact that the Government of India had directed utilisation of funds only for the approved purpose and within the approved limit of grant. Further, though the Company had utilised the funds of other projects, the Company will have to make this good while implementing the other projects.

Thus, the Company has incurred an avoidable expenditure of Rs. 35.91 lakh due to failure in restricting the expenditure to the extent of grant sanctioned for the purpose.

The Company should evolve an effective budget management system so as to avoid the instances of incurring expenditure on works in excess of funds sanctioned and received thereagainst.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (March 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Uttar Pradesh Matsya Vikas Nigam Limited

4.5 Loss due to waiver of dues

The Company suffered a loss of Rs 22.25 lakh due to unjustified waiver of dues of a contractor at the instance of the Government.

The Company performs the task of management of fish reservoirs. Fishing rights, in respect of such reservoirs, were to be handed over to the highest bidding contractors, through auction. As per terms and conditions of the agreement, dues outstanding if any, were recoverable along with interest at the rate of 2 *per cent* per month in case of default. It was also envisaged that disputes, if any, were to be referred to the arbitrator.

Audit noticed that the fishing rights in respect of Chandrawal and Jaminy reservoirs had been handed over to the contractor for the period October 1998 to June 2001. As on February 2001, an amount of Rs 8.21 lakh was outstanding against the contractor due to non-payment of dues as per terms and conditions of the agreement. The above contract was cancelled and security money of Rs 1.95 lakh was forfeited (April 2001). An arbitrator was also appointed (October 2002) on the request of the contractor but no relief was available to the contractor as per decision of the arbitrator (August 2005). The contractor filed a petition with the Hon'ble District Court against the award of the Arbitrator but Hon'ble Court dismissed the petition (April 2008) and provided for recovery of all the dues from the contractor. Accordingly, the Management issued a final notice (May 2008) to the contractor for making payment of the dues of Rs 22.25 lakh (including interest amounting to Rs 14.04 lakh). However, Government decided (July 2008) that recovery from the contractor was not justified and directed the Company to close the matter.

Thus, due to directions of the State Government for not recovering dues from the contractor, even after favourable decision of the Arbitrator and District Court, the Company suffered a loss of Rs 22.25 lakh.

The Management stated (June 2009) that the waiver of dues of Rs 22.25 lakh pertaining to the Chandrawal and Jaminy reservoirs was made in view of the directions of the Government. The fact, however, remained that due to unjustified directions of the State Government, the company had to forgo a significant amount of dues.

The Management, in their reply, which was endorsed by the Government, had confirmed the facts.

Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited

4.6 Extra Expenditure on earth work

The Company incurred extra expenditure of Rs 18.31 lakh due to award of earth work at higher rates.

Joint Purchase Committee (JPC), Kannauj of the Company approved (December 2006) a rate of Rs 20 *per cubic metre (per cum)* for transportation/disposal of excavated earth by means of tractor trolley/tractor excavator within campus but at least 300 meter away from particular work site and Rs 22 *per cum* for labour charges for filling of available earth in trenches under the floor up to plinth at height up to 1.8 meter from proposed ground level including complete compaction/dressing.

It was noticed (April 2008) in Audit of Rajkiya Medical College (Residence), Kannauj unit of the Company that the unit issued nine work orders during the period December 2006 to May 2007 for cartage of available excavated earth within campus including loading, unloading and filling for estimated 72,500 cum each at the rate of Rs 70 *per cum* as against the maximum allowable rate of Rs 42 *per cum* (viz. Rs 20 for cartage of earth and Rs 22 for back filling) as approved by JPC in December 2006. Against the estimated quantity of 72,500 cum, 65,419.83 cum earth was carted and filled in trenches and floors for which the unit paid a total amount of Rs 45.79 lakh to the contractor. Thus, the Company incurred extra expenditure of Rs 18.31 lakh by allowing higher rate for earth work to the extent of Rs 28 *per cum* (Rs 70 *per cum* – Rs 42 *per cum*).

The Management/Government replied (August/September 2009) that the work involved excavation of earth already dumped before 2 to 3 months back, cartage of earth including loading, unloading etc and filling of earth in trenches including dressing, ramming, watering and compacting etc. The rates for these items of works were arrived at Rs 72 *per cum* as per JPC approved rates. The reply is not acceptable because scope of work mentioned in the work orders involved only two activities i.e transportation of excavated earth to the site by tractor trolley and filling of earth in trenches including dressing, ramming, watering and compacting etc. and admissible rates for these works were only Rs 42 *per cum*.

The Management needs to fix responsibility for awarding the work at higher rates on the basis of incorrect analysis of rates and ignoring the lower rates finalised by JPC.

Power Distribution Companies

Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

4.7 Short recovery of fixed line charges from PTW consumers

The Companies short-recovered Rs 44.82 lakh from new PTW consumers due to non-adherence to rates prescribed as per Cost Data Book issued by UPERC.

According to Chapter 5 of the Cost Data Book (effective from 1 October 2007) issued by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) and applicable to Private Tubewell (PTW) connections, the fixed line charges of Rs 30,000 per connection was to be realised from the prospective PTW consumers under full deposit scheme. This rate was subsequently revised to Rs 7,000 from 14 May 2008.

It was noticed (May to December 2008) in audit that seven Electricity Distribution Divisions (EDDs) of these companies viz. EDD, Auraiya, EDD-I, Kanpur, EDD-II, Faizabad, EDD-I, Hardoi, EDD, Barabanki, EDD-I, Mau and EDD-Kaushambi charged fixed line charges of Rs 12.18 lakh for releasing 190 PTW connections during October 2007 to 13 May 2008 against recoverable amount of Rs 57 lakh resulting in short-recovery of fixed line charges of Rs 44.82 lakh.

The Companies need to initiate necessary action for recovery of the short levied amount and also fix the responsibility for the lapse against the defaulting personnel, who caused loss of Rs 44.82 lakh to the Companies.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (March and June 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

4.8 Permitting release of BPL connections without obtaining security deposit from PGCIL

Two power distribution companies permitted release of connections to BPL consumers under RGGVY without obtaining security deposit of Rs 4.73 crore from PGCIL though subsidy against security deposit was released by REC.

Para 4.20 of Uttar Pradesh Electricity Supply Code, 2005 provides that a security deposit to cover the estimated power consumption for two months shall be made by all consumers/applicants. Accordingly, the Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited* (UPPCL) and two power distribution companies (viz. Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited and Madhanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited) (DISCOMS) fixed Rs 300 per KW towards security deposit from Domestic Light & Fan consumers.

Under Rajeev Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), launched (March 2005) by the Government of India for rural electricity infrastructure and house hold electrification, electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households were to be provided free of charge in the villages electrified under the Scheme. The cost of the connection was to be financed through 100 per cent capital subsidy by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme (KJP). According to KJP, Rs 1500 per connection was admissible as a capital subsidy to be provided by REC to the agencies implementing the Scheme. This capital subsidy of Rs 1500 included Rs 300 meant for security deposit which was otherwise recoverable from the consumers as per provisions of Electricity Supply Code, 2005.

It was noticed that Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), in terms of quadripartite agreement executed (July 2005) between REC, Government of Uttar Pradesh, PGCIL and DISCOMs, undertook the work of rural electrification including electricity connection to BPL households in eight districts (Sultanpur, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Deoria, Kushinagar). The funds were released directly to PGCIL by REC under intimation to DISCOMs to complete the work/project.

The PGCIL had released 1,57,595 electricity connections upto January 2009 to BPL families in these districts falling under the distribution network of DISCOMs. However, the security deposit of Rs 4.73 crore though provided by REC to PGCIL on behalf of these consumers was neither passed on by the PGCIL to DISCOMs nor it was claimed by the DISCOMs.

Thus, permitting release of electricity connection without obtaining security deposits from PGCIL was not only a violation of the codal provisions of

* UPPCL is the holding company of power distribution companies.

Electricity Supply Code, 2005, but the dues of the companies also remained unsecured to that extent.

The Management stated (May 2009) that as per clause 7.5 of the Memorandum issued by Ministry of Power in March 2005, electrification of BPL household would be financed with 100 *per cent* capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme. Therefore, no cost, including security deposit, was to be collected from the BPL households while giving connection under RGGVY. The reply is correct to the extent that security deposits were not to be collected from the consumers but Government of India through REC had provided subsidy at the rate of Rs 1500 (cost of connection Rs 1200 and security deposit Rs 300) per connection to the executing agency (PGCIL) for giving connection to BPL households. Therefore, the DISCOMs should have obtained Rs 300 per connection, provided by REC, against security deposit from PGCIL on behalf of the consumers.

The DISCOMs should make efforts to recover security deposit against BPL connections released by PGCIL under RGGVY and also ensure that no connection is released under the Scheme without getting security deposit, required in terms of the provisions of Electricity Supply Code, 2005.

The matter was reported to the Government (April 2009); their reply had not been received (November 2009).

Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

4.9 Short assessment due to incorrect application of tariff

The Company suffered revenue loss Rs 7.43 crore on account of incorrect application of tariff.

Tariff Orders approved by U.P. Electricity Regulatory Commission provide separate rate of charge under Rate Schedule LMV-1 and LMV-2 for consumers getting supply as per rural schedule and others including consumers getting supply through rural feeder but exempted from scheduled rostering. The rate of charge for others was higher than those prescribed for consumers getting supply as per rural schedule. Sub-division, Fatehabad and Shamsabad under Electricity Distribution Division (EDD), Fatehabad, Agra were covered under Taj Trapezium Zone and therefore consumers of these areas were exempted from scheduled rostering and were chargeable at higher rates.

It was noticed in audit (May 2009) that consumers of LMV-1 and LMV-2 under these sub-divisions were billed as per rate of charge of rural schedule instead of higher rate of charge applicable for consumers other than those covered under rural schedule.

As a result, 125800 cases under LMV-1 and 1551 cases under LMV-2 were short assessed by Rs 7.43 crore during January 2007 to June 2009 due to rate differential between the rates applicable to rural schedule and higher rate of charge applicable to others including consumers getting supply through rural feeder but exempted from scheduled rostering.

The Division in interim reply had admitted the fact and stated (May 2009) that input advice had been sent to Computer Billing Service Centre for billing of these consumers under urban schedule from June 2009. The reply is not tenable as correct billing could not be effective up to June 2009.

The Management should take corrective action for recovery of losses caused due to incorrect application of tariff and it also needs to strengthen internal control system to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (July 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

4.10 Loss in release of PTW connections

The Company suffered a loss of Rs 2.44 crore in release of single PTW connections from 25 KVA transformer without ensuring recoverability of cost of connections incurred in excess of the admissible subsidy.

Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) approved (October 2007) a Cost Data Book, effective from 1 October 2007, prescribing expenses and other charges to be recovered from the prospective consumers.

Accordingly, for each new Private Tubewell (PTW) connection from 25 KVA transformer, a fixed charge of Rs 22,688 was to be collected. In case the new PTW consumer opted for single connection from 25 KVA transformer, a higher amount of Rs 68,066 per connection (cost of 25 KVA sub-station) was to be recovered towards fixed charges. Besides, variable charges, depending upon the load and length of line were also to be recovered from the PTW consumers.

The State Government sanctioned (December 2007) a subsidy of Rs 55000 for each PTW connection under Samanya Yojana and directed that at least two PTW connection should be given from one 25 KVA transformer and in case any consumer opts for single connection from 25 KVA transformer, the cost of connections over and above the subsidy amount will be charged from the consumer. Subsequently, the State Government issued another order in July 2008, whereby the subsidy amount was increased from Rs 55000 to Rs 68000 per connection but the condition for charging cost of connection, over and above the subsidy amount, from the consumer, in case he desires for single connection from 25 KVA transformer, was withdrawn. The Government orders of July 2008 were, however, silent on the responsibility of bearing the cost of connection, if any, incurred in excess of subsidy amount.

It was noticed (October 2008) in audit of Electricity Distribution Division-I, Agra, that the Division executed agreements, during July 2008 to January 2009, with 554 PTW consumers under Samanya Yojana for release of single connection from 25 KVA transformers. The cost of release of such PTW connections, as per sanctioned estimates was Rs 7.03 crore, which was to be recovered either from the consumers or to be claimed from the Government. The Division, considering the provisions of the said G.O, recovered Rs 0.82 crore from the consumers on account of fixed and variable charges and Rs 3.77 crore by way of subsidy. The balance Rs 2.44 crore incurred in excess of the subsidy and amount realized from the consumers remained unrecouped causing loss to the Company. No efforts have been made by the Company to seek reimbursement of this amount from the Government.

While implementing the Government's revised order, the Management should have insisted on reimbursement/recovery of expenditure incurred over the subsidy amount prior to release of new connections to PTW consumers to avoid loss to the Company.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (June 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

4.11 Loss due to omission of a vital clause in the agreement

The Company suffered a loss of Rs 21.52 lakh due to omission of a vital clause in the agreement executed with a private party.

The Company invited (July 2007) a tender for the work of survey and indexing of new consumers, energy accounting and door to door monthly and bi-monthly billing through hand held computers and collection of revenue through cheque etc in Agra Town.

The rates quoted by C.S Software Enterprise Limited (CSSEL), Hyderabad were found lowest. However, the work was awarded (October 2007) to CSSEL and SAI Computers (SAI) in ratio of 60:40 at the lowest rate. Accordingly, the agreements for a period of three years were executed with SAI in November 2007 for Electricity Urban Distribution Division (EUDD)-I, IV and VII and with CSSEL in February 2008 for work related to (EUDD)-II, III, V and VI.

It was noticed (April 2009) in audit that clause no 5.26 (2) (ii) of the bid document stipulated that for defective meter reported by the contractor, payment at the rate of 50 *per cent* of the agreed rate (Rs 5.88 per consumer) applicable for meter reading, bill generation and distribution shall be made to the contractor. This clause, existed in the agreement executed with SAI but was omitted in the agreement with CSSEL. Though, the contractor (CSSEL) had reported during November 2007 to December 2008 that 651326 consumers had defective meters but he was paid at full rate of Rs 5.88 instead of Rs 2.94 per consumer due to omission of clause of 50 *per cent* payment in case of defective meters. As such, an avoidable payment of Rs 19.15 lakh was made to the contractor.

Thus, due to omission of the condition of 50 *per cent* payment in case of defective meters reported by the contractor, the Company had to suffer a loss of Rs 21.52 lakh, including incidence of service tax of Rs 2.37 lakh paid on Rs 19.15 lakh.

The Company needs to take strict action against the personnel, responsible for negligence in the matter, to avoid reoccurrence of such incidences in future.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (July 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

4.12 Undue favour to consumer resulting in loss of revenue

The Company extended undue benefit to a consumer by providing uninterrupted power supply without applying for the protective load facility resulting in loss of revenue of Rs 62.16 lakh.

Clause 4.27 of Uttar Pradesh Electricity Supply Code 2005 provides that the Licensee may grant protective load in exceptional cases to be specified in agreement to those consumers who have opted for twenty four hours' use of power with the following main conditions:

- An additional charge as specified in the latest Rate Schedule (in the Tariff Order) shall be recovered each month through regular billing.

- The consumer availing of facility of protective load shall not be subjected to scheduled power cut imposed from time to time by the State Government or the Licensee.
- Protective load shall be sanctioned only to such consumers who are given supply through independent feeder at 11 KV and above.

According to the provisions of Rate Schedule approved by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC), an additional charge at the rate of 100 *per cent* of base demand charges, fixed per month is leviable on the contracted protected load each month.

It was noticed (December 2008) in audit of Electricity Distribution Division, Barabanki that a consumer (Reliance Industries Limited), having a load of 3600 KVA, was given supply at 33 KV independent feeder during April 2007 to October 2008 and was billed under Rate Schedule HV-2, applicable to large and heavy power consumers. The Division allowed uninterrupted power supply to the consumer without imposing the normal/ scheduled power cut though the latter had neither applied for nor was sanctioned the protective load resulting in loss of revenue of Rs 62.16 lakh to the Company.

Thus, the consumer was unduly benefited by extending uninterrupted power supply during scheduled power cut without getting sanction of protective load.

The Company needs to fix the responsibility for the lapse and take appropriate disciplinary action against the defaulting officials. Company should simultaneously initiate necessary action for recovery of the mandatory additional charge from the consumer against the facility of uninterrupted power supply provided during April 2007 to October 2008.

The Company also needs to develop a built-in system to ensure that facility of uninterrupted power supply is granted only to those consumers who have been sanctioned the protective load facility.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (April 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

4.13 Undue benefit to the consumer

The consumer was unduly benefited to the extent of Rs 36.68 lakh due to withdrawal of the assessment against theft at the instance of Chief Engineer (CE) resulting in loss to the Company.

Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that a person/consumer found indulging in theft of energy shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or both. On detection of theft of electricity, the licensee or supplier shall immediately disconnect the supply and lodge a FIR in the police station within twenty four hours of disconnection. The assessing officer of the licensee will serve the provisional assessment bill alongwith show cause notice to the consumer for hearing, giving 15 days time and thereafter final assessment will be made. Section 154 of the Act also provides that every offence punishable under section 135 shall stand trial only in the special court constituted by the State Government.

It was noticed (December 2007) in audit of Electricity Urban Distribution Division-I (Division), Bareilly that a team, headed by Executive Engineer (Ex.En) of the Division, conducted raid at the premises of Alliance Builders and

Contractors, Bareilly (7 August 2006) and found that the consumer was indulging in theft of electricity. The supply of the consumer was disconnected on 7 August 2006 but the FIR was not lodged by the Division on the ground that representative of the consumer had assured to deposit all the charges and dues. The ground taken for not lodging the FIR against the consumer was not justified in view of provisions of Section 135 of the Act which provided that FIR had to be lodged within 24 hours of disconnection unless the consumer actually deposited the compounding charges.

The Ex. En. assessed Rs 36.68 lakh, including compounding charges amounting to Rs 10.88 lakh, and issued (7 August 2006) a show cause notice giving 15 days time for hearing. The representative of the consumer, based on whose assurance the FIR was not lodged, submitted a representation on 5 September 2006 and denied to deposit all the charges levied on him. The Ex.En. refusing the representation of the consumer, finally asked (22 September 2006) the consumer to deposit the assessed amount of Rs 36.68 lakh till 7 October 2006, failing which the FIR would be lodged. The consumer still did not deposit the dues. Meanwhile, the Chief Engineer (CE), Bareilly, instead of advising the Ex.En to take legal action against the consumer in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 and 154 of the Act unauthorisedly constituted (28 September 2006) a committee consisting of Ex.En, Electricity Urban Distribution Division-II and Electricity Urban Test Division, Bareilly and directed the Committee to submit the report within a week. This Committee did not submit any report and another Committee constituted by CE (20 April 2007) under his Chairmanship also did not submit any report. However, the CE on the basis of discussion held (April 2007) with the consumer's representative and committee members, withdrew (May 2007) the assessment made against the consumer on the ground that the theft could not be established. This action of the CE was unlawful because as per provisions of Section 154 of the Act, once the assessment is made by the assessing officer, the matter could have been referred only to the special court constituted by the State Government.

Thus, due to failure on the part of the assessing officer in lodging the FIR against the consumer and unauthorised intervention of the CE in the matter resulted in undue benefit to the consumer to the extent of Rs 36.68 lakh.

The Company should take action against the erring officer, responsible for not lodging FIR against the consumer and withdrawal of the assessment and simultaneously initiate legal action against the consumer for theft of energy.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (June 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

4.14 Poor implementation and non-achievement of objectives under Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojana in Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

Introduction

4.14.1 The Government of Uttar Pradesh (Government) launched a village development initiative, Dr. Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana in January 1991. One of the avowed points was electrification of villages selected under the Scheme. The scheme was implemented during the years 1995-96, 1997-98 and 2002-2003 and was further extended (September 2007) for completion up to December 2007.

The Government further launched in September 2007, the Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojana to be implemented by the Energy Department of the State through power sector companies in five phases starting from January 2008 running through to March 2012. Under the scheme, Gram Sabhas (GS) identified by the District Administration were considered as a unit for development and a GS was to be considered as saturated after

- (i) laying of the distribution lines to the inhabited part of that village and its Dalit enclave/hamlet (wherever it existed),
- (ii) Providing access of electricity to the public places like schools, panchayat bhawans, primary health centres, community centres etc. and
- (iii) Electrification of at least ten percent of the total households in all the revenue villages[⊗] under the Gram Sabha(GS).

The village development initiative was implemented through Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL). The funds received by UPPCL were, in turn, released to the four subsidiary electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) viz; Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (MVVNL), Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited Paschimanachal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited and Dakshinachal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited for field level execution of electrification projects.

An audit to assess the extent of benefits accrued by implementation of the Scheme was conducted during March 2009 to October 2009 in ten Electricity Distribution Divisions (EDDs) out of 34 EDD's of Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (MVVNL). The audit findings emerging from EDD's test checked are discussed below:

Financial outlay of the scheme

4.14.2 The Government released Rs. 167.64 crore during years 2007-08 and 2008-09 for electrification of 1580 Gram Sabhas of MVVNL - Rs. 66.24 crore for 545 GSs under phase-I and Rs. 101.40 crore under phase-II for 1035 GSs for implementation of the scheme. The saturation report submitted (August 2008/ February 2009) to the State Government stated the expenditure of Rs.167.64 crore on electrification of 1580 GSs under phase-I (545 nos.) and phase-II (1035 nos.).

An additional Rs. 120.23 crore was also released (September 2007 to November 2007) to MVVNL for executing incomplete electrification works and repair works in 5231 villages selected under the earlier scheme of 1991. Against this allocation, Rs. 94.26 crore was reported as expenditure till January 2008.

Non achievement of targets in beneficiary villages

4.14.3 Audit noticed inconsistencies in planning and implementation of the scheme resulting in the intended benefits not accruing to the targeted communities/ villages.

Preparation of estimates of electrification of villages without site survey

4.14.4 UPPCL directed (June 2007) that new and incomplete/leftover electrification work to be executed under the scheme should be surveyed by an officer other than that of the division and the cost estimates should be prepared on the basis of field survey.

[⊗] Revenue village is a area defined by the Revenue Authorities for the purpose of collection of Land Revenue. One Gram Sabha may consist of one or more Revenue villages.

Audit observed that in none of the cases, survey was done and all the estimates prepared by the ten EDDs¹ were based on unscientific methodology. The electrification works estimates of villages/majras were to be prepared as per Model Cost estimates and Construction Manual issued by Rural Electrification and Secondary System Planning Organisation (RESPO) of the UPPCL. Preparation of estimates without survey of proposed work resulted in significant variations between the estimated and actual value of work ranging between 9 per cent to an astronomical 494 per cent (**Annexure-19**).

Audit observed:

- EDD, Rahimnagar, Lucknow consumed 869 Pre stressed Cement Concrete poles, 567 stays, 328 earthing poles and 845 concreting against normal consumption of 294, 93, 93 and 93 respectively required for construction of 25.295 km LT line. This resulted in excess consumption of line material valuing Rs.16.75 lakh.
- EDD-I and EDD-II Hardoi consumed 917 supports (PCC poles and other material) against norms of 581 supports required for construction of 48.31 km HT/LT line resulting in excess consumption of line material of Rs. 13.63 lakh.
- EDD-I, Lakhimpur had shown the line material (ACSR weasel, AAAC, ABC single and three phase) valuing Rs. 8.34 lakh as issued and consumed for electrification of three villages (Saidhari, Ghosiyana and Maidana). This was not supported by documentary evidence as the measurement recorded (August 2008 to March 2009) in the Measurement Books exhibited consumption of only Rs. 2.12 lakh.

Incorrect reporting to the Government

- The Government released Rs. 6.24 crore to UPPCL during 2007-08 for electrification of 25 GSs by EDD, Bahraich under Phase-I. UPPCL reported (August 2008) to the Government as having utilised the entire amount on electrification of said GSs whereas Audit could verify expenditure incurred on the work as only Rs. 3.93 crore. Thus, by incorrectly reporting completion of the work, Rs. 2.31 crore of Government funds were unauthorisedly retained by the Company.
- Rs. 30.86 crore released by the Government for electrification of 225 GSs by four EDDs² were also reported (August 2008/February 2009) as utilised. This was misleading as only Rs. 8.86 crore was actually spent on electrification of 120 GSs. Thus, Government funds of Rs. 22 crore were unauthorisedly retained by the Company by incorrectly reporting physical and financial progress of the work.

Incomplete electric distribution network

4.14.5 UPPCL introduced (2001) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) in rural areas which provided facility of service connection to the consumers through installation of small transformers (10/16KVA) along-with distribution boxes on the HT line. Cost Data Book issued by UPPCL provided that service connections, by cable, can be given up to a maximum distance of 40 meters, hence transformers and distribution boxes were required to be installed at every 80 meters of the line.

¹ EDD-I and II, Bareilly, EDD-I and II, Sitapur,,EDD-I and II, Hardoi, EDD-I, Lakhimpur, EDD-I, Unnao, EDD, Bahraich and EDD, Rahimnagar, Lucknow.

² EDD-I and II Hardoi, EDD-I and II Sitapur.

Audit noticed that 39.70 km. of HT line was constructed in 96 villages/majaras by EDD-I Unnao, Bahraich and Rahimnagar, Lucknow under phase I and II at a cost of Rs. 8.73 crore. For this length, against requirement of 1753 transformers, only 438 transformers were installed. Audit concludes that this short installation of transformers deprived the inhabitants of these villages access to their optimum load of electricity, even after incurrence of an expenditure of Rs. 8.73 crore (**Annexure-20**). It is also apprehended that due to short installation of transformers the health of the entire system would be shortened due to overloading.

Non-fulfillment of objective of the scheme

4.14.6 Audit analysed the number of actual new connections released after construction of these distribution lines. The facts emerging are placed below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Number of villages electrified	Number of villages in which connection was released	Number of villages in which no connection was released	Number of villages in which 10 per cent target was not achieved
1.	EDD-I & II, Bareilly	170	91	79	40
2.	EDD-I & II, Hardoi	139	105	34	26
3.	EDD-I, Lakhimpur	56	28	28	26
4.	EDD-I, Unnao	61	13	48	13
5.	EDD, Bahraich	86	31	55	25
	Total	512	268	244	130

The main objective of the scheme was to provide service connections to at least 10 *per cent* of the house holds of each village electrified. The objective lay completely frustrated. Out of 512 villages/majaras electrified by seven EDDs (no data available for EDD I and II Sitapur and EDD Rahimnagar) during 2007-08 and 2008-09, surprisingly no connection was provided in 244 villages/majaras (48% of the villages). Further, in 130 villages/majaras (26% of the total villages and 49% of the villages where connections were released) although the connections were provided yet were below the minimum target of 10 *per cent* of house holds. This is indicative of the failure of achievement of the objective of the initiative. Audit concludes that Rs.81.47 crore of total investment of Rs.167.64 crore failed to achieve any intended social benefits and precious public resources were not efficiently and effectively used.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (August 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Audit recommends that the Management may plan for initiatives with due diligence and aim to work in tandem with the planned initiatives to deliver the intended benefits.

Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

4.15 Non-levy of demand charges/ penalty for excess demand

The Company suffered loss of Rs 1.16 crore due to non-levy of demand charges and penalty as per rules for demand drawn in excess of the contracted demand.

Para 8 (ii) and para 7 (ii) of general provisions of Rate Schedule, issued by Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL), effective from 13 August 2007 and 27 April 2008 respectively, provided for penalty leviable on the consumer for drawal of demand in excess of the contracted demand. It stipulated that if the

maximum demand in any month of a consumer, having Tri-Vector Meter/Time of Day Meter (TVM/TOD)*/demand recording meters, does not exceed the contracted demand beyond 10 *per cent*, then such excess demand shall be levied at normal rate, as charge for exceeding contracted demand, apart from the demand charge recovery, as per the maximum demand recorded by the meter. However, if the demand exceeds the contracted demand by more than 10 *per cent*, then such excess demand shall be levied at twice the normal rate, apart from the demand charge on the maximum demand indicated by the meter.

It was noticed (February 2009) in audit of Electricity Distribution Division-I, Mirzapur, that the actual recorded demand of Jai Prakash Associates Limited, Mirzapur, having contracted load of 5000 KVA, and billed under rate schedule HV-2, regularly exceeded the contracted demand, beyond 10 *per cent* during the period March 2008 to December 2008 and February 2009, ranging between 5846 KVA to 10369 KVA.

The Superintending Engineer (SE) had directed (August 2008) that the consumer should be charged for the demand drawn beyond the contracted demand of 5000 KVA.

The Division, despite the instructions of the SE, levied the demand charges as per contracted demand of 5000 KVA, instead of actual recorded demand and also did not levy penalty for excess drawal of demand by the consumer leading to loss of Rs 1.16 crore for the period March 2008 to December 2008 and February 2009 to the Company.

On being pointed out by Audit, the Division raised (June 2009) a bill for Rs 81.88 lakh against the consumer, recovery of which, however, was awaited (July 2009). The Company should initiate disciplinary action against the defaulting officer, responsible for incorrect billing and also non-compliance to instruction of SE. The internal control system of the Company also needs to be strengthened so as to avoid reoccurrence of such lapses in future.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (June 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

4.16 Loss of interest due to non-transfer of money to Company's Headquarters Account

Non-transfer of entire balance in Capital Receipt Account (Current Account) to Headquarters resulted in loss of interest of Rs 23.02 lakh.

According to the directions issued (October 2005) by the U.P. Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL), also applicable to Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (Company), all money received by the unit level Divisional offices on account of system loading charges, security, service connections and deposit works etc, should be remitted to the Headquarters of the Company twice in a month.

It was noticed (December 2008) in audit that Electricity Distribution Division, Kaushambi was operating a bank account (Current Account) named as Capital Receipt Account where the money received on account of system loading charges and deposit work etc. were being deposited. Though, money deposited in this bank account was remitted to Headquarters of the Company twice a month during the

* TVM = Trivector Meter can measure active power, reactive power and apparent power i.e. KW, KVA and KVarh.
TOD = Time of Day Meter records demand, time and energy usage.

period January 2008 to November 2008, yet the whole amount was not remitted and a heavy balance ranging between Rs 2.79 crore and Rs 3.34 crore was left in the bank account.

It was further noticed that the Company had been borrowing funds from Rural Electrification Corporation to meet out its short term requirement of funds. Had the Divisional officer ensured transfer of entire funds to the Headquarters account of the Company, the borrowings could have been reduced to the extent of Rs 2.79 crore (the minimum balance which remained unremitted in the bank account during January 2008 to November 2008). This resulted in avoidable payment of interest of Rs 23.02 lakh calculated at the rate of nine *per cent per annum* being charged by REC on the borrowings of the Company.

In reply, the Management submitted (October 2009) only the factual position of funds received, funds remitted and balance left in the bank during January 2008 to November 2008 whereas audit had commented upon the total amount lying unremitted in the bank (including amount for the earlier period) as shown in the bank statement for the said period.

The Company needs to streamline the system by formulating comprehensive guidelines regarding holding of certain amount of cash balance and remitting of excess cash to headquarters within a specific time. The internal control mechanism should also be strengthened so as to avoid recurrence of such lapses.

The matter was reported to the Government (April 2009); their reply had not been received (November 2009).

4.17 Short-billing due to incorrect application of Rate Schedule

The consumers were short-billed due to billing under rate schedule LMV-4 (A) instead of applicable rate schedule HV-2/HV-1 resulting in loss of Rs 11.83 lakh to the Company.

Clause 5 of the general provisions of the tariff order, approved by U.P. Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC), effective from 13 August 2007, provides that all the consumers, above 75 KW load (excluding LMV-1 consumers) and getting supply at 11 KV or higher voltage, shall be billed under HV-2 rate schedule with effect from November 2007 i.e cut off date after allowing three months period from the date of application of rate schedule. The subsequent tariff order (effective from 27 April 2008), approved by UPERC, incorporated a separate rate schedule HV-1 for non-industrial bulk load consumers, having load above 75 KW and getting supply at 11 KV and above.

It was noticed (January 2009) in audit of Electricity Distribution Division-II, Varanasi that two consumers (i) Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Administrative Building (load: 1500 KW), and (ii) Indian Vegetable Research Institute (load: 212.5 KW) getting supply at 33 KV and 11 KV respectively were billed under rate schedule LMV-4 (A) instead of the applicable rate schedule HV-2 for the period from 13 August 2007 to 26 April 2008 and thereafter HV-1 from 27 April 2008 to April 2009. This resulted, in short-billing of Rs 11.83 lakh to these consumers during November 2007 (cut off date) to April 2009.

The Chief Engineer stated (June 2009) that Time of Day (TOD) meter had been installed (May 2009) at the premises of both the consumers for billing under HV-2 and assessment would be made and recovery be done based on the three months' electricity consumption. The fact remains that the TOD has been installed after 17

months from the cut off date (November 2007). Moreover, the assessment has still not been done by the Division.

The Company should have fixed the responsibility against the personnel responsible for delayed installations of TOD meter as well as incorrect application of Rate Schedule.

Thus, due to incorrect application of rate schedule, the consumers were short-billed by Rs 11.83 lakh during said period.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (April 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Statutory Corporations

Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation

4.18 Loss due to non-deduction of Income Tax at source on Bonds

The Corporation's failure to deduct and deposit the TDS payable on interest paid/credited to Bond holders resulted in a loss of Rs 4.13 crore.

The Corporation had raised funds from time to time by way of issuance of Bonds to meet their fund requirements. As per terms and conditions of Bonds, half yearly interest was payable and income tax, as per applicable rates, was to be deducted at source (TDS). As per provisions contained in Section 194 A (1) of Income Tax Act 1961 the person responsible for paying any interest on securities shall at the time of credit such interest to the account of payee or at the time of payment thereof, whichever is earlier, deduct income tax from the amount of interest payable. The provisions of Section 201 (IA) further provide that if the person, responsible for paying the interest, does not deduct the tax or after deducting fails to pay the tax as required under this Act, he shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 *per cent* on the amount of such tax, from the date on which such tax was deductible, to the date on which such tax is actually paid.

It was noticed (September 2008) in audit that the Corporation while paying or according credit of, interest to bondholders for the years 2002-03 and 2003-04, failed to deduct tax at source amounting to Rs 2.92 crore from the interest paid/credited for the said period in respect of bonds issued by the Corporation. The Income Tax Department after issuing a demand notice in May 2007 recovered Rs. 2.92 crore on account of tax and Rs. 1.21 crore on account of interest for default in deduction at source and deposit of tax with Income Tax Department. The payment of tax and interest thereon from own source could have been avoided had the Corporation deducted tax at source at the time of payment of or crediting interest to bondholders and deposited the same with the Income Tax Department.

The Management admitted (October 2009) that in the year 2002-03, TDS was not deducted from Gramin and Cooperative bank on the pretext that those Cooperative banks were covered under exemption under Section 80 P of Income Tax Act by considering Corporation as Government. Management further stated that provision for unpaid interest involved mere book entry, hence it was felt that there was no need to deduct any TDS on mere provision of unpaid interest.

The Management's contention that TDS was not deducted at the time of creation of provision for interest, is not tenable because section 194A(1) of the Income Tax Act clearly provides that income tax should be deducted from the provision

towards interest payable on security or from the actual payment of interest, whichever is earlier.

The Corporation needs to fix the responsibility against the officials responsible for payment of interest to bond holders without deduction of TDS to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future.

The matter was reported to the Government (June 2009); their reply had not been received (November 2009).

4.19 Loss due to cancellation of the plot

The Corporation suffered a loss of Rs 52.10 lakh due to its failure in construction of building within the stipulated period besides loss of interest of Rs 66.98 lakh on blockade of funds.

The Corporation purchased (June 1995) a plot measuring 1995 square meter for Rs 79.80 lakh (premium cost) from New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) for construction of its office building. The lease deed was executed on 3 February 1997 and possession of plot was taken on 22 February 1997.

According to the terms and conditions of the lease deed, the Corporation was required to construct the building and put the same in operation within two years from the date of possession or extended periods, if any. Failure in construction of the building within the stipulated or extended period, plot was liable to be cancelled by the NOIDA.

The Corporation engaged (December 1996) an Architect (Space Design & Associates) for construction of the building. The estimated cost of the project was assessed by the architect as Rs 4.20 crore which was subsequently revised to Rs 5.30 crore by the Architect with corresponding increase in their fee, etc., which was not agreed to by the Corporation. Meanwhile, encroachment on the plot was noticed (May 2002), which could be got vacated only in May 2004. No further progress was noticed in the matter thereafter. The NOIDA after issuing (July 2006) a show cause notice to the Corporation, cancelled the plot in October 2006 due to non-construction of the building.

The Corporation, after depositing the time extension fee of Rs 31.12 lakh and restoration charges for Rs 18.67 lakh in December 2007 got the plot restored with the condition that the construction of building would be completed within one year, failing which allotment of plot would be cancelled. The Corporation, *due to financial crunch* again failed to construct the building on the said plot within the extended period. NOIDA, therefore, finally cancelled the allotment of plot in February 2009 and refunded Rs 78.90 lakh after deducting Rs 0.90 lakh from the cost of land deposited by the Corporation.

It was observed in audit that the decision (1995) to acquire the plot was taken by the Corporation without proper assessment of the cost of the project and means of finance for meeting the said cost. The corporation, got the plot restored again in December 2007 without addressing to the above issues, which indicated Corporation's failure in properly planning for the finance needed towards the cost of the intended project.

Thus, failure of the Management to properly plan for the financial resources before acquisition of the land, led to cancellation of the plot and loss of Rs 52.10 lakh on account of time extension fees and restoration charges paid to NOIDA

including Rs 2.31 lakh paid as architect fee. The Corporation also incurred loss of interest of Rs 66.98 lakh, calculated at the rate of 6.25 *per cent per annum*, on Rs 79.80 lakh, which remained blocked upto January 2009.

The Management stated (October 2008) that due to various circumstances like dispute with the architect and encroachment on the plot, the building could not be constructed. The reasons for non-construction of building as given by the Corporation were secondary. The main reason for not taking up the project was non-availability of required funds, which ultimately led to final cancellation of the allotment of plot by NOIDA and consequential losses to the Corporation.

The Corporation needs to properly plan and assess the requirement and resources of funds in advance before taking up the projects involving huge costs.

The matter was reported to the Government (July 2009); their reply had not been received (November 2009).

4.20 Loss due to payment of interest at higher rate on fixed deposits

The Corporation suffered a loss of Rs 22.55 lakh due to allowing interest on FDs at higher rates violating the directive of Board of Directors.

The Corporation accepts deposit from public under Section 8 (i) of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. Accordingly, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Corporation in their meeting held on 8 November 2002, decided to invite deposits from public at an interest rate of one *per cent* above the rate of State Bank of India (SBI). The rates of interest on deposits were to be revised in tandem with the rates being offered by SBI.

It was noticed (September 2008) in audit that the Corporation accepted fixed deposits (FDs) of Rs. 3.58 crore from the public for a period of 36 to 60 months during May 2003 to February 2004. These FDs carried interest at the rate of nine *per cent per annum* whereas SBI had offered 6.25 *per cent per annum* on its FDs during the corresponding period.

The Corporation paid interest amounting to Rs 1.16 crore upto September 2008 on the fixed deposits of Rs 3.58 crore accepted during May 2003 to February 2004 at the rate of nine *per cent per annum*. The Corporation, in terms of the directives of BOD, should not have accepted the FDs at the annual interest rate exceeding 7.25 *per cent* (*viz.* one *per cent* above the rate of SBI).

Thus, due to Management's failure in not fixing the interest rate in tandem with those offered by the SBI, the Corporation had to suffer a loss of Rs 22.55 lakh on account of payment of interest at higher rate by 1.75 *per cent per annum* (9 *per cent* – 7.25 *per cent*) on FDs.

The Management stated (October 2009) that while accepting the FDs at higher rates, it was not felt practical to link the interest rates with SBI at every stage. The Management, however, admitted that neither the BOD was informed nor its approval was obtained for the said deviation and orders had been issued for fixing responsibility for this lapse. The fact remained that loss suffered by the Corporation, due to non-compliance of directives of BOD remains unrecovered.

The matter was reported to the Government (July 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad

4.21 Unwarranted additional expenditure on construction of Trunk Sewer line

The Parishad was burdened with an additional expenditure of Rs 57.96 lakh due to unwarranted change in location of Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP).

Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad decided (March 2006) for the construction of Trunk Sewer Line (TSL) in its Majhola Housing Scheme, Part-4, Phase-II, Moradabad at a cost of Rs 84.52 lakh. Part of the work of construction of TSL was awarded (July 2006) to M/s Krishna Construction Company, Meerut for Rs 42.62 lakh through two contract bonds. As per approved plan a Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) was also proposed to be constructed in Sector 7B of the scheme alongwith sewer lines.

Subsequently, during September 2006, location of the STP was changed from Sector 7B to Sector 9A of the scheme and accordingly design of the Trunk Sewer Line was also revised. Due to change in the location of the STP, estimated cost of the work was increased (May 2007) from Rs 84.52 lakh to Rs 142.48 lakh attributing an additional expenditure of Rs 57.96 lakh. The remaining work was further awarded (July 2007) to the same contractor for Rs 93.49 lakh in addition to the work for Rs 42.62 lakh earlier awarded to him. The additional work, though, valued more than two hundred *per cent* of the earlier work, Management awarded remaining work to the same contractor instead of retendering and deprived the Parishad of obtaining competitive rates. The Parishad incurred an expenditure of Rs 96.62 lakh on execution of the said work till March 2008.

It was noticed (June 2008) in audit that no justification for change in the location of STP was recorded in the Project Report while proposing such change and cost benefit analysis for incurring additional expenditure of Rs 57.96 lakh was also not done. This is indicative of the fact that decision to change the location of STP was an arbitrary decision which resulted in unwarranted additional expenditure of Rs 57.96 lakh.

In interim reply, the unit stated (September 2008) that the location of the STP was changed from Sector 7B to Sector 9A as the STP was located in the middle of the scheme which might affect the saleability of the properties and Sewer Lines of another proposed scheme (Majhola Housing Scheme Part 4 Phase II extension) would be connected to the STP with least length and the disposal of the sewage would be done in the river which was near to the changed location of STP.

The reply of the Management is not acceptable as the STP at new location will also come in the middle of the scheme after implementation of the extension plan of the scheme. Further, before changing the location of the STP, the Parishad had not carried out a cost benefit analysis so as to ensure the cost effectiveness of the new location of STP. The justification, therefore, given by the Management for shifting of STP to new location is an after thought.

The Management should evolve an internal control mechanism to ensure that any change in the scheme should take place only after ascertainment of its technical viability and financial implication.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (July 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam

4.22 Undue favour to contractor

The Company extended undue favour to the contractor by releasing the payment in excess of the value of work executed, resulting in non-recovery of Rs 14.98 lakh.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh sanctioned (March 2006) the work for construction of ornamental gates on both sides of Nishatganj Bridge on river Gomti at Lucknow and nominated U.P. Jal Nigam (Nigam) as executing agency for the work. The Nigam awarded (July 2006) this work to M/s AN EM Engineers (contractor) at a cost of Rs 690 lakh on lump sum contract basis. As per conditions, the contractor was required to provide security deposit to the extent of 10 *per cent* of the contract value in the form of bank guarantee for a sum equivalent to 5 *per cent* of the value of contract. Remaining 5 *per cent* of the security deposit was to be deducted from the running bills of the contractor. Further, 20 *per cent* of the contract value was to be provided to the contractor as mobilisation advance.

It was noticed (June 2008) in audit of unit 13 (Construction & Design Services) of the Nigam that a bank guarantee for Rs 34.50 lakh on account of security deposit was obtained from the contractor in September 2006 which was validated upto 1 September 2009. One more bank guarantee for Rs.138 lakh (valid upto March 2007) was also obtained (September 2006) against mobilisation advance of Rs.138 lakh released during September to November 2006. In the meantime a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was filed in the Hon'ble High Court on the ground that the construction work was taken up without determining the necessary modalities and safety measures. The Hon'ble Court passed (11 December 2006) an interim order and directed that the construction of gate could be done only after obtaining the Report of the Expert Committee. The work was, therefore, abandoned in December 2006 but by that time work valuing Rs 154.22 lakh had already been executed by the contractor.

The Nigam, ignoring the court's order to stop the work, released further payment of Rs 69 lakh on 16 December 2006. This indicated an undue favour to the contractor, resulting in excess payment of Rs.52.78 lakh. On being pointed out by the Audit, the Company recovered a sum of Rs 3.30 lakh from the pending bills of the contractor in respect of other work and also encashed the bank guarantee of Rs 34.50 lakh furnished by the contractor. The recovery of balance amount of Rs 14.98 lakh is not possible because the Company has tapped all the available resources.

Thus, undue favour to the contractor in releasing the payment even after court's order to stop the work resulted in non-recovery of Rs 14.98 lakh.

The Company should have taken action against the person responsible for release of payment even after the court's order, to avoid occurrence of such incidence in future.

The Management admitted (May 2009) that a sum of Rs 14.98 lakh only is outstanding against the contractor and stated that a claim petition shall be filed shortly for recovery of dues.

The matter was reported to the Government (March 2009); their replies had not been received (November 2009).

General

4.23 Opportunity to recover money ignored

Twenty six PSUs did not seize the opportunity to recover their money after audit observations were issued on the issue. As a result, recovery of money amounting to Rs 431.52 crore remains doubtful.

A review of unsettled paragraphs from Inspection Reports (IRs) pertaining to periods up to 2003-04 showed that there were 321 paragraphs, in respect of 26 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), involving recovery of Rs. 431.52 crore. As per the extant instructions, the PSUs were required to take remedial action within one month after receipt of IRs from Audit. However, no effective action has been taken to take the matters to their logical end i.e to recover money from the concerned parties. As a result, these PSUs have lost the opportunity to recover their money, which could have augmented their finances.

PSU wise details of paras and recovery amount are given below. The list of individual paras is given in **Annexure-21**.

Sl. No.	PSU Name	No. of paras	Amount for recovery (Rs. crore)
1.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	54	15.81
2.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	40	22.29
3.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	34	48.60
4.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	55	24.46
5.	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	01	10.07
6.	Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited	01	3.40
7.	The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited	02	0.71
8.	Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Company Limited	01	0.03
9.	Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited	07	5.85
10.	Uptron India Limited	01	0.09
11.	Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation	06	1.07
12.	Uttar Pradesh State Employees Welfare Corporation	05	3.01
13.	Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Limited	03	0.99
14.	Uttar Pradesh State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation Limited	02	0.34
15.	Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	01	0.55
16.	Uttar Pradesh (Poorva) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	03	0.08
17.	Uttar Pradesh State Bridge Corporation Limited	19	5.81

Sl. No.	PSU Name	No. of paras	Amount for recovery (Rs. crore)
18.	Uttar Pradesh (Rohelkhand-Tarai) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	03	24.26
19.	Uttar Pradesh Purva Sainik Kalyan Nigam Limited	01	0.07
20.	Uplease Financial Services Limited	03	0.69
21.	Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad	19	127.87
22.	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	23	44.43
23.	Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	01	2.13
24.	Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited	19	14.44
25.	Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited	10	2.94
26.	Uttar Pradesh Alpsankhyak Vittyva Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	07	71.53
	Total	321	431.52

The paragraphs mainly pertain to inaction on part of management towards recovery from staff/firms/clients.

Above cases point out the failure of respective PSU authorities to safeguard their financial interests. Audit observations and their repeated follow up by Audit, including bringing the pendency to the notice of the Administrative/Finance Department and PSU Management periodically, did not yield the desired results in these cases.

The PSUs should initiate immediate steps to recover the money and complete the exercise in a time bound manner.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (August 2009); their replies are awaited (November 2009).

4.24 Lack of remedial action on audit observations

Forty one PSUs did not either take remedial action or pursue the matters to their logical end in respect of 1572 IR paras, resulting in forgoing the opportunity to improve their functioning.

A review of unsettled paragraphs from Inspection Reports (IRs) pertaining to periods up to 2003-04 showed that there were 1572 paragraphs in respect of 41 PSUs, which pointed out deficiencies in the functioning of these PSUs. As per the extant instructions, the PSUs were required to take remedial action within one month of receipt of IRs from Audit. However, no effective action was taken to take the matters to their logical end i.e. to take remedial action to address these deficiencies. As a result, these PSUs have so far lost the opportunity to improve their functioning in this regard.

PSU wise details of paras are given below. The list of individual paras is given in **Annexure-22**.

Sl. No.	PSU Name	No. of Paras
1.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	19
2.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	24
3.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	22
4.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	34
5.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	75
6.	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	126
7.	Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited	10
8.	Uttar Pradesh Poultry and Livestock Specialities Limited	02
9.	Uttar Pradesh Projects Corporation Limited	01
10.	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	09
11.	Uttar Pradesh (Poorva) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	04
12.	Uttar Pradesh Picchara Varg Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	01
13.	The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited	06
14.	Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Company Limited	03
15.	Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited	13
16.	Uttar Pradesh State Yarn Company Limited	01
17.	Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited	55
18.	Shreeron India Limited	03
19.	Uptron Powertronics Limited	04
20.	Uptron India Limited	15
21.	Uttar Pradesh Development Systems Corporation Limited	03
22.	Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation	124
23.	Uttar Pradesh Food and Essential Commodities Corporation Limited	02
24.	Uttar Pradesh State Employees Welfare Corporation	59
25.	Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Limited	01
26.	Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited	02
27.	Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Limited	09
28.	Uttar Pradesh State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation Limited	05
29.	Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	01
30.	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company Limited	02
31.	Uplease Financial Services Limited	07
32.	Uttar Pradesh (Rohelkhand-Tarai) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	02
33.	Uttar Pradesh State Bridge Corporation Limited	101
34.	Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited	164
35.	Uttar Pradesh Alpsankhyak Vittya Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	16
36.	Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited	59
37.	Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad	115
38.	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	04
39.	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	23
40.	Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	02
41.	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	444
	Total	1572

The paragraphs mainly pertain to blockade of funds, expenditure over and above the funds received from client, irregular sanction of loan, wrong selection of site and embezzlement of fund by staff, etc.

Above cases point out the failure of respective PSU authorities to address the specific deficiencies and ensure accountability of their staff. Audit observations and their repeated follow up by Audit, including bringing the pendency to the

notice of the Administrative/Finance Department and PSU management periodically, have not yielded the desired results in these cases.

The PSUs should initiate immediate steps to take remedial action on these paras and complete the exercise in a time bound manner.

The matter was reported to the Management and the Government (August 2009); their replies are awaited (November 2009).

Follow up action on Audit Reports

4.25 Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represent the culmination of the process of scrutiny starting with initial inspection of accounts and records maintained in various offices and departments of the Government. It is, therefore, necessary that they elicit appropriate and timely response from the Executive.

Audit Reports for the year 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 were placed in the State Legislature in July 2005, March 2006, May 2007, February 2008 and February 2009 respectively. 167 paras/reviews involving PSUs under 25 Departments featured in the Audit Reports (Commercial) for the years from 2003-04 to 2007-08. No replies in respect of 120 paras/reviews have been received from the Government by 30 September 2009 as indicated below:

Year of Audit Report	Total Paragraphs/reviews in Audit Report	No. of departments involved	No. of paragraphs/reviews for which replies were not received
2003-04	30	10	21
2004-05	31	10	14
2005-06	38	13	31
2006-07	35	8	31
2007-08	33	8	23
Total	167		120

Department wise analysis is given in **Annexure-23**. The Power Department was largely responsible for non-submission of replies.

Compliance with the Reports of Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU)

4.26 In the Audit Reports (Commercial) for the years 1998-99 to 2007-08, 321 paragraphs and 47 reviews were included; out of these, 130 paragraphs and 20 reviews had been discussed by COPU up to 30 September 2009. COPU had made recommendations in respect of 91 paragraphs and 20 reviews in the Audit Reports for the years 1978-79 to 2002-03.

The reply of the departments/follow up action on the recommendations of COPU were awaited (November 2009).

Action taken on the cases of persistent irregularities featured in the Audit Reports

4.27 With a view to assist and facilitate discussions of the irregularities of persistent nature by the COPU, an exercise has been carried out to verify the extent of corrective action taken by the concerned auditee organisation. The results thereof in respect of Government Companies are given in **Annexure-24** and in respect of Statutory corporations the same are given in **Annexure-25**.

Response to inspection reports, draft paragraphs and reviews

4.28 Audit observations noticed during audit and not settled on the spot are communicated to the heads of PSUs and concerned administrative departments of the State Government through inspection reports. The heads of PSUs are required

to furnish replies to the inspection reports through the respective heads of departments within a period of six weeks. Inspection reports issued up to March 2009 pertaining to 68 PSUs disclosed that 17429 paragraphs relating to 4973 inspection reports remained outstanding at the end of September 2009; of these, 2683 inspection reports containing 8223 paragraphs had not been replied to for more than five years. Department-wise break-up of inspection reports and audit observations outstanding at the end of 30 September 2009 are given in **Annexure-26**.

Similarly, draft paragraphs and reviews on the working of PSUs are forwarded to the Principal Secretary, Finance and the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the administrative department concerned demi-officially seeking confirmation of facts and figures and their comments thereon within a period of six weeks. Out of 25 draft paragraphs and three draft reviews forwarded to the various departments between March and September 2009, the Government had not replied to 23 draft paragraphs and all three draft reviews so far (November 2009), as detailed in **Annexure-27**.

It is recommended that the Government should ensure that (a) procedure exists for action against the officials who failed to send replies to inspection reports/draft paragraphs/reviews and Action Taken Notes for recommendation of COPU as per the prescribed time schedule, (b) action to recover loss/outstanding advances/overpayment in a time bound schedule, and (c) the system of responding to audit observations is revamped.

**Lucknow
The**

**(REEMA PRAKASH)
Accountant General (Commercial and Receipt Audit),
Uttar Pradesh**

Countersigned

**New Delhi
The**

**(VINOD RAI)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

Annexure-1

Statement showing particulars of up to date paid up capital, loans outstanding and Manpower as on 31 March 2009 in respect of Government companies and Statutory corporations

(Referred to in paragraphs 1.3)

(Figures in column 5 (a) to 6(d) are Rupees in crore)

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
A WORKING GOVERNMENT COMPANIES													
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED													
1	Uttar Pradesh (Madhya) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	Sugar Industry & Cane Development	27.08.1975	0.15	-	0.10	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	26
2	Uttar Pradesh (Paschim) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	Sugar Industry & Cane Development	27.08.1975	0.51	-	0.14	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	11
3	Uttar Pradesh Beej Vikas Nigam Limited	Agriculture	15.02.2002	1.25	-	0.67	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	Agriculture	30.03.1978	1.50	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	76
5	Uttar Pradesh Matsya Vikas Nigam Limited	Matysa & Pashudhan	27.10.1979	1.07	-	-	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	231
6	Uttar Pradesh Project Corporation	Irrigation	26.05.1976	5.40	1.00	-	6.40	-	-	-	-	-	858
7	Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited	Agriculture	29.03.1967	40.00	-	-	40.00	5.00	-	-	5.00	0.13:1 (0.13:1)	1250
	Sector wise total			49.88	1.00	0.91	51.79	5.00	-	-	5.00	0.10:1 (0.13:1)	2452
FINANCING													
8	The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited	Industrial Development	29.03.1972	110.58	-	25.00	135.58	17.50	-	312.22	329.72	2.43:1 (2.43:1)	298
9	Uttar Pradesh Alpsankhyak Vitty Avam Vikas Nigam Limited	Alpsankhyak Kalyan & Waqf	17.11.1984	30.00	-	-	30.00	7.52	-	82.68	90.20	3.01:1 (3.01:1)	-
10	Uttar Pradesh Pichhara Varg Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	Pichhara Varg Kalyan	26.04.1991	12.91	-	-	12.91	3.20	-	42.85	46.05	3.57:1 (3.57:1)	15
11	Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited	Samaj Kalyan	25.03.1975	107.00	-	90.12	197.12	-	-	76.05	76.05	0.39:1 (0.41:1)	487

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
12	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Industrial Development	29.03.1961	24.08	-	-	24.08	1.98	-	-	1.98	0.08:1 (0.08:1)	654
	Sector wise total			284.57	-	115.12	399.69	30.20	-	513.80	544.00	1.36:1	1454
INFRASTRUCTURE													
13	Uttar Pradesh Police Avas Nigam Limited	Home	27.03.1987	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	160
14	Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited	Public Works Department	01.05.1975	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	3629
15	Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Limited	Samaj Kalyan	25.06.1976	0.15	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.38	0.38	2.52:1 (-)	607
16	Uttar Pradesh State Bridge Corporation Limited	Public Works Department	09.01.1973	15.00	-	-	15.00	6.15	-	11.68	17.83	1.19:1 (1.89:1)	6550
	Sector wise total			19.15	-	-	19.15	6.15	-	12.06	18.21	0.95:1	10946
MANUFACTURE													
17	Almora Magnesite Limited(619-B Company)		27.08.1971	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	440
18	Chhata Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	Sugar Industry and Cane Development	18.04.1975	-	-	81.38	81.38	4.00	-	0.32	4.32	0.05:1 (0.80:1)	525
19	Ghatampur Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	Sugar Industry and Cane Development	30.05.1986	-	-	8.95	8.95	-	-	138.77	138.77	15.51:1 (5.90:1)	651
20	Nandganj-Sihori Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	Sugar Industry and Cane Development	18.04.1975	-	-	34.04	34.04	-	-	37.00	37.00	1.09:1 (1.09:1)	-
21	Shretron India Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	Electronics & information Technology	10.02.1979	-	-	7.22	7.22	-	-	2.63	2.63	0.36:1 (0.36:1)	14
22	UPSIC Potteries Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	Laghu Udyog	27.04.1976	-	-	0.76	0.76	0.28	1.35	0.40	2.03	2.67:1 (1.61:1)	75
23	Upton India Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	Electronics & information Technology	18.10.1974	-	-	57.93	57.93	-	-	9.70	9.70	0.17:1 (0.17:1)	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
24	Uptron Powertronics Ltd. (subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	Electronics & Information Technology	10.04.1977	-	-	4.07	4.07	-	-	2.85	2.85	0.70:1 (0.77:1)	30
25	Uttar Pradesh Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	Health	-	1.10	-	-	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	333
26	Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited.	Electronics & Information Technology	20.03.1974	88.47	-	-	88.47	83.53	-	-	83.53	0.94:1 (0.89:1)	44
27	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Chini Avam Ganna Vikas Nigam Limited	Sugar Industry and Cane Development	16.05.2002	553.03	-	327.00	880.03	-	-	-	-	-	NA
28	Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	Laghu Udhog	01.06.1958	5.96	-	-	5.96	6.32	-	3.92	10.24	1.72:1 (1.72:1)	NA
29	Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	Hathkargha evam Vastra Udhog	09.01.1973	36.44	10.63	-	47.07	103.02	-	5.00	108.02	2.29:1 (2.23:1)	384
30	Uttar Pradesh State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation Limited	Niryat Protshahan	12.02.1974	5.74	-	-	5.74	1.91	-	-	1.91	0.33:1 (0.33:1)	2
31	Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Company Limited	Hathkargha evam Vastra Udhog	20.08.1976	93.24	-	-	93.24	45.64	-	-	45.64	0.49:1 (0.49:1)	2389
32	Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited	Sugar Industry & Cane Development	26.03.1971	1103.72	-	-	1103.72	60.00	-	-	60.00	0.05:1 (2.26:1)	5721
33	Uttar Pradesh State Yarn Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Limited)	Hathkargha evam Vastra Udhog	20.08.1974	53.67	-	-	53.67	27.16	-	20.77	47.93	0.89:1 (0.49:1)	1238
	Sector wise total			1941.37	10.63	523.35	2475.35	331.86	1.35	221.36	554.57	0.22:1	11846
	POWER												
34	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	Energy	1.05.2003	-	-	1995.87	1995.87	-	-	545.88	545.88	0.27:1 (2.00:1)	
35	Kanpur Electricity Supply Company Ltd	Energy	21.07.1999	-	-	177.99	177.99	-	-	308.59	308.59	1.73:1 (2.34:1)	2257

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
36	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	Energy	01.05.2003	-	-	1626.98	1626.98	-	-	520.86	520.86	0.32:1 (1.01:1)	9337
37	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	Energy	01.05.2003	-	-	1978.70	1978.70	-	-	968.27	968.27	0.49:1 (1.36:1)	8233
38	Prayag Raj Power Generation Company Limited	Energy	12.02.2007	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	79.95	79.95	1599:1	-
39	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	Energy	01.05.2003	-	-	2670.35	2670.35	-	-	390.81	390.81	0.15:1 (5.90:1)	10430
40	Sangam Power Generation Company Limited	Energy	13.02.2007	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	69.85	69.85	1397:1	-
41	Sonebhadra Power Generation Company Limited	Energy	14.02.2007	-	-	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	UCM Coal Company Limited	Energy	16.02.2008	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	UPSIDC Power Company Limited (subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Corporation Limited)	Energy	11.04.2000	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.06	0.06	1.20:1	-
44	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	Energy	15.04.1985	427.24	-	-	427.24	64.65	-	-	64.65	0.15:1 (0.36:1)	672
45	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	Energy	30.11.1999	23670.03	-	-	23670.03	-	-	1644.77	1644.77	0.07:1 (0.08:1)	8345
46	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Energy	22.08.1980	4714.81	-	-	4714.81	219.09	-	4036.48	4255.57	0.9:1 (0.94:1)	9050
	Sector wise total			28812.08	-	8450.27	37262.35	283.74	-	8565.52	8849.26	0.24:1	48324
	SERVICE												
47	Abhyaranya Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Adyhasai Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Awadh Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Bithpur Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Braj Darshan Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Braj Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Bundelkhand Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
54	Ganga Saryu Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Garhmukteshwar Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Gyanodaya Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Hastinapur Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Hindon Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Madhyanchal Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Paanchal Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Pachimanchal Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Sangam Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Satyadarshan Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Shajhanpur Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Siddartha Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Taj Shilp Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Taj Virasat Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Triveni Paripath Paryatan Limited	Tourism	20.02.2009	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Uttar Pradesh Development Systems Corporation Limited	Electronics & Information Technology	15.03.1977	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Limited	Niryat Protsahan	20.01.1996	6.34	0.90	-	7.24	7.44	-	-	7.44	1.03:1 (1.03:1)	142
71	Uttar Pradesh Food and Essential Commodities Corporation Limited	Food & Civil Supplies	22.10.1974	5.50	-	-	5.50	13.47	-	-	13.47	2.45:1 (2.45:1)	860
72	Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited	Tourism	05.08.1974	18.75	-	-	18.75	0.44	-	-	0.44	0.02:1 (0.002:1)	623
	Sector wise total			31.59	0.90	1.10	33.59	21.35	-	-	21.35	0.64:1	1731

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
MISCELLANEOUS													
73	Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam Limited	Mahila Kalyan	17.03.1988	4.71	0.48	-	5.19	-	-	-	-	-	23
74	Uttar Pradesh Purva Sainik Kalyan Nigam Limited	Samaj Kalyan	23.05.1989	0.43	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	107
75	Uttar Pradesh Waqf Vikas Nigam Limited	Waqf & Alpsankhyak	27.04.1987	7.00	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	22
Sector wise total				12.14	0.48	-	12.62	-	-	-	-	-	152
Total A (All sector wise working Government companies)				31150.78	13.01	9090.75	40254.54	678.30	1.35	9312.75	9992.39	0.25:1	76905
B WORKING STATUTORY CORPORATIONS													
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED													
1	Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	Co-operative	19.03.1958	7.79	5.58	-	13.37	-	-	20.19	20.19	1.51:1 (2.25:1)	1617
Sector wise total				7.79	5.58	-	13.37	-	-	20.19	20.19	1.51:1 (2.25:1)	1617
FINANCING													
2	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	Industry Development	01.11.1954	114.51	-	64.78	179.29	139.69	-	692.46	832.15	4.64:1 (5.06:1)	738
Sector wise total				114.51	-	64.78	179.29	139.69	-	692.46	832.15	4.64:1 (5.06:1)	738
INFRASTRUCTURE													
3	Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad	Avas	03.04.1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	Urban Development	6.06.1975	-	-	-	-	98.68	-	-	98.68	-	18353
Sector wise total				-	-	-	-	98.68	-	-	98.68	-	18353
SERVICE													
5	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	Transport	01.06.1972	309.11	60.01	-	369.12	9.40	-	237.05	246.45	0.67:1 (0.47:1)	35687
6	Uttar Pradesh Government Employees Welfare Corporation	Food & Civil Supplies	05.05.1965	-	-	-	-	8.09	-	-	8.09	-	1452
Sector wise total				309.11	60.01	-	369.12	17.49	-	237.05	254.54	0.69:1	37139
Miscellaneous													
7	Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation	Forest	25.11.1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.50	17.50	-	2858
Sector wise total				-	-	-	-	-	-	17.50	17.50	-	2858
Total B (All sector wise working statutory corporations)				431.41	65.59	64.78	561.78	255.86	-	967.20	1223.06	2.18	60705
Total (A+B)				31582.19	78.60	9155.53	40816.32	934.16	1.35	10279.94	11215.45	0.27:1	137610

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
C	NON WORKING COMPANIES												
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED												
1	Command Area Poultry Development Corporation Limited (619-B company)	Matsya & Pashudhan	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Uttar Pradesh (Poorva) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	Sugar Industry & Cane Development	27.08.1975	0.23	-	0.08	0.31	1.69	-	-	1.69	5.45:1 (5.46:1)	19
3	Uttar Pradesh (Rohilkhand Tarai) Ganna Beej Evam Vikash Nigam Limited	Sugar Industry & Cane Development	27.08.1975	0.38	-	0.33	0.71	6.55	-	-	6.55	9.23:1 (9.17:1)	-
4	Uttar Pradesh Pashudhan Udyog Nigam Limited	Matsya & Pashudhan	05.03.1975	2.10	0.63	-	2.73	0.71	-	-	0.71	0.26:1 (0.26:1)	-
5	Uttar Pradesh Poultry and Livestock Specialties Limited	Matsya & Pashudhan	07.12.1974	1.66	1.28	-	2.94	1.1	-	-	1.10	0.37:1 (0.37:1)	31
6	Uttar Pradesh State Horticultural Produce Marketing & Processing Corporation Limited	Food Processing	06.04.1977	6.41	-	0.64	7.05	1.22	-	-	1.22	0.17:1 (0.17:1)	330
	Sector wise total			10.78	1.91	1.29	13.98	11.27	-	-	11.27	0.81:1	380
	FINANCING												
7	Uplease Financial Services Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	Electronics & Information Technology	05.01.1988	-	-	1.06	1.06	-	-	4.15	4.15	3.92:1 (3.92:1)	-
8	Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	Panchyati Raj	24.04.1973	0.78	-	0.66	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	52
	Sector wise total			0.78	-	1.72	2.50	-	-	4.15	4.15	1.66:1	52
	INFRASTRUCTURE												
9	Uttar Pradesh Cement Corporation Limited	Industry Development	19.03.1972	66.28	-	-	66.28	124.77	-	-	124.77	1.88:1 (1.83:1)	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
10	Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Industry Development	23.03.1974	59.43	-	-	59.43	18.24	-	1.50	19.74	0.33:1 (0.33:1)	-
11	Vindhyachal Abrasives Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation Limited)	Industry Development	05.12.1985	-	-	0.08	0.08	-	-	0.84	0.84	10.50:1 (11.11:1)	-
Sector wise total				127.71	-	0.08	127.79	143.01	-	2.34	145.35	1.14:1	-
MANUFACTURE													
12	Auto Tractors Limited	Industry Development	28.12.1972	5.63	-	1.87	7.50	0.38	-	-	0.38	0.05:1 (0.05:1)	-
13	Bhadohi Woollens Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Ltd.)	Hatkargha & Vastra Udyog	14.06.1976	-	-	3.76	3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Continental Float Glass Limited	Industry Development	12.04.1985	-	-	46.24	46.24	-	-	138.85	138.85	3.00:1 (3.00:1)	-
15	Electronics and Computers (India) Limited (619-B Company)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Handloom Intensive Development Corporation (Gorakhpur and Basti) Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	Hatkargha & Vastra Udyog	26.05.1976	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Handloom Intensive Development Project (Bijnore) Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	Hatkargha & Vastra Udyog	13.09.1976	-	-	0.02	0.02	2.09	-	-	2.09	104.50:1	-
18	Kanpur Components Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Ltd.)	Electronics & Information Technology	31.03.1978	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Steel and Fasteners Limited (619-B Company)	-	-	-	-	1.90	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company Limited	Industry Development	22.02.1974	0.19	-	0.03	0.22	5.33	-	-	5.33	24.23:1 (24.21:1)	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
21	Uptron Sempack Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	Electronics & Information Technology	23.05.1977	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	1:1 (1.09:1)	-
22	Uttar Pradesh Abscott Private Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	Laghu Udyog	18.6.1972	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Uttar Pradesh Carbide and Chemicals Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.)	Industry Development	23.04.1979	-	-	6.59	6.59	11.02	-	-	11.02	1.67:1 (1.67:1)	-
24	Uttar Pradesh Instruments Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.)	Industry Development	1.01.1975	0.09	-	1.93	2.02	5.55	-	11.49	17.04	8.44:1 (8.43:1)	259
25	Uttar Pradesh Plant Protection Appliances (Private) Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	Laghu Udyog	28.6.1972	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.03	0.03	1.5:1 (1.84:1)	-
26	Uttar Pradesh State Brassware Corporation Ltd.	Niryat Protsahan	12.02.1974	5.28	0.10	-	5.38	1.94	-	-	1.94	0.36:1 (0.36:1)	-
27	Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Limited	Hatkargha & Vastra Udyog	02.12.1969	204.11	-	-	204.11	95.31	-	-	95.31	0.47:1 (0.47:1)	-
28	Uttar Pradesh Textile Printing Corporation Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	Hatkargha & Vastra Udyog	05.12.1975	0.16	-	0.26	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	74
29	Uttar Pradesh Tyre and Tubes Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited)	Industry Development	14.01.1976	-	-	1.83	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector wise total				215.46	0.10	64.61	280.17	121.62	-	150.40	272.02	0.98:1	333

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
SERVICE SECTOR													
30	Agra Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	31.03.1976	1.00	-	-	1.00	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05:1 (0.05:1)	-
31	Allahabad Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	31.03.1976	0.67	-	-	0.67	0.66	-	-	0.66	0.99:1 (0.98:1)	-
32	Bareilly Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	31.03.1976	1.25	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Bundelkhand Concrete Structural Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam Ltd.)	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	1986-87	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Gandak Smadesh Kshetriya Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	1976-77	0.46	-	-	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Gorakhpur Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	31.03.1976	0.94	-	0.32	1.26	0.88	-	-	0.88	0.70:1 (0.70:1)	-
36	Lucknow Mandaliya Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	31.03.1976	0.70	-	-	0.70	0.86	-	-	0.86	1.23:1 (1.23:1)	-
37	Meerut Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	31.03.1976	1.00	-	-	1.00	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.3:1	-
38	Moradabad Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	30.03.1978	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.65	-	-	0.65	2.58:1 (2.58:1)	-
39	Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam Limited	Samaj Kalyan	2.08.1975	0.45	-	-	0.45	1.25	-	-	1.25	2.78:1 (2.78:1)	-
40	Uttar Pradesh Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	30.03.1971	1.23	-	-	1.23	0.05	-	0.01	0.06	0.05:1 (0.05:1)	-
41	Uttar Pradesh Chalchitra Nigam Limited	Tax And Institutional Finance	10.09.1975	8.18	-	-	8.18	3.01	-	-	3.01	0.37:1 (0.30:1)	-
42	Uttar Pradesh Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	30.03.1971	1.30	-	-	1.30	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.27:1 (0.27:1)	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorporation	Paid up capital\$				Loans* outstanding at the close of 2008-09				Debt Equity ratio for 2008-09 (previous year)	Manpower (No of employees as on 31-03-2009)
				State Government	Central Government	Others	Total	State Government	Central Government	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
43	Varanasi Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	Bhumi Vikas evam Jal Sansadhan	31.03.1976	0.70	-	-	0.70	0.30	-	-	.30	0.43:1 (0.43:1)	-
	Sector wise total			18.13	-	0.34	18.47	8.36	-	0.01	8.37	0.45:1	-
	Total C (All sector wise non working companies)			372.85	2.01	68.03	442.89	284.26	-	156.90	441.16	0.99:1	765
	Grand Total (A+B+C)			31955.04	80.61	9223.56	41259.21	1218.42	1.35	10436.84	11656.61	0.28:1	138375

Notes:

Above includes Section 619-B companies at Sr. no A-17, C-1, 15 and 19.

\$ Paid up capital includes share application money.

* Loans outstanding at the close of 2008-09 represent long term loans only.

Companies at serial No. 47 to 68 are subsidiaries of Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited.

Annexure-2
Summarised financial results of Government companies and statutory corporations for the latest year for which accounts were finalised
(Referred to in paragraphs 1.6)

(Figures in column 5 (a) to 6(d) are rupees in crore)

SI No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A WORKING GOVERNMENT COMPANIES														
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED														
1	Uttar Pradesh (Madhya) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	2008-09	2009-10	(-)0.10	-	-	(-)0.10	0.24	IL 0.10	0.24	(-)0.65	2.36	(-)0.10	-
2	Uttar Pradesh (Paschim) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	2008-09	2009-10	0.69	-	-	0.69	0.90	-	0.64	0.41	1.10	0.69	62.73
3	Uttar Pradesh Beej Vikas Nigam Limited	2005-06	2008-09	8.70	1.17	0.34	7.19	105.48	-	1.92	20.39	24.56	8.36	34.04
4	Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	2006-07	2008-09	0.12	-	-	0.12	11.60	-	1.50	0.12	8.44	0.12	1.42
5	Uttar Pradesh Matsya Vikas Nigam Limited	1999-00	2008-09	0.59	-	0.20	0.39	4.57	DP 0.81	1.07	(-)1.72	3.65	0.39	10.68
6	Uttar Pradesh Project Corporation	2006-07	2008-09	14.57	-	0.14	14.43	376.21	DP 0.17	6.40	3.30	9.50	14.43	151.89
7	Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited	2005-09	2008-09	6.70	3.68	0.10	2.92	368.04	DP 0.27	40.00	(-)58.22	49.15	6.60	13.43
Sector wise total				31.27	4.85	0.78	25.64	867.04	-	51.77	(-)36.37	98.76	30.49	30.87
FINANCING														
8	The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited	2007-08	2008-09	68.52	16.82	19.27	32.43	57.81	DP 13.91	135.57	(-)396.29	429.74	49.25	11.46
9	Uttar Pradesh Alpsankhyak Vitya Avam Vikas Nigam Limited	1994-95	2008-09	(-)0.08	-	0.01	(-)0.09	0.21	-	4.23	(-)0.12	16.16	(-)0.09	-
10	Uttar Pradesh Pichhara Varg Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	2001-02	2008-09	2.23	1.37	0.18	0.68	2.28	-	8.10	3.15	45.19	2.05	4.54

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
11	Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited	2004-05	2009-10	2.96	2.08	0.08	0.80	12.26	DP 23.04	81.89	19.55	233.18	2.88	1.24
12	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2006-07	2009-10	82.30	0.11	3.16	79.03	105.89	DP 4.57	24.07	-	146.63	79.14	53.97
	Sector wise total			155.93	20.38	22.70	112.85	178.45		253.86	(-373.71)	870.90	133.23	15.30
	INFRASTRUCTURE													
13	Uttar Pradesh Police Avas Nigam Limited	2007-08	2008-09	1.04	-	0.18	0.86	42.32	DP 2.90	3.00	11.49	14.31	0.86	6.01
14	Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited	2007-08	2009-10	83.48	-	3.07	80.41	1518.14	DP 3.37	1.00	137.72	149.89	80.41	53.65
15	Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Limited	2007-08	2008-09	3.76	-	0.45	3.31	239.52	-	0.15	14.43	20.28	3.31	16.32
16	Uttar Pradesh State Bridge Corporation Limited	2007-08	2009-10	19.96	1.41	4.10	14.45	432.80	-	10.00	17.01	53.20	15.86	29.81
	Sector wise total			108.24	1.41	7.80	99.03	2232.78	-	14.15	180.65	237.68	100.44	42.26
	MANUFACTURE													
17	Almora Magnesite Limited (619 B company)	2008-09	2009-10	0.89	0.10	0.39	0.40	21.12	-	2.00	0.86	3.70	0.50	13.51
18	Chhata Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	2007-08	2008-09	(-)8.70	0.81	0.27	(-)9.78	21.18	IL 6.34	36.18	(-)87.88	4.20	(-)8.97	-
19	Ghatampur Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	2006-07	2008-09	(-)6.00	7.60	0.11	(-)13.71	12.26	-	8.95	(-)113.04	(-)5.84	(-)6.11	-
20	Nandganj-Sihori Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	2007-08	2009-10	(-)4.96	13.22	0.14	(-)18.32	18.22	-	34.04	(-)224.39	(-)107.66	(-)5.10	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
21	Shretron India Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	2008-09	2009-10	2.15	-	0.44	1.71	30.05	DP 3.01	7.22	(-) 0.49	9.49	1.71	18.02
22	UPSIC Potteries Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	1994-95	2008-09	(-)0.17	0.40	0.03	(-)0.60	0.05	-	0.76	(-)5.12	(-)0.45	(-)0.20	-
23	Upron India Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	1995-96	1997-98	(-)1.99	28.06	2.07	(-)32.12	97.15	-	53.16	(-)196.93	52.06	(-)4.06	-
24	Upron Powertronics Ltd. (Subsidiary of U. P. Electronics Corporation Ltd)	2008-09	2008-09	0.91	0.08	0.08	0.75	11.35	0.83	4.07	(-)5.81	3.74	0.83	22.19
25	Uttar Pradesh Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	2007-08	2008-09	(-)8.20	0.13	0.22	(-)8.55	3.71	-	1.10	(-)15.20	(-)6.10	(-)8.42	-
26	Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited.	2007-08	2009-10	0.63	0.18	0.04	0.41	32.10	-	87.66	(-) 1.02	90.07	0.59	0.66
27	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Chini Avam Ganna Vikas Nigam Limited	2006-07	2008-09	(-)51.59	5.93	0.40	(-)57.92	36.62	IL 2.45	8.44	(-)88.68	(-)87.42	(-)51.99	-
28	Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	2001-02	2009-10	(-)0.99	1.53	0.08	(-)2.60	19.38	-	5.96	(-)13.68	6.44	(-)1.07	-
29	Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	1995-96	2009-10	(-)7.30	1.38	0.48	(-)9.16	42.44	-	22.84	(-)38.14	75.30	(-)7.78	-
30	Uttar Pradesh State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation Limited	2000-01	2002-03	0.42	0.05	0.11	0.26	3.60	-	573.94	(-)6.85	4.81	0.31	6.44
31	Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Company Limited	2006-07	2008-09	(-)7.16	0.12	1.82	(-)9.10	103.16	-	93.24	(-)133.38	42.95	(-)8.98	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
32	Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited	2006-07	2007-08	(-)41.70	17.84	5.42	(-)64.96	461.36	IL 0.27	93.96	(-)432.08	793.04	(-)47.12	-
33	Uttar Pradesh State Yarn Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Limited)	2007-08	2008-09	0.42	6.84	0.36	(-)6.78	39.27	IL 4.91	31.90	(-)128.85	(-)18.82	0.06	-
	Sector wise total			(-)133.34	84.27	12.46	(-)230.07	953.02	-	1065.42	(-)1490.68	859.51	(-)145.80	-
	POWER													
34	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	2005-06	2008-09	(-)738.83	37.73	115.64	(-)892.20	1751.25	DL 477.95	346.24	(-)1594.58	45.42	(-)854.47	-
35	Kanpur Electricity Supply Company Ltd (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	2004-05	2009-10	(-)253.53	9.78	10.96	(-)274.27	451.24	DL 76.33	60.00	(-)790.22	(-) 407.98	(-)264.49	-
36	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	2005-06	2008-09	(-)351.04	82.40	112.44	(-)545.88	1644.26	DL 344.22	155.48	(-)979.03	939.26	(-)463.48	-
37	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	2005-06	2008-09	(-)360.65	76.40	184.77	(-)621.82	3005.12	DL 593.10	540.05	(-)1175.44	814.62	(-)545.42	-
38	Prayag Raj Power Generation Company Limited	Account not finalised												
39	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	2005-06	2008-09	(-)383.84	78.29	144.62	(-)606.75	2184.91	DL366.74	165.41	(-)1092.22	1019.08	(-)528.46	-
40	Sangam Power Generation Company Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Sonebhadra Power Generation Company Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulat ed Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employ ed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciati on	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
42	UCM Coal Company Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	UPSIDC Power Company Limited (subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited)	2007-08	2008-09	(-)0.02	-	-	(-)0.02	(-)	-	0.05	(-)0.14	(-)0.03	(-)0.02	-
44	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	2006-07	2008-09	(-)38.64	22.63	11.61	(-)72.88	95.35	IL 17.95	415.08	(-)261.62	424.80	(-)50.25	-
45	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	2006-07	2008-09	81.32	380.24	206.50	(-)505.42	11587.25	IL 810.89	470.74	(-)7169.89	(-)710.43	(-)125.18	-
46	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	2007-08	2009-10	487.89	169.81	395.18	(-)77.10	3835.78	-	3651.80	(-)161.68	8222.49	92.71	1.13
	Sector wise total			(-)1557.34	857.28	1181.72	(-)3596.34	24555.16	-	5804.85	(-)13224.82	10347.23	(-)2739.06	-
	SERVICE													
47	Abhyaranya Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Adyhasvai Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Awadh Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Bithpur Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Braj Darshan Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Braj Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Bundelkhand Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
54	Ganga Saryu Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Garhmukteshwar Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Gyanodaya Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Hastinapur Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Hindon Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Madhyanchal Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Paanchal Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Pachimanchal Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Sangam Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Satyadarshan Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Shajhanpur Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Siddartha Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Taj Shilp Paryatan Limited	Account not finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulat ed Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employ ed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciati on	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
67	Taj Virasat Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Triveni Paripath Paryatan Limited	Account not fianlised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Uttar Pradesh Development Systems Corporation Limited	2006-07	2008-09	0.29	-	0.05	0.24	3.99	DP 2.13	1.00	2.62	3.62	0.24	6.63
70	Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Limited	2003-04	2009-10	0.16	0.02	0.07	0.07	6.86	-	7.24	(-)21.85	0.98	0.09	9.18
71	Uttar Pradesh Food and Essential Commodities Corporation Limited	1997-98	2009-10	0.13	2.65	0.18	(-)2.70	304.51	IL 1.07	5.00	(-)34.16	100.55	(-)0.05	-
72	Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2007-08	2009-10	2.18	0.01	0.87	1.30	15.56	-	15.12	(-)16.37	4.74	1.31	27.64
	Sector wise total			2.76	2.68	1.17	(-)1.09	330.62	-	28.36	(-)69.76	109.89	1.59	1.45
	MISCELLANEOUS													
73	Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam Limited	2008-09	2009-10	0.17	-	0.06	0.11	0.68	DP 0.64	5.19	(-)0.70	6.84	0.11	1.61
74	Uttar Pradesh Purva Sainik Kalyan Nigam Limited	2006-07	2008-09	6.16	-	0.06	6.10	66.48	DP 1.06	0.43	25.15	25.70	6.10	23.74
75	Uttar Pradesh Waqf Vikas Nigam Limited	1998-99	2007-08	0.01	-	0.01	-*	0.28	II 0.002	3.50	0.02	2.11	-	-
	Sector wise total			6.34	-	0.13	6.21	67.44	-	9.12	24.47	34.65	6.21	17.92
	Total A (All sector wise working Government companies)			(-)1386.14	970.87	1226.76	(-)3583.77	29184.50	-	7227.53	(-)14990.22	12767.41	(-)2612.90	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulat ed Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employ ed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciati on	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
B	WORKING STATUTORY CORPORATIONS													
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED													
1	Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	2007-08	2008-09	47.26	2.61	4.50	40.15	125.01	DP 0.77	11.16	(-)	260.64	42.76	16.41
	Sector wise total			47.26	2.61	4.50	40.15	125.01	-	11.16	(-)	260.64	42.76	16.41
2	FINANCING													
	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	2007-08	2008-09	(-)112.26	2.41	0.34	(-)115.01	21.51	IL 0.68	179.28	(-)962.70	1115.64	(-)112.60	-
	Sector wise total			(-)112.26	2.41	0.34	(-)115.01	21.51	-	179.28	(-)962.70	1115.64	(-)112.60	-
	INFRASTRUCTURE													
3	Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad	2007-08	2008-09	180.47	-	1.89	178.58	418.26	-	-	2155.38	654.91	178.58	27.27
4	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	2007-08	2009-10	17.23	16.32	0.30	0.61	307.41	-	-	(-)135.56	5536.20	16.93	0.31
	Sector wise total			197.70	16.32	2.19	179.19	725.67	-	-	2019.82	6191.11	195.51	3.16
	SERVICE													
5	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	2007-08	2009-10	173.58	17.79	115.08	40.71	1198.16	DP 3.13	359.12	(-)811.76	-224.63	40.88	-
6	Uttar Pradesh Government Employees Welfare Corporation	2005-06	2009-10	(-)0.38	0.66	0.06	(-)1.10	62.38	-	-	6.24	(-)2.58	(-)0.44	-
	Sector Wise total			173.20	18.45	115.14	39.61	1260.54	-	359.12	(-)805.52	(-)227.21	40.44	-
	MISCELLANEOUS													
7	Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation	1998-99	1999-2000	30.16	-	0.86	29.30	162.84	-	-	352.45	357.56	29.30	8.20
	Sector wise total			30.16	-	0.86	29.30	162.84	-	-	352.45	357.56	29.30	8.20
	Total B (All sector wise statutory corporations)			336.06	39.79	123.03	173.24	2295.57	-	549.56	604.05	7697.74	213.03	2.77
	Total (A+B)			(-)1050.08	1010.66	1349.79	(-)3410.53	31480.07	-	7777.09	(-)14386.17	20465.15	(-)2399.87	-
C	Non working Companies													
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED													
1	Command Area Poultry Development Corporation Limited (619-B company)	1994-95	-	0.02	-	0.01	.01	0.96	-	0.24	(-)	-	0.01	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2	Uttar Pradesh (Poorva) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	2002-03 (under liquidation (UL) from 01-07-03)	2004-05	(-)0.14	0.04	-	(-)0.18	0.04	-	0.31	(-)0.55	1.53	(-)0.14	-
3	Uttar Pradesh (Rohilkhand Tarai) Ganna Beej Evam Vikash Nigam Limited	2006-07 (UL from 01-07-03)	2008-09	0.06	1.10	0.01	(-)1.05	0.11	-	0.71	(-)8.01	3.31	0.05	1.51
4	Uttar Pradesh Pashudhan Udyog Nigam Limited	2003-04	2006-07	0.28	0.14	-	0.14	0.39	-	2.73	(-)8.26	183.83	0.28	0.15
5	Uttar Pradesh Poultry and Livestock Specialties Limited	2003-04	2008-09	(-)0.13	0.20	-	(-)0.33	0.14	IL 0.49	0.50	(-)2.58	(-)0.34	(-)0.13	-
6	Uttar Pradesh State Horticultural Produce Marketing & Processing Corporation Limited	1984-85	1994-95	(-)0.51	0.15	0.01	(-)0.67	0.27	-	1.90	(-)2.55	80.72	(-)0.52	-
	Sector wise total			(-)0.42	1.63	0.03	(-)2.08	1.91	-	6.39	(-)21.95	269.05	(-)0.45	-
	FINANCING													
7	Uplease Financial Services Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	1997-98	1998-99	0.37	0.54	0.23	(-)0.40	1.29	-	1.05	(-)0.40	5.34	0.14	2.62
8	Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	1992-93	2007-08	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.28	-	1.37	(-)0.14	138.65	0.08	0.06
	Sector wise total			0.45	0.54	0.23	(-)0.32	1.57	-	2.42	(-)0.54	143.99	0.22	0.15
	INFRASTRUCTURE													
9	Uttar Pradesh Cement Corporation Limited	1995-96	1996-97	(-)20.07	24.84	2.84	(-)47.75	113.01	-	68.28	(-)425.99	(-)239.80	(-)22.91	-
10	Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation Limited	2007-08	2008-09	(-)1.87	-	0.06	(-)1.93	0.60	IL 0.06	59.43	(-)79.02	0.03	(-)1.93	-
11	Vindhyachal Abrasives Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation Limited)	1987-88 (UL from 28.11.02)	1995-96	(-)0.11	0.01	-	(-)0.12	-	-	-	(-)0.11	0.01	(-)0.11	-
	Sector wise Total			(-)22.05	24.85	2.90	(-)49.80	113.61	-	127.71	(-)505.12	(-)239.76	(-)24.95	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	MANUFACTURE													
12	Auto Tractors Limited	1991-92	1995-96	0.37	0.26	-	0.11	6.31	-	7.5	(-)	11.14	0.37	3.32
13	Bhadohi Woollens Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Ltd.)	1994-95 (UL from 20.02.96)		0.85	2.51	-	(-1.66)	0.27	-	3.76	(-)11.95	(-)0.49	0.85	-
14	Continental Float Glass Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation Limited)	1997-98 (UL from 01-04-02)	2002-03	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	46.24	(-)	83.87	Company went into liquidation when it was under construction	-
15	Electronics and Computers (India) Limited (619-B Company)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	-	-	-
16	Handloom Intensive Development Corporation (Gorakhpur and Basti) Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	1994-95	2008-09	0.01	0.08	0.01	(-)0.08	(-)	-	0.03	(-)1.24	(-)0.11	-	-
17	Handloom Intensive Development Project (Bijnore) Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	1996-97	2008-09	(-)0.04	0.26	0.01	(-)0.31	0.08	-	0.02	(-)1.04	1.06	(-)0.05	-
18	Kanpur Components Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Ltd.)	Under liquidation from 10-06-96	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	--	-	-	-	-
19	Steel and Fasteners Limited (619-B Company)	1978-79	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company Limited	2006-07	2008-09	(-)0.13	0.10	0.08	(-)0.31	0.08	-	0.22	(-)31.22	(-)25.53	(-)0.21	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulat ed Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employ ed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciati on	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
21	Uptron Sempack Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	1979-80 (UL from 10.06.96)	1983-84	(-)0.01	-	-	(-)0.01	-	-	0.03	(-)0.03	0.02	(-)0.01	-
22	Uttar Pradesh Abscott Private Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	1975-76 (UL from 19-04-96)		(-)0.01	0.01	-	(-)0.02	-	-	0.05	(-)	0.12	(-)0.01	-
23	Uttar Pradesh Carbide and Chemicals Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.)	1992-93 (UL from 19.02.94)	-	(-)0.15	5.67	0.36	(-)6.18	2.26	-	6.58	(-)35.32	(-)18.45	(-)0.51	-
24	Uttar Pradesh Instruments Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited)	2001-02	2005-06	(-)0.26	0.02	0.01	(-)0.29	0.16	-	1.93	(-)38.75	0.35	(-)0.27	-
25	Uttar Pradesh Plant Protection Appliances (Private) Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	1974-75 (UL from 11/2003)	1984-85	(-)0.01	-		(-)0.01	0.04	-	0.01	0.01	(-)0.34	(-)0.01	-
26	Uttar Pradesh State Brassware Corporation Limited	1997-98	2007-08	2.52	0.12	0.01	2.39	0.53	-	5.38	(-)6.04	3.59	2.51	69.92
27	Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Limited	2008-09	2009-10	(-)0.02	6.68	0.47	(-)7.17	0.05	-	160.79	(-)450.91	(-)118.68	(-)0.49	-
28	Uttar Pradesh Textile Printing Corporation Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	1991-92	2008-09	(-)0.04	0.01	0.01	(-)0.06	1.28	DL 0.73	0.26	(-)0.39	0.29	(-)0.05	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulated Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
29	Uttar Pradesh Tyre and Tubes Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited)	1992-93 (UL from 09.01.96)	-	2.10	4.27	-	(-2.17)	1.38	-	1.83	(-)9.96	(-)4.06	2.10	-
	Sector wise total			5.18	19.99	0.96	(-)15.77	13.39	-	234.63	(-)586.84	(-)67.57	4.22	-
SERVICE SECTOR														
30	Agra Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	1988-89	2007-08	(-)0.08	-	0.01	(-)0.09	3.91	-	1.00	(-)0.35	0.92	(-)0.09	-
31	Allahabad Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	1983-84	1992-93	(-)0.03	0.01	0.07	(-)0.11	2.74	-	0.55	(-)0.11	0.99	(-)0.10	-
32	Bareilly Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	1.7.87 to 31.3.89	2006-07	(-)0.36	0.20	0.11	(-)0.67	5.82	-	1.00	(-)1.52	3.85	(-)0.47	-
33	Bundelkhand Concrete Structurals Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam Ltd.)	1986-87	1993-94	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	0.02	(-)0.01	0.04	-	-
34	Gandak Smadesh Kshetriya Vikas Nigam Limited	1976-77 (UL from 1976-77)	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	0.46	(-)	0.46	-	-
35	Gorakhpur Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	1986-87	2007-08	(-)0.08	0.04	0.03	(-)0.15	1.60	-	1.26	(-)1.33	0.83	(-)0.11	-
36	Lucknow Mandaliya Vikas Nigam Limited	1981-8	1992-93	0.54	-	0.53	0.01	1.70	-	0.50	1.49	0.61	0.01	1.64
37	Meerut Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	2005-06	2009-10	(-)0.02	-	-	(-)0.02	0.01	-	1.00	(-)1.41	0.09	(-)0.02	-
38	Moradabad Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	1990-91	2007-08	(-)0.19	-	0.01	(-)0.20	1.07	-	0.25	(-)0.59	0.31	(-)0.20	-
39	Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam Limited	1982-83	1990-91	(-)0.04	-	-	(-)0.04	0.01	-	0.25	-	0.70	(-)0.04	-
40	Uttar Pradesh Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam Limited	1997-98	2007-08	0.28	-	-	0.28	0.37	-	1.23	(-)1.20	0.08	0.28	-
41	Uttar Pradesh Chalchitra Nigam Limited	2004-05	2008-09	(-)0.08	0.40	0.02	(-)0.50	0.06	IL 0.139	8.18	(-)13.05	(-)2.40	(-)0.10	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Period of accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit / Loss				Turnover	Impact of Account comments#	Paid up Capital	Accumulat ed Profit (+) / Loss (-)	Capital employed@	Return on capital employed\$	Percent age return on capital employ ed
				Net Profit / loss before interest and depreciation	Interest	Depreciati on	Net profit / loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
42	Uttar Pradesh Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam Limited	1987-88	1994-95	(-)0.11	-	0.03	(-)0.14	1.30	-	1.15	(-)1.08	0.19	(-)0.14	-
43	Varanasi Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	1987-88	1993-94	(-)0.02	-	0.01	(-)0.03	1.47	-	0.70	(-)0.26	0.88	(-)1.01	-
	Sector wise total			(-)0.19	0.65	0.82	(-)1.66	20.06	-	17.55	(-)19.42	7.55	(-)1.01	-
	Total C (All sector wise non working companies)			(-)17.03	47.66	4.94	(-)69.63	150.54	-	(-)388.70	(-)1133.87	113.26	(-)21.97	-
	Grand Total (A+B+C)			(-)1067.11	1058.32	1354.73	(-)3480.16	31630.61	-	8165.79	(-)15520.04	20578.41	(-)2421.84	-

Notes:

Companies at Sr No. 47 to 68 are subsidiaries of Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Corporation Limited.

Impact of accounts comments include the net impact of comments of statutory Auditor and CAG.

@ Capital employed represents net fixed assets (including capital work in progress) plus working capital except in case of finance companies / corporations where the capital employed is worked out as a mean of aggregate of he opening and closing balances of paid up capital, free reserves, bonds, deposits, and borrowings including refinance)

\$ Return on capital employed has been worked out by adding profit and interest charged to profit and loss account.

IL indicates increase in loss, DL indicates decrease in loss, IP indicates increase in profit and DP indicates decrease in profit.

* Company at serial no. A-75 earned profit of Rs 16,000/-, which has been shown as 'nil' due to rounding off of figures.

Annexure-3

Statement showing grants and subsidy received/receivable, guarantees received, waiver of dues, loans written off and loans converted into equity during the year and guarantee commitment at the end of March 2009

(Referred to in paragraphs 1.4)

(Figures in column 3(a) to 6 (d) are Rupees in crore)

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Equity / loans received out of budget during the year		Grants and subsidy received during the year				Guarantees received during the year and commitment at the end of the year		Waiver of dues during the year			
		Equity	Loans	Central government	State Government	Others	Total	Received	Commitment@	Loan repayment written off	Loans converted into equity	Interest / penal interest waived	Total
1	2	(3a)	(3b)	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	4(d)	5(a)	5(b)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)
A	Working Government companies												
	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED												
1	Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	-	-	-	3.10	-	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total				3.10		3.10						
	FINANCING												
2	Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.	8.16	-	-	91.97	-	91.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	-	-	2.20	-	-	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	8.16		2.20	91.97		94.17						
	MANUFACTURE												
4	Chhata Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	-	-	-	17.45	-	17.45	-	-	-	45.20	-	45.20
5	Ghatampur Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	-	-	-	-	9.19	9.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited.	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited)	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited	-	60.00	-	359.12	-	359.12	-	130.27	-	164.10	-	164.10
9	Uttar Pradesh State Yarn Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Limited)	-	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total		63.35		377.12	9.19	386.31		130.27		209.30		209.30
	POWER												
10	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	1615.19	-	-	187.01	-	187.01	20321.66	10174.42	-	-	-	-

Sl No	Sector and name of the company	Equity / loans received out of budget during the year		Grants and subsidy received during the year				Guarantees received during the year and commitment at the end of the year		Waiver of dues during the year			
		Equity	Loans	Central government	State Government	Others	Total	Received	Commitment@	Loan repayment written off	Loans converted into equity	Interest / penal interest waived	Total
1	2	(3a)	(3b)	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	4(d)	5(a)	5(b)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)
12	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	778.00	-	-	-	-	-	414.16	-	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	2395.19	-	-	187.01	-	187.01	20735.82	10174.42	-	-	-	-
	SERVICE												
13	Uttar Pradesh Development Systems Corporation Limited	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	1.73	-	-	0.65	-	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total A (All sector wise working Government companies)	2405.08	63.35	2.20	659.85	9.19	671.24	20735.82	10304.69	-	209.30	-	209.30
B	Working Statutory Corporations												
	FINANCING												
1	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	-	27.18	-	-	-	-	-	216.10	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	-	27.18	-	-	-	-	-	216.10	-	-	-	-
	INFRASTRUCTURE												
2	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	-	-	-	438.68	-	438.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	-	-	-	438.68	-	438.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SERVICE												
3	Uttar Pradesh Government Employees Welfare Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-
	Total B (all sector wise statutory corporations)	-	27.18	-	438.68	-	438.68	-	219.10	-	-	-	-
	Total (A+B)	2405.08	90.53	2.20	1098.53	9.19	1109.92	20735.82	10523.79	-	209.30	-	209.30
C	NON WORKING COMPANIES												
	MANUFACTURE												
1	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	-	-	-	-
	SERVICE SECTOR												
2	Allahabad Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-
	Sector wise total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-
	Total C (All sector wise non working companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.02	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	2405.08	90.53	2.20	1098.53	9.19	1109.92	20735.82	10525.81	-	209.30	-	209.30

@ Figures indicate total guarantee outstanding at the end of the year.

Annexure-4

Statement showing investment made by the Government in form of equity, loans, grants / subsidies to the working Government companies / statutory corporations for which accounts have not been finalised.

(Referred to in paragraph 1.13)

(Amount-Rs. in crore)

SI No	Name of company and corporation	Year up to which accounts finalised	Paid up capital as per latest finalised accounts	Investment made by state Government during the years for which accounts were not finalised			
				Equity	Loans	Grants	Subsidies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. Working Government Companies						
1	Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	2006-07	1.50	-	-	3.10	-
2	Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited	2004-05	81.89	29.10	-	2.79	385.08
3	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2006-07	24.07	-	-	-	7.25
4	Uttar Pradesh Alpsankhyak Vitya Avam Vikas Nigam Limited	1994-95	4.23	8.48	19.40	1.50	0.27
5	Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited	2001-02	5.96		5.35	-	-
6	UPSIC Potteries Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited)	1994-95	0.76		0.58	-	-
7	Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited	1995-96	22.84		100.50	16.00	12.19
8	Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited	2007-08	87.66	-	-	0.55	-
9	Uptron India Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited)	1995-96	53.16	4.77	-	-	-
10	Uttar Pradesh State Yarn Company Limited	2007-08	31.90		2.60	-	-
11	Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited	2006-07	93.96		179.48	359.12	-
12	Chhata Sugar Company Limited (Subsidiary of Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited)	2007-08	36.18	-	-	17.45	-
13	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	2007-08	3651.80	778.00	-	-	-
14	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	2006-07	415.08	3.00	-	-	-
15	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	2006-07	470.74	1615.20	-	187.00	-
16	Uttar Pradesh Food and Essential Commodities Corporation Limited	1997-98	5.00	-	1.11	-	-
17	Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Limited	2003-04	7.24	-	-	1.25	-
18	Uttar Pradesh Development Systems Corporation Limited	2006-07	1.00	-	-	0.65	-

Sl No	Name of company and corporation	Year up to which accounts finalised	Paid up capital as per latest finalised accounts	Investment made by state Government during the years for which accounts were not finalised			
				Equity	Loans	Grants	Subsidies
19	Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2007-08	15.12	1.73	-	-	-
20	Uttar Pradesh Waqf Vikas Nigam Limited	1998-99	3.50	3.50	-	-	-
	Total A		5013.59	2443.78	309.02	589.41	404.79
	B Working Statutory Corporations						
1	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	2007-08	179.28	27.18	-	-	-
2	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	2007-08	-	-	-	438.68	-
3	U.P. Government Employees Welfare Corporation	2005-06	-	-	-	-	1.30
	Total B		179.28	27.18	-	438.68	1.30
	Grand Total (A+B)		5192.87	2470.96	309.02	1028.09	406.09

Annexure-5
Statement showing financial position of statutory corporations
(Referred to in paragraph 1.6)

Working Statutory corporations

1. Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
A. Liabilities			
Capital (including capital loan and equity capital)	312.13	359.13	359.13
Borrowings:			0
Government			
Central			
State	3.47	3.47	3.47
Others	208.29	183.60	165.47
Funds	1.28	18.69	33.17
Trade dues and other current liabilities (including provisions)	735.42	854.13	811.02
Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal State Road Transport Corporation reorganisation settlement account	26.41	26.41	26.41
Total A	1287.00	1445.43	1398.67
B. Assets			
Gross Block	838.31	918.81	974.42
Less: Depreciation	485.89	503.41	596.84
Net fixed assets	352.42	415.40	377.58
Capital work in progress (including cost of chassis)	6.24	7.76	8.06
Investments	2.01	2.53	0.52
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	157.99	167.89	200.75
Accumulated Losses	768.34	851.85	811.76
Total B	1287.00	1445.43	1398.67
C. Capital employed*	(-) 218.77	(-) 263.08	(-)224.63

2. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
A. Liabilities			
Paid-up capital	179.28	179.28	179.28
Share application money	-	-	-
Reserve fund and other reserves and surplus	19.88	19.75	19.62
Borrowings	-	-	-
(i) Bonds and debentures	558.73	479.42	382.07
(ii) Fixed deposits	3.96	2.11	1.38
(iii) Industrial Development Bank of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India	408.06	387.56	387.56
(iv) Reserve Bank of India	-	-	-
(v) Loans in lieu of share capital	-	-	-
(a) State Government	30.00	58.56	124.51
(b) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	-	0.48	0.60
(vi) Others (including State Govt.)	7.56	16.49	11.69
Other Liabilities and Provision	403.06	314.95	426.45
Total A	1610.53	1458.60	1533.16
B. Assets			
Cash and Bank balances	49.95	20.63	46.50

* Capital employed represents net fixed assets (including capital work-in-progress) plus working capital.

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Investments	30.20	15.19	15.19
Loans and Advances	595.16	535.78	483.24
Net Fixed Assets	13.23	13.10	13.14
Other Assets	14.20	26.21	12.39
Misc. Expenditure	-	-	-
Profit and Loss Account	907.79	847.69	962.70
Total B	1610.53	1458.60	1533.16
C. Capital Employed¹	1207.59	1155.52	1115.64

3. Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
A. Liabilities			
Paid up capital ²	13.37	13.37	13.37
Reserves and surplus	179.12	197.33	217.24
Subsidy	-	-	-
Borrowings:	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-
Others	55.45	39.87	30.03
Trade Dues and Current Liabilities (including provisions)	58.19	64.62	56.54
Total A	306.13	315.19	317.18
B. Assets			
Gross Block	281.01	287.85	289.23
Less Deprecation	63.31	68.25	72.54
Net Fixed Assets	217.70	219.60	216.69
Capital work-in-progress	(-)1.58	(-)1.81	(-)2.02
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	90.01	97.40	102.51
Profit and Loss Account	-	-	-
Total B	306.13	315.19	317.18
Capital Employed³	247.94	250.57	260.64

4. Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
A. Liabilities			
Reserve and Surplus	287.35	323.15	352.45
Borrowings	0.16	0.16	0.16
Current Liabilities (including provisions)	73.52	103.87	147.54
Other Liabilities	7.00	7.00	7.00
Total A	368.03	434.18	507.15
B. Assets			
Net Fixed Assets	10.92	10.31	11.16
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	354.64	421.45	493.94
Accumulated loss	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2.47	2.42	2.05
Total B	368.03	434.18	507.15
C. Capital employed³	292.04	327.89	357.56

¹ Capital employed represents the mean of the aggregate of opening and closing balances of paid-up capital, Seed money, debentures, reserves (other than those which have been funded specifically and backed by Investment outside), bonds, deposits and borrowings (including refinance).

² Including share capital pending allotment Rs.2.21 crore.

³ Capital employed represents the net fixed assets (including capital work-in-progress) plus working capital.

5. Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
A. Liabilities			
Parishad Fund	1783.29	2054.23	2155.38
Surplus	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Deposits	142.07	143.49	139.14
Reserve for maintenance of unsold property	-	-	-
Current Liabilities (including Registration Fee)	1270.54	1675.83	2338.57
Excess of assets over liabilities	-	-	-
Total A	3195.90	3873.55	4633.09
B. Assets			
(i) Net Fixed Assets	12.25	19.59	34.90
(ii) Investments	1065.75	1389.82	1639.61
(iii) Current Assets, Loans and Advances	2117.90	2464.14	2958.58
Total B	3195.90	3873.55	4633.09
C. Capital employed*	859.61	807.90	654.91

6. Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
A. Liabilities			
Borrowings			
Loans fund			
(i) From LIC	10.18	-	-
(ii) From UP Government	337.45	392.90	393.14
(iii) From Banks	-	-	-
Grants from Government	4540.92	5001.47	5416.22
Deposits	-	-	-
Current Liabilities			
Centage on material unconsumed	37.99	51.11	57.86
Other liabilities	3036.31	3473.87	3724.37
(i) Deposits (deposit received for project)	1666.03	2004.50	2403.86
(ii) Provision for gratuity	1.24	7.74	6.5
Project transferred from LSGED to Jal Nigam	9.45	9.45	9.5
Total A	9639.57	10941.04	12011.45
B. Assets			
Gross Block	25.38	25.55	25.65
Less: Depreciation	9.46	9.79	9.77
Net Fixed Assets	15.92	15.76	15.88
Investments	-	--	--
PF Invested	171.53	162.43	144.48
Project			
(i) Material	301.28	390.54	469.92
(ii) Work in progress	3903.78	4574.52	5098.39
(iii) Completed rural water project maintained by UP Jal Nigam	760.92	756.77	774.46
(iv) Rural water work project cost of LSGED transferred to UP Jal Nigam	9.08	9.08	9.08
Current Assets	3564.61	4080.03	4613.00
Loans and advances	756.31	810.24	750.67
Deficit	156.14	141.67	135.57
Total B	9639.57	10941.04	12011.45
C. Capital employed*	4562.50	5098.38	5536.22

Source: Latest finalised accounts of the PSUs.

* Capital employed represents net fixed assets (including capital work-in-progress) plus working capital.

Annexure-6
Statement showing working results of Statutory corporations
(Referred to in paragraph 1.6)

A. Working Statutory corporations

1. Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Operating			
(a) Revenue	981.57	1104.16	1198.66
(b) Expenditure	987.85	1082.03	1182.24
(c) Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(-)6.28	22.13	16.42
Non operating			
(a) Revenue	37.11	37.01	42.08
(b) Expenditure	17.06	19.11	17.79
(c) Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	20.05	17.90	24.29
Total			
(a) Revenue	1018.68	1141.17	1240.74
(b) Expenditure	1004.91	1101.14	1200.03
(c) Net Profit (+)/Loss (-)	13.77	40.03	40.71
Interest on Capital and Loans	17.06	19.11	17.79
Total return on Capital employed	30.83	59.14	58.5

2. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1 Income			
(a) Interest on loans	58.63	37.19	21.51
(b) Other Income	4.36	3.71	1.68
(c) Interest Provision written back	-	54.26	-
(d) NPA Provision written back	30.40	30.33	-
Total 1	93.39	125.49	23.19
2. Expenses			
(a) Interest on long term	63.33	42.13	2.41
(b) Provision for non performing assets	-	-	114.53
(c) Other expenses	28.21	23.26	21.25
Total 2	91.54	65.39	138.19
3. Profit (+)/Loss (-) before tax (1-2)	1.85	60.10	(-)115.01
4. Other appropriations	-	-	-
5. Amount available for dividend*	-	-	-
6. Dividend paid/payable	-	-	-
7. Total return on capital employed	65.18	102.23	(-) 112.60
8. Percentage of return on capital employed	5.40	8.85	-

3. Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1. Income			
(a) Warehousing charges	132.99	122.94	125.91
(b) Other Income	1.18	2.38	3.45
Total 1	134.17	125.32	129.36
2. Expenses			
(a) Establishment charges	30.24	46.42	37.79
(b) Interest	5.28	2.91	2.61
(c) Other expenses	64.88	41.16	48.81
Total 2	100.40	90.49	89.21
3. Profit (+)/Loss (-) before tax	33.77	34.83	40.15
4 Appropriations			
(i) Payment of income tax	4.95	7.15	12.42

* Represents profit of current year available for dividend after considering the specific reserves and provision for taxation.

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(ii) Provision for tax			
(a) Income tax	7.60	2.80	
(b) Dividend tax	0.21	0.26	0.28
(iii) Profit after tax (Amount available for dividend)	21.01	24.62	27.45
(iv) Dividend proposed for the year	1.51	1.51	1.67
(v) Other appropriations	19.50	23.11	25.78
5 Profit transferred to Balance Sheet¹	--	-	-
Total return on capital employed ²	39.05	37.74	42.76
Percentage of return on capital employed	15.51	15.06	16.41

4. Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1. Income			
Sales	178.37	128.12	162.84
Other Income	29.86	27.84	35.43
Closing Stock	67.92	106.77	147.67
Total 1	276.15	262.73	345.94
2. Expenditure			
Purchases	39.07	74.06	124.25
Other Expenses	75.25	84.95	85.62
Opening Stock	117.19	67.92	106.77
Total 2	231.51	226.93	316.64
Net Profit	44.64	35.80	29.30
Total return on capital employed	44.64	35.80	29.30
Percentage of return on capital employed	15.29	10.92	8.19

5. Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1 Income			
(a) Income from property	305.74	273.39	276.79
(b) Other Income	246.94	299.54	252.55
Total 1	552.68	572.93	529.34
2. Expenditure			
(a) Cost of property sold	253.97	208.03	239.41
(b) Establishment	60.10	65.61	76.74
(c) Interest	-	-	-
(d) Other expenses	27.12	28.35	34.61
Total 2	341.19	301.99	350.76
3. Excess of income over expenditure	211.49	270.94	178.58
4. Total return on capital employed	211.49	270.94	178.58
5. Percentage of total return on capital employed	24.60	33.54	27.27

6. Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.Income			
Centage	66.05	97.24	97.97
Survey and project fee	1.15	0.56	0.28
Receipt from consumers for scheme maintained by Jal Nigam	16.45	23.78	23.09

¹ profit transferred to Balance Sheet is only Rs. 506, 295 and 714 in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.

² Total return on capital employed equals Profit / Loss before tax plus interest.

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Other income	6.08	8.95	6.41
Income from financing activities	21.71	30.24	34.42
Revenue grant			
(i) From UP Government for maintenance	93.82	72.98	102.27
(ii) From Government for HRD	-	-	-
Income of C&DS	28.92	33.81	41.49
Income of Nalkoop wing	1.68	1.44	1.47
Interest	-	---	-
Grant	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Total 1	235.86	269.00	307.40
2. Expenditure			
Establishment charges/operating expenses	151.34	169.12	187.50
Expenditure on maintenance	47.81	62.20	78.82
Interest	18.46	15.64	16.32
Other expenses	-	-	-
Depreciation	0.39	0.33	0.30
Expenditure of C&DS	16.80	20.72	22.72
Expenditure of Nalkoop Nigam	1.03	0.95	1.14
Grant to Jal Sansthan	-	-	-
Grant to Irrigation	-	-	-
Total 2	235.83	268.96	306.80
Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	0.03	0.04	0.60
Total return on capital employed	18.49	15.68	16.92

Source: Latest finalised accounts of the PSUs

Annexure-7

**Units planned for R&M, actual date of start and completion of R&M works indicating expenditure incurred on the works
(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.1 and 2.1.3)**

Sl. No.	Name of Project Planned for R&M	Capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs In crore)	Date of approval by Board of Directors	Actual date of start of work	Loan Sanctioned by PFC	Funding from Internal Sources/ Govt.	Expenditure incurred (Up to March 2009)	Actual Date of completion
R&M Activities									
1.	Obra A (Unit No. 6) TPS	100	52.47	7.04.2005	21.12.2005	42.00	10.47	49.99	Completed in March 2008
2.	Panki TPS Unit No. 3&4	220	31.43	10.03.2000	29.08.2000	15.71	15.72	29.89	Completed in December 2006
3.	Harduaganj Unit No.5&7	165	55.34	15.01.2001	20.5.2005	38.73	16.61	55.34	Completed in January 2006 and May 2008
4.	Parichha Unit No.1&2	220	32.80	17.07.2000	01.05.2002	16.40	16.40	36.45	Completed in March 2006
5.	Parichha Unit No.1&2	220	8.02	17.07.2000	01.05.2002	2.37	5.65	8.20	Completed in June 2006
6.	Anpara A unit No. 1,2,3	630	68.96	20.09.2005	16.05.2006	55.17	13.79	38.43	Work is scheduled to be completed by September 2009
Refurbishment									
1.	Obra A (5x50 MW)	250	479.50	22.09..2000	21.07.2003	335.60	143.90	186.36	Work in Progress
2.	Obra B (5x200MW)	1000	1635.00	15.01.2001	20..06.2006	1308.00	327.00	687.31	Work in Progress
	Total		2363.52			1813.98	549.54	1090.93	

Annexure -8

Statement showing details of non-adherence to Annual Maintenance Schedule

(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.11 and 2.1.18)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Unit No.	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
			Due	Done	Due	Done	Due	Done	Due	Done	Due	Done
1.	Anpara A	1	04/2004	--	04/04	08/05	08/06	--	08/06	04/08	--	--
2.		2	10/ 2003	11/04	11/05	3/06	04/07	--	04/07	--	04/07	12/08
3.		3	10/ 2004	09/04	10/05	--	10/05	03/07	03/08	03/08	--	--
4.	Obra A	1	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment
5.		2	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment
6.		3	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Deleted	Deleted
7.		4	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Deleted	Deleted
8.		5	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Under Refurbishment	Deleted	Deleted
9.		6	09/04	12/04	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	03/08	--	--
10		7	--	--	--	08/05	09/06	03/07	--	--	04/08	--
11		8	--	11/04	12/05	--	12/05	--	12/05	--	12/05	07/08
12		9	--	--	05/05	--	05/05	03/07	--	--	04/08	Under Refurbishment
13		10	04/03	09/04	09/05	--	09/05	09/06	10/07	01/08	01/09	--
14		11	12/03	02/05	02/06	--	02/06	--	02/06	--	02/06	--
15		12	10/03	--	10/03	--	10/03	--	10/03	--	10/03	09/08
16		13	12/02	--	12/02	10/05	10/06	12/06	01/08	--	01/08	--
17	Harduaganj	3	11/00	03/05	03/06	--	03/06	--	03/06	11/07	11/08	--
18		5	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	Under R&M	--	05/08
19		7	08/04	--	08/04	01/06	02/07	--	02/07	12/07	01/09	10/08
20	Panki	3	08/04	--	08/04	--	08/04	05/06	06/07	--	06/07	10/08
21		4	08/03	12/04	12/05	--	12/05	--	12/05	10/07	09/08	--
22	Parichha	1	01/04	--	01/04	01/06	02/07	--	02/07	02/08	02/09	--
23		2	01/05	--	01/05	--	01/05	--	01/05	12/07	01/09	--

Annexure-9
Excess Auxiliary consumption
(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.18)

Name of the project	Generation (MU)	Norms for auxiliary consumption As per DPR (in percentage)	Norms for auxiliary consumption As per UPERC (in percentage)	Actual Auxiliary consumption (in percentage)	Excess consumption (in percentage)	Excess consumption of units (MU) (2 X 6)	Rate of sale of energy (in Rs/Kwh)	Amount (Rs in crore) (7 X 8)	TPS wise total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Obra A									
2008-09	544.683	--	11	13.63	2.63	14.325	2.13	3.05	3.05
Panki									
2006-07	929.198	13	--	13.47	0.47	4.37	2.39	1.04	1.80
2007-08	1066.606	13	--	13.30	0.30	3.20	2.36	0.76	
2008-09	1346.799	13	--	12.53	--	--	--	--	
Harduaganj									
2006-07	751.962	--	11.50	14.41	2.91	21.88	3.04	6.65	29.82
2007-08	751.575	--	11	14.82	3.82	28.71	2.96	8.50	
2008-09	806.130	--	11.50	16.05	4.55	36.68	4.00	14.67	
Parichha									
2006-07	1135.971	10	--	16.38	6.38	72.474	2.33	16.89	52.58
2007-08	667.666	10	--	18.47	8.47	56.551	2.62	14.82	
2008-09	1005.284	10	--	16.53	6.53	65.645	3.18	20.87	
Anpara A									
2006-07	4247.815	--	8.0	10.14	2.14	90.90	1.34	12.18	35.08
2007-08	4048.907	--	8.0	10.44	2.44	98.79	1.31	12.94	
2008-09	4582.548	--	8.5	10.01	1.51	69.196	1.44	9.96	

Annxure-10
Excess consumption of heat
(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.19)

Name of the project	Norms for heat rate (Kcal/Kwh) (As per UPERC)	Total heat consumed (Kcal/Kwh)	Excess consumption of heat (Kcal/Kwh)	Generation (MU)	Total excess heat consumed (MKcl) (4X5)	Average calorific value of coal (Kcal)	Excess consumption of heat in terms of coal (in MT) (5/6)	Average cost of coal (Rs/MT)	Total value of excess consumption of heat (Rs in crore)	TPS Wise Total (Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Obra A										
2008-09	3000	3249	249	544.683	135626	3252	41705	1389	5.79	5.79
Panki										
2006-07	3000	3458	458	929.198	425572	3658	116340	1836	21.36	74.30
2007-08	2950	3493	543	1066.606	579167	3775	153422	2122	32.56	
2008-09	3100	3353	253	1346.799	340740	3817	89269	2283	20.38	
Harduaganj										
2006-07	3350	3484	134	751.962	100763	3414	29515	2105	6.21	46.36
2007-08	3300	4055	755	751.575	567439	3970	142932	2479	35.43	
2008-09	3450	3534	84	806.130	67715	3391	19969	2364	4.72	
Parichha										
2006-07	3250	3890	640	1135.971	727021	4247	171185	2083	35.66	51.74
2007-08	3100	3377	277	667.666	184943	3624	51033	2121	10.83	
2008-09	3100	3181	81	1005.284	81428	3387	24041	2182	5.25	
Anpara A										
2006-07	2500	2795	295	4247.815	1253105	3100	404227	888	35.90	36.98
2007-08	2500	2367	--	4048.907	--	3309	--	--	--	
2008-09	2500	2507	7	4582.548	32078	3298	9727	1110	1.08	

Annexure-11

Excess consumption of Oil

(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.20)

Name of the project	Generation (MU)	Norms for Oil consumption (ML/Kwh) (As per DPR)	Norms for Oil consumption (ML/Kwh) (As per UPERC)	Actual Fuel consumption (ML/Kwh)	Excess consumption of Oil (ML/Kwh)	Excess consumption of Oil (KL) (2 X 6)	Average cost of oil (Rs/KL)	Amount of excess consumption of oil (Rs in crore) (7 X 8)	TPS wise total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Obra									
2008-09	544.683	--	4	7.27	3.27	1781.11	34171	6.09	6.09
Panki									
2006-07	929.198	8	--	3.79	--	--	28944	--	--
2007-08	1066.606	8	--	3.48	--	--	30016	--	
2008-09	1346.799	8	--	2.20	--	--	47528	--	
Harduaganj									
2006-07	751.962	--	5	7.25	2.25	1691.92	23082	3.91	34.42
2007-08	751.575	--	4.5	8.53	4.03	3028.84	23135	7.01	
2008-09	806.130	--	4.5	12.95	8.45	6811.79	34494	23.50	
Parichha									
2006-07	1135.971	10	--	6.91	--	--	21378	--	9.73
2007-08	667.666	10	--	11.78	1.78	1188.45	25689	3.05	
2008-09	1005.284	10	--	11.90	1.90	1910.04	34976	6.68	
Anpara A									
2006-07	4247.815	--	2	0.91	--	--	--	--	--
2007-08	4048.907	--	2	0.99	--	--	--	--	
2008-09	4582.548	--	2	0.98	--	--	--	--	

Annexure-12
Excess Coal consumption
(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.21)

Name of the Project	Generation (MU)	Norms for coal consumption (Kg/Kwh) (As per DPR)	Norms for coal consumption (Kg/Kwh) (As per UPERC)	Actual Coal consumption (Kg/Kwh)	Excess consumption of coal (Kg/Kwh)	Excess consumption of coal (MT)	Average cost of coal (Rs/MT)	Amount of excess consumption of coal (Rs in crore)	TPS wise total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Obra A									
2008-09	544.683	--	0.89	0.96	0.07	38128	1389	5.30	5.30
Panki									
2006-07	929.198	0.84	--	0.94	0.10	92920	1836	17.06	43.58
2007-08	1066.606	0.84	--	0.93	0.09	95995	2122	20.37	
2008-09	1346.799	0.84	--	0.86	0.02	26936	2283	6.15	
Harduaganj									
2006-07	751.962	--	0.97	1.00	0.03	22559	2105	4.75	38.88
2007-08	751.575	--	0.96	1.00	0.04	30063	2479	7.45	
2008-09	806.130	--	0.87	1.01	0.14	11285	2364	26.68	
Parichha									
2006-07	1135.971	0.85	--	0.90	0.05	56799	2083	11.83	36.46
2007-08	667.666	0.85	--	0.90	0.05	33383	2121	7.08	
2008-09	1005.284	0.85	--	0.93	0.08	80423	2182	17.55	
Anpara A									
2006-07	4247.815	--	0.91	0.79	--	--	--	--	10.17
2007-08	4048.907	--	0.91	0.77	--	--	--	--	
2008-09	4582.548	--	0.75	0.77	0.02	9165	1110	10.17	

Annexure-13

Non-achievement of targeted PLF

(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.22)

Name of the project	PLF achieved (in percentage)	Norms (As per DPR) (in percentage)	Norms (As per UPERC) (in percentage)	Shortfall (in percentage)	Generation	Loss of generation due to short achievement of PLF (MU)	Sale Rate (Rs/KWH)	Loss (Rs in crore)	TPS wise total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Obra A									
2008-09	66.15	--	65	--	544.683	--	2.13	--	--
Panki									
2006-07	50.51	55	--	4.49	929.198	82.599	2.39	19.74	19.74
2007-08	57.82	55	--	--	1066.606	--	2.36	--	
2008-09	73.21	55	--	--	1346.799	--	2.97	--	
Harduaganj									
2006-07	23.79	--	28	4.21	751.962	133.07	3.04	40.45	108.27
2007-08	31.11	--	40	8.89	751.575	214.77	2.96	63.57	
2008-09	39.48	--	40	0.52	806.130	10.62	4.00	4.25	
Parichha									
2006-07	58.94	60	--	1.06	1135.971	20.43	2.33	4.76	181.66
2007-08	34.55	60	--	25.45	667.666	491.811	2.62	128.85	
2008-09	52.16	60	--	7.84	1005.284	151.101	3.18	48.05	
Anpara A									
2006-07	76.97	--	75	--	4247.815	--	1.34	--	49.51
2007-08	73.17	--	80	6.83	4048.907	377.942	1.31	49.51	
2008-09	83.04	--	80	--	4582.548	--	1.44	--	

Annexure-14
Cost of Generation
(Referred to in paragraph 2.1.23)

Name of the project	Actual cost of generation	Cost of generation to be achieved as per DPR	Cost of generation to be achieved as per UPERC	Excess cost of generation	Generation (MU)	Amount of excess cost of generation (Rs. In crore)	TPS wise total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Obra A							
2008-09	3.63	--	1.66	1.97	544.683	107.30	107.30
Panki							
2006-07	3.30	1.97	1.91	1.33	929.198	123.58	426.16
2007-08	3.38	1.97	1.91	1.41	1066.606	150.39	
2008-09	3.10	1.97	2.09	1.13	1346.799	152.19	
Harduaganj							
2006-07	4.20	--	2.28	1.92	751.962	144.38	560.90
2007-08	4.64	--	2.23	2.41	751.575	181.13	
2008-09	5.25	--	2.33	2.92	806.130	235.39	
Parichha							
2006-07	3.18	2.04	1.31	1.14	1135.971	129.50	496.09
2007-08	4.70	2.04	1.25	2.66	667.666	177.60	
2008-09	3.92	2.04	2.25	1.88	1005.284	188.99	
Anpara A							
2006-07	1.33	--	0.89	0.44	4247.815	186.90	559.35
2007-08	1.21	--	0.89	0.32	4048.907	129.57	
2008-09	1.42	--	0.89	0.53	4582.548	242.88	

Annexure-15

Statement showing duplicate and fictitious record in the data bank

(Referred to in Paragraph 2.2.16)

Name of the Division	Month of analysis	Total consumers	Total operative consumer	Duplicate book/ SC nos.	Fictitious meters	Duplicate meters		
						Nos.	Premises	range
EUDD-I Agra	December 2008	44,480	42,575	105	1,958	3,713	8091	2-6
EUDD-II Agra	November 2008	41,573	38,810	292	2417	1722	3574	2-6
EUDD-III Agra	December 2008	39,762	37,288	18	2554	26	2168	2-11
EUDD-IV Agra	December 2008	28,358	28,089	8	937	492	1073	2-5
EUDD-V Agra	December 2008	28,161	26,854	102	1877	710	1744	2-9
EUDD-VII Agra	December 2008	35,085	34,953	367	4138	1993	5305	2-12
EUDD-I, Mathura	November 2008	54,329	41471	Nil	3129	1300	3314	2-13
EUDD-III, Aligarh	March 2009	45,678	42,804	Nil	2854	3135	6506	2-8
Total		317,426	292,844		19,864	13,091	31775	

Annexure-16

Statement showing difference between data base and commercial statement

(Referred to in Paragraph 2.2.41)

Division/ category	Number of consumers		Assessment for the month (Rs in lakh)	
	Database	Commercial Statement	Database	Commercial Statement
EUDD-I AGRA				
LMV-1	21374	21655	226.65	105.97
LMV-2	17920	18195	265.54	108.97
LMV-4	36	80	1.67	15.61
LMV-6	302	297	23.88	23.78
EUDD-II, AGRA				
LMV-1	28735	29057	261.17	NA
LMV-2	9861	10020	122.75	NA
LMV-4	228	229	5.95	NA
LMV-6	581		38.35	NA
EUDD-III AGRA				
LMV-1	32125	33303	140.99	98.23
LMV-2	5159	7076	52.30	62.52
LMV-4	62	75	2.17	7.88
LMV-5	38	8	0.20	0.21
LMV-6	2246	1615	180.06	154.06
EUDD-IV AGRA				
LMV-1	23466	24395	125.87	162.10
LMV-2	3646	3790	59.45	176.37
LMV-4	88	95	3.48	12.50
EUDD-V, AGRA				
LMV-1	21890	22459	175.72	118.53
LMV-2	4963	4964	57.85	48.27
LMV-4	166	216	4.76	9.47
LMV-6	322	393	32.33	25.31
EUDD-VII, AGRA				
LMV-1	27790	29107	400.17	82.60
LMV-2	4689	5148	119.89	117.03
LMV-6	212	271	15.73	16.23
EUDD-I MATHURA				
LMV-1	34271	41523	177.91	282.62
LMV-2	7291	9258	70.48	66.97
LMV-4	112	98	3.99	25.17
LMV-6	1033	1057	65.44	47.87
EUDD-III ALIGARH				
LMV-1	36727	34408	162.91	137.00
LMV-2	5273	5189	36.61	23.40
LMV-4	118	316	4.58	1.40
LMV-5	30	31	0.75	1.00
LMV-6	2765	2772	98.67	97.00
Total	293519	307100	2938.70	2028.07

Annexure-17
Statement showing operational performance of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
(Referred to in paragraph 3.7)

Particulars	(Rs.in crore)				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)
Average number of vehicles held	5673	6031	6418	6660	6831
Average number of vehicles on road	5406	5785	6165	6323	6471
Percentage of utilisation of vehicles	95	96	96	95	95
Number of employees	36398	37339	35687	35314	35198
Employee vehicle ratio	6.23	5.99	5.44	5.30	5.15
Number of routes operated at the end of the year	1859	2118	2222	2246	2450
Route kilometers (in lakh)	4.23	4.83	4.95	4.87	5.75
Kilometers operated (in lakh)					
Gross	7463.56	8228.30	8738.71	9231.94	NA
Effective	7223.56	7954.30	8477.71	9012.94	9411.53
Dead	240.00	274.00	261.00	219.00	NA
Percentage of dead kilometers to gross kilometers	3.22	3.33	2.99	2.37	NA
Average kilometers covered per bus per day	307	315	321	330	332
Average revenue per kilometer (Rs.)	12.07	12.81	13.46	13.77	15.02
Average expenditure per kilometer (Rs.)	12.02	12.63	12.99	13.31	14.91
Loss (-)/Profit (+) per kilometre (Rs.)	0.05	0.18	0.47	0.46	0.11
Number of operating depots	99	107	107	107	107
Average number of break-down per lakh kilometers	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.06	NA
Average number of accidents per lakh kilometers	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	NA
Passenger kilometre operated (in crore)	2336.16	2457.06	2634.28	2881.45	3032.25
Occupancy ratio (Load Factor)	62	59	62	64	64
Kilometres obtained per litre of Diesel Oil	5.03	5.16	5.33	5.31	5.32

Annexure-18

Map indicating nationalised and non nationalised roads
(Referred to in paragraph 3.8)



Annexure-19

Details of variations between estimated and actual value of work

(Referred to in paragraph 4.14.4)

Name of the Division	Year	Variation from estimate to execution	
		Number of estimates	Range (%)
EDD-Rahimnagar, Lucknow	2007-08	10	59 to 274
	2008-09	35	36 to 339
EDD-I, Lakhimpur	2007-08	NA	NA
	2008-09	NA	NA
EDD-I,Unnao	2007-08	34	53 to 228
	2008-09	51	29 to 143
EDD,Bahraich	2007-08	35	50 to 117
	2008-09	54	47 to 192
EDD-I & II, Sitapur	2007-08	80	69 to 328
	2008-09	139	09 to 295
EDD-I & II, Hardoi	2007-08	28	80 to 292
	2008-09	42	89 to 294
EDD-I & II, Bareilly	2007-08	53	28 to 194
	2008-09	135	52 to 494

Annexure-20**Short installation of transformers****(Referred to in paragraph 4.14.5)**

Name of the Division	Year	No of Village/Hamlet	Length of line (range KM)	No of T/F required (range)	No of T/F installed (range)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
EDD-I, Unnao	2007-08	16	0.130 to 2.082 (26.237 KM)	2 to 26 (328 nos)	1 to 7 (48 nos)	143.88
	2008-09	12	0.210 to 1.56 (11.057 KM)	3 to 20 (138 nos)	1 to 3 (30 nos)	61.83
EDD, Bahraich	2007-08	30	0.5 to 2.81 (47.147 KM)	7 to 35 (596 nos)	1 to 12 (206 nos)	391.15
	2008-09	33	0.157 to 4.72 (49.188 KM)	2 to 59 (615 nos)	1 to 8 (143 nos)	236.67
EDD, Rahim Nagar, Lucknow	2008-09	5	0.76 to 1.693 (6.073 KM)	10 to 21 (76 nos)	1 to 4 (11 nos)	39.01
	Total	96	139.70 KM	1753 nos	438 nos	872.54

Annexure-21
Statement showing outstanding paras of inspection reports in which Opportunity to recover money ignored
(Referred to in paragraph 4.23)

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited				
EDD, Jagdishpur	10/95-12/96	Non levy of extra charges for supply at low voltage for Nandi Pump Canal	3.25	Reply awaited.
		Non billing & non realization of revenue under Kutir Jyoti Scheme	16.02	Reply awaited.
	04/98-05/99	Short assessment against HAL Korva Gauriganj	332.78	Reply awaited.
		Wrong application of rate schedule in billing against Rungta Steels	21.66	Reply awaited.
		Non-recovery of bay charges from Rungta Steels	17.50	Reply awaited.
		Short-billing due to wrong calculation of Minimum Consumption Guarantee	11.78	Reply awaited.
		Incorrect application of rate schedule in case of Malvika Steel	5.51	Reply awaited.
	6/99 – 5/2000	Undercharge of revenue	27.91	Reply awaited.
		Undercharge of revenue due to wrong application of tariff (M/s Malvika Steel Plant)	26.25	Reply awaited.
		Non-realisation of bay charges from Malvika Steels	17.13	Reply awaited.
		Under-charge of revenue in case of low voltage supply	6.29	Reply awaited.
	4/01 – 2/02	Non-levy of additional surcharge	53.40	Reply awaited.
EDC, Gonda	4/92 - 3/94	Non-recovery of miscellaneous advance against JEs	3.68	Reply awaited.
	4/98 – 6/99	Non-levy of Electricity Duty on Railways	13.21	Reply awaited.
	4/2000 – 7/01	Under charge due to incorrect application of tariff	7.55	Reply awaited.
EDD, Barabanki	10/94 – 9/95	Undercharge of Minimum Consumption Guarantee from Pashupati Alloys	12.59	Reply awaited.
	10/95 – 2/96	Under assessment of energy charges	26.14	Reply awaited.
	3/96 – 12/97	Damage of metering of Potential Transformer under charge	15.91	Reply awaited.
	4/99 – 3/2000	Incorrect application of tariff	43.21	Reply awaited.
	4/2000- 3/01	Short assessment against Ganesh Steels	30.68	Reply awaited.
	7/02 – 6/03	Undue favour to consumer due to non-billing under continuous process	11.15	Reply awaited.
EUDD-I, Bareilly	4/02 – 3/03	Loss due to incorrect application of tariff	1.79	Reply awaited.
		Short billing of fixed charges	1.34	Reply awaited.
	4/03 – 12/03	Short billing due to incorrect bifurcation of tariff	1.03	Reply awaited.
		Short assessment due to non bifurcation of KVAH section	4.14	Reply awaited.
		Non levy of penalty for excess load	7.05	Reply awaited.
		Short assessment of demand charges	1.51	Reply awaited.
EWC, Bareilly	4/98-3/2000	Non-recovery of miscellaneous advance booked against Sri R.S.Srivastava, JE	33.76	Reply awaited.
EDD, Bareilly	1/02 – 11/02	Loss due to short assessment of Mr. Sushil Alias Goldy Honda	8.11	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Badaun	4/01 – 3/02	Theft of revenue from cash chest	3.11	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Hardoi	4/2000 – 3/01	Irregular withholding of payment of electricity bills	55.50	Reply awaited.
	4/01 – 3/02	Non-levy of additional surcharge	77.97	Reply awaited.
	4/02 – 2/03	Non-assessment against theft of energy	41.18	Reply awaited.
		Non-assessment against excess load	2.90	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Raibareilly	8/01 – 10/02	Loss due to non-levy of penalty for peak hour violation	177.77	Reply awaited.
EDD, Khurramnagar, Lucknow	6/98 – 5/99	Underbilling of SGPGI	78.25	Reply awaited.
		Non-recovery from M/s Lucknow Alloys	28.82	Reply awaited.
		Short levy of electricity charges from Dindayal Sansthan	1.37	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Lakhimpur	4/93 – 3/94	Short billing of M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	4.13	Reply awaited.
	11/01 – 10/03	Non-raising of bill against defective meter of M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	16.16	Reply awaited.
EUDD, Chowk, Lucknow	7/99 – 6/2000	Undercharge of Electricity Duty	5.51	Reply awaited.
		Non-billing and non-realisation of surcharge	61.17	Reply awaited.
		Non levy of late payment surcharge	4.83	Reply awaited.
EUDD, Gomtinagar, Lucknow	3/97-6/98	Undercharge due to incorrect application of tariff	23.54	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Sitapur	4/02 – 5/03	Short charge of Minimum Consumption Guarantee	7.82	Reply awaited.
EUDD, Hussainganj, Lucknow	5/97 – 4/98	Non-recovery of system loading charges	13.34	Reply awaited.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
	6/2000 – 3/01	Loss due to incorrect application of tariff	71.91	Reply awaited.
EDD, Unnao	9/2000- 12/01	Non- charging from consumer having supply from independent feeder	16.77	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Raibareilly	04/00-03/01	Loss due to non levy of surcharge	20.24	Reply awaited.
	11/02-10/03	Short billing against consumers during peak hour	1.89	Reply awaited.
EUDD, Aishbagh, Lucknow	06/99-03/00	Loss due to incorrect application of tariff	6.37	Reply awaited.
	04/00-06/01	Short assessment due to incorrect application of tariff	22.37	Reply awaited.
		Short billing against M/s Singhal paints due to incorrect application of tariff	0.78	Reply awaited.
EUDD, Aliganj, Lucknow	9/99-06/00	Incorrect application of tariff - undercharge of revenue	75.25	Reply awaited.
Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited				
EUDD-I, Varanasi	1/2000- 11/2000	Non-levy of extra charge against the consumers getting supply through independent feeder.	30.75	Reply awaited.
EUDD-II, Varanasi	1/96 – 2/97	Non-levy of extra charge	4.80	Reply awaited.
		Incorrect application of tariff	3.02	Reply awaited.
		Under-charge of revenue due to defective meter	1.88	Reply awaited.
		Loss of revenue due to charging lower tariff	1.01	Reply awaited.
		Under charge of revenue due to incorrect multiplying factor	12.85	Reply awaited.
EUDD-IV, Varanasi	9/96 – 9/97	Short billing of revenue due to application of incorrect multiplying factor	7.74	Reply awaited.
		Loss of revenue due to incorrect application of tariff	21.83	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Ghazipur	4/93 – 3/94	Non replacement of defective meter resulting in underbilling	11.20	Reply awaited.
	4/94 – 3/95	Underassessment of theft case	1.35	Reply awaited.
	4/98 – 2/99	Short billing due to application of wrong tariff	69.12	Reply awaited.
	3/99 – 6/2000	Under billing due to non application of revised tariff	5.91	Reply awaited.
	4/02 – 3/03	Short assessment of revenue on railway traction jamania	43.01	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Jaunpur	9/99-7/00	Undue favour to consumer	24.69	Reply awaited.
	7/2000 – 4/02	Loss due to non realization of peak hour penalty due to delayed receipt of MRI report	70.88	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Ballia	7/99-6/00	Doubtful recovery due to undue favour to Sahkari Cold Storage	14.91	Reply awaited.
		Short billing against M/s Kisan Sahakari chini Mill	4.69	Reply awaited.
		Undue favour to cold storage resulting in unrecovered dues	16.31	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Azamgarh	11/99–7/00	Undercharge of revenue from street light consumers	18.55	Reply awaited.
EDD, Bhadohi	2/02 – 3/03	Wrong application of multiplying factor	6.67	Reply awaited.
EDD, Kaushambi	7/02 – 7/04	Loss due to wrong application of tariff	5.33	Reply awaited.
EDD, Fatehpur	4/94-3/95	Short billing of PTW consumers due to incorrect application of tariff	8.31	Reply awaited.
	9/95 – 3/96	Undercharge due to wrong application of PTW consumers	13.46	Reply awaited.
	6/97 – 7/98	Undercharge due to incorrect assessment	10.74	Reply awaited.
		Undue benefit to consumer	17.13	Reply awaited.
	8/98 – 7/99	Short billing against induction furnance consumers	807.90	Reply awaited.
	8/99 – 4/2000	Incorrect application of tariff resulting in undercharge	5.85	Reply awaited.
	5/2000 – 6/01	Short charge of demand charge and energy charges and additional charge against M/s Sharda Steels wrong application of Multiplying .Factor.	73.56	Reply awaited.
	7/01-6/02	Non-charging of fixed charges	10.00	Reply awaited.
	7/02-3/03	Loss due to underbilling of revenue incorrect application of tariff	25.50	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Allahabad	10/97 – 9/98	Undercharge of billable demand	48.60	Reply awaited.
EUDD-II, Gorakhpur	8/03-3/04	Allowance of inadmissible load factor rebate	116.17	Reply awaited.
		Non recovery of independent feeder surcharge	26.09	Reply awaited.
EDD, Maharajanj	1/02 – 1/03	Short assessment of revenue (shunt capacitor surcharge)	612.63	Reply awaited.
	5/99-4/2000	Non billing of peak hour penalty from consumers	7.60	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Basti	4/96-8/96	Short assessment due to incorrect application of tariff	12.25	Reply awaited.
	9/97 – 9/98	Short billing in respect of Balrampur Chini Mills, Babnan, Basti	1.46	Reply awaited.
	7/99 – 6/2000	Loss due to incorrect application of tariff in Basti Sugar factory, Basti	6.89	Reply awaited.
EUDD-I, Gorakhpur	7/2000–8/02	Undercharge of revenue	8.24	Reply awaited.
	10/02 – 5/03	Non levy of peak hour penalty	40.12	Reply awaited.
Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.				
		Loss due to non-recovery of system loading charges from consumers	17.96	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Aligarh	01/2003 – 12/2003	Non-recovery of revenue in case of theft of electricity	16.75	Reply awaited.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Loss due to non-imposition and recovery of penalty on the use of electricity during peak hour	41.15	Reply awaited.
EUDD-IV, Agra	9/2002 - 08/2003	Loss due to non-recovery of unrealized revenue from M/s Himgiri Ice Factory, Agra	57.42	Reply awaited.
EDD, Banda	1/2003 - 12/2003	Non-issue of Sec 3 and Sec 5 notice for recovery of outstanding dues from Parenhut Steel Limited	1923.18	Reply awaited.
EDD, Lalitpur	9/1999 - 8/2000	Doubtful recovery from the consumer M/s Etah Steel Pvt Ltd	7.37	Reply awaited.
		Loss of revenue due to wrong application of tariff	28.30	Reply awaited.
	09/2000 - 01/2002	Short billing	74.34	Reply awaited.
EDD, Etah	4/2000 - 03/2001	Non-recovery due to irregular adjustment to consumers	8.51	Reply awaited.
EDD, Orai	4/2001 to 03/2002	Irregular rebate	210.15	Reply awaited.
	01/1994 - 02/1995	Undercharge of revenue due to incorrect assessment of energy	5.72	Reply awaited.
EDD, Etawah	10/1993 - 9/1994	Undercharge of revenue on account of fuel surcharge and establishment surcharge	15.89	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Jhansi	4/2003 - 3/2004	Loss due to wrong billing of M/s Bansal Febwell	4.24	Reply awaited.
EDD, Orai (Jalaun)	4/2003 - 3/2004	Loss due to inadmissible load factor rebate	2.42	Reply awaited.
	4/2002 - 3/2003	Underbilling due to incorrect application of tariff	152.88	Reply awaited.
	4/2001 - 3/2002	Loss due to non-charging of peak/restricted hour additional surcharge	447.22	Reply awaited.
		Short assessment against Real Cement & Company	15.29	Reply awaited.
		Short assessment for direct supply against Vijay Ispat Limited	4.21	Reply awaited.
	2/2000 - 3/2001	Loss on account of favour to consumer in capacity verification	525.67	Reply awaited.
	7/1999 - 1/2000	Irregular allowing development rebate against consumer	509.46	Reply awaited.
	9/1998 - 6/1999	Undue benefit to consumers due to short-assessment	127.37	Reply awaited.
		Loss due to short assessment in theft cases	219.79	Reply awaited.
		Undue benefit to M/s Bundelkhand Alloys (P) Ltd	40.22	Reply awaited.
		Loss due to short assessment of M/s Daksh Steel Limited	12.38	Reply awaited.
		Loss due to irregular reduction of load of M/s Bundelkhand Alloys (P) Ltd	11.88	Reply awaited.
		Loss of interest on huge balance in current account	27.28	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Jhansi	4/1997 - 2/1998	Undercharge of revenue from medium power consumers	5.94	Reply awaited.
EDD, Hamirpur	7/1998 - 6/1999	Loss due to under assessment of HV-1 consumer	12.03	Reply awaited.
	10/1995 to 6/1997	Undue benefit to consumers due to reduction of load with retrospective effect	42.73	Reply awaited.
EDD, Etawah	4/1998 - 3/1999	Loss to Board due to non-levy of electricity duty from the consumer	228.41	Reply awaited.
		Loss to Board due to non-realisation of electricity charge from BCU, Etawah in respect of temporary connection	3.18	Reply awaited.
	10/1993 - 9/1994	Non-levy of late payment surcharge	43.23	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Aligarh	1/2003 - 12/2003	Under recovery of initial security from consumer	1.31	Reply awaited.
		Doubtful recovery of revenue	15.66	Reply awaited.
Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited				
EDD, Bagpat	8/1998 - 1/2000	Non-billing of MCG and non-recovery of late payment surcharge against M/s Bagpat Sugar Mills	17.21	Reply awaited.
EDD, Muzaffarnagar	9/2000 - 3/2002	Non-realisation of independent feeder surcharge from M/s Prem Steel Limited and from Tayal Steel Limited	110.94	Reply awaited.
EDD, Modi Nagar	10/2000 - 7/2002	Non-realisation of independent feeder surcharge from M/s Modi Pan Ltd	140.39	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Noida	2/1999 - 1/2000	Non-payment of electricity duty M/s NPCL	557.01	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Saharanpur	11/2002 - 11/2003	Non-realisation of heavy outstanding revenues dues against M/s Indian Tobacco Company Pvt Ltd Saharanpur	152.00	Reply awaited.
EDD, Najibabad	4/2001 - 3/2002	Non-recovery of dues from HV-2 consumers	21.13	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Bulandshahar	10/2002 - 9/2003	Non-realisation of revenue from M/s Mohan Dairy and cold storage	135.00	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Bulandshahar	1/1999 - 12/1999	Non-recovery of initial security	4.20	Reply awaited.
		Short-assessment of revenue	3.46	Reply awaited.
	1/2001 - 12/2001	Non-assessment and realization of revenue against raid cases	8.07	Reply awaited.
	2/2003 - 12/2003	Irrecoverable due against M/s Primess Vinyle Plorings Ltd	127.53	Reply awaited.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Incorrect application of MF undue benefit to the consumers	43.71	Reply awaited.
EDD, Khurja		Short-realisation of penalty for peak hour violations	0.60	Reply awaited.
EUDD-I, Ghaziabad	12/1993 – 2/1994	Short assessment of revenue	0.08	Reply awaited.
		Loss of revenue due to wrong application of tariff	1.40	Reply awaited.
	6/1995 – 10/1996	Undue favour to consumers loss of revenue	21.79	Reply awaited.
		Loss due to incorrect application of tariff	16.87	Reply awaited.
	11/1996 – 1/1998	Short billing against consumers	151.56	Reply awaited.
		Non-realisation of Bay and Line charges	154.40	Reply awaited.
	10/1999 – 6/2000	Loss due to undue favour to consumer	8.83	Reply awaited.
		Loss due to non-recovery of peak hour penalty	6.75	Reply awaited.
	6/2003 – 3/2004	Non-assessment of revenue	6.23	Reply awaited.
EUDD, Hapur	3/2000 – 3/2001	Billing of continuous process medium power consumers at non-continuous tariff	45.58	Reply awaited.
EUDD, Modinagar	9/1998 – 10/1999	Loss of revenue due to wrong tariff schedule	24.81	Reply awaited.
	4/1993 – 3/1994	Short-realisation of system loading charges from LF consumers	1.27	Reply awaited.
EUDD-II, Noida	2/2000 – 8/2000	Short billing of energy charges against consumer	45.43	Reply awaited.
	2/1999 – 1/2000	Non-charging for excess load	6.29	Reply awaited.
	4/1998 – 1/1999	Short-billing of M/s Nulux tolls	5.39	Reply awaited.
	Since inception 3/1998	Under recovery of system loading charges	5.98	Reply awaited.
EUDD-III, Meerut	10/1998 – 9/1999	Under-assessment of electrical energy	26.32	Reply awaited.
EUDD-II, Muzaffanagar	10/2002 – 3/2004	Non-levy of electricity duty to the state Tubewells	36.88	Reply awaited.
	4/1994 – 6/1996	Non-realisation of bay charges (33 KV bay) from the consumers	17.13	Reply awaited.
EUDD-I, Noida	4/1990 – 3/1991	Under assessment due to incorrect application of tariff	22.50	Reply awaited.
	4/1993 – 3/1994	Short assessment against M/s General Commerce Limited (SC No. 90901000662)	1.22	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Shamli	10/1997 – 10/1998	Non-levy of electricity duty	25.57	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Rampur	10/2000 – 9/2001	Under charge of electricity charge and shunt capacitor surcharge from State Tubewell	10.63	Reply awaited.
	12/1998 – 11/1999	Short assessment – Loss to Board's revenue	2.00	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Bulandshahar	10/2001 – 9/2002	Non-realisation against theft of energy	51.41	Reply awaited.
	1/1999 – 12/1999	Loss of revenue due to incorrect application of tariff	75.22	Reply awaited.
		Loss of revenue due to non application of revised tariff	6.09	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Moradabad	4/1998 – 5/1999	Incorrect application of tariff on M/s Lohiya Bros (P) Ltd	6.82	Reply awaited.
EDD, Baraut, Meerut	4/1999 – 3/2000	Short billing due to defective meters reading against M/s Jhall Jop Rabber (P) Ltd, Baraut	5.37	Reply awaited.
	4/1998 – 3/1999	Non-levy of electricity duty in respect of PTW/STW consumers	36.77	Reply awaited.
EDD, Gajraulla	10/2002 – 7/2003	Accumulation of arrears due to undue favour to consumers	73.00	Reply awaited.
EUDD-II, Moradabad	5/2002 – 2/2003	Non-realisation of revenue in theft of energy and late payment surcharge	1.59	Reply awaited.
		Short-assessment of revenue in theft of electricity	2.02	Reply awaited.
		Less billing against Railway Colony, Moradabad Loco connection no. 91766	1.20	Reply awaited.
EDD-III, Bulandshahar	1/1997 – 12/1997	Doubtful recovery and loss of surcharge	34.93	Reply awaited.
EUDD-II, Meerut	6/1998 – 6/1999	Short assessment due to wrong application of tariff against PTW consumers connected with 11 KV feeder	80.15	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Bulandshahar	10/2002 – 9/2003	Non-levy of fixed charges and electricity charges and other miscellaneous revenue	18.15	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Meerut	5/2001 – 7/2002	Non-realisation of penalty for peak hour violation from consumer	26.40	Reply awaited.
	5/2000 – 4/2001	Underassessment against PTW consumers receiving supply from 11 KV town feeder and meters remained defective.	14.59	Reply awaited.
EDD-II, Rampur	10/2000 – 9/2001	Undercharges of electricity charge and shunt capacitor surcharge	10.64	Reply awaited.
EDD-I, Shamli	10/1997 – 9/1998	Non-levy of electricity duty	25.57	Reply awaited.
EDD Division-I, Saharanpur	1/2003 – 12/2003	Loss due to undercharge of revenue and irregular rebate allowed to large and heavy power consumer	9.78	Reply awaited.
Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)				
Electricity Transmission Division, Faizabad	1/2000 – 10/2001	Short-recovery of penalty for delay in completion	1007.00	Reply awaited.
U.P. State Handloom Corporation Limited				
U.P. State Handloom Corporation	10/98-3/2000	Heavy outstanding recoveries against dead/ terminated employees	340.20	As recovery made is poor, Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh				
PICUP Lucknow	9/92-3/94	Sale of space/area of PICUP building to UP Pollution Control Board - Outstanding dues	18.91	No reply from PSU
PICUP Lucknow	1/99-12/2000	Non/ short recovery of building cost, maintenance charges and property taxes	52.02	No reply from PSU
Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Company Limited				
U.P. State Spinning Company, Kanpur	1/96-3/98	Non-realisation of dues from Patodia Syntex Limited and consequent loss of interest	2.79	In view of your reply the Para is retained
U.P. State Sugar Corporation Limited				
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Gomati Nagar Lucknow	01/01 to 10/01	Doubtful recovery of RS 268.01 lakh paid to M/s Subodh Prasad Gurudayal Prasad as advance	268.02	No reply from PSU
	04/92 to 03/94	Blockade of fund Rs 70.76 lakh and consequently loss of interest thereon Rs 85.94 lakh on sale of sheera on credit	70.76	No reply from PSU
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Shahganj	4/97 to 3/98	Loss due to short recovery of sugar	192.39	No reply from PSU
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Siswa Bazar, Maharaganj	7/99 to 6/2000	Non realization of Bagasses cost of Rs 17.06 lakh from parties	17.06	Reply is not convincing, hence para is retained
		Undue advantage to the suppliers recoveries awaited	13.31	Reply is not convincing, hence para is retained
	10/2001 to 6/2002	Unrealised amount of beggasse sold on credit	12.00	Reply is not convincing, hence para is retained
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Jarawal Road, Bahraich	7/92 to 6/93	Doubtful recovery of irregular advances given to contractor	11.66	No reply from PSU
Uptron India Limited				
Uptron India Limited	1/95 – 12/95	Loss due to non recovery of advances	9.29	No reply from PSU
U.P. Forest Corporation				
Divisional Logging Manager , Allahabad	Upto 3/2000 since inception	Non recovery/adjustment of work advance given to unit officers	3.44	No reply from PSU
		Non recovery from DLM, Karvi	0.77	No reply from PSU
Regional Manager, Lakhimpur Khiri (Central)	4/99 – 3/2004	Non recovery of Rs. 6.95 lakh	6.95	No reply from PSU
		Non recovery against supply of <i>Khuntta</i>	1.17	No reply from PSU
DLM, Lakhimpur Kheri	4/98 – 3/99	Unrecovered amount of advance given for allotment of timbers	3.00	No reply from PSU
UP Forest Corporation , Lucknow	10/96 – 11/97	Outstanding debts being 15-16 years old till audit against credit sale of timber	91.47	No reply from PSU
Uttar Pradesh Employees Welfare Corporation (UPEWC)				
UPEWC, Lucknow	4/98-3/00	Heavy outstanding against employees of depot/canteen	85.82	No reply from PSU
UPEWC, Varanasi	3/97-4/98	Heavy outstanding dues to be recoverable (a) From employees of Canteen (b) From staff	134.55	-do-
UPEWC, Agra	Since inception - 9/98	Outstanding recoveries against staff	79.99	-do-
UPEWC, Allahabad	4/98-3/99	Non recovery of bank commission from the suppliers	0.12	-do-
-do-	-do-	Suspected embezzlement of cash	0.05	-do-
Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation				
UP Export Corporation Kanpur	4/98-3/99	Non realization of dues	37.10	No reply from PSU
UP Export Corporation Lucknow	01/01-12/01	(a) Excess payment of daily allowances during foreign tours (b) Unrecovered advances	18.62	-do-
-do-	01/02-9/02	Non recoverable amount from Corporation showroom at Mumbai	42.86	-do-
Uttar Pradesh State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation Limited				
	4/91-4/92	Non recovery against Leather item Production Cooperative Society	7.30	As the responsibility of assessing the genuineness and taken address lies upon the management the Para is retained.
		Heavy outstanding dues of the company against others.	26.35	As accepted in the reply that the recovery could not be made, the Para has been retained.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited				
UP Panchayat Raj/Vitta Vikash Nigam Limited	11/96-9/99	Non recovery of Loan from Gram Panchayat Institution & Panchayat.	55.31	No reply from PSU
U.P. (Poorva) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited, Deoria				
U.P. (Poorva Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited, Deoria)	4/95-3/97	Non- recovery of Hiring charges of Nigam's car	3.00	No reply from PSU
U.P. (Poorva Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited, Deoria)	4/97-3/99	Non- recovery of Hiring charges of car from the District Administration	3.00	No reply from PSU
U.P. (Poorva Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited, Deoria)	4/99-3/2000	Non-realisation of Building rent	2.38	No reply from PSU
U.P. State Bridge Corporation Limited				
BCU Allahabad (01-02)	04/00 to 12/00	Blockade of funds due to non recovery from Irrigation Department	25.95	Reply awaited.
		Blockade of funds due to non recovery from Irrigation Department	42.87	Reply awaited.
		Excess expenditure over the fund received from the client	28.16	Reply awaited.
		Wrong payment to Salex Tax Department recovery of which is pending	3.33	Reply awaited.
BCU Unit-II, Allahabad (93-94)	8/90 to 3/92	Balance of payment held up after completion of work	45.82	Reply awaited.
BCU Bareilly (99-00)	4/98 to 3/99	Blockade of funds and loss of interest thereon, pending recovery	12.98	Reply awaited.
BCU Bareilly (97-98)	8/96 to 3/98	Blockade of funds after completion of work and non recovery thereof.	136.63	Reply awaited.
BCU V, ITO New Delhi (96-97)	4/95 to 9/96	Pending recoveries even after completion of work	2.98	Reply awaited.
		Pending recoveries even after completion of work	14.92	Reply awaited.
BCU Etawah (01-02)	1/98 to 12/00	Non realization of expenditure from Irrigation Department incurred in excess of deposits and loss of interest thereon.	34.40	Reply awaited.
BCU Haridwar (01-02)	4/99 to 11/00	Blockade of funds in construction of Song Bridge of Doiwala	86.50	Reply awaited.
		Blockade of cost of dismantling of temporary bridges at Kumbh Mela	25.17	Reply awaited.
		Non refund of security money	6.23	Reply awaited.
		Blockade of funds due to non recovery of expenditure incurred.	4.60	Reply awaited.
BCU Haridwar (96-97)	4/95 to 3/96	Un recovered cost of generators from Military work, Rishikesh.	1.04	Reply awaited.
BCU IV, Kanpur (95-96)	4/94 to 10/95	Unrealized excess expenditure on construction of Turra Nala Bridge.	46.21	Reply awaited.
		Unrealized amount of excess expenditure incurred over and above sanctioned cost.	17.00	Reply awaited.
BCU Faizabad (98-99)	4/93 to 3/98	Non recovery of Trade Tax from PWD Bahraich as per the terms of agreement.	6.80	Reply awaited.
BCU-I Varanasi (00-01)	7/98 to 12/99	Un recovered excess expenditure on deposit works.	39.47	Reply awaited.
U.P. (Rohelkhand-Tarai) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited				
UP(Rohelkhand Terai) Ganna Beej Avam Vikas Nigam Ltd	12/94-09-96	Blockade of fund and loss of interest on loan advanced to six ganna vikas samiti	324.06	In reply it was stated that Rs 105.22 lacs (including interest) have been recovered from samiti.
	4/00-3/01	Unrecovered loan, interest and handling charges from societies.	926.98	Reply awaited
	4/01-06/03	Doubtful recovery of loans and loss of interest	1175.34	Reply awaited
U.P. Purva Sainik Kalyan Nigam Limited				
	4/02-03/03	Misappropriation of cash	6.91	As per your reply no action has been taken at your end as such the para is retained
Uplease Financial Services Limited				
Uplease Financial Services Limited	11/99-9/00	Doubtful recovery from ms Satyam Automobiles under Block Hire Purchase	25.19	Reply awaited.
		Doubtful recovery from Ms Sri Ram Agencies	13.79	Reply awaited.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
	09/00-07/01	Irrecoverable loan and interest due to issue of no due certificate of borrowers by an unauthorized officer of the company	29.84	Reply awaited.
Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad				
EMO, Mathura	From inception to 03/99	Non-recovery of Rs. 28.92 lakh	28.92	Reply awaited
CD-37, Gorakhpur	87/88 to 92/93	Non-recovery of Rs. 92.04 lakh from authority	92.04	Reply awaited
EMO Indiranagar LKO	98/99 to 99/00	Non-recovery of Cash	307.96	Reply awaited
CD-5, Meerut	1999/2000 to 2000/01	Departmental receipts not deposited.	3.46	Reply awaited
EMO, Hardoi	92/93 to 99/00	Non-recovery of dues from allottees.	108.00	Reply awaited
Secretary, Housing & Urban planning, U.P.Govt., Lucknow	1999/00 to 03/04	Non-recovery of loans given to local bodies under organized development scheme.	5274.64	Reply awaited
EMO, Allahabad	1998/99 to 2002/03	Non-recovery of values/ Installments.	110.10	Reply awaited
Headquarter, LKO	2003/04	Loss due to non-recovery of development charges.	2449.00	Reply awaited
Headquarter, LKO	99/00 to 01/02	Development Charges not recovered.	1435.35	Reply awaited
Headquarter, LKO	87/88 to 92/93	Balance of additional stamp duty not recovered and loss of revenue.	1463.51	Reply awaited
CD-33, Bulandshahar	01/02 to 03/04	Dues of allottees not realized.	930.00	Reply awaited
CD-33, Aligarh	03/04	Irregular payment of encashment of leave, not recovered.	18.54	Reply awaited
EMO, Kamlanagar	99/00 to 03/04	Dues of allottees not realized.	207.00	Reply awaited
EMO, Kamlanagar	93/94 to 98/99	Balance of demand call not realized.	46.31	Reply awaited
EMO, Vikasnagar	98/99	Non-realisation of Estates.	219.67	Reply awaited
--DO--	85/86 to 86/87	Non Realisation of sales value of estate	34.11	Reply awaited
---do--		Non realization of water tax & lease	5.49	Reply awaited
--do--	85/86	Instalment of sold estates etc not realized	23.04	Reply awaited
EMO Sitapur	97/98	Realisation of Rs. 30.35 lakh from allottees	30.35	Reply awaited
Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, Kanpur				
UPFC HQ Kanpur	4/99-3/2000	Loss due to release of loans for a project of technical obsolescence	263.64	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non-recovery of dues	200.98	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non-recovery of loan	59.43	Reply awaited
UPFC HQ Kanpur	4/2000-12/01	Failure of management in processing loan application	87.29	Reply awaited
		Undue favour in releasing working capital term loan to a private company	22.68	Reply awaited
		Undue favour in releasing working capital term loan to a family	556.88	Reply awaited
		Non-recovery of dues to faulty appraisal of the project	144.24	Reply awaited
		Irregular disbursement of loan	77.86	Reply awaited
		Loss due to incorrect appraisal and inadequate following up action	68.87	Reply awaited
		Non-recovery of dues due to management's lapses	818.77	Reply awaited
		Non-recovery of dues due to incorrect appraisal and irregular acceptance of collateral security	43.42	Reply awaited
		Loss due to belated recovery action	305.51	Reply awaited
		Irregular disbursement of loan	379.33	Reply awaited
		Non-recovery of dues	103.40	Reply awaited
UPFC HQ Kanpur	01/02-10/02	Loss due to disbursement of loan on fake document of collateral security	151.76	Reply awaited
		Loss due to investment in equity shares of shares of Krishna cold Rolled Section Unit	47.54	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non-recovery of bridge loan against inadmissible central investment subsidy	21.11	Reply awaited
		Failure of management in recovering dues due to non-verification of addresses of the directors	365.63	Reply awaited
		Failure of the management in timely issue of RC coupled with non-taking over the physical possession of unit loss	105.60	Reply awaited
UPFC HQ Kanpur	11/02-03/04	Loss due to delay in taking physical possession of unit	220.71	Reply awaited
		Loss due to inadequate security	183.32	Reply awaited
		Loss due to incorrect valuation of security	177.27	Reply awaited
		Loss due to inaction of the corporation	38.00	Reply awaited
U.P. State Warehousing Corporation				
		Non-recovery of storage loss	213.00	Para continues for balance recovery of Rs 2.13 crore.
Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited				
Headquarter	4/90 to 3/92	Unauthorised payment of deputation allowance beyond 5 years	22.86	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Unit III Lucknow	8/89 to 7/91	Non realisaion of expenditure incurred against works executed for UPTRON building, Lucknow	73.59	Reply awaited
Unit VII Lucknow	4/94 to 3/98	Blockade of funds due to deductions made by client in lining work of Sharda Canal at Laharpur, Sitapur	108.44	Reply awaited
Hospital Works Azamgarh	11/2000 to 8/2002	Doubtful recovery from an ex employee	15.81	Reply awaited
Sultanpur	11/98 to 12/2000	Non realisation of cost of construction from UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	44.77	Reply awaited
Meerut	11/98 to 10/2002	Expenditure incurred on work of Agriculture University which were stopped could not be recovered from the Government	69.15	Reply awaited
Unit VI Lucknow	4/98 to 3/99	Misappropriation/shortage of material	4.6	Reply awaited
Unit 2 Lucknow	04/94 to 3/97	Non settlement (Recovery) of claim from Mandiparishad	252.5	Reply awaited
		Shortage of cement and excess consumption of cement	96.84	Reply awaited
Unit 4 Etawah	7/96 to 12/97	Excess expenditure against sanctioned cost-unrealised amount	43.34	Reply awaited
Shahjhanpur	12/93 to 3/97	unauthorised deduction and non release of excalation claim by client	9.03	Reply awaited
Unit 21 Lucknow	4/98 to 9/2000	Blockade of fund and loss of interest due to non recovery of outstanding claims with IIM Lucknow	98.97	Reply awaited
Unit Azamgarh	10/98 to 9/2000	Extra expenditure due to defective work and diversion from approved lay out on construction of 20th Vahini PAC NR building Azamgarh and non recovery their of	22.68	Reply awaited
		Non supply of cement by UP State Cement Corporation Chunar due to non presentattion of allotment letter by the unit	1.74	Reply awaited
Hospital Unit Varanasi	4/97 to 3/99	Non recovery of amount against multi storied complex PCF Plaza	25.61	Reply awaited
unit 19 Lohia Hospital Lucknow	4/98 to 7/2000	Excess payment of consultancy charges	5.28	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure	8.23	Reply awaited
UPRNN Faizabad	4/93 to 3/94	Non acceptance of bills in full relating to construction of building of Narendra Dev Agriculture University resulted in non recovery of fund	526.03	Reply awaited
UPRNN Mau	12/89 to 3/92	Short realisation from Navodaya Samiti New Delhi as the work was doen without getting sanction of client	14.48	Reply awaited
Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited				
	1/84 to 3/85	Heavy payments were made to the parties by Import Division and Coal Division but adjustment/recovery was not made	124.33	Reply awaited
	4/95 to 12/95	Non recovery of House Building Advances from the officials of corporation	11.38	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non recovery of service charges for RCC Pipes under Marketing Assistance scheme	4.03	Reply awaited
		Non recovery of service charges against construction of lime kiln at Dehradun	1.20	Reply awaited
	4/98 to 6/99	Non recovery of cost of schvers from UP Abscott (P) Ltd Fatehpur and UP Plant Protection Appliances, Ghazipur	17.86	Reply awaited
		Non recovery of loans U P Abscott (P) Ltd and Plant Protection appliance Fatehpur	40.07	Reply awaited
		Non recovery of hire charges of weigh bridge at Lucknow	12.50	Reply awaited
		Non recovery of dues from Peekay Metals International Mirzapur	20.37	Reply awaited
	7/99 to 7/01	Non recovery of shortages from contractor (Pronay Sales Kanpur)	10.67	Reply awaited
	8/01 to 10/02	Loss due to non recovery of loss (the corporation deposited a sum of Rs. 45.06 lakh with SAIL (9/2001) on behalf of coordinator RM Enterprises Allahabad which was subsequently treated as loan to coordinator bearing interest @ 8 %. Neither the recovery certificate issued for recovery was returned nor any recovery was made)	51.76	Reply awaited
UP Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam vikas Nigam				
	4/96 to 3/99	Heavy outstanding dues against interest free loans for Higher education (Engineering Medical, MBA & Personal Management etc.) for minority class students	42.97	in case of default in payment recovery was to be made as Land Revenue.
		Heavy doubtful recovery against term loan scheme	1691.00	Reply awaited
		Heavy doubtful recovery against Margin Money level	670.00	Reply awaited
		Heavy outstanding advances against staff	9.37	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
	10/2000 to 9/2001	Heavy doubtful recovery against different loan schemes of nogan	3327.11	Despite all the provisions present in the Manual of the nigan with regard to ensuring the recovery of loan, the absence of proper monitoring resulted in non realisation of loan.
	10/2001 to 10/2002	Doubtful/Poor recovery of interest free loan	417.60	as per reply of the management although the changes of recovery have become remote yet not ended completely.
		Doubtful recovery of loan, distributed against term loan margin money loan schemes as beneficiaries do not exists, there is no propey in his name, status affidavits of guarantors are not available.	995.00	Reply awaited
Total			431.52	

Annexure-22

Statement showing outstanding paras of inspection reports which indicated lack of remedial action on audit observations

(Referred to in paragraph 4.24)

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd				
TPS, Harduaganj	10/94-12/95	Infructuous expenditure due to inherent defects in a new 15 MW Russian rotor supplied by M/s Elektrim Sa, Poland	464.53	Facts and causes from defects and damages to 50 MW Turbine rotor were not examined by Management.
	7/2000- 5/01	Loss due to purchase of defective boiler tubes	43.72	Quality inspection was not carried out at purchaser's end.
	6/01 – 2/03	Avoidable extra payment of trade tax on purchase of LDO to IOC	128.22	The management did not avail concessional rate of trade tax.
		Non recovery for poor workmanship due to delay in fixing responsibility	71.00	
TPS, Pariccha	4/92 – 7/93	Payment of surcharge on coal freight	287.15	Surcharge was not leviable but due to adhoc payment surcharge was paid.
	8/93-9/94	Infructuous expenditure in erection, testing, commissioning of multifire system of 100 MVA transformer and extension of fire hydrant system in switch yard.	6.49	Multifire system was not installed by the work contractor.
		Loss of coal in transit	871.24	Loss was worked out at 5% of RR and shown consumed instead of working out the actual transit loss as per weigh machine.
	7/98-9/99	Loss due to delay in finalisation of contract	8.34	There was delay in finalizing the tender.
		Unfruitful expenditure on repair and maintenance of dozer no.3	7.42	The management purchased new reconditioned engine which did not work
	11/2000-12/2001	Infructuous expenditure on renovation of C&I equipment on 2 x 110 MW.	57.28	Due to switching over from Transdata system to Max-100
	1/87-3/92	Infructuous expenditure in consumption of unusable Kasture coal	60.16	Kasture coal was not fit for consumption in power house.
	1/02-12/02	Purchase of FO/LDO at higher rates	13.44	Deficiency in placing the order
		Loss due to non replacement of magnetic pulley	93.19	The proposed magnetic pulley was not replaced.
	01/03-12/03	Excess payment of railway freight	313.68	Railway freight was claimed by railways in excess. The matter was not taken up with collieries.
TPS, Panki	04/94-03/95	Avoidable payment of demurrage & manual unloading	306.00	One shunter remained inoperative and the delay occurred
		Excess payment of central sales tax	17.84	Coal included stones and sales tax paid on stones is recoverable
	04/97-03/98	Avoidable payment of demurrage to railways	2.55	Delay in unloading of coal
OBRA 'A', TPS	11/00-12/01	Unfruitful expenditure on repair and installation of turbine rotor	113.63	Repaired rotor whether used or not , not known
	01/02-12/02	Misappropriation of material	63.37	There is system lapse
Madyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited				
EDD, Jagdishpur	4/98-5/99	Non-installation of check meter and loss to Board	25.07	Accuracy of old defective meter was not checked by installing check meter
	3/02-3/03	Undue benefit to M/s ACC Ltd.	11.70	Enhancement of load without following the prescribed procedure.
		Loss due to inadmissible load factor rebate to M/s ACC Ltd.	3.08	According to CGM load factor rebate was not admissible to the consumer who had drawn excess load than contracted.
EDD-II, Faizabad	10/2000-8/01	Undue benefit to consumer (non-charging cost of HT line)	12.33	Benefit to the consumer was given in shape of non charging surcharge for supply from 11 KV and peak hours.
EDD, Balrampur	7/98-6/99	Loss of revenue due to non installation of check meter in case of defective meter	18.03	Rectification of billing by installing check meter was not done.
EW/sD, Faizabad	1./93-9/94	Suspected misappropriation of stores	11.33	Full material was not accounted for on dismantling of line

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
EDD, Gonda	8/01-6/02	Misappropriation of Company revenue	3.42	Deposit of realization in lump-sum instead of actual realization
	7/02-6/03	Non-assessment of ITI Ltd. Mankapur for violation of peak hour	158.14	ITI Ltd. Mankapur was not assessed for peak hour violation
EDD, Barabanki	4/99-3/2000	Power purchased from DSM Ltd.	184.93	Power purchased by Board was not accounted properly
		Loss due to non-installation of check meter & replacement of defective meter	5.42	The defective meter was not replaced
	7/02-6/03	Loss due to non sanction of estimate under deposit scheme	10.72	The estimates were sanctioned for R&M works irregularly
EDD, Pilibhit	12/97-10/98	Undue favour to consumer	6.27	The basis of finalization of check meter was not justified.
EDD-I, Shahjahanpur	1/97 – 11/97	Embezzlement of cash	1.41	
	8/00-6/02	Unfruitful expenditure due to non-utilisation of machines	2.87	5 electronic cash collection machines were lying unutilized.
EDD-II, Badaun	4/94-3/95	Undue favour to consumers	99.43	Full cost of independent feeder was not taken from the consumer.
Elect store Dn, Bareilly	1/01-11/02	Irregular issue of material	36.79	Issue of material without sanction of estimates but not regularized.
EDD-II Hardoi	4/00-3/01	Short realization of revenue	14.91	The meter of the consumer was recording only 1/3 rd of actual consumption detected during raid.
EDD, Khurramnagar, Lucknow	6/99-5/00	Dishonored cheques not debited to consumers	5.78	The dishonored cheques were not debited to consumer.
	6/01-3/03	Carriage of transformers at higher rates.	3.27	Rate allowed were higher than the rates of circle.
EUDD, Hussainganj	5/97-4/98	Loss of late payment surcharge due to non raising of bills	74.31	Monthly bills were not issued by the division.
		Loss due to undue favour to consumer	49.34	The consumer was reconnected without realization of arrear
El Store Circle, Lucknow	1/2000 – 3/01	Misappropriation of stock and non-recovery of miscellaneous advances	26.63	
ECCD-I, Lucknow	10/93 – 8/95	Non-recovery of penal rent	10.65	
CAO LKO	4/94-1/00	Irregular payment on reappointment of retired persons	17.32	Retired persons were appointed without the approval of Government.
Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd				
EUDD-II, Varanasi	4/98-3/99	Undue benefit to Varanasi hotel by making arbitrary assessment	2.11	Bills were revised without any reason.
EUDD-III, Varanasi	12/97-8/98	Outstanding advances against suppliers	87.45	Records were not available with the division.
EDD-II, Ghazipur	7/00-3/02	Loss of revenue due to irregular bill revision	33.11	Bills were revised irregularly
	4/02-03/03	Undue benefit to Jamania cold storage	25.02	Payment facility through cheques was not withdrawn in spite of dishonor of cheques of the consumer
		Undue benefit to M/s K.N Steel	44.50	Payment facility through cheques was not withdrawn in spite of dishonor of cheques of the consumer
EDD-I, Mau	11/02-8/03	Non compliance of provisions of distribution code (irregular waiver)	31.27	Appeal of the consumer was considered without depositing amount
EDD-II, Azamgarh	12/97-11/98	Injudicious cash management leading to loss	34.82	Loan amount at high rate of interest kept in bank as idle fund resulting in loss of interest
EDD-II, Jaunpur	5/03-7/04	Loss due to forced waiver	18.05	Delay in issue of bills
EDD, Bhadohi	1/98-12/98	Loss of revenue due to fraudulent practices of a routine grade clerk	31.57	Excess credit was allowed to the consumer by a RGC
EDD, Fatehpur	4/93-3/94	Undue benefit to the consumer	61.08	Irregular release of connections
	5/00-6/01	Under assessment against L&F consumers receiving energy supply direct(unmetered) from 11 KV	250.21	Supply was given direct (unmetered) from 11 KV town feeder.
	7/01-6/02	Loss of revenue due to management lapses	95.99	The unit was sold to other party. The dues mounted due to not disconnecting the consumer.
EDD Pratapgarh	12/98-1/2000	Extra expenditure on re-electrification of villages	22.45	Villages were electrified again
		Loss of interest due to non-utilisation of fund	4.88	The loan amount was kept idle in current account

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
	4/93-3/94	Non accountal of stock materials by JEs transferred to other divisions	31.08	The JEs transferred to other divisions & efforts made for accountal of stock not intimated.
ESD Gorakhpur	6/99-3/00	Extra expenditure on transportation	20.89	Placement of order at higher rate for lesser weight of conductor
EDD-I Gorakhpur	8/99-8/00	Loss due to undue favour given to M/s Kundan Steel works, Gorakhpur in finalization of P.D	10.26	Irregular finalization of P.D
EDD Maharajganj	1/02-1/03	Loss due to undue favour to consumer	13.63	Rs 13.63 lakh was irregularly adjusted from the arrear against the consumer.
EDD Kasia	10/96-11/97	Undue benefit to a consumer	45.78	The Chairman allowed to release load of 3000 KVA by tapping existing 33 KV trunk line.
	12/97-10/98	Undue benefit to a heavy power consumer	156.04	Release of connection from existing 33 KV line & billing was done at lesser load
EUCD Allahabad	4/94-6/98	Non return of Ardh Kumbh mela materials by the contractor	5.05	No security was taken from the contractors as per agreement
EDD-II Gorakhpur	8/01-7/02	Undue favour to M/s Nayak Roller & Flour mills	10.32	PD was not finalized.
Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam ltd				
EDC, Hamirpur	5/1995 – 8/1998	Unauthorised diversion of fund from Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi	21.41	No reply has been received.
EUDD-IV, Agra	9/2002 – 8/2003	Irregular review of bills relating to private tubewell consumer	2.51	No reply has been received.
		Irregularities in stock materials	45.25	No reply has been received.
		Non-recovery of expenses incurred on line construction under deposit work	11.57	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to irregular waival off revenue of M/s J.P. Palace, Agra	12.31	No reply has been received.
El S D, Kanpur	5/2001 - 7/2002	Avoidable expenditure due to non inclusion of delivery schedule	20.19	No reply has been received.
	8/2002 – 6/2003	Non-return of damaged transformer under guarantee	56.97	No reply has been received.
EUTD, Aligarh	10/2001 – 9/2002	Loss due to damage of electronic meters within guarantee period	4.13	No reply has been received.
EDD-I, Aligarh	1/2003 – 12/2003	Illegal load factor rebate to consumer	1.24	No reply has been received.
EDD-II, Kanpur Dehat	7/1999 – 3/2001	Undercharge of revenue in case of huge power theft	153.45	No reply has been received.
		Undercharge of revenue in case of theft of energy	3.26	No reply has been received.
EDD, Banda	1/2003 – 12/2003	Undue favour in releasing PTW consumers under normal scheme instead of full deposit resulting in non-realisation of expenditure	19.09	No reply has been received.
		Irregular release of industrial connection without realization of heavy dues on earlier connections	19.23	No reply has been received.
EDD, Sikohabad	1/1999 – 9/1999	Loss due to negligence	107.98	No reply has been received.
		Undue benefit given to M/s Prashad Steel (P) Limited	22.22	No reply has been received.
		Irregular waival of assessment of M/s BM Jain Cold Storage	5.33	No reply has been received.
		Non-assessment of theft of energy resulting into loss	15.21	No reply has been received.
EDD, Etah	4/2000 – 3/2001	Suspected theft of energy	135.32	No reply has been received.
EDD, Lalitpur	2/2002 – 3/2003	Loss of revenue due to non compliance of raid report	9.25	No reply has been received.
ESD (UPPCL), Agra	2/2002 – 4/2003	Damage of transformer during the guarantee period	267.00	No reply has been received.
		Non-realisation of cost of PCC Pole from Sri V.Singh Sharma	4.11	No reply has been received.
	5/03 – 04/04	Non-receipt back of transformers from the firm damaged under guarantee period	200.16	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to unreasonable assistance provided to M/s Mankameshwar Steel Pvt Ltd in disconnection of connection	14.99	No reply has been received.
		Short recovery of initial security from consumers	10.45	No reply has been received.
EUDD-I, Aligarh	1/2003 – 12/2003	Loss of revenue due to non-levy of surcharge @ 15 per cent in addition to penalty for consumption in restricted peak hours	20.66	No reply has been received.
		Under billing of M/s Aligarh roller flour mill	10.80	No reply has been received.
		Unrealised revenue against Railway Traction	1189.33	No reply has been received.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Loss of revenue due to non-recovery of minimum monthly charge	17.62	No reply has been received.
		Loss of revenue due to non-release of connection under individual tube well	1.48	No reply has been received.
EDDD , Banda	1/2002 – 12/2002	Non-payment due to non revision of agreement	7.15	No reply has been received.
		Loss of revenue- due to short billing against consumer	22.42	No reply has been received.
		Under charge of billing against consumer	7.12	No reply has been received.
EDD Mainpuri	4/2000 – 3/2001	Loss to the Corporation due to incorrect application of tariff	23.14	No reply has been received.
		Losses not claimed from third party	61.58	No reply has been received.
Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited				
EDD-I, Bulandshahar	1/1999 – 12/1999	Loss due to non-billing of Kutir Jyoti/Janta service connection	9.78	No reply has been received.
EDD, Khurja	1/2001 – 10/2001	Undue benefit to consumers	64.01	No reply has been received.
EUDD-II, Ghaziabad	8/1999 – 3/2000	Irregular waiver of penalty-Safe Metals	27.65	No reply has been received.
EDD-II, Ghaziabad	8/1999 – 4/2000	Irregular waiver of peak hour restriction against Jindals Pipes	9.88	No reply has been received.
EUDD-II,	8/1998 – 7/1999	Irregular waiver of penalty for violation of peak hours against consumers	21.94	No reply has been received.
EUDD-I, Ghaziabad	12/1993 – 12/1994	Irregular waiver of revenue arrears against Agarwal Ice Factory	2.26	No reply has been received.
	6/1995 – 10/1996	Inadmissible adjustment –Goel Gas Company	1.83	No reply has been received.
		Under assessment of energy loss	584.67	No reply has been received.
	2/1998 – 9/1999	Undue benefit given to M/s Ansuls on tapping of 33 KV Morti Udyog Kunj line for electrification of Chiranjiv Vihar Colony	55.28	No reply has been received.
	7/2000 – 8/2001	Irregular reduction of peak hour restriction penalty	32.34	No reply has been received.
		Undercharge of system loading charges and security due to sanction of lesser load	36.84	No reply has been received.
	6/2003 – 3/2004	Inadmissible load factor rebate	11.91	No reply has been received.
	9/2001 – 7/2002	Undue favour in release of 4 KVA additional load to M/a Rathi Ispat Ltd	126.12	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to non-realisation of recovery certificates amount pending against M/s Swadhesi Polytax	73.22	No reply has been received.
EDD, Modinagar	4/1993 – 3/1994	Non-levy of late payment surcharge in respect of permanent disconnection	154.54	No reply has been received.
EUDD-II, Noida	2/2000 – 8/2000	Under assessment of MCD	4.83	No reply has been received.
		Under charge of MCD	1.95	No reply has been received.
		Irregular adjustment	0.75	No reply has been received.
	4/1998 – 1/1999	Non-assessment, foul play with meter	2.63	No reply has been received.
	Since inception – 3/1998	Distributed billing M/s Supreme Limited	73.41	No reply has been received.
		Non-levy of late payment surcharge M/s Supreme Ltd	1995.34	No reply has been received.
	7/2002 – 3/2003	Loss due to non-inclusion of enabling clause in the agreement with Noida power company	128.00	No reply has been received.
	9/2001 – 6/2002	Irregular adjustment of revenue M/s Eveready	14.82	No reply has been received.
		Excess issue of material	6.01	No reply has been received.
		Undue favour to M/s Salora International assessment	26.25	No reply has been received.
		Excess issue and consumption of material against increased capacity of sub-station	14.05	No reply has been received.
	9/2000 – 8/2001	Under charge of penalty for violation of peak hour	15.61	No reply has been received.
		Suspected cases of irregular higher voltage rebate	14.88	No reply has been received.
EDC, Meerut	6/1998 – 10/2000	Loss due to non-observance of orders	5.59	No reply has been received.
EUDD-III, Ghaziabad	4/2002 – 2/2003	Non-credit of cheques	5.13	No reply has been received.
EUDD-III, Ghaziabad	3/2003 – 2/2004	Short assessment of revenue against theft cases	2.51	No reply has been received.
ESD, Ghaziabad	7/2002 – 6/2003	Purchase of cable boxes at higher rates	3.80	No reply has been received.
		Purchase of meter boxes at higher rates	46.80	No reply has been received.
EUDD-III, Meerut		Misappropriation of line materials due to management lapses		No reply has been received.
EDD-I, Shamli	10/1997 – 10/1998	Irregular reduction of load	2.45	No reply has been received.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
EDD-II, Rampur	10/2001 – 11/2002	Infructuous expenditure on replacement of conductor due to misappropriation of conductors	2.67	No reply has been received.
		Misappropriation of stores	27.89	No reply has been received.
	10/2000 – 9/2001	Undue benefit to M/s Mantha & Allied product Ltd, Rampur	5.55	No reply has been received.
		Undue favour to M/s Chadhdha Paper Mills Ltd, Rampur	35.60	No reply has been received.
EUDD-I, Saharanpur	10/1998 – 2/2000	Undue benefit to consumers at the cost of the Board	5.18	No reply has been received.
EDD, Bulandshahar	1/1999 – 12/1999	Loss to the Corporation due to peak hour violation	21.29	No reply has been received.
EDD, Baraut, Meerut	4/1995 – 12/1997	Loss/short recovery of line materials from redundant 33 KV lines	34.14	No reply has been received.
	4/2001 – 3/2002	Delay in payments of power purchased from co-generator resulted in lapse of two and half years	26.18	No reply has been received.
	4/2002 – 4/2003	Avoidable expenditure	11.92	No reply has been received.
EDD, Gajraulla	5/1998 – 3/1999	Undue benefit to the consumer	11.62	No reply has been received.
ESWD, Meerut	10/2002 – 12/2003	Unproductive expenditure on construction of 33 KV line from 132/33 KV sub-station Jaula to 33/11 KV sub-station Shalpur	37.22	No reply has been received.
		Irregularity in stock materials due to non-preparation of executed estimates	16.62	No reply has been received.
		Outstanding miscellaneous advance against firms executed in work ofv World Bank scheme	1407.37	No reply has been received.
		Excess expenditure on construction of 33/11 KV line sub-station, Ghaziabad and 33 KV line	67.20	No reply has been received.
		Construction of 37.5/11 KV sub-station, Raghunatpur (Bulandshahar) in less capacity	32.95	No reply has been received.
	4/2000 – 11/2001	Dismantling of 33 KV redundant line from 132 KV sub-station Tajgarh to Amroha, short accountal of materials	2.28	No reply has been received.
EDD, Chandausi	2/2000 – 9/2001	Loss to the Corporation due to line tapped from 132/37.5 sub-station, Sambhal lay the M/s Jagdeesh Cement and M/s Ankachha Steel Independent feeder consumer	41.31	No reply has been received.
EUDD-II, Moradabad	5/2002 – 2/2003	Irregular revision of consumers bills – Less assessment	11.93	No reply has been received.
EDD-I, Rampur	7/1995 – 11/1996	Undue benefit to consumer due to irregular reduction of load	3.50	No reply has been received.
EUDD-II, Noida	6/2003 – 3/2004	Suspected loss of revenue due to negligence of department	36.29	No reply has been received.
EDD, Najibabad	4/2002 – 3/2003	Purchase of meter on higher rate	1.62	No reply has been received.
EDD, Bijnor	4/2002 – 3/2004	Undue benefit to consumers by providing inadmissible load factor rebate	7.24	No reply has been received.
EDD-II, Bulandshahar	7/1994 – 8/1995	Loss due to not taking timely action	366.58	No reply has been received.
		Undue benefit to the consumers due to irregular release of connection which resulted into loss to the Board	366.58	No reply has been received.
EDD-I, Meerut	5/2000 – 4/2001	Irregular withdrawal of actual electricity charges and under assessment due to wrong application of tariff against Dental Medical College, Meerut	13.92	No reply has been received.
	10/1997 – 10/1998	Loss of revenue due to incorrect waival of electricity duty	15.17	No reply has been received.
		Loss of revenue due to delay in release of protective load	2.25	No reply has been received.
EDD-II, Rampur	10/2000 – 9/2001	Undue benefit to M/s Meetha and All Product Limited, Rampur	5.55	No reply has been received.
		Undue favour to M/s Chadela Paper Mills, Rampur	35.60	No reply has been received.
	11/2001 – 11/2002	Infructuous expenditure on replacement of conductor due to misapplication of conductor	2.67	No reply has been received.
		Misappropriation of store	27.89	No reply has been received.
	12/02 – 12/03	Loss due to delay in disconnection	12.85	No reply has been received.
GM, Disrtibution, Moradabad	6/1999 – 4/2001	Loss due to damage of capacitor	73.08	No reply has been received.
EDD-I, Shamli	10/1997 – 9/1998	Irregular reduction of load loss	2.45	No reply has been received.
EDD, Gajraulla	5/1998 – 3/1999	Undue benefit to the consumer	11.62	No reply has been received.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Electricity Secondary Works Division, Meerut	10/2002 – 12/2003	Unproductive expenditure on construction of 33 KV line from Jaula to Shahpur 33/11 KV	23.27	No reply has been received.
		Outstanding miscellaneous advances against the firms executing the work of World Bank scheme	1407.37	No reply has been received.
		Excess expenditure on construction of line on 33/11 sub-station, Shalimar	67.20	No reply has been received.
EDD-I, Saharanpur	1/2002 – 12/2002	Short billing of PTW consumers	208.80	No reply has been received.
		Violation of rules deliberately resulting in loss to the Corporation	12.35	No reply has been received.
Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd				
ETD, Moradabad	4/91-3/92	Loss due to negligence	12.94	No reply has been received.
	10/01-09/03	Non recovery of miscellaneous advance	8.95	No reply has been received.
	08/00-09/01	Non receipt back of old material in increasing capacity of 132/33 KV/s Gajraula	1.52	No reply has been received.
	04/89-03/90	Excess issue of control cable	23.78	No reply has been received.
DGM 400 KV s/s Design Circle, Lucknow	09/99-03/01	Loss due to failure of crane during guarantee period	8.97	No reply has been received.
Chief Engineer, Civil Division Lucknow	04/92-04/96	Blockade of fund in purchase of land at Gomti Nagar from LDA and loss of interest	126.97	No reply has been received.
ETD, Shahjhanpur	01/01-12/03	Irregular payment of price variation	22.12	No reply has been received.
G.M., Transmission (Design) Lucknow	1/01-12/03	Loss due to negligence in duty/supervision	105.00	No reply has been received.
ETC, Moradabad	10/99-5/01	Non recovery of misc. advance	8.07	No reply has been received.
ESPC-II, Lucknow	6/99-5/01	Avoidable expenditure on procurement of conductor at higher rate	55.12	No reply has been received.
		Award of contract at higher rate-Loss	96.00	No reply has been received.
		Award of contract at higher rate-Loss	166.65	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable expenditure on purchase of XLPE cable	16.29	No reply has been received.
	8/02-7/03	Blockade of funds due to non-utilization of XLPE Cable procured for up gradation of LESA	420.00	No reply has been received.
	4/93-3/94	Avoidable extra expenditure. on purchase of AAC conductor	122.00	No reply has been received.
	6/01-7/02	Avoidable extra expenditure due to wrong fixation of base price of raw material on purchase of aluminium/ZLPE PVC cables	12.25	No reply has been received.
	12/97-5/99	Avoidable extra expenditure in purchase of ACSR weasl conductor	38.18	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable liability for payment of interest on delayed payment	7.59	No reply has been received.
	4/91-3/92	Payment of price variation without completing formalities	24.75	No reply has been received.
		Non recovery outstanding against m/s prem cables	8.95	No reply has been received.
	4/89-3/91	Extra payment on account of higher freight and forwarding & transit in insurance charge	1.10	No reply has been received.
		Purchase of aluminium conductor cable at higher ex work rate- non consideration of reasonability of rates	1.20	No reply has been received.
		Purchase of ACSR Rabbit conductor against specification at higher price	15.98	No reply has been received.
		Procurement of 11 KV PILL cable against specification no. VBK 217/1987 at higher rates.	2.01	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable extra expend. in purchase of fensing poles	3.97	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable liability for extra expenditure against tender specification no. VBK 234/89	6.51	No reply has been received.
		Non supply of steel cron - risk purchase thereon	5.33	No reply has been received.
Electricity s/s Design Circle-II, Lucknow	2/01-12/02	Purchase of transformers at higher rates	134.73	No reply has been received.
		Purchase of Current Transformers at higher rates	12.25	No reply has been received.
ETD-I Allahabad	1/2000-10/01	Abnormal variation in executed work leading to extra expenditure	1166.15	No reply has been received.
		Suspected over payment to M/s Hyundai	5.50	No reply has been received.
	7/98 – 1/2000	Blockade of funds due to non utilization of tower parts	20.00	No reply has been received.
		Non disposal of obsolete scrap materials	46.57	No reply has been received.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
	12/96-6/98	Excess payment towards sales tax on erection works	62.10	No reply has been received.
		Idle expenditure on construction of 132 kv s/s Lalgunj	53.48	No reply has been received.
		Suspected over payment of price variation	49.98	No reply has been received.
ETD, Agra	1/98-12/98	Non providing of jack steps by suppliers	7.20	No reply has been received.
400 KV s/s Design Circle-I, Lucknow	4/94-12/95	Un- fruitful purchase of disturbance recorders	88.11	No reply has been received.
		Non recovery of cost disturbance recorders from NTPC	11.68	No reply has been received.
	3/98-8/99	Loss on demurrage and wharfage charges	24.77	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable payment on transit insurance premium	8.28	No reply has been received.
		Waival of penalties and release of withheld amount	89.91	No reply has been received.
400 KV s/s Design Circle-II, Lucknow	4/89-3/91	Avoidable expenditure on repair of new transformer	26.41	No reply has been received.
		Extra expenditure in purchase of isolators	23.29	No reply has been received.
		Extra expenditure in purchase of control cables	18.67	No reply has been received.
		Extra expenditure in purchase of circuit breakers	19.06	No reply has been received.
DGM s/s Design Circle-I, Lucknow	1/01 – 12/02	Loss due to delay in finalization of tenders	56.98	No reply has been received.
	11/99 – 12/2000	Loss due to non-imposition of penalty	35.14	No reply has been received.
		Excess expenditure in shifting of 315 MVA transformer	31.00	No reply has been received.
ESPC-III, UPPCL, Lucknow	5/01 – 8/02	Loss due to procurement of 11 meter long steel tubular poles 410 sp 55 at higher rates	129.27	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to procurement of sub standard PCC 8.5 meter poles	43.74	No reply has been received.
	4/93 – 3/94	Defective supply of 85 Auto reclosers SF.6	5.88	No reply has been received.
	4/92 – 3/93	Avoidable extra expenditure on procurement of GI wire (5 mm) & GSS wire	13.38	No reply has been received.
		Undue favour to suppliers-- extra expenditure	7.32	No reply has been received.
	10/87 – 3/90	Extra expenditure due to passing over the lowest tender	25.69	No reply has been received.
	3/99 – 4/01	Award of contract at higher rates for the procurement of 8.5 mts PCC poles-- – undue benefit to the suppliers	216.00	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable expenditure due to curtailment of quantity of steel tubular poles to be procured	14.75	No reply has been received.
		Supply of underweight steel tubular poles	65.26	No reply has been received.
		Procurement of 11 KV disc insulator at higher rates	59.00	No reply has been received.
	2/98 – 2/99	Non-delivery of LT Pilfer resistant metering cubicals against specification no.ESPC-II/I/96	19.75	No reply has been received.
		Non-encashment of bank guarantee	14.39	No reply has been received.
	1/96 – 3/97	Unfruitful expenditure due to defective purchase of 11 KV auto reclosers	58.81	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable extra payment due to non-purchase of 11 KV pin insulation	20.64	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to non-encashment of bank guarantee	45.20	No reply has been received.
	4/94 – 12/95	Blockade of Board's funds on account of purchase of store material without requirement	46.00	No reply has been received.
CMD, UPPCL, Lucknow	7/02 – 6/03	Loss due to providing inadmissible facilities to Energy Minister	--	No reply has been received.
		Irregular award of contract for repair of aluminium wound transformer	142.00	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to irregular release of connection to consumer under Electricity Distribution Division-I, Raibaraeli.	15.47	No reply has been received.
S.E., ETC, Ghaziabad	6/98 – 9/00	Excess expenditure on construction of transmission line	7.14	No reply has been received.
ETD, Shahjahanpur	7/99 – 8/00	Undue benefit to supplier on account of excess advance payment	34.23	No reply has been received.
ETD, Muzaffarnagar	10/95 – 8/97	Non-realisation of bay charges	34.78	No reply has been received.
		Excess acquisition of land and ideal investment	23.61	No reply has been received.
Secretary, UPSEB, Lucknow	4/97 – 6/99	Loss due to additional interest liability on payment of guarantee fee to PFC for want of Government's approval on transfer of guarantee	167.00	No reply has been received.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Blockade of fund in construction of 400 KV, Srinagar, Rishikesh and 400 KV Srinagar, Moradabad transmission line	247.78	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to undue favour to the consumer in releasing fund	157.57	No reply has been received.
SE 400 KV, TDC, Lucknow	01/96 – 12/97	Avoidable extra expenditure due to award of contract at higher rate to M/s SAE India Limited	110.00	No reply has been received.
		Undue benefit to a consumer	230.00	No reply has been received.
DGM, 400 KV, sub-station Design Circle, Lucknow	4/01 – 12/02	Loss on account of finalization of tender at higher rate	94.43	No reply has been received.
		Purchase of lighting arrestors at higher rates	64.43	No reply has been received.
		Purchase of equipment at higher rates	30.13	No reply has been received.
	4/97 – 2/98	Avoidable extra expenditure on work	264.00	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable extra expenditure due to wrong computation of ex-work price	41.08	No reply has been received.
400 KV sub-station, ECD, Agra	7/00 – 7/02	Unfruitful expenditure due to non-repair of defective material damaged within guarantee period	56.37	No reply has been received.
	4/97 – 2/98	Non-recovery of expenditure incurred by the Board on the work to be executed by the contractor	18.33	No reply has been received.
ETLEU, Varanasi	2/03 – 3/04	Nugatory expenditure in construction of Bachcharana – Lalganj line	43.48	No reply has been received.
ETD, Bareilly	1/02 – 11/03	Extra expenditure on construction of 220 KV LELO line	33.71	No reply has been received.
		Non-recovery of maintenance charges	21.86	No reply has been received.
Secretary, UPSEB, Lucknow	1/96 – 6/97	Excess payment of DA in UPSEB	75.49	No reply has been received.
	7/99 – 1/00	Loss of revenue due to Government Industrial Policy and development rebate	71621.00	No reply has been received.
	4/95 – 12/95	Loss on cancellation of orders for installation of Hydro Project by BHEL	1042.00	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to shortage of Board's material at Shakti Bhawan	15.83	No reply has been received.
	4/89 – 3/91	Heavy financial loss due to non-utilisation of surplus staff at closed power house	315.00	No reply has been received.
400 KV sub-station, Moradabad	11/01 – 12/03	Non-recovery of maintenance charges from NTPC	48.44	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to unrecovered insurance claims	40.41	No reply has been received.
		Non-recovery of advance against contractors	38.44	No reply has been received.
CGM, Commercial, UPPCL, Lucknow	4/00 – 7/01	Loss due to irregular release of connection	489.00	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to undue favour to the consumer	1249.00	No reply has been received.
		Avoidable loss due to wrong calculation of paper size for printing	12.39	No reply has been received.
ETD, Badaun	4/91 – 3/94	Embezzlement of boards stores – loss to Board	81.50	No reply has been received.
		Missing coal wagons – Blocking of Boards fund	62.40	No reply has been received.
Secretary, UPSEB, Lucknow	10/87 – 3/98	Infructuous expenditure on a documentary film.	3.22	No reply has been received.
CMD-UPPCL	4/01 – 6/02	Finalisation of tender without exercising rock bottom rates and imprudent decisions for procurement of hardware and peripheral before development of software for system design led to loss	111.00	No reply has been received.
		Infructuous expenditure due to improper planning and defective agreement with M/s SBI Capital Market Ltd for the privatization of KESA	68.35	No reply has been received.
		Irregular decision to refund penalty deducted from the bills of M/s Hyundai Engineering South Korea and M/s SAE India Limited	603.00	No reply has been received.
		Loss due to allowing undue favour to M/s Somania Steel Limited against the provision of condition	8040.00	No reply has been received.
		Inadmissible expenditure on vehicle	59.73	No reply has been received.
		Non-submission of study report regarding decision made with foreign companies for improvement in power sector	11.42	No reply has been received.
		Non-raising assessment on account of theft of energy	88.03	No reply has been received.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Doubtful recovery of miscellaneous advance booked after 7 years of retirement against Shri Sher Bahadur Singh, JE	8.83	No reply has been received.
		Inordinate delay of 10 years despite clear provision in the constitution resulted in avoidable payment of pay and allowances to Shri Girish Chandra Tiwari, JE	10.01	No reply has been received.
		Relaxation to railway allowed in deposit of additional security without obtaining approval from Regulation Commission	58.50	No reply has been received.
		Delay in finalization of investigation resulted in doubtful recovery of excess payment made on telephone bills	23.68	No reply has been received.
	7/02 – 6/03	Connivance of UPPCL's officials in theft of energy by a consumer of Sandila (Hardoi)	--	No reply has been received.
EMD, Shakti Bhawan, Lucknow	6/99 – 10/00	Irregular adjustment of temporary advance/imprest	19.17	No reply has been received.
Director (personal and admn), UPPCL, Lucknow	2/00 – 3/01	Loss on sale of power purchased from co-generators	405.97	No reply has been received.
		Under charge of revenue due to incorrect application of tariff	53.53	No reply has been received.
		Loss of revenue due to delayed revision of special tariff	689.25	No reply has been received.
		Undue favour to consumer M/s Samdi Steel (P), Ltd	22.45	No reply has been received.
		Non-recovery against shortage of material	10.13	No reply has been received.
ESPC-I, Lucknow (Store Procurement)	3/01 – 3/02	Extra expenditure due to award of contract at higher L-2 rate in procurement 250 KV trans	94.35	No reply has been received.
		Inadmissible allowance of five per cent tolerance in load --loss of repaired transformers	3031.00	No reply has been received.
		Uneconomical repair of copper wound transformers-- extra avoidable expenditure	16.75	No reply has been received.
	4/02 – 3/03	Avoidable loss in procurement of 10 MVA transformers	200.97	No reply has been received.
		Procurement of distribution transformers at higher rate	443.00	No reply has been received.
Chief GM (Commercial), Lucknow	8/01 – 8/03	Loss due to non-reimbursement of concession to Bharat Pumps & Compressors, Allahabad	66.07	No reply has been received.
Import, Export & Payment Circle, Lucknow	Since inception to 3/01	Forfeiture of rebate & levy of late payment surcharge due to delay in payment of energy bills raised by M/s NTPC	1039.80	No reply has been received.
		Levy of late payment surcharge by NHPC	14690.00	No reply has been received.
EUCD, Majhola	3/00 – 3/02	Splitting of work award of contract at different rates	8.95	No reply has been received.
U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited				
U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Ltd.,	7/86-3/88	Embezzlement due to non-observance of rules and negligence	64.35	No reply from PSU
	4/93-3/94	Embezzlement at Rasoolabad sale centre	1.94	No reply from PSU
	1/97-12/97	Hire purchase Scheme and Self Employment Scheme Embezzlement of cash by cashiers of RM Office Kanpur	91.26 11.00	No reply from PSU
	1/99-12/99	Usurpation of wheat. by centre i/c Khuttar Distt. Shahjahanpur with amount making payments to farmers Loss of stock due to manipulated theft at Fatehpur Service Centre under DE Allahabad	8.66 0.82	No reply from PSU
	1/2000-12/2000	Loss due to non-sale of defective paddy seeds	0.50	No reply from PSU
	4/95-12/96	Loss in sale of Grain Bins	29.46	No reply from PSU
	1/2000-12/2000	Loss due to non replacement of expired pesticides Outstanding balances against expired staff	15.15 23.25	No reply from PSU
Uttar Pradesh Poultry and Livestock Specialities Limited				
	01/01-03/02	Loss in Investment with M/s Capan Food Specialities Limited Lucknow	197.00	Para is retained
		Loss of Interest on loan of Rs. 130 lakh	58.50	Para is retained

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Uttar Pradesh Projects Corporation Limited				
U.P. Project and Tubewell Corporation Kanpur, Agra Varanasi and Basti	4/2000-3/01	Loss due to non-fulfillment of the terms of agreement of well establishment of water supply of Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute that resulted in deduction of the amount	4.75	In view of your reply the Para is retained and amount has been revised to Rs.4.75 Lakh
Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (UPSIDC)				
UPSIDC	4/92-3/94	Undue favour to the firm resulting into blockade of funds	301.83	No reply from PSU
UPSIDC, Kanpur	10/95-12/96	Undue favour to M/s Escorts Limited Nugatory expenditure due to inordinate delay in submission of Part A and part B of report(regarding pre investment feasibility) and also due to non submission of part C&D of Report (Reg. identification of product and long term plan for hi-tech plastic processing complex) that resulted in dropping of scheme Undue favour in allotment of plot	6.43 2.53 1.92	No reply from PSU
UPSIDC, Kanpur	1/97-3/20333300	Avoidable loss in buy back of shares	64.00	No reply from PSU
UPSIDC	4/2000-3/01	Undue benefit to a transferee Loss due to relaxation of agreed terms and conditions and inordinate delay in taking recovery action Disinvestments of shares of M/s Shree Acids and Chemicals Limited due to action of flashback to find out the market value of shares at the time of taking decision was not made by disinvestment committee	57.65 46.40 20.00	No reply from PSU
UPSIDC	4/01-12/02	Loss due to doubtful recovery of dues from Wise Industrial Park Limited	326.00	No reply from PSU
Uttar Pradesh (Poorva) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited				
U.P. (Poorva) Ganna Beej Vikas Nigam Deoria	4/97-3/99	Doubtful recovery of loan and interest from M/s Cane development Society Barhni (Siddharthnagar)	29.18	No reply from PSU
	4/99-3/2000	Poor realization of outstanding loans and advances	230.00	No reply from PSU
	4/2000-3/01	Doubtful poor recovery of outstanding loans and advances Unauthorised/Irregular utilization of fund and loss of Interest thereon	194.59 28.00	No reply from PSU
Uttar Pradesh Pichhara Varg VittaEvam Vikas Nigam Limited				
U.P. Pichhara Varg Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited Lucknow	01/01-12/01	Blockade of funds in view of ban on CityCo-operativebank to disburse any payment by RBI matter is under consideration of Government	55.14	No reply from PSU
The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh (PICUP)				
	1/01-12/01	Misappropriation in long-term loans	162.64	Pending recovery para may retain.
		Loss due to unscrupulous distribution of loan	1888.10	No legal proceedings initiated para may retain
		Irregular acceptance of loan to Amrit Computer Private Limited Lucknow	86.55	Reply not convincing para may retain.
	01/02-12/02	Loss due to sanction of loan to an ineligible unit	689.43	RC under process para may retain.
		Loss due to incorrect appraisal and charge of management	582.23	Reply not convincing para may retain.
		Non-recovery of dues due to sanction of loan to an ineligible unit	278.53	Recovery pending para may retain.
Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Company Limited				
U.P.State Spinning Company, Kanpur	1/96-3/98	Avoidable loss due to non provision of 'default clauses' loan given to holding company U.P. State Textile Corporation	13.22	In view of your reply the Para is retained
Barabanki	4/93-12/94	Excess payment of electricity charges	25.24	In view of your reply the Para is retained

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Kanpur	4/99-3/00	Loss due to short realization of Excise duty from customers	24.50	In view of your reply the Para is retained
Uttar Pradesh State Handloom Corporation Limited				
U.P. State Handloom Corporation, Kanpur	4/95-3/96	Blockade of funds	1.80	Unit has not stated that any market survey was made, para stands.
		Outstanding advances and shortages in Varanasi Silk Project	1.26	No recovery has been made for the shortages, Para stands
	4/97-9/98	Loss due to violation of contract	596.00	Since no payment has been received, para stands.
	10/98-3/2000	Infructuous expenditure on construction of warehouse at Jaspur	47.26	The Nigam did not reply regarding use of warehouse constructed at jaipur , para stands.
		Loss in procurement and sale of silk yarn	34.43	No document furnished in support of reply, para stands.
		Uninvestigated losses	13.17	As the losses have not been made good, para stands.
		Loss of acceptance of supplies below the specification	8.66	No recovery made, para stands.
	4/2000-3/01	Loss on account of payment of gratuity under VRS due to default in depositing annual premium with L.T.C.	114.50	Para stands.
		Loss due to non-recovery of shortage of stock	101.00	It has not been intimated how much amount recoverwd, para stands.
		Misutilisation of working capital loan	450.00	Para Stands.
	01/02-12/02	Infructuous expenditure due to failure of Project Package Scheme	222.65	Non completion of project has been admitted, Para stands.
		Doubtful dues against U.P.Sahkari Upphokta Sangh	166.79	As dues have not cleared, Para stands.
		Irrecoverable dues against retired expired and terminated staff	638.00	As recovery is very small, Para stands.
Uttar Pradesh State Yarn Company Limited				
do	7/02-6/03	Compulsory payment of rent of UP Cooperative spinning mill association, bahadurganj Unit	9.00	The Para is retained and amount has been revised to Rs.9 Lakh.
U.P. State Sugar Corporation Limited				
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd. Gomati Nagar Lucknow	10/2002 to 10/2003	Loss due to availing cash credit from Co-operative Banks	1364.00	No reply from PSU
		Loss due to unsafe storage of sugar in Almora unit	83.98	--do--
		Loss due to damage of sugar at pipraich	48.29	--do--
	11/2001 to 09/2002	Loss due to unsafe strorage of sugar on hired storage	330.00	--do--
		Avoidable expenditure on purchase of kops feed water regulator	16.67	--do--
	01/2001 to 10/2001	Doubtful realization	148.58	--do--
	02/95 to 03/99	Cost overrun due to poor planning	2909.81	--do--
		Unfruitful expenditure on installation of Fly Ash Arrestor	19.40	--do--
		Undue benefit to gunny bag transporters	12.91	--do--
	04/99 to 12/2000	Blockade of fund in FCI	149.51	--do--
	04/94 to 03/95	Loss of government revenue	13.25	--do--
		Loss in sale of molasses	2.02	--do--
	04/92 to 03/94	Misutilisation of cash credit scheme resulting in loss of interest	419.41	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Shahganj	4/92 to 3/93	Excess payment of electricity charge	0.48	No reply from PSU

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Outstanding of Godown rent	33.09	--do--
		Non submission of reimbursement claim	0.29	--do--
	4/98 to 03/2001	Loss due to excessive exhaustion of sugar	74.87	--do--
		Less recovery of sugar resulted loss to the Company	87.25	--do--
	4/2001 to 3/2002	Loss due to short recovered molasses in pits	20.26	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Rohankalan (Muffarnagar)	4/97 to 3/98	Loss due to lapses of release orders of free sale sugar	19.23	--do--
	4/98 to 3/99	Loss due to poor recovery of sugar	96.12	--do--
		Loss due to reprocessing of moist sugar	10.50	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Khadda	4/93 to 3/97	Avoidable loss	2.84	--do--
	4/97 to 3/98	Payment of advance against fake Bank Guarantee	1.86	--do--
	4/2001 to 3/2002	Shortage in stock remained uninvestigated	12.53	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Deoria	4/95 to 3/97	Unaccounted production losses	7.45	No reply from PSU
	4/97 to 3/98	Loss due to excess consumption of bagasse as fuel	42.25	--do--
	4/99 to 3/2000	Loss due to excess use of Bagasse in fuel	11.35	--do--
		Loss due to non levy of penal charges	4.03	--do--
		Excess loss of Sugar in Bye products due to processing deficiencies	49.71	--do--
		Loss in Stock of brown sugar	29.18	--do--
		Loss due to poor recovery of sugar	184.70	--do--
	4/2000 to 3/2001	Blockade of fund due to inordinate delay in disposal of sugar	247.21	--do--
		Loss due to reprocessing of moist sugar	3.99	--do--
		Loss in stock of Brown Sugar	58.36	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Bijnore	4/99 to 3/2000	Loss due to non realization of sold molasses	19.07	--do--
	4/2002 to 02/2003	Loss due to imprudence and delay decision by corporation (HQ)	21.12	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Pipraich (Gorakhpur)	4/99 to 3/2000	Non use of surplus stores resulting locking up of fund	4.58	--do--
	4/2000 to 3/2001	Excess payment of electricity charge	4.78	--do--
	4/2001 to 3/2002	Loss due to non levy of penal charges	2.90	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Siswa Bazar, Maharajganj	11/98 to 6/99	Loss of sugar production from non supply of cane by union and non levy of penalty on such union.	428.76	No reply from PSU
	7/2000 to 9/2001	Loss due to excessive damage of sugar	69.28	--do--
		Loss due to improper storage of sugar	11.69	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Baitalpur	4/99 to 3/2000	Loss due to inadmissible deduction of differential levy price	8.65	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Bhatni	4/97 to 3/99	Loss of molasses	45.89	--do--
	4/99 to 3/2000	Extra expenditure on transportation charge	21.08	--do--
		Non levy of penalty against default in short supply of sugar cane	2.06	--do--
	4/2001 to 3/2002	Avoidable loss on account of spontaneous combustion of molasses	17.67	--do--
		Loss on account of sale of sugar	42.64	--do--
		Loss on account of BISS sugar	26.29	--do--
		Shortage of sugar store	5.57	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Chandpur, Bijnore	10/2001 to 01/2003	Undue favour to Firms	6.59	No reply from PSU
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Mohiuddinpur (Meerut)	4/2000 to 3/2001	Undue excess payment to Rishi Enterprises	8.86	--do--
UP State Sugar Corp Ltd, Jarawal Road, Bahraich	7/93 to 8/94	Avoidable payment of interest	0.82	--do--
	9/94 to 3/95	Wasteful expenditure on the purchase and erection of the 30 MTs capacity Automatic Electronic weigh Bridge	7.86	--do--

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Shreeton India Limited				
	4/2001 – 11/2003	Wasteful expenditure on single phase technology from foreign collaborator	124.00	As Shreeton India is the successor of Uptron Powertronics Ltd, the matter should have been taken up at the time of takeover of the business, as such the Para is retained.
		Sub standard three phase SMPS Power Plant resulting blockade of fund	86.93	I view of the reply the Para is retained and the amount has been revised to Rs.86.93 Lakh.
		Obsolete store	53.55	The reply shows that the Material valuing Rs.53.55 Lakh is still lying in the store as the para has been retained.
Uptron Powertronics Limited				
UP Uptron Power Tronics Ltd., Sahibabad, Gaziabad	10/96 – 03/98	Blockade of fund due to non disposal of MCRs items	16.93	In view of your reply the Para is retained
	04/2001 – 11/2002	Irregular and unfruitful expenditure on upgradation of technology	140.00	In view of your reply the Para is retained
		Loss due to delay in execution of supply order	14.87	In view of your reply the Para is retained
		Loss due to bad performance and blockade of funds	211.54	In view of your reply the Para is retained
Uptron India Limited				
Uptron India Limited, Lucknow	04/91 – 03/92	Blockade of funds	102.47	No reply from PSU
	04/92 – 03/93	Blockade of and loss of interest thereon	84.75	--do--
		Blockade of fund and loss of interest	6.53	--do--
		Avoidable expenditure on electricity charges	9.25	--do--
		Excess payment -- Simi Conductors Ltd	2.08	--do--
		Extra expenditure due to increase in commission	11.26	--do--
		Non recovery due to delay in supply of equipments	1.99	--do--
		Non accountal of raw material	2.84	--do--
		Under settlement of insurance claim	1.96	--do--
		Avoidable expenditure in shape of fine due to non payment of excise duty	1.10	--do--
	4/95 – 12/95	Loss of dues due to write off by the management	103.52	--do--
		Loss in sale of self ticket printing machines (STPM) and ticket stationary to railways	6.20	--do--
		Loss of interest in execution of contracts with Bokaro Steel Plant (BSP)	36.79	--do--
		Loss due to improper functioning of research and Development report	113.54	--do--
		Loss of cable	1.00	--do--
Uttar Pradesh Development Systems Corporation Limited				
UP Development System Corporation Ltd., Lucknow	1/99 to 3/2000	Irregular purchase of computers on higher rates for police and prosecution department	37.15	As per the reply there was deficiency in tendering process as such the Para is retained.
		Irregular contract due to non inviting open tender resulted extra expenditure	17.54	The reply does not give the justification about awarding contract on quotation basis instead of tender. As such the Para is retained.
	4/2000 – 3/2001	Non payment of balance water testing charges by UP Jal Nigam	13.35	As per reply Rs.13.35 Lakh could not be recovered till date. As such the Para is retained.
Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation				
DLM, Nazibabad (Bijnore)	04/97 – 03/98	Blockade of fund due to excess deposit of royalty	39.64	No reply from PSU
		Outstanding amount against sales tax	7.09	--do--
		Loss in <i>Khair</i> timbers	14.37	--do--
DSM, PILIPHIT	04/98 – 03/99	Loss on sale of timber	197.85	--do--
		Un-recovered shortages	16.84	--do--
		Loss on clearance of sale of timber	11.20	--do--
		Locking up of fund on account of undisposed timbers	159.63	--do--
		Blockade of fund and loss of interest	3.43	--do--
		Non credit to bank resulting loss of interest	0.69	--do--

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
DSM, Gonda	10/96 – 12/99	Shortage of timber stock	8.48	No reply from PSU
		Inadmissible uses of costly timbers	7.88	--do--
		Shortage of timber on transfer of charges	3.06	--do--
DLM, Piliphit	10/96 – 10/99	Avoidable payment of royalty	108.00	--do--
		Inadmissible payment of marking charges	22.44	--do--
	11/99 – 12/2002	Inadmissible payment of marking charge	20.44	--do--
		Avoidable expenditure	4.72	--do--
Regional Manager, Gorakhpur	01/2003 – 12/2003	Loss due to embezzlement of corporation's money by Shri P P Shukla Asstt. Accountant and J P Patel, AG-III	34.99	--do--
Regional Manager (South), Allahabad	04/97 – 03/98	Loss due to unadmissible payment of royalty	49.60	No reply from PSU
		Loss due to payment of royalty on <i>Unwardical</i> bamboo lots	16.77	--do--
		Loss due to payment of royalty on <i>Unwardical</i> bamboo lots	9.22	--do--
		Loss in fire accident	52.37	--do--
		Loss by shortage of stock materials	23.94	--do--
		Loss due to payment of royalty on <i>unwardical BAGHAI</i> grass	2.24	--do--
		Irregular expenditure on forest development plan	31.56	--do--
		Locking up of fund due to non recovery and non adjustment	34.41	--do--
		Blockade of fund	12.42	--do--
	4/98 – 3/99	Loss of interest due to blockade of fund	2.74	--do--
		Avoidable liability of interest on trade tax	1.17	--do--
	4/99 – 12/03	Loss on sale of 'A' grade tendu leaves through public auction	206.00	--do--
		Loss on production of rain affected tendu leaves	259.50	--do--
		Loss due to payment of unrequired godown	39.39	--do--
		Irregular diversion of loan funds	--	--do--
DSM, Lakhimpur Khiri	4/97 – 3/98	Non disposal of old stores of timber resulting blockade of fund	24.68	No reply from PSU
	4/98 – 3/99	Loss on sale of timber	61.71	--do--
		Locking up of fund	39.00	--do--
		Short credit/wrong debit given by the bank	1.25	--do--
		Loss on clearance sale of timber	2.70	--do--
DLM, Gonda	10/96 – 12/99	Short realization of sale proceeds due to delay in transportation of timber from logging sites	10.28	--do--
		Unauthorised expenditure due to without sanction of forestry project	10.16	--do--
		Inadmissible expenses on marking and stamping of trees by forest department	17.49	--do--
		Shortage in timber produce	4.60	--do--
		Cash embezzlement by an Ex-Dy Forest Ranger Shri balak Ram Shrivatava	1.03	--do--
	01/2000 – 03/2002	Inadmissible expenses on marking and stamping of tree by forest department	18.74	--do--
		Material loss/disputed materials	2.31	--do--
DSM, Bahraich	10/96 – 12/99	Loss of floor price under distress/clearance sales of timber	26.40	No reply from PSU
		Inadmissible payment of salary and wages	0.99	--do--
		Loss due to disposal of timber at lower price than base price	5.57	--do--
DLM, Dugdhi (Sonbhadra)	4/2001 – 12/2002	Loss on account of selling of tendu leaves at lower rates than the production price	217.00	--do--
		Loss due to production of rain affected tendu leaves	72.29	--do--
		Misappropriation/theft of Government cash	1.00	--do--
DLM, Bahraich	10/96 – 12/99	Loss due to sale of timber below royalty cost	78.78	--do--
		Delay in transportation of felled tree causing loss of sale price	4.83	--do--
		Loss due to timber thefts	2.38	--do--
	01/2000 – 3/2001	Loss of timber materials	2.23	--do--
DLM, Etawah	4/98 – 3/2000	Unrecovered amount of work advances	1.52	--do--
		Non disposal of timber resulting blockade of fund and loss of interest	2.41	--do--
DLM, Varanasi	4/98 – 3/99	Loss due to shortage of materials	43.97	No reply from PSU

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Loss due to non verification of semi finished products	17.47	--do--
		Loss due to sale of timber lots	3.73	--do--
		Non adjustment of amount against distributors as heavy works advances	39.69	--do--
		Loss due to shortage of materials	23.77	--do--
		Loss due to continuously decrease in sale	14.06	--do--
	4/99 – 3/2002	Loss due to wrong estimation of volume of sheesham woods	7.92	--do--
		Loss on sale of sheesham woods	15.46	--do--
		Loss due to short receipt of tendu patta at godown.	10.19	--do--
DLM, Renukoot	4/97 – 3/99	Non recovery of shortage of forest materials from erring staff resulting loss	5.57	No reply from PSU
		Imposition of penalty by forest department	10.57	--do--
		Outstanding amount on contractors and employees	7.28	--do--
		Non credit of deposited cheques	3.46	--do--
		Unrecovered/non written off of Rs. 1.92 lakh	1.92	--do--
		Outstanding amount on DFO, Obra and PWD, Robertganj	4.46	--do--
		Loss of stock due to shortage of material	10.76	--do--
		Delay in transfer of money into Bank account resulting loss of interest	2.06	--do--
	1/2000 – 6/2002	Shortage inf timber stores	30.31	--do--
		Loss due to cancellation of sale of tendu patta	6.45	--do--
		Payment of excess royalty	3.94	--do--
		Loss in sale of rain affected quantity of tendu patta	28.29	--do--
DLMt, Mirzapur	Upto 12/99 since inception	Inordinate delay in transfer of money loss of interest	13.91	No reply from PSU
		Delay in shifting of tendu patta to godowns	6.29	--do--
		Loss on sale of bamboos	4.36	--do--
		Non recovery of loss from erring officers	3.62	--do--
		Loss due to sale of bamboos at rate lower than its value	0.99	--do--
		Non recovery of losses from responsible officers/officials	0.90	--do--
	01/2000 – 6/2002	Loss due to non execution of agreement with successful tenderers	14.03	--do--
		Loss due to breach of agreement in sale of tendu patta	2.06	--do--
	7/2002 – 12/2002	Loss due to sale of rain affected lots	38.58	--do--
		Non adjustment of work advances	1.13	--do--
DLM, Allahabad	Upto 3/2000 since inception	Excess payment of royalty	4.91	--do--
		Non adjustment of work advances	3.12	--do--
	3/2000 – 6/2001	Loss due to hiring of non standard godown for storing of tendu patta	12.38	--do--
		Loss due to embezzlement committed by M.K. Singh Dy Logging Officer	4.37	--do--
		Loss due to collection of rain affected tendu patta	6.15	--do--
	4/2001 – 3/2002	Loss due to sale of tendu patta at lower rate	8.31	--do--
Divisional Logging Manager, Lalitpur	4/2001 – 12/2002	Avoidable loss on sale of tendu patta	61.96	No reply from PSU
		Loss to the Nigam due to sale of wood bags at lower rate than the procurement cost (including royalty and overhead charge)	23.14	--do--
Regional Manager Lakhimpur Khiri	4/97 to 3/98	Non observance of control over grant of work advances in division by Regional office	15.05	--do--
	4/98 – 3/99	Non imposition of leviable penalty on contractor contrary to agreement	0.54	--do--
	4/99 – 3/2004	Loss due to sale of lots at lower rate than base price	16.37	--do--
		Non adjustment of excess payment on account of royalty to forest department	11.24	--do--
		Suspected embezzlement	1.60	--do--
DLM, Lakhimpur Khiri	4/97 – 3/98	Un required payment of marking expenses	6.61	--do--
	4/98 – 3/99	Unrecovered shortage of round timber	13.36	--do--
		Non reimbursement of marking expenses	12.04	--do--

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
	4/99 – 3/2002	Undue payment of marking expenses	21.11	--do--
DLM, Gorakhpur	7/97 – 12/2002	Loss due to short production of timber than prescribed quarter girth volume of timber	41.00	--do--
		Inadmissible payment of marking charges of forest deptt.	12.44	--do--
UP Forest Corporation Lucknow	10/96 – 11/97	Loss due to fire unsettled claim at Lalitpur Tendu leaves Garden	27.00	No reply from PSU
		Avoidable payment of royalty and interest charges	22.20	--do--
		Avoidable payment of petty demand charges	4.03	--do--
		Unrecovered shortage from logging division, Lakhimpur	13.35	--do--
		Irregular payment of marking charges and wages	7.18	--do--
	4/2000 – 3/2002	Loss in procurement of tendu patta	92.51	--do--
		Loss on sale of khair wood	55.24	--do--
		Loss on sale of sheesham wood	300.99	--do--
	4/2002 – 3/2003	Blockade of fund due to late disposal of pulp woods	--	--do--
		Loss due to irregular sale of tendu patta	33.60	--do--
	4/2003 – 3/2004	Short production of sheesham: Loss	10.78	--do--
		Avoidable loss due to sale at lower rate than its cost	40.18	--do--
Regional Manager Forest Department, Lucknow	4/97 – 3/98	Unjustified creation and continuation of Region at Lucknow resulting loss	354.00	No reply from PSU
		Loss due to unrecovered shortages of timbers	6.27	--do--
	4/2000 – 3/2002	Avoidable loss on sale of standing trees in auction from May 2000 to March 2002	669.29	--do--
		Heavy inventory of round timbers, fire woods	660.20	--do--
	4/2002 – 3/2003	Short production of sheesham resulting loss to the corporations	79.03	--do--
		Loss due to inadmissible and unauthorized clearance sale of sheesham	24.01	--do--
Uttar Pradesh Food and Essential Commodities Corporation Limited				
UP Food and Essential Commodities, Lucknow	11/02-10/03	Avoidable loss in sale of Janta Dhoti	28.05	In view of the reply para is retined.
-do-	-do-	Misappropriation of cash and stores	31.29	In view of the reply para is retained.-
Uttar Pradesh State Employees Welfare Corporation (UPSEWC)				
UPSEWC Lucknow	4/97-12/98	Unauthorized credit sale to Government by the canteens	170.98	No reply from PSU
-do-	-do-	Blockade of funds due to non disposal of damaged/partially damaged Material	21.28	-do-
-do-	4/98-3/00	Accumulation of damaged goods and consequent loss of interest on working capital	83.48	-do-
-do-	-do-	Accumulation of unadjusted advances	378.15	-do-
-do-	1/99-9/00	Misappropriation/Shortage of inventory/cash	12.88	-do-
-do-	-do-	Misappropriation of Inventory/Cash	10.37	-do-
-do-	-do-	Blockade of fund due to damage and unsaleable Goods	11.91	-do-
-do-	4/02-3/03	Irregular expenditure on excess staff	11.78	-do-
UPSEWC, Varanasi	3/97-4/98	Heavy outstanding towards non payment of EPF contribution	190.00	-do-
-do-	-do-	Non Payment of Govt Loans & outstanding interest	59.75	-do-
UPSEWC, Kanpur	4/97-3/98	Undue favour to the suppliers of two wheelers	21.72	-do-
-do-	-do-	Misutilisation of the facility of sale of vehicles to employees of state Govt. at concessional rates.	-	-do-
-do-	-do-	Infrauctious expenditure due to payment of salaries/ allowances without assigning any charge of work.	1.81	-do-
-do-	4/00-3/01	Non-Supply of goods by the suppliers against advances made/non-refund of such advances	6.30	-do-
-do-	4/01-6/02	Irregular payment of Bank commission	0.89	-do-
UPSEWC, Agra	S.I. -9/98	Heavy outstanding liabilities to automobile dealers	7.80	-do-
-do-	-do-	Non reconciliation of money transfer from depots with H.Q. account	429.43	-do-
-do-	-do-	Blockage of funds in idle inventories of consignment stock	4.14	-do-

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
-do-	-do-	Non-saleable inventory	2.92	-do-
-do-	-do-	Liability for non deposit of P.F. contribution	2.06	-do-
-do-	-do-	Unviable depots.	-	Many depots were running in losses.
-do-	10/98-9/99	(A) Embezzlement at Haturas Depot and other serious financial irregularities (B) Embezzlement of cash & other serious financial irregularities at Ferozabad Depot.- (C) Non- payment to Jindal automobiles (D) Shortage of stock at Sadar Tehsil Mainpuri	1.85	-do-
-do-	-do-	Loss due to non-replacement of damaged items	4.67	-do-
-do-	10/00-8/01	Blockade of fund.	21.85	-do-
-do-	-do-	Un-adjusted amount	3.21	-do-
-do-	9/01-6/02	Blockade of funds	4.48	-do-
UPSEWC, Allahabad	4/97-3/98	Avoidable Expenditure	2.26	-do-
-do-	-do-	Damaged and non-saleable goods	5.22	-do-
-do-	4/98-3/99	Non-return of damaged goods- blockade of fund	2.75	-do-
-do-	-do-	Misappropriation of stock	0.44	-do-
-do-	-do-	Irregular payment of cartage	0.22	-do-
-do-	-do-	Irregular payment of excise duty	0.18	-do-
-do-	4/99-3/01	Irregular payment of cartage	1.77	-do-
-do-	-do-	Non- return of damaged goods blockage of fund	4.15	-do-
-do-	-do-	Suspicious dispatch of goods	0.93	-do-
UPSEWC, Mirzapur	4/97-3/99	Damaged and non- saleable depot stores/items	1.39	-do-
-do-	10/00-9/01	Irregular payment of cartage	1.06	-do-
UPSEWC, Chitrakoot	8/00-10/01	Non- replacement of damaged and non saleable stock items	2.95	-do-
UPSEWC, Gorakhpur	4/96-10/98	Loss due to damaged goods in stock	0.98	-do-
-do-	-do-	Shortage of stock	0.52	-do-
-do-	11/98-11/99	Loss due to damaged/defective goods in stock	3.50	-do-
-do-	12/99-10/00	Misappropriation of stock	5.30	-do-
-do-	-do-	Untraceable bank balances – Locking fund and likely loss by way of bad debt	6.30	-do-
-do-	11/00-10/01	Diversion of funds	23.20	-do-
UPSEWC, Meerut	4/97-3/98	Non- receipt of supplies from suppliers blocking of company's fund	1.89	-do-
-do-	-do-	Damaged articles blocking of funds	1.42	-do-
-do-	7/00-6/01	Improper utilization by diverting the funds of vehicles account to general account.	6.03	-do-
UPSEWC, Bareilly	4/97-3/98	Embezzlement of government fund	5.30	-do-
-do-	-do-	Blockade of Govt. fund	3.47	-do-
UPSEWC, Moradabad	4/97-12/98	Non- reconciliation of money transfers from depots with Headquarters account.	-	-do-
-do-	-do-	Loss due to non- saleable inventory.	6.53	-do-
-do-	1/99-12/00	Decreasing trend of sale.	-	-do-
UPSEWC, Jhansi	4/98-8/99	Loss due to revision of price .	0.40	-do-
-do-	3/01-2/02	Diversion of funds	10.16	-do-
UPSEWC, Gonda	9/00-8/01	Bank overdraft due to non preparation of Bank reconciliation statement	7.02	-do-
UPSEWC, Saharanpur	S.I. to 3/99	Blockade of fund	1.97	-do-
UPSEWC, Haldwani	4/97-3/99	Non disposal of damaged goods	1.92	-do-
UPSEWC, Ajamgarh	S.I.- 3/99	Loss by way of shortage of vegetable oils	2.44	-do-
UPSEWC, Deharadun	4/98-3/00	Misappropriation of stores and cash	1.97	-do-
Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Limited				
-- Do--	7/97-6/98	Excess expenditure over fund received	19.39	In view of your reply the Para is retained and amount has been revised to Rs.19.39 Lakh.
Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited				
-do-	4/95-3/96	Non- maintenance of utilization amount	2.70	As per your reply Rs.10, 000 has been recovered as such the Para id retained and amount has been revised to Rs.2.70 Lakh.
-do-	-do-	Embezzlement of cash	34.56	As no action could be taken by the management as per the reply, the Para is retained.
Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Limited				
UP Export Corporation, Kanpur	4/97-3/98	Unfruitful expenditure on business activity	16.81	No reply from PSU

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
-do-	-do-	Loss of interest	38.25	-do-
-do-	4/98-3/99	Liability to Bikaner woolen mills	91.03	-do-
-do-	-do-	Goods belonging to UP State Brassware Corporation Ltd: Shortage of goods	7.05	-do-
-do-	-do-	Accumulation of stock inventory after relaxation of procurement procedure	12.56	-do-
-do-	-do-	Non absorption of employees	90.00	-do-
UP Export Corporation, Lucknow	4/99-12/00	Unrecovered cost of misappropriated cloth	11.31	-do-
-do-	-do-	Locking UP of government fund	16.58	-do-
-do-	1/02-9/02	Purchase of lower quality and damaged goods	15.54	-do-
Uttar Pradesh State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation Limited				
	4/91-4/92	Unplanned purchase of material	10.99	As per your reply the loss of Rs.10.99 Lakh has been accepted. As such the Para is retained.
	-do-	Loss in purchase of dye and Mould.	4.00	Your reply does not satisfy our objection as such the Para is retained.
	-do-	Purchase of defective Foam	1.98	As the money realised through auction has not been intimated in reply, the Para is retained.
	4/99-3/00	Delay in finalisation of offer and consequent loss of interest. Inaction on the part of the Government inspite of favorable offer.	7.93	As per your reply the matter is still pending as such the Para is retained.
	-do-	Impudent investment on high frequency flow moulding machine	55.33	The loss has been accepted in your reply as such the Para is retained.
Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited				
-- do --	11/96 – 9/99	Loss on interest due to blockade of fund for payment of printing bills	37.53	Reply awaited
The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company Limited (ITR)				
ITR	4/99-10/00	Loss due to Rebate on sales	19.99	Reply awaited
ITR	8/94-6/95	Loss due to improper storage	3.25	Reply awaited
Uplease Financial Services Limited				
Uplease Financial Services Limited	1/94-3/96	Embezzlement of fund after collection of money against Tvs/Audios in Hire purchase scheme neither deposited moneys nor received books	0.93	Reply awaited
	4/96-10/99	Avoidable payment of interest due to non recovery of dues form state government employees	30.13	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non recovery of dues	38.15	Reply awaited
		Deprivation of interest earning and non recovery of penalty	3.09	Reply awaited
	11/99-8/00	Loss of interest	4.14	Reply awaited
	9/00-07/01	Embezzlement of Co's fund due to irregular financing made by the management	14.72	Reply awaited
		Embezzlement of Co's fund	0.38	Reply awaited
U.P. (Rohelkhand-Tarai) Ganna Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Limited				
-Do-	10/96-11/97	Loss in civil constructions	1.79	Reply awaited
	12/97-12/98	Blockade of fund due to irregular lending	503.41	Reply awaited
U.P. State Bridge Corporation Limited (BCU)				
BCU Allahabad (99-00)	04/95 to 03/98	Shortage of Store materials	2.10	No recovery made, para may retain.
BCU Allahabad (99-00)	04/98-06/99	Expenditure over the approved estimate resulting in loss to the Unit	330.71	Para may retain till approval of revised estimate.
BCU Allahabad (00-01)	07/99- 03/00	Blockade of funds due to irregular use of boulders.	24.26	Payment still unrealized, para may retain.
BCU Allahabad (01-02)	4/00 to 12/00	Idle wage payment to the surplus departmental labourers	17.31	In view of reply the para may retain.
BCU-II Allahabad (93-94)	8/90 to 3/92	Payment of idle labour and increased cost of work due to stoppage of work	494.28	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
BCU Mech, Unit-II Allahabad (01-02)	4/98 to 10/00	Accumulation of surplus spare parts resulting in locking up of funds.	5.47	Inventory still unutilized, para may retain.
BCU Bareilly (95-96)	4/93 to 3/95	Loss due to non inclusion of centage, income tax and sales tax in the estimate of Bhakra & Baigul Railway Bridge	35.83	No significant reply para may retain.
BCU Bareilly (96-97)	4/95 to 7/96	Withholding of funds by the railway due to non-return of steel by the Corporation	14.10	Para may retain till verified in audit.
BCU Bareilly (99-00)	4/98 to 3/99	Unscrupulous payment for centage at higher rates.	4.88	In view of reply the para is retained.
BCU –IV Janakpuri, New Delhi (00-01)	1/99 to 10/01	Loss due to incorrect assessment of percentage of componenets of cost of a Grade Separator at Najafgarh Road.	30.45	No price escalation bill claimed, para may retain.
		Loss due to non utilization of cement of high grade as per provisions of agreement.	4.20	Reply awaited
BCU Shahdara, New Delhi (96-97)	Incep. to 3/95	Loss due to non recovery of cartage charges from sub contractor (due to non provision in the agreement)	3.31	Reply not convincing para may retain.
		Loss due to arbitrary execution of work of construction of bridge on Singur river in Etawah resulting in high cost and deprivation of benefit to the users.	82.00	Para may retain till management intimates the action taken to avoid such situation in future.
BCU Ghaziabad (02-03)	8/01 to 5/02	Loss of interest of suspended work of Chhizari bridge.	55.32	No justification given regarding realization of interest para may stand.
BCU Ghaziabad (01-02)	5/00 to 7/01	Loss due to unauthorized acceptance of work at lower rates of centage @ 4.4% instead of 12.5%.	27.07	Reply not convincing para may stand.
		Extra expenditure on construction of four lane bridge over Lohia Nala over the funds provided by Noida.	7.22	Reply not convincing para may stand.
BCU Haridwar (95-96)	4/91 to 3/95	Loss due to non employment of labourers to other works after stoppage of work of construction of bridge over river Banganga.	18.20	Approval of revised estimate still awaited para may retain.
		Loss on purchase of cement from suppliers other than cement corporation.	0.31	Reply not justified para may retain.
		Expenditure without Technical Sanction in excess of sanctioned estimates. (106.23 + 20.04 + 7.82)	134.09	Approval of Headquarter still awaited. Para may retain.
		Loss on construction of New Solid Slab Bridge at Roorkee.	17.27	Reply not convincing para may retain.
		Loss on construction of new Prestressed Girdar Bridge at Roorkee.	1.83	Reply is not convincing para may retain.
		Loss of interest due to non utilization of funds.	7.37	No fund management para may retain.
		Loss on excessive overheads.	94.07	Proper utilization of staff not ensured para may retain.
BCU Haridwar (99-00)	4/98 to 3/99	Loss due to short levy of centage.	30.05	No justification given para may retain.
		Excess expenditure over funds received.	351.43	No proper justification given para may retain.
		Loss of stores due to delayed dismantling of temporary bridges.	18.85	Reply not convincing para may retain.
		Irregular deduction of amount by client on construction work of temporary bridges over the Ganga during Kumbh Mela.	11.64	Reasons not furnished para may retain.
		Loss on conversion of steel scrap into fresh steel of higher cost.	1.15	Factual position not given para may retain.
BCU Haridwar (99-00)	4/96 to 6/98	Loss due to non provision of price escalation clause and other provisions in the MoU.	85.04	Reply not justified para retained.
		Loss due to excess consumption of bitumen in construction of roads without any provision in the MoU.	9.48	Para may retain as excess expenditure not accepted by the client.
		Excess expenditure on construction of bridges.	6.95	Para may retain as reply not justified.
		Loss due to short receipt back of dismantled stores of temporary bridges.	19.24	Para may retain as no funds have been allotted so far.
		Loss due to excess expenditure over admissible cost as per agreement.	33.15	Para may retain till revised estimate approved.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
BCU Kanpur Unit-I, Jhakarkati. (98-99)	11/96 to 8/98	Loss due to expenditure on idle labour.	36.43	Revised Estimate not approved para may retain.
		Loss due to irregular expenditure on excess execution of concreting in foundation on Noon Bridge, Chandaur.	15.21	Revised Estimate not sanctioned para may retain.
BCU Kanpur, Jhakarkati (96-97)	4/95 to 10/96	Extra expenditure on labour and miscellaneous items in construction of Betwa bridge.	42.15	Sanction still pending para may retain.
		Blockade of funds due to non handing over of construction works	1233.08	Since sanction is pending para may retain.
BCU Kanpur, Jhakarkati (01-02)	7/00 to 4/01	Loss due to sale of steel scrap at lower rates and purchase of steel at higher rates.	0.81	No action taken against responsible person para may retain.
BCU Kanpur, Jhakarkati (00-01)	8/99 to 6/00	Loss due to misappropriation of unutilized inventory.	43.01	Reply no convincing para may retain.
		Loss due to non payment of expenditure incurred on some work on N.H.-2 fir there was no record of relevant documents such as agreement, actual cost of work, letter of sanction etc.	12.01	Recovery pending para may retain.
		Blockade of funds on construction of bridge at Gahranala at Attara Naraini Road due to excess expenditure over sanctioned cost.	28.71	Reply not convincing para may retain.
BCU Mumbai (01-02)	6/96 to 3/00	Recurring loss of interest due to non placement of security deposit deducted by the client into interest bearing securities.	1.96	In view of reply para may retain.
		Loss of interest on delayed payments due to non provision of clause "interest on delayed payment" in the agreement with the clients.	9.80	No pursuance on part of unit para may retain.
		Excess deduction of rent towards accommodation for site office, labour colony, godowns etc.	1.14	No supporting document para may retain.
BCU Mumbai (97-98)	Incep. To 12/96	Excess expenditure in purchase of grit due to defective agreement leading to grant of price increase.	11.33	Reply not convincing para may retain.
		Loss due to acceptance of over weight steel beyond the tolerance limit.	3.47	Para may retain with revised money value Ra. 3.47 lakh.
		Excess consumption of cement on flyover bridge.	16.80	No supporting evidence para may retain.
BCU Meerut (98-99)	Incep. To 3/98	Excess expenditure over sanctioned cost in construction of bridge over Krishna river.	14.58	Para may retain with revised value Rs. 14.58 lakh.
		Excess consumption of materials on construction of a bridge over river Hindon Pura Mahadev.	8.59	Excess issue of steel para may retain.
		Execution of work without Technical Sanction and incurring expenditure in excess of sanction.	79.72	No details regarding T.S available para may retain.
		Excess payment on purchase of stone grit due to non deduction of voids from the value of the grits.	1.32	Provisions not followed para may retain.
		Locking of fund due to excess expenditure over estimated cost and consequent loss of interest.	46.00	No details available para may retain.
BCU Ballia (00-01)	8/99 to 9/00	Avoidable expenditure on hiring a barge from Railway at hire charges being more than the cost of barge itself.	18.37	No written consent available, para may retain.
		Excess expenditure on construction of Dahtal Bridge without obtaining approval for revised estimates.	79.26	Para is retained till approval of revised estimate.
		Wasteful expenditure due to non completion of the work.	1.56	No proper justification, para may retain.
BCU Ballia (99-00)	7/94 to 3/98	Wasteful expenditure on shifting of electric pole by SEB Ballia.	9.23	Reply awaited
BCU-I, Varanasi (98-99)	Incep. to 7/98	Excess expenditure on consumable stores.	18.93	No proper justification, para may retain.
BCU-I Varanasi (00-01)	7/98 to 12/99	Infructuous expenditure on the transportation of trusses from Nasik to Chadwak bridge, Varanasi.	2.60	No proper justification, para may retain.
		Avoidable expenditure on opening ceremony of bridge.	14.26	Ceremony expenditures have to be borne by clients. Para may retain.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
BCU-I Varanasi (01-02)	10/99 to 8/00	Extra expenditure on earth work of approach roads without sanction of the competent authority.	8.44	No supportive evidence, para may retain.
		Excessive consumption of consumable stores in Kerakat Bridge.	10.77	NO supportive evidence, para may retain.
		Construction of Pekic Nala Bridge; blockade of funds due to expenditure in excess of the funds received.	36.00	Reasons for excess expenditure not furnished para may retain.
		Excess expenditure over sanctioned cost in construction of Kerakat Bridge.	142.15	Reply not convincing para may retain.
BCU-II Varanasi (00-01)	Incep. to 3/99	Irregular execution of works	1316.43	Revised sanction is still pending para may retain.
		Award of earth work at higher rates resulting in loss.	5.62	Reply is silent about objection para may retain.
		Loss due to irregular purchase of materials	1.55	Para may retain in view of reply.
		Loss due to payment of higher rate of cartage.	1.16	In view of reply para may retain.
		Excess inadmissible payment to supplier resulted in loss.	0.29	Reply is not justified, para may retain.
BCU-II Varanasi (01-02)	4/99 to 6/00	Excess expenditure over the funds received	103.81	Para may retain with revised value Rs. 103.81 lakh.
BCU Agra (merged with Mathura Unit) (99-00)	Incep. to 9/98	Inadmissible excess expenditure due to cost overrun and extra design charges.	161.40	Reply awaited
BCU Mathura (01-02)	4/99 to 10/00	Pending/rejected claims	184.86	Reply awaited
		Non refund of stamp duty	4.14	Reply awaited
		Locking up of Nigam's funds	6.96	Reply awaited
BCU Kanpur (Elect) (98-99)	4/91 to 3/92	Payment of infructuous expenditure	2.51	In view of reply para is retained.
BCU Gonda (01-02)	7/99 to 12/00	Expenditure on work in excess of estimated cost.	6.22	Approval of revised estimate still awaited. Para may retain.
BCU Jammu (99-00)	Incep. to 3/98	Loss as amount withheld by the client due to difference of rates.	31.90	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on contracted labour due to lack of proper control.	535.46	Reply awaited
		Loss due to deduction of amount from the running bill without any justification.	9.23	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure over estimate on Lakhimpur-Dharohra Setu on labour, sand, concreting and structural steel.	13.66	No reasons for extra expenditure para may retain.
		Excessive labour cost in construction of ROB Hardoi.	64.96	No reasons for excess expenditure para may retain.
		Excess expenditure on fabrication of Kara Kuti (huts) for providing residential huts to the victims of earthquakes.	3.26	No documentary evidence para may retain.
		Excess expenditure on prestress material in construction of ROB, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	6.31	No reasons for extra expenditure para may retain.
		Excess expenditure on the construction of service roads on both sides of the bridge.	11.96	No justification for extra expenditure para may retain.
		Extra expenditure on concreting in construction of Gomti Bridge due to faulty survey of sinking wells.	2.83	No justification for extra expenditure furnished para may retain.
		Excess expenditure on labour due to excessive deployment.	25.21	No justification given for deployment of excess labourers para may retain.
		Excess expenditure over the sanctioned estimates on construction of different bridges.	78.74	Reply awaited
BCU-I, Aishbagh, Lko. (01-02)	11/98 to 5/00	Extra expenditure on additional concrete works without sanctions by competent authority.	19.17	Reply awaited
BCU-II, Lko (98-99)	10/96 to 8/98	Avoidable expenditure on account of payment of wages of staff of idle workshop.	13.35	Reply not tenable para may retain.
		Unfruitful expenditure on surplus staff.	29.71	Reply inconvincing para may retain.
		Unfruitful expenditure of labour due to non-deployment of workers to other works after completion of work.	69.95	Expenditure still to be recovered para may retain.
		Unfruitful expenditure due to execution of bridge work without getting approval of the revised estimate resulting in stoppage of work incomplete.	57.96	Revised sanction still awaited para may retain.
BCU Mechanical unit, Lko. (03-04)	10/00 to 11/03	Irregular and unsanctioned expenditure on repair of transit mixer.	1.51	Headquarters approval awaited para may retain.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
BCU Mechanical unit, Lko. (01-02)	4/99 to 9/00	Locking up of Corporation funds on surplus inventory.	39.69	No supportive evidence para may retain.
		Excess undue payment of excise duty to suppliers without any documentary proof payable to Central/State Governments.	1.79	No supportive evidence para may retain.
		Excess undue payment of excise duty to suppliers without any documentary proof payable to Central/State Governments.	2.34	Reply not convincing para may retain.
BCU Mechanical unit, Lko. (97-98)	4/92 to 8/97	Non realization of hire charges of crane from UPRNN	10.90	Realisation of hire charges still awaited para may retain.
		Avoidable expenditure due to repairing work of vehicles got done through side agencies.	3.33	Reply not convincing para may retain.
BCU Lko (99-00).	4/97 to 3/99	Loss of interest on incurring expenditure from own funds without realizing financial charges.	217.29	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non diversion/withdrawal of money lying with foreign bank.	83.19	Para may retain with revised amount Rs. 83.19 lakh.
BCU Saharanpur (98-99)	10/96 to 9/98	Expenditure incurred without obtaining revised technical sanction, pending recovery subject to approval of the revised estimates	26.26	Para may retain as revised estimate has not been approved so far.
BCU Gorakhpur (99-00)	1/98 to 3/99	Blockade of funds due to irregular deduction of sales tax from the bills	107.61	Reply not convincing para may retain.
Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited				
PAC unit Aligarh	since inception to 5/78	Excess expenditure over fund received for construction of two barracks	2.65	Reply awaited
Unit II Haridwar	1/2001 to 3/2002	Loss in 17 Judicial rooms and boundary wall works	83.64	Reply awaited
unit 4 Etawah	10/94 to 3/97	Avoidable payment to private architect	48.00	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure over client deposits	89.29	Reply awaited
		Blockade of fund on construction of swimming pool at Safai	94.68	Reply awaited
unit 16 Lucknow	4/93 to 10/94	Excess consumption of steel	9.62	Reply awaited
Basti	4/99 to 9/2000	Defalcation and bungling of store	13.73	Reply awaited
unit 17 electrical Lucknow	4/92 to 1/94	Excess issue of bacles to contractor on land development bank lucknw work	3.33	Reply awaited
		Excess issue of materail than requirement on Land Development Bank Lucknow work	0.33	Reply awaited
unit 17 electrical Lucknow	4/97 to 3/98	Purchase of material in excess of requirements	16.00	Reply awaited
unit VII Lucknow	4/94 to 3/98	Expenditure in excess of funds received in different works viz. Van vigagh colony, iit lucknow, etc.	68.45	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on overheads of works	14.82	Reply awaited
		Avoidable ppayment of sales tax on transportation in respect of sports college works due to awarding of work at composite rates	0.25	Reply awaited
unit Atrauli, court complex Aligarh	since inception to 6/98	Over estimation and misutilisation of government funds on government degree college work	36.36	Reply awaited
unit II Allahabad	1/95 to 3/97	Excess expenditure over sanctioned estimates on various works	78.92	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on overheads more than sanctioned limit	80.92	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on cartage of materials	0.21	Reply awaited
unit II Allahabad	4/97 to 3/98	Excess purchase of inventory without having fund for execution of works	28.00	Reply awaited
		Execution of work without receipt of fund and sanction of estimates	19.37	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on overhead on different works	21.55	Reply awaited
unit II Allahabad	4/98 to 3/99	Excess expenditure on works against funds received	24.87	Reply awaited
		Outstanding works advances against prws & staff	13.47	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on overheads	37.30	Reply awaited
		Blockade of fund due to non closure of bank account of completed works	20.03	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Blockade of funds due to surplus stores	1.90	Reply awaited
unit Azamgarh	1/88 to 12/90	Short realisation of dues from clients	2.77	Reply awaited
		Excess consumption of cement	1.51	Reply awaited
		Avoidable payment of sales tax	0.15	Reply awaited
		Purchase of defective transformer	2.15	Reply awaited
		Shortage and theft of materials	0.55	Reply awaited
unit Azamgarh	5/91 to 3/94	Short receipt of empty cement bags	0.80	Reply awaited
		Excess payment of sales tax	0.59	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on purchase of materials	2.57	Reply awaited
Hospital works, Azamgarh	7/97 to 9/98	Blockade of funds on deposit work due to non receipt of funds on DM residence, tehsil works Mau	157.72	Reply awaited
unit Azamgarh	11/2000 to 8/2002	Avoidable expenditure on construction of non residential building of police department	20.15	Reply awaited
unit Sultanpur	1/98 to 12/2000	Construction of community health centre musafirkhana Sultanpur	18.59	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure in construction of CHC Musafirkhana	68.59	Reply awaited
unit Sultanpur	3/90 to 3/92	Shortage of material	2.80	Reply awaited
		Infructuous expenditure on roof plaster on Vikas Bhawan Pratapgarh	0.89	Reply awaited
unit Sultanpur	4/92 to 3/94	Unauthorised purchase of stonegrit and sand	4.22	Reply awaited
Cable Factory Allahabad	since inception to 3/94	Extra payment of liquidated damages due to delay in execution of work	16.72	Reply awaited
		Loss of claims due to execution of unapproved items of works	19.18	Reply awaited
		Excess payment to grit suppliers on account of non deduction of prescribed voids	1.75	Reply awaited
Unit 2 Lucknow	1/92 to 10/93	Inspite of availability of excavated earth more than requirement earth was purchased for construction of road & drain of lucknow univeristy	2.27	Reply awaited
		Suspected misappropriation of steel		Reply awaited
unit Agra	10/99 to 12/2000	Company incurred extra expenditure in contrary to the provision that expenditure should be confined to sanctioned cost	101.26	Reply awaited
		Non adjustment of advances of prws	3.95	Reply awaited
LMU Lucknow	since inception to 9/2002	Non realisation of lease rent of plant and machinery from UPSBC	99.87	Reply awaited
Meerut	3/92 to 10/98	Loss due to disallowing of amount by client relating construction of Vikas Bhawan	21.33	Reply awaited
		Diversion of fund	71.07	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on overheads	49.69	Reply awaited
Meerut	11/98 to 10/02	Excess expenditure beyong ceiling mimits of overheads was incurred on VC residence in Agriculture university	129.66	Reply awaited
unit 9 Lucknow	4/90 to 5/95	Nugatory Expenditure due to consturction of sewer line of Institude of Engineering and Technbology Lucknow below specification	17.00	Reply awaited
		Excess consumption of steel on various works of IET Campus Lucknow	11.89	Reply awaited
Civil Court Allahabad	4/98 to 3/2000	Expenditure was incurred in excess of sanction in respect of High Court Allahabad	17.05	Reply awaited
		Expenditure on overheads in excess of norms on civil court work	53.26	Reply awaited
		Outstanding works advances against prws	12.70	Reply awaited
		Irregularities in purchase of grit	0.13	Reply awaited
Unit VI Lucknow	4/94 to 12/97	Excess expenditue over the sanctioned cost of UP Public Service Commissions Aligang	5.65	Reply awaited
unit 3 Kanpur	11/98 to 2/03	Subletting of construction of overhead tanks of chandrashekar Azad Agriculture and Technology university was allowed against the provision of agreement	6.79	Reply awaited
unit 10 (Bapu Bhawan) Lucknow	4/98 to 10/99	On construction of Emergency complex medical college, expenditure was incurred over funds received	55.84	Reply awaited
		Loss due to decution of billed amount by sugar corporation	4.57	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Excess expenditure on renovation of Ambedkar Hall	5.08	Reply awaited
Hospital Unit Varanasi	4/99 to 6/2000	Unfruitful expenditure	21.33	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure without prior approval of client	88.20	Reply awaited
Ambedkar Nagar Unit	Since inception to 11/2000	Unauthorised and incomplete construction at Mani paroaat resulted in unfruitfull expenditure	60.00	Reply awaited
		Application of richer specification without approval of competent authority	3.88	Reply awaited
		Avoidable expenditure on plaster of ceiling	1.08	Reply awaited
		Application of rich specification in residential building	1.08	Reply awaited
		Idle expenditure and consequent loss	12.98	Reply awaited
		Unauthorised diversion of funds	11.25	Reply awaited
		Unmanaged purchases of store and its imprudent transfer	2.61	Reply awaited
		Infructuous expenditure	2.66	Reply awaited
		Purchase of coarse sant at exorbitantly higher rates	0.70	Reply awaited
Etawah Unit 4	4/97 to 2/99	Incomplete PHC and blockade of funds	51.41	Reply awaited
		Incomplete VVIP Inspection House of Forest Department	1.22	Reply awaited
		Injudicious accumulation of inventory	15.38	Reply awaited
unit VII Lucknow	4/98 to 3/99	Doubtfull expenditure on construction work	12.44	Reply awaited
unit II Lucknow	4/94 to 3/97	Losses due to incorrect measurement of works on kisan Mandi Bhawan	26.44	Reply awaited
		Grit finish work-Kisan Mandi Bhawan by M/s Garg Builders Aligang Lucknow	10.28	Reply awaited
Etawah Unit 4	7/96 to 12/97	Increase in the cost due to idle payment to chowkidars	5.36	Reply awaited
		Diversion of fund in construction of Ambedkar Hospital	61.69	Reply awaited
		Increase in cost due to time over-run	82.32	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds and consequent loss of interest	12.28	Reply awaited
Rohilla Farukhabad	inception to 3/92	Unauthorised construction of workshop and kitchen cum dinning hall	6.16	Reply awaited
		Fictitious consumption of bricks	0.55	Reply awaited
Headquarter Lucknow	4/87 to 3/90	Excess expenditure over sanctioned cost	26.62	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on construction of R &NR building of revenue deparment	44.78	Reply awaited
		Claims pending in the client	1161.06	Reply awaited
Central Zone Lucknow	7/90 to 3/94	Placing or work orders beyond financial power	101.97	Reply awaited
VDA unit Varanasi	inception to 3/93	Construction of Harithirath commcial Complex -Non recovery of liquidating damages	1.68	Reply awaited
		Procurement of steel other than primary producers	7.81	Reply awaited
Rampur	4/79 to 2/81	Surplus equipment and materials	2.00	Reply awaited
60 Beded ESI Hospital Varanasi	11/84 to 6/90	Loss due to using Sub Standard Material	2.03	Reply awaited
		Avoidable expenditure on account of water charges	1.80	Reply awaited
SidharthNagar	4/98 to 9/2000	Excess expenditure over sanctioned cost	44.97	Reply awaited
		Diversion of funds	135.81	Reply awaited
unit 3 lucknow	1/2001 to 5/02	Expenditure on non sanctioned items resulted into excess expenditure	5.46	Reply awaited
Unit 19 lucknow	8/2000 to 5/2002	Excess payment of consultancy charges on Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital @ 2.2 % against sanctioned 1.5 %	7.67	Reply awaited
		Loss due to irregular reduction in centage charges	13.78	Reply awaited
unit 23 Lucknow	3/96 to 3/98	Diversion of fund	6.75	Reply awaited
		Undue favour to supplier	--	Reply awaited
		Drawing the estimate on higher side and delay in execution of work	--	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
unit 21 Lucknow	4/98 to 9/2000	Loss due to non acceptance of bills above estimate cost by clients (BRA university Phase 1)	48.42	Reply awaited
unit 13 Lucknow	1/88 to 12/91	Avoidable expenditure on surplus staff	1.21	Reply awaited
		Non handing over of material after transfer by subengineer	0.76	Reply awaited
Structural unit unchahar	10/96 to 10/98	advance payment to PRW awaiting adjustment	4.24	Reply awaited
		Payment withheld by HSCL	10.27	Reply awaited
Faizabad	4/94 to 3/97	Expenditure against work charged staff over and above the prescribed norm (0.5%) resulted in excess expenditure on degree college alapur Balrampur	22.50	Reply awaited
		Irregular diversion of funds from deposti works to other works	67.82	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds due to non disposal of cement	0.57	Reply awaited
Unit XV Engineering college Lucknow	1/98 to 2/99	Extra irregular expenditure incurred on execution of higher specification items work in construction of Applied Science Humanities and Library Block of IET Lucknow	9.71	Reply awaited
Faizabad	4/97 to 8/98	Irregular expenditure on stopped work at shopping complex at Faizabad	11.03	Reply awaited
Tourist reception centre Ayodhya Faizabad	8/82 to 3/85	Infructuous expenditure in cartage of dismantled material from TRC to tourist Complex and from other site of TRC site	0.20	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on procurement of steel from open market at higher rates	0.30	Reply awaited
Faizabad	4/93 to 3/94	Company incurred excess expenditure on work of Avadh University	6.82	Reply awaited
Muzaffar Nagar Meerut	3/91 to 2/92	Irregular payment to M/s Compact Against piling work	1.28	Reply awaited
		Irregular payment against unexecuted work of Zila Vikas karyalay Bhawan Muzaffarnagar	2.09	Reply awaited
		Extra Expenditure due to unauthorised consumption of fine & coarse sand	0.63	Reply awaited
Ghaziabad	4/94 to 9/96	Excess consumption of material to the norm	1.54	Reply awaited
Ghaziabad	10/97 to 6/98	Excess expenditure over fund received	36.42	Reply awaited
Electrical unit Kanpur	10/98 to 9/2000	non handing over of completed works of electrification of villages to UPSEB	78.11	Reply awaited
Agra	7/98 to 9/99	Excess expenditure on overheads with compare to norm of 5.2 % of the total turnover	62.20	Reply awaited
		Irregular expenditure of Rs. 31.38 lakh over and above the fund received from HQ	31.38	Reply awaited
		Irregular Advance to PRW	2.25	Reply awaited
		Loss due to payment of interest on delayed payment of sales tax	0.98	Reply awaited
Etah Work, Agra	inception to 6/98	outstanding advances	14.21	Reply awaited
Rourkela unit including Calcutta	Since inception to 3/97	Amount withheld by the client due to non extention of time	24.24	Reply awaited
		Excess consumption of material	1.66	Reply awaited
Homeopathy College Lucknow	4/99 to 3/2000	Excess expenditure on construction of colonies (Mantri Avas)	4.02	Reply awaited
		Blockade of fund due to extra expenditure on the execution of work at lower estimate sanction	24.31	Reply awaited
		Extra Expenditure incurred on redification of defective and damaged work of lining work of Sharda feeder canal Sitapur	10.25	Reply awaited
Unit-6 Lucknow	4/89 to 7/91	Non realisation of expenditure incurred against works executed for UPTRON building	73.59	Reply awaited
DBT unit Delhi	inception to 3/94	Avoidable loss due to deliberate irregular payment to a contractor	5.48	Reply awaited
		Loss due to excess consumption of steel and cement	12.44	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Loss in construction of Hostel building in JNU complex due to non submission of final bill	36.17	Reply awaited
		Loss due to part payment and withholding payment by the client	33.97	Reply awaited
		Loss due to extra expenditure on earth work	2.95	Reply awaited
Bulandshahr	4/98 to 11/02	Loss in construction of main building in Kurza (Bulandshahr) due to extra expenditure to the amount of fund receipt from client	62.12	Reply awaited
Faizabad	9/98 to 11/99	Unauthorised beautification and strengthening work of Mani Parvat Ayodhya causing infructuos expnediture	56.00	Reply awaited
		Loss in execution of deposit works due to non realisation of work cost	21.95	Reply awaited
Unit Pata Etawah	Since inception to 3/98	Excess expenditure due to unworkable rates	13.50	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure over fund received	271.90	Reply awaited
Unit Pata Etawah	4/98 to 12/2000	Undue benefit to the contractor	1.77	Reply awaited
		Non handing over of completed Drain cum inspection path to UPPWD	463.63	Reply awaited
		Short adjustment of expenditure by Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam	7.79	Reply awaited
		Surplus staff payment of salary and wages fro no work	25.20	Reply awaited
Unit III Etawah	Since inception to 3/97	Extra expenditure on purchase of HDPE Pipes	4.09	Reply awaited
Warehousing Unit Lakhimpur Tikonia	11/77 to 8/79	Construction of warehouse & auxilary work	0.83	Reply awaited
Sarjoo Sahkari Sugar Facrotly unit Lakhimpur	8/78 to 7/79	An uninsured jeep of unit was lost at lucknow	0.44	Reply awaited
		Avoidable payment of sales tax was made due to non issue of Form III D	0.25	Reply awaited
		Non reconciliation of accounts	0.29	Reply awaited
		Purchase of cement Excess Advance	0.66	Reply awaited
Hospital unit Varanasi	4/97 to 3/99	Excess expenditure over the funds received from clients	110.98	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure on overheads with compare to norm of 5.2 % of the total turnover	110.24	Reply awaited
		Uneconomic works loss to nigam	164.93	Reply awaited
		Deduction of amount from the bill by the client due to uncompleted work and deviation in sprcification	3.13	Reply awaited
Varanasi	7/92 to 3/97	Extra expenditure due to failure to tube well	3.15	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure over the funds received from clients	131.39	Reply awaited
		Loss of interest on unrealised values	38.01	Reply awaited
Unit 19 SGPPI Lucknow	Inception to 11/97	Excess expenditure on overheads with compare to norm of 5.2 % of the total turnover	46.78	Reply awaited
		Expenditure in excess of funds received from clients	229.04	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds due to purchase of unrequired items	13.47	Reply awaited
		Avoidablwe payment of sales Tax	0.29	Reply awaited
UP Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam vikas Nigam				
UP Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam vikas Nigam	4/96 to 3/99	Avoidable payment of penal interest (Nigam was liable to pay penal interest to NASVN Deolhi, due to non disbursement of loan within stipulated time frame)	262.82	Reply awaited
		Avoidable payment of liquidated damages charges due to failure in repayment of loan to National ASVEVN with in stipulated period company was liable to pay liquidated damages	20.10	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
UP Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam vikas Nigam	4/99 to 9/2000	Embezzlement of Margin Money loan (Sanction of Margin Money Loan to the beneficiary of Ghaziabad & Mau district without verification of their identity and without verification of units after installation, resulted in embezzlement of fund	11.25	Reply awaited
		Irregular payment against the expenditure of vehicles used by Hon.' minister and other officers of Alpshankhyak Directorate	20.22	Reply awaited
		Loss of loan and interest due to irregular payment under "Loan without interest scheme"	26.49	Reply awaited
		Avoidable payment liability to Jal; Sansthan and UPSEB on purchase of Building & Land of M/s Allied Enterprises Noida	6.98	Purchase of land was done without proper investigation.
		Misutilisation of loan due to non implementation of Term Loan Scheme in proper	1094.89	Reply awaited
		Non deposit/delayed deposit of bank draft in banks received from beneficiaries indicates misutilisation of fund and loss of interest	5.88	Reply awaited
		Company incurred unfruitfull expenditure on construction of Training Centre Daliganj as it could not be utilised since its construction (1997-98)	9.21	Reply awaited
UP Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam vikas Nigam	10/2000 to 9/2001	Avoidable payment of compound interest on installments of dues agaisnt National Minorities Development And Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	37.15	The avoidable payment of compound interest was the result of the late payment of dues by the Nigam. Para retained.
UP Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam vikas Nigam	10/2001 to 10/2002	Avoidable payment of interest due to non refund of loan instalments of NMDFC as per schedule	35.03	As per reply of the Nigam due to shortage of staff recovery of loan could not be watched and the installments could not be paid. Para retained.
		Avoidable loss due to non availing of rebae on account of delays in the payment of installments	36.47	As per reply of the Nigam due to shortage of staff recovery of loan could not be watched and the installments could not be paid. Para retained.
		Loss on account of liquidated damages due to non payment/partly payment of installment on due dates and penal interest due to non utilisation of fund within stipulated period of 9 months	359.92	Management stated the waiver of penal interest and liquidated damages is being pursued vigorously. Para retained.
		Threatend embezzlement of monay (Amount receivey by staff but not deposited in bank)	0.78	Reply awaited
		Payment to professional training institute in contravention of the terms of the agreement	435.20	Reply awaited
		Payment to higher rates to professional training institurte due to non follow up of general financial rules	7.80	Reply awaited
U.P.Small Industries Corporation , Kanpur (UPSIC)				
UPSIC Kanpur	1/84 to 3/85	The company drawn entire amount of grant subsiby and did not keep in PLA large amount of grant remained unutilised against the prosision og GO	26.16	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	5/87 to 3/90	Non settlement of railway claims relating missing of coal booked from sirka siding to varanasi cantt	0.14	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	4/90 to 3/91	Loss in development of ancilliary estate in BHEL Haridwar	45.86	Reply awaited
		Against the purchased quantity of 25763.20 MT stam coal from M/s Coal India Ltd. The company received 22176.95 MT only	22.44	Reply awaited
		Payment at higher rates to handling contractors at Ghazibad Raw Material Department	-	Reply awaited
		Blockades of funds to the tune of 19.65 lakh due to delay in construction of commercial complex at Sanjay Palace Agra	-	Reply awaited
		Loss in Jhansi coal depot due to shortage of coal and infructuous expenditue without work	19.65	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Excess payment of railway freight on cartage of steam coal	1.26	Reply awaited
		In admissible payment to coal handing contractor	1.29	Reply awaited
		unauthorised payment to security guards at RM Depot Agra	4.98	Reply awaited
		Shortage of 'D' Grade Coal	0.50	Reply awaited
		Non disposal of coal dust/stone	14.00	Reply awaited
		non recovery from M/s Bhartiya Plastics Udyog Ghaziabad under import assistance scheme	2.28	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	4/95 to 12/95	Loss on investment/loan in 5 no. subsidiaries	27.62	Reply awaited
		Advance placed under Hire Purchase Scheme to Veer Khandsari Udyog Muzzafarnagar Could not be realised	14.68	Reply awaited
		Loss of interest due to non refund from SAIL	13.01	Reply awaited
		Avoidable loss due to repayment of loan from Cash Credit Account	19.68	Reply awaited
		Loss in consignment agency work of HCL	2.88	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non monitoring of funds received for deposit work of HBTI Kanpur	2.60	Reply awaited
		Mis utilisation of fund resulted in avoidable payment on account of increase in tendered rate	2.83	Reply awaited
		Shortage of coal at Khurja Depot	4.04	Reply awaited
		Undue benefit to coal contractor (Asha Coal Trading Corp)	0.55	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	4/94 to 3/95	Extra Expenditure in earthwork at big Industrial estate at Etawah (Phase I)	1.62	Reply awaited
		Loss in sale of coal of poor and substandard quantity	10.10	Reply awaited
		Loss in sale of coal to M/s Balaji Enterprises Firozabad without obtaining advance payment as per terms & condition of contract	4.43	Reply awaited
		Loss of interest due to not inclusion of provision for recovery of loss of interest	7.12	Reply awaited
		Loss in sale of steel below purchase price at material depot Kanpur	11.57	Reply awaited
		Draws of fund from cash credit Account for repayment of loan to government received against Hire Purchase Scheme resulted in over burden of interest	736.64	Reply awaited
		Infructuous expenditure on purchase of Guest House in Kaushambi apartment from GDA	13.69	Reply awaited
		Sale of burnt copper to M/s Lohia Bros Moradabad without negotiating other 169 firms	2.68	Reply awaited
		Unauthorised favour to M/s Lohia Brothers (P) Ltd. Moradabad by selling burnt copper below prevailing market rate	5.00	Reply awaited
		Loss due to cases of loan non monitoring of cases of loan to Burlington Hotel to M/s Baba Feeds M/s National Ice Cream Co. Khaga	0.96	Reply awaited
		Miscellaneous cases	7.59	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non disposal of plant and machinery of chinhat potteries	4.61	Reply awaited
		Loss due to substandard supply of steel by material depot naini	3.55	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	4/96 to 12/96	Blockade of fund and loss of interest on purchase of stainless still dinner sets without any committed demand from dealers	8.82	Reply awaited
		Blockade of fund on procurement of Shet Jam Plates in excess of requirement	16.32	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	1/97 to 3/98	non implementation of diversification plan in which was prepared by Tata Consultancy Services lucknow resulted in infructuous expenditure	7.40	Reply awaited
		Loss due to undue favour to the handling agent	6.39	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Blockade of fund due to non executing agreement with handling contractor and non depositing the security money by contractory the company suffered loss	31.93	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	4/98 to 6/99	Due to non liking of incentive scheme meant for boosting up sales of iron and steel with increased performances resulted not only in loss of business but also payment of incentive despite low performance	175.20	Reply awaited
		company scumbs to pressure and surrenders lease hold prime industrial land (plot no. 960 at Noida resulting in loss	129.00	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non deducting of damages from Pranay Sales (Handling contractor at Agra) for failure to install weigh bridge	5.91	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non invitation of tender for handling work	31.93	Reply awaited
		Non finalisation of accounts		Reply awaited
		Loss due to short lifting of coal	685.50	Reply awaited
		Non achievement of targets of sale of polymer products	13.20	Reply awaited
		Loss due to exoneration of responsible officer from charges of faciliating non recovery of cost of steel	31.93	Reply awaited
		Loss due to difference in sale of margin allowed to coal handling contractor	9.12	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	7/99 to 7/2001	Deficient control over operation of private dum operators coupled with failure to safe guard company's interest led to heavy shortage in stores	378.00	Reply awaited
		Non exercise of adequate control over dump operator leading to heavy shortage of steel at steel dumps Allahabad Agra, Kanpur & Ghaziabad	-	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non installation of electronic weigh bridge at consignment agency Agra As SAIL deducted regularly @ 15 percent on the remuneration amount	21.07	Reply awaited
		Incorrect waiver of principal and simple interest	7.95	Reply awaited
		Avoidable purchases of steel without demand in market against interest bearing credit facility	16.72	Reply awaited
		Heavy blockade of inventory carrying interest against credit limit of SAIL	27.13	Reply awaited
UPSIC Kanpur	8/01 to 11/02	Loss due to non lifting of coal by coordiantors (Failures of corordinators to furnish sufficient bank guarantees/LC infavour of Coal India resulting in less allotment of coal as compared to MPQ. This resulted in lifting of lessor quantity and financial loss to corporation)	28.83	Reply awaited
		Loss due to non lifting of scrap from ordinance factories	3.37	Reply awaited
		Over dues out standings sale of iron and steel on credit, non taking proper care regarding clearance of cheques issued to sale, dishonour of cheques given by coordinators resulted into over dues out standing and interest thereon	313.20	Reply awaited
Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad				
EMO, Mathura	From inception to 03/99	Non-allotment of assets	46.10	Para may retain with revised value of Rs 46.10 lakh
EMO, Hanspuram, Kanpur	2002-03	Blockade of funds	4376.37	Reply awaited
---do---	2003-04	Blockade of funds	4411.00	Reply awaited
CD-2 Lucknow	1989-90	Expenditure without detailed estimate and unjustified expenditure on cartage of earth Unpersued refund claims	208.16	Reply awaited
			3.92	
CD-18, Kanpur	1986-87	Short realization of stamp duty amounting	0.58	Reply awaited
CD-23 Bareilly	1985-86	Short realization from Land Acquisition Officer	4.20	Reply awaited
CD-15 Lucknow	1986/87 to 92/93	Loss in Nilgiri Comm. & Office complex	85.76	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
CD-2 Lucknow	1986-87	Loss to the Govt. upto month of 03/87 due to non-realisation of stamp duty from contractor	3.13	Reply awaited
CD-14 Farrukabad	Since inception to 97/98	Excess payment	10.91	Reply awaited
		Loss of Govt. money	24.36	Reply awaited
		Blockade of money	28.00	Reply awaited
		Avoidable payment of Interest	15.79	Reply awaited
		Excess expenditure over administrative & technical sanction	91.15	Revised technical sanction awaited para may be retained
		Loss due to encroachment on property	324.55	Reply awaited
---do--	2002-03	Loss due to providing irregular financial benefit	376.93	Reply awaited
CD-19 Kanpur	1989/90 to 92/93	Avoidable expenditure	9.28	Reply awaited
EMO Raebareilly	1997-98	Blockade of funds	107.41	Reply awaited
CD-2 Lucknow	1999-00 to 2002-03	Avoidable expenditure on land revenue	117.27	Reply awaited
		Unfruitful expenditure on construction	51.45	Reply awaited
---do--	1990-91 to 95	Deviation of Financial position	0.36	Reply awaited
EMO Indiranagar Lucknow	2001/02 to 2002-03	Blockade of funds	214.75	Reply awaited
		Non-settlement of cost of plots under scheme	52.87	Reply awaited
---do--	1998/99 to 99-00	Unfruitful expenditure	87.25	Para standss
---do--	2000-01 to 2003-04	Loss of money due to non-sale of plots	105.00	Reply awaited
CD-24 Rampur	2002-03 to 2003-04	Non-utilisation of funds	221.39	Reply awaited
---do--	04/93 to 03/98	Unfruitful expenditure on water supply in Rudrapur Yojana	18.96	Reply awaited
---do--	1985-86	Blockade of funds	89.29	Reply awaited
CD-7 Meerut	2001-02 to 2002-03	Loss due to non-possession of encroached land	477.96	Reply awaited
		Excess payment of Land compensation	831.24	
---do--	99-00 to 2000-01	Loss due to liability creation and non-payment of interest	774.15	Reply awaited
---do--	93-94 to 97-98	Irregular payment of Medical Compensation	4.00	Reply awaited
CD-5 Meerut	98/99	unfruitful expenditure on 52 old shops	10.40	Reply awaited
---do--	87/88	Non-compliance with inspection programmes Irregularities in maintainance of Bond register Abstract of the fund consumed not prepared	-	Reply awaited
EMO, Hardoi	2000/01 to 2003/04	Non-updation of demand before construction & increment in price resulted non-occupation of 20 commercial shops	76.23	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds due to non-sale of plots & buildings	169.17	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds	136.00	Reply awaited
		Non-updation of demand before construction & increment in price resulted non-occupation of 20 commercial shops	76.23	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds due to non-sale of plots & buildings	169.17	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds	136.00	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds	136.00	Reply awaited
CD-6 Ghaziabad	99/2000 to 2003/04	Undue favour to contractors by assigning 165 percent extra work and extra payment	93.00	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds	663.00	Reply awaited
Cd-16 Ghaziabad	98/99	Substantial construction of sampwell and infructuous expenditure	4.55	Reply awaited
CD-31 Lucknow	2003/04	Interruption in work of trunk severline amounting Rs. 26.41 lakh due to proper acquisition of land and extra expenditure on incomplete work	3.06	Work still incomplete para may retain.
CD-25 Moradabad	86/87	Avoidable expenditure	4.77	Para stands
		Cocked-up expenditure on construction of 19 No. Houses	2.43	Para stands
-do--	1999/2002	Avoidable expenditure	33.57	Para stands
EMO Ghaziabad	93/94 to 98/99	Unfruitful expenditure due to non-sale of builders/plots	4340.46	Reply awaited
EMO, Kalyanpur Kanpur	99/2000 to 2002/03	Assets remained unsettled for long run	1266.46	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds	355.02	
CD-14 Farrukabad	89/90 to 97/98	Blockade of cost of construction	552.31	Reply awaited

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
PM, CD-3 Ambedkar nagar	2002/03 to 2003/04	Pending of sanction of revised estimate and increment in estimates due to change in approved drawings and designs	293.93	Reply awaited
		Diversion of funds	16.24	Reply awaited
--do--	1996-97 to 2001-02	Delay in construction of collectrate building and wasteful expenditure on construction of piles due to change in drawings & designs	27.62	Technical Sanction still awaited, para may retain
Secretary, Houseing & urban planning Luknow	1999/2000 to 2003/04	Utilisation certificate not submitted Blockade of funds	569.96 4191.00	Reply awaited
EMO, Gorakhpur	1999/2000 to 2001/02	Blockade of funds due to non-settlement of buildings/plots under vikas nagar yojana,	811.48	Reply awaited
---do--	1987/88 to 1992/93	Estates not allotted	155.18	Reply awaited
---do--	1987/88 to 1988/89	Unauthorised possession of houses costing Blockade of boards capital due to non-allotment of houses and plots	60.00 96.11	Reply awaited
---do	1984/85 to 1986/87	Idle investment on Standby tube wells	12.01	Reply awaited
EMO, Allahabad	1998/99 to 2002/03	Blockade of funds as estates remained unsettled	467.26	Reply awaited
CD-28 Agra	2000/01 to 2001/02	Excess expenditure over sanctioned fund	8.02	Reply not convincing para may retain.
CD-22 Ghaziabad	1999/2000 to 2002/03	Achievement of objective to the tune of Rs. 41.97 per cent against expected objective of 65 per cent even after incurring expenditure	343.64	Reply awaited
CD-12 Lucknow	1999/2000 to 2003/04	Faculty contract of construction of Road in Sector-6 under Vrindavan Yojana No 1	35.19	Reply not convincing para may retain.
UPAVP Hqr.	2003/04	Loss in construction of Vidhayak Niwas in Lucknow	302.11	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds due to non-settlement of unpopular buildings	1299.64	Reply awaited
		Loss due to use of self-owned lands against orders & instructions in VAMBAY	556.87	Para stands
		Loss due to encroachment of 699.16 Hectare land under various schemes	1552.14	Para stands
		Loss & misuse of Infructuous amount	28.23	Reply awaited
---do--	95/96 to 98/99	Unfruitful expenditure	29.09	Reply awaited
--do-	99/00 to 01/02	Blockade of funds due to assets remained unsettled	36324.00	Reply awaited
--do--	87/88 to 92/93	Blockade of funds	179.98	Reply awaited
		Wrong/false refund	8.00	Reply awaited
		Unsettled assets	25630.36	Reply awaited
		Avoidable expenditure	20.93	Para stands
CD-23 Bareilly	87/88 to 92/93			
--do--	98/99	Irregular payment in form of medical reimbursement	5.33	Reply is not convincing para may retain.
Cd-10 Ghaziabad	87/88 to 92/93	Excess payment to the contractor	3.24	Reply awaited
---do--	99/2000 to 01/02	Loss due using stamps of lesser value by contractor	15.95	Reply awaited
Cd-21 Kanpur	98/99	Expenditure on construction of building without demand	318.98	Reply awaited
--do--	93/94 to 97/98	Blockade of funds Unfruitful expenditure	227.36 22.45	Reply awaited
--do--	99/00 to 02/03	Expenditure on Hospital building on Incomplete construction	950.00	Reply awaited
Cd-15 Lucknow	02/03	53.54 acre land under Vrindavan Yojana-2 remained unsettled Unjustified expenditure on construction work of Kalindi van park	208.81 161.27	Reply awaited Reply awaited
CD-30 Agra	99/00 to 03/04	Wasteful expenditure on controversial/encroached land	27.16	Para stands.
CD-8 Meerut	97/98	Irregular payment of Medical reimbursement	8.23	Para stands
CD-4 Lukenow	98/99 to 01/02	Estate unsettled	201.00	Reply not convincing para may retain.
Cd-13 Lucknow	03/04	Illegal possession over land	6957.98	Para may retain
		Blockade of funds due to illegal possession	107.10	Efforts are being made. Para may retain

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Expenditure than sanctioned fund & irregular expenditure in construction of buildings	348.76	Policy objectionable. Para may retain.
Cd-33 Bulandsahar	01/02 to 03/04	Blockade of funds	183.31	Reply awaited
Cd-29 Agra	93/94 to 97/98	unfruitful expenditure & incomplete work of 65 poor Income group building under 14 th Hudco Project Illegal possession & construction on 17.69 acre land	5.81 813.74	Reply awaited
--do--	98/99	Blockade of funds due to expenditure on construction of shops	23.80	Reply awaited
CD-17, Kalyanpur, Kanpur	97/98	Excess expenditure over financial sanction, on incomplete work	0.78	Reply awaited
		Blockade of funds due to lack of physical possession acquired land	91.72	Reply is not convencing para may retain.
Cd-20 Kanpur	85/86 to 86/87	Shortage of Store material against Junior engineer Blockade on unpossessed dwelling units	3.87 88.36	Reply awaited
CD-18 Kanpur	03/04	Loss due to Illegal construction on the land of the Parishad Infructuous expenditure on incomplete work of trunk sewer parallel to COD drain & diversion of fund Blockade of funds due to non settlement of assets	83.34 776.62 1604.00	Reply awaited
--do--	99/00 to 03/04	Loss due to not using proposed area due to neary difference between number of estate approved by administration & no of estate proposed under financial schemes Liability of interest due to not paying compensation in time Blockade of funds due to not offering constructed estates to allotment for 12 to 19 years Blockade of funds Irregular exp. On construction of road in Road Construction Sec.5 in Kanpur	0 93.20 69.42 127.25 13.45	Reply awaited
--do--	98/99	Infructuous expenditure Blockade of funds due to non-settlement of buildings	63.89 212.93	Reply awaited
--do--	95/96 to 97/98	Extra expenditure Burden & economic loss in land acquisition cases Blockade of funds due to non settlement of buildings Unutilised material	430.45 127.25 23.58	Reply awaited
EMO Kamlanagar Agra	99/00 to 03/04	Blockade of funds due to non-settlement of estates	11.20	Para may retain with revised value of Rs 11.20 lakh
--do--	93/94 to 98/99	Unallotted estates	138.02	Reply awaited
EMO vikas nagar LKO	85/86 to 86/87	Non-allotment of 1810 number of estates	0	Reply awaited
Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation				
-- do --	4/1998-3/1999	loss due to noncompliance of pre-disbursement condition and delay in recovery proceedings	75.00	Reply awaited
		payment of purchase price on the issue of SLR bonds without appointment of bankers	78.63	Reply awaited
	4/1999-3/2000	loss due to non-observance of prescribed procedure	23.28	Reply awaited
	11/2002-3/2004	loss due to irregular investment of funds	800.00	Reply awaited
Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation				
building division (east)	01/1993-03/1994	Unadjusted amount on purchasing cement	21.52	Reply not furnished
	02/2002-6/2005	Loss of interst due to blockade of funds	11.96	Reply not furnished
		Irregularities in construction of IDBT, LKO	-	Reply not furnished
Gm(Mmt)Store, Lko	4/1995-3/1997	Excess payment of sales tax due to fabrication of bus body by outside fabricators	2.25	Reply not furnished
Rm, Meerut	7/2003-9/2005	Excessive shortage of diesel	6.75	Management accepted audit objection, Para stands.
Rm. Kanpur	4/2002-3/2004	Non-release of buses from regional workshop after one lakh kms. Maintenance led to loss	61.29	Reply is irrelevant, Para stands

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Rm, Jhansi	4/2001-3/2002	Avoidable loss	22.57	Reply not furnished
		Embezzlement of window booking sale	0.81	Reply not furnished
	4/2002-6/2003	Non-recovery of enhanced passenger tax	22.72	Reply not furnished
Rm, Moradabad	4/2003-12/2004	Locking of buses in maintenance at regional workshop resulting in loss	4.69	Reply not furnished
RM, Agra	10/2003-6/2004	Extra expenditure due to non-registration with Central Sales tax authorities	12.27	Reply not convincing, Para stands
		Loss due to cancellation of trips in operation of inter state buses	35.65	Reply not convincing, Para stands.
Md, Upsrtc, Lko	7/2003-6/2004	Excess payment of government guarantee fees	85.77	Reply not furnished
		Avoidable expenditure of interest	56.25	Reply not furnished
		Excess payment on purchase of chasis	11.65	Reply not furnished
		Avoidable expenditure on procurement of High Speed Diesel from IOC	51.21	Reply not furnished
RM, Ghaziabad	10/2001-12/2002	Extra expenditure due to non-registration with central sales tax authorities	8.88	Change in policy needed, para stands.
		Abnormal shortage of diesel	8.14	Abnormal variances should have been investigated, Para stands.
		Extra expenditure due to non-registration with central sales tax authorities	2.06	Reply not convincing, Para stands.
RM, Gorakhpur	4/2001-3/2002	Locking of buses for maintenance at regional workshop resulting in loss	36.20	Reply not furnished
	4/2002-3/2003	Avoidable expenditure on interest/penalties due to delay in deposit of EPF contributions	18.00	Reply not furnished
		Loss due to non-refund of road-tax	11.69	RCs should have been surrendered timely, para stands.
Dgm(Central), Lko	4/2000-3/2001	Irregular sanction of leave to private bus operator leading to loss	33.90	Reply not furnished
Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation				
	11/2002-10/2003	Loss in wheat storage at Iradatganj air strip	105.62	No reply furnished, Para stands
		Loss on storage of wheat	118.92	No reply furnished, Para stands
Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam				
EE C.D. Robertsganj, Sonbhadra	1998-01	Incomplete work due to diversion of money	77.30	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE I st CD Raibareilly	2000-01	Profit of Jayas drinking water scheme not received by the public in the past 5 years	81.02	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-reconciliation of temporary advance	124.02	No reply furnished Para stands.
CD&S Allahabad	2000-01	Incompletion of work within the stipulated time resulting in blockade of funds	186.47	No reply furnished Para stands.
CD&S Unit 38 Sonbhadra	2000-01	Unprofitable and Irregular expenditure on incomplete work	56.10	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Mau	2000-01	Blockade of funds due to incomplete plan	30.68	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD III Indira Nagar Lucknow	2000-01	Unprofitable expenditure	12.27	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Ist, Ghaziabad	1997-98 to 1998-99	Irregular expenditure against non-sanctioned posts	20.17	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Jhansi	1998-99 to 1999-2000	Unnecessary expenditure	250.24	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Less amount received of water tax	1784.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CDII Branch Moradabad	1999-2000	Loss due to incomplete project within the stipulated time	24.41	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unnecessary expenditure	25.10	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD II Allahabad	1999-2000	Loss due to roadside construction of handpumps	75.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD VIII Varanasi	1999-2000	Irregular charge of centage on Central Govt Plan	73.49	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Badaun	2001-02	Extra expenditure on handpumps under scheduled caste/tribes plan	31.72	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Mandal II Lucknow	1996-97 to 1999-2000	Unprofitable expenditure on incomplete drinking water projects	142.45	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE 10th Branch Gorakhpur	1998-99 to 1999-2000	Unprofitable expenditure	10.05	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Delay in implementation of Bosgaon Jal Aapurti Yojna	56.77	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Hamirpur	2000-01	Blockade of funds due to incomplete plan	37.18	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Extra expenditure on drinking water plan and amount spent on plans proved unprofitable to villagers	178.78	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Siddharthnagar	2000-01	Extra expenditure than allowed centage	42.40	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Jaj Yantrik Shakha Meerut	2000-01	Non-transfer on handpumps and maintenance expenditre on handpumps	25.38	No reply furnished Para stands.
UP Jal Nigam, Allahabad	1998-1999	Blockade of funds due to non-recieot of expenditutre sanction for restructuring the drinking water plan in shankar garh area	97.74	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, World Bank unit, Jhansi	1997-98	Avoidable payment of interest due to delay in paying off interest dues	16.58	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Loss due to defects found in works undertaken by the contractor	144.08	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular investment of loans sanctioned foe drinking water schemes	589.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular payment of price variation (adjustment) amount	314.48	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,const. div., (E&M),UPJN,bareilly	1998-99	Excess payment on various schemes due to irregular adjustment of unauthorised amounts	92.89	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,I div., Nirman Shakha, Raebareilly	1998-99	Diversion of funds from Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Scheme to salary head	159.68	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-accounting of balance materials of IV construction division in the stores ledger of I construction division after amalgamation of IV division into I division	110.67	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular charging of centage	251.72	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on the installation of handpumps	15.45	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on the istallation of handpumps without obtaining technical sanction for the detailed estimate	509.32	No reply furnished Para stands.
Unit 29, Kanpur	1998-99	Loss due to tender work/expenditure in excess of sanctioned funds	17.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,const div.(E/M),, Bareilly	1996-97	Unfruitful expenditure on various schemes	20.26	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager I, Yamuna Pollution Control unit,UPJN,Ghaziabad	1997-98	Excess expenditure on the construction of toilets and blockade of funds	13.60	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Blockade of funds due to delay in acquisition of land	897.88	No reply furnished Para stands.
unit 23,upjn,agra	1998-99	Diversion of funds	67.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,const.div.UPJN, Hamirpur	1998-99	Expenditure in excess of estimate	40.27	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee,Upjn,Allahabad	1996-97	Undue profit to contractor due to irregular work in Magh Mela	87.32	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, GPC unit, Sultanpur	1995-1997	Expenditure in excess of sanctioned estimate and defective construction work	6.08	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager,unit- I,upjn,lucknow	1996-97	Diversion of funds to salary head	20.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE, Niiman Shakha,UPJN,Bhadohi	1996-97	Fictitious adjustment of expenditure incurred on salary head to installation of handpumps and irregular expenditure on repairs of pipelines & sewage	41.03	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,const.div.UPJN, Rampur	1998-99	Unfruitful mexpnditure on handpumps due to use of sub-standard pipes	48.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
UPJN,LKO	1996-97	Blockade of funds in PLA reserved for the benefit of other backward classes	662.28	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unconsumed stock	15366.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
World Bank unit,UPJN,Jhansi	1996-97	Irregular supply of water meters without inviting tenders	2.76	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,UPJN,Barabanki	1997-98	Unfruitful; expenditure in sirauli gauspur drinking water scheme	10.92	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Project Manager, UPJN, agra	1994-95	Excess payment & undue favour to contractor	1.13	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager(E/M),C&DS, LKO	1993-97	Irregular payment under Bakevar Tubewell Scheme through forgrd vouchers	2.70	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,UPJN,Agra	1995-96	Blockade of funds due to expenditure on unproductive scheme	21.54	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE,const.div.,UPJN, Sonebhadra	1995-96	Unfruitful expenditure on Minimum Drinking Water Requirement Scheme	26.63	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager,C&DS,unit 38,UPJN, Sonebhadra	2001-2004	Unauthorised diversion of funds to other schemes	29.28	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Loss due to expenditure in excess of contract value	133.33	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee,Const.Div.,Upjn, Jaunpur	2000-2003	Expenditure on maintenance without approved estimates	254.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Failure to invest the GPF moneys as per laid down rules	86.48	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee.Comst.Div.Upjn, Jaunpur	2003-04	Collecting of undue centage charges where it was not chargeable on certain categories of works	21.97	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Undue loadinf of pay & allowances on maintenace works	101.33	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-completion of drinking water schemes	109.35	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure	11.34	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE, 11th DIV. UPJN,MORADABAD	2001-2004	Non-activation of water testing lab even after 5 years: blockade of funds	69.34	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee,Const.Div.-I, Raebareilly	2001-2003	Excess expenditure on incomplete work	87.36	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Infructuous expenditure on incomplete works	59.64	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee,-Ist Shakha,Meerut	2002-2004	Charging of centage without any sanction / authority from the government of India	55.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager,C&Ds-7,Meerut	2001-2003	Non-adjustment of mobilisation/PRW advance and loss of interest thereon	183.18	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Infructuous expenditure on incomplete works	488.64	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, C&Ds Unit 50, Barabanki	1998-2001	Diversion of funds	37.79	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, C&Ds Unit 50, Barabanki	2001-2004	Delay in execution of work due to diversion of funds & irregular extra expenditure	103.39	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee,Maintenance Div. Agra	2002-03	Excess of expenditure over income	27.91	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess of expenditure over income	102.03	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-liquidation of liabilities	636.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-fulfillment of draught relief scheme	117.28	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, C&Ds-25, Aligarh	2000-2002	Non-adjustment of heavy amounts against supplies in 2001-02	216.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure of heavy amounts without financial approval	305.26	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Heavy expenditure without availability of funds	1887.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-adjustment of advances against supplies	3298.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-liquidation of liabilities	6692.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee.Const.Div.Aligarh	2001-2002	Temporary embezzlement/non-adjustment of advance against disbursing officer	8.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-completion of works despite undue favour to contractors	15.49	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, C&Ds-25, Aligarh	2002-2004	INFRUCTOUS expenditure on construction of Atrauli Auditorium	40.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee,Const.Div. Lalitpur	2003-04	Irregular excess expenditure over 7 above the sanctioned cost	85.67	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Expenditure without sanction from the government	63.61	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee., Const.Div. Gonda	2002-2004	Non-fulfillment of purpose due to diversion of funds from Twarit Karyakram 7 infructuous expenditure on installation of 356 nos. Handpumps	74.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager , C&Ds-39 Gonda	2000-2003	Incomplete construction & Blockade of funds	339.89	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds	17.33	No reply furnished Para stands.
Headquarters , UPJN	2002-03	Avoidable expenditure on installation of excess handpumps violating the pre-fixed standards by the Government of India	38404.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Avoidable expenditure of rs. 26.86 lacs on account of centage due to purchase of computers through updesco	564.11	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure over the sanctioned cost through tender work , non-adjustment of mobilisation advance	314.86	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-completion of works executed through tenders and excess expenditure over the funds received from clients	128.28	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular heavy expenditure on maintenance of Flood Pumping Station	1841.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-liquidation of mobilisation advance	103.26	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on quality testing of drinking water	50.56	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-completion of schemes under Twarit Water Supply	19684.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure due to payment to excess staff as compared to sanctioned poists	298.71	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Loss of government funds due to imprudence	23.29	No reply furnished Para stands.
Headquarters , UPJN	2002-03	Temporary embezzlement	100.68	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, Gomati Pollution Control Unit Lucknow-3	2000-2004	Excess expenditure over sanctioned cost & projects remaining incomplete despite heavy expenditure	341.63	No reply furnished Para stands.
		expenditure in excess of sanctioned cost	16.95	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, Ganga Pollution Control Unit, Varanasi	2002-2004	Blockade of funds due to inappropriate action regarding acquisition of land	424.50	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee, Const.Div. Unit-Ii, Lucknow	2001-2003	Irregular expenditure	55.97	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, Drinking Water- Ii Lucknow	2002-2003	Expenditure on works without financial sanction	364.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess consumption of materials on incomplete works	17.54	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-adjustment of miscellaneous advances & advances to suppliers	84.68	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure on drinking water scheme as compared to sanctioned cost	172.66	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee.,Const.Div.-I,Basti	2002-2004	Sanction becoming invalid due to land dispute & blockade of funds	70.97	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on maintenance of hand pumps and excess expenditure on drinking water scheme	52.49	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee., C.D.-Ii, Kanpur	2001-2003	Infructuous expenditure on village sarah drinking water scheme	256.30	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds	363.50	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Construction of overhead tank without drinking water scheme	111.31	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, Barrage Unit, Kanpur	1997-2003	Irregular expenditure on construction of reservoirs and handpumps	248.39	No reply furnished Para stands.
General Manager, Ganga Pollution Control Unit, Kanpur	2003-04	Loss due to collapse of sewage pumping station following faulty design	111.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Failure of Kanpur south water supply service	1640.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Avoidable expenditure & schemes remaining incomplete for more than 1 year (relieving sewage scheme)	915.64	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds	1591.00	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Ee., C.D., Kannauj	1998-2000	Infructuous expenditure on Chhraman Water Scheme	18.58	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee., C.D., Muzzafernagar	2000-2002	Avoidable expenditure on maintenance of completed works and non-transferring of schemes to Gram Sabha	97.21	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, C&Ds Unit -5 Balrampur	1997-2002	Works remaining incomplete and sanction of revised estimates being awaited	128.87	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee., Temporary C.D.-I, Basti	2001-02	Possibility of loss due to store shortages carried forward for the last 12 years	89.21	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on installation of hand pumps violating the provisions of handbook and orders of MD	169.11	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee, C.D.(E/M), Mirzapur	2000-2001	Excess expenditure on deposit work and non-closure of accounts	26.01	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, C&Ds-36, Jhansi	1999-2000	Infructuous expenditure on tourism development at Damsite of Barua Sagar	13.37	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds	13.56	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee., C.D., Allahabad	2000-2001	Below target recovery of Jal Sanyojan from contractors	39.80	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, Gpcu, Mirzapur	2000-2001	Diversion of funds	281.07	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee, C.D., Bhadohi	2000-2001	Outstanding liabilities	173.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee, Maintenance Div. Jaunpur	1999-2000	Excess & irregular expenditure on maintenance	3.42	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure over sanctioned cost of installation of pumps	65.78	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee.,C.D.-Ii, Agra	1999-2000	Infructuous expenditure on 17 nos. Drinking water scheme in progress	39.80	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee.,C.D., Jaunpur	1999-2000	Avoidable expenditure & non-completion of scheme within schedule	13.85	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee.,C.D., Muzzafernagar	2000-2001	Irregular expenditure on drinking water schemes	111.55	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unjustified expenditure on installation of handpumps	23.22	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, C&Ds-29, Kanpur	2000-2001	Avoidable expenditure	14.22	No reply furnished Para stands.
Headquarters, Upjn , Lucknow	2000-2001	Blocking of funds in Dutch aided schemes	2065.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		infructuous expenditure	13.50	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure without revised financial sanction and Government sanction	256.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Blockade of funds in fixed deposit account	173.04	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds to other schemes	927.61	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager , C&Ds-28, Noida	2000-2002	Infructuous expenditure on disputed schemes	125.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE, 4th BRANCH, LUCKNOW	2000-2001	Infructuous expenditure on Aish Bgh water works rehabilitation	52.85	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager , C&Ds-4, Lucknow	2000-2001	Infructuous blockade of funds I incomplete construction of Health Centers	181.86	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee, C.D., Hardoi	1998-2000	Infructuous expenditure on Pali Peya Jal Yojana	12.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Undue deduction of centage charges on center aided schemes	23.88	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee., C.D., Kaushambi	2000-2001	Blockade of funds	84.24	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds	132.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds-49, Unnao	1997-2001	Blocking of funds in incomplete schemes	45.82	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee.C.D., Ferozabad	2000-2001	Non-availability of benefits of schemes even after heavy expenditure	34.68	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds-15, Mahoba	1999-2000	Infructuous expenditure on Missionary colony, Lalitpur	137.81	No reply furnished Para stands.
Greater Noida Unit	1998-2001	Blocking of funds in incomplete sewage systems	608.86	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee., C.D., Shahjahanpur	1997-2000	Infructuous expenditure	109.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure	111.73	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D.-Ii, Lucknow	1999-2000	Excess expenditure	105.06	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure	0.99	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Gpcu, Mirzapur	1999-2000	Diversion of funds for deposit works to salary & wage of employees	18.55	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Surplus materials in stores	28.09	No reply furnished Para stands.
Headquartes, Upjn, Lucknow	1998-1999	Avoidable expenditure	47.76	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Supply of sub-standard pipes	255.49	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Shortage in PLA	25.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Blockade of funds	172.54	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular extra expenditure	835.03	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure	7.60	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure	2.83	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular maintenance of PLA	43.83	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds-28, Lucknow	1999-2000	Non-testing of sail prior to construction & avoidable expenditure	17.66	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ee, C.D., Hamairpur	1999-2000	Irregular expenditure on schemes under minimum necessity	82.24	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D.(E/M) Bareilly	1999-2000	Infructuous expenditure on incomplete shahjahanpue water supply scheme	15.69	No reply furnished Para stands.
Mahapalika Shakha, Lucknow	1998-2000	Infructuous expenditure without any construction work	222.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. IX Th SAHARANPUR	1999-2000	Non-completion of scheme & state Government remaining deprived of foreign exchange due to delay in work	84.41	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds due to installation of handpumps ignoring stanadards	51.86	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Fictitious adjustments		No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. Amroha	1998-2000	Non-completion of Gajraula drinking water scheme in 7 years & blockade of funds	10.15	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D.(E/M) Gorakhpur	1999-2000	Avoidable expenditure on flood and relief operation	140.94	No reply furnished Para stands.
Gomti Pollution Control Unit-Ii Lucknow	1999-2000	Excess expenditure on Nirala Nagar Peyjal reorganised scheme	48.18	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds Kanpur	1999-2000	Blockade of funds due to non-completion of health department work	136.18	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Blockade of funds in incomplete works	106.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of funds	146.64	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds-3 Azamgarh	1999-2000	Charging of excess profit from Government Department	16.43	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Blockade of funds for 3& 1/2 years	33.06	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&DS UNIT 7 Ghaziabad	1999-2000	Execution of work without considerationn of the provisions of the agreement	23.06	No reply furnished Para stands.
UPJN, HQ	1997-98	Payment of compound interest due to failure in payment of loan from LIC	111.72	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure in purchase of PVC pipes	117.78	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-utilisation of funds kept in PLA	725.86	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Injudicious expenditure on professional training and non-utilisation of funds	30.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
Gpcu, Mirzapur	1998-99	Irregular payment to sulabh international Varanasi and non- imposition of penalty	10.31	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. Sitapur	1998-99	Infructuous expenditure on Peyjal Yojana	42.58	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds Unit 36 Jhansi	1998-99	Irregular expenditure	19.93	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure over the funds received	39.34	No reply furnished Para stands.
Gomti Pollution Control Unit- Ist Lucknow	1998-99	Infructuous expenditure	491.42	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
Se, Circle Viii Moradabad	1997-98	Blockade of funds due to failure in construction of lab and inspection house	13.50	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D.-2 Lucknow	1998-99	Deduction of irregular centage on Central Government funded schemes	62.32	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-adjustment of credit balances of stores/materials	16.95	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. Ferozabad	1998-99	Avoidable expenditure	12.19	No reply furnished Para stands.
Ii Nirman Shakha(E/M) Varanasi	1997-98	Charging centage fees from centrally sponsored scheme	28.88	No reply furnished Para stands.
Gpcu, Naini Allahabad	1996-97	Avoidable expenditure on land acquisition	18.17	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D.- Chandauli	1997-98	Diversion of funds	27.81	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. Ballia	1997-98	Unfruitful expenditure	17.98	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure	34.12	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. Jaunpur	1998-99	Created liability	5.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Infructuous expenditure on Jaunpur sewage scheme	29.87	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. Allahabad	1997-98	Diversion of funds on Shankergarh water scheme	20.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure	15.16	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Created liability	132.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds Unit 15 Mahoba	1997-98	Irregular charging of centage from Government Department	19.04	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D. Fatehpur	1997-98	Sanctioned drinking water scheme was not profitable	153.59	No reply furnished Para stands.
C.D.-2 Allahabad	1998-99	Non-recovery of dues from the staff	18.82	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-recovery of TI/PI from the J.E.s	0.94	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&Ds Unit 7 Meerut	1998-99	Loss of revenue	23.57	No reply furnished Para stands.
Executive Engineer, Agra	1998-99	Infractuas expenditure without sanction of competent authority	10.41	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Awarding of workwithout tenders and sanctions from competent authority and non-adjustment of imprest of Rs. 1 lakh.	159.90	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, CPDS, Unit-6 Lucknow	1997-98	Excess expenditure due to delay in completion of work.	216.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
Executive Engineer, Pratapgarh	1997-98	Infractuas expenditure on Pitura Gram "Group Drinking Water Scheme"	42.50	No reply furnished Para stands.
Executive Engineer, Kousambi, Allahabad.	1996-97	Excess expenditure in installation of Hand Pumps.	38.94	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, Unit-24, Ghazipur.	1996-97	Excess expenditure in Building Construction.	39.24	No reply furnished Para stands.
Executive Engineer, 1st Branch, Raebareilly	1998-99	Diversion of Fund	159.68	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-accounting of value of outstanding Material	110.67	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Charging of centage without authority	251.72	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure	15.45	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on setting up of handpump without planning		No reply furnished Para stands.
Executive Engineer, Construction, Bareilly	1998-99	Excess expenditure due to wrong adjustment	92.89	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE 2nd Project Ghaziabad	1998-99	Per year excess expenditure on excess staff	40.60	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Allahabad	1998-99	Blockade of fund in the Shankargarh Drinking Water Scheme	97.70	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE 2nd Construction Division Pratapgarh	1998-99	Unfruitful expenditure on Sagipur Vikas khand	29.83	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE 4th Branch Lucknow	1997-98	Irregular expenditure	15.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Expenditure incurred on excess staff	44.79	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager, Yamuna Pollution Control Unit Saharanpur	1998-99	Blockade of fund due to non-availability of site	1195.98	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Improper investment	46.68	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
World Bank Unit Jhansi	1995-96	Irregular payment without performance	3.66	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE 6th Branch Bareilly	1997-98	Irregular unauthorised expenditure on setting up of hand pumps under minimum requirement Programme	69.07	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE IIIrd Branch Kanpur	1997-98	Irregular expenditure on construction works	47.65	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager 2nd Yamuna Pollution Control Unit, Ghaziabad	1997-98	Blockade of fund and providing advance to Contractor without authority	10.93	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Unit 23 C&D Agra	1998-99	Diversion of fund	67.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure on incomplete work	289.39	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Yamuna Pollution Control Unit Ghaziabad	1997-98	Excess expenditure on construction of railway crossing	129.38	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Bareilly	1996-97	Unfruitful expenditure	20.26	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Construction Kanpur	1997-98	Excess expenditure over approved expenditure	52.30	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on Management and Business Administration Building	66.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
Temporary Construction Division Harbanspur Azamgarh	1998-99	Estimate be thought obtaining clearance from respective scheme agencies and difference between estimate and value of construction	151.37	No reply furnished Para stands.
UPJN Gorakhpur	1999-2000	Non investment of G.P.F. Funds Rs. 280.55 resulting in to loss of interest	33.67	No reply furnished Para stands.
Machanical Division Basantpur Gorakhpur	1998-99	Avoidbale expenditure on salary and wages of staff related to transfer scheme	36.14	No reply furnished Para stands.
Maintenance Division Sanjay Palace Agra	1999-2000	Irregular expenditure on maintenance of handpumps	160.64	No reply furnished Para stands.
Contruction DivisionKaushambi Allahabad	1999-2000	Diversion of funds	121.05	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on maintenance of handpumps	79.18	No reply furnished Para stands.
UPJN Ambedkarnagar Jaunpur	1996-97 to 1998-99	Blockade of funds due to land dispute	74.26	No reply furnished Para stands.
4th branch Lucknow	1998-99	Fictitious adjustment of staff in branch	150.97	No reply furnished Para stands.
Construction Division Sanjay Palace Agra	1998-99	Irregular expenditure under Rajeev Gandhi Payjal Yojna	7.74	No reply furnished Para stands.
UNICEF Robertsganj Sonbhadra	1998-99	Avoidable expenditure on boring	154.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
C&DS Aligarh	1998-99	Possible losses due to non maintenance of accounts	26.37	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on training in respect of injudicious estimate	56.40	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfuitful expenditure by diversion of funds on beutification of Dharmidhar Sarover.	33.74	No reply furnished Para stands.
UPJN Mau	1996-97 to 1997-98	Increase in cost due to non completion of scheme within time	41.39	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Decrease in divisional surplus due to recharging of shortage resulting in higher cost of shceme	29.08	No reply furnished Para stands.
Gomti Pollution control Unit Lucknow	1998-99	Adjustment of excess employees than sanctioned post and diversion of funds	54.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
UPJN Gorakhpur	1997-98	Expenditure on uncomplited scheme	164.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Infructuous expenditure on flood obstruction	32.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
Construction Division Faizabad	1996-97 to 1997-98	Creation of fictitious income by booking of irregular expenditure	1.43	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular charge of centage on Central Govt funded scheme	1.65	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE II Construction Division Agra	1998-99	Infructuous expenditure over and above the estimates in respect of tubewell	10.42	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Division Deoria	1998-99	Blockade of funds in incomplete construction	56.73	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Increase in cost due to delay in construction	77.18	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
		Infructuous expenditure on incomplete construction due to Bhatanny Payjal Yojna	18.40	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Increase in cost due to noncompletion of work on time	54.84	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Infructuous expenditure due to incomplete construction of Payjal Yojna	19.54	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non completion of scheme inspite of irregular expenditure be thought sanction of estimate	41.14	No reply furnished Para stands.
Yamuna Pollution Control Unit I Ghaziabad	1998-99	Irregular payment in drawing and diversion head	47.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Increase in cost on changes in site	77.30	No reply furnished Para stands.
Construction Division Kaushambi Allahabad	1998-99	Unauthorised irregular and inadmissible charging of expenditure	32.45	No reply furnished Para stands.
Construction division Pratapgarh	1998-99	Infructuous expenditure on funds	23.35	No reply furnished Para stands.
		charging of irregular sanction ignoring the provision of govt. order	35.49	No reply furnished Para stands.
IIIRD Design Unit Lucknow	1998-99	Loss due to getting the work of collection and chemical testing of drinking water samples on contractual basis.	26.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Ganga Pollution Control Unit Mirzapur	1997-98	Loss due to substandard construction	15.66	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Unit 24 Construction and Design Services Varanasi	1997-98	Wasteful expenditure due to substandard construction of boundry wall.	56.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Sultanpur	1997-98	Fictitious adjustment of income	177.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular charging of centage in respect of installation of handpumps	23.38	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure than estimated cost on installation of handpumps	45.99	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE IIIRD Division Kanpur	1996-97	Infructuous expenditure on Gomti Payjal Yojna	53.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Loss due to incomlete construction of tubewell on disputed land	8.54	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Division Maharajganj	1996-97	Avoidable expenditure on construction of over head tank	8.75	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE 6th UPJN Bareilly	1996-97	Wasteful expenditure on Dhaira Tander payjal yojna	32.54	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Division Ballia	1996-97	Comments on accounts	0.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Machanical Division Meerut	1995-96 to 1996-97	Irregular charges on centage	10.02	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE, Unicef Project Unit, Robertsganj	2001/02 to 2003/04	Loss of Rs. 18.07 lacs due to non-observing the standard of the Govt. to install the handpump	18.07	No reply furnished Para stands.
GM, GPCU Mirzapur	2002-03	Unfruitful expenditure of Rs. 38.50 lakh and blockade of fund amounting to Rs.96.28 lakh due to incomplete and faulty estimates	134.78	No reply furnished Para stands.
--do--	2005-06	After incompletion of work, payment made to the contractor	41.51	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE, Scarcity Div. Mirzapur	2002-03 to 2003-04	Excess expenditure of Rs. 1459.00 lakh due to non-observing the prescribed standard of Govt. of India	1459.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure to the work charged employees of Rs. 208.00 lakh to the closed scheme of Drinking water.	208.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE, CD Gyanpur Bhadohi	2003/04	Irregular expenditure on 'Twarit Payjal Yajana Suriyawan'	75.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Favour to the contractor on account of making selection bond and non-benefit to the Rural areas towards spent amount	34.50	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Suspected/irregular expenditure	48.08	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
EE, CD Sultanpur	2000/01 to 2001/02	Incompletion of work even after incurring of Rs. 202.93 lakhs	202.93	No reply furnished Para stands.
		unadjustment of Debit head of Rs. 142.83 lakhs and Credit head of Rs. 68.94 lakhs	211.77	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-recovery of excess expenditure on work from the client	130.81	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-adjustment of material head Rs. 983.00 lacs and unadjusted amount of Store ledger of Rs. 639.53 lacs	1622.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
PMU-47	2001-02 to 2003-04	Unfruitful expenditure of Rs. 172.30 lakh	172.30	No reply furnished Para stands.
C& DS Sultanpur				
EE ACU Sultanpur	2003-04	Unfruitful expenditure o incomplete schemes Central Sponsored schemes	151.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of Fund resusted into non-achievement of Social aspect	92.48	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD-2 Varanasi	2001/02 to 2002/03	Shortage in stores	130.72	No reply furnished Para stands.
GM, GPCU Varanasi	2002/03 to 2003/04	Diversion of fund	33.19	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure on Repair & maintenance	195.00	
EE CD-6 Varanasi	2002-03 to 2003-04	Short realization of Revenue	75.65	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Balrampur	2003-04	Blockade of funds	41.37	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE, unit No.10 Gorakhpur	2001-03	Expenditure of Rs. 97.00 lakh without sanction of Estimates	97.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
P.M. C & DS Unit-14 Gorakhpur	2000/01 to 2001/02	Unfruitful expenditure on construction of Primary Health Centre Noutanawa	63.84	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Pratapgarh	2002/03	Unfruitful Expenditure	153.68	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Wasteful Expenditure	50.10	
EE Unit No.3 Ghaziapur	2000/01 to 2002/03	Unfruitful amount on account of expenditure incurred on Karahiya Drinking Water Scheme	38.57	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure on incomplete scheme	27.75	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure due to low standard work	27.70	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure on India Mark-2 Hand Pump	64.29	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM Unit 1 Deoria	2001/02 to 2002/03	Blockade of funds	22.20	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM Unit 21 C & DS Ambadkar nagar	2001/02 to 2003/04	Diversion of fund Rs. 35.00 lakh	35.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM GPCU Naini Allahabad	2003-04	Unfruitful expenditure and irregular unauthorized expenditure	96.64	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure and unauthorized transfer as well as blockade of funds	89.58	
--do--	2001/02 to 2002/03	Avoidable expenditure on Maintenance of Treatment Plant	33.09	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Unit-2 Allahabad	2003-04	Irregular and unauthorized expenditure charged	29.17	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Transfer of fund on another work	78.99	
PM C & DS (E/M) Allahabad	2003-04	Unfruitful amount due to cause of inter unit co-ordination	37.40	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Unit-6 Allahabad	2002/03 to 2003/04	Excess expenditure on installation of handpumps	95.55	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Infructuous expenditure on installation of fake handpumps	12.69	
PM, C&DS Unit-43 Farrukabad	1997/98 to 2002/03	Infructuous expenditure, Diversion of fund and increase of Price due to non-completion of work timely	136.13	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM, C&DS Unit-51, Baharaich	2002-03	Infructuous expenditure on Construction of Primary Health Centre	126.60	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
EE, CD Bahraich	1999-00 to 2002-03	Injudicious expenditure on installation of 607 No. Handpumps	104.97	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM Unit-51 C & DS Bahraich	2003/04	Unfruitful expenditure	33.18	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD-16 Banda	2003/04	Unfruitful expenditure on severage of chitrakoot	83.84	No reply furnished Para stands.
--do--	2000/01 to 2002/03	Irregular expenditure on maintenance of non-transferred schemes	199.86	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Muzzaffarnagar	2002-03 to 2003/04	Infructuous expenditure on rebore of handpumps	133.79	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Bijnore	2003-04	Infructuous expenditure on rebore of handpumps without getting allotment	74.70	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Expenditure without providing provision in estimate as well as excess expenditure	92.79	
PM YPCU Saharanpur	2000/01 to 2002/03	Non-achievement of targets	1161.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Avoidable expenditure	39.65	
		Excess expenditure		
Ee CD Badaun	2001/02 to 2002/03	Infructuous expenditure	56.90	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure on Reboring	54.45	
		Diversion of fund	21.64	
EE CD Ghaziabad	2001/02 to 2003/04	Increasing of cost due to delay work by the contractor	2944.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM Unit-52 C & DS Noida	2001/02 to 2003/04	Loss to the govt. Revenue	29.35	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Undue advantage given to the contractor through providing irregular mobilization advance	1046.84	
PM C&DS Unit 28 Noida	2002/03 to 2003/04	Blockade of funds	94.83	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE 6 th Unit Jaipur House Agra	2002/03 to 2003/04	Unfruitful expenditure	305.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Sanjai Place Agra	2003/04	Unfruitful aim of draught relief and unauthorized expenditure	250.75	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM YPCU Ghaziabad	2000/01 to 2002/03	Excess expenditure on incomplete works	9.73	No reply furnished Para stands.
Pm C & DS Unit-31 Ghaziabad	10/2000 to 2/2003	Increase the cost due to wrong calculation and loss due reduction in centage charges	98.45	No reply furnished Para stands.
			147.19	
EE YPCU Agra	2000/01 to 2002/03	Excess expenditure on repair and maintenance	181.10	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Less expenditure on Estimated cost	724.47	
		Diversion of fund in contingency	250.77	
		Blockade of funds more than 5 yrs.	90.00	
		Increase the cost of land due to delay in acquisition	137.47	
EE Unit 1 Ghaziabad	2000/01 to 2003/04	Infructuous expenditure on Modinagar water supply scheme	158.74	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Blockade of fund due to delayed execution of works	149.81	
EE Delhi water Supply maint. unit Ghaziabad	2000/01 to 2002/03	Excess expenditure spent on salary	86.56	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Etah	2000/01 to 2002/03	Excess expenditure on salary	76.11	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non -Transfer of Scheme, completed prior to 14 yrs and resulting into expenditure on maintenance	21.62	
GM YPCU Agra	2003/04	Undue advantage given to the contractor	18.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Bharwari Kaushambi	2001/02	Expenditure incurred on work and amount lying unutilized	98.98	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Hathras	2003/04	Excess expenditure on installation of hand pumps prescribed from Govt. Of India	787.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Jhansi	2001/02	Non-realisation of Water tax	3057.87	No reply furnished Para stands.
Pm C & DS Jhansi	2002/03 to 2003/04	Increase the cost of works due to non-providing fund and other irregularities	90.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of fund for execution of works and non-realisation of fund from the client	33.39	
EE Unit2 Design Unit Ballia	2003/04	Unfruitful expenditure	68.73	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess expenditure	279.72	
PM C&DS Unit-26 Lucknow	2003/04	Irregular benefit given to Contractor for doing the work of water transportation in Gomti River and Unfruitful expenditure	315.08	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Avoidable loss on A/C of excess expenditure on Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar State sports centre	190.00	

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
--do--	2001/02 to 2002/03	Provision in estimate in excess of Gomit Development Works and irregular expenditure	922.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of fund received for sports complex to other head and Avoidable expenditure	82.56	
		Diversion of fund of received fund for works	72.15	
Ee Unit 1 Meerut	2002/03 to 2003/04	Without authorization of Govt of India provision made for charging of centage	55.53	No reply furnished Para stands.
GM GPCU Unit Kanpur	2001/02 to 2002/03	Irregular expenditure on maintenance of scheme	1352.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of fund	214.45	
		Diversion of fund	41.97	
		Irregular charging of centage	117.68	
EE CD Gyanpur Bhadohi	2001/02 to 2002/03	Unadjusted liability	339.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Unit 2 Mati Kanpur Dehat	2003-04	Irregular expenditure on Rebore	68.24	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Allahabad	2001/02	Expenditure without allotment of fund	976.79	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Expenditure of Rs. 73.00 lakh fund of Rs 106.00 lakh	23.00	
		Purchase of material without tender call	24.40	
		Loss shown in monthly a/c	63.89	
		Incompletion of Water supply Schemes	58.11	
EE CD Unnao	2000/01	Increase in construction cost due to non-start of work timely	42.52	No reply furnished Para stands.
Pm C&DS Unit 29 Kanpur	2002/03	Infructuous expenditure on incomplete work	30.84	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM CD1 Unnao	2003/04	Infructuous expenditure	591.25	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular charges of centage	798.15	
Pm Unit 1 Unnao	2001/02 to 2002/03	Incomplete of works even after spent the amount	500.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure on Hasanganj Gram Samooh Yojana	27.03	
		Financial loss due to non-calling tenders	20.05	
EE CD Unnao	2001/02 to 2002/03	Infructuous expenditure	16.59	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD barabanki	2000/01	Non transferred the scheme after its completion and avoidable expenditure	61.96	No reply furnished Para stands.
Pm C & DS Unit 36 Jhansi	2000/01 to 2001/02	Works executed without Technical Sanction	581.97	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Bijnore	2000/01	Avoidable expenditure on installation Hand Pumps	76.81	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Unit II Allahabd	2001/02	Infructuous expenditure on installation of Tubewell	60.76	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure due to non-electrification of tube wells	28.42	
EE Unit 6 Cd Allahabad	2001/02	Irregular expenditure on installation of Hand pump	28.39	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non carried out of physical verification of Store		
		Non utilisation of hand pump due to non-construction of platform	17.15	
EE CD Ambedkar Nagar	2000/01 to 2001/02	Diversion of deposit fund for deposit work	29.70	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular charges of centage	20.80	
		Non transferring of schemes	18.97	
		Non-transferring of scheme due to incomplete project	23.66	
PM CD I Unnao	1999/2000	Irregular expenditure	22.77	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Difference in store ledger	248.00	
PM World Bank Jhansi	1998/99	Non realization	53.65	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Physical Verification		
EE CD Mainpuri	2000/01	Diversion of fund	63.70	No reply furnished Para stands.
Pm C & DS Unnao	1999/2000	Non-completion of project even after incurring expenditure over the sanctioned cost	578.89	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non running of scheme after spent of fund	11.09	
EE CD Unit 1 Deoria	2000/01 to 2001/02	Irregular expenditure on maintenance of Hand pumps	524.85	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Diversion of fund and unfruitful expenditure	45.32	
PM C&DS Lucknow	2000/01 to 2001/02	Non realization of fund of deposit work	15.04	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Avoidable expenditure	12.27	
PM Unit 4 C&DS Lucknow	1999/2000	Incomplete work	116.21	No reply furnished Para stands.

Name of Division	Period of AIR	Nature of para	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
PM Unit 38 C&DS Sonebhandra	1997/98 to 1999/2000	Lloss to the Jal Nigam due to closing of work	33.95	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Muzaffarnagar	1997/98 to 1999/2000	Excess expenditure due to non completion of work timely	12.80	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Bulandsahar	1998/99 to 1999/2000	Expenditure incurred without financial sanction	221.30	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Badaun	1999/2000	Irregular expenditure on hand pump installation under into Dutch	35.25	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure	113.38	
Pm 2 nd YPCU Ghaziabad	1998/99 to 1999/2000	Excess expenditure on pay and allowances	137.42	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Excess charge of Project fees	9.30	
EE CD Pilibhit	1999/2000	Charged the centage fee without provision of central govt.	40.85	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE CD Sidharth nagar	1999/2000	Liabilities created	131.38	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-return of materials	130.39	
Pm C&DS Unit 7 Meerut	1999/2000	Avoidable expenditure due to charge in site	57.42	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unauthorised expenditure and non realization of amount from the client	26.78	
Pm Gomti PCU Sultanpur	1999/2000	Infructuous expenditure	297.76	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Infructuous expenditure	172.25	
		Diversion of fund on contingency	179.34	
Pm C&DS Unit 25 Aligarh	1999/2000	Diversion of fund	73.65	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Irregular expenditure	15.64	
Pm C&DS Unit 1 Deoria	2000/01	Blockade of Govt. Fund	1041.00	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Non-utilisation of targets benefit	101.14	
PM YPCU Agra	1999/2000	Non maintenance of plant non achieveing the aim	76.33	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Unit 2 CD Allahabad	1999/2000	Blockade of fund due to incompletion of work	45.16	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Unit 16 Banda	1999/2000	Infructuous expenditure on Banda Severage Scheme	250.84	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Unfruitful expenditure on water supply of chitrakoot water supply scheme	24.09	
EE Mec. Unit II Allahabad	2000/01	Outstanding dues of suppliers	48.92	No reply furnished Para stands.
PM C&DS Allahabad	2000/01	Infructuous expenditure	28.83	No reply furnished Para stands.
		Blockade of fund in Fixed Deposit	76.96	
XI Construction Division Moradabad	1997-98	Irregular expexditure of 16 lakh and Unfruitful expenditure of Rs. 4.75 lakh on Sisri Drinking Water Scheme.	20.75	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Gomti Pollution Control Unit -I Lucknolw	1997-98	Expenditure on salaries and allowances after diverting funds from work scheme	37.40	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Gomti Pollution Control Unit -II Lucknolw	1997-98	Diversion of funds from work scheme to payment olf salaries and allowances	21.97	No reply furnished Para stands.
UNICEF Project (Electrical) UPJN Robertsganj	1997-98	Irregular levy of Centage charge	53.06	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Unit 8 Etawah	1997-98	Unfruitful expenditure on Saifai Block Drinking Water Scheme	83.34	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Yamuna Pollution Control Unit Muzzarnagar	1996-97	Loss due to non-completion of Sulabh Sauchalaya	16.30	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Division Agra	1997-98	Misappropriation of funds	5.13	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Division Bijnaur	1995-97	Short-realisation of water tax	9.23	No reply furnished Para stands.
Construction Division Badaun	1995-97	Loss due to non deduction	0.65	No reply furnished Para stands.
Project Manager Unit 33 C&DS Allahabad	1996-97	Non adjustment of Advances	18.62	No reply furnished Para stands.
EE Construction Division Agra	1997-98	Outstanding dues	28.34	No reply furnished Para stands.

Annexure-23
Statement showing paragraphs/reviews for which replies were not received
(Referred to in paragraph 4.25)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		No. of para in Audit Report	No. of para for which reply not received	No. of para in Audit Report	No. of para for which reply not received	No. of para in Audit Report	No. of para for which reply not received	No. of para in Audit Report	No. of para for which reply not received	No. of para in Audit Report	No. of para for which reply not received
1.	Energy (Power)	14	11	14	4	18	18	14	14	17	16
2.	Transport	--	--	4	4	--	--	5	4	2	2
3.	Co-operative	--	--			1	1	--	--	1	--
4.	Samaj Kalyan	3	3	1*	1*	2	0	--	--	--	--
5.	Pichhara Varg Kalyan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Waqf Avam Alpsankhyak	1	1	1*	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Mahila Kalyan	--	--	1*	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Agriculture	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	1	1	1
9.	Vastra Udyog	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
10.	Industrial Development	4	3	5	1	4	2	4	3	6	1
11.	Public Works	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2
12.	Tourism	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Small Industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--
14.	Sugar Industry and Cane Development	1	0	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	--
15.	Urban Development	--	--	2	0	--	--	4	4	2	1
16.	Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Forest	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Housing	1	0	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
19.	Irrigation	2	0	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
20.	Matsya Avam Pashudhan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21.	Electronics	--	--	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
22.	Public Enterprises	2	1	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
23.	Food and civil supplies	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--
24.	Handloom	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
25.	Drugs	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
	Total	30	21	31	14	38	31	35	31	33	23

Note: *The number of paragraphs and the paragraphs for which replies have not been received for the previous years (2002-03 to 2004-05) have been regrouped due to change in the administrative department of the Companies /Statutory Corporations.*

* A review on Upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Minorities and Women by Social Welfare Sector Companies covered the observations on three Companies under the administrative control of three different departments (Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited; Samaj Kalyan Department, Uttar Pradesh Alpsankhyak Vitta Avam Vikas Nigam Limited; Waqf Avam Alpsankhyak Department and Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam Limited: Mahila Kayan Department). Hence it is counted as one para.

Annexure-24

Statement showing persistent irregularities pertaining to Government Companies appeared in the Reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (Commercial) - Government of Uttar Pradesh (Referred to in paragraph 4.27)

Year of Audit Report	Paragraph No.	Money Value (Rs. in crore)	Gist of Persistent Irregularities	Actionable points/action to be taken	Details of actions taken
1.The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited					
1998-99	4A.4	5.60	Loss due to inadequate pre-sanction appraisal and poor follow up of dues.	Responsibility was required to be fixed on officials besides strengthening of procedures/ system for appraisal of loan proposal and follow up of recovery of dues were required	The Company could recover Rs. 48.32 lakh. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
1999-2000	2A.7.1	75.25	-----do-----	-----do-----	The company could recover 9.57 crore. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
	2A.7.2	28.09	-----do-----	-----do-----	The company could recover 1.98 crore. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
	2A.7.3	8.70	-----do-----	-----do-----	The company could recover 2.04 crore. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
2006-07	4.9	0.26	-----do-----	-----do-----	The Management stated (August 2007) that BODs took the decision for writing off the dues but no action was taken against erring officers.
	Total	117.90			
2. Power Sector Companies					
1997-98	3C.10.2(a)	2.37	Non-discontinuance of cheque facility after dishonour of cheques and non-disconnection of supply of electricity leading to accumulation of arrears.	Responsibility was required to be fixed on officials for not taking appropriate action.	Total dues against the consumer could not be recovered due to stay order of the court. The UPSEB/Company did not fix responsibility on any official for accumulation of dues.
1998-99	3A.6.2.3	8.99	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
	3A.6.2.6	16.66	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
1999-2000	4A.14	11.45	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
	4A.17	0.99	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management intimated the action taken for recovery of dues. Further action for recovery of balance amount of Rs. 0.99 crore was awaited. UPSEB did not fix responsibility on any official.
2001-02	3A.10	0.55	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
	3A.12	0.18	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
2002-03	2.2.25	0.79	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
2003-04	2.3.16	16.10	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management stated that action would be taken.
	3.11	0.51	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management stated that RC is pending in court.

Year of Audit Report	Paragraph No.	Money Value (Rs. in crore)	Gist of Persistent Irregularities	Actionable points/action to be taken	Details of actions taken
2005-06	4.17	0.46	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management reply and further action is awaited.
1997-98	3C.12.1	61.39	Excessive damage of transformers (damage of transformers in excess of norm of 2 per cent) resulting in extra financial burden on repair	Examination for ascertaining reasons of excessive damage and adherence of schedule of preventive maintenance were required.	As a remedial measures, Management issued instructions from time to time to zonal offices to reduce excessive damage of transformers and intimated that UPSEB was increasing the capacity of existing transformers and establishing new sub station. The details of impact of remedial measures leading to reduction in damage of transformers was awaited.
1999-2000	3B.6.2	325.28	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
1999-2000	4A.19	1.94	Delay in raising assessment for energy of consumption resulted in delays in realisation from consumers.	Responsibility was required to be fixed on the officials who were making defaults in raising bills besides strengthening of the system of raising bills.	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
2000-01	4A.8	2.90	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
2002-03	2.2.21	0.43	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
1998-99	3A.5.17	3.17	Short billing and irregular waiver of minimum consumption guarantee/ late payment surcharge .	Responsibility was required to be fixed in the cases of gross negligence on the part of official and where company sustained loss.	-----do-----
1999-2000	4A.13(a)	0.23	-----do-----	-----do-----	Government had directed to adjust the amount of outstanding dues from the loan of State Government to UPPCL. Intimation regarding adjustment of dues of UPPCL with the Government loan was awaited.
	4A.26	0.10	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
2001-02	3A.19	0.49	-----do-----	-----do-----	No responsibility was fixed by the Management so far.
2002-03	2.2.21	0.52	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
2005-06	2.2.15	1.32	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management stated that due to large number of consumers, billing in stipulated time is not possible.
2004-05	3.3	171.15	-----do-----	-----do-----	No responsibility was fixed by the Management so far.
2003-04	3.9	8.22	Irregular waiver of penalty for peak hour violation	Responsibility was required to be fixed in the cases of gross negligence on the part of official and where company sustained loss.	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
	3.13	0.44	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
	3.18	0.18	-----do-----	-----do-----	No responsibility was fixed by the Management so far.

Year of Audit Report	Paragraph No.	Money Value (Rs. in crore)	Gist of Persistent Irregularities	Actionable points/action to be taken	Details of actions taken
2004-05	3.10	0.36	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
2003-04	3.14	0.79	Non-levy of penalty for peak hour violation/ non-application of rate for unrestricted supply	Responsibility was required to be fixed on officials for not taking appropriate action.	-----do-----
	3.15	0.47	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
	3.16	1.24	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
2004-05	3.13	0.19	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
1998-99	3A.6.2.1	68.95	Payment of monthly bills in instalments and waiver of late payment surcharge	Responsibility was required to be fixed on official violating the procedures of revenue collection.	Management replied that the instalment payment were allowed to consumers due to bad financial position of the consumers as a result of recession in the industry, after obtaining permission of competent authority/committee. UPPCL was taking action for recovery of balance amount of dues from consumer. Outcome of the action was awaited
2000-01	4A.22	2.80	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management replied that the consumer was an important company of erstwhile KESA, decision taken by KESA had been adopted by the Corporation and recovery was made as per the decision of KESA.
2003-04	3.12	0.27	Short billing due to incorrect application of tariff.	Responsibility was required to be fixed on officials for not ensuring billing on the applicable tariff.	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
2004-05	3.7	1.12	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
2005-06	4.25	0.10	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action is awaited.
2006-07	4.15	1.53	-----do-----	-----do-----	Bills were raised by the division but recovery was awaited.
	Total	714.63			
3. U.P. Projects Corporation Limited					
2000-01	4A.1	1.41	Expenditure incurred over the estimate/revised estimates not approved by client/not contemplated in the agreement and not admitted by the client resulting in loss.	Regularisation of such excess expenditure was required.	In the Government reply it was opined that excess expenditure was due to technical requirement/necessity. Technical sanction was awaited.
2001-02	2D.2.4.4	0.22	-----do-----	-----do-----	Revised estimates was approved by the client.
	Total	1.63			
4. U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd.					
1999-2000	4A.8	0.51	Improper storage leading to damage of sugar and consequential loss	Remedial action was required to be taken to avoid recurrence of loss due to improper storage.	Management stated that sugar became wet due to unavoidable circumstances and no official was responsible for it.

Year of Audit Report	Paragraph No.	Money Value (Rs. in crore)	Gist of Persistent Irregularities	Actionable points/action to be taken	Details of actions taken
2000-01	4A.5	0.83	-----do-----	-----do-----	Government/Management explained that Sugar Directorate did not issue release order according to stock and sugar became wet due to excessive carry over of stock for longer period.
2002-03	3.1.6	1.19	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply was awaited
	Total	2.53			

Annexure-25
Statement showing persistent irregularities pertaining to Statutory Corporations appeared in
the Reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (Commercial)- Government of
Uttar Pradesh
(Referred to in paragraph 4.27)

Year of Audit Report	Paragraph No.	Money Value (Rs. in crore)	Gist of Persistent Irregularities	Actionable points/action to be taken	Details of actions taken
1. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation					
1997-98	3A.7.2.1	2.39	Faulty appraisal of proposal for sanction of loan where units were not viable from beginning leading to loss or non-recovery of the amount of loan.	Responsibility was required to be fixed on officials who appraised the proposal for sanction of loan besides strengthening of appraisal system and procedure.	Corporation could recover Rs. 36.32 lakh only from the Directors of the assisted unit and issued Personal Recovery Certificate (PRC) for recovery of balance amount. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
	3A.7.2.3	1.66	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could recover Rs. 28.53 lakh only from the Promoters. For recovery of balance amount PRC was issued. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
1999-2000	4B.2	1.30	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation recovered Rs.11.54 lakh by sale of assets. Corporation issued Recovery Certificate (RC)/ Personal recovery certificate (PRC) for recovery of dues against Directors and guarantors. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
	4B.7	1.39	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could recover Rs.25.15 lakh only through sale of assets of assisted unit. PRC have been issued. Responsibility was not fixed on any official
2002-03	3.2.2	11.68	-----do-----	-----do-----	No recovery could be made. RC has been issued.
	3.2.3	7.09	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation recovered Rs. 44.13 lakh. PRC has been issued.
	3.2.4	4.85	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation approved OTS of Rs.1.95 crore against which Rs.1.45 crore had been deposited so far.
2004-05	3.16	5.65	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
1997-98	3A.8.2.1	2.82	Non-observance of pre-disbursement conditions leading to loss due to recovery of loans becoming impossible.	Responsibility was required to be fixed on officials who failed to ensure pre-disbursement conditions besides the strengthening of system and procedure for disbursement of loan.	Corporation could recover Rs. 75 lakh only under One Time Settlement (OTS) decision.
	3A.8.2.2	1.75	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could recover Rs.74.60 lakh (including Rs.32.75 lakh against OTS of Rs.51.10 lakh). Responsibility was not fixed on any official so far.

Year of Audit Report	Paragraph No.	Money Value (Rs. in crore)	Gist of Persistent Irregularities	Actionable points/action to be taken	Details of actions taken
	3A.8.2.3	1.36	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation recovered Rs.12 lakh through sale of assets. Corporation issued PRC and recovered Rs.70.50 lakh from one promoter against PRC. Responsibility was not fixed on any official.
	3A.8.2.4	2.14	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could not recover the dues. Responsibility was not fixed on any official so far.
2003-04	3.21	2.21	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could not recover the dues and further action was awaited.
2004-05	3.15	13.59	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
1999-2000	4B.6	0.56	Loss due to disbursement of loan on irregular legal documentation/forged documents.	Strengthening of procedure for fool proof verification/ independent checking of documents were required.	Corporation approved OTS of Rs.62.74 lakh against which borrower deposited Rs.31.30 lakh so far.
2000-01	4B.3	4.44	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could recover only nominal amount from the promoters. PRC has been issued.
	4B.5	0.97	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could recover Rs.28.80 lakh only. PRC was issued against promoters and guarantors.
	4B.6	0.62	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation could not recover any amount from the promoter. Further action was awaited.
2002-03	3.2.6	4.50	-----do-----	-----do-----	Corporation recovered Rs.1.46 crore. RC has been issued. Management did not indicate any remedial action to avoid recurrence of such incidence.
2003-04	3.22	2.06	Loss due to delay in taking over possession of the unit.	Responsibility was required to be fixed on officials for delay in taking over the possession of the unit.	Management's reply and further action were awaited.
2004-05	3.18	10.79	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
2005-06	4.30	11.64	-----do-----	-----do-----	Possession was not taken to avoid huge security expenses.
	Total	95.46			
2. Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation					
1997-98	4B.2	0.32	Avoidable payment of damages on belated deposit of EPF.	Timely payment of EPF was required to ensure avoiding incidence of damages on delayed deposits	Management's reply was awaited
1998-99	4B.1	0.19	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management intimated that the amount of damages was adjusted in the wake of stay order of the court.
2000-01	4B.2	0.27	-----do-----	-----do-----	Management informed that a work plan had been prepared for deposit of tax. Further action was awaited
2006-07	4.26	1.28	Avoidable payment of interest and damages on belated deposit of PPF	-----do-----	Management stated (June 2007) that the timely payment of PPF was not made due to financial crises and huge losses incurred by the Corporation.
2007-08	3.28	0.33	Avoidable payment on belated deposit of EPF	-----do-----	Management stated (April 2008) that the timely payment of PPF was not made due to financial crises and huge losses incurred by the Corporation.
	Total	2.39			

Annexure-26
Statement showing the department-wise outstanding Inspection Reports (IRs)
(Referred to in paragraph 4.28)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	No. of PSUs	No. of outstanding IRs	No. of outstanding Paragraphs	Year from which paragraphs outstanding
1.	Agriculture	4	21	75	1988-89
2.	Matsya and Pashudhan	3	9	24	1996-97
3.	Sugar Industry and Cane Development	8	85	231	1992-93
4.	Irrigation	1	7	24	1998-99
5.	Small Industries	2	18	130	1984-85
6.	Industrial Development	3	47	207	1995-96
7.	Export Promotion	2	16	80	1992-93
8.	Vastra Udyog	2	22	50	1992-93
9.	Electronics	7	29	111	1980-81
10.	Public Works	2	439	1404	1979-80
11.	Samaj Kalyan	2	8	13	2000-01
12.	Mahila Kalyan	1	2	2	2006-07
13.	Pichhara Varg Kalyan	2	12	35	1996-97
14.	Home	1	4	18	2004-05
15.	Food and Civil Supplies	2	59	200	1998-99
16.	Tourism	1	2	7	2007-08
17.	Waqf Avam Alpsankhyak	2	11	63	1994-95
18.	Transport	1	96	419	1988-89
19.	Co-operative	1	9	34	1991-92
20.	Forest	1	80	344	1996-97
21.	Panchayati Raj	1	4	6	1983-84
22.	Energy	10	2333	8705	1989-90
23.	Drugs	1	4	21	2002-03
24.	Ayurvedic and Unani	1	8	19	1984-85
25.	Housing and Urban Development	2	1607	4974	1985-86
26.	Hathkargha	2	15	67	1986-87
27.	Mineral and Mining	1	24	154	1995-96
28.	Miscellaneous	2	2	12	1980-81
	Total	68	4973	17429	

Source: Progress register of AIRs.

Annexure-27

Statement showing the department-wise draft paragraphs/reviews replies to which were awaited

(Referred to in paragraph 4.28)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	No of draft paragraphs	No of reviews	Period of issue
1.	Industrial Development	5	--	June and July 2009
2.	Housing and urban development	3	--	March to July 2009
3.	Energy	11	2	March to August 2009
4.	Transport	--	1	September 2009
5.	Samaj Kalyan	2	--	March to June 2009
6.	Finance	2	--	August 2009
	Total	23	3	

