



**Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
on
General and Social Sector
for the year ended 31 March 2017**



**Government of Rajasthan
Report No. 1 of the year 2018**

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PREFACE

This Report for the year ended 31 March 2017 has been prepared for submission to the Governor of the State of Rajasthan under Article 151 of the Constitution of India. This report contains three Chapters.

This Report relates to audit of the Social and General Sectors of the Government departments conducted under provisions of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and Regulations on Audit and Accounts 2007 issued thereunder by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This report is required to be placed before the State Legislatue under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India.

The instances mentioned in this Report are those, which came to notice in the course of test audit during the period 2016-17 as well as those, which came to notice in earlier years, but could not be reported in the previous Audit Reports; instances relating to the period subsequent to 2016-17 have also been included, wherever necessary.

The audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Chapter I

Introduction

Chapter I Introduction

1.1 About this Report

This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) relates to matters arising from Performance Audit of selected programmes and activities and Compliance Audit of various Departments of Government of Rajasthan (GoR).

Compliance Audit refers to examination of the transactions relating to expenditure of the audited entities to ascertain whether the provisions of the Constitution of India, applicable laws, rules, regulations and various orders and instructions issued by competent authorities are being complied with. On the other hand, performance audit also examines whether the objectives of the programme/activity/department are achieved economically and efficiently.

The primary purpose of the Report is to bring to the notice of the State Legislature, important results of Audit. Auditing Standards require that the materiality level for reporting should be commensurate with the nature, volume and magnitude of transactions. The findings of Audit are expected to enable the Executive to take corrective actions and also to frame policies and directives that will lead to improved financial management of the organisations, thus, contributing to better governance.

This chapter, in addition to explaining the planning and extent of Audit, provides a synopsis of the significant deficiencies in performance of selected programme, significant audit observations made during the compliance audit and follow-up on previous Audit Reports. Chapter-II of this report contains findings arising out of performance audit of selected programme/activity/departments. Chapter-III contains observations on the compliance audit in Government Departments.

1.2 Profile of the Audited Entity

Under General and Social Sector of the Government of Rajasthan, there are 50 departments, 65 autonomous bodies and 16 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), headed by Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries, assisted by Deputy Secretaries/Commissioners and subordinate officers, which are audited by the Principal Accountant General (General and Social Sector Audit), Rajasthan, Jaipur. A brief profile of the Departments is discussed in **Appendix 1.1**.

The comparative position of expenditure incurred by the Government of Rajasthan during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in **Table 1**

Table 1: Comparative position of expenditure

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	(₹ in crore) 2016-17
Revenue expenditure			
General services	27,868	31,016	39,203
Social services	37,754	43,349	49,371
Economic services	28,920	31,874	38,565
Grants-in-aid and Contribution	-*	-**	-***
Total	94,542	1,06,239	1,27,139
Capital and other expenditure			
Capital Outlay	16,103	21,985	16,979
Loans and Advances disbursed	701	36,602	12,965
Payment of Public Debt	4,960	4,959	5,014
Contingency Fund	300	-	
Public Accounts disbursement	1,22,061	1,40,432	1,48,885
Total	1,44,125	2,03,978	1,83,845
Grand Total	2,38,667	3,10,217	3,10,984

Source: Audit Reports on State Finances of the respective years.

* ₹ 9 lakh only. ** ₹ 10 lakh only. *** ₹ 6 lakh only.

1.3 Authority for Audit

The authority for Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is derived from Articles 149 and 151 of the Constitution of India and the CAG's Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service (DPC) Act, 1971. Principles and methodologies for various audits are prescribed in the Regulations on Audit and Accounts, 2007 and the Auditing standards, 2002 issued by the CAG.

1.4 Organisational Structure of the Office of the Principal Accountant General (General and Social Sector Audit), Rajasthan, Jaipur

Under the directions of the CAG, the Office of the Principal Accountant General (General and Social Sector Audit), Rajasthan conducts audit of Government Departments/Offices/Autonomous Bodies/PSUs/Institutions under the General and Social Sector, which are spread all over the State. During 2016-17, financial, performance and compliance audits of the selected units under various General and Social Sector Departments, Autonomous Bodies (except Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies), PSUs and externally-aided projects of the GoR were conducted by 51 audit parties, manned by Senior Audit Officers/Audit Officers and Assistant Audit Officers who conducted the Audit in the field.

1.5 Planning and conduct of audit

The audit process starts with an assessment of risk exposure of various Government Departments/Organisations/Autonomous Bodies and schemes/

projects, etc. Risk assessment is based on expenditure, criticality/complexity of activities, level of delegated financial powers, assessment of overall internal controls and the concerns of stakeholders. Audit findings during previous years are also considered in this exercise.

After completion of audit of each unit, Inspection Reports containing audit findings are issued to the Heads of the units/departments with the request to furnish replies on audit findings, within one month of receipt of the Inspection Report. Whenever replies are received, audit findings are either settled or further compliance is advised. The important audit observations arising out of these Inspection Reports are processed for inclusion in the Audit Reports.

To carry out audit of 1,341 out of the 20,657 units of General and Social Sector Departments, 5,201 audit party days were used during 2016-17. The audit plan covered those units/entities, which were vulnerable to significant risk, as per the risk assessment.

1.6 Significant audit observations

During the last few years, audit has reported several significant deficiencies in implementation of various programmes/activities as well as the quality of internal controls in selected departments through performance audits, which had impacted the success of programmes and functioning of the departments. Similarly, the deficiencies noticed during compliance audit of the government departments/organisations were also reported. The specific audit findings that have emerged from the Performance Audit/Compliance Audit during the last five years are listed in *Appendix 1.2*.

The current report brings out deficiencies in critical areas which impact the effectiveness of functioning of programmes/activities of the Departments. The significant areas of concern requiring corrective action are discussed below:

1.6.1 Performance audit of programmes/activities of departments

Chapter II of this report contains the performance audits of ‘Efforts to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in Rajasthan’, ‘Management of Drinking Water in Rajasthan’ and ‘Phase-I of Jaipur Metro’. Brief summaries of the Performance Audits are discussed in the following paragraphs:

1.6.1.1 Efforts to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in Rajasthan

The Department was not able to provide effective and quality Ayurveda healthcare services to the public of the State despite having the largest network of 118 hospitals and 3,577 dispensaries in the country and incurring an expenditure of ₹ 2,655.89 crore during 2012-17, on Ayurveda Services and Ayurveda education. As 91.78 *per cent* of the funds available were spent only on pay and allowances, a very small percentage of funds were available for strengthening and upgradation of healthcare facilities and Ayurveda education, which adversely impacted the quality of healthcare services provided in the State.

Healthcare centers lacked basic infrastructure like building, electricity, drinking water and toilets. There was a nominal increase of 6.50 *per cent* in number of new outdoor patient during 2012-17. No significant growth in number of indoor patients was noticed during last decade in the State. The department inflated the number of patient benefited by Ayurveda by treating a new patient being prescribed for five days as five patients.

There was no regulation to ensure the quality of drugs sold by retailers in market. The Departmental pharmacies did not achieve the targets of production of drugs as during 2012-17 due to shortage of labour, raw materials etc. The pharmacies were also issuing the drugs at the higher rate. There was shortfall in achievements of targets of inspections of pharmacies and in taking of samples of drugs. The quality of drugs manufactured in government pharmacies was not ensured.

As regards providing Ayurveda education in the State, no new Post Graduate courses could be started in Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur after 1986 due to non-availability of qualified teachers. Further, practical training in Surgery and Gynecology was not being provided to the students.

Considering the existence of large number of professionals, dispensaries and hospitals in the State, there is an urgent need for the GoR to review and improve the prevalent deficiencies in the Ayurveda healthcare services by adopting a suitable policy and standards.

(Paragraph 2.1)

1.6.1.2 Management of Drinking Water in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is largely dependent on ground water for drinking purpose due to scanty rainfall and limited surface water sources. Depletion of ground water to alarming levels due to excessive use of ground water has caused increase in chemical contamination such as fluoride, nitrate, salinity etc. The State Water Policy, adopted by Government of Rajasthan (GoR) in February 2010, could not get translated into actionable goals and targets as Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) did not prepare any long term comprehensive/perspective plans.

Annual Action Plans prepared and submitted to GoI continued to be driven from the top in the absence of distinct village and district level water security plans. Further, various institutional mechanisms were either not constituted as per guidelines or not functioning effectively as envisaged.

There were various deficiencies observed in the implementation of the schemes/projects for drinking water supply. 37 out of 54 major drinking water supply projects (with a cost of ₹ 20,695.80 crore) and 119 out of 437 rural schemes (with a cost of ₹ 7,491.58 crore) could not be completed within the stipulated period due to various reasons like delay in taking possession of land, delay in obtaining necessary approvals of authorities, slow progress of contractors, delays by PHED in contracting etc.

During 2014-17, the total number of quality affected habitations decreased by only 13.82 *per cent* showing the slow progress in improving the quality of water in the habitations. In test checked districts the quality of water has improved except in Bharatpur, Kota and Nagaur where fluoride affected habitations have increased as on date (December 2017). The State and district laboratories were not equipped with all the required capability/equipment/manpower to conduct all the prescribed tests. During 2014-17, the number of habitations where all sources were tested was only 1.17 *per cent*. As the biological and chemical contaminants could not be effectively tested and removed, the quality of drinking water could not be ensured as per the prescribed norms. Thus, the population of the state was exposed to serious public health hazards.

The PHED was measuring its water supply from only around 40 *per cent* of functional meters and it did not have measures of how much water was flowing in rest of the water connections resulting in recovering only 20 *per cent* of its O&M cost.

(Paragraph 2.2)

1.6.1.3 Phase-I of Jaipur Metro

Jaipur city with a population of 2.3 million was not directly eligible for a metro rail project. Instead of preparing Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), Alternative Analysis and then a Detailed Project Report (DPR), GoR prepared a DPR, a transportation study as part of DPR and thereafter a CMP. The more feasible corridor of Sitapura to Ambabari which had higher projected ridership and Peak Hour Peak Direction Trips (PHPDT) was not selected. Instead Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar corridor which had lower PHPDT, lower ridership and lower average lead compared to the Sitapura to Ambabari corridor was executed first.

Further, the lower cost technology of Light Rail Transit was also not adopted. The Procurement of rolling stock in advance for Phase-IB resulted not only in blocking of funds of ₹ 72.30 crore but also reduction in useful life by at least four years.

Performance of phase-IA of Jaipur metro was poor as the average ridership during the first 22 months of operation was just 19.17 *per cent*. Further, the ridership had been dropping drastically. With an operating revenue of ₹ 18.87 crore, JMRC was unable to meet its operating expenses of ₹ 85.56 crore for first 22 months.

During 2015-17, JMRC could earn only 16.34 *per cent* revenue of projected non-fare box revenue. They could neither commercially exploit the allotted land parcels nor lease out available area of nine metro stations.

Important safety equipment like rail cum road vehicle was not utilized for want of mandatory certification thereby compromising the safety of the metro system. The capacity of the electricity supply system installed by JMRC for phase-I was also much more than the present as well as the projected demand.

Thus, due to defective planning and hasty decision making, a financially unviable metro system was introduced in Jaipur city.

(Paragraph 2.3)

1.6.2 Significant audit observations during compliance audit

Audit observed significant deficiencies in critical areas, which impact the effectiveness of the GoR. Some important findings of compliance audit paragraphs have been reported in Chapter III. The major observations relate to the following categories:

- Non-compliance with rules and regulations.
- Audit against propriety and cases of expenditure without adequate justification.
- Failure in implementation, monitoring and governance.

1.6.2.1 Non-compliance with rules and regulations

For sound financial administration and control, it is essential that expenditure conforms to financial rules, regulations and orders issued by the competent authority. This helps in maintaining financial discipline and preventing irregularities, misappropriation and frauds. This report contains instances of non-compliance with rules and regulations involving ₹ 261.53 crore, as given below:

Non-adherence to the condition of the contract relating to recovery of compensation by Public Health Engineering Department resulted in undue benefit of ₹ 1.61 crore to a firm.

(Paragraph 3.1)

Unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 259.92 crore by the Jaipur Development Authority (Urban Development and Housing Department) on construction of dwelling units for relocation of slums, which remained unoccupied by the beneficiaries.

(Paragraph 3.2)

1.6.2.2 Audit against propriety and cases of expenditure without adequate justification

Authorisation of expenditure from public funds has to be guided by the principles of propriety and efficiency of public expenditure. Authorities empowered to incur expenditure are expected to enforce the same vigilance as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of his own money. Audit scrutiny revealed instances of impropriety and extra expenditure involving ₹ 40.94 crore. Audit findings are as under:

The delay of the Animal Husbandry Department in finalisation of bids and procurement of medicines at substantially higher rates resulted in avoidable extra expenditure of ₹ 29.48 crore.

(Paragraph 3.3)

The Department of Medical Education extended undue favour to shops in payment of lease rent which led to non-realisation of lease rent of ₹ 1.02 crore to SMS Hospital.

(Paragraph 3.4)

Failure of the Department of Medical Education to ensure timely completion resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 2.35 crore since the requirement of auditorium had ceased as per new norms of MCI.

(Paragraph 3.5)

Lack of planning at the Department level and coordination with the district units resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 3.33 crore on construction of *dharmshalas* at District Hospitals and Community Health Centres.

(Paragraph 3.6)

Imprudent and hurried decision of procuring Ductile Iron pipes by the Public Health Engineering Department and not utilizing them resulted in pipes lying idle in the store for more than six years thereby rendering expenditure of ₹ 2.65 crore infructuous.

(Paragraph 3.7)

The expenditure of ₹ 2.11 crore incurred by Technical Education Department on construction of women's hostel in Polytechnic College remained unfruitful due to improper planning.

(Paragraph 3.8)

1.6.2.3 Failure in implementation, monitoring and governance

Implementation of *Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana*

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana was launched on 7 April 2013, to provide free diagnostic tests to the patients at the government healthcare centres. More than seven crore patients have been benefitted so far from the scheme.

During 2013-17, though an expenditure of ₹ 545.75 crore have been incurred yet a large number of newly opened and upgraded healthcare centers were not brought under the scheme even after four years of implementation of the scheme.

Non-availability of reagents, consumables and infrastructure also adversely impacted the delivery of services.

In absence of mandatory registration of hospitals (having diagnostic laboratories) under the Act, the availability of the minimum standards of facilities and services in Government healthcare centres could not be ensured.

There was also substantial shortage of Medical Officers, technicians and radiographers in the laboratories and these shortages adversely impacted the delivery of services under the scheme.

The Department could not utilise the online monitoring systems effectively for ensuring uninterrupted delivery of services due to incomplete data. Though GoR set up backup cells at the zonal level, defective machines and equipment were not replaced in time.

Considering the fact that the coverage of the scheme needs to be improved by inclusion of remaining healthcare centres and increasing the number of tests. GoR may also consider enhanced allocation of funds so that free diagnostic services are extended to all areas in the State.

(Paragraph 3.9)

Skill Development for Employment in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is having a young population with *55 per cent* of its population below 25 years, and hence providing employment to the youth continues to be of paramount importance to the Government as there are 33 lakh unemployed youth in the State.

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) designated as the premier agency for imparting skill training programmes could achieve only *48.90 per cent* of the targets for the three skill training programmes during 2014-17.

Only *55.74 per cent* of the trainings were conducted in identified key sectors (construction, textile, Healthcare, auto Mechanics and Engineering, Banking and Financial Services and IT, etc.).

RSLDC was able to provide employment to *35.58 per cent* of the total trained youth and only *37.45 per cent* of the placements were genuine.

Thus, there is an urgent need to tackle unemployment through skill development in a holistic manner and ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the skill development trainings, so that the problem of unemployment in Rajasthan is adequately addressed.

(Paragraph 3.10)

Non-completion of Sewage Treatment Plant by the Urban Development and Housing Department even after lapse of six years, resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 19.09 crore.

(Paragraph 3.11)

In Agriculture Department, not adhering to operational guidelines of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme in selection of Insurance Companies and selecting companies other than L-1 bidder resulted in undue benefit to Private Insurance Companies of ₹ 2.29 crore.

(Paragraph 3.12)

Lesser payment of claims of ₹ 1.49 crore to farmers due to selection of less beneficial indemnity option.

(Paragraph 3.13)

Loss of claims to loanee farmers amounting to ₹ 31.27 crore besides paying excess premium of ₹ 8.68 crore due to application of incorrect Area Correction Factor by the Insurance Companies.

(Paragraph 3.14)

Lack of proper monitoring and adequate follow up by Government of Rajasthan resulted in deprival of insurance claim of ₹ 6.92 crore to the farmers.

(Paragraph 3.15)

1.7 Response of the Departments to Performance Audits/Compliance Draft Paragraphs

The draft paragraphs are forwarded to the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the departments concerned, drawing their attention, for their response. It is brought to their personal attention that in view of likely inclusion of such paragraphs in the Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, which are placed before State Legislature, it would be desirable to include their comments. They are also advised to have meetings with the Principal Accountant General to discuss the performance audits/draft paragraphs, proposed for inclusion in the Audit Reports. Accordingly all the performance audits/draft paragraphs proposed for inclusion in this report, were forwarded to the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries concerned.

The concerned departments did not send replies to three out of 18 performance audits/compliance audit paragraphs featured in Chapter II and Chapter III. The responses of the concerned departments received have been suitably incorporated in the Report.

1.8 Lack of response to audit observations

Rule 327 (1), read with Appendix 6 of General Financial and Accounts Rules prescribes the retention period of various accounting records, which ranges between one and three years after Audit by Principal Accountants General.

Failure of the departmental officers to furnish compliance of the audit observations in Inspection Reports (IRs) results in non-settlement of IR

paragraphs. As on 31 March 2017, there were 7,310 numbers of IRs containing 26,096 numbers of paragraphs, issued during the period from 1992-93 to 2016-17 (upto September 2016) which were pending for settlement. Year-wise pendency is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2

Year	IRs	Paragraphs
Upto 2009-10	1,734	4,151
2010-11	767	2,108
2011-12	786	2,432
2012-13	778	2,978
2013-14	1,041	3,841
2014-15	1,015	4,111
2015-16	855	4,242
2016-17 (upto September 2016)	334	2,233
Total	7,310	26,096

For early settlement of outstanding paragraphs in IRs, GoR issued (August 1969) instructions to all the departmental officers for sending first reply to IRs within a month and replies to further audit observations within a fortnight. These instructions have been reiterated from time to time. The instructions issued in March 2002 envisaged appointment of nodal officers and Departmental Committee in each of the Administrative Department for ensuring compliance to all the matters relating to audit.

Detailed analysis of IRs issued to two Departments was carried out to study the pendency of responses to the paragraphs brought out in the IRs. Analysis of the IRs of various units of the Social Justice and Empowerment Department (144 IRs) and Co-operative Department (56 IRs) revealed that 1,106 paragraphs pertaining to 200 IRs were outstanding as on 31 March 2017. Category-wise details of irregularities commented in IRs is given in *Appendix 1.3*. It was further noticed that the first compliance in respect of five IRs (issued between February 2015 to September 2016) relating to Social Justice and Empowerment Department was still pending even though they had to be submitted within 30 days of issue of IRs.

1.9 Follow-up on Audit Reports

The Finance Department of the GoR decided (December 1996) that Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on all paragraphs/reviews that have appeared in Audit Reports be submitted to the Public Accounts Committee, duly vetted by Audit, within three months from the date of laying of the Reports in the State Legislature. A review of the outstanding ATNs on paragraphs/performance reviews included in the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India pertaining to various Departments as of November 2017 revealed that 12 ATNs¹ were pending from the concerned Departments.

1. Paragraph 3.2 of the Audit Report (State Finances) 2013-14; paragraphs 1.9.8 and 3.5 of the Audit Report (State Finances) 2014-15; paragraphs 1.2.4, 1.7.5, 1.9.8, 2.3.2, 2.3.6.1, 2.4, 3.2 and 3.4 of the Audit Report (State Finances) 2015-16 and paragraph 3.14 of the Audit Report (G&SS) 2015-16.

Chapter III

Compliance Audit

Chapter-II

Performance Audit

This Chapter presents the Performance Audits of '*Efforts to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in Rajasthan*', '*Management of Drinking Water in Rajasthan*' and '*Phase-I of Jaipur Metro*'.

Department of Ayurveda and Indian Medicine

2.1 Efforts to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in Rajasthan

Executive summary

Indian Systems of Medicine comprise Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga and Naturopathy, of which Ayurveda is widely practiced in Rajasthan. The Ayurveda Department (Department) has an extensive network of 118 hospitals and 3,577 dispensaries in the State and during 2012-17, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) incurred ₹ 2,655.89 crore for Ayurveda Healthcare Services and Ayurveda Education.

Though the Department prepared State Public Health Standards for standardization of facilities in Ayurveda dispensaries and hospitals in May 2014, they were still pending approval of GoR as of October 2017. The Department's decision in September 1994 to establish a dispensary for minimum population of 2,000 persons was not followed and there was imbalanced distribution of dispensaries in rural areas. Further, in absence of an effective awareness programme, the utilisation of the vast network of Ayurveda healthcare facilities could not be ensured in the State. Even the specialty clinics for key diseases had not been established.

Basic infrastructural facilities were inadequate as electricity was not available in 46.88 per cent and drinking water in 74.17 per cent of the Ayurveda healthcare centers. Further, in seven test checked districts, toilets were not available in 75.38 per cent healthcare centers and most healthcare centers did not have all essential equipment. There was shortage of manpower at all levels and disproportionate deployment of Medical Officers and Nurse/Compounders was also noticed. Further, efforts for filling up the vacant posts on contractual basis were also not initiated.

There was no significant growth in number of Ayurveda patients during last decade in spite of the fact that Department had inflated the number of beneficiary patients. The number of hospitals having nil bed occupancy increased from 60 in 2012-13 to 79 in 2016-17 and no patient was admitted consecutively for five years in 40 hospitals, four years in 48 hospitals and three years in 49 hospitals. In spite of this trend, no review to reduce/relocate the staff was conducted.

The performance of the departmental pharmacies was dismal as the achievement in drug production vis-à-vis targets during 2012-17 was only 39.12 per cent. Further, the cost of drugs manufactured by the departmental pharmacies was 1.23 to 3.92 times higher than the price of Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited. Distribution of drugs was done without ascertaining demand and there were instances of delay in distribution of drugs, distribution of expired drugs to the patients and failure to distribute drugs in small hygienic packaging. The quality of drugs produced was also not tested adequately to maintain standards.

No new Post Graduate courses could be started in Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur after 1986 due to non-availability of qualified teachers. Further, practical training in Surgery and Gynecology was not being provided to the students as the Ayurveda colleges did not have facilities for delivery and surgery cases.

The financial management was also weak as the Department failed to monitor the delays in submission of UCs resulting in the deprival of central assistance of ₹ 52.96 crore. As 91.78 per cent of total available funds during 2012-17 were spent on pay and allowances, a very small percentage of funds was available for strengthening and upgradation of healthcare facilities, which adversely impacted the quality of healthcare services provided in the State.

The Department thus was not able to provide effective and quality Ayurveda healthcare services to the public despite having the largest number of Ayurveda dispensaries/hospitals in the country. Considering the existence of large number of professionals, dispensaries and hospitals in the State, there is an urgent need for GoR to review and improve the prevalent deficiencies in the Ayurveda healthcare services by adopting a suitable policy and standards.

2.1.1 Introduction

Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) comprise Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga and Naturopathy, of which Ayurveda¹ is widely practiced in Rajasthan. Ayurveda is one of the ancient and comprehensive systems of preventive, promotive and curative healthcare. Ayurveda has its origins in India and has extended to various parts of the world due to its accessibility, public awareness about adverse effects of chemical based drugs and comparatively low cost of Ayurveda drugs. The Ayurveda Department (Department) has an extensive network of 118 hospitals and 3,577 dispensaries in the State and during 2012-17, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) incurred ₹ 2,655.89 crore for Ayurveda Services and Ayurveda Education.

National Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Mission (Mission) was launched (September 2014) by Government of India (GoI) to provide cost effective AYUSH services and universal access by upgrading hospitals and dispensaries. National AYUSH Mission has four components i.e. AYUSH Health Services, AYUSH Educational Institutions, Quality Control of Drugs and Medicinal plants. The funds for implementation of

¹ Ayurveda means "the science of life" (in Sanskrit 'Ayur' means "Life" and 'Veda' means "Science").

the Mission were to be shared by GoI and GoR in the ratio of 75:25 (2014-15), which was revised to 60:40 during 2015-16.

The Rajasthan State AYUSH Society (RSAS) was also constituted by GoR during March 2015 for planning, supervision and monitoring of the National AYUSH Mission. RSAS submit State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) to GoI for release of funds for all components of the Mission. GoR also established Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan Rajasthan Ayurveda University during 2003 in Jodhpur for efficient and systematic teaching, research and development in Ayurveda and other Indian systems of medicine in the State.

2.1.2 Organisational Setup

Principal Secretary, Ayurveda and Indian Medicine Department is the overall in-charge of the AYUSH health services and AYUSH education in the State. The Director of the Ayurveda Department exercises overall control over the Government Ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries. The District Ayurveda Officers oversee administration of respective hospitals and dispensaries in the districts. The Department has five Departmental Pharmacies², for manufacture of medicines. The Vice Chancellor of the University exercises administrative control over the Ayurveda University.

The Governing Body (GB) of Rajasthan State AYUSH Society (RSAS) is headed by the Ayurveda Minister and the Executive Committee (EC) is headed by the Principal Secretary, Ayurveda and Indian Medicine Department.

2.1.3 Audit Objectives

The Performance Audit was conducted to assess whether:

- (i) adequate planning was done to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in the State;
- (ii) adequate infrastructure, equipment and human resources were available for delivery of quality services;
- (iii) policy for manufacturing, procurement and supply of quality Ayurveda drugs to the patients was formulated and implemented effectively;
- (iv) Ayurveda educational institutions in the State were imparting quality education and promoting research and development activities; and
- (v) effective systems of financial management and internal control/monitoring existed.

² Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Kelwara and Udaipur.

2.1.4 Audit Criteria

The criteria used for the assessment of performance of efforts to popularize and strengthen Ayurvedain Rajasthan included:

- National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy 2002;
- The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and relevant Rules and Orders;
- Indian Medicine Central Council Act 1970, relevant Rules and Regulations;
- Rajasthan Ayurveda University Act,2002 and the Statues of the University;
- National AYUSH Mission-Framework for implementation; and
- Departmental manual, orders, circulars.

2.1.5 Scope and Methodology

The Performance Audit was carried out during April to August 2017 covering the period of 2012-17 in the seven District Ayurveda Offices³ (out of 34), four pharmacies⁴ (out of five), 16 District hospitals/hospitals⁵(out of 118) and 36 dispensaries⁶ (out of 3,577) selected by '*Simple Random Sampling without Replacement*' method for test check of records. Records of Ayurveda University Jodhpur along with one Government Ayurveda College⁷ and four Nurse/Compounder Training Centers⁸ were examined. Records of the Drug Testing Laboratory, Ajmer; Assistant Drug Controller, the Rajasthan State Medicinal Plant Board and Rajasthan State AYUSH Society were also test checked. Apart from examination of documents, joint physical inspections and cross verifications of records wherever necessary, were carried out.

An Entry Conference was held with Principal Secretary, Ayurveda and Indian Medicine Department on 28 March 2017 in which audit objectives, audit criteria, audit scope and audit methodology were discussed. The audit findings were discussed with the Secretary in an exit conference held on 30 November 2017 and the responses were considered while finalising the Report.

³ Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.

⁴ Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

⁵ **District hospitals:** (1) Longia, Ajmer (2) Alwar (3) Kota (4) Khanda Phalsa, Jodhpur (5) Moti Chhotta, Udaipur and (6) Bikaner.

Hospitals: (1) Madanganj Kishangarh (2) Khairtal (3) Rajgarh (4) Bharatpur (5) Kumher (6) Aayad (7) Beawar (8) Dadiya (9) Masuriya and (10) Mavli.

⁶ **Dispensaries:** (1) Sampla (2) Arai (3) Dabrela (4) Haldina (5) Harsora (6) Hatoondi (7) Ismailpur (8) Nagola (9) Roda (10) Shahpur (11) Silora (12) Todanagar (13) Ullahedi (14) Geeta Bhawan (15) Nanan (16) Rohicha Khurd (17) Kundai (18) Peelwa (19) Sarsaina (20) Tehralodha (21) Nithar (22) Helak (23) Siras (24) Pangoor (25) Undwa (26) Kurad (27) Shekhsar (28) Sadhasar (29) Gusaisar (30) Dhanmandhi (31) Nandeshama (32) Kathar (33) Khempur (34) Jawar (35) Khudala and (36) Nayawas.

⁷ Shri Madanmohan Malviya Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur.

⁸ Situated at Karwad and Punjla (Jodhpur), Chittorgarh and Ajmer.

Audit Findings

Audit Objective 1: To assess whether adequate planning was done to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in the State.

2.1.6 Planning

The Ayurveda Department has 118 hospitals and 3,577 dispensaries in the State to provide Ayurveda healthcare services to the people. These healthcare centers lacked basic infrastructure like electricity, drinking water and toilets due to budget constraints and 1,677 dispensaries (46.88 per cent) were functioning without electricity and 2,653 (74.17 per cent) without drinking water.

The Department did not have consolidated status of availability of essential equipment in the healthcare centers. None of 52 test checked healthcare centers has all the essential equipment. Though the Department adopted the norms for sanction of the posts of Medical Officers and nursing staff in December 1998 but against the requirement of 12,166 posts as per norms GoR sanctioned only 11,025 posts (90.62 per cent). Further, there was shortage of manpower at all levels i.e. District hospitals (25.18 per cent), hospitals (25.15 per cent) and dispensaries (22.90 per cent) against the sanctioned posts. The number of hospitals having nil occupancy of beds increased from 60 during 2012-13 to 79 during 2016-17.

In the backdrop of existing infrastructure available for delivery of Ayurveda healthcare services the planning done by GoR to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in the State is discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

2.1.6.1 Policy to popularize Ayurveda in the State

It was observed that National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy introduced by GoI during 2002 for the development of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy was not implemented in the State. Later, the Department prepared the Rajasthan State AYUSH Policy only in March 2015 to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in the State. This too had not been approved by GoR as of October 2017.

While accepting the facts, GoR stated (October 2017) that State AYUSH Policy, 2015 was under finalisation.

Thus, in the absence of a policy framework to deliver Ayurveda healthcare services, efforts to popularize Ayurveda in the State could not be effectively planned by the Department. Further, considering the fact that Rajasthan has established the maximum number of dispensaries/hospitals in the country, there is an urgent need to popularize Ayurveda to effectively utilize these facilities.

2.1.6.2 Non-approval of State Public Health Standards for Ayurveda

To maintain uniformity in providing Ayurvedic healthcare services across the State, standards like Indian Public Health (IPH) Standards for Allopathic

medicine, were required to be adopted for Ayurvedic system of medicine also. It was observed that no such standards existed/prevailed in the Department.

The State Public Health Standards for Ayurveda (SPHSA) dispensaries and hospitals formulated in May 2014 awaited approval by GoR as of October 2017.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the Department was following its own norms regarding land and building for construction of dispensaries and hospitals, within the budgetary constraints. GoR however, did not offer comment/assurance regarding approval of the proposed SPHSA.

Thus, in absence of the Standards, the infrastructure and other facilities in the healthcare centers (hospitals and dispensaries) could not be standardized.

2.1.6.3 No increase in Ayurvedic healthcare facilities in the State

In the ‘Five year plan 2012-17’ of the Department, it was proposed to upgrade five dispensaries to hospitals and add 20 new dispensaries every year, during 2012-17.

It was, however, observed that the Department did not identify places to establish new dispensaries or upgrade old dispensaries. The Department also did not prepare any action plan for the same. Further, the Department did not arrange the finance for upgradation of dispensaries, as very small percentage of funds were available for core activities of the Department as discussed in **paragraph 2.1.15.1**. As a result, no new hospital/dispensary was established during 2012-17 and the number of hospitals (118) and dispensaries (3,577) continued to be the same during this period.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that 595 Ayurveda healthcare centers have been established under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Further, the Department also followed the camp based approach to extend Ayurveda healthcare services.

The reply is not convincing as the Department proposed to upgrade five dispensaries to hospitals and add 20 new dispensaries every year during 2012-17. It did not, however, identify places for their establishment and resorted to camp based approach to extend Ayurveda healthcare services.

The fact remains that the Department could not establish even a single hospital/dispensary as per its five year plan during 2012-17.

2.1.6.4 Imbalance in distribution of Ayurveda facilities

The Department decided (September 1994) that a dispensary should be established to provide healthcare services to minimum population of 2,000 persons. However, the Department is yet to adopt standards for establishment of hospitals.

The State has 9,891 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and currently the Department had established only 3,389 dispensaries at GP level leaving a large number of GPs

out of coverage of Ayurveda healthcare services in spite of population being above 2,000 in most of these GPs.

It was further observed that out of total 2,623 GPs in seven test checked districts, only 880 GPs had dispensaries. Thus, 1,743 GPs did not have dispensaries to provide Ayurveda healthcare facilities to the rural population, whereas 14 GPs⁹ of three test checked districts had two dispensaries in each GP. Further, 121 dispensaries were established in villages having population below 2,000 in Ajmer, Alwar and Bharatpur districts.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the dispensaries which do not fulfill the population norms would be relocated to suitable locations after detailed review.

Thus, imbalance persisted in the establishment of dispensaries in rural areas.

2.1.6.5 Preparation of Annual Plans without following bottom up approach

Departmental Manual stipulated that District Ayurvedic Officers (DAOs) would evaluate the requirements of hospitals/dispensaries for furniture, equipment and drugs etc. for supply on priority basis.

It was, however, observed that during 2012-17, DAOs did not assess the requirement of hospitals/dispensaries and the Directorate procured furniture and equipment without consolidating the demands from DAOs, as brought out in **paragraphs 2.1.7.3 (ii).**

GoR stated (October 2017) that the demands for furniture, equipment and drugs were obtained from the DAOs. The reply is not acceptable as no proposal was sent to the Directorate by any of DAOs in seven test checked districts.

Thus, the Department did not follow the bottom up approach for procurement of furniture, equipment and drugs.

2.1.6.6 Non-establishment of specialty clinics

The Department prior to 2007-08 planned to establish specialty clinics¹⁰ each for Diabetes, Liver, Skin disease and High Blood Pressure in all 33 districts in a phased manner.

It was, however, observed that none of the specialty clinics were established during 2012-17 as no administrative sanction and funds were obtained from GoR in this regard.

The Department also proposed (in the five year plan 2012-17) to establish 45 *Panchkarma Kendras*, 45 *Aanchal Prasuta Kendras* and 45 *Jaravasta Nivarana Kendras* in phased manner. The Department though established 33 *Panchkarma*

⁹ Ajmer: Jiwana, Kushoyta and Vijay Nagar; Bharatpur: Ibrahimpur, Astawa, Baben, Bhootoli, Ghatri, Hatoondi, Kamalpura, Moloni, Dehgaon and Khootkhera; and Kota: Nimola.

¹⁰ Specialty clinics are those where specified treatments, to cure of specified diseases like diabetes, skin disease, liver, piles and high blood pressure, etc., is provided as they are more effective than other medicine systems.

Kendras, 33 Aanchal Prasuta Kendras and 33 Jaravasta Nivaran Kendras (73.33 per cent) as of March 2017, however, deficiencies noticed in functioning of specialty clinics are discussed in **paragraph 2.1.7.5 (iv).**

Thus, the Department could not achieve the target to establish specialty clinics and *Panchkarma Kendras, Aanchal Prasuta Kendras and Jaravasta Nivaran Kendras.*

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the proposals to open specialty clinics could not be implemented due to non-availability of funds.

The reply is not convincing as there was saving of funds against the budget allotment almost every year during 2012-17.

2.1.6.7 *Information, Education and Communication*

GoI launched Information, Education and Communication (IEC) policy in 2011 for creation of awareness amongst the citizens about the efficacy of the AYUSH systems, their cost effectiveness and the availability of herbs used for prevention and treatment of common ailments at their doorsteps. The policy envisaged multimedia IEC campaign including print media. The print material included small handbooks, brochures, booklets and CDs/DVDs containing details about various diseases, their prevention and treatment. This material was required to be published for distribution through fairs/melas/exhibitions. The Department was also required to distribute audio visual material. It was, however, observed that the Department did not prepare action plans for implementation of IEC policy in the State. Further, the budget allotted for IEC activities was only ₹ 47.00 lakh (0.02 per cent of the total budget on Ayurveda) in five years.

Scrutiny of IEC activities carried out by the Department revealed that:

- The Department published a quarterly magazine of its achievements, organized one day State level workshop on *Dhanwantri Jayanti* and seven days district level workshop during *Arogya week*.
- Only hoardings and flex banners were displayed at hospitals/dispensaries.
- Small handbooks, brochures, booklets and CDs/DVDs were not prepared and distributed.
- Audio visual material was neither produced nor distributed.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that even though no separate IEC policy existed, the Department had made efforts for creation of awareness about the efficacy of the AYUSH system.

However, considering the fact that the GoR had established a vast network of healthcare centers across the State and the utilisation of these facilities was low, the amount allotted and spent on IEC activities, was very meagre.

Planning and Public Awareness

The Ayurveda Department has an extensive network of 118 hospitals and 3,577 dispensaries in the State. Though the Department prepared State Public Health Standards for standardization of facilities in Ayurveda dispensaries and hospitals in May 2014, the standards were still pending approval of the GoR as of October 2017. The Department neither identified dispensaries for upgradation nor prepared action plan for establishment of new dispensaries.

The Department's decision in September 1994 to establish a dispensary for a minimum population of 2,000 persons was not followed and there was imbalanced distribution of dispensaries in the rural areas.

The Department also did not follow the bottom up approach for procurement of furniture and equipment. Though the Department planned to establish specialty clinics for Diabetes, Liver, Skin disease and High Blood Pressure, none of them could be established.

Further, in the absence of an effective awareness programme, utilisation of the vast network of Ayurveda healthcare facilities could not be popularized in the State.

Recommendations:

1. *The Department should prepare a policy to popularize and strengthen Ayurveda in the State and adopt standards for balanced distribution of facilities in dispensaries and hospitals.*
2. *The Department should improve its planning process by following a bottom up approach so that the procurement, distribution and utilization of furniture, equipment and drugs are based on actual requirements.*
3. *Considering the huge investment in Ayurveda infrastructure in the State, the budget for Information, Education and Communication activities should be enhanced so that Ayurveda is popularized in the State.*

Audit Objective 2: To assess whether adequate infrastructure, equipment and human resources were available for delivery of quality services.

2.1.7 Physical Infrastructure

2.1.7.1 Non-availability of basic facilities at healthcare centers

The Department has setup 118 hospitals and 3,577 dispensaries in the State as of March 2017 but these lacked basic infrastructure like electricity, drinking water and toilets as detailed below:

- Out of 3,577 dispensaries in the State, 1,677 dispensaries (46.88 per cent) were functioning without electricity and 2,653 (74.17 per cent) without drinking water.

- Out of the total 926 healthcare centers in seven test checked districts, electricity was not available in 454 healthcare centers (*49.03 per cent*), drinking water was not available in 747 healthcare centers (*80.67 per cent*) and toilets in 698 healthcare centers (*75.38 per cent*).

Thus, only 92 healthcare centers (*9.93 per cent*) had all the basic facilities of electricity, water and toilets and none was available in 379 healthcare centers (*40.93 per cent*).

This is substantiated by physical verification of availability of basic infrastructure facilities carried out (April-August 2017) with the departmental representatives in 52 healthcare centers in seven test checked districts. The verification revealed deficiencies like boundary wall not constructed/damaged (14 healthcare centers), electricity connection not available (14 healthcare centers), drinking water facility not available (19 healthcare centers), toilet facility not available (18 healthcare centers), healthcare unit not accessible by road (six healthcare centers), healthcare unit not accessible by public transport (15 healthcare centers) and ramp not available (26 healthcare centers) as detailed in **Appendix 2.1**.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the basic facilities could not be provided at the healthcare centers due to budget constraints. Further, necessary directions have been issued for construction of ramps at the healthcare centers.

The fact remains that there was saving of funds against the budget allotment almost every year during 2012-17, which was not utilized for providing basic facilities.

2.1.7.2 Efforts for upgradation of infrastructure

The Department received funds through State budget and Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for upgradation of infrastructure facilities in the Ayurveda healthcare centers.

Scrutiny of records revealed that construction of buildings for 145 AYUSH dispensaries¹¹ including 138 Ayurveda dispensaries was approved (August 2015 and June 2016) at a cost of ₹ 21.60 crore¹² in State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) 2015-17 under National AYUSH Mission. The works were stipulated to be completed by May 2017.

Of these, only five buildings were completed and handed over as of October 2017 and the work of 104 buildings was under progress. For the remaining 36 buildings, the construction could not be started due to land dispute (nine buildings), non-finalisation of tenders (14 buildings) and non-completion of formalities of work orders (13 buildings).

Further, 11 building works¹³ (sanctioned during 2007-09) were not started by the executing agency PWD even after lapse of eight years despite availability of

¹¹ Ayurveda (138), Unani (four) and Homoeopathy (three).

¹² 2015-16: 74 (₹ 11.07 crore) and 2016-17: 71 (₹ 10.53 crore).

¹³ Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for AYUSH hospitals.

funds of ₹ 2.64 crore. Reasons for non-commencement of these works by PWD were not available with the Department.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the sanctioned works for construction/ renovation of buildings could not be started due to encroachment/land disputes and not having sanction for demolition of non-useable buildings. GoR did not state reasons for delay in release of funds to the construction wing of Medical and Health Department. GoR also intimated that details had been called for from PWD for not starting construction of 11 building works sanctioned during 2007-09.

It was also observed that out of 129 buildings works sanctioned during 2009-11 under NRHM¹⁴, 30 works costing ₹ 15 crore could not be started by the executing agency due to non-availability of land and unutilised amount of ₹ 1.29 crore was refunded to GoI in July 2016.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that necessary precaution would be taken in future to avoid such lapses.

Thus, the Department did not take concerted efforts to upgrade infrastructure facilities at the healthcare centers, despite having shortage of own buildings for dispensaries. This was compounded by poor monitoring efforts of the Department.

2.1.7.3 Equipment in healthcare centers

(i) Non-availability of equipment in healthcare centers

Paragraph 5.5.19 of the Departmental Manual stipulated that 32 types of medical equipment should be available in each healthcare center. The information regarding availability of 32 essential equipment in most of the healthcare centers was not available/collected by the Department. The software for this purpose was being developed (October 2017) by National Informatics Center Services Incorporated¹⁵ (NICSI).

Scrutiny of records of 52 test checked healthcare centers¹⁶ in seven selected districts revealed that none of the healthcare centers has all the essential equipment as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1

S. No.	Availability of essential equipment (in per cent)	Number of healthcare centers (per cent of total test checked)
1	75 to 100	Nil
2	50 to 75	32 (61.54%)
3	25 to 50	18 (34.62%)
4	0 to 25	2 (3.84%)

Source: Information provided by the Department.

¹⁴ Under a CSS for mainstreaming of AYUSH under National Rural Health Mission.

¹⁵ A GoI enterprise under National Informatics Center.

¹⁶ District hospitals: six, hospitals: 10 and dispensaries: 36.

Of the 52 healthcare centers, dispensaries mainly catering to the rural area had greater shortage of equipment as compared to Hospitals and District Hospitals.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that all the essential equipment/furniture would be supplied on priority basis and in consonance with the availability of the budget.

(ii) Procurement and distribution of furniture/equipment

The Directorate issued 16 purchase orders worth ₹ 11.79 crore for centralised purchase of various equipment and furniture during 2012-14. The suppliers were directed to deliver the equipment and furniture directly to District Ayurveda Officers (DAOs). DAOs were further required to distribute them to healthcare centers under their jurisdiction as per requirement.

It was, however, observed that demands from DAOs were not called for by the Directorate and equipment and furniture were supplied to DAOs without assessing the actual requirements and without considering the number of healthcare units falling there under. This resulted in disproportionate supplies of Stethoscope, Weighing Machine, Suturing Needle and Thread, Office Table and Patient Examination Table to DAOs for further distribution to healthcare units.

It was also observed that in three test checked DAOs (out of seven), the undistributed equipment and furniture were lying in the stores of DAOs offices, as enumerated in **Table 2**.

Table 2

S. No.	Name of DAO	Name of equipment/furniture lying in store of DAOs							
		Needle holder	Dressing forceps	BP Instrument	Bed side Screens	IR lamp	Patient Examination Table	Magnifying glass	Racks
1.	Bikaner	30	12	3	49	16	26	1	-
2.	Udaipur	78	76	74	-	24	4	-	3
3.	Jodhpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26
	Total	108	88	77	49	40	30	29	29

Source: Information provided by the Department.

Further, 3,140 Infra-Red Lamps (IRLs) were procured during 2013-14 for supply of one unit to each healthcare center for use in therapy for joint pain. As electricity was not available in 1,677 dispensaries, IRLs supplied could not be utilised. Also in 11 (30.56 per cent) out of 36 test checked dispensaries, IRLs were lying unutilised as they did not have electricity. On being pointed out, Medical Officers of the concerned healthcare centers intimated that IRLs were supplied by DAOs without any demand.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the matter would be reviewed at the Directorate level for proportionate distribution of equipment and furniture.

Thus, procurement of equipment and furniture without assessing the requirement resulted in their disproportionate distribution and their non-utilisation.

2.1.7.4 Manpower management

GoR appointed Administrative Reforms Committee during 1994, which recommended for reforms in the Department. Following the recommendation, the Department amended the norms for sanction of the posts of Medical Officers and nursing staff in December 1998.

GoR further directed (December 1998) that the status of utilisation of beds in the hospitals should be reviewed annually and the staff should be deployed accordingly. Further, deployment of excess staff than norms could only be allowed by GoR.

(i) Shortage of manpower in healthcare centers

The position of the requirement of manpower in healthcare centers according to the norms decided (December 1998) by GoR, posts sanctioned as of March 2017 and men in position is given in **Table 3**.

Table 3

S. No.	Healthcare centers	Number of Health care centers	Manpower ¹⁷ required as per norms	Number of posts sanctioned by the GoR	Men in position	Shortage(-) / Excess(+) as per norms(<i>per cent</i>)	Shortage(-) /Excess(+) as per sanctioned post (<i>per cent</i>)
1	District hospitals	18	338	405	303	(-)35 (10.35)	(-)102 (25.18)
2	Hospitals	100	1097	855	640	(-)457 (41.66)	(-)215 (25.15)
3	Dispensaries	3,577	10,731	9,765	7,529	(-)3,202 (29.84)	(-)2,236 (22.90)
4	Total (<i>per cent</i>)	3,695	12,166	11,025 (90.62)	8,472 (69.64)	(-)3,694 (30.36)	(-)2,553 (23.16)

Source: Data provided by the Department.

GoR though sanctioned more posts in district hospitals than the norms, however, only 11,025 posts (90.62 *per cent*) were sanctioned against the overall requirement of 12,166 posts as per the norms as of March 2017.

There was shortage of manpower at all levels i.e. District hospitals (25.18 *per cent*), hospitals (25.15 *per cent*) and dispensaries (22.90 *per cent*) against the sanctioned posts as discussed in **paragraphs 2.1.7.4 (iii), 2.1.7.5 (ii) and (iii)**.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the Department has assessed creation of 1,209 new posts (nurse-compounder: 314 and *paricharakas*: 895 posts) to meet the shortage of manpower and their creation was under consideration.

(ii) Review of bed occupancy was not done in district hospitals/hospitals

GoR directed (December 1998) to annually review the occupancy of beds in the hospitals for appropriate deployment of staff.

It was, however, observed that the number of hospitals having nil bed occupancy increased during 2012-17, as discussed in **paragraph 2.1.7.5 (ii)**. The

¹⁷ Manpower includes Medical Officer, Nurse/Compounder, Clerk, *Paricharak*, etc.

Department however, did not review the position of bed occupancy to reduce the staff accordingly as per the directions.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the rationalisation of bed occupancy was under process and necessary action would be taken in accordance with the observation of audit.

(iii) Disproportionate deployment of manpower

Scrutiny of deployment of manpower in healthcare centers in the State as of March 2017 revealed that the deployment was disproportionate as enumerated below:

• District hospitals/hospitals

In five District hospitals¹⁸ (DHs) seven Medical Officers (MOs) were deployed in excess whereas in eight DHs¹⁹ there was shortage of 18MOs compared to the norms. Similarly, 50 Nurses were deployed in excess in 11 DHs²⁰, whereas 48 Nurses were short in six DHs²¹ against norms as of March 2017.

Further, against the requirement of at least one clerk in each DH, no clerk was posted in four DHs²² as of March 2017 and nursing staff was deployed for clerical work.

Similarly, out of total 100 hospitals (other than DHs), no MO was posted in five hospitals²³ and no nurse/compounder was posted in 10 hospitals²⁴.

• Dispensaries

Out of total 3,577 dispensaries no MO was posted in 645 dispensaries (18.03 *per cent*), whereas two MOs were posted in 40 dispensaries against the requirement of one MO in each dispensary.

Similarly, against the requirement of one Nurse/Compounder in each dispensary, no Nurse/Compounder was posted in 410 dispensaries (11.46 *per cent*) dispensaries. Four Nurse/Compounders each were posted in three dispensaries, three were posted in three dispensaries and two in 80 dispensaries. No MO or Nurse/Compounder was posted in 195 dispensaries (5.45 *per cent*).

¹⁸ Bikaner, Sriganganagar, Laxminarayanpuri, Khanda Phalsa and Kota.

¹⁹ Longia, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi and Moti Chhatha.

²⁰ Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Laxminarayanpuri, Khanda Phalsa, Kota and Sikar.

²¹ Longia, Sriganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sirohi and Moti Chhatha.

²² Bhilwara, Dholpur, Khanda Phalsa and Pali.

²³ Dhambola and Khageda (Dungarpur), Nana (Pali), Pipalkhund (Pratapgarh) and Ummedadab (Jalore).

²⁴ Sawar (Ajmer), Mandal (Bhilwara), Ummedadab and Bhinmal (Jalore), Manoharthana (Jhalawar), Ladariya and Khajwana (Nagaur), Ghanerao and Gudha Andela (Pali) and Bhinder (Udaipur).

In 52 test checked healthcare centers, the similar position of irrational deployment of manpower was observed during detailed audit of these healthcare centers (*Appendix 2.2*).

It was also observed that in spite of shortages of MOs in the Department itself, 21 MOs were allowed to go on deputation to the Women and Child Development Department and Panchayati Raj Department.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the issue would be addressed by rationalization of sanctioned posts of MOs and nurse/compounders and there after the necessity for creation of posts will be reviewed.

(iv) *Proposal for appointment of contractual staff was not sent*

Principal Secretary, Ayurveda and Indian Medicine directed (November 2014) to submit proposals for filling up the vacant posts of MOs and Nurse/Compounders on contractual basis. It was, however, observed that the Department did not submit proposals for appointment of staff on contractual basis during 2014-17, despite the fact that 23.16 *per cent* of the posts were vacant in healthcare centers as of March 2017.

GoR stated (October 2017) that proposal for filling of 944 posts of nurse/compounders was under process. GoR did not furnish the reasons for not considering engagement of MOs on contract basis.

The fact, however, remains that 645 dispensaries were functioning without MOs and 410 dispensaries were functioning without Nurse/Compounders in the State, as of March 2017.

2.1.7.5 *Healthcare Services*

(i) *Incorrect method for calculation of number of outdoor patients*

The number of patients availing the services in dispensaries/hospitals was shown against two categories i.e. new patients and old patients. For example a patient first visiting a healthcare center and provided medicines for five days, is shown in the records, as one ‘new patient’ and four ‘old patients’. On a subsequent visit, if the patient comes with prescription slip, the treatment days are counted as ‘old patient’. In case a new prescription/treatment is given on subsequent visit, then first day of treatment is recorded again as new patient and remaining treatment days as old patients.

The Department has been adopting this method of calculation of total number of patients, and accordingly the year wise breakup of outdoor and indoor patients benefitted during 2012-17 is given in **Table 4**.

Table 4

Year	Outdoor patients			Indoor patients			(in lakhs)
	New	Old ²⁵	Total	New	Old	Total	
	1	2	3	4 (2+3)	5	6	7 (5+6)
2012-13	154.07	363.47	517.54	0.03	0.17	0.20	
2013-14	161.13	412.65	573.78	0.04	0.18	0.22	
2014-15	166.51	431.35	597.86	0.04	0.19	0.23	
2015-16	159.97	437.81	597.78	0.03	0.21	0.24 ²⁶	
2016-17	164.09	483.43	647.52	0.05	0.22	0.27	

Source: Information provided by the Department.

From the above table, it could be observed that there was a nominal increase of 6.50 *per cent* in the number of outdoor patient (new) during 2012-17, however, registering a decline of 7.77 *per cent* in 2016-17 (164.09 lakh patients) as compared to 2006-07 (177.91 lakh patients). Thus, no significant growth in number of patients was noticed during last decade in the State.

It was also observed that by treating a new patient being prescribed medicines for five days as five patients (one new and four old), the Department is inflating the number of patients benefitting through Ayurveda. This method also does not match with the procedure adopted by the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, which is GoI run institute where new patient, old patient and total medicine days are recorded separately.

GoR agreed (October 2017) to review the policy of calculating the number of patients actually benefitted.

(ii) Indoor patients

GoR issued (December 1998) standing instructions to annually review the status of occupancy of beds in the hospitals for appropriate deployment of staff.

It was, however, observed that out of 118 DHs/hospitals,no patient was admitted in 60 hospitals during 2012-13, in 66 hospitals during 2013-14, in 72 hospitals during 2014-15, in 75 hospitals during 2015-16 and in 79 hospitals during 2016-17. The number of hospitals having nil occupancy of beds thus, increased from 60 in 2012-13 to 79 in 2016-17.

Further, no patient was admitted consecutively for five years in 40 hospitals, four years in 48 hospitals and three years in 49 hospitals during 2012-17. Therefore, the continuance of these hospitals with indoor patient facility needs to be reviewed.

GoR attributed (October 2017) the reason for shortfall in the number of patients to the shortage of manpower and further stated that efforts would be made to increase the number of indoor patients.

The fact, however, remains that the need of continuance of these hospitals should be reviewed with regard to the continuous shortage of manpower and budget constraints.

²⁵ Patients visiting on first day treated new patients. Old patient number equals the days for which drugs were given excluding first day to the patients.

²⁶ Excluding the figures of patients relating to Yoga hospital of Bundi district.

(iii) *Outdoor patients*

During 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 there were no patients in 113, 82, 122, 110 and 52 healthcare centers respectively.

GoR, accepted the facts and stated (October 2017) that due to the shortage of MOs in healthcare centers, the number of outdoor patients was nil and efforts would be made to increase the number of outdoor patients.

However, the fact remains that no analysis was available as to the reasons and remedies for no patients using these healthcare centers.

(iv) *Specialty centers*

Some ailments such as anorectal diseases and old age related diseases have proven and specific treatment in Ayurveda and the Department established specialty centers for their treatment. The specialty centers included *Ksharsutra Kendra*, *Panchkarma Kendra*, *Jaravasta Nivarana Kendra* and *Aanchal Prasuta Kendra*.

Scrutiny of records revealed deficiencies in management of specialty clinics, which are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

(a) *Ksharsutra Kendra*

Ksharsutra is a para-surgical intervention using an alkaline thread for cauterization in anorectal diseases. Audit scrutiny revealed the following:

- During 2008-09, GoR decided to establish *Ksharsutra Kendra* at all seven divisional headquarters, however, *Ksharsutra Kendras* were not established at two divisional headquarters (Bharatpur and Jodhpur).
- Two *Ksharsutra* centers established at divisional headquarters Bikaner and Udaipur were non-functional due to non-availability of equipment (at Bikaner) and non-availability of *Ksharsutra* specialist and other staff (at Udaipur).
- The construction work was lying incomplete in Beawar hospital since 2008-09 for want of additional funds, however the MO managed to continue operations in old operation room.

It was further observed that the *Ksharsutra* (an alkaline thread) which is prime necessity for operating was not being procured by the Department centrally and provided to the healthcare centers. In absence of any departmental arrangement, the MOs of healthcare centers had to arrange the *Ksharsutra* at their own level. Considering the importance and success of *Ksharsutra* as an alternative procedure for curing anorectal disease, the procurement and distribution of *Ksharsutra* needs streamlining.

GoR stated (October 2017) that after budget allocation, the purchase of equipment and completion of building would be carried out.

(b) Panchkarma Kendra

Panchkarma is a unique therapeutic procedure of five treatments for the radical elimination of disease causing factors and to maintain equilibrium of *tridosha*²⁷. The *Panchkarma* therapy minimizes the chances of recurrence of the diseases and promotes health by rejuvenating tissues and bio-purification. During 2012-17, the Department has set up 33 *Panchkarma Kendras* in the State. Test check of six *Panchkarma Kendras* revealed the following:

- *Panchkarma* required 42 essential drugs for treatment, however 10 to 26 drugs were not procured since establishment of these *Kendras* and only seven to 28 drugs were available as of March 2017.
- *Panchkarma Kendras* required 26 essential equipment for therapy, however, only nine to 20 equipment were available in test checked *Kendras*.
- out of 25 prescribed treatments under *Panchkarma* therapy, only 10 to 13 therapies were provided in three *Kendras* at Longia, Alwar and Bharatpur.

Though the Department established *Panchkarma Kendras* in 33 districts, their performance was dismal as essential drugs and equipment were not available and all prescribed treatment were not given to the patients. This resulted in registration of only 7,636 patients during 2016-17 in six test checked *Kendra*²⁸, whereas 24,292 patients visited the hospital attached to the Ayurveda University at Jodhpur for this therapy during 2016.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the drugs were locally purchased by the respective center incharges as per their requirement. Further, necessary therapy was given to the patient according to the diagnosis.

The reasons for dismal performance of *Panchkarma Kendras* due to non-availability of essential drugs, equipment and all prescribed treatments were however, not furnished.

(c) Jaravasta Nivaran Kendra

The Department established 33 *Jaravasta Nivaran Kendras* for treatment of old age related ailments and to increase their immunity. Scrutiny of the six test checked *Jaravasta Nivaran Kendras*²⁹ revealed that:

- Of the 139 essential drugs, in three test checked *Jaravastha Nivaran Kendras* at Longia, Bharatpur and Bikaner, 45 to 75 drugs were not procured since their establishment during 2014-16. Further, 23 to 52 drugs were not available in *Kendras* for more than one year during 2014-17.
- The Department did not undertake IEC activities for wide publicity of *Jaravastha Nivaran Kendras*. Only during 2016-17 the Department prepared

²⁷ In Ayurveda, there are three basic types of energy, universal principles known as the *doshasvata*, *pitta*, and *kapha*.

²⁸ Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Kota.

²⁹ Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Kota.

flex banners for display at the *Kendras*. Owing to low publicity, the number of patients visiting these *Kendras* was very low during 2016-17 and in 15 *Kendras*, there was an average of only one patient per day.

GoR stated (October 2017) that no separate fund was available with the Department to popularize *Jaravastha Nivaran Kendras*. However, efforts would be made to increase the number of beneficiaries.

(d) Aanchal Prasuta Kendra

The Department planned to establish 45 *Aanchal Prasuta Kedhras* (APKs) in all the districts for reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the State. APKs were to be established at healthcare centers situated in districts preferably in the SC/ST majority areas. The main objective of APK was to provide healthcare facilities to women during pregnancy and after delivery. Audit scrutiny of test checked seven *Aanchal Prasuta Kendras*³⁰ revealed that:

- the Department did not identify healthcare centers existing in SC/ST majority areas for establishment of APKs. Only six APKs were established in SC/ST majority areas during 2013-15. The Department intimated (April 2017) that after 2014-15, APKs were established on the priority decided by the Government.
- the Department prescribed (January 2015) 26 essential equipment for examination of pregnant women for each APK. However, in seven test checked APKs, only six to 24 essential equipment were available during 2015-17.
- even though delivery facilities were not to be made available at APKs, it was observed that four test checked APKs at Longia, Beawar, Mavli and Alwar procured equipment for delivery such as Labour Table, Autoclave, Radiant Baby Warmer, and ECG machine during 2013-17, resulting in these equipment lying unutilized in the store as no delivery was performed at these centers.

GoR stated (October 2017) that APKs were being opened in a phased manner and equipment procured within the budgetary allocation. Further, the list of equipment related to delivery has been sought from all APKs.

(v) Mobile Medical Unit

The Department established Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) to provide Ayurveda healthcare facilities in the backward, remote, tribal and rural areas. Seven MMUs were functional during 2012-17. Further, GoR sanctioned (October 2011) posts of one MO, two Nurse/Compounder and two *Paricharaks* for each MMU and allotted a target of 15 camps per month per MMU. Scrutiny of records of MMUs revealed:

³⁰ Ajmer, Alwar, Beawar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Mavli (Udaipur).

- Against monthly targets of 15 camps per MMU (180 camps annually), the achievement of six MMUs³¹ ranged only from 7.96 to 15.71 *per cent* during 2012-17.
- Against requirement of one MO, two nurses and two *paricharakas*, three MOs, three Nurse/Compounders and three *paricharak* were deployed in MMU Ajmer, whereas, posts of MO and Nurses/Compounders were lying vacant in MMU Sirohi since June 2015.

Further, the Department closed seven MMUs³² during 2012-15, however, two MOs (Dholpur and Karauli), three Nurse/Compounders (Karauli, Sriganganagar and Kota) and one *Paricharak* (Dungarpur) were not diverted to other functional MMUs as of March 2017.

Thus, MMUs were not conducting specified number of camps and staff was disproportionately allotted thereby defeating the purpose of their establishment.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the targeted camps could not be organised due to vacant posts in MMUs and the revision of manpower would be done after review of requirement.

Infrastructure, equipment, human resources& delivery of quality services

Basic infrastructure like electricity was not available in 46.88 per cent and drinking water in 74.17 per cent of all the Ayurveda healthcare centers in the State. Further, in seven test checked districts, toilets were not available in 75.38 per cent healthcare centers. The Department did not make concerted efforts for upgradation of buildings.

The Department did not collect information of availability of essential equipment in healthcare centers and as a result many test checked healthcare centers did not have all essential equipment. Supply of equipment and furniture to DAOs without assessing the actual requirement, resulted in their disproportionate distribution to DAOs. Instances of supply of excess equipment were noticed in test checked DAOs where they were lying unutilized in stores.

As per its own norms issued in 1998, against the requirement of 12,166 posts as of March 2017, GoR sanctioned only 11,025 posts (90.62 per cent) of which only 8,472 (69.64 per cent) were appointed. Further against the sanctioned posts, there was shortage of manpower at all levels such as District hospitals (25.18 per cent), hospitals (25.15 per cent) and dispensaries (22.90 per cent). Disproportionate deployment of Medical Officers, Nurse/Compounders was also noticed. Efforts for filling up the vacant posts of Medical Officer and Nurse/Compounders on contractual basis were also not initiated by the Department.

³¹ Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bikaner, Chittorgarh and Sirohi except Ajmer.

³² 2012-13: Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Karauli and Pratapgarh; 2013-14: Kota and 2014-15: Dholpur and Sriganganagar.

There was no significant growth in number of Ayurveda patients during last decade in the State despite the fact that Department had inflated the data of beneficiary patients. The number of hospitals having nil bed occupancy increased from 60 in 2012-13 to 79 in 2016-17, and no patient was admitted consecutively for five years in 40 hospitals, four years in 48 hospitals and three years in 49 hospitals. In spite of this trend, no review to reduce/relocate the staff was conducted.

The performance of the specialty clinics like Ksharsutra Kendra, Panchkarma Kendra, Jaravasta Nivaran Kendra and Aanchal Prasuta Kendra were not effective due to non-availability of adequate equipment and drugs.

Recommendations:

4. Considering the absence of medical manpower in centers, low bed occupancy in hospitals, non-functioning of dispensaries due to shortage of staff, a high level committee should be formed to review the need for healthcare centers at all levels i.e. Gram Panchayat, Block and District levels on need basis and consider relocation, merger or opening/closure of healthcare centers. Thereafter, the case for additional manpower may be considered, if required.
5. The Department may initiate upgradation of infrastructure facilities and ensure provision of essential equipment in all the centers so that quality healthcare services are provided to the patients.

Audit Objective 3: To assess whether the policy for manufacturing, procurement and supply of quality Ayurveda drugs to the patients was formulated and implemented effectively.

There was no regulation to ensure the quality of drugs sold by retailers in the market. Department established five departmental pharmacies for manufacturing of quality drugs to be provided to patients. During 2012-17, departmental pharmacies could achieve only 39.12 per cent of their overall targets despite an expenditure of ₹ 29.51 crore.

There were deficiencies in functioning of departmental pharmacies such as procurement of raw material without use, non-adherence to the norms for leakages and wastage and non-utilization of machinery. Other deficiencies such as distribution of drugs without ascertaining demand, delay in distribution of drugs, distribution of expired drugs to the patients, non-distribution of drugs in small hygienic packaging, shortfall of inspections of pharmacies and samples lying untested are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.1.8 Supply chain and Sources of the drugs

Government Ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries were required to provide free drugs to all patients and accordingly five pharmacies³³ were established to

³³ Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Kelwara.

manufacture drugs. Rajasthan State AYUSH Society/Directorate also procures drugs from the open market through centralised purchase system and supplies it to healthcare centers.

GoI had prescribed a list of 277 essential drugs to be provided for indoor and outdoor patients free of cost at the healthcare centers. Though, the States were expected to decide the required medicines out of the medicines listed in the Essential Drug List (EDL) as per the prevalence of diseases and needs of the patients, no EDL was prepared by GoR.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the State followed EDL of GoI and EDL medicines would be procured within the available budget.

Considering the budget constraints, GoR may prioritise EDL so that at least the most essential drugs could be provided across all healthcare centers.

2.1.9 Role of Departmental Pharmacies in providing drugs

The Department has five Government Ayurveda pharmacies for manufacturing 63 types³⁴ of drugs for distribution to hospitals and dispensaries in the form of kits through DAOs. The total expenditure to maintain these pharmacies during 2012-17 was ₹ 29.51 crore of which ₹ 19.68 crore was on account of Pay & Allowances and the remaining amount of ₹ 9.83 crore was on account of purchase of raw material etc., for drug manufacture. Scrutiny of records of four test checked pharmacies revealed the following deficiencies:

2.1.9.1 Target and achievement for production of drugs

The year wise targets for production of drugs (consolidated quantity) and achievements in four test checked pharmacies during 2012-17 is given in the **Table 5**.

Table 5

Year	Unit	Jodhpur Pharmacy			Udaipur Pharmacy			Ajmer Pharmacy			Bharatpur Pharmacy		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
2012-13	Kg	38,600	21,305	55.19	32,500	5,641	17.36	34,000	11,420	33.59	22,180	3,423	15.43
	Litre	0	0	0	30,000	7,850	26.17	7,000	2,364	33.77	6,000	0	0
2013-14	Kg	38,600	10,725	27.79	32,500	2,500	7.69	34,000	12,948	38.08	22,180	5,304	23.91
	Litre	0	0	0	30,000	1,864	6.21	7,000	0	0	6,000	2,070	34.50
2014-15	Kg	38,600	33,206	86.03	27,500	21,450	78.00	34,000	1,145	33.68	22,180	3,013	13.58
	Litre	0	0	0	25,000	12,057	48.23	7,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
2015-16	Kg	38,600	17,718	45.90	35,000	25,707	73.45	34,000	7,405	21.78	22,180	13,999	63.11
	Litre	0	0	0	25,000	5,287	21.15	7,000	1,015	14.50	6,000	1,499	24.98
2016-17	Kg	38,600	29,107	75.41	35,000	17,758	50.74	34,000	8,155	23.99	22,180	7,408	33.40
	Litre	0	0	0	25,000	27,085	108.34	7,000	2,680	38.29	6,000	4,452	74.20
Total	Kg	1,93,000	1,12,061	58.06	1,62,500	73,056	44.96	1,70,000	41,073	24.16	1,10,900	32,747	29.53
	Litre	0	0	0	1,35,000	54,143	40.11	35,000	6,059	17.31	30,000	8,021	26.74
Total consolidated achievement: 39.12 per cent													

Source: Information provided by the Department.

³⁴ Ajmer (14), Udaipur (13), Jodhpur (13), Bharatpur (12) and Kelwara (11).

During 2012-17, the achievement *vis-à-vis* targets for drug production was only 39.12 *per cent*. This table shows that the year wise achievement against the targets of production of drugs ranged between 27.79 to 86.03 *per cent* in Jodhpur, 6.21 to 108.34 *per cent* in Udaipur, zero to 38.29 *per cent* in Ajmer and zero to 74.20 *per cent* in Bharatpur during 2012-17.

GoR attributed (October 2017) the short achievements of the targets to budget constraints and non-availability of skilled labourers.

The reply is not convincing as there was saving of funds against the budget allotment almost every year during 2012-17.

2.1.9.2 Non-manufacturing of assigned drugs by the pharmacies

Each pharmacy was assigned the number of drugs to be manufactured (Ajmer-14 drugs; Jodhpur-13 drugs; Udaipur-13; Bharatpur-12 and Kelwara-11) and accordingly they obtained licenses from Drug Control Organisation.

Scrutiny revealed that only two to nine assigned drugs in Ajmer pharmacy, three to eight assigned drugs in Udaipur pharmacy, three to nine assigned drugs in Jodhpur pharmacy and three to six drugs in Bharatpur pharmacy were manufactured during 2012-17. Further, two drugs (*Kapoor Ras* and *Lavangadi Vati*) in Udaipur Pharmacy, three drugs (*Puspnug Churna*, *Talisadi Churna* and *Avipattikar Churna*) in Jodhpur Pharmacy and two drugs (*Chandraprabha Vati* and *Sajivani Vati*) in Bharatpur Pharmacy, were not manufactured during last five years (2012-17) and two drugs (*Tindook Vati* and *Dashanag Lape*) in Ajmer Pharmacy were not manufactured during last four years (2012-16).

GoR attributed (October 2017) non-manufacturing of the assigned drugs to absence of specialists, limited financial resources and non-availability of raw constituents.

The reply is not convincing as there was saving of funds against the budget allotment almost every year during 2012-17.

2.1.9.3 Higher costing of drugs manufactured in Departmental Pharmacies

As per Departmental Manual, valuation report for each job was to be prepared for calculation of the cost of manufactured drugs by including all overheads to arrive at the per unit issue cost. The drugs were required to be issued from pharmacies at the issue cost.

Scrutiny of records revealed that valuation report was not prepared by any of the test checked pharmacies and the drugs were issued at the rates tentatively decided during 1990-91. Thus, the issue rate of drugs was not realistic as per actual cost of manufacturing.

The comparison of cost of raw material and overheads charged in *per cent* of total cost of drugs manufactured in three test checked pharmacies during the period 2012-17 is given in the **Table 6**.

Table 6

Year	(In per cent)					
	Jodhpur Pharmacy	Udaipur Pharmacy	Bharatpur Pharmacy	Cost of raw material	Overhead cost	Cost of raw material
Cost of raw material	Overhead cost	Cost of raw material	Overhead cost	Cost of raw material	Overhead cost	Cost of raw material
2012-13	24.22	75.78	35.53	64.47	Job not started	Job not started
2013-14	24.33	75.67	41.53	58.47	11.04	88.96
2014-15	16.90	83.10	39.14	60.86	15.80	84.20
2015-16	19.75	80.25	38.11	61.89	16.89	83.11
2016-17	18.87	81.13	32.36	67.64	20.84	79.16

Source: Information provided by the Department.

The table shows that the component of total overheads cost in total production cost ranged from 75.67 to 83.10 *per cent* (in Jodhpur pharmacy), 58.47 to 67.64 *per cent* (in Udaipur pharmacy) and 79.16 to 88.96 *per cent* (in Bharatpur pharmacy) during 2012-17.

Further, cost comparison of drugs manufactured in the Departmental pharmacies with rate list of the same drugs available in Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Uttarakhand³⁵ (IMPCL), revealed that the drugs manufactured by the Departmental pharmacies were much costlier than the rates of IMPCL. The comparison of the rates of Departmental pharmacies and IMPCL is given in the **Table 7**.

Table 7

Name of Drug	Packing	Cost of drug manufactured in Departmental pharmacies (in ₹ per unit kg/litre)	Rate of the drug as per rate list of IMPCL as on 01.12.2016 (in ₹ per unit kg/litre)	Cost comparison in multiple of unit cost of IMPCL
Godanti Bhasma	250gm	631.20	287.20	2.19
Kapardika Bhasma	250 gm	2,914.52	793.10	3.67
Shankh Bhasma	250gm	1,482.44	377.60	3.92
Ashwagandha Churna	500 gm	1,340.00	694.90	1.92
Avipattikar Churna	500gm	990.00	451.60	2.19
Dashana Sanskar Churna	500gm	1,580.00	648.90	2.43
Haritaki Churna	500gm	210.00	145.50	1.44
Dashmool Kvatha	500gm	330.00	268.00	1.23
Jatyadi Taila	450ml	1,223.76	387.55	3.15

Source: Information provided by the Department.

The table shows that the rates prevailing since 1990-91 for the drugs manufactured by Departmental pharmacies was higher in the range of 1.23 to 3.92 times the rates of IMPCL as on December 2016.

Though the medicine manufactured in Departmental pharmacies were much higher than market rates, the Department did not initiate any action to make them cost effective.

³⁵ A Government of India undertaking unit.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the efforts would be made to reduce the overhead charges and to bring efficiency and economy in the production of drugs.

2.1.9.4 Non-adherence to the norms for leakages and wastages of raw material

During June 1988, the Department prescribed norms for loss of one *per cent* of raw material during process of manufacturing the drugs.

It was observed that during 2012-17, pharmacies at Ajmer and Jodhpur were maintaining the prescribed norms of loss of raw material whereas pharmacy at Udaipur was maintaining loss of zero *per cent*. In contrast, the wastage in the pharmacy at Bharatpur was abnormally high during 2012-17. The pharmacy lost 63.76 *per cent* and 15.04 *per cent* raw material to manufacture *Shubhara Bhasma* and *Karpad Bhasma* respectively. This resulted in lesser production of drugs valuing ₹ 44.13 lakh.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the wastage norms decided in the year 1988 were not practical and new norms were under consideration. Further, it was stated that efforts would be made to bring down the losses.

2.1.9.5 Procurement of raw material without immediate use

Scrutiny of procurement of raw material for manufacture of drugs in Bharatpur pharmacy revealed that:

- 11 raw materials weighing 623.79 kg were purchased prior to April 2012, which were lying unutilized for more than five years as of March 2017.
- Even though 23.98 quintals of raw material ‘*small seep*’ was available in the store, 10.81 quintals was procured during 2012-13. The entire quantity of 34.79 quintals of ‘*small seep*’ was lying unutilised in the store as of March 2017. When this was pointed out by Audit, the whole quantity was utilized in August 2017 after delay of more than five years in manufacturing of drugs.
- Even though 15.92 quintals of raw material ‘*shankh nabhi*’ was available in the store, 7.22 quintal and 15.26 quintal was procured during 2012-13 and 2016-17 respectively. Thus, 38.40 quintals of ‘*shankh nabhi*’ was lying unutilised in the store as of March 2017. When this was pointed out by Audit, quantity 15.00 quintals of ‘*shankh nabhi*’ was utilized in May 2017 leaving 23.40 quintals of *shankh nabhi* unutilized as of October 2017.
- 28 types of raw material weighing 82.03 quintal procured prior to April 2012 and 15.29 quintal semi processed ‘*bhasmas*’, not usable in Bharatpur pharmacy were transferred to Ayurveda College Udaipur during April 2016 for utilisation. It was observed that Ayurveda College Udaipur utilized only 0.64 quintal of raw material during 2016-17.

GoR stated (October 2017) that *bhasmas* would be utilized at the earliest in Ayurveda College Udaipur.

The fact however, remains that inventory management in the manufacture of drugs in Departmental pharmacies was not effective and required improvement.

2.1.9.6 Non-utilisation of machinery

Scrutiny of utilisation of machineries in test checked pharmacies revealed that:

- Machines/equipment (worth ₹ 73.49 lakh) viz. bottle line machine, rotary tablet machine, sugar coating machine, etc., installed in Ajmer (two machines) and Bharatpur (17 machines) pharmacies were lying unutilised since their installation during 2003-07.
- Other 21 machines/equipment worth ₹ 44.11 lakh installed in pharmacies Ajmer (12) and Udaipur (09) also remained idle during 2012-17 due to non-availability of related jobs, want of repair and non-deployment of technician for operating new type of machine.
- Two air compressors used for drying the bottles to be attached with bottle line machine were purchased in March 2007 for Ajmer and Udaipur pharmacies. One air compressor installed in Ajmer pharmacy could not be utilised as the bottle line machine was not commissioned in the pharmacy. The air compressor purchased for Udaipur pharmacy was not even sent there and was lying in stores of Ajmer pharmacy.
- Only two posts of machine operators were sanctioned for Jodhpur and Udaipur pharmacies against requirement³⁶ of seven operators in five pharmacies. Only one operator was posted in Jodhpur pharmacy. In absence of qualified machine operators, departmental labour was operating the machines without any formal training.

It was observed that though a proposal for imparting training to the deployed technicians and assistants was sent to the Department in April 2012, the same was not approved as of March 2017.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the purchased machines were not utilized due to lack of specialised operators and proposals for filling the vacancy of machine operators and imparting training would be considered.

2.1.10 Procurement of drugs

There was no system in place at the Directorate office to assess the annual requirement of drugs based on consumption pattern in field units after adjusting the available stock. The proposals for procurement of medicines were prepared at Directorate/RSAS at their own level without consolidating the demands of healthcare centers.

³⁶ Ajmer-1, Bharatpur-1, Jodhpur-2, Kelwara-1 and Udaipur-2.

Audit scrutiny revealed the following:

2.1.10.1 Non-utilisation of funds for procurement of drugs

National AYUSH Mission launched during September 2014 by GoI envisaged submission of State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for implementation of Mission in the State. RSAS prepared and submitted SAAP to GoI for approval and release of funds for implementation.

It was observed that RSAS submitted SAAP for procurement of drugs and received ₹ 39.30 crore during 2014-17, of which an amount of only ₹ 13.42 crore was utilized during 2014-15 and amount of ₹ 25.88 crore (65.85 *per cent*) remained unutilised as of March 2017. Thus, funds received from GoI during 2014-17 could not be fully utilised.

GoR stated (October 2017) that delay in procurement of drugs occurred due to delay in tender process.

The fact, however, remains that the failure of the Department in full utilisation of funds disbursed by GoI for drugs, deprived the patients of free medicines to that extent.

2.1.11 Distribution of drugs to the hospital and dispensaries

Drugs manufactured in any departmental pharmacy were distributable among the other pharmacies at a pre-determined ratio (Ajmer: 28 *per cent*, Jodhpur: 25 *per cent*, Udaipur: 23 *per cent* and Bharatpur: 24 *per cent*) on the basis of number of healthcare centers falling under jurisdiction of the pharmacies, for further distribution to healthcare centers.

In case of medicines to be procured from market, RSAS decides the number of medicines and quantity of each medicine within the budget available for a healthcare center (₹ 30,000 for dispensary and ₹ 50,000 for hospital) at the prevailing market rate. The medicines are delivered in number of uniform kits in departmental pharmacies for distribution to healthcare centers as per their jurisdiction through DAOs.

2.1.11.1 Irrational/delayed distribution of drugs

The pharmacies distributed manufactured drugs through DAOs to all dispensaries/hospitals in uniform kits containing the same quantity of medicines, without considering the patient load or demand or need of a healthcare centers.

It was observed that the Bharatpur pharmacy was required to distribute the manufactured drugs to 10 DAOs. Scrutiny of records revealed that the pharmacy however, distributed 11 drugs to only two to eight DAOs during 2015-17 and other DAOs were deprived of medicines as detailed in *Appendix 2.3*.

It was further revealed that the Bharatpur pharmacy distributed drugs to DAOs with the delays ranging from one month to 16 months, even though the shelf life of drugs was only two years, thereby reducing the scope for utilisation of the drugs as detailed in *Appendix 2.4*.

2.1.11.2 Distribution of expired drugs to the patients

GoI prescribed (October 2009) shelf life for various Ayurveda drugs and directed that drugs should not be distributed after their date of expiry.

Scrutiny revealed that one to 14 expired drugs were kept in stock of eight test checked healthcare centers³⁷, of these, six centers (except DH Bikaner and Dispensary Shahpur) even distributed expired drugs to the patients in number of cases.

2.1.11.3 Failure in distribution of drugs in small hygienic packaging

GoI issued (January 2013) orders for distribution of drugs in suitable packaging like paper bags, pouches, etc., under hygienic conditions. It was observed that drugs manufactured by the Departmental pharmacies were packed in sizes like 1 kg, 500 gm (dried drugs) and 400 ml, 200 ml (liquid drugs) and distributed to healthcare centers. Further, test checked healthcare centers did not have paper bags, pouches in their store for packaging of drugs in small quantities useful to the patients and were distributing them in pieces of newspapers and empty bottles. Thus, the direction of GoI for distribution of drugs in small packaging under hygienic condition was not followed by healthcare centers.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (October 2017) that from 2017-18, drugs were procured on the basis of requisition from dispensaries and selected drugs were being distributed in small hygienic packaging.

The fact however, remains that drugs manufactured in the Departmental pharmacies also required to be distributed in suitable small packaging, which was not being done. Further no reply was furnished regarding distribution of expired drugs.

2.1.12 Shortfall of inspection of drugs manufacturing units

Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945 provided Drug Inspectors (DIs) would inspect the premises of the licensee of manufacturing the Ayurveda drugs, at least twice a year. There are 302 licensees including five departmental pharmacies to manufacture Ayurveda drugs in the State as of March 2017. The Department has deployed three DIs under the supervision of Assistant Drug Controller for inspection of manufacturing units.

During 2012-17, as against a total target of 2,918 inspections to be conducted, the DIs could only conduct 1,647 (56.44 *per cent*) inspections. Further during 2014-17, the number of annual inspections decreased from 66.49 *per cent* in 2014-15 to 41.39 *per cent* in 2016-17. It was also observed that no inspection was carried out by DIs during 2015-17 in 16 districts of Udaipur, Ajmer, Bharatpur and Kota regions. The details of inspection conducted by DIs during 2012-17, are given in *Appendix 2.5*.

³⁷ DH, Longia, Ajmer (14), DH, Alwar (six), DH, Bikaner (three), Hospital, Dadiya (one), Hospital, Khairtal (six), DH, Kota (one), Hospital, Rajgarh (five) and Dispensary, Shahpur (two).

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that the inspection could not be done twice a year due to shortage of DIs.

2.1.12.1 Shortfall in taking of samples by Drug Inspectors

Drug Controller fixed the target of five samples of raw material/drug per month for each DI. It was, however, observed that all three DIs did not achieve the annual targets of 180 samples³⁸ during 2012-17, as enumerated in the **Table 8**.

Table 8

Division	Number of samples taken by the Drug Inspectors				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Jaipur	06	10	11	27	25
Jodhpur	00	32	16	-	20
Udaipur	00	7	8	21	23
Ajmer	57	-	-	-	-
Bharatpur/Kota	-	-	-	-	-
Total samples taken (per cent)	63 (35.00)	49 (27.22)	35 (19.44)	48 (26.67)	68 (37.78)

Source: Data provided by the Drug Control Organisation, Rajasthan.

It can be seen from the table that shortfall in taking samples of the drugs ranged between 62.22 to 80.56 *per cent*. Further, DIs did not take any samples from the manufacturing/retail units established in Bharatpur and Kota regions during 2012-17.

GoR stated (October 2017) that collection of sample from every region could not be carried out due to shortage of DIs. It was also stated that proposals for sanction of new posts was under process.

2.1.12.2 Non-performance of Ayurvedic Drug Testing Laboratory

Ayurvedic Drug Testing Laboratory (ADTL) was established during 2005-06 at Ajmer to improve access to drug testing facilities and expand the services and support system.

A mention was made in the CAG's Audit Report (Civil) for the Government of Rajasthan for 2010-11 that ADTL could not be put to operation due to non-deployment of technical staff thereby rendering the entire expenditure of ₹ 0.78 crore unproductive. GoR intimated (October 2012) the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) that the laboratory was started and all the equipment installed in the laboratory were utilised after engagement of contractual manpower. Scrutiny of records of ADTL, Ajmer was carried during May 2017 and it was observed that:

- ADTL tested 97 samples during 2012-13 through the contractual staff. No sample was tested in the laboratory during 2013-17, as regular technical staff was not deployed. The sample testing was done only once through contractual staff to give assurance to the PAC about the functioning of ADTL.

³⁸ 5 samples x 3 DIs x 12 Months= 180.

- One MO as Officer in-charge, one clerk and one peon were posted without any work load during 2013-17.

GoR stated (October 2017) that ADTL was not functioning due to shortage of staff.

2.1.12.3 Samples lying without testing in laboratory

Due to non-functioning of ADTL, samples taken by DIs were forwarded to Drug Testing Laboratory (DTL), Jaipur of Medical and Health Department for their testing. DTL was not testing the samples within reasonable time period and 39 samples (81.25 per cent) of total 48 taken during 2015-16 and all 68 samples (100 per cent) taken during 2016-17 were not tested by DTL, Jaipur as of March 2017.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the creation of new posts of Assistant Drug Controller, Officers and DIs was under process for testing facility in ADTL Ajmer.

The fact remains that in spite of the assurance given to PAC about its functionality, ADTL Ajmer remained non-functional during 2013-17. Thus, the quality of drugs manufactured was not ensured.

2.1.12.4 No regulation over Ayurveda drugs sold in retail

A license was essentially required to be obtained before establishment of premises by wholesalers and retailer for selling of Allopathic medicine in terms of provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However, it was observed that similar dispensation was not available for the Ayurveda retailers, though provisions were made for regulation of manufacturing units of Ayurvedic medicines.

In absence of any control or regulation for selling of Ayurvedic drugs by retailers it cannot be assured that no spurious Ayurvedic drugs were being sold by the retailers.

GoR, while accepting the facts stated (October 2017) that proposals in this regard were under process with the Government.

2.1.13 Role of Rajasthan State Medicinal Plant Board

Rajasthan State Medicinal Plants Board (RSMPB) was mandated with role of (a) obtaining demand and supply of medicinal plants, (b) identification, preparation of inventory and quantification of medicinal plants, (c) promotion of ex-situ and in-situ cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants and (d) encouraging the protection of Patents and Intellectual Property Rights.

Scrutiny of records of RSMPB revealed that:

- Though Rajasthan has 1,911 species of medicinal plants, RSMPB had prepared database of only 55 medicinal plants as of March 2017. RSMPB, however, not conducted baseline survey and feasibility study for ascertaining the

condition of medicinal plants.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the National Medicinal Plants Board has already prepared an exhaustive database of medicinal plants with active participation of RSMPB.

The reply was not convincing as RSMPB has prepared database of only 55 medicinal plants as of March 2017.

- RSMPB did not develop policy for cultivation/utilisation of plants, development of local market for products and availability of trained manpower/equipment.

GoR stated (October 2017) that a draft Herbal Policy of Rajasthan was made in January 2008. However, the subsequent development as regards to approval of the policy was not available with RSMPB.

- Neither were new herbal gardens established under Public Private Partnership mode nor were herbal gardens developed in 17 nominated locations under the possession of RSMPB/Department as on March 2017.

GoR stated (October 2017) that development of herbal gardens at these 17 sites would require substantial financial aid and RSMPB would take initiative in this regard.

Manufacture, procurement and distribution of quality drugs

Though Central Government has prescribed 277 essential drugs for indoor and outdoor patients and the states were expected to decide the required essential drugs as per prevalence of diseases and needs of the patients, GoR failed to do so.

During 2012-17, the achievement in drug production vis-à-vis targets by the Departmental pharmacies was only 39.12 per cent. The reasons attributed for the low production was shortage of labour, short supply of raw materials etc. Further, the cost of drugs manufactured by the Departmental pharmacies was 1.23 to 3.92 times higher the rates of Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Uttarakhand.

Distribution of drugs was done without ascertaining demand. There were instances of delay in distribution of drugs, distribution of expired drugs to the patients and failure to distribute drugs in small hygienic packaging.

During the period 2012-17, the Drug Inspectors could only conduct 56.44 per cent of the prescribed 2918 inspections. Ayurveda Drug Testing Laboratory, established during 2005-06 at Ajmer was not functional. Even the samples sent to DTL Jaipur remained untested. Thus, the quality of drugs manufactured was not ensured.

Recommendations:

6. Considering the poor performance of the Departmental pharmacies in terms of low production rates, high costs and shortage of trained technical staff, Government should review the need for the continuation of these pharmacies and consider either running them on PPP mode, if viable, or close them down and relocate the manpower within the Department, if found feasible.
7. The system of assessment of demand and timely distribution of Ayurvedic drugs needs to be streamlined so that drugs can be procured, supplied and used within their shelf life.
8. As there are no provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules, for licensing of retailers of Ayurvedic drugs, like in the case of Allopathic drugs, there is a need to propose amendment to the Act/Rules to ensure that spurious/adulterated Ayurvedic drugs are not sold by retailers.
9. There is an urgent need to strengthen the Drug Control Organisation/Drug Testing Laboratory so that the prescribed inspections of manufacturing units are conducted and all the samples are tested in time to ensure supply of quality drugs.

Audit Objective 4: To assess whether the Ayurveda educational institutions in the State were imparting quality education and promoting research and development activities.

2.1.14 Availability of Ayurveda education institutions and courses in the State

Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan Rajasthan Ayurveda University was established during 2003 at Jodhpur for efficient and systematic instruction, teaching, research and development in Ayurveda and other Indian systems of medicine in the State.

There were nine Ayurveda Colleges³⁹ including six private colleges in the State as of March 2017 with an annual intake capacity of 632 Under Graduate (UG) students in Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (BAMS). Further, Post Graduate (PG) courses were available in only three colleges as on March 2017 with an annual intake capacity of 149 students⁴⁰. Ayurveda University also has two centers at Jodhpur for Ayurveda Nurse and Compounder Training. In addition, 26 other AYUSH Nursing Training Centers with an annual intake capacity of 1,180 students, were also affiliated to Ayurveda University.

³⁹ One Constituent College: University College of Ayurveda , Jodhpur (100), One Central Government Aided College: National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur (92), One GoR College: Shri Madanmohan Malviya Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur (60), Six Private College: Shri Bhanwar Lal Duggad Ayurveda Vishva Bharti, Sardar Shahar, Churu (50), Punjab Ayurveda Medical College and hospital, Sriganganagar (60), Shekhawati Ayurveda College, Pilani, Jhunjhunu (60), Shirdi Sai Baba Ayurveda College and hospital, Renwal, Jaipur (50), Mahatma Jyotiba Phoole Ayurveda College, Chomu, Jaipur (100) and Kala Ashram Ayurveda College, Gogunda, Udaipur (60).

⁴⁰ University college of Ayurveda, Jodhpur (30), National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur (104), Shri Madanmohan Malviya Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur (15).

2.1.14.1 Delay/non-commencement of Post Graduate courses in Ayurveda

As per Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) regulations⁴¹, PG courses can be offered in 14 subjects⁴². Regulation 6(2) of the CCIM Regulations specifies the eligibility criteria including availability of qualified teachers for PG classes. Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur was functioning since 1944, which initially offered only UG course. PG courses were started from 1973 in three subjects viz. *Rasa Shastra* (1973), *Dravya Guna* (1982) and *Kayachikitsa* (1986) with intake capacity of five seats in each subject.

It was, however, observed that permission to admit students in existing PG courses during 2008-15 (except five seats in *Kayachikitsa* during 2012-14) was not accorded by GoI due to non-availability of adequate numbers of qualified teachers as per the eligibility conditions of CCIM. Further, no PG course in any new subject was started in Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur by GoR.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the permission for PG courses in three subjects (*Shalya Tantra*, *Sharir Rachana* and *Sharir Kriya*) was under consideration of CCIM for approval.

2.1.14.2 Non-provision of practical training to UG students

As per syllabus for BAMS course, students were required to be imparted training in Surgery and Gynecology. For imparting such training facilities of adequate infrastructure, faculty of modern medicine, live cases for delivery and surgery were required to be available in the hospital attached to the colleges.

Scrutiny revealed that though adequate infrastructure was available in the hospital attached to the colleges but other facilities for study of delivery cases and surgery cases required for training of Surgery and Gynecology were not available thereby adversely impacting on the quality of practical training. The colleges also did not initiate action for convergence with any allopathic hospitals or National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur, where such training could be imparted.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the Ayurveda colleges do not have facilities to handle emergency situations in delivery/surgery procedures, therefore they do not provide delivery/surgery service to the patients. Hence imparting practical training to the students was not possible in Ayurveda colleges. Further, the proposals were sent for convergence to provide practical training in Government/private medical hospitals by the Ayurveda College, Udaipur.

The fact however, remains that efforts to ensure practical training which was part of the UG course designed as per CCIM norms, were not made.

⁴¹ Establishment of New Medical College, opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulations 2003.

⁴² Kayachikitsa, Sharir Kriya, Maulik Siddhanta, Kaumar Bhritya, Rasa Shastra, Panchakarma, Dravya Guna, Swastha Vritta, Rog and Vikriti Vigyan, Prasuti and Stri Roga, Sharir Rachana, Shalakya Tantra, Shalya Tantra and Agad Tantra.

2.1.14.3 Non-functioning of Rajasthan Nursing Ayurveda Council

Section 38 of Rajasthan Ayurveda Nursing Council Act, 2012 provided for mandatory registration of Ayurveda nursing professionals. Further, GoR was required to make rules under the Act.

It was noticed that though Rajasthan Ayurveda Nursing Council (RANC) was constituted by the GoR during September 2013 but the Rules and Regulations were not formulated by the GoR. During 2012-16, total 3,785 nurse/compounder students passed out from the Nursing colleges affiliated with the University but none of them could be registered by RANC.

GoR stated (October 2017) that rules and regulations drafted by RANC was under consideration for approval.

2.1.14.4 Non-availability of faculty/teaching staff in Ayurveda colleges

CCIM Regulations stipulates that appointment of minimum 30 full time regular teachers for 60 UG students and 45 teachers for more than 60 UG students in Ayurveda Colleges. Further for PG course, one Professor or Reader and one Lecturer of the concerned subject was additionally required over and above the teachers stipulated for UG courses.

In this regard, shortages in the availability of faculties/other staff were observed in the University and Government College, Udaipur as discussed below:

- Only three Professors, 14 Readers and 18 Lecturers were deployed in University College, Jodhpur against the requirement of 14 Professors, 19 Readers and 22 Lecturers, as per regulations, as of March 2017.
- No faculty was available in University College, Jodhpur for *Swasthavritta* and *Yoga*, against requirement of three as per norms. Further, five PG courses were running but only one Professor of *Shalya Tantra* was appointed as of March 2017.
- As per CCIM norms eight consultants of modern medicine on part time basis were required, however, only three consultants were engaged in the University, as of March 2017.
- Only four Laboratory Technicians against nine posts were appointed in University College, Jodhpur while no Laboratory Technician was appointed against nine posts in Ayurveda College, Udaipur.
- Against the requirement of one person for each post of Bio Chemist, Pharmacologist, Bio-Statistician and Microbiologist in Government College, Udaipur and University College, Jodhpur, no person was appointed as of March 2017.

GoR stated (October 2017) that required staff was not deployed due to non-availability of eligible candidates. Further, it was stated that recruitment was

under process for both the colleges, however, arrangement to appoint retired persons as per norms were also made in Ayurveda College, Udaipur.

The fact however, remains that faculties/teaching staffs were not available as per CCIM Regulations in the University and Government College, Udaipur.

2.1.14.5 Inadequate Hostel facility for students

Inadequacy of hostel facility was observed in the Ayurveda University, Jodhpur and Government College, Udaipur as enumerated below:

- No hostel was provided to PG students in Ayurveda University, Jodhpur and in Government College, Udaipur.
- 138UG/PG girl students were residing in the hostel of capacity of 96 students during 2016-17 in Jodhpur.
- In three test checked nurse/compounder training institutes⁴³, no hostel facility was provided for the students. For construction of hostel of 100 beds capacity at Nursing Training Center Punjla, Jodhpur, sanction of ₹ three crore was accorded under ‘Member of Parliament Local Area Development’ Scheme during 2014-15, but work could not be started as the financial sanction was not issued by Rural Development Department. On being pointed out, the University stated that they had requested (July-October 2017) District Collector for release the funds but no funds were released as of October 2017 to start the construction of the hostel building.

GoR stated (October 2017) that construction of PG girls/boys hostels were under progress in Jodhpur University and separate Girls hostel in Ayurveda College, Udaipur, would be proposed in the budget for 2017-18.

Thus, concerted efforts were lacking in ensuring hostel facilities for UG/PG students in Ayurveda Colleges/ Training Institutes in the State.

Availability of Ayurveda education institutions and courses in the State

No new Post Graduate courses could be started in Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur after 1986 due to non-availability of qualified teachers in adequate numbers. Practical training in Surgery and Gynecology was not being provided to the students as the Ayurveda colleges did not have facilities for delivery and surgery cases.

Rajasthan Ayurveda Nursing Council was constituted during September 2013 but Rules and Regulations were not formulated by the GoR resulting in 3,785 nurse/compounder students not being registered with the Council during 2012-16.

Only 3 Professors, 14 Readers and 18 Lecturers were deployed in University College Jodhpur, against the requirement of 14 Professors, 19 Readers and 22 Lecturers, as per regulations as on March 2017.

⁴³ Karwad and Punjla (Jodhpur) and Ajmer.

Recommendations:

10. GoR should appoint adequate number of qualified teaching faculties in Colleges/University to ensure quality education in existing courses as well as to start new Post Graduate Courses.
11. Rules and Regulations should be formulated by the GoR to ensure registration of Ayurveda nursing/compounders in the State.

Audit Objective 5: To assess whether there was an effective systems of financial management and internal control/monitoring.

2.1.15 Financial Management

2.1.15.1 Availability of funds

The Department received funds from the State budget and GoI assistance under the National AYUSH Mission (Mission). The ratio of Central and State assistance under the Mission was 75:25 (upto 2014-15) which was changed to 60:40 during 2015-16. The central assistance was transferred to Rajasthan State AYUSH Society (RSAS), as per approved SAAP. Total Grants of ₹ 82.75 crore including the State matching share of ₹ 25.92 crore were received by the RSAS during 2014-17.

The year wise budget allocation and expenditure incurred on Ayurveda is given in the **Table 9**.

Table 9

Year	Budget Allotment for Ayurveda and Ayurveda Education	Expenditure	Expenditure on pay and allowances as <i>per cent</i> of total expenditure (₹ in crore)
2012-13	483.19	431.97	402.42 (93.15%)
2013-14	540.52	472.29	440.32 (93.23%)
2014-15	551.62	515.09	491.88 (95.49%)
2015-16	596.21	604.57	531.85 (87.97%)
2016-17	642.97	631.97	571.14 (90.37%)
Total	2,814.51	2,655.89	2,437.61(91.78%)

Source: Information provided by the Department.

It can be seen from the table that:

- during 2012-17, the expenditure on pay and allowances was very high and ranged between 87.97 to 95.49 *per cent* of total expenditure, thereby leaving very small percentage for core activities of the Department like equipment, infrastructure, drugs and IEC activities.
- though, there was an increase of 246.59 *per cent* in total budget allocation (total budget during 2012-17 was ₹ 36,555.00 crore)⁴⁴ for the Medical and

⁴⁴ 2012-13: ₹ 3,868 crore; 2013-14: ₹ 5029 crore; 2014-15: ₹ 8703 crore; 2015-16: ₹ 9,417 crore and 2016-17: ₹ 9,538 crore. Total during 2012-17: ₹ 36,555 crore.

Family Welfare Department in 2016-17 as compared to the year 2012-13, yet the increase in budget allocation for Ayurveda was only 133.07 *per cent* during the same period in the State. It was also observed that the budget allocation for the Ayurveda was only 7.70 *per cent* of the total Health Budget of the State for the period 2012-17. This indicates that Ayurveda was given lower priority by GoR as compared to modern medicine.

- the Department also prescribed (February 1995) norms of ₹ 2 and ₹ 6 per patient per day for distribution of free drugs to outdoor and indoor patients respectively. The Department proposed (August 2000) for revision of norms to ₹ 10 and ₹ 30 per patient per day for outdoor patient and indoor patient respectively on the recommendation of the Estimate Committee of Vidhan Sabha. GoR did not approve (January 2001) the proposal due to poor financial position of the State and thereafter the Department never proposed for increase in rates till October 2017.

Thus, a very small percentage of the funds were available for strengthening and upgradation of healthcare facilities, which adversely impacted on the quality of healthcare services provided in the State.

GoR stated (October 2017) that efforts would be made to get more funds from State and Central Government to improve the Ayurveda healthcare facilities.

2.1.15.2 Non-utilisation of GoI assistance

For upgradation of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries including procurement of medicines, engagement of personnel and supply of drugs in the State, GoI releases funds as per approved Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) of the State. While approving the PIP for the year 2011-12, GoI stated that funds would be released subject to clearance of the pending UCs for funds released upto 2009-10.

As of March 2011, it was observed that UCs for ₹ 66.07 crore released during earlier periods were pending for submission to GoI. For want of pending UCs, GoI did not approve PIP for further period 2011-14, which deprived the State of central assistance of ₹ 47.03 crore⁴⁵.

Though the pending UCs were sent in subsequent years, the fact remained that the much needed central assistance of ₹ 47.03 crore was not received due to non-submission of UCs in time.

Further, out of central share of ₹ 7.93 crore for construction of new infrastructure such as Auditorium, Stadium, *Panchkarma* center, kitchen, etc., in the Ayurveda University, GoI released first installment of ₹ 2.00 crore during March 2012 and GoR also released state share of ₹ 1.65 crore during 2012-14. As the University submitted UCs for first installment only in March 2016 after a delay of four years, GoI did not release the remaining grant of ₹ 5.93 crore due to this delay. Though the University requested (August 2016) GoI for release of second installment, GoI stated that the project was merged into National AYUSH

⁴⁵ 2011-12: ₹ 13.25 crore; 2012-13: ₹ 16.28 crore and 2013-14: ₹ 17.50 crore.

Mission and the University should submit separate proposal under the Mission.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the proposal for construction of new infrastructure has since been sanctioned by GoI and funds would be released to RSAS.

Thus, failure to monitor the delay in submission of UCs indicates weaknesses in the financial management systems in the Department and deprival of financial assistance from GoI.

2.1.15.3 Delay in release of funds to State AYUSH Society

GoI released funds to GoR through the treasury for further transfer to RSAS including matching State share for implementation SAAP. It was observed that during 2014-17, GoR released funds including its own matching share with delays ranging from 44 days to 261 days.

GoR stated (October 2017) that during 2014-15 the delay in release of funds was attributable to the procedure involved in sanction and release of funds from Finance Department.

The fact remains that there was delay of 44 to 261 days in transfer of funds during 2015-17 and no effort to improve the procedure to avoid the abnormal delays involved in release of funds.

2.1.16 Internal control

2.1.16.1 Non-formulation of Rajasthan Ayurveda Advisory Board

GoR formulated Rajasthan Ayurveda Advisory Board (Advisory Board) in May 1986 to suggest measures for development of Indian Systems of Medicine for three years and was to be reconstituted every three years. It was observed that the Advisory Board was not reconstituted after May 2003 despite repeated requests (December 2011 and July 2013) of the Directorate. In the absence of a High Level Advisory Board, valuable inputs and advice on the major deficiencies that plague the Department could not be discussed.

GoR stated (October 2017) that the Advisory Board has been constituted and meeting was held. However, the outcome of the meetings and their follow-up by the Department were not intimated.

2.1.16.2 Non-achievement of targets by District Ayurveda Officers

The Department fixed (June 2012) targets for each District Ayurveda Officer (DAO) of six inspections per month for ensuring the availability of drugs, equipment and compliance of orders by the hospitals and dispensaries.

Though the 34 DAOs conducted overall inspections more than the prescribed targets for the period 2013-17 in State, however, there was a shortfall of 26.92 *per cent* and 8.16 *per cent* in achievements of targets during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

Audit further observed that no inspection was conducted in six districts (17.65 *per cent*) during 2015-16, while in four districts (11.76 *per cent*) during 2013-14, in six districts (17.65*per cent*) during 2014-15, in four districts (11.76 *per cent*) during 2015-16 and in seven districts (20.59*per cent*) during 2016-17, less than 50 *per cent* of the prescribed inspections were conducted.

Even the inspection reports of DAOs were of routine nature and could not serve any purpose for rationalisation of resources to ensure quality healthcare facilities. Thus there is a need to improve the quality of inspection.

GoR attributed (October 2017) non-availability of vehicles for non-achievement of targets of inspection. Further, necessary directions for conducting inspections as per norms had now been issued (June 2017).

2.1.16.3 Improvement in service delivery through public participation

GoR decided (March 2001) to form *Rogi Kalyan Samiti* (RKS) to improve the management of healthcare facilities through public participation in the healthcare centers. Hospital management, senior citizens and voluntary organisations were required to fix the rates for healthcare services provided in the hospitals/ dispensaries. The funds collected were to be spent for the purpose of developing dispensary and other facilities for the patients.

It was observed that out of 118 District hospitals/hospitals, RKSs were formed in 75 hospitals. No RKS was formed in any of 3,577 dispensaries as of March 2017. Further, of the five test checked RKSs at Beawar, Jodhpur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Udaipur College, three (Alwar, Bharatpur and Udaipur College) did not utilize the funds amounting to ₹ 7.89 lakh and was lying unutilised in bank accounts. As a result, the intention of GoR to improve the management of healthcare facilities through regular monitoring by RKSs was not fulfilled.

GoR, while accepting the fact stated (October 2017) that efforts would be made to form RKSs in hospitals/ dispensaries and activities pertaining to RKSs would be compiled at the Directorate level.

2.1.16.4 Evaluation of Aanchal Prasuta Kendras

GoR directed Evaluation Organisation⁴⁶ to evaluate *Aanchal Prasuta Kendras* established as specialty centers by the Department. The organisation submitted its report during November 2015. It was, however, observed that the Department did not follow up on the recommendations mainly regarding non establishment of APKs in SC/ST majority areas, non-utilization of equipment, inadequate availability of diet etc. made by the Organisation and these deficiencies continue.

GoR, while accepting the fact stated (October 2017) that the necessary action would be taken.

⁴⁶ An organisation of GoR under the Planning Department.

Financial Management

As 91.78 per cent out of total available funds during 2012-17 were incurred on pay and allowances, a very small percentage of funds were available for strengthening and upgradation of healthcare facilities, which adversely impacted on the quality of healthcare services provided in the State.

The norms for allocation of budget for drugs to the patients at healthcare facilities per day were very low at ₹ 2 and ₹ 6 for outdoor and indoor patients respectively. These limits have not been revised since 1995.

Failure of the Department to monitor the delays in submission of UCs resulted in the deprival of central assistance of ₹ 52.96 crore. Instances of delay in release of funds by GoR to Rajasthan State AYUSH Society were also noticed.

Recommendations:

12. Considering the significant role of Ayurveda in preventive and curative healthcare, GoR should allocate sufficient funds for improvement and upgradation of Ayurveda healthcare facilities and drugs to the patients so that the poor state of infrastructure and facilities in the Ayurveda dispensaries and hospitals are improved.
13. The financial management systems in the Department needs to be strengthened to ensure that UCs are submitted in time to avoid deprival of central assistance.

2.1.17 Conclusion

The Department was not able to provide effective and quality Ayurveda healthcare services to the public of the State despite having the largest network of 118 hospitals and 3,577 dispensaries in the country and incurring an expenditure of ₹ 2,655.89 crore during 2012-17, on Ayurveda Services and Ayurveda education. As 91.78 per cent of the funds available were spent only on pay and allowances, a very small percentage of funds were available for strengthening and upgradation of healthcare facilities and Ayurveda education, which adversely impacted the quality of healthcare services provided in the State.

Healthcare centers lacked basic infrastructure like building, electricity, drinking water and toilets. There was a nominal increase of 6.50 per cent in number of new outdoor patient during 2012-17. No significant growth in number of patients was noticed during last decade in the State. The department inflated the number of patient benefited by Ayurveda by treating a new patient being prescribed for five days as five patients.

There was no regulation to ensure the quality of drugs sold by retailers in market. The Departmental pharmacies did not achieve the targets of production of drugs as during 2012-17 due to shortage of labours, raw materials etc. The pharmacies were also issuing the drugs at the higher rate. There was shortfall in achievements of targets of inspections of pharmacies and in taking of samples of

drugs. The quality of drugs manufactured in government pharmacies was not ensured.

Considering the existence of large number of professionals, dispensaries and hospitals in the State, there is an urgent need for the GoR to review and improve the prevalent deficiencies in the Ayurveda healthcare services by adopting a suitable policy and standards.

GoR assured (October 2017) that it will review the resources for strengthening the Department and to remove the deficiencies as indicated in the report and necessary action will be taken for providing quality healthcare services to public.

Public Health Engineering Department

2.2 Management of Drinking Water in Rajasthan

Executive summary

Rajasthan is the largest State in the country covering more than 10.40 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. It is the driest State and total surface water resources in the State are only about one per cent of the total surface water resources of the country, which has to support 5.66 per cent of the country's population. Rajasthan is largely dependent on ground water for drinking purpose due to scanty rainfall and limited surface water sources. Excessive use of ground water for irrigation and drinking purposes has caused depletion of ground water.

The available water also suffers from chemical contamination such as fluoride, nitrate, salinity etc., which makes water unsafe for drinking purposes. Fast depletion in available ground water reserves has resulted in deteriorating the water quality on chemical parameters. Therefore, the management of safe drinking water is a critical challenge for the State.

Government of Rajasthan (GoR) adopted the State Water Policy in February 2010 through which it accorded top priority to water for drinking purpose over all other water use requirements. The State Water Policy could not get translated into actionable goals and targets as Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) did not prepare any long term comprehensive/perspective plans. Though Annual Action Plans were being prepared and submitted to GoI, these plans continued to be driven from the top in the absence of distinct village and district level water security plans. Further, various institutional mechanisms were either not constituted as per guidelines or functioning effectively as envisaged.

There were various deficiencies observed in the implementation of the schemes/projects for drinking water supply. 37 out of 54 major drinking water supply projects (with a cost of ₹ 20,695.80 crore) and 119 out of 437 rural schemes (with a cost of ₹ 7,491.58 crore) could not be completed within the stipulated period due to various reasons like delay in taking possession of land, delay in obtaining necessary approvals of authorities, slow progress of contractors, delays by PHED in contracting etc.

Quality of drinking water could not be ensured as per the prescribed norms. During 2014-17, the total number of quality affected habitations reduced by only 13.82 per cent showing the slow progress in improving the quality of water in the habitations. In test checked districts the quality of water has improved except in Bharatpur, Kota and Nagaur where fluoride affected habitations have increased as on date (December 2017). As the biological and chemical contaminants could not be effectively tested and removed, the quality of drinking water could not be ensured. This resulted in exposing the population of the state to serious public health hazards.

The State and district laboratories were not equipped with all the required capability/equipment/manpower to conduct all the prescribed tests. During 2014-17, water sources were not tested in 65.31 per cent habitations. Further, the number of habitations where all sources were tested was only 1.17 per cent. The position of inadequacy in laboratory infrastructure, insufficient testing of water samples and shortfall in conducting sanitary survey for water sources continued despite being pointed out by CAG's Audit Report (G&SS) for the year ended 31 March 2014 and recommendations of PAC.

Reverse Osmosis plants installed at a cost of ₹15.45 crore in the several quality affected habitations were not functional due to absence of maintenance. Similarly, the Jalmani programme which aimed to provide quality drinking water to rural schools was unsuccessful, resulting in wasteful expenditure of ₹0.95 crore besides non-utilisation of ₹5.93 crore.

The coverage and extent of water supply was also not adequate. Beneficiary surveys of 810 beneficiaries in 278 habitations indicated that only 17.98 per cent habitations were supplied by Piped Water Supply Schemes and only 15.10 per cent with treated water. 46.17 per cent people were not satisfied with the quality of water and 37.78 per cent said that water samples were not collected from source/supply point for testing of quality. Further, beneficiary satisfaction in Bisalpur Dudu Water Supply Project revealed that water supply was stopped in 250 Public Stand Posts (PSPs) out of 437 PSPs surveyed (57.21 per cent) as water bills were not deposited by users. This defeated the very purpose of implementation of the scheme to provide potable drinking water to these villages. Further, PHED transferred only minor rural tube well schemes under 'Janta Jal Yojana' to Panchayati Raj Institutions and prepared no plan/target for progressive transfer of the management of water supply schemes to the people.

The system of Financial Management and Revenue Collection was weak as during 2014-17, PHED could not utilise ₹1,271.15 crore in water supply schemes. The Revenue Collection by PHED was abysmally low and only around 20 per cent of its overall O&M cost could be recovered in contravention of the State Water Policy. This was due to the fact that PHED was measuring its water supply from only around 40 per cent of functional meters and it did not have measure of how much water was flowing in rest of the water connections. Further no assessment was available for the Non-Revenue water supply in the State.

The above deficiencies are a pointer to the fact that Government needs to streamline and strengthen the implementation aspects to achieve the milestones.

2.2.1 Introduction

Rajasthan is the largest State in the country covering more than 10.40 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. It is the driest State and total surface water resources in the State are only about one per cent of the total surface water resources of the country, while the state has to support 5.66 per cent of the country's population. Rajasthan is largely dependent on ground water for drinking purpose due to scanty rainfall and limited surface water sources. Excessive use of ground water for irrigation and drinking purposes has

caused depletion of ground water and rise in levels in salinity, fluoride and nitrate etc., which makes it unsafe for drinking. Therefore, the management of safe drinking water is a critical challenge for the State.

Government of Rajasthan (GoR) adopted the State Water Policy in February 2010 and accorded top priority to water for drinking purpose over all other water use requirements. In rural areas drinking water was being supplied under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme. For supplying drinking water to urban areas, the funding was mainly through GoR's Minimum Needs Programme.

2.2.2 *Organisational Structure*

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) is responsible for supply of safe drinking water. The Principal Secretary, PHED is the Administrative Head, who is assisted by Chief Engineer (Administration), Chief Engineer {Urban & Non-Revenue Water (NRW)}, Chief Engineer (Rural) and Chief Engineer (Special Project). Chief Engineer (Urban & NRW) and Chief Engineer (Administration) are responsible for Urban Water Supply Schemes. Chief Engineer (Rural) supervises the Rural Water Supply Schemes and Chief Engineer (Special Project) supervises the activities of all the major urban and rural drinking water projects costing more than ₹ 25 crore. The State is divided into eleven regions⁴⁷, looked after by Additional Chief Engineers (ACEs). Regions are further divided into circles headed by Superintending Engineers (SEs) and they are assisted by Executive Engineers (EEs) at Divisional Offices.

The Public Health Engineering Laboratory branch is headed by Chief Chemist (CC) who is responsible for chemical and bacteriological testing of water supplied to the consumers and monitoring of the quality. All 33 districts have District Laboratories headed by Superintending Chemist/Senior Chemist/Junior Chemist.

2.2.3 *Audit Objectives*

The Performance Audit was conducted to assess whether:

- (i) Comprehensive planning was done based on authentic data for ensuring availability of drinking water, commensurate with the present/future demand;
- (ii) Implementation of the schemes/projects for drinking water supply in rural and urban areas was efficient and effective;
- (iii) Quality of drinking water supply was ensured as per prescribed norms;
- (iv) Coverage and extent of water supply was adequate, reflecting in beneficiary satisfaction and whether efforts were taken to promote beneficiary participation in water management; and

⁴⁷ Ajmer, Alwar (National Capital Region), Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Kota, Jaipur-I, Jaipur-II, Jodhpur-I, Jodhpur-II and Udaipur.

(v) Systems for financial management, revenue collection, monitoring, evaluation and internal control were effective.

2.2.4 Audit Criteria

The sources of audit criteria inter alia included:

- State Water Policy, 2010.
- Rajasthan Water Supply Rules, 1967.
- Five Year Plans and Annual Plans of Government of Rajasthan.
- Budget Manual/General Financial & Accounts Rules (GF&ARs)/ Public Works Financial & Accounts Rules (PWF&ARs).
- Manual on Water Supply and Treatment issued by Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization (CPHEEO).
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Guidelines.
- Implementation manual on National Rural Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (NRDWQM&SP).
- Orders, Circulars and Notifications issued by PHED from time to time.

2.2.5 Audit Scope and Methodology

The Performance Audit (PA) covered the activities carried out by PHED for management of drinking water in Rajasthan during 2014-17.

One district, having highest population, from each division⁴⁸ and one district falling under National Capital Region was taken to make the sample representative of the entire State. Further, 21 blocks⁴⁹ (20 per cent of the total blocks in each selected district), 42 Gram Panchayats (GPs) (Two GPs from each selected block) and 84 villages (maximum two villages from each selected GP) were also selected by '*Simple Random Sampling without replacement*' method.

The records in the offices of CEs (Administration/Head Quarters⁵⁰/Rural/Special Project); Chief Chemist; Director, Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO); Chief Engineer, State Water Resources Planning Department (SWRPD); ACEs in respective regions; SEs in respective circles and EEs in respective divisions in selected districts were examined to collect the required

⁴⁸ Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur and Udaipur district.

⁴⁹ Alwar: Behror, Kishangarh and Laxmangarh; Bharatpur: Bayana and Sewar; Bikaner: Bikaner and Nokha; Jaipur: Bassi, Phagi and Sambhar; Jodhpur: Lohawat, Mandore and Osian; Kota: Kherabad and Ladpura; Nagaur: Didwana, Mundawa and Kuchaman; and Udaipur: Kherwara, Kotra and Rishabhdev.

⁵⁰ Renamed as Chief Engineer, Urban and NRW from 1 July 2017.

information. Further, urban local bodies concerned and GPs were also visited to collect the information.

The audit objectives and methodology of PA were discussed with the Additional Chief Secretary, PHED along with departmental officers during the entry conference held on 23 March 2017. The audit findings were discussed in an exit conference held on 20 December 2017.

Audit Findings

Audit Objective 1: Whether comprehensive planning was done based on authentic data for ensuring availability of drinking water, commensurate with the present/future demand.

2.2.6 Long term planning

GoR adopted a State Water Policy 2010 (SWP), in order to develop water resources in a planned way, which aimed to adopt a radical shift from predominantly engineering based solutions to local community based water management solutions. The objective of SWP was to adopt an integrated and multi sectoral approach to water resources planning, development and management on a sustainable basis taking river basin/sub basin as unit.

GoR constituted State Water Resources Planning Department (SWRPD) for implementation of SWP and 17 other Departments including PHED were also responsible for implementation of SWP. PHED was to evolve long term and perspective plans for drinking water supply management. Paragraphs 14 and 15.1 of the guidelines of NRDWP also provided for preparation of a five year comprehensive water security plan. Further, the State was also required to prepare a State Specific Sector Policy Framework. Audit scrutiny however, revealed that:

- SWP had stated only broad policy intentions for integrated management of water by giving top priority to drinking water supply among all uses of water. Therefore, PHED was required to design specific policies and plans to implement SWP. It was observed that neither did PHED prepare long term comprehensive plans nor did it prepare perspective plans and as a result SWP could not get translated into actionable goals and targets.
- Further, in compliance with Asian Development Bank loan agreement executed for policy reform matrix, GoR was to prepare an Urban Water Policy. Accordingly, draft Urban Water Policy covering important aspects⁵¹ of drinking water management in urban area, was prepared by Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) in 2015. But the draft policy was not finalised by PHED as of June 2017. Thus, no drinking water policy was in place for the urban population (constituting 25 per cent) living in 297 towns/cities of the State.

⁵¹ Water management and source sustainability, metering, NRW reduction, tariff adjustment, water quality monitoring systems, billing and collection efficiency, etc.

- As required for NRDWP, PHED only prepared Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for rural water supply schemes, for approval of GoI.

2.2.7 Annual Planning

Scrutiny of the planning mechanism for rural water supply revealed the following:

2.2.7.1 District and Village Water Security Plan

SWP envisaged decentralized management of drinking water supply by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), creation and promotion of Water User Groups (WUGs) and giving community level assistance to WUGs and to plan and execute water related solution within Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) framework⁵². Further, NRDWP guidelines envisaged that District Water Security Plan (DWSP) and Village Water Security Plan (VWSP) were to be prepared.

CE (Rural) awarded work of preparation of VWSPs including Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 5,455 villages to four consultant firms⁵³ in August 2010 for ₹ 12.74 crore and the work was to be completed within three months. It was observed that an amount of only ₹ 1.29 crore was paid to the consultant firms.

Neither Director (WSSO) nor CE (Rural) provided any details about the number of VWSPs so prepared and any further use of VWSPs thereof. However, as per AAP 2015-16, PHED claimed to have developed 3,035 VWSPs. The claim of PHED appears incorrect as 56 *per cent* VWSPs were prepared even though payment of only 12 *per cent* was made to the consultant firms. Further, during the field audit, it was observed that none of the eight test checked districts had any VWSPs with them. Further, as VWSPs were not prepared in test checked districts, DWSPs could also not be prepared.

Thus, the fact remained that even after lapse of seven years DWSPs and VWSPs were not prepared. Also, District Water and Sanitation Missions (DWSMs) and Block Resource Centers⁵⁴ (BCRs) were not formed (as discussed in **paragraphs 2.2.8.3 and 2.2.8.4**), which were supposed to consolidate VWSPs first at block level and subsequently at district level into DWSP.

2.2.7.2 District Water Security Plan

District Water Security Plan was to be prepared by DWSMs by analysis and consolidation of VWSPs at District Level. As VWSPs were not prepared in test checked districts, DWSPs could not be prepared.

⁵² State Water Policy-Introduction and paragraph no. 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.6.

⁵³ IIHMR, Jaipur, Advantage India, New Delhi, PDCOR Limited and Ramky Environ Engineers Pvt. Ltd.

⁵⁴ As per paragraph 12.6 of NRDWP guidelines, Block Resource Centers were to be set up at the block level to provide continuous support to GPs/VWSCs and to act as a link between them and DWSM.

2.2.7.3 Annual Action Plan

Paragraph 14 of NRDWP Guidelines envisages preparation of Annual Action Plan (AAP), which included broad direction/thrust and tangible targets to be achieved in the financial year. Scrutiny of AAPs submitted to GoI for 2014-17, revealed the following:

- For the 12th Five Year Plan period, the working group on domestic water and sanitation recommended the need to increase drinking water supply service level from 40 Litre Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) to 55 LPCD in rural areas. Further, in the meeting held for finalisation of AAP for 2014-15, even GoI directed (February 2014) GoR to devise new schemes with 55 LPCD service level. It was, however, observed that PHED continued to prepare the rural schemes/projects for the service level of 40 LPCD as of August 2017.
- Community participation in preparation of AAP, as envisaged in the guidelines was not achieved in absence of Village Water Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), BRCs and DWSMs. Suggestions/proposals of elected public representatives were also not obtained during preparation of AAPs. AAPs were prepared on the basis of demands or proposals submitted by EEs through SEs at district level. Further, only 2,890 (2014-15: 610 and 2015-16: 2,280) VWSCs were set up in the State during 2014-16. As of June 2017, no VWSC was operational in test checked districts. As a result, the basic component for the success of ‘bottom-up’ planning i.e. VWSP was not prepared in the villages of the State.
- PHED did not take the help of the hydro-geo-morphological maps in formulation of AAPs to identify sites to ascertain the sustainability of source, which was prepared and readily available with GoI.
- The schemes/projects included in AAPs were not cleared by Source Finding Committee (SFC) before putting up to State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) for approval, as SFC was not formed at the first place.

Though AAPs were being prepared and submitted to GoI, these plans continued to be top down in the absence of distinct village and district level water security plans.

2.2.8 Institutional mechanisms for planning & monitoring

NRDWP guidelines prescribed for establishment of a robust institutional mechanism for planning and monitoring of rural water supply schemes to achieve effective implementation. Scrutiny of the institutional mechanisms for rural water supply revealed the following:

2.2.8.1 State Water and Sanitation Mission

GoR constituted (February 2010) an Executive Committee of State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary with CE (Rural) as Member Secretary and comprising 10 other members for providing

policy guidance on water supply and sanitation activities and management, monitoring and evaluation.

It was observed that only one meeting of Executive Committee of SWSM was held on 8 August 2016, which did not discuss any issue related to implementation of NRDWP. However, none of the items⁵⁵ discussed could be implemented in absence of approval by the Apex Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, which did not hold any meeting.

The NRDWP scheme guidelines visualized SWSM as a key institutional body for overall policy guidance for implementing the scheme. Further, all the finances of the scheme were to be routed through SWSM (till 2013-14). In not making SWSM operational, GoR failed to monitor the effective implementation of NRDWP in the State.

2.2.8.2 Water and Sanitation Support Organization

Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO) was formed (June 2009) for the support activities required for implementation of NRDWP. Further, GoI earmarked 5 *per cent* of total annual allocation of NRDWP for the support activities.

Accordingly, GoR constituted (June 2009) General Body of WSSO comprising 15 members and a management committee of WSSO under the chairmanship of CE (Rural), Executive Director and five other members. Scrutiny of records related to WSSO revealed the followings:

- Members from reputed Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), academic institutions, representative of Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committee (GPWSC)/VWSC were not nominated.
- Framing of the Rules and Regulations for working of WSSO were still under the process of approval even after eight years of its establishment.
- No meeting of General Body was held during 2014-17, against the norms of at least two meetings in a year.
- Full time regular Director for WSSO was not posted since October 2016 but additional charge was given to SEs working in PHED. This hampered the smooth functioning of WSSO which was demonstrated by the fact that WSSO committees did not meet as frequently as prescribed.
- Full autonomy, as envisaged in the guidelines, was not given to WSSO as the funds received from GoI under the support activity were not directly transferred to the ‘support account’ of WSSO and CE (Rural) was authorized for issue of funds received from GoI.

⁵⁵ Items like amendments to Memorandum of Association, conducting of regular meetings of committees of SWSM, finalization of Schedule of Powers, nomination of experts from various fields etc.

2.2.8.3 District Water and Sanitation Mission

As per paragraph 12.5 of NRDWP guidelines, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) headed by Chairman of *Zila Parishad* (ZP) was to be constituted for scrutiny/approval of schemes submitted by Blocks/GPs, formulation of District Water Security Plan (DWSP) and for monitoring the projects. Audit scrutiny of records revealed the following:

- DWSM was not established in any of the districts of the State.
- 77 consultants were engaged for one year on contractual basis in July 2011 for carrying out various technical and professional inputs at district level. However, 52 out of 77 consultants still continue to operate without the presence of its overseeing body i.e. DWSM. Further, the consultants were required to assist DWSM in two areas of its work i.e. in formulation of DWSP and implement the support activities⁵⁶ delegated by WSSO. Since DWSM did not exist, the role of consultants was limited to only carrying out support activities.

2.2.8.4 Block Resource Center

As per paragraph 12.6 of NRDWP guidelines, Block Resource Centers (BRCs) were to be set up at the block level to provide continuous support to GPs/VWSCs and to act as a link between them and DWSM. BRCs were responsible for preparation of annual activities calendar and its implementation, helping in preparation of VWSP, etc., among 13 specified activities.

It was observed that PHED appointed (November 2011) various NGOs (Non-Government Organizations) for setting up of BRCs with one Block Coordinator (BC) and one to three Cluster Coordinators (CCs) for ₹ 7.24 crore. Accordingly, the NGOs engaged 249 BCs and 667 CCs in the blocks. Audit scrutiny revealed that:

- Office space and computer facilities for preparation and implementation of Village Action Plan and updating habitation status on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)⁵⁷, were not provided by WSSO/DWSM to BRCs.
- BRCs did not impart training to VWSCs, as WSSO did not appoint the agency for training.
- IEC activities like *nukkad nataks* and showing films on drinking water safety, making wall paintings and posters and organizing students and youth rally were also not carried out as agencies for the activities were not engaged.
- Field Test Kits were not provided by WSSO for carrying out water quality testing.

⁵⁶ Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resources Development (HRD), Management Information System (MIS) and Research and Development (R&D).

⁵⁷ Website of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Director, WSSO replied that Assistant Engineer (AE) in each block was responsible for coordinating the establishment of BRCs. The reply was not acceptable as support activities under NRDWP were to be exclusively carried out by WSSO and as it was receiving support funds under NRDWP, it was responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure to BRCs.

Thus, BRCs, which were supposed to be links between the DWSM and VWSCs were not operational in any of the blocks. Further, there was also no evidence of them contributing to the formulation of VWSPs in any of the villages.

2.2.9 Availability of database of habitations and population for planning

As per paragraph 15.5 of NRDWP guidelines 2013, while planning, all habitations were to be linked with Census 2011 data and national population growth factor indicated in Census 2011 was to be adopted to arrive at the present population. Thus, the present habitation names were to be linked to the names of Census villages. This exercise was to be carried out online by the states and updated on IMIS.

Audit scrutiny revealed that habitations on IMIS were not linked to Census villages entirely, as required in the guidelines. The comparative statement of population data of the Rajasthan (Rural) as per Census 2011 and website of NRDWP is given in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Particulars	Data As per Census 2011	As per NRDWP website	Difference
Number of villages	43,264	43,326	(-) 62
Number of households	94,94,903	93,00,373	(+) 1,94,530
Population	5,15,00,352	5,08,06,731	(+) 6,93,621

Source: Information provided by Department.

From the table it can be seen that there was difference in the data of IMIS and Census 2011. It was also observed that out of 43,326 villages shown on IMIS, only 42,095 villages were mapped correctly with Census 2011 data, whereas 1,231 villages were not mapped at all.

Further, as per GoI's directions, the unique location codes for each habitation hosted on *Swachh Bharat Mission* (SBM), complete and accurate in every form, should be considered as master data for use by other Departments as standard directory. Accordingly, the data on IMIS should have been harmonized with that of SBM data through location codes. However, there was discrepancy between habitation wise data hosted in master directory of SBM and IMIS.

CE (Rural) confirmed (September 2017) that updation of households data was not done. He also stated that rural population of the State as on 1 April 2016 was 5,08,06,731, as per Census 2011 and the same was uploaded on IMIS. The reply is not tenable as the rural population of the State was 5,15,00,352 in Census 2011. IMIS continued to show total population of 5,08,06,731 till date without taking into account the population growth factor. This indicates that database uploaded on IMIS was not being updated regularly.

Further, as per Census 2011 the number of towns/cities (urban areas) in the State was 297 with the total population of 1,70,48,085. Whereas, PHED reported 222 number of urban areas with population of 1,61,90,531, in its Progress Report 2016-17.

This shows that mapping and updation of habitation wise data available with PHED was still incomplete even after six years of Census 2011. Thus, linking with Census data was essential in order to make correct population projections and thereby water demand projections.

2.2.10 Demand Assessment for planning for water supply schemes

SWP envisaged preparation of comprehensive inventory of potential and actual water resources. Estimating future demand has prime importance for planning water supply schemes.

The data of total water status i.e. total water available for all purposes from both ground and surface water sources was available with Water Resources and Ground Water Departments. As of March 2017, PHED did not have the consolidated data of current and future demand of drinking water supply for the entire State. At present, the demand projections of PHED were limited to only individual water supply schemes and based on water available from immediate sources.

As per paragraph 2.2.8.1 of CPHEEO Manual, piped water supplies for the community should be provided adequately for all basic needs⁵⁸.

Scrutiny of records of 10 water supply schemes in five⁵⁹ out of eight test checked districts, revealed that while calculating water demand for execution of projects/schemes, demand of institutional needs, public purposes, industrial and commercial uses, fire fighting and requirement for livestock were not included. Thus, PHED failed to calculate the demand for these public utilities but continued to supply water for all such needs.

2.2.11 Integrated use of surface and ground water

Paragraph 1.2.4 of SWP envisaged that urban and rural drinking water schemes would be planned on the basis of conjunctive use of surface and ground water so that minimum surface water is required to transport.

It was observed that no guidelines were issued by PHED for conjunctive use of surface and ground water in rural/urban areas.

CE (Rural) intimated (May 2017) that planning for integrated use of ground and surface water was not prepared by PHED. CE (Special Project) intimated (May 2017) that under water grid consultancy, the consultant would propose demand for year 2051 with surface water sources keeping minimum ground water

⁵⁸ Such as drinking, cooking, washing; institutional needs; public purposes viz. street watering, flushing of sewers, watering of public parks; industrial and commercial uses, fire fighting, livestock and minimum permissible unaccounted for water (UFW).

⁵⁹ Alwar: one, Bikaner: one, Jaipur: two, Kota: two and Nagaur: four.

dependability. While CE (Urban & NRW) intimated (May 2017) that in urban areas, where ground water was not potable on chemical quality parameters, blending with surface water was being done to meet the deficit demand.

In absence of comprehensive plan and guidelines regarding conjunctive use of surface and ground water, compliance of SWP and judicious use of water resources could not be validated in Audit.

Planning

The State Water Policy could not get translated into actionable goals and targets as PHED did not prepare any long term comprehensive/perspective plans. Though Annual Action Plans were being prepared and submitted to GoI, these plans continued to be driven from the top in the absence of distinct village and district level water security plans.

Though institutional mechanisms like State Water & Sanitation Mission and Water & Sanitation Support Organisation were formed, they were neither constituted as per guidelines nor functioning effectively as envisaged. Further, District Water and Sanitation Mission, Block Resource Centers and Village Water & Sanitation Committee were not even formed. As such the institutional mechanism for planning and monitoring was weak.

The database of urban and rural areas was not updated as per Census 2011 leading to incorrect population projections and thereby water demand projections. Further, PHED did not have consolidated data of current and future demand of drinking water supply for the entire State.

Recommendations:

1. *Long term comprehensive/perspective plans need to be prepared so that the State Water Policy can get translated into actionable goals and targets.*
2. *There is a need to strengthen Village, Block and District Level Water and Sanitation Committees so that Annual Action Plans submitted to GoI are bottom-up driven rather than top-down driven.*

Audit Objective 2: Whether there was efficient and effective implementation of the schemes/projects for drinking water supply in rural and urban areas.

2.2.12 Implementation of Water Supply schemes

There were 54 major drinking water supply projects with a cost of ₹ 25,790.61 crore and 437 rural water supply schemes costing ₹ 14,491.40 crore, sanctioned by PHED at various stages of completion as of March 2017.

Various deficiencies were observed in the implementation of the schemes/projects for drinking water supply. out of 54 major drinking water supply projects, 37 projects with a cost of ₹ 20,695.80 crore and 119 out of 437 rural schemes with a cost of ₹ 7,491.58 crore could not be completed within the

stipulated period due to various reasons like delay in taking possession of land and obtaining necessary approvals, slow progress of work, delay in tendering etc. Design deficiencies were also noticed in urban water supply projects, which are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.2.12.1 Delay in implementation of drinking water projects

Major projects: There were 54 major drinking water supply projects⁶⁰ with a cost of ₹ 25,790.61 crore, sanctioned by PHED and were at various stages of completion as of March 2017 (*Appendix 2.6*).

It was observed that 37 out of 54 major drinking water supply projects (*Appendix 2.6*) were still in progress and were not completed within the stipulated period as of 31 March 2017 as detailed below:

- Five projects were delayed due to delay in obtaining necessary clearances from concerned departments,
- 13 projects were delayed due to delay in taking possession of land before commencement of the work,
- Six projects were delayed due to both reasons of delay in obtaining necessary clearances and taking possession of land,
- 13 projects were delayed for various other reasons like slow progress by contractors, paucity of funds, water source related problems, power connections etc.

Thus, up to 31 March 2017, delay in completion of major projects led to depriving people from the benefits of drinking water despite expenditure of ₹ 8,831.87 crore in these 37 projects.

Rural schemes: Rural water supply schemes include all the measures taken to satisfy the demand for water in predominantly rural areas and comprise piped water schemes, tube wells, hand pumps and *diggies* (small ponds). As per data updated on IMIS, there were 437 rural water supply schemes costing ₹ 14,491.40 crore as of August 2017 (*Appendix 2.7*). It was observed that out of 437 schemes, 119 schemes costing ₹ 7,491.58 crore, were delayed due to various reasons as detailed below:

The delay noticed in 48 schemes were due to land issues and 21 schemes were delayed due to delay in obtaining statutory clearances/permissions from concerned authorities. Thus, 69 schemes (57.98 *per cent*) were delayed due to delays in land acquisition and in obtaining necessary clearances/permissions from concerned departments. This shows that PHED violated the provisions of Public Works Financial & Accounts Rules (PWF&ARs) and did not ensure the availability of land and obtain necessary clearance from the concerned authorities before taking up the works which resulted in delay in execution of water supply schemes.

⁶⁰ Projects implemented by CE (Special Projects) with estimated cost of more than ₹ 25 crore.

In 15 schemes delay was due to source related problems. In eight schemes delay was due to delays in obtaining power connections and three schemes were delayed due to paucity of funds. Further, 24 schemes were delayed due to various reasons like, contractual problems, arbitration and litigations, public unrest/protests, etc.

In eight test checked districts there were 19 major projects, out of which 13 projects remained incomplete as of March 2017. Further, there were 132 rural schemes, out of which 76 schemes remained incomplete as of March 2017. Audit scrutinized six⁶¹ out of the 13 ongoing major projects (covering both urban and rural areas) and 76 out of 132 rural schemes⁶² and irregularities noticed are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

2.2.12.2 Unfruitful expenditure on RWSS Borabas-Mandana Water Supply Project

The Policy Planning Committee (PPC) issued (February and October 2007) Administrative and Financial (A&F) sanctions of ₹ 12.45 crore and ₹ 34.99 crore for two RWSSs ‘Borabas-Padampura’ and ‘Nayagaon-Jagpura-Kasar’ respectively to provide drinking water to 57 Main Habitations (MHs) and 20 Other Habitations (OHs) of Ladbura Tehsil which were facing scarcity of drinking water during summer period. The source of water for these two projects was Jawahar Sagar Dam, which was falling under the jurisdiction of Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary. This required permission from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

Eventually, both projects were clubbed as ‘Borabas-Mandana Water Supply Project’. Three MHs and one OH of Sangod Tehsil were also included under the clubbed project. Revised A&F sanction was given by PPC (September 2011) for ₹ 118.04 crore for the clubbed project. The project was to be executed in two packages⁶³. The Finance Committee (FC) approved (September 2012) the lowest rate of M/s GKC Project Ltd. (contractor) for ₹ 90.47 crore subject to the condition that land acquisition and clearance from all the agencies involved should be ensured before taking up the work to avoid any hindrance at the time of execution.

⁶¹ (i) Chambal Dholpur Bharatpur Project Phase-I Part-I, (ii) Chambal Dholpur Bharatpur Cluster Distribution system Phase-I Part-II, (iii) RWSS Tinwari Mathania Osian Baori Bhopalgarh, (iv) RWSS Borabas Mandana water supply project, (v) FMP Nagaur (JICA) and (vi) Nagaur lift project Phase-I.

⁶² 76 Rural Schemes comprised 65 schemes of construction of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants in Bharatpur district and 11 others RWSSs. All RO schemes were delayed as of May 2017 due to non-availability of land (44), source related problems (14) and electricity/power connection (seven).

⁶³ **Package-1-costing ₹ 40.68 crore:** Development of infrastructure of the project and coverage of villages (10 MHs and four OHs) of Nayagaon-Jagpura-Kasar scheme.

Package-2-costing ₹ 77.36 crore: Coverage of villages (47 MHs and 16 OHs) of Borabas-Padampura scheme and three MHs and one OHs of Sangod Tehsil.

Audit scrutiny revealed that Additional Chief Engineer (ACE) Kota, despite not having clearance of Forest Department, issued (September 2012) work order⁶⁴ to the contractor including 10 years Operation & Maintenance (O&M) on single responsibility turnkey basis with stipulated date of completion of work by December 2014.

During execution of the project, the Forest Department repeatedly informed (July, September and October 2013) PHED to first obtain permission from National Board of Wild Life (NBWL), as the intake pumping station proposed at Akelgarh was within Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary and the proposed pipelines pass through Mukundara Hill Tiger Reserve. The Forest Department also informed that both these components of the project required separate permission from NBWL and only after getting permission from NBWL, the forest clearance would be considered. Accordingly, PHED applied (June 2013) to NBWL for permissions after nine months of issuing work order. Permission from NBWL for the Mukundara Hill Tiger Reserve was obtained in June 2015 after a delay of more than three years and the permission for the Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary was still pending (May 2017).

Thus, PHED did not follow the directions of FC to ensure clearance of the site from all the agencies before issuing the work order to the contractor. The work was still incomplete even after lapse of two and half years of stipulated period of completion and payment of ₹ 49.57 crore (December 2016) to the contractor. PHED has granted two time extensions to the contractor (till September 2016) to keep the contract alive. Further, as of May 2017, PHED has neither obtained permission from NBWL for Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary nor forest clearance for diverting forest land for pipeline work. Thus, the works of Akelgarh Headwork and pipeline falling under the forest areas have not been completed.

GoR stated (September 2017) that the ‘in principle’ approval for diversion of forest land for laying of pipelines in forest area was received (July 2017) from MoE&F. It also stated that the efforts were being made to complete the work during 2017-18. The reply is not convincing as the final approval for diversion of forest land was still awaited. Besides, PHED had also not obtained permission from NBWL for Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary.

2.2.12.3 Execution of Nagaur Lift Project

(i) Phase-I

To solve drinking water problems of five towns⁶⁵ and 494 villages of Nagaur district, PPC issued (August 2006) A&F sanction of ₹ 761 crore for Phase-I of Nagaur Lift Project and further revised (April 2016) it to ₹ 1,194.03 crore due to delay in awarding the work. The works under Phase-I were divided into seven packages.

⁶⁴ For Rejuvenation work of Intake Pumping Station, Sedimentation Tank, Water Treatment Plant, Clear Water Reservoir and Water Pumping Station, intermediate pumping stations, cluster rising mains, cluster distribution mains, mechanical works, village distribution system, IEC activities etc.

⁶⁵ Nagaur, Basni, Kuchera, Mundwa and Merta city.

(a) It was observed that package 1 was completed (January 2012) with a delay of three years and package 2 was completed (June 2016) with a delay of two years after incurring expenditure of ₹ 351.93 crore and ₹ 128 crore respectively. The work order for package-3, amounting to ₹ 324.91 crore was issued (July 2012) to M/s. SPML with stipulated date of completion by July 2015. The work was incomplete as of August 2017 due to slow progress of work by the contractor. The contractor was paid ₹ 236.82 crore.

(b) Undue benefit to contractor towards price adjustment: Package-4 of phase-I was sanctioned for ₹ 189.48 crore for providing drinking water to 176 villages (Degana block: 54 villages, Merta block: 122 villages) and Merta city of Nagaur district. FC approved (July 2012) the lowest bid of M/s Petron Civil Engineering Pvt. Ltd for ₹ 189.48 crore including O&M for 10 years (cost of execution ₹ 174.20 crore and O&M cost ₹ 15.28 crore). Accordingly, ACE, Ajmer issued (July 2012) the work order with scheduled completion period of 36 months (i.e., by 14 July 2015).

Clause 45 of the contract agreement executed with the contractor provided for price adjustment in the prices of material and wages of labours during the progress of the contract, based on increase or decrease in their standard applicable price indices. Further, entire period of completion of the contract was divided into four time spans and Clause 2 of the agreement provided that the contractor would maintain the prorata progress during each time span. The Department would recover compensation from the contractor for the work not done during the stipulated period.

Clause 45(7) of the contract agreement provided that the price adjustment would be applicable only for the work carried out within the stipulated time. Furthermore, clause 45(10) provided that in case the contractor did not make prorata progress in any time span and covered up the work in subsequent time span, then the price adjustment of the work expected to be done in the previous time span would be notionally given.

Details of span-wise progress of the work and amount of price adjustment paid to contractor are given in **Table 2**.

Table 2

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Detail of Span-wise progress				Amount of price adjustment paid to the contractor	Compensation recovered	Up to date payment made to the contractor
Time Span	Span-I (25 per cent)	Span-II (50 per cent)	Span-III (75 per cent)	Span-IV (100 per cent)			
Period of Span	15.07.2012 to 14.04.2013	15.04.2013 to 14.01.2014	15.01.2014 to 14.10.2014	15.10.2014 to 14.07.2015			
Work to be completed in terms of money	1/8 of work period	3/8 of work period	3/4 of work period	Full work period	2.51 (October 2014 to July 2015)	8.86	68.58 (up to 31 st running account bill of March 2016)
	21.77	65.32	130.65	174.20			
Work actually completed (per cent)	6.67 (30.64)	29.07 (44.50)	53.43 (40.89)	64.68 (37.13)			
Balance incomplete work/ shortfalls (per cent)	15.10 (69.36)	36.25 (55.50)	77.22 (59.11)	109.52 (62.87)			

The contractor was paid ₹ 68.58 crore (39.37 *per cent* of the total work) up to 31st running account bill (March 2016) for the work done and ₹ 2.51 crore towards price adjustment up to 3rd running account bill (July 2015). Compensation of ₹ 17.42 crore⁶⁶ under clause 2 was also imposed on the contractor for failing to complete the work in each time span, out of which only ₹ 8.86 crore was recovered.

As can be seen from the table above, the contractor did not maintain prorata progress of work during any of the time spans. In spite of regular notices and directions in various meetings, the contractor failed to maintain the prorata progress of work. The matter of slow progress was discussed (May 2016) in FC and it was decided that the contract be rescinded under clause 3 of the agreement (on the risk and cost of the contractor) and the tender be re-invited for execution of remaining work.

However, as the contractor had not maintained the prorata progress during each time span and also failed to cover up the work in subsequent time spans, payment of ₹ 2.51 crore towards price adjustment was not admissible.

GoR stated (September 2017) that the payment on account of price adjustment was made as per clause 45 of contract agreement. The reply is not convincing as clause 45(10) provided that the contractor was eligible for price adjustment for each span to be given notionally only on completing the deficit work of previous spans in subsequent time spans. Hence, the payment of price adjustment was not admissible to the contractor as he did not complete the deficit in any of the spans. Further, out of the compensation of ₹ 17.42 crore imposed on the contractor under clause 2 of the agreement, ₹ 8.56 crore is still not recovered.

(ii) **Phase-II**

To provide safe drinking water to seven towns and 914 villages of Nagaur district, PPC issued (August 2012) A&F sanction of ₹ 2,938 crore⁶⁷ for Phase-II. The Phase-II was divided in 10 packages i.e. packages 1 to 3 for Transmission Mains (TM); packages 4 to 9 for Cluster Distribution System (CDS); and package 10 for fluoride mitigation programme.

Audit scrutiny revealed that the Technical Sanction (TS) for CDS was accorded in July-September 2013 for ₹ 560.62 crore⁶⁸ and tenders for CDS were invited on September-October 2013 but the tenders were cancelled (February 2014) by FC as the tender process of TM was not started by that time. Consequently, TS was revised (December 2015 and February 2016) to ₹ 829.20 crore⁶⁹, thereby increasing the cost of CDS by ₹ 268.58 crore. The tenders for CDS were invited again in March 2017 which was not finalized up to August 2017. TS of TM was accorded in May and August 2014 i.e. after two years of A&F sanction. The

⁶⁶ Span I: ₹ 0.38 crore, Span II: ₹ 1.81 crore, Span III: ₹ 5.79 crore and Span IV: ₹ 10.95 crore, limited to 10 *per cent* (₹ 17.42 crore) of total cost of work (₹ 174.20 crore).

⁶⁷ The project was funded by Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

⁶⁸ CDS-I: ₹ 113.79 crore; CDS-II: ₹ 131.88 crore; CDS-III: ₹ 156.44 crore; and CDS-IV ₹ 158.51 crore.

⁶⁹ CDS-I: ₹ 165.60 crore; CDS-II: ₹ 195.86 crore; CDS-III: ₹ 226.07 crore; and CDS-IV: ₹ 241.67 crore.

tenders for TM were invited in November 2014 and approved in July 2015. The work order was issued in September 2015 with stipulated date of completion of work as March 2018.

Thus, failure of the Department in inviting tenders for transmission lines before taking up distribution network and not finalising the tenders for CDS till date, had deprived the intended benefit of providing safe drinking water to seven towns and 914 villages.

2.2.12.4 Implementation of Chambal Dholpur Bharatpur Project

For providing potable surface water to salinity affected 106 villages of Dholpur district and 945 villages and five towns⁷⁰ of Bharatpur district, RWSS Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Project (CDBP) was being implemented in a phased manner (Phase-I and II) since 1999. PPC accorded (July 1999) A&F sanction for ₹ 166.50 crore which was further revised (January 2013) to ₹ 548.68 crore for Part-I of Phase-I. This included the works of TM system from Chambal River to Mallah Head Works, RWSS of 296 villages⁷¹ and Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply Scheme (UWSS) Bharatpur. The balance 755 villages and four urban towns of Bharatpur were to be covered under Part-II of Phase-I, for which PPC accorded (May 2013) A&F sanction for ₹ 720.31 crore. This included the works of RWSS of 246 villages of Kama-Pahadi, RWSS of 283 villages of Deeg-Nagar, RWSS of 226 villages for Bharatpur, Roopwas, and Kumher and balance work of TM from Mallah to Kumher, Deeg, Nagar, Kama and Pahadi.

Under CDBP Part-I and Part-II of Phase-I, the works were awarded in total seven packages during 2007-13. These works were awarded to various contractors with stipulated dates of completion between March 2011 and April 2016.

It was observed that out of seven packages, only one package (TM system from Chambal River to Mallah head works) was completed. As of May 2017, only ₹ 378.44 crore (36 per cent) out of ₹ 1,050.83 crore worth of work was executed and only one town (Bharatpur) and 136 villages⁷² were benefited. The works of remaining six packages, consisting of six RWSSs were lying incomplete despite lapse of 16 to 93 months from stipulated time of completion for all the packages. Thus, beneficiaries of 915 villages and four towns (Deeg, Kama, Kumher and Nagar) were deprived of desired benefits of the Project even after the lapse of 18 years since the project was initiated.

2.2.12.5 Unfruitful expenditure on Water Supply Project Rishabdeo due to delay in completion

To cater to the water demand of Rishabdeo town and enroute four villages⁷³, a water supply scheme UWSS Rishabdeo was sanctioned (July 2003) by PPC for ₹ 4.89 crore. The work of UWSS was awarded (May 2006) to M/s Vishnu Prakash Pungalia for ₹ one crore including O&M for five years. The stipulated date of completion of work was May 2007.

⁷⁰ Bharatpur, Deeg, Kama, Kumher and Nagar.

⁷¹ Dholpur: 106 villages and Bharatpur: 190 villages.

⁷² Dholpur: 62 villages, Saipon: 44 villages, Roopwas: 30 villages.

⁷³ Kagdar Bhatia, Kanuwar, Mandwa Phalla and Thana Mafi.

Test check of records of EE, Division-Salumber (Rural) revealed that the contractor executed only work of Ground Level Reservoirs (GLRs) at a cost of ₹ 0.34 crore and did not execute other remaining works⁷⁴ as the local residents raised objections regarding the title of land and prevented him from carrying out the work. Notices were issued to the contractor for completion of the work. PHED did not agree with the hindrance indicated by the contractor. Thereafter only in October 2011, ACE Udaipur withdrew the work under clause 3 of agreement at risk and cost of the contractor. The contractor approached (March 2014) the Empowered Standing Committee⁷⁵ for settlement of dispute. The committee decided (May 2014) that the contractor deliberately left the work incomplete. At present, the matter was under hearing at District & Session Court, Jaipur.

Thus, it took four years (September 2007 to October 2011) for PHED to withdraw the work from the contractor who had left the work at incomplete stage. Further, only ₹ 0.08 crore towards penalties was recovered from the contractor against the total recoverable amount of ₹ 1.75 crore (clause 2: ₹ 0.07 crore and clause 3: ₹ 1.68 crore) as of November 2016.

To complete the remaining work⁷⁶ of ₹ 0.65 crore, tenders were invited in September 2013 and opened in December 2013. In the instant case the tenders were required to be accepted and approved within a period of 70 days as provided in Appendix XI of PWF&ARs. But the decision on tender could not be taken by SE as the rates were higher and the tender was sent to FC. FC asked the Negotiation Committee headed by CE, Udaipur to negotiate and finalize the rates but no meetings of the Negotiation Committee was held. The L-1 contractor M/s Pushkar Lal Dangi was requested to extend the validity of the bid and also give negotiated rate up to July 2014. But the contractor refused to extend the validity and offer negotiated rate. It was decided to re-invite the tender for the work after lapse of eight months (January to August 2014).

The remaining work was awarded (December 2014) to M/s Manoj Bagadi for ₹ 2.34 crore with stipulated date of completion as October 2015. The contractor executed the work of construction of RGF, CWR, Residential Quarters and supply and installation of pump and machinery for ₹ 1.72 crore as of September 2015. Thereafter the work came to a standstill. The contractor could not complete the work of laying and jointing of distribution pipe lines of 100 mm diameter Ductile Iron (DI) pipes, within the stipulated period because PHED did not supply the pipes in time, as it placed the supply order for DI pipes only in October 2016. As of March 2017, the contractor had completed work of ₹ 2.22 crore (95 per cent) with remaining work pending because of non-supply of pipes by PHED.

⁷⁴ Rapid Gravity Filter, supply and installation of pump and machinery, Residential Quarters and laying and jointing of pipe lines.

⁷⁵ “Empowered Standing Committee” was constituted under the provision of Clause 23 of the general conditions of the agreement for settlement of disputes and headed by Principal Secretary of the Department.

⁷⁶ Construction of RGF, CWR, GLRs, supply and installation of pump and machinery, Residential Quarters and lying and jointing of pipe lines.

Thus, PHED took three more years (October 2011 to December 2014) to award the remaining work to M/s Manoj Bagadi. But even after such delay, the work was lying incomplete (as of May 2017) as PHED failed to supply pipes to the contractor till date.

Further, AE Sub Division-Kherwara (February 2008) confirmed that cracks have started to form in the reservoirs due to non-filling of water. During joint physical inspection conducted by audit with the departmental engineers, it was also observed that cracks in the reservoir were formed and repair work was required. Therefore, the expenditure of ₹ 0.34 crore incurred on these reservoirs had proved infructuous.

GoR stated (September 2017) that all efforts for completion of work were made but due to non-existence of rate contract for pipes, the required pipes could not be provided to the contractor by PHED. It was also stated that the pipes have been issued to contractor now and water has been supplied to Rishabdeo town. However, the work of connecting of pipelines with reservoir of enroute villages is still under progress. The reply is not convincing as the delay in completion of work was mainly due to not taking timely action in withdrawing, finalizing of tenders and retendering the work.

Thus, failure of PHED to initiate prompt action in withdrawing, retendering and completing the work and delay in timely supply of DI pipes resulted in the expenditure of ₹ 2.56 crore incurred on UWSS becoming unfruitful and defeated the objective of the scheme to provide drinking water to the habitants for more than ten years.

2.2.12.6 Other cases of delay

It was also observed during test check that seven other water supply schemes involving an expenditure of ₹ 82.24 crore were not completed even after lapse of 28 months to 96 months from the stipulated date of completion of works. The instances of delay in schemes noticed during test check are discussed in ***Appendix 2.8***. The reasons of delay were mainly due to not obtaining necessary clearance from other departments/agencies, land dispute, encroachment, protest by villagers and slow progress by the contractors.

2.2.12.7 Designing of the Project for lesser periods

As per paragraph 2.2.6 of CPHEEO Manual, the water supply projects should be designed to meet the requirements of 30 years period after their completion. The time lag between design and completion of the project should also be taken into account and should not exceed to two to five years. Audit scrutiny revealed the following:

(i) PPC issued (August 2006) A&F sanction for the work of RWSS Manaklav-Dantiwada-Pipar-Bilara (district Jodhpur) for ₹ 308 crore. The scheme was designed in 2008 for projected population of 6.40 lakh as per Census 2001 for design period of 2031. The works under four packages were completed

during March-October 2016 and works of package-IV were completed in February 2017 at a cost of ₹ 318.74 crore. Thus, the project was not designed for 30 years i.e. up to 2038 as required under CPHEEO manual and even the incorrectly designed period (2031) was effectively reduced to only 15 years due to delay in completion of works.

(ii) PPC issued (July 2007) A&F sanction for ₹ 305.15 crore for the work of RWSS Tinwari-Mathaniya-Osian-Baori-Bhopalgarh (district Jodhpur) and further revised (February 2010) for ₹ 430.06 crore. Out of its total seven packages, first package was completed in 2010, second to fifth packages were completed during 2012-17 and the work of sixth and seventh packages were under progress (August 2017). This RWSS was designed in 2010 based on a projected population of 6.79 lakh for design period of 2031. After completion (five packages) of RWSS in 2016-17 the design period of the project left was only 15 years against the prescribed design period of 30 years.

Implementation of Schemes

There were 54 major drinking water supply projects with a cost of ₹ 25,790.61 crore and 437 rural water supply schemes (as per IMIS Data) costing of ₹ 14,491.40 crore, sanctioned by PHED and were at various stages of completion as of March 2017.

Various deficiencies were observed in the implementation of the schemes/projects for drinking water supply. 37 out of 54 major drinking water supply projects (with a cost of ₹ 20,695.80 crore) and 119 out of 437 rural schemes (with a cost of ₹ 7,491.58 crore) could not be completed within the stipulated period due to various reasons like delay in taking possession of land, delay in obtaining necessary approvals of authorities, slow progress of contractors, delays by PHED in contracting etc.

The urban water supply projects were not designed to meet the requirements of 30 years period after their completion.

Recommendation:

3. *PHED should evolve a separate system to coordinate and monitor with various external Ministries/Departments/Authorities so that the process of obtaining land clearance/titles and statutory clearances is streamlined and expedited.*

Audit Objective 3: Whether quality of drinking water supply was ensured as per prescribed norms.

2.2.13 Status of water quality in the State

As per data available on IMIS 23,956 villages/habitations (as on 1 April 2014) were classified as ‘Quality Affected Habitations’, contaminated with various types of chemical contaminants. The details of different contaminants and habitations affected with them are given in **Table 3**.

Table 3

Type of contamination	India		Rajasthan		Per cent of habitations of Rajasthan on habitations of country	
	Number of villages/ habitations		Number of villages/ habitations			
	As on 1 April 2014	As on 1 April 2017	As on 1 April 2014	As on 1 April 2017	As on 1 April 2014	As on 1 April 2017
Fluoride	14,132	13,492	7,670	6,695	54.27	49.62
Arsenic	1,991	18,258	0	0	0.00	0.00
Iron	42,093	24,168	10	5	0.02	0.02
Salinity	17,472	14,317	14,722	12,800	84.26	89.40
Nitrate	2,818	1,983	1,554	1,143	55.15	57.64
Heavy Metals	0	2,506	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total	78,506	74,724	23,956	20,643	30.51	27.63

Source: IMIS.

From the above data it is evident that Rajasthan had 30.51 *per cent* of the quality affected habitations of the country as on April 2014. They constituted 19.69 *per cent* of total 1,21,648 habitations in Rajasthan. Out of these 23,956 habitations, 32.02 *per cent* were fluoride affected. It was observed that during 2014-17, the total number of quality affected habitations reduced by only 13.82 *per cent* showing the slow progress in improving the quality of water in the habitations.

In test checked districts, the quality of water has improved except in Bharatpur, Kota and Nagaur where fluoride affected habitations have increased as on date (December 2017). However, the overall Fluoride, salinity and Nitrates contamination continues to be high as compared to the national statistics.

PHED had undertaken various programmes/schemes such as installation of Reverse Osmosis, de-fluoridation plants and *Jalmani* Programme to address the problems of quality of drinking water. The deficiencies in their operations/implementation are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

2.2.13.1 Installation of Reverse Osmosis Plants

During 2013-17, total 3,444 Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants⁷⁷ were sanctioned in three different phases, out of which only 1,610 RO plants⁷⁸ were commissioned by March 2017. The works of installation of 1,421 RO plants were under progress and remaining 413 RO plants were not installed.

It was observed that ACE Jodhpur issued (August 2013) work orders for ₹ 45.19 crore⁷⁹ for installation of 240 RO Plants in three circles (Barmer: 160; Jaisalmer: 40 and Jalore: 40) including O&M for seven years. As per the condition of the work order, 65 *per cent* payment was to be made after installation and commissioning of RO plants and remaining 35 *per cent* was to be paid annually for O&M at the rate of 5 *per cent* each year. The stipulated date of

⁷⁷ Phase-1: 895, Phase-2: 1,066 and Phase-3: 1,483.

⁷⁸ Phase-1: 895, Phase-2: 715.

⁷⁹ Barmer: ₹ 30.24 crore, Jaisalmer and Jalore: ₹ 14.95 crore.

completion of work was March 2014. The firm installed 193 plants⁸⁰ and was paid an amount ₹ 23.66 crore⁸¹ as of March 2016.

It was observed that after the installation of RO plants, the contractor did not carry out O&M. As a result, 124 RO plants⁸² (64 *per cent*) became non-functional. EE, Pokaran also intimated (December 2016) to ACE Jodhpur that most of the RO Plants were not working due to non-deployment of operators by the contractor. Thus, expenditure of ₹ 15.45 crore⁸³ incurred on installation of these plants proved to be unfruitful.

Joint physical verification of 30 plants (Jaisalmer: 12 plants and Jalore: 18 plants) conducted with the departmental engineers, revealed that except for two RO plants, none of them were in working condition for the period of three to 36 months. Some of them were locked, as no operator was deployed to operate them.

This shows that PHED did not take action against the contractor for not carrying out O&M of these plants. It also deprived the people of those habitations from safe drinking water.

2.2.13.2 *Installation of Solar Energy Operated Single Phase Bore Wells with Deflouridation Units*

As per guidelines issued (October 2014) by GoI, habitations already covered through major projects or any other surface source based schemes were not entitled for installation of Solar Energy Operated Single Phase Bore Wells (SPBWs). However, habitations having population of 150-250 (census 2011) were entitled for SPBW. Further, SPBWs were to be installed only in bore wells without contamination. However, if water is only fluoride contaminated, bore well should be used in conjunction with Defluoridation Units (DFUs).

GoI conveyed (October 2014) the target for installation of 2,000 SPBWs in the State. Accordingly, PPC sanctioned (December 2014) 345 SPBWs with DFUs⁸⁴ in exclusively fluoride affected habitations of nine districts. But only 323 SPBWs with DFUs⁸⁵ (September 2017) were installed which were 16.15 *per cent* of the target. In test check district Jaipur, it was observed that:

- SPBWs with DFUs were installed in six habitations covered with surface water from major projects.
- 30 SPBWs with DFUs were installed in the habitations having population of 550 to 2,706 (Census 2011).

⁸⁰ Barmer: 113, Jaisalmer: 40 and Jalore: 40.

⁸¹ Barmer: ₹ 13.92 crore, Jaisalmer: ₹ 4.86 crore and Jalore: ₹ 4.88 crore.

⁸² Barmer: 75 Plants, Jaisalmer: 25 Plants and Jalore: 24 Plants.

⁸³ Barmer: ₹ 9.48 crore; Jaisalmer: ₹ 3.04 crore and Jalore: ₹ 2.93 crore.

⁸⁴ Dungarpur: 101; Jaipur: 79; Jalore: 19; Jhunjhunu: 11; Jodhpur: 17; Pali: 22; Sirohi: 40; Rajsamand: 49 and Udaipur: seven.

⁸⁵ Dungarpur: 101; Jaipur: 72; Jalore: 19; Jhunjhunu: 11; Jodhpur: 17; Pali: 22; Sirohi: 40; Rajsamand: 39 and Udaipur: two.

- Five SPBWs with DFUs were installed in the bore wells having contaminants other than fluoride.

Thus, PHED did not adhere to the guidelines and installed SPBWs with DFUs at the places where they were not required.

2.2.13.3 *Jalmani Programme*

GoI introduced *Jalmani* Programme in 2008 for installation of Stand Alone Water Purification Systems (SAWPSs) to provide safe drinking water in rural government schools.

GoI accorded (January 2009) sanction amounting to ₹ 6.88 crore under *Jalmani* for installation of SAWPSs in 3,443 schools. Tenders were invited (January 2012) for the work of supply, installation and commissioning of 3,000 pot filters and 2,000 on line filters, with five year O&M. The work orders were issued (April 2012) by CE (Rural) for an amount of ₹ 6.75 crore and the work was to be completed within six months.

It was observed that during 2010-14, only 2,560 pot filters were installed at an expenditure of ₹ 0.95 crore. All of those installed pot filters became non-functional due to absence of O&M by the firm. No online filter was installed due to non-availability of tap water connection. Thus, the remaining amount of ₹ 5.93 crore was lying unutilized.

A mention was made in paragraph no. 2.3.10 of the C&AG Audit Report (G&SS) for the year ended 31 March 2014 regarding slow progress in implementation of *Jalmani* programme. Public Accounts Committee⁸⁶ (PAC) had sought justification for non-installation of online filters and to appraise it of action taken against the contractor for not carrying out O&M of the pot filters after their installation.

However, PHED did not initiate action against the contractor for non-installation of online filters and not carrying out O&M of pot filters as of July 2017. Further, the unutilised funds were not yet surrendered to GoI, despite the instructions of GoI (February 2016) to do so.

Thus, failure of PHED in implementation of *Jalmani* Programme resulted in non-utilisation of ₹ 5.93 crore for more than three years and wasteful expenditure of ₹ 0.95 crore due to absence of O&M of installed pot filters. Besides, the students of rural schools were also deprived of safe drinking water.

2.2.13.4 *Water Quality Monitoring*

PHED had established laboratories at State, district and block levels, for monitoring the water quality by conducting regular tests of water sample from different water sources. Testing of sources at grass roots was carried out by field level functionaries like Auxillary Nursing Midwives, ASHA workers⁸⁷, teachers, *panchayat* members etc., through Field Test Kits (FTKs). Testing in remote rural

⁸⁶ 169 report of 14th Vidhan Sabha.

⁸⁷ Accredited Social Health Activists.

areas was also to be conducted by Mobile Laboratories. Audit scrutiny of laboratory infrastructure and the water quality tests conducted during 2014-17, revealed the following:

(i) State Level Laboratory

One State Level Laboratory (SLL) was functional in the State and was accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) during June 2016.

Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol (UDWQMP) provided for testing of water on 78 parameters⁸⁸.

It was, however, observed that SLL was equipped to examine only 25 parameters against the prescribed 78 parameters. Facilities for testing the presence of heavy metals, pesticides/toxic elements and radioactive elements in drinking water were not available in SLL. Instruments required as per UDWQMP like Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, Inductive Coupled Plasma Optical Emission, Millipore Filtration Assembly with a Vacuum Pump, Hydride generators etc., were also not available with SLL.

Thus, SLL was not equipped with all the required equipments and not conducting all test prescribed in UDWQMP.

(ii) District Level Laboratories

District Level Laboratories (DLLs) for water quality testing were established in all the 33 districts of the State and were required to test water quality on 34 different parameters.

It was observed in the test checked DLLs, only three to 15 parameters out of specified 34 parameters were being tested. Further, none of DLLs in the State were accredited by NABL.

(iii) Block Level Laboratories

SLSSC approved (April 2013) establishment of Block Level Laboratories (BLLs) in 233 blocks through private firms for an amount of ₹ 35 crore. The work orders were issued (September 2013 and June 2014) to the firms for setting up of BLLs. Only 165 BLLs⁸⁹ were established up to July 2015. PHED was to provide building/room of minimum 300 square feet area with necessary infrastructure viz., power supply, water supply etc., to the firms. Further, each BLL was targeted during the contract period to collect and conduct chemical and bacteriological tests of 3,000 water samples.

Audit scrutiny revealed that:

- PHED did not provide the required space and infrastructure facilities for BLLs in time. This resulted in delays ranging from eight to 18 months in establishment of 165 laboratories and remaining 68 BLLs could not be established.

⁸⁸ Requirement as per Annexure IV of UDWQMP.

⁸⁹ Ajmer-26; Bharatpur-11; Bikaner-16; Jaipur-48; Jodhpur-22; Kota-14 and Udaipur-28.

- All 165 BLLs became non-functional as on March 2016 due to expiry of contract period. No extension was granted to these BLLs and the process of tendering for reviving the 165 BLLs and establishment of remaining 68 more BLLs was under progress since March 2016.

(iv) Mobile Water Testing Laboratory

Implementation manual of NRDWQM&SP 2004 envisaged establishment of mobile laboratories for facilitating effective water quality surveillance in hilly/far flung areas. Moreover, these laboratories would also be useful for analysis and monitoring of potable water during natural disasters. The status of testing of water sources conducted by mobile laboratory is given in **Table 4**.

Table 4

Year	Tests conducted in urban areas	Tests conducted in rural areas	Total number of tests conducted	Per cent of tests conducted in rural areas
2014-15	6,955	1,105	8,060	13.71
2015-16	6,236	1,239	7,475	16.58
2016-17	7,718	1,171	8,889	13.17
Total	20,909	3,515	24,424	14.39

Source: Information provided by PHED.

From the table, it can be seen that only 14.39 *per cent* of the total tests were conducted in rural areas during 2014-17. It was also observed that 81 *per cent* to 95 *per cent* of the tests were conducted only in Jaipur district.

Thus, the prime objective of mobile laboratory for serving in hilly/far flung and rural areas was not achieved.

(v) Inadequacy of staff in laboratories

The detail of sanctioned posts and working strength for technical posts in all the laboratories of the State is given in **Table 5**.

Table 5

Posts	Sanctioned posts	Vacancy against sanctioned posts	Per cent of vacancy
Junior Chemist	37	19	51.35
Sr. Laboratory Assistant	36	12	33.33
Jr. Laboratory Assistant	56	9	16.07
Laboratory Attendant	70	39	55.71
Sample Taker	03	02	66.66
Total	202	81	40.09

Source: Information provided by PHED.

It is evident from the table that there was a considerable vacancy of 40 *per cent* posts in technical cadre as of 31 March 2017. Further, no posts of microbiologist/bacteriologist were sanctioned by GoR against the proposal for 33 such microbiologists/bacteriologists made by PHED. Furthermore, GoR sanctioned only three posts of sample takers against the requirement of 37 posts.

Thus, vacancies in sanctioned posts and non-sanction of posts of sample taker and microbiologist/bacteriologist affected the water testing performance of the laboratories.

Issues like (i) inadequate infrastructure/manpower in SLL and DLLs, (ii) not establishing required number of BLLs and (iii) Mobile Laboratories not conducting adequate number of tests in rural areas, were also mentioned in paragraphs number 2.3.12.1 to 2.3.12.5 of the C&AG Audit Report (G&SS) for the year ended 31 March 2014. The PAC in its 169th report of 14th Vidhan Sabha, recommended for taking actions to address these issues. Despite this, the position of insufficient infrastructure and manpower continued to persist in the laboratories.

(vi) Inadequacy of testing of water samples

As per UDWQMP, every source was to be tested twice a year for bacteriological parameters and once a year for chemical parameters. Further, there were 1,21,648 habitations and 11,79,083 water sources in Rajasthan during 2016-17. The detail of habitations, sources and test conducted during 2014-17, is given in **Table 6**.

Table 6

Year	No. of Habitations	No. of Sources	Habitations where no source was tested		Habitations where at least one source was tested		Habitations where all sources were tested		Number of habitations found contaminated
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
2014-15	1,21,133	9,59,011	65,220	53.84	55,913	46.16	1,221	1.00	35,251
2015-16	1,21,683	11,03,060	80,464	66.13	41,219	33.87	1,989	1.63	25,699
2016-17	1,21,648	11,79,083	92,351	75.91	29,297	24.08	1,038	0.85	19,786
Total	3,64,464		2,38,035	65.31	1,26,429	34.68	4,248	1.17	80,736

Source: IMIS

From the above it is evident that during 2014-17, no source was tested in 65.31 *per cent* habitations and number of habitations where all sources were tested was only 1.17 *per cent*.

Thus, testing of water quality of all water sources in habitations was highly inadequate.

Further, it was also observed that PHED procured 5,89,716 FTKs of H₂S vials during 2013 for bacteriological testing. But only 2,56,968 bacteriological tests were conducted during 2013-17. Though remaining 3,32,748 H₂S vials were distributed to laboratory staff, ANM and other grass root workers, no information/records of their utilization was available at SLL/DLLs. Meanwhile, these vials expired in June 2015 but laboratory staff, ANM, and other workers continued to carry out testing with expired FTKs. 31,238 (excluding tests conducted in the month of April and May 2015) tests were carried out through expired FTKs during 2015-17.

Chief Chemist (CC) stated (September 2017) that remaining 3,32,748 H₂S vials were utilized for bacteriological test. The reply was not acceptable as the CC furnished details of issue of H₂S vials to grass root level workers but didn't furnish information about their utilization. In absence of the information the utilization of H₂S vials could not be validated.

Thus, inadequate monitoring over utilization of FTKs by CC rendered the expenditure of ₹ 29.91 lakh⁹⁰ on these vials infructuous.

⁹⁰ 3,32,748 x ₹8.99 per H₂S vial.

(vii) Testing of sources during Pre-Monsoon and Post-Monsoon period

UDWQMP envisaged that all physical, chemical, and bacteriological parameters of water quality shall be analysed once each during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon season duly registering the GPS co-ordinates and depth of ground water. Status of source testing conducted during pre and post-monsoon period during 2014-17, is given in **Table 7**.

Table 7

Year	Total sources in the beginning of year	Sources tested pre-monsoon period	Per cent (Sources tested pre-monsoon period)	Sources tested in post-monsoon period	Per cent (sources tested in post-monsoon period)
2014-15	11,67,340	77,649	6.65	51,369	4.40
2015-16	11,67,340	68,834	5.90	44,400	3.80
2016-17	11,67,340	69,275	5.93	18,312	1.57

Source: Indiawater.gov.in

It is evident from the table that during 2014-17, testing of sources in pre-monsoon period was ranging from 5.90 *per cent* to 6.65 *per cent*. Corresponding figures for post-monsoon testing were between 1.57 *per cent* and 4.40 *per cent*. This shows that water sources were not tested by PHED during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods as per norms.

(viii) Sanitary survey

Implementation manual of NRDQM&SP envisaged conduct of sanitary surveys in and around water sources in the form of onsite inspections and assessment of all conditions and practices in the water supply systems which are prone to develop health hazard. It is not an alternative to water quality analysis but is an important component of such analysis in the overall quality control programme. The detail of sanitary survey conducted during 2014-17 is given in **Table 8**.

Table 8

Year	Schemes/Delivery points and other sources	Total number of sanitary survey done	Per cent
2014-15	11,67,340	4,325	0.37
2015-16	11,67,340	4,436	0.38
2016-17	11,67,340	1,462	0.13

Source: India water.gov.in

It is evident from the table that only 0.13 to 0.38 *per cent* sanitary surveys were conducted on schemes/delivery points and other water sources during 2014-17. Further, scrutiny revealed that in 15 districts⁹¹, no sanitary survey was conducted during 2014-17.

The issue of insufficient sanitary survey was also mentioned in paragraph number 2.3.11 of the C&AG Audit Report (G&SS) for the year ended 31 March 2014 and PAC had sought the comments from the Department for this huge deficit in conducting sanitary survey. Despite this, the position of conducting sanitary survey continued to be dismal.

⁹¹ Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Bhilwara, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Nagaur Pratapgarh, Sawaimadhopur and Tonk.

As the biological and chemical contaminants could not be effectively tested and removed, the quality of drinking water could not be ensured. This resulted in exposing the population of the state to serious public health hazards.

Quality of drinking water

Rajasthan has 20,643 quality affected habitations which was 27.63 per cent of all quality affected habitations in the country.

ROs installed at a cost of ₹ 15.45 crore in several quality affected habitations were not functional due to absence of maintenance. Similarly, the Jalmani Programme which aimed to provide quality drinking water to rural schools was unsuccessful resulting in wasteful expenditure of ₹ 0.95 crore besides non-utilisation of ₹ 5.93 crore.

The State and district laboratories were not equipped with all the required capability/equipment/manpower to conduct all the prescribed tests. During 2014-17, in 65.31 per cent habitation no water source was tested. Further, the number of habitations where all sources were tested was only 1.17 per cent. Thus, testing of water quality of all water sources in habitations was highly inadequate. The position of inadequacy in laboratory infrastructure, insufficient testing of water samples and shortfall in conducting sanitary survey for water sources continued despite being pointed out in CAG's Audit Report (G&SS) for the year ended 31 March 2014 and the recommendations of PAC. As the biological and chemical contaminants could not be effectively tested and removed, the quality of drinking water could not be ensured. This resulted in exposing the population of the state to serious public health hazards.

Recommendations:

4. *PHED should take action against the contractors for not carrying out O&M of RO plants and ensure that all RO plants are made functional immediately.*
5. *PHED may enhance the availability of equipment and manpower at the district and State level water testing laboratories so that all prescribed tests for ensuring water quality are conducted.*

Audit Objective 4: Whether coverage and extent of water supply was adequate, reflecting in beneficiary satisfaction and whether efforts were taken to promote beneficiary participation in water management.

2.2.14 Coverage of population with Drinking Water Supply

2.2.14.1 Status of Water Supply in Urban areas

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), GoI since 2008, has been prescribing Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) for monitoring the performance of basic services including water supply. In this regard, MoUD issued handbook for SLB indicators for coverage of water supply connections, quality of water, cost

recovery in water supply, etc., for urban areas. Accordingly, GoR also notified every year the service delivery standards for the basic services for the current year and the achievement of the previous year.

The achievement of SLBs for water supply services for urban areas in test checked districts notified during 2014-17 in the State Gazette is given in **Table 9**.

Table 9

S. No.	Service Indicators	Benchmarks for urban areas as per SLB handbook	SLBs notified by GoR for urban areas during 2014- 17	
			Target	Achievement
1	Coverage of water supply connections	100 <i>per cent</i>	60 to 85	59.35 to 83
2	Per capita supply of water	135 LPCD	90 to 150	90 to 150
3	Extent of metering	100 <i>per cent</i>	21 to 80	20.5 to 79
4	Extent of non-revenue water	20 <i>per cent</i>	18 to 32	18.9 to 36.5
5	Continuity of water supplied	24 Hours	1 to 4	1 to 4
6	Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints	80 <i>per cent</i>	84 to 85	78.5 to 84
7	Quality of water supplied	100 <i>per cent</i>	70 to 100	72 to 100
8	Cost recovery	100 <i>per cent</i>	9 to 73	9 to 72
9	Efficiency in collection of water charges	90 <i>per cent</i>	91 to 91.5	77 to 90.75

Source: Gazette notifications issued by GoR

Audit scrutiny revealed the following:

- ***Coverage of water supply connections:*** As per paragraph 2.1.1 of SLB handbook, the coverage of water supply connection is measured as a percentage of total number of households (HHs) and GoI has fixed benchmark of 100 *per cent* for the service.

It was observed that in test checked cities, the achievement was 59.35 *per cent* (Bharatpur) to 83 *per cent* (Udaipur) during 2014-17. Though the achievement was in line with the reduced targets fixed by GoR, the achievement was far below the benchmarked target of 100 *per cent* fixed by GoI.

- ***Per capita supply of water:*** GoI has fixed benchmark value of 135 LPCD in each urban area for this indicator.

Scrutiny revealed that out of 222 urban areas, the actual level of water supply was 135 LPCD or more in only six urban areas during 2014-17.

It was also observed that in five test checked cities, the targets fixed (Alwar: 110 LPCD, Bharatpur: 90-95 LPCD and Nagaur: 92-105 LPCD) were much below the benchmark of 135 LPCD. Only in Jaipur and Kota the targets fixed (150 LPCD) satisfied the benchmarks.

- ***Extent of metering of water connections:*** As envisaged in the SLB handbook, the quantum of water supplied to the consumers should be measured through water meters. The benchmark value for metering of water connections was fixed by GoI as 100 *per cent*.

It was observed that in test checked cities, the achievement was 20.5 *per cent* (Nagaur) and 79.0 *per cent* (Bikaner) during 2014-17. Though the achievement was in line with the reduced targets fixed by GoR, the achievement was far below the benchmarked target of 100 *per cent* fixed by GoI.

- **Extent of non-revenue water:** The indicator expressed the extent of water produced which does not earn any revenue. Benchmark value of this indicator notified by GoI was 20 *per cent*.

It was observed that in test checked cities, the achievement ranged from 18.9 *per cent* (Alwar) to 36.5 *per cent* (Bharatpur) during 2014-17.

- **Continuity of water supply:** MoUD prescribed SLB of 24 hour water supply in all urban areas. It was, however, observed that PHED had notified reduced benchmark of one to four hours a day supply in urban areas. Further, no town in Rajasthan received 24 hours water supply. Further, the duration of water supply also varied from 20 minutes to over four hours per day. This indicated that the urban population was facing severe water shortages.

It was also observed that in the eight test checked districts, duration of water supply ranged from 15 minutes (Balotra, Makrana and Rajgarh) to four hours (Kota, Ratannagar, Sardarshahar and Tizara). Further, the periodicity of water supply was once in 12 hours in 11 cities, once in 24 hours in 117 cities, once in 48 hours in 64 cities, once in 72 hours in 15 cities and once in four to five days in nine cities.

- **Quality of water supply:** Quality of water supply was to be measured with the actual number of water samples taken at both points i.e. at outlet of the treatment plant and at the consumer end and these samples should match the standards specified for potable water. The benchmark value fixed by GoI was 100 *per cent*.

Scrutiny revealed that in test checked cities the achievement ranged from 72 *per cent* (Jaipur) to 100 *per cent* (Alwar) during 2014-17. However, it was noticed that the water samples were taken only at the outlet point of source and not taken at consumer end.

Though PHED achieved the reduced targets for parameters like urban water supply connections, per capita supply, metering and continuity of supply notified by GoR, they failed to achieve the benchmarks set by GoI for supply of water in urban areas.

The targets and achievement for monitoring reduction of non-revenue earning water were not realistic as the system for metering the exact supply at the consumer end was weak. Further, the samples of water for monitoring quality of supply could not be collected at the consumer end.

2.2.14.2 Status of water supply in rural areas

The ultimate goal for 12th Five Year Plan period was to provide rural households with safe Piped Water Supply (PWS) at the rate of 70 LPCD. However, as interim measure, the goal was kept at 55 LPCD considering that 40 LPCD was

the norm for last 40 years and a large population was uncovered with this level. It was targeted that at least 50 *per cent* of rural population in the country would have access to 55 LPCD within household premises or within 100 meter radius from households. Further, at least 50 *per cent* of rural households, was to be provided PWS and at least 35 *per cent* of rural households should have PWS with a household connection, by 2017.

Habitations having average at least 40 LPCD supply of drinking water are called Fully Covered (FC) habitations and habitations having average supply of drinking water below 40 LPCD but more than 10 LPCD, are called Partially Covered (PC) habitations. A Quality Affected (QA) habitation would be ‘fully covered’ only when safe drinking water is provided to 100 *per cent* population. The details of FC, PC and QA habitations and their coverage during 2014-17 are given in **Table 10**.

Table 10

Year	Number of Habitation				Number of Habitation covered during the period				Number of slipped back habitation/newly emerged habitations	
	FC	PC	QA	Total	FC	PC	QA	Total	Slipped back ⁹²	Quality affected
2014-15	69,085	28,092	23,956	1,21,133	1,006	876	1,631	3,513	4,277	-71
2015-16	67,315	32,114	22,254	1,21,683	786	912	1,065	2,763	14,725	-273
2016-17	54,567	46,165	20,916	1,21,648	767	1,241	900	2,908	0	0

Source: Information provided by PHED and obtained through IMIS.

From the table, it can be observed that:

- The number of FC habitations decreased from 69,085 to 54,567 and the number of PC habitations increased from 28,092 to 46,165 during 2014-17.
- During 2014-15, while PHED covered 3,513 habitations, 4,277 habitations slipped back from coverage. Similarly, in 2015-16, while PHED covered 2,763 habitations, a staggering number of 14,725 habitations slipped back from coverage.

Further, it was also observed that out of total 54,567 FC habitations (as per 40 LPCD) as on April 2017, only 15,665 habitations (28.70 *per cent*) were provided 55 LPCD drinking water.

The position of Rajasthan vis-a-vis the all India average in various indicators related to coverage is detailed in **Table 11**.

Table 11

(As on 21 August 2017)

S. No	Coverage Indicators	State Average (<i>per cent</i>)	All India average (<i>per cent</i>)
1	Habitations covered with PWS	34.50	41.82
2	Population covered with PWS	51.60	53.38
3	Household Connections	12.12	16.70
4	Schemes managed by PRIs	6.11	67.77

Source: IMIS

⁹² Opening Balance of FC+PC covered during the year+ QA covered during the year-CB of FC.

Thus, the State was lagging behind not only against the goals/targets set under the 12th Five Year Plan but also in comparison with All India averages.

2.2.14.3 Beneficiary survey to ascertain the level of satisfaction

A beneficiary survey was conducted to ascertain the level of public satisfaction on the quantity and quality of service provided by PHED. Accordingly, 810 beneficiaries in 278 habitations of 42 *Gram Panchayats* in eight districts were selected on random sampling basis. A detailed questionnaire was prepared and a survey was conducted by Audit with the officials of PHED during June-August 2017.

The classification of responses indicated that the coverage, quality and quantity of water at the habitation and the household level were inadequate, as detailed below:

(i) At habitation level

- 109 habitations (39.20 *per cent*) were fully covered, 135 (48.56 *per cent*) were partially and 34 (12.23 *per cent*) were quality affected habitations.
- Only 50 habitations (17.98 *per cent*) were covered by Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes and the remaining 228 by Hand Pumps/Bore well and Public Stand Post.
- Treated water was supplied only in 42 habitations (15.10 *per cent*), whereas in other 236 habitations (84.89 *per cent*), water was not treated before supply. Further, in all 34 water quality affected habitations, water was supplied without treatment.
- The water supply level was less than 40 LPCD in 93 habitations (33.45 *per cent*), between 40 and 55 LPCD in 113 habitations (40.65 *per cent*) and more than 55 LPCD in 72 habitations (25.90 *per cent*).
- Water supply schemes remained non-operational in 36 habitations (12.94 *per cent*) for one month to four years period due to depletion of ground water, non-availability of electricity, lack of O&M and paucity of funds.
- Five Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) were proposed and three were installed⁹³, out of which one CWPP was not functional.

(ii) At Household level

The sample of 810 Households included 158 General (19.51 *per cent*), 159 SC (19.63 *per cent*), 103 ST (12.72 *per cent*) and 390 (48.14 *per cent*) OBC

⁹³ CWPP was Functional at Behnera and Ghasola (District-Bharatpur) and non-functional at Berdon ka Bas (District-Jodhpur).

categories. It was observed that:

- Households connection of water supply was provided to only 167 households (20.62 *per cent*) and remaining 643 (79.38 *per cent*) were provided through community connections like HP/tube well and Public Stand Posts (PSPs).
- 119 households (14.69 *per cent*) had to fetch water from a source at the distance of more than 500 meters, 96 (11.85 *per cent*) from source situated between 200–500 meters, 123 (15.19 *per cent*) from source between 100-200 meters, and 472 (58.27 *per cent*) from source situated at less than 100 meters.
- 374 households (46.17 *per cent*) were not satisfied with the quality of water.
- 306 households (37.78 *per cent*) said that water samples were not collected from source/ supply point for testing of quality.
- Information for creating awareness on drinking water was provided to only 24 households (2.96 *per cent*).
- 354 households (43.70 *per cent*) were not supplied with sufficient quantity of water.
- 582 households (71.85 *per cent*) were provided potable water, 186 households (22.96 *per cent*) were provided quality affected water and remaining 42 households (5.19 *per cent*) were provided dirty water.

2.2.14.4 Beneficiary satisfaction in Bisalpur Dudu Water Supply Project

Bisalpur Dudu Water Supply Project was sanctioned (2002) to cover 1,563 villages of three districts⁹⁴ through 11 RWSSs apart from seven urban towns. Out of 11 RWSSs, six were completed and five were ongoing as of October 2017. The project envisaged constitution of VWSC in every village for management of drinking water and collection of monthly water charges from the beneficiaries. PHED executed agreements with VWSCs which provided that PHED would disconnect the connection and stop supplying water to village if VWSC failed to deposit water bill charges.

In order to study the functionality of the Public Stand Post (PSP) and whether the users were benefited, a detailed questionnaire was prepared and a joint inspection of 437 PSPs in 29 villages (43,343 beneficiaries) was conducted during November-December 2017 along with the officials of PHED. The results of functionality of PSPs are enumerated in the **Table 12**.

⁹⁴ Jaipur, Nagaur and Tonk.

Table 12

RWSS	Number of villages where the scheme was commissioned	Total no of PSPs (No. of villages where joint inspection was conducted)	Disconnected PSPs where water supply was stopped (No. of villages)	No. of working PSPs (No. of villages)	Reasons of non-supply of water
RWSS Mor-Malpura-Pachewar	153	162 (10)	143(9)	19 (1)	Water supply was stopped due to disputes at the PSPs and non-deposition of water charges.
RWSS Dudu	105	70 (11)	70(11)	0	
RWSS Sambhar	50	205 (8)	37 (1)	168 (6)	Out of the eight villages where joint inspection was conducted, in Sinodiya village regular water supply had not started even though declared commissioned. In Dhani Nagan village, no PSP was constructed and instead PHED provided house connections under old scheme. In the remaining six villages, though water supply was currently available, there were disputes at the PSPs.
Total	308	437(29)	250 (21)	187(seven)	

Source: Information provided by PHED and gathered during joint physical inspection.

The joint inspection revealed that out of 437 PSPs, water supply was stopped in 250 PSPs (*57.21 per cent*) for one month to 65 months as water bills were not deposited by beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries of completed schemes (RWSS Mor-Malpura-Pachewar and RWSS Dudu) replied that they were not depositing water charges as there were illegal connections (11 villages) and lack of pressure/uneven distribution (nine villages) of water which caused dispute/conflict among beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the ongoing scheme (RWSS Sambhar) intimated that they were not depositing water bills due to uneven distribution of water.

2.2.14.5 Decentralization of water supply schemes

As per paragraph 2.1.6 of State Water Policy, water user groups were to be made responsible for community education in water issues, infrastructure operation and maintenance etc. Further, paragraph 2.2.3 envisaged that a rolling program of reform would also be implemented at the small community scale to progressively transfer the management, operation and maintenance of water infrastructure to water user groups. Paragraph 9.2 of NRDWP guidelines also envisaged that the in-village water supply schemes should be planned, implemented and managed by the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local community. Further, additional allocation of *10 per cent* of NRDWP funds were to be given if the PRIs effectively managed the scheme.

It was observed that only eight out of 222 Urban Water Supply Schemes (UWSS) were transferred to Local bodies/Municipalities/ULBs as of March 2017. In

addition to it, water supply schemes of five other towns, where Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Programme was executing the improvement work, were proposed to be transferred to the respective ULBs.

Further, in rural areas PHED transferred only minor tube well schemes under '*Janta Jal Yojana*' to PRIs and there was no plan/target for progressively transferring of the management of Rural Water Supply Schemes to Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs).

The details of schemes handed over to PRIs are given in the **Table 13**.

Table 13

Year	Total schemes up to the year (cumulative)	Schemes handed over to PRIs during the year	Schemes handed over to PRIs (cumulative)
2012-13	1,07,838	11,830	11,830
2013-14	1,15,462	5,252	17,082
2014-15	1,19,728	2,015	19,097
2015-16	1,21,394	949	20,046
2016-17	1,23,348	414	20,460

Source: Information provided by PHED.

It is evident from the table that the number of schemes transferred to PRIs was decreasing.

Further, it was observed that the State received less funds than could have been obtained from GoI. The comparative status of entitlement of incentive funds and actual release by GoI is given in **Table 14**.

Table 14

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation under NRDWP	10 per cent of allocation	Actual release by GoI	Amount which could not be availed
2012-13	1,340.44	134.04	12.10	121.94
2013-14	1,377.98	137.80	10.21	127.59
2014-15	1,340.07	134.01	0	134.01
2015-16	547.17	54.72	10.49	44.23
2016-17	609.59	60.96	5.58	55.38
Total	5,215.25	521.53	38.38	483.15

Source: Information provided by PHED.

The table shows that ₹ 521.53 crore could have been availed by the State during 2012-17. But failure in transferring of water supply schemes and O&M funds to PRIs, establishment of District Water and Sanitation Mission, Block Resource Centers & Village Water and Sanitation Committees and in carrying out IEC activities to enable communities to manage water supply schemes, led to deprival of ₹ 483.15 crore, as incentive funds to the State.

This indicates that stakeholders and beneficiaries were not involved in planning and management of urban and rural water supply schemes.

2.2.14.6 Support and IEC activities

(i) Preparation and implementation of Support activity plan

As per paragraph 3 of annexure IV of NRDWP guidelines, Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO) was to undertake preparation of capacity building plan and annual IEC plan for PRI members, VWSC members and staff, and annual IEC plan based on communication strategy.

It was observed that capacity building plan and Annual IEC plan were not prepared. WSSO stated (July 2017) that the plans were included in AAP. The reply was not acceptable as IEC plans were to be prepared for support activities. WSSO should have prepared a comprehensive support activity plan for systematic implementation.

Further, WSSO was to take up training programmes through National, State and District Resource Centers and in-house resource persons. However, WSSO did not take up the training programmes.

(ii) Implementation of Support Activities by WSSO

As per paragraph 5 of Annexure IV of NRDWP guidelines, WSSO was to carry out Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD), Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S), Management Information System (MIS), Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Research & Development (R&D) related activities by utilising the funds under support component of NRDWP. It was observed that the GoI released funds of ₹ 53.19 crore for support activities during 2014-17, of which GoR transferred ₹ 52.46 crore to WSSO. WSSO incurred an expenditure of ₹ 46.54 crore on support activities at State, District, Block and village level.

Scrutiny of support activities undertaken by WSSO during 2014-17 revealed the following:

- No trainings were conducted at the State level, except for two days of training during December 2016 to March 2017 for the departmental engineers, in which 500 newly recruited AEs /JEs participated.
- 78 training programmes were conducted at District, Block and GP level during 2014-15. However, during 2015-17 no training programme was conducted at any level.
- The Department did not evolve any plan for incentivizing ASHA workers to encourage rural households in getting metered connections.
- No R&D activity was carried out during 2014-17.
- IEC activities: NRDWP guidelines envisaged that out of total IEC funds, 10 *per cent*, 20 *per cent*, 10 *per cent* and 60 *per cent* funds were to be utilised at State, District, Block and Village levels respectively.

However, only 22.95 per cent was utilised for Village level activities. Further, during 2015-17, no District, Block and Village level IEC activities were taken up.

Coverage, Beneficiary Satisfaction and Participation

PHED could not achieve the Service Level Benchmarks for per capita supply of water, coverage of water supply connections, continuity of water supplied, etc. Further, though it was targeted to provide 55 LPCD drinking water to at least 50 per cent of rural population, PHED covered only 12.88 per cent habitations in the State.

Beneficiary surveys of 810 beneficiaries in 278 habitations indicated that only 17.98 per cent habitations were covered by Piped Water Supply Schemes and only 15.10 per cent with treated water. Water supply level was less than 55 LPCD in 74.10 per cent habitations. Further, in all 34 water quality affected habitations, water was supplied without treatment. In addition, 46.17 per cent people were not satisfied with the quality of water and 37.78 per cent said that water samples were not collected from source/supply point for testing of quality.

Further, beneficiary satisfaction in Bisalpur Dudu Water Supply Project revealed that water supply was stopped in 250 PSPs out of 437 PSPs surveyed (57.21 per cent) as water bills were not deposited by users. This defeated the very purpose of implementation of the scheme to provide potable drinking water to these villages.

State Water Policy envisaged progressive transfer of management of water supply to water user groups and making them responsible for operation and maintenance of water supply schemes. However, PHED transferred only minor rural tube well schemes under ‘Janta Jal Yojana’ to PRIs and prepared no plan/target for progressive transfer of the management of water supply schemes to the people.

As against 60 per cent, only 22.95 per cent was utilised for Village level IEC activities. Further, during 2015-17, no District, Block and Village level activities were taken up.

Recommendations:

6. *GoR should set targets to achieve the Service Level Benchmarks in line with that of GoI and make efforts to achieve improved service delivery benchmarks.*
7. *PHED should progressively transfer the rural water supply schemes to the local bodies to make them responsible for their operation and involving the people in the management of these schemes.*
8. *As supply of drinking water in villages through PSPs is often mired by conflicts and nonpayment of water charges, PHED should review the modalities of the functioning of these surface water schemes so that the benefits of incurring huge expenditure accrue to the beneficiaries.*

Audit Objective 5: Whether systems for Financial Management, Revenue Collection, Monitoring & Evaluation and Internal Control were effective.

2.2.15 Financial Management

The funds for urban water supply schemes were allotted by GoR under Minimum Needs Programme. Whereas, funds for rural water supply were provided by GoI under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and GoR in matching share.

As per information provided by PHED, year wise allocation and expenditure in rural and urban water supply schemes during 2014-17 is given in **Table 15**.

Table 15

Year		Allocation		Expenditure		Saving		
		Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2014-15	Urban	1,175.50	1,139.40	1,015.70	1,090.24	159.80	49.16	208.96
	Rural	3,873.71	1,020.88	3,636.76	1,003.45	236.95	17.43	254.38
2015-16	Urban	892.71	1,286.22	879.20	1,249.40	13.51	36.82	50.33
	Rural	3,631.73	1,183.69	3,511.77	1,176.00	119.96	7.69	127.65
2016-17	Urban	903.10	1,408.14	828.49	1,305.03	74.61	103.11	177.72
	Rural	3,726.03	1,357.62	3,384.09	1,247.45	341.94	110.17	452.11
Total	Urban	2,971.31	3,833.76	2,723.39	3,644.67	247.92	189.09	437.01
	Rural	11,231.47	3,562.19	10,532.62	3,426.90	698.85	135.29	834.14

Source: Information provided by PHED.

It is evident from the table that:

- In both urban and rural water supply schemes, PHED could not utilise the funds of ₹ 1,271.15 crore (urban ₹ 437.01 crore and rural ₹ 834.14 crore) during 2014-17.
- There was saving of ₹ 946.77 crore (74.47 *per cent*) in the State plan out of which 73.81 *per cent* was in rural schemes.

2.2.15.1 Short release of funds under NRDWP

As per paragraph 17 of NRDWP guidelines, GoI every year communicated the allocation of funds for the State according to the criteria fixed for different components of NRDWP and AAP of the State. GoI could also impose cuts in the allocated funds on specified grounds⁹⁵.

It was observed that due to non-formulation of proposals to the extent of allocated funds, having opening balance exceeding 10 *per cent*, short utilization

⁹⁵ As per Ministry of Finance order (May 2012) carryover of the funds in excess of 10 *per cent* of the previous year released was not allowed and excess opening balance was required to be subsumed in the first instalment. For release of second instalment the State should have made utilisation of 60 *per cent* of the available funds under GoI release and State share. The State was required to submit proposal for release of second instalment by 31 December of the financial year. In case proposal submission is delayed, progressive cuts were prescribed depending on the period of delay in paragraph 17(h) of the guidelines.

of funds released in first installment and not submitting proposals in time for release of second installment, GoI released only ₹ 2,904.31 crore against ₹ 3,055.06 crore allocated for the State. Thus, State was deprived of the GoI grant of ₹ 150.75 crore.

2.2.15.2 Revenue Collection

(i) Revision of Tariff

SWP envisaged that the water rates would progressively be set to move towards recovering full O&M cost of all water supply schemes. Last revision of water tariffs applicable in State, was done in 1998, which only met less than 12 *per cent* of direct O&M cost.

Hence, in compliance of SWP, Thirteenth Finance Commission guidelines and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission's (JNNURM) reform agenda, PHED revised (November 2015) water tariffs with a provision of annual increment⁹⁶. These rates were to be reviewed after five years.

The detail of revenue receipts and O&M charges is given in **Table 16**.

Table 16

Year	Revenue Receipts			O&M Charges			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
2014-15	188.57	46.75	235.32	1,074.80	1,003.45	2,078.25	17.54	4.66	11.32
2015-16	258.59	59.90	318.49	1,244.96	1,176.00	2,420.96	20.78	5.09	13.16
2016-17	410.23	88.49	498.72	1,303.79	1,247.45	2,551.24	31.46	7.09	19.55

Source: Information supplied by PHED.

From the table, it is evident that till 2015-16, the revenue receipts accounted for only 11.32 to 13.16 *per cent* of total O&M cost of PHED. Further, though the tariffs were revised upwards ranging from 50 *per cent* to 300 *per cent*, the revenue receipts marginally increased to 19.55 *per cent* of total O&M costs during 2016-17.

As water supply assets were increasing over the years, less funds were available for O&M which would lead to decrease in performance of the assets.

(ii) Revenue Collection

The year wise target fixed for revenue collection from urban and rural water supply schemes during 2014-17 and achievement there against, are given in **Table 17**.

Table 17

Year	Urban Water Supply Schemes			Rural Water Supply Schemes		
	Targets (RE)	Achievement	Excess (+)/ shortfall (-)	Targets (RE)	Achievement	Excess (+)/ shortfall(-)
2014-15	212.74	185.49	-27.25	45.77	46.75	0.98
2015-16	260.00	254.68	-5.32	63.00	59.90	-3.10
2016-17	413.70	405.59	-8.11	107.91	88.49	-19.42
Total	886.44	845.76	-40.68	216.68	195.14	-21.54

Source: Information provided by PHED (Progress Report).

⁹⁶ Annual increment was to be calculated by multiplying with a factor 1.1 every year with respect to tariff applicable in the preceding year.

The table shows that during 2014-17, there was an overall shortfall in revenue collection of ₹ 62.22 crore (₹ 40.68 crore from urban schemes and ₹ 21.54 crore from rural schemes). Further, as of March 2017 the total accumulated outstanding arrears of water revenue was ₹ 468.47 crore.

Even if all the outstanding arrears were collected during 2016-17 itself, then also the total amount of receipts would be ₹ 967.19 crore (i.e. ₹ 498.72 crore + ₹ 468.47 crore) which would be just 37.91 *per cent* of the total O&M cost during 2016-17.

Thus, the revised tariff and the collection targets set were way off from fulfilling the objective of SWP of recovering full O&M cost.

(iii) *Metering of water supply*

Scrutiny of information furnished by PHED (August 2017) revealed that there were 37.30 lakh (Urban: 24.97 lakh and Rural: 12.33 lakh) metered connections in the State, of which about 60 *per cent* connections were either non-functional or charged at the flat rate.

CE (Urban) stated (August 2017) that about 40 *per cent* connections were functional and rest were either charged on flat rate or non-functional in urban areas. In rural areas all domestic connections were charged on flat rate.

Proper measurement of water supplied for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes through effective metering was essential to keep a watch on consumption pattern and realization of revenue. Apart from realization of revenues, metering also increases efficiency in use of water, detection of leakage in the system and enable high end consumers to be charged for extra consumption. Thus, PHED should ensure that all the existing water connections are metered.

(iv) *Non-Revenue Water*

Chapter 15 of CPHEEO Manual and Handbook of Service Level benchmarks in urban areas issued by MoUD, define water produced which does not earn any revenue as Non-Revenue Water (NRW). PHED was to constitute State and Regional level NRW cells to carry out works exclusively related to reduction of NRW.

It was observed that there were no records of NRW at the headquarter level of PHED. Only in November 2016, NRW cell was formed under CE (HQ) which was renamed as CE (Urban & NRW). As a result, PHED was not able to quantify NRW in the State.

2.2.15.3 *Monitoring & Evaluation of Water Supply*

(i) *Water and Energy Audits of water supply schemes*

Manual of O&M of Water Supply Systems issued by CPHEEO provided for Water Audit of urban water supply scheme for estimation of losses both physical and non-physical, identification and prioritization areas of immediate attention

for control and effective monitoring of complete systems. Further, Manual of O&M for Rural Water Supply Systems issued by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) also envisaged water audit of the rural water distribution system, water accounting practices, etc.

Similarly, Energy Audit was also required to be conducted by systematic process of accounting and reconciliation between actual energy consumption and calculated energy consumption, taking into account rated efficiency and power losses in all energy utilizing equipment and power transmission system.

Further, GoI issued (February 2012 and 2013) instructions during the meetings held for finalization of AAPs for 2012-14 for taking up Water and Energy Audits of all multi village schemes and large water supply schemes to improve efficiency in water and energy use and to install bulk meters in PWS schemes.

It was, however, observed that PHED neither conducted Water Audits of urban water supply schemes for estimation of losses both physical and non-physical nor the Energy Audits for assessing the actual energy consumption against the calculated energy consumption.

During the meeting held in February 2013 for finalization of AAP 2013-14, PHED reported that Water and Energy Audits were taken up in the urban area and extended it to rural areas, but no records of the audits were provided for validation. Further, no mention was made of the status of Water and Energy Audits in succeeding AAPs. Again in the meeting held in February 2015 to discuss AAP 2015-16, PHED was advised to take up at least, one comprehensive Water and Energy Audit aimed to reduce O&M cost of large water supply schemes of age of more than five years. But the same was not done.

Thus, PHED did not conduct Water and Energy Audits of water supply schemes which were essential for effective monitoring and evaluation of Water Supply schemes.

(ii) *Geo-tagging of drinking water sources/assets.*

PHED started geo-tagging of assets of all rural and urban supply schemes in 2010-11. The work of baseline survey of all existing assets with geo-tagging, in urban and rural water supply schemes was awarded to M/s Ramky Eviro., Hyderabad (February 2010) and M/s SMEC, Australia (November 2010) respectively. The baseline work in urban areas was completed in May 2013. But, due to inadequate manpower and training to field officers, the web portal prepared by SMEC for urban water supply schemes became non-operational and no data updation was done thereafter. The work of rural water supply schemes remained incomplete and no survey data with geo tagging were available as of August 2017.

Further, in pursuance to MDWS's order (August 2016) which made the geo tagging of assets mandatory, GoR and CE (Rural) again issued directions in November 2016 and December 2016 respectively for finalising the work of geo-tagging of water sources/assets created by PHED and to prepare and maintain database and quality profile of water sources/assets up to 31 March 2017.

However, the work of geo-tagging and database creation was still not operational for rural assets despite the directions by GoR and CE (Rural).

Thus, in spite various efforts by PHED from 2011 onwards, currently only geo-tagging of urban assets upto 2013 was available. Thereafter updation of urban assets has not taken place. Further geo-tagging of rural assets has also not been done so far.

CE (Rural) stated (September 2017) that web application of the geo-tagging had been designed and made available by Department of Information Technology (DoIT) to PHED during August 2017 and the training for data entry was imparted to 50 officers. Hence, the progress of geo-tagging on DoIT website was yet to be achieved.

Financial management and internal controls

During 2014-17 PHED could not utilise the funds of ₹ 1,271.16 crore in both urban and rural water supply schemes. The revenue collection by PHED was abysmally low and only around 20 per cent of its overall O&M cost could be recovered in contravention of the State Water Policy. This was due to the fact that PHED was measuring its water supply from only around 40 per cent of functional meters and it did not have measure of how much water was flowing in rest of the water connections. Further, no assessment was available for the Non-Revenue water supply in the State.

The Department also did not conduct Water and Energy Audits of water supply schemes which were essential for effective monitoring and evaluation of Water Supply schemes.

Recommendations:

9. *PHED must improve monitoring systems to reduce non-revenue earning water by installing meters at the transmission and consumer ends.*
10. *As only around 20 per cent of overall O&M cost of the implemented water supply schemes is being recovered, there is need for PHED to enhance water tariffs realistically and improve its tariff collection efficiency so that all O&M costs are recovered in the near future.*
11. *PHED should immediately conduct water and energy audit to identify and plug leakages so that overall efficiency of the water supply systems is improved.*

2.2.16 Conclusion

Rajasthan is largely dependent on ground water for drinking purpose due to scanty rainfall and limited surface water sources. Depletion of ground water due to excessive use of ground water has caused increase in chemical contamination such as fluoride, nitrate, salinity etc. The State Water Policy, adopted by Government of Rajasthan (GoR) in February 2010, could not get translated into

actionable goals and targets as Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) did not prepare any long term comprehensive/perspective plans.

Annual Action Plans prepared and submitted to GoI continued to be driven from the top in the absence of distinct village and district level water security plans. Further, various institutional mechanisms were either not constituted as per guidelines or not functioning effectively as envisaged.

There were various deficiencies observed in the implementation of the schemes/projects for drinking water supply. 37 out of 54 major drinking water supply projects (with a cost of ₹ 20,695.80 crore) and 119 out of 437 rural schemes (with a cost of ₹ 7,491.58 crore) could not be completed within the stipulated period due to various reasons like delay in taking possession of land, delay in obtaining necessary approvals of authorities, slow progress of contractors, delays by PHED in contracting etc.

Quality of drinking water could not be ensured as per the prescribed norms. During 2014-17, the total number of quality affected habitations reduced by only 13.82 per cent showing the slow progress in improving the quality of water in the habitations. In test checked districts the quality of water has improved except in Bharatpur, Kota and Nagaur where fluoride affected habitations have increased as on date (December 2017).

The State and district laboratories were not equipped with all the required capability/equipment/manpower to conduct all the prescribed tests. During 2014-17, the number of habitations where all sources were tested was only 1.17 per cent.

The PHED was measuring its water supply from only around 40 per cent of functional meters and it did not have measures of how much water was flowing in rest of the water connections resulting in recovering only 20 per cent of its O&M cost.

Urban Development and Housing Department

2.3 Phase-I of Jaipur Metro

Executive summary

Government of Rajasthan (GoR) accorded in principle approval (August 2009) for setting up of Jaipur Metro Project (JMP) to provide Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in the Jaipur city through a metro rail network. Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited (JMRC) was subsequently incorporated on 1 January 2010, as a wholly owned company of GoR, under the Companies Act, 1956. The main objectives of JMRC were planning, designing, developing, constructing, maintaining, operating and financing the MRTS. The JMP was to consist of two corridors namely corridor-I (Durgarpura to Ambabari) having length 17.352 km and corridor-II (Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar) having length 11.566 km.

As per the 2001 census, Jaipur city with a population of 2.3 million (less than 4 million) was not directly eligible for a metro rail project. GoR also did not prepare a Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP)/Alternative Analysis to realistically assess the very need for a metro in Jaipur. Further, instead of preparing CMP, Alternative Analysis and then a Detailed Project Report (DPR), GoR prepared DPR, transportation study as part of DPR and thereafter CMP. This also points to the fact that GoR went ahead with the metro project without considering the mobility alternatives which could have suggested other feasible low cost options to address the problems of congestion of traffic in the city. The more feasible corridor of Durgapura to Ambabari which had higher Peak Hour Peak Direction Trips (PHPDT) and ridership was not selected for implementation.

Due to absence of financial support from GoI for Phase-I of Jaipur Metro Rail Project, GoR had extended a loan of ₹ 265.96 crore to JMRC and liability of JMRC was ₹ 57.27 crore on account of interest on loan as of March 2017.

The commercial operation of phase-IA of Jaipur Metro was scheduled to commence by 1 July 2013, but it became operational on 3 June 2015 after a delay about two years and phase-IB was scheduled to become operational by 1 April 2017, however, the work of civil construction was under progress as of 31 March 2017.

Performance of phase-IA of Jaipur metro was poor as the average ridership during the first 22 months of operation was just 19.17 per cent of projected ridership and ridership has been dropping drastically during the period. JMRC could not achieve projected fare box and non-fare box revenue. They could neither commercially exploit the allotted land parcels nor lease out available area of nine metro stations.

Infrastructure created such as Platform No.2 of Chandpole Station, underground parking beneath the stabling yard, cleaning shed, effluent water treatment plant,

automatic train washing plant could not be fully utilised due to improper planning and defective construction/installation/commissioning.

Important safety equipment like the rail cum road vehicle was not in a position to be utilised for want of mandatory certification thereby compromising the safety of the metro system. The capacity of the power supply system installed by JMRC for phase-I was also much more than the present as well as the projected demand.

Thus, due to defective planning and hasty decision making, a financially unviable metro system was introduced in Jaipur city which has also not eased the difficulties of commuters so far.

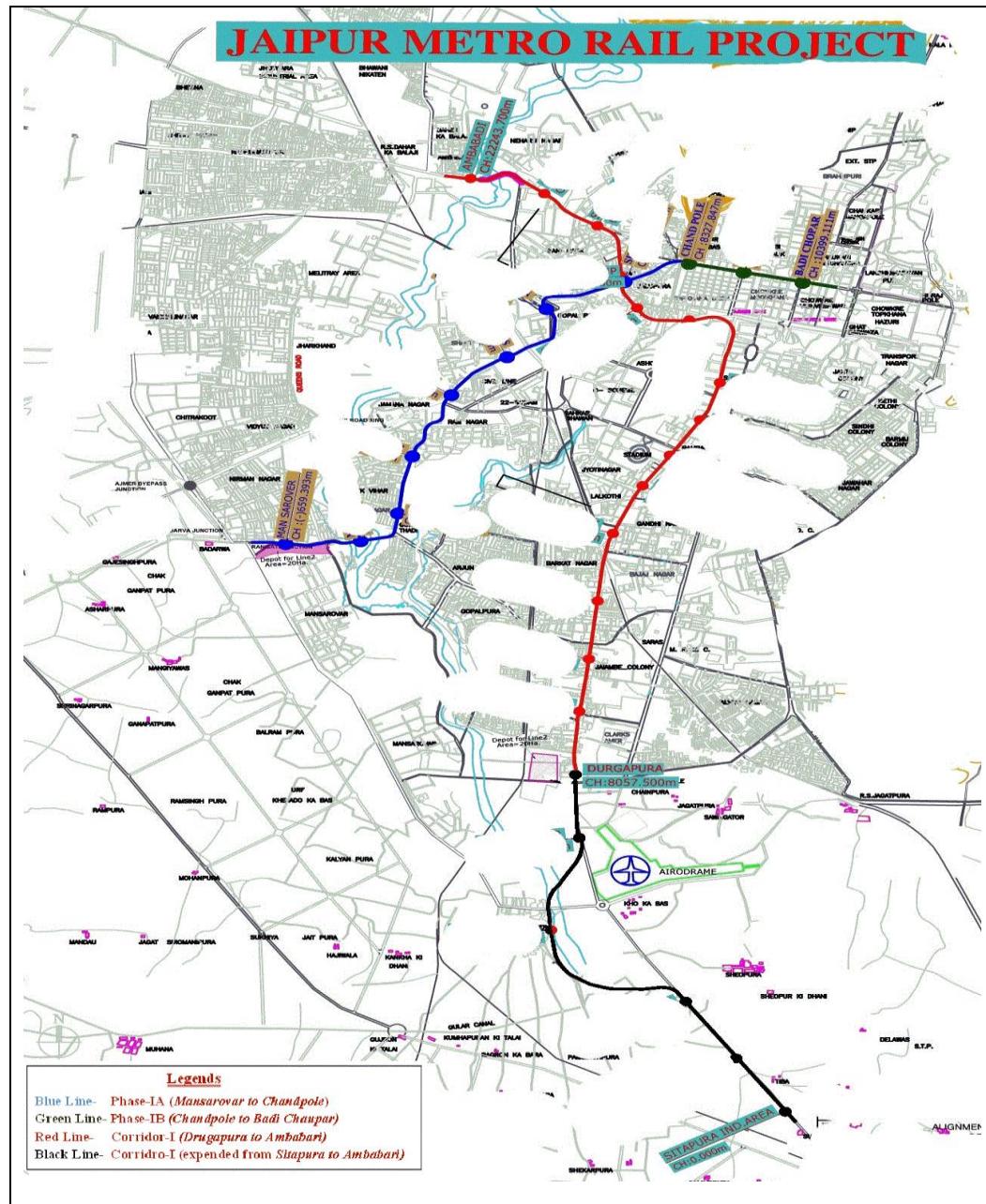
2.3.1 Introduction

Jaipur is the largest city in Rajasthan with highest urban population. The population, as per 2001 census was 2.3 million which was projected to be about 3.6 million in 2011. With the growing population and mega development plans coming up for the city, the demand for public transport was expected to grow steeply. The existing transport system of Jaipur City, which was predominantly road-based, had already come under stress leading to longer travel time, increased air pollution and rise in number of road accidents. To mitigate the growing traffic and transport problems, GoR approached (March 2009) Government of India (GoI) for central assistance for setting up Jaipur Metro Project (JMP). GoI, in turn, advised the GoR to prepare a Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) in order to arrive at the requirement of metro rail or other system. Government of Rajasthan (GoR) accorded in principle approval (August 2009) for setting up of Jaipur Metro Project (JMP) to provide Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Jaipur City through a metro rail network. GoR also constituted a High Power Committee (HPC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for execution and effective control of the project. Prior to incorporation of Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation (JMRC), Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) was the nodal agency. Subsequently, JMRC was incorporated on 1 January 2010, as a wholly owned company of GoR, under the Companies Act, 1956. The main objectives of JMRC were planning, designing, developing, constructing, maintaining, operating and financing MRTS.

GoR had earlier engaged (March 2009) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Jaipur MRTS Project. As per the DPR (January 2010) prepared by DMRC, JMP was to consist of two corridors namely corridor-I (*Durgarpura to Ambabari*) having length 17.352 km and corridor-II (*Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar*) having length 11.566 km. The DPR was approved by GoR in April 2010.

The DPR was subsequently revised in June 2011 to extend corridor-I from *Ambabari to Sitapura*. DPR was further revised in March 2012 to facilitate a separate DPR for each corridor (i.e. *Ambabari to Sitapura* and *Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar*). The '*Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar*' corridor was further divided in two phases viz., phase-IA (*Mansarovar to Chandpole*) and phase-IB (*Chandpole to Badi Chaupar*) in the revised DPR (March 2012). The length of 11.566 km long corridor of phase-I (corridor-II) from *Mansarovar to Badi*

Chaupar was revised to 12.067 km⁹⁷ (March 2012) with a cost of ₹ 3,149 crore. The commercial operation of phase-IA of Jaipur metro was to be started on or before 1 July 2013, but it was opened for public only on 3 June 2015. Phase-IB was scheduled to become operational by 1 April 2017 but only 59.70 per cent civil works were completed by March 2017.



Route Alignment of Jaipur Metro

2.3.2 Scope of Audit and Audit Methodology

The Performance Audit covered various activities of implementation and operation of Phase-I of Jaipur Metro for the period from 2010-17. DMRC awarded 57 contracts worth ₹ 1,692.90 crore for phase-IA, out of which 23

⁹⁷ 9.278 km elevated and 0.44 km underground for phase-IA (₹ 2,023 crore) and 2.349 km underground for phase-IB (₹ 1,126 crore).

contracts⁹⁸ were selected for test check by Audit on random basis. JMRC also awarded civil construction work worth ₹ 507.37 crore for phase-IB which was selected for Audit.

Audit scope and methodology was discussed with Additional Chief Secretary, UDH, who was also holding charge of CMD, JMRC, Functional Directors of JMRC as well as representatives of DMRC and JDA in an entry conference was held on 30 May 2017.

Audit findings and recommendations were also discussed with Additional Chief Secretary in the exit conference held on 8 December 2017.

2.3.3 Audit Objectives

The Performance Audit was carried out to assess whether:

- (i) The selection of metro rail as a viable option to decongest traffic was carefully done and routes were selected rationally to ensure economic viability;
- (ii) The contract management, including procurement of goods and services and execution of works, was done timely, effectively and economically;
- (iii) After commercial operation of phase-IA, whether the planned benefits of the project were achieved; and
- (iv) An adequate control mechanism was in existence in JMRC to monitor the projects and to ensure timely completion of works as per specification.

2.3.4 Audit criteria

The sources for audit criteria included:

- Detailed Project Reports and feasibility study/survey for selection of corridors and routes.
- Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- Delegation of Powers and General Financial & Accounting Rules.
- Provisions stipulated in contracts/ agreements.
- ADB guidelines.
- Decisions of the Cabinet and High Power Committee.
- Agenda papers and Minutes of the meeting of BoDs.
- Guidelines/Urban Transport Policy and instructions issued by the Government of Rajasthan/Government of India from time to time.

⁹⁸ 12 contracts worth ₹ 40 crore & above (covering contracts worth ₹ 1,385.73 crore) and 11 contracts (25 per cent) below ₹ 40 crore (covering contracts worth ₹ 108.79 crore).

Audit Findings

The audit findings broadly cover issues relating to planning, execution, operation and maintenance of Jaipur Metro and internal control mechanism of JMRC which are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Audit Objective 1: Whether the selection of metro rail as a viable option to decongest traffic was carefully done and routes were selected rationally to ensure economic viability.

2.3.5 Planning for Phase-I

2.3.5.1 Failure to prepare a realistic Comprehensive Mobility Plan/ Alternative Analysis and to assess the need for a metro in Jaipur

In March 2009, GoR engaged DMRC as a consultant for preparation of DPR for Jaipur MRTS Project and simultaneously requested GoI for central assistance for Metro Rail Project.

GoI stated (April 2009) that the choice of technology for MRTS depended on a number of factors such as urban form, trip length, capital cost, operation & maintenance cost, level of demand, projections for future growth, extent of population density, impact on aesthetics of city etc. Further, GoI stated that mega cities with population of 4 million plus (as per 2001 census) might require Metro Rail System on very high demand corridors, on lesser demand corridors other rail/road based MRTS like Light Rail Transit (LRT), Mono Rail, Bus Rapid Transit System might be the required option. Considering the demand, smaller cities with population of 1 to 4 million (based on 2001 census) may also require metro rail projects depending upon other factors. However, such cities would need to justify introduction of metro systems before GoI can accede to their requests for central financial assistance. The choice of technology as well as whether a city requires a Metro Rail Project or not, would depend on the “Comprehensive Mobility Plan” (CMP) of the city concerned duly integrating land use and transport planning, and an “Alternative Analysis” to arrive at the most cost effective solution.

GoI had formulated (August 2008) guidance note and toolkits for preparation of CMP. As per these guidance notes, the proposed projects may not only be technically and economically feasible, but also be packaged in a way that supports a realistic way forward for the city. These issues should be clearly addressed in the CMP. Each high priority project should have a basic document of Project Profile Sheet (PPS) prepared with project outline, project rationale and justification. DPR of the project should be prepared on the basis of PPS.

During scrutiny of records, it was observed that as per 2001 census the population of Jaipur city was 2.3 million, and as the population was less than 4 million, it was not directly eligible for a metro rail project. Hence, as per the GoI guidelines, the metro rail system in the city was to be justified on the basis of the appraisal of CMP and Report on ‘Alternative Modes of Transportation’ by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). Further, GoR also did not have any other system in place for justification and appraisal of metro projects in the State.

Hence, following the steps as indicated in GoI guidelines, was the most logical and prudent option available with GoR for justification and approval of the metro project.

It was observed that GoR did not follow the steps specified in for appraisal of the metro rail system. Instead of preparing CMP, Alternative Analysis and then a DPR, GoR prepared a DPR, a transportation study as part of the DPR and thereafter a CMP.

As JMRC was not incorporated at that time, JDA's agreement (May 2009) for ₹ 3.00 crore with DMRC for preparation of DPR for Jaipur Metro Rail System included payment of 20 *per cent* amount on submission of Traffic and Transportation Report (TTR) consisting of traffic survey data, their analysis and estimation of ridership, including sectional and station loads. DMRC further outsourced (May 2009) the traffic and transportation study to M/s Wilbur Smith Associates. It was observed that no analysis of traffic survey data and estimation of ridership were available. Consequently, DMRC did not furnish traffic survey data and its analysis with the TTR to JDA/JMRC. It was further observed that M/s Mott MacDonald India Pvt. Ltd. (General and Technical consultant) reviewed DPR of Jaipur Metro (*as a component for enabling award of phase-II of Jaipur Metro on PPP basis*) and found that the alignment selection criteria or the study conducted to arrive the selected alignment was not mentioned in the DPR and TTR. It also commented that in absence of the soft copy of traffic model, only output results presented in DPR were examined by 'judgment'. They recommended for further studies, which would provide various Peak Hour Peak Direction Trip (PHPDT) values achieved by different rapid transit systems. Thus, the payment of ₹60 lakh made to DMRC for TTR, without ensuring authenticity of data incorporated in it, was irregular.

From the Review Note of the project (March 2014), we observed that the need for metro in Jaipur was earlier discussed by GoR with the officers of MoUD in June 2006 where Mr. Shridharan, Managing Director, DMRC was also present. In the said meeting it was pointed out that Jaipur does not require a metro till 2025 looking to the ridership projections. However, the State cabinet note for approval of the project submitted in August 2009 stated that Mr. Shridharan found a metro system appropriate for Jaipur and consented for preparation of DPR by DMRC.

GoI subsequently pointed out (April 2010) that cities where metro has been planned had public transport share of 50 to 60 *per cent* of the total city traffic whereas Jaipur had only 19 *per cent* share of public transport. The analysis showed widely varying figures in terms of population forecast and demand on major corridors. Further, the demand on major corridors was grossly overestimated and the ridership figure needed to be firmed up after rechecking the survey results and population forecasts. GoI also directed GoR to submit detailed analysis of alternative transport system. GoR neither submitted the details of alternative transport system nor did they recheck the survey results. GoR justified (April 2010) the need for metro rail and submitted to GoI that the traffic projections prepared by M/s Wilbur Smith and included in the DPR were justified. They stated that metro corridor would provide a pollution free mode of

transport, attract more tourists and lead to increase in economic activities and generation of more employment and revenue for the State Government.

Audit further noticed that the project was started before the '*in-principle*' approval accorded by GoI. The approval for Phase-IA (*Mansarovar-Chandpole*)⁹⁹ was given by GoI on 21 January 2011 with the condition to rework the DPR on realistic basis to ensure sustainability of the project. But no such DPR was prepared. The overestimation of the benefits and irrational justification of the metro system in DPR during the planning phase is evident from the fact that only 19.17 *per cent* of the projected ridership (i.e. 1.21 lakh per day of Phase-IA) was achieved during first 22 months of operation (i.e. up to March 2017) **as discussed in paragraph 2.3.7.1.**

Thus, the need for a metro in Jaipur was not assessed properly as GoR neither prepared a realistic CMP and Alternative Analysis as per requirement of GoI nor did they carry out any other feasibility study. This resulted in GoR committing itself to a metro project estimated at ₹ 3,149 crore without realistically assessing the need for and the viability of a metro system in Jaipur.

GoR stated (November 2017) that "CMP was prepared with due process and metro was one of the project proposals given in the form of merely a route proposal, which was actually not detailed out till then. The actual and detailed final report was intended to be prepared after acceptance/approval of MoUD, GoI. Still brief proposals and observations given in CMP were utilised, which needed to be detailed out at the time before the actual implementation of the respective proposals". GoR further stated that CMP was prepared in consultation with all stakeholders.

However, the fact remained that the work for preparation of DPR was awarded as early as in March 2009, while the work for preparation of CMP was awarded only in September 2009. Thus, the sequence of events indicated that CMP was not prepared to assess the feasibility of the project.

Subsequently, in the course of review of the ongoing Metro Rail Project (March 2014), the GoR also raised doubts about the credibility of the consultant M/s Wilbur Smith who had prepared CMP and traffic and transportation study especially in view of certain "glaringly excessive transportation assumed through taxis (which were virtually zero in Jaipur) to be replaced by metro".

2.3.5.2 Failure to select the more feasible corridor and suitable technology

For evaluating a suitable corridor for implementation of a metro project, the 'Guidelines and Toolkits for preparation of CMP-2008' stipulated that metros should be established where the existing average public transport flows on the main corridor was 10,000-15,000 passengers per hour per direction with more than 15 km trip length. Further, metro system should also have the capacity of PHPDT of 40,000-75,000 passengers.

⁹⁹ The *in-principal* approval was given only for taking up Stage-I (Phase-IA), being the elevated part of the corridor.

Further, for evaluating the suitable technology needed for providing a metro system in the city, two types of metro rail systems i.e. Light Rail Transit (LRT) and Metro Rail Transit (MRT) were required to be assessed. Thereafter based on PHPDT, daily ridership and distance, an appropriate system and technology was to be adopted which would suit the needs of the city.

The projections given in the revised DPR (March 2012) for both the corridors of Jaipur Metro (*Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar* and *Durgapura to Ambabari*, extended from *Durgapura to Sitapura*) are given in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Particulars		<i>Sitapura to Ambabari corridor</i>	<i>Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar corridor</i>
Length (in kms.)		23.099	12.067
No. of Stations		20	11
Daily Ridership	2014	3.22 lakh	2.10 lakh
	2021	4.86 lakh	2.93 lakh
	2031	6.77 lakh	4.22 lakh
PHPDT	(in 2014)	more than 10,000 in 10 Sections (highest 12,901)	more than 10,000 in two Sections (highest 11,264)
		more than 8,000 and below 10,000 in three Sections	more than 8,000 but below 10,000 in four Sections
		less than 8,000 in six Section	less than 8,000 in four Sections
	(in 2021)	more than 10,000 in 15 Sections (highest 18,683)	more than 10,000 in seven Section (highest 16,376)
		more than 8,000 and below 10000 in one Section	more than 8,000 and below 10,000 in one Section
		less than 8,000 in three Section	less than 8,000 in two Sections
	(in 2031)	more than 10,000 in 16 Sections (highest 22,428)	more than 10,000 in 10 Sections (highest 27,750)
		less than 8,000 in three Sections	-
Average Lead¹⁰⁰		8 km	5 km

Source: Revised DPR (March 2012) of Jaipur Metro.

The table depicted that the projections for daily ridership and PHPDT in 2014 and 2021 of *Sitapura to Ambabari* corridor were more than the corresponding projections for *Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar* corridor. However, GoR first undertook *Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar* corridor for Jaipur metro. No justification was found on record for choosing the *Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar* corridor as phase-I which had lower PHPDT, lower ridership and lower average lead compared to the *Sitapura to Ambabari* corridor, as per the projection.

It was also observed that JDA awarded (September 2009) contract for the work of preparation of CMP for Jaipur city to M/s Wilbur Smith Associates and paid ₹ 21 lakh. The firm submitted (January 2010) CMP, which proposed to develop multi modal corridors¹⁰¹ for Jaipur city with an aim of reaching 50 per cent public transport goal in three phases of 2010-16, 2016-21 and 2021-31. CMP suggested two alignments of metro for Jaipur (*Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar* and *Durgapura to Ambabari*) in first phase of 2010-16. The CMP stated ‘the GoR intended to implement the first section of metro from Mansarovar

¹⁰⁰ The average distance travelled by each passenger.

¹⁰¹ Which included significantly augmenting buses (as a first step), adding metro corridors, monorails/Light Rail Transit and Bus Rapid Transit corridors.

to Chandpole by 2013 and the remaining sections thereafter'. No other justification was on record. M/s Mott MacDonald India Pvt. Ltd. also reported (May 2011) that the DPR, TTR and CMP did not mention the alignment selection criteria or the study conducted to arrive at the selected alignment.

Project Profile Sheet (PPS) attached with CMP prepared by M/s Wilbur Smith suggested a comparison of different types of transit systems for study area. The PPS also recommended that the final alignment and technology of the corridors would be determined after a Techno Economic Feasibility Study considering performing capacity, geometric constraints, capital and operating costs, alternative analysis etc. This was not adhered to.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the Railway projects are analyzed on '*per km basis*' and on that basis, decision to go in for corridor-II (*Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar*) was a prudent and cost effective decision.

The reply is not convincing as the project documents including the revised DPR have only considered PHPDT as a criteria for selection. Further, '*per km basis*' analysis was never carried out or suggested at any stage while selecting the routes. Thus, the comparison of the more viable corridor should have been done on the basis of PHPDT projections rather than '*per km basis*'.

Scrutiny further revealed that planning for selection of feasible technology for Jaipur Metro did not consider other options like LRT.

Institute of Urban Transport (IUT) found (2013) that LRT had ability to go round sharp road bends which reduces the need to acquire roadside property and the project cost. Thus, LRT was cheaper to build and operate in comparison with metro rail as use of low axle load of 11 tonnes compared to 17 tonnes would save operating cost.

However, there was no analysis available on record as to whether LRT was considered as an alternative option before finalizing option of MRT. As discussed in **paragraph 2.3.5.1**, PPS and report on all modes of transportation were not prepared. Further, LRT with elevated/at-grade corridor in place of metro could have considerably reduced the capital cost of construction of metro from *Mansarovar to Chandpole* considering the per km cost estimated in CMP.

GoR stated (November 2017) that PHPDT on the corridor-II (*Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar*) in the year 2031 and 2041 have been projected as 27,750 and 29,169 respectively, whereas LRT was good enough only to serve the PHPDT of 25,000. As per the study conducted (2013) by IUT on Modern Trams (LRT), the capital cost per km for Metro Rail (elevated) was ₹ 182.05 crore while for LRT (elevated) was ₹ 159.25 crore. The difference of the cost of construction between MRT and LRT is around 15 *per cent* while the passenger carrying capacity of LRT is almost half of that of metro.

The reply may be viewed in the light of difference in capital cost between LRT and MRT which works out to ₹ 276.93 crore¹⁰² (considering 15 *per cent* saving) and the audit findings discussed above.

¹⁰² 15 *per cent* of the capital cost equals ₹ 1,846.23 crore= ₹ 276.93 crore.

2.3.5.3 Project Funding

The sources of funding the project cost of ₹ 3,149 crore were equity/debt from GoR of ₹ 1,860 crore (59.07 *per cent*), equity/debt/grant from Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited/Rajasthan Housing Board/Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) of ₹ 320 crore (10.16 *per cent*) and loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) of ₹ 969 crore (30.77 *per cent*).

However, National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) 2006 provided that the Central Government would encourage high capacity public transport systems being set up through the mechanism of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) and would offer financial support either in the form of equity or one time Viability Gap Financing (VGF), subject to a ceiling of 20 *per cent* of the capital cost of the project. Accordingly, the DPR (January 2010) provided the funding pattern under SPV model as well as under BOT/PPP model and recommended that the Jaipur Metro Rail Project should be implemented and operated under a SPV owned by GoI and GoR.

Accordingly, GoR actively pursued with GoI since August 2010 for sanctioning the grant as equity assistance up to 20 *per cent* of the total cost of work for phase-I and to consider VGF for phase-II of Jaipur Metro. GoI approved (November 2013) phase-I of Jaipur Metro Rail Project, covering a length of 12.067 km at the cost of ₹ 3,149 crore. GoI agreed to form a JV with GoR (50:50) as a SPV, as was done in the case of Delhi Metro, Bangalore Metro, Chennai Metro and Kochi Metro. GoI proposed to contribute equity of ₹ 472.50 crore (15 *per cent* of the project cost) and subordinate debt of ₹ 157.50 crore (five *per cent* of the project cost). GoI and GoR would nominate five Directors each to the Board of Directors with the Secretary, MoUD, GoI as ex-officio Chairman and GoI would also appoint fulltime Managing Director nominee by GoR.

GoR did not agree to the financial and institutional arrangements proposed by GoI and is still requesting (July 2017) for 20 *per cent* of the project cost as a grant to JMRC towards viability gap as was being given to private companies.

As GoR has gone ahead with Phase-I of JMP without financial support from GoI, they had to extend a loan of ₹ 265.96 crore to JMRC in lieu of GoI share of equity and subordinate debts of ₹ 630 crore. The interest liability of JMRC on this account is ₹ 57.27 crore (March 2017).

GoR stated (November 2017) that it is still expecting a grant of ₹ 630 crore from GoI.

2.3.5.4 Non-constitution of Directorate of Urban Land Transport/Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority

GoI promulgated NUTP 2006 for development of safe, convenient and efficient transportation system across all urban areas. On the lines of NUTP and following the recommendations of National Working Group on Urban Transport for 11th Plan, GoR was to constitute Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT)/ Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) to assess (i) periodic travel

demand, (ii) level of public transport required in different corridors and the type of transport systems required, (iii) new investments needed for the creation of infrastructure, (iv) procurement of public transport service from private operators, (v) policy guidelines for development of total network in urban areas/new layouts and (vi) designing and developing integrated policies and plans for city level transportation. The formation of DULT/UMTA before initiating the project in 2009, would have been useful in appropriate decision making.

Considering the fact that the current ridership and PHPDT of phase-IA operations is very low, GoR should consider formation of DULT/UMTA which would be a specialist directorate and could aid in effective design and development of integrated policies and plans for city level transportation in the future.

It was further observed that only in January 2016, a sub-group on urban affairs of Chief Minister's advisory council suggested for institutional set up for urban transport in Rajasthan on the lines of DULT of Karnataka. However, even as of September 2017, GoR had not constituted a DULT in the State.

GoR stated (November 2017) that UMTA was to be constituted as per the guidelines of NUTP 2006 but the detailed framework/guidelines were not available. Now GoI in 2016 has circulated draft model guidelines to all the states and action is being expedited at the level of Government.

Planning for selection of metro rail at Jaipur

As per the 2001 census, Jaipur city with a population of 2.3 million (less than 4 million) was not directly eligible for a metro rail project. GoR also did not prepare a Comprehensive Mobility Plan/Alternative Analysis to realistically assess the very need for a metro in Jaipur. Further, instead of preparing CMP, Alternative Analysis and then a DPR, GoR prepared DPR, transportation study as part of DPR and thereafter CMP. This also points to the fact that GoR did not adequately assess the need for a metro in Jaipur. The more feasible corridor which had higher PHPDT and ridership was not selected for implementation. Further, the lower cost technology of LRT was also not considered.

Due to absence of financial support from GoI for Phase-I of Jaipur Metro Rail Project GoR had to extend a loan of ₹ 265.96 crore to JMRC. The interest liability of JMRC on this account was ₹ 57.27 crore as of March 2017.

Recommendations:

1. *Keeping in view the low ridership achieved so far in phase-IA of the metro, GoR may consider all alternative technologies like LRT for Phase-II of Jaipur metro so that the costs would be reduced and the project would be viable for PPP engagement.*
2. *GoR should constitute a DULT/UMTA for proper planning and effective implementation and operation of mass rapid transit systems in Rajasthan and in particular Jaipur metro in the future.*

Audit Objective 2: Whether the contract management, including procurement of goods and services and execution of works, was done timely, effectively and economically.

2.3.6 Execution of Phase-I of Jaipur Metro

The civil, track and electrification works of phase-IA was awarded (August 2010) to DMRC on ‘deposit work’ basis. The DMRC awarded 57 packages to different contractors for phase-IA of Jaipur Metro Rail Project. The work of construction of tunnel and stations in phase-IB was awarded (September 2013) to M/s Continental Engineering Corporation, Taiwan (CEC) at a cost of ₹ 507.37 crore. CEC was to complete the work within three years from 15 October 2013.

The commercial operation of phase-IA of Jaipur metro was to be started on or before 1 July 2013, but it was opened for public carriage of passengers only on 3 June 2015 after delay of around two years and incurring cost of ₹ 1,846.23 crore.

Phase-IB was scheduled to become operational by 1 April 2017. However, CEC completed only 59.70 *per cent* works as of March 2017 and payment of ₹ 302.92 crore was made to CEC.

The audit findings in respect of the execution of phase-I of Jaipur Metro are discussed in the following paragraphs.

2.3.6.1 Irregular deferment of recovery of Mobilisation Advance in Phase-IB

Clause 14.2 of General Conditions of Contract provided for payment of mobilization advance to the contractor at the rate of 10 *per cent* of the contract value in two equal installments. The first installment was payable within 21 days of receipt of bank guarantee and the second installment after submission of proof of utilization of the first installment. Further, the advance was recoverable in 12 equal installments after 12 months from the date of commencement of the work.

It was observed that first installment of mobilization advance ₹ 25.27 crore was released to CEC in December 2013 and second installment of ₹ 25.23 crore in July 2014. Since the stipulated date of commencement of work was 15 October 2013, the recovery of first installment was due from October 2014. Meanwhile, in September 2014, CEC requested the Engineer (DMRC) for deferment of recovery of mobilization advance till it achieve 15 *per cent* financial milestone. The Engineer recommended (December 2014) for deferment of the recovery of mobilization advance till achieving key date-7 of ‘*starting initial drive for shield TBM-2*’ or 13 *per cent* of the financial milestone.

CMD, JMRC accepted (January 2015) the request of CEC and deferred recovery of mobilization advance till March 2015 considering that certain interim bills of CEC were pending beyond prescribed period of payment of 56 days and CEC had agreed not to insist for payment of interest on delayed payment of interim bills. CEC subsequently communicated (February 2015) that as discussed and mutually agreed, no interest charges would be levied by JMRC on the deferred period for recovery of mobilization advance.

It was, however, noticed from the records made available that no interim bill of CEC was pending for payment beyond the prescribed period. Moreover, bills which were submitted by CEC were paid within 56 days as discussed in **paragraph 2.3.6.2.** GoR stated (November 2017) that the contractor was in financial crisis due to slow progress of work and accordingly it was decided to defer the recovery of advance. GoR further stated that the request to defer the recovery of advance was genuine and in the larger interest of project to push up the momentum of work.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines (April 2007) stipulate that recovery of mobilization advance should be time based and not linked to the progress of the work. The reply is, therefore, not convincing as mobilisation advance was deferred on invalid grounds and against the provisions of the contract as well as the CVC guidelines.

Thus, due to deferred recovery of mobilization advance JMRC extended undue benefit of ₹ 2.03 crore¹⁰³ to the contractor on account of the interest on advance from October 2014 to March 2015.

2.3.6.2 Loss of interest on early payment of bills

As per clause 14.7 of the General Condition of Contract '*the employer (JMRC) shall pay to the contractor the amount certified in each Interim Payment Certificate (IPC) within 56 days after the Engineer (DMRC) receives the Statement and supporting documents*'. Further, as per clause 14.8, if the contractor does not receive payment within 56 days of raising the bill, the contractor shall be entitled to receive financing charges compounded monthly on the amount unpaid during the period of delay.

In the pre-bid meeting, the bidders requested to reduce the period of intermediate payments to 30 days but this was not agreed to by JMRC. Minutes of pre-bid meeting also formed the part of the agreement.

Detailed scrutiny of the payments made to CEC revealed that the amounts certified in 19 out of total 35 IPCs valuing ₹ 177.40 crore (63.80 *per cent* of the total value of payments under this contract) were paid to the CEC within a period of 30 days though the period up to 56 days was available for making the payment.

GoR accepted (November 2017) that in the pre bid meeting the proposal of the bidders was not agreed to, however, smooth and regular flow of funds was the essence of the project and it facilitated the contractor to execute the work to the desired progress.

By not availing of the benefit under the contract JMRC had to forgo interest earning of at least ₹ 96.46 lakh¹⁰⁴ calculated at the minimum rates of interest of 5.25 *per cent* received during that period.

¹⁰³ Calculated at simple interest of 8.05*per cent* (the lowest rate of interest, JMRC was getting on Fixed deposits with Banks) for six months from October 2014 to March 2015 (₹ 50.5 crore x 8.05 *per cent* x 6/12).

¹⁰⁴ Bills paid within 30 days of receiving IPC considered.

2.3.6.3 Advance procurement of rolling stock

As per revised DPR (June 2011/March 2012), eight train sets of four cars each (32 cars) and two train sets of four cars each (eight cars) were required for Phase-IA (*Mansarovar to Chandpole*) and Phase-IB (*Chandpole to Badi Chaupar*) respectively.

GoR decided (November 2011) to make the modification in Request for Proposal (RFP) to be floated for phase-II (including phase-IB) on PPP basis considering identical rolling stock, signaling & telecom and automatic fare collection for *Chandpole to Badi Chaupar* corridor. GoR subsequently decided (November 2012) to execute phase-1B on ‘Engineering Procurement and Construction’ (EPC) mode with DMRC as General Consultant. Accordingly, the civil work of phase-IB was awarded (September 2013) to CEC. However, DMRC had already issued (November 2011) work order to BEML for manufacturing, supply, testing and commissioning of 10 train sets of four cars each (40 cars). Later, Board of Directors (March 2012) also approved the proposal for the procurement of total 40 cars. BEML supplied 40 cars during May 2013 to June 2014 at a cost of ₹ 361.46 crore. The above fact indicates that DMRC had placed the supply order to BEML even before GoR decided to execute the Phase-IB of Jaipur Metro on EPC basis.

It was observed that the commercial operation of Phase-IA commenced from 3 June 2015 and only 59.70 *per cent* of civil work of Phase-IB was completed by CEC as of March 2017. JMRC revised the date of completion of civil works of Phase-IB tentatively to August 2018. Thus, Phase-IB would be operational only after August 2018 and two train sets procured for Phase-IB would not be operational for almost four years from their procurement (June 2014).

This was also objected to later by GoR (April 2014) as the advance procurement did not appear to be justifiable. An enquiry (May 2014) was ordered into the advance procurement of rolling stock. The details of enquiry conducted, if any, was not made available to audit.

JMRC stated (December 2017) that procurement of two train sets was done in advance to avoid extra financial burden due to very high cost at a later date and various approvals required at later stages.

The reply is not acceptable as the imprudent procurement of rolling stock in advance for Phase-IB resulted not only in blocking of funds of ₹ 72.30 crore¹⁰⁵ but also reduction in useful life by at least four years, which would cost JMRC ₹ 9.64 crore¹⁰⁶ considering the life of 30 years of the rolling stock.

2.3.6.4 Avoidable payment to Indian Railways

As per provision of section 18 (a) and section 19(2) of the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978, the metro railway administration should take necessary precaution for causing least damage during construction of metro

¹⁰⁵ Cost of one train (₹ 361.46 crore/10 trains) = ₹ 36.15 crore and cost of two train (₹ 36.15*2)= ₹ 72.30 crore.

¹⁰⁶ ₹ 72.30/30 years* four years= ₹ 9.64 crore.

railway and cost for the actual damage to the structures/properties including railways was payable.

Further, the Railway Board also prescribed (September 2009) recovery of the cost of land at commercial rate, intended to be used for commercial development and not for exclusive use of bonafide passengers.

It was observed that metro railway track for phase-IA crossed over 890 square meters (sqm) land of Ganapati Nagar residential colony of North Western Railway (NWR). JMRC paid ₹ 6.38 crore¹⁰⁷ as crossing charges at the commercial rate of ₹ 71,645 per sqm. However, the land was to be used for bonafide passengers and crossing charges should have been paid at the residential rates of ₹ 19,464 per sqm. This resulted in excess payment of ₹ 4.65 crore to NWR.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the area for metro crossing at Ganapati Nagar was not proposed exclusively for use of bonafide metro passengers. Hence, commercial rates were applied.

The reply is not convincing as Ganapati Nagar is a residential colony, where the metro viaduct was crossing over by constructing the piers. Hence, there was no scope for commercial use and the crossing charges should have been paid at residential rates.

GoR further stated (December 2017) that NWR has been requested to re-examine and revise the crossing charges.

2.3.6.5 Infructuous expenditure on engaging consultants and non-refund of the IIPDF contribution/grant

(i) DMRC opined (July 2009) that Public Private Partnerships (PPP)-Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) model was not globally successful as it involved huge capital cost and fares had to be kept low as a matter of public policy. If metro projects are to be made viable by granting VGF up to 50 to 55 per cent, then the Government, instead of following the PPP-BOT route, should follow the Government funding route i.e. by forming Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) between GoI and GoR to undertake the project. It was also recommended in DPR (January 2010) that the Jaipur Metro Project should be implemented and operated under SPV owned by GoI and GoR.

In spite of this, JMRC engaged three consultants in October 2010 for General and Technical, Financial and Legal matters for selection of concessionaire on PPP basis. However, the selection of concessionaire could not materialize due to defective process¹⁰⁸ of selection, which resulted in infructuous expenditure of ₹ 2.40 crore for payment to three consultants¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰⁷ 890 sqm x ₹ 71,645 per sqm (commercial rate) = ₹ 6.38 crore.

¹⁰⁸ Such as (i) belated floating of RFQ for selection of concessionaire with due date 31 May 2011 without approval of GoI and (ii) floating of RFQ with original scope of work in flouting of the Cabinet decision (July 2010) that if PPP partner does not selected before June 2011 then signaling and rolling stock work of phase-IA would also be undertaken through DMRC on deposit work basis.

¹⁰⁹ General and Technical Consultant: ₹ 1.57 crore; Financial Consultant: ₹ 43.13 lakh and Legal Consultant: ₹ 40.18 lakh.

GoR stated (November 2017) that it was decided in the cabinet meeting (21 July 2010) to seek private participation of 60 *per cent* of the total project cost. Further, to assess the ground realities on the interest of private partners in the phase-II and the percentage of participation, it was decided by GoR to invite Request for Qualification (RFQ) for PPP and accordingly the consultants were hired to provide consultancy for documents preparation and for the selection of PPP partner.

The reply needs to be viewed in the light of the fact that as per the DPR (2010), the contribution of GoI and GoR was projected as 93 *per cent* and only 7 *per cent* was to be invested by the PPP/BOT partner. As for just 7 *per cent* participation it was not appropriate to consider the PPP/BOT model, the expenditure on hiring of consultants was not required and was therefore infructuous.

(ii) The payment for consultancy services was to be made on actual number of man hours of the financial/legal expert deployed by the consultant for each deliverable¹¹⁰ subject to a maximum number of hours per deliverable. Further, if the financial consultancy was terminated prior to its completion, payment for 60 *per cent* of the man hours, actually deployed by the consultant on the incomplete deliverables were to be made.

It was observed that in contravention of these provisions, full payment of ₹ 43.13 lakh was made in the case of financial consultancy (with contract value of ₹ 43.13 lakh) and ₹ 40.18 lakh in case of legal consultancy (in excess of contract value of ₹ 34.80 lakh) inspite of only a part of the work (i.e. completing of work up to RFQ stage and not up to selection of PPP concessionaires) being completed.

In absence of man hours deployed by the consultants for each deliverable, the exact amount of additional payment could not be calculated. However, the fact remained that the excess amount paid was required to be calculated by JMRC and recovered from the consultants.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the time extension and additional 25 *per cent* man-hour of financial and legal consultants were approved by JMRC due to the peculiar nature of the project.

The fact remained that additional payment was released to both consultants in contravention of the terms and conditions of the agreement as no documents¹¹¹ other than RFQ was finalised and submitted.

(iii) GoI approved (January 2011) grant of 75 *per cent* of the cost to be incurred for engaging consultants to JMRC under Institution for India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF). The grant was to be refunded in case JMRC does not conclude the bidding process of selection of PPP concessionaire.

¹¹⁰ Financial: Revenue model, appraisal report and advisory services on financial matters and Legal: Draft concession agreement, vetting of manual and bidding documents, advisory services and obtaining regulatory approvals.

¹¹¹ Documents such as Revenue Model, Appraisal Report and Draft Concession Agreement.

It was observed that as JMRC did not complete the process of selection of PPP concessionaire, the grant of ₹ 1.65 crore received under IIPDF was refundable to GoI. However, JMRC did not refund the grant to GoI.

JMRC stated (August 2017) that the grant would be refunded after the decision to take up phase-II of Jaipur Metro on ‘other than PPP mode’. GoR stated (November 2017) that the expenditure incurred on services of Legal, Financial and Technical consultants was not wasteful. It will expedite the search to find suitable partner in the light of proposed review of DPR. The reply was not convincing as the decision to award phase-II of Jaipur Metro has not been finalised and the grant should have been refunded to GoI as it was not utilised for the purpose intended, so far.

2.3.6.6 Non-completion of work within the stipulated time

It was observed that 21 out of 23 test checked packages were completed with delay ranging between 307 to 1,322 days (average 641 days). Further, only in two packages (C4 and C5), delays were attributed to the contractor and Liquidated Damage of ₹ 1.18 crore was levied but not recovered as of March 2017. In the remaining 19 packages, delays were attributed to ‘delay’ on part of DMRC.

DMRC stated (July 2017) that extension of time for hindrances were reviewed on the basis of documents available on record and various correspondences pertaining to the contract.

GoR stated (November 2017) that in view of audit observation, DMRC may consider adopting the practice of maintaining the hindrance register in future cases.

The reply is not acceptable as DMRC did not have a system of recording hindrances that occurred during execution of work, Audit could not verify the genuineness of reasons claimed for delay.

2.3.6.7 Non-recovery of costs for modification works from CEC

CEC intimated (January 2015) that 30 meter additional space was required inside the tunnel of phase-IA, to achieve optimum time cycle for mucking/segment feeding activity. This required modification in signalling, Overhead Equipment (OHE) termination and shifting of friction buffer. JMRC undertook modification in rigid OHE structure at an expenditure of ₹ 33.30 lakh, which was chargeable to the civil work of phase-IB and recoverable from CEC.

Though JMRC accepted (August 2017) the observation, the amount is yet to be recovered from CEC.

GoR stated (November 2017) that JMRC has requested DMRC to recover the total amount of ₹33.30 lakh from the contractor.

Execution of Phase-I of Jaipur Metro

The commercial operation of phase-IA of Jaipur metro was started only on 3 June 2015 after delay of around two years and incurring cost of ₹ 1,846.23 crore. The work of construction of tunnel and stations for phase-IB was awarded at a cost of ₹ 507.37 crore and was to be completed by 15 October 2016. However, as of March 2017, only 59.70 per cent of the work was completed.

Test check of 24 contracts (out of 58) awarded for phase-IA and IB revealed a case of deferred recovery of mobilization advance leading to undue benefit of ₹ 2.03 crore to the contractor. Further, JMRC made early payment to the contractors and this resulted in loss of interest of ₹ 96.46 lakh. There were cases of avoidable payment to Indian Railways of ₹ 4.65 crore in violation of provisions of Metro Railway Construction Act 1978. Other contract management issues like non-recovery of charges for modification works, irregular deferment of recovery of mobilization advance etc. were also noticed.

Recommendations:

3. Keeping in view financial prudence, JMRC should avail the full benefits of the available invested funds so that JMRC could minimise its operational losses by maximising interest income on investments.
4. As a record of hindrances encountered during contract execution is an important document for deciding time extensions and attributability for delays in contracts, JMRC must insist upon maintenance of the hindrance register in all contracts entered into with executing agencies.

Audit Objective 3: After commercial operation of phase-IA, whether the planned benefits of the project were being achieved.

2.3.7 Operation of phase- IA of Jaipur Metro

The commercial operation of phase-IA of Jaipur metro from *Mansarovar to Chandpole* was opened for public carriage of passengers on 3 June 2015 after a delay of around two years. The revenue from operations for the first twenty two months was ₹ 18.87 crore against the corresponding operating cost of ₹ 85.56 crore (excluding depreciation and finance charges). Thus, JMRC is currently unable to meet even its operating expenses for running the Jaipur metro.

The performance of phase-IA of Jaipur metro has been assessed with respect to the projected PHPDT, ridership and expected revenues and observations in this regard are discussed below.

2.3.7.1 Poor operational performance of phase-IA

The average projected ridership of phase-I was 2.1 lakh passengers per day which included 1.21 lakh passengers per day for phase-IA and 0.89 lakh passengers per day for phase-IB.

For phase-IA, besides an expected ridership of 1.21 lakh passengers per day during first two years of operations, fare box earning of ₹ 164 crore was also envisaged in the revised DPR of March 2012.

Details of projected daily average ridership *viz-a-viz* actual for phase-IA of Jaipur Metro are given in **Table 2**.

Table 2

Month	Monthly ridership	Projected ridership per day	Average ridership achieved per day	Percentage of ridership achieved
June 2015	14,43,456	1,21,000	51,552	42.60
July 2015	9,95,326	1,21,000	32,107	26.53
August 2015	9,05,868	1,21,000	29,222	24.15
September 2015	7,86,428	1,21,000	26,214	21.66
October 2015	7,56,253	1,21,000	24,395	20.16
November 2015	7,16,928	1,21,000	23,898	19.75
December 2015	6,81,223	1,21,000	21,975	18.16
January 2016	7,03,312	1,21,000	22,687	18.75
February 2016	6,28,545	1,21,000	21,674	17.91
March 2016	6,28,551	1,21,000	20,276	16.76
April 2016	6,11,677	1,21,000	20,389	16.85
May 2016	6,74,382	1,21,000	21,754	17.98
June 2016	6,47,858	1,21,000	21,595	17.85
July 2016	6,59,458	1,21,000	21,273	17.58
August 2016	6,40,734	1,21,000	20,669	17.08
September 2016	6,01,310	1,21,000	20,044	16.57
October 2016	6,00,793	1,21,000	19,380	16.02
November 2016	5,66,655	1,21,000	18,889	15.61
December 2016	6,01,102	1,21,000	19,390	16.03
January 2017	5,82,296	1,21,000	18,784	15.52
February 2017	5,06,287	1,21,000	18,082	14.94
March 2017	5,30,319	1,21,000	17,107	14.14
Average ridership		1,21,000	23,191	19.17¹¹²

Source: Revised DPR (March 2012) and information provided by Jaipur Metro.

From the table above, it can be observed that after operationalisation of phase-IA, the actual average ridership from June 2015 to March 2017 was only 19.17 *per cent* of the projected ridership. In the first month of operation, the ridership was 42.60 *per cent* (51,552 passengers) which steadily dropped to 14.14 *per cent* (17,107 passengers) in March 2017.

During the period from June 2015 to March 2017, JMRC could earn fare box revenue of only ₹ 16.19 crore (9.87 *per cent*) against the projected revenue of ₹ 164 crore.

It was also observed that Principal Secretary, UDH, GoR had expressed apprehension (March 2014) that phase-IA was completely unviable, as the ridership projection was impractical because even if total numbers of commuters by way of public as well as private transport was added, it would be difficult to get a figure of more than 25,000 to 30,000 commuters per day as against a projected ridership of 1,21,000 commuters per day.

Thus, after the commercial operation of phase-IA from June 2015 to March 2017, the planned revenue from the project could not be achieved.

¹¹² Arrived at by dividing average ridership per day for 22 months by projected daily ridership [(23,191/1,21,000) x 100].

GoR stated (November 2017) that the revised approved DPR projected ridership during 2014 as 3.22 lakh for the corridor-I and 2.10 lakh in corridor-II when both the corridors were in place. A fare box revenue of ₹ 164 crore was envisaged during first two years of operation again when both the corridors were in operation. Therefore ridership of 19.17 *per cent* and fare box earning of 9.87 *per cent* worked out by Audit are based on assumptions and not realistic.

The reply is incorrect as DPR of June 2011 and DPR of March 2012 projected the fare box revenue of ₹ 164 crore during first two years of operation with projected ridership of 1.21 lakh per day for phase-IA (*Mansarovar to Chandpole*). When phase-IB was to be operational along with phase-IA in April 2017, the fare box revenue and ridership in 2017-18 were projected to be ₹ 167 crore (in one year) and 2.10 lakh per day respectively. This fact had earlier also been admitted (June 2017) by DMRC and endorsed by JMRC.

2.3.7.2 *Earning of non-fare box revenue*

As per DPR (March 2012) the total non-fare box revenue was projected as ₹ 16.40 crore (10 *per cent* of fare box revenue of ₹ 164 crore) during first two years of the commercial operation of phase-IA. It was observed that revenue earnings from property development were very low and JMRC could earn only ₹ 2.68 crore non-fare box revenue (16.34 *per cent* of projected revenue) during 2015-17. This resulted in shortfall against the projected earnings for ₹ 13.72 crore during that period.

As per the directions issued by MoUD, the non-fare box revenue should be 40 to 50 *per cent* of the fare box revenue. It was observed that Bangalore Metro was able to achieve such non-fare box revenue collection. GoR stated (November 2017) that various actions are in pipeline to further enhance the non-fare box revenue from all possible sources and significant increase is expected in current and next financial year surpassing the estimates 40-50 *per cent*.

Shortcomings noticed in earning of non-fare box revenue are discussed below:

(i) *Non-utilisation of land parcels for property development*

In terms of MoUD directions issued in March 2009, as metro systems are highly capital intensive projects, the only way they can remain financially healthy without government subsidies, is by increasing their non-operational revenues from advertisement, retailing, real estate (at metro stations and outside) and parking lot revenues.

Revised DPR (March 2012) of phase-I of Jaipur Metro envisaged real estate development at the estimated cost of ₹ 850 crore which would generate rental revenue from 2016-17 with annual increase of five *per cent* thereafter. Further, GoR handed over eight land parcels of total area of 3.01 lakh sqm to JMRC for property development during November 2010 to June 2011.

In this regard, it was observed that the BoD resolved (March 2012) to hire the service of property development consultant for development of land parcels handed over by GoR. Accordingly, JMRC awarded the work of ‘assessment of

market potential of land parcels' to Mott MacDonald (General and Technical Consultant) in March 2012. The consultant submitted their report in June 2012 and recommended that the land parcels could be developed for various commercial activities. However, JMRC took no action on the recommendations of the consultant as of August 2017.

JMRC stated (July 2017) that property development work was deferred as the works related to operationalisation of phase-IA of Jaipur metro were taken up on priority. GoR stated (November 2017) that as per initial DPR, Jaipur Metro Rail Project (phase-II) was proposed to be developed through PPP Model. As a part of package there was a proposal to offer the assets of completed phase-I to phase-II concessionaire. Accordingly, PPP model was being explored by the Project Directorate of JMRC by discussing with probable agencies.

However, the fact remained that earning of non-fare box revenue to the extent of 40 to 50 *per cent* was a necessity as per MoUD directions and failure to do so would affect the financial survival of the metro system.

(ii) *Infructuous expenditure on construction of underground parking*

During execution of work of construction of Depot cum Workshop at *Mansarovar*, it was noticed by DMRC that provision for sufficient underground parking below the Stabling Yard could facilitate real estate development.

As per the DPR there was no provision for construction of underground double floor parking in the basement of the Stabling Yard at *Mansarovar* Depot. However, a proposal for construction of a two level basement parking for approximately 4,000 vehicles was approved by JMRC in March 2012 at an additional cost of ₹ 60 crore with a projection of non-fare box earning of ₹ 133.30 crore from the property development.

Accordingly, DMRC constructed (October 2014) two level basement parking beneath the Stabling Yard at cost of ₹ 22.54 crore with a view to facilitate real estate development by constructing mall/business hotel/commercial tower above the Stabling Yard.



Underground double storied basement parking beneath the Stabling Yard

In this regard, it was observed that JMRC could not finalise any of options for property development even after the lapse of almost three years. This has resulted in the entire expenditure of ₹ 22.54 crore on construction of underground parking remaining infructuous.

JMRC stated (August 2017) that the case has been initiated to engage a consultant for property development. GoR stated (November 2017) that parking is a long term investment which will add value to the future earnings of JMRC from property development.

However, the fact remained that the underground parking built at a cost of ₹ 22.54 crore was lying idle since June 2015 and JMRC could not utilise the property for commercial development to earn non-fare box revenue.

(iii) *Non-utilisation of space in the metro stations*

Retail space of 8,318.52 sqm (excluding space for mobile towers on roofs) was available in nine metro stations of phase-IA for leasing out to the entrepreneurs interested in establishing kiosks for various services like food courts and ATMs. Accordingly, JMRC prepared Expression of Interest (EoI) during August 2013 and RFP during September 2013, but did not finalise and publish them in the media to obtain responses of interested parties.

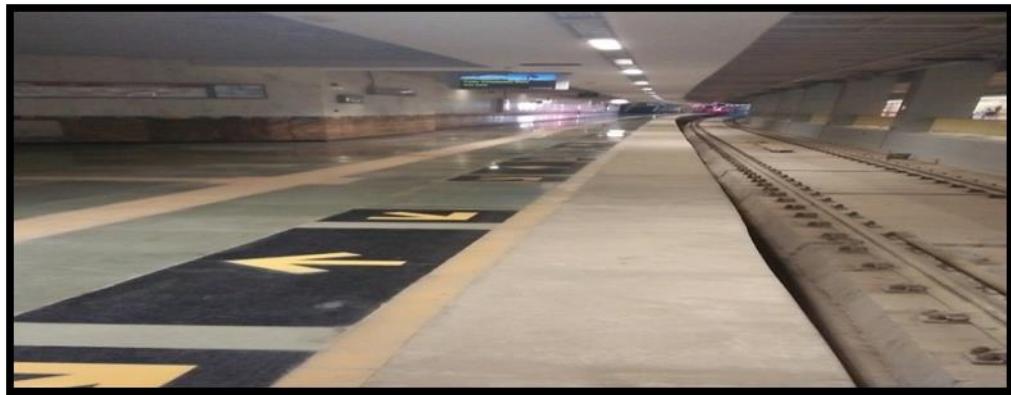
It was further observed that since operationalisation of phase-IA, JMRC has received revenue of only ₹ 2.63 crore by leasing out only 157.51 sqm area (1.89 *per cent* of available area) for ATMs at the metro stations.

GoR stated (November 2017) that plan of utilisation of spaces on metro stations was being discussed at various levels in JMRC. Final plan for leasing out of spaces was presented before Chief Minister on 14 August 2017. Now the estimates have been approved at competent level and RFP for different packages of retail area were being processed.

The fact remained that JMRC failed to utilize 98.11 *per cent* of the available space within the metro stations and lost an opportunity to increase its non-fare box revenue in the last more than two years.

2.3.7.3 *Non-utilisation of Platform No.2 of Chandpole Metro Station*

Two platforms were constructed at *Chandpole* underground metro station at the cost of ₹ 111.50 crore. Both the platforms were designed to accommodate metro trains of six coaches each. Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) inspected (April 2015) the station and noted that platform No.2 was not suitable for receipt and despatch of trains, as it could not accommodate a train of even four coaches due to various technical reasons. JMRC was using only Platform No.1 at *Chandpole* underground metro station for reception and despatch of the trains and platform No.2 was closed.



Chandpole Platform No. 2

JMRC stated (August 2017) that it would obtain Railway Board's condonation before six coach trains are put into service. The reply was not acceptable, as the asset created for the specific purpose could not be put to use due to faulty design. Further, GoR stated (November 2017) that suitable modification of signalling system to accommodate four coaches has been completed. The application for sanction of CRS to permit reception and dispatch of four coach train on platform No.2 is under preparation and submission. After getting CRS sanction the platform No.2 will be utilized as per operational requirement.

Thus, due to faulty design of platform No.2, it could not be used and JMRC has to incur extra expenditure (which has not yet been assessed) to make it useful in future.

2.3.7.4 Non-utilisation of assets created for specific purposes

(i) Non-utilisation of Interior Cleaning Shed

DMRC constructed one Interior Cleaning Shed for washing of train rakes and cleaning of interior walls, floors, window glasses etc., of metro trains.



Shed for cleaning of train rakes

It was observed that JMRC never used the shed for cleaning train rakes since operationalisation of phase-IA. JMRC stated (July 2017) that the shed could not be utilised as basic facilities like water pipe line and its outlets and ladders were not provided. JMRC had not even raised this issue with Director (Works) of DMRC in a meeting held to discuss issues of left over work of Phase-IA on 25 October 2016.

GoR accepted (November 2017) the observation and stated that pending petty works likewise pipeline and its outlet, ladders etc., had been planned to be executed by JMRC against the saving in the project cost.

(ii) *Non-utilisation of Effluent Water Treatment Plant*

DMRC constructed Effluent Water Treatment (EWT) Plant at a cost of ₹ 60 lakh for treatment of wastewater before its discharge at *Mansarovar Depot*.

It was observed that EWT Plant was never used since operationalisation of phase-IA. JMRC stated (July 2017) that pipe connection to outlet of the Plant to dispose/utilise the treated water is pending with DMRC leading to non utilisation of the Plant.

Thus, the asset created for environmental safeguard with expenditure of ₹ 60 lakh, was lying idle. Further, JMRC had not even raised this issue with Director (Works) of DMRC in a meeting held to discuss issues of left over work of phase- IA on 25 October 2016.

GoR accepted (November 2017) the observation and stated that pending petty works like pipe connections to outlet have been planned to be executed by JMRC against the saving in the project cost.

(iii) *Non-operation of Rail cum Road Vehicle*

DMRC supplied (June 2014) Rail cum Road Vehicle (RRV) to carry re-railing and rescue equipment at a cost of ₹ 33.48 lakh. RRV is capable of running on road as well as on track in emergency situations. As per the contract, DMRC was responsible to obtain the mandatory safety certificate from Commissioner Railway Safety and provisional speed certificate from Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO).

It was observed that despite regular pursuasion DMRC did not obtain the certificates and RRV was lying in the workshop since June 2014.

Thus, in absence of mandatory safety certificates, RRV would not be in a position to be utilised in a situation of emergency and the safety of the commuters was at stake.



Rail cum Road Vehicle

GoR accepted (November 2017) the observation and stated that DMRC has been asked to withhold pending payment of ₹ 3.35 lakh to the contractor till the operation of vehicle is sanctioned by the Central Government on mainline metro track.

(iv) Non-commissioning and under performance of Automatic Train Wash Plant

Clause 5.2 of the agreement executed by DMRC for supply of fully Automatic Train Washing (ATW) Plant at a cost of ₹ 3 crore, provided that after continuous working for two months without any break or 100 number of train washes (whichever was later), the ATW would be treated as commissioned.

It was observed that DMRC supplied ATW in October 2013, but since installation, the problem of automatic shutdown of the Plant in auto mode has occurred repeatedly mainly due to software and other problems. The Plant had worked in auto mode for only 352 days out of 588 days since its installation and washing of the trains was being managed by operating it in manual mode.

Thus, ATW Plant could not be commissioned even after lapse of two years as it was underperforming.

GoR accepted (November 2017) the observation and stated that till the satisfactory compliances for working of the plant as per contract, DMRC has been asked to withhold pending payment of ₹ 37.48 lakh and 10 per cent performance guarantee.

2.3.7.5 Non-functioning of Rain Water Harvesting Pits

The work of construction of 255 Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) pits was included in the main works of construction of viaducts. JMRC intimated (August 2017) that only 29 RWHs were constructed by DMRC and they too were not constructed according to the approved drawing and design. Further, RWHs were not functioning since operationalisation of phase-IA. Although JMRC regularly requested DMRC for rectification of RWHs, no action has been taken by DMRC.



Non-functional Rain Water Harvesting pits

GoR accepted (November 2017) the observation and stated that JDA/JMRC will undertake the remaining work.

2.3.7.6 Management of power systems

(i) Avoidable extra expenditure on power supply system

As per guidelines issued (May 2010) on ‘Power Supply Installations in Electrical Traction’ by the Institution of Railway Electrical Engineers, Indian Railways was to employ Traction Sub-Station (TSS) to supply power for electric traction at distance of 35 to 50 km. To ensure continuity of supply under all conditions, high voltage feed to the TSS was to be invariably arranged from two sources of power or by a double transmission line. Accordingly, Indian Railways follows the process of installing two transformers at each TSS including one standby transformer. Thus for 35 to 50 km distance, there was need to install one TSS and two transformers (including one standby transformer).

It was, however, observed that in contravention of these guidelines, DMRC for phase-I (12.07 km length), installed two TSSs with four transformers each (including two standby transformers each)¹¹³ at *Mansarovar* and *Sindhi Camp* at an expenditure of ₹ 65.54 crore. This resulted in the capacity of transformers installed being double the required power supply for operation of 12.07 km long corridor.

It was also observed that Chennai Metro (21.96 km length for second corridor)¹¹⁴ and Hyderabad Metro (29 km length for first corridor)¹¹⁵ had one TSS each for covering longer distances than the phase-I of Jaipur Metro.

JMRC stated (August 2017) that the power supply system of Indian Railways and Metro Rail System cannot be compared on techno-economic consideration. The reply was not acceptable as the electricity supply system installed by JMRC is much more than the present and projected demand as well as the design adopted in other metros.

¹¹³ Capacity of 103.2 Mega-Volt Ampere (MVA) for traction and auxiliary load (with equal standby facility).

¹¹⁴ Capacity of 31.8 MVA for traction and auxiliary load (with equal standby facility).

¹¹⁵ Capacity of 37 MVA for traction and auxiliary load (with equal standby facility).

GoR stated (November 2017) that as per DPR, the peak hours demand projections for traction and auxiliary load requirement was 23.6 MVA (2031) for Phase-I (A & B). GoR further stated that the approved DPR (of June 2011) has provision of two TSSs. Accordingly, two (one as standby) 21.6 MVA single phase transformers for feeding traction load and two (one as standby) 30 MVA three phase transformers for feeding all auxiliary loads had been provided each at *Mansarovar* and *Sindhi Camp* TSSs.

The reply of GoR clearly indicates that 103.2 MVA¹¹⁶ capacity transformers were installed at two TSSs/locations (with equal standby capacity) to cater to load of 23.6 MVA up to 2031, which was a gross overestimation. Moreover, presently both the TSSs are connected with load of 6 MVA for operation and maintenance of only 9.63 km corridor (*Mansarovar* to *Chandpole*).

GoR further stated (December 2017) that the extra capacity of power supply system would be technically and efficiently utilized for Phase-II.

Thus, DMRC incurred an avoidable extra expenditure of ₹ 32.77 crore (half the capital cost of ₹ 65.54 crore) on installation of excess power supply system.

(ii) Excess payment of electric plant charges

Clause 4(5) of Terms and Conditions for Supply of Electricity (TCSE)-2004 of Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JVNL) provided that only 15 *per cent* of expenses on transmission line and electric plant were payable as supervision charges when the electric line and plant are installed by the consumer itself.

It was observed that JMRC deposited (February 2013) ₹ 2.11 crore to JVNL for 132KV electrical connection of 10 MVA each at *Mansarovar* and *Sindhi Camp* to feed TSSs, which included ₹ 50 lakh¹¹⁷ as electric plant charges. Since the work of electric line and plant was carried out by DMRC, therefore only 15 *per cent* supervision charges were payable to JVNL. Thus, JMRC irregularly paid ₹ 50 lakh to JVNL for electric plant.

GoR stated (November 2017) that as per clause 2 of Part-II of TCSE of JVNL, ₹ 250 per KVA of connected demand was applicable towards plant charges plus 15 *per cent* supervision charges on the cost incurred by the applicant on electric line & plant for the HT supply connection.

The reply is not acceptable since as per the above clause 4(5) of TCSE, if the applicant provides electric line and plant, only 15 *per cent* of such expenses had to be deposited as supervision charges with the application.

GoR further stated (December 2017) that JVNL has been requested to refund the electric plant charges.

¹¹⁶ 21.6 x 2 + 30 x 2 = 103.2

¹¹⁷ ₹ 250 per KVA x 20,000 KVA.

2.3.7.7 Wasteful expenditure on idle staff

Phase-IA of Jaipur Metro was scheduled to be operationalised from June 2013. Accordingly, JMRC appointed 389 technical and non-technical employees during January 2013 to April 2013. They were given in-house and on-the-job (practical) training in DMRC up to September 2013.

It was observed that as Phase-IA of Jaipur Metro was operationalised after a delay of two years, the services of the trained staff could not be utilised from October 2013 to May 2015 and the 383 trained staff remained idle.

Thus, failure of JMRC in synchronising recruitment of staff with the operationalisation of phase-IA resulted in wasteful payment of ₹ 11.05 crore to the staff.

GoR stated (December 2017) that recruitment and joining of staff would be staggered as per requirement in Phase-II.

2.3.7.8 Non-creation of Dedicated Metro Fund

GoR decided (July 2010) to provide financial support to Jaipur Metro Rail Project by creating a Dedicated Metro Fund (DMF) under the UDH Department to be managed by JMRC. The objective of DMF was to (i) fund the viability gap, expansion of the project and debt servicing; (ii) meet the capital expenditure on new/ongoing project and ancillary activities of the project; and (iii) fund the operational loss of JMRC.

DMF was to be funded from (i) revenue from sale of land and commercial development/leases/transfer etc., of the land allotted to JMRC, (ii) transfer of revenue by JDA on account of premium floor area ratio, (iii) revenue and entry tax to be levied on light/medium and heavy transport vehicles and (iv) revenue from grant/contribution/subsidy or any other sources as may be approved by GoR.

It was noticed that GoR formed (July 2010) a Fund Management Committee headed by Principal Secretary, UDH Department to operate, manage and approve the funding to JMRC from DMF. However, even after a lapse of seven years, the proposal for creation of DMF was not finalised by Finance Department. The operational losses of JMRC were being met from the Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the proposal for creation of DMF has been approved by incorporating some modifications/changes and issuance of formal orders, is under process.

2.3.7.9 Avoidable expenditure on hiring of office premises

JMRC hired 725.22 sqm space (since September 2010) from Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMM) and 1,082.13 sqm (since June 2013) from Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC), on rent/lease basis for housing its offices.

JMRC constructed a new administrative building of 15,460 sqm area at *Mansarovar* depot and accordingly in May 2015, JMRC vacated around 250 sqm space of RSMM and shifted all Departments of Operation and Systems (O&S) into the new building at *Mansarovar*.

It was observed that inspite of availability of 15,210 sqm in the new building at *Mansarovar*, JMRC did not vacate the entire space rented from RSMM. This resulted in expenditure of ₹ 1.36 crore (RSMM: ₹ 27.94 lakh and RSIC: ₹ 107.89 lakh) on hiring of premises of RSMM and RSIC, during June 2015 to March 2017 which was avoidable.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the administrative building at *Mansarovar* depot was constructed only for management of Operation & System manpower and Assets of JMRC. The reply is not convincing as sufficient additional space was available in its own premises to accommodate all remaining offices of JMRC.

Operation of Phase-I of Jaipur metro

Performance of phase-IA of Jaipur metro was poor as the average ridership during the first 22 months of operation was just 19.17 per cent. Further the ridership has been dropping drastically from 42.60 per cent since its operationalisation to 14.14 per cent as of March 2017. With an operating revenue of ₹18.87 crore, JMRC is currently unable to meet even its operating expenses of ₹85.56 crore for running the Jaipur metro.

JMRC could earn only 16.34 per cent revenue of projected non-fare box revenue, during 2015-17 as they could neither commercially exploit the allotted land parcels of 3.01 lakh sqm nor lease out 98 per cent area of 8,318.52 sqm available in nine metro stations.

Infrastructure created such as Platform No.2 of Chandpole Station, underground parking beneath the stabling yard, cleaning shed, effluent water treatment plant, automatic train washing plant could not be fully utilised due to improper planning and defective construction/installation/ commissioning.

Important safety equipment like the rail cum road vehicle was not utilised for want of mandatory certification thereby compromising the safety of the metro system. The capacity of the power supply system installed by JMRC for phase-I was also much more than the present as well as the projected demand.

JMRC also continued to house its offices in hired buildings inspite of availability of space in own building.

Recommendations:

5. *In view of the low ridership and high operating cost, JMRC should evaluate the reasons for the low utilisation of the metro system by conducting a detailed survey amongst both current users and potential users and take up initiatives to increase the ridership.*

6. As earning of non-fare box revenue to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent was a necessity for financial survival of the metro system, JMRC should strive to increase its non-fare box revenue by commercially exploiting its available land parcels and spaces at metro stations.
7. Considering the huge operating losses, JMRC should immediately shift all its offices into its own administrative building at Mansarovar and save hiring expense of ₹6.80 lakhs per month.

Audit Objective 4: Whether an adequate control mechanism was in existence in JMRC to monitor the projects and ensure timely completion of works as per specification.

2.3.8 Internal Control in JMRC

Effective corporate governance is essential for a company to meet its strategic goals. A corporate governance structure combines controls, policies and guidelines that drive the organization toward its objectives while also satisfying stakeholders' needs. JMRC's control mechanisms are discussed in succeeding paragraphs:

2.3.8.1 Non-adherence of contractual obligation by DMRC

As per clause 25 K of the agreement, DMRC was required to submit the funds requirement on quarterly basis along with the details of expenditure incurred in the form of statement of account supported by the full details and bills, required by JMRC for audit purposes.

It was, however, observed that DMRC did not submit details of expenditure in the form of statement of account with supporting documents. The issue of non-submission of documents to support the expenditure is also being pointed out by statutory auditors in their annual audit reports since 2010-11, but JMRC did not obtain details of expenditure and the supported documents from DMRC to facilitate the audit process.

GoR stated (November 2017) that JMRC had decided that the quarterly progress report should not include any bills for expenditure as the project was being executed on deposit work basis by DMRC which is a government body fully accountable to audit.

The reply is not acceptable as JMRC should have ensured accuracy and genuineness of project expenditure.

2.3.8.2 Non-adhering to the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and rules made there under

Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 stipulated for appointment of at least two independent directors in JMRC. Further, Section 177 provided for constitution of an Audit Committee with minimum three directors (independent directors in majority).

It was observed that GoR belatedly appointed (February 2017) one independent director¹¹⁸ on the Board and the appointment of another independent director was not decided as of September 2017.

However, as only one independent director was appointed, the compliance of the Companies Act, 2013 (i.e. assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the company management and the Board that was necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties) could not be adhered to. Further, GoR did not follow the provisions of Companies Act for appointment of two independent directors and appropriate constitution of Audit Committee for JMRC.

GoR stated (November 2017) that appointment of another independent director is under process.

2.3.8.3 Non-adherence to the provisions of the Contract Labour Act

The Contract Labour Act, 1970 provided for mandatory registration of employer and placement agency/contractor, employing more than 50 workmen.

It was observed that during the period from December 2013 to March 2017, JMRC employed more than 50 personnel of various categories on monthly basis through placement agency/contractor and paid them ₹ 4.86 crore. However, neither JMRC was registered under the Contract Labour Act, nor it ensured registration of the placement agency/contractor for monitoring the compliance of statutory provisions by the Department concerned.

GoR stated (November 2017) that presently (August/September 2017), JMRC and Placement Agency have been registered and proper monitoring is being done. The fact remained that the disbursement of wages to employed personnel through placement agency could not be monitored during December 2013 to August 2017.

2.3.8.4 Internal Audit

Internal audit is concerned with evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes in an organisation. Internal auditors work with management to systematically review systems and operations. Audits can also identify areas where efficiency can be improved and innovations made.

It was observed that JMRC did not have a dedicated Internal Audit Wing and during 2011-17, internal audit was entrusted to external firms of Chartered Accountants. The scope of Internal Audit was mainly restricted to audit of vouchers to ensure that the expenditure was incurred in accordance with schedule of powers. The reports did not state whether right processes were in place in JMRC and it could not identify areas where efficiency could be improved.

Thus, there was a need to improve the internal audit control systems in JMRC.

¹¹⁸ Collector of Jaipur District.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the internal auditor has not only done the audit of vouchers but also tax matters and revenue system. Internal auditor submits its report on a progressive basis. Any unattended observation/paragraphs raised by internal auditor which required compliance is included in next quarterly report.

The reply is not convincing in view of fact that the compliance of observations were not found recorded and approved by the competent authority. Moreover, GoR did not offer any comments on the other issues highlighted in the paragraph.

Control Mechanism in JMRC

GoR did not follow the provisions of the Companies Act as only one independent director was appointed resulting in the compliance to provisions of the Companies Act 2013 being compromised. JMRC did not adhere to the provisions of the Contract Labour Act. JMRC also lacked a dedicated internal audit department and there was a need to improve the internal audit control systems.

Recommendation:

8. *In view of the high operating costs and poor financial performance JMRC should immediately create an Internal Audit Department so that necessary corrective action is taken on the recommendations of Audit.*

2.3.9 Conclusion

Jaipur city with a population of 2.3 million was not directly eligible for a metro rail project. Instead of preparing Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), Alternative Analysis and then a Detailed Project Report (DPR), GoR prepared a DPR, a transportation study as part of DPR and thereafter a CMP. The more feasible corridor of Durgapura to Ambabari which had higher projected ridership and Peak Hour Peak Direction Trips (PHPDT) was not selected. Instead Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar corridor which had lower PHPDT, lower ridership and lower average lead compared to the Sitapura to Ambabari corridor was executed first.

Further, the lower cost technology of LRT was not explored. The Procurement of rolling stock in advance for Phase-IB resulted not only in blocking of funds of ₹72.30 crore but also reduction in useful life by almost four years.

Performance of phase-IA of Jaipur metro was poor as the average ridership during the first 22 months of operation was just 19.17 per cent. Further, the ridership had been dropping drastically. With an operating revenue of ₹18.87 crore, JMRC is currently unable to meet its operating expenses of ₹85.56 crore for first 22 months.

During 2015-17, JMRC could earn only 16.34 per cent revenue of projected non-fare box revenue. They could neither commercially exploit the allotted land parcels nor lease out available area of nine metro stations.

Important safety equipment like rail cum road vehicle was not utilized for want of mandatory certification thereby compromising the safety of the metro system. The capacity of the power supply system installed by JMRC for phase-I was also much more than the present as well as the projected demand.

Thus, due to defective planning and hasty decision making, a financially unviable metro system was introduced in Jaipur city.

Chapter II

Performance Audit

Chapter III

Compliance Audit

Audit of transactions of the Government Departments, their field formations as well as audit of the autonomous bodies brought out lapses in management of resources and failures in the observance of the norms of regularity, propriety and economy, which have been presented in the succeeding paragraphs under broad objective heads.

Non-compliance with Rules and Regulations

Public Health Engineering Department

3.1 Undue benefit to the firm

Non-adherence to the condition of the contract relating to recovery of compensation resulted in undue benefit of ₹ 1.61 crore to a firm.

The Policy Planning Committee (PPC) of Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) issued (May 2013) Administrative and Financial sanction for ₹ 256.56 crore for Gagreen Water Supply Project to supply drinking water to 315 villages and 36 other habitations of Tehsil Gangdhar, Pachpahar and Pirawa of Jhalawar District, which was further revised (July 2014) to ₹ 351.48 crore. The Finance Committee (FC) approved (August 2013) the rate of lowest bidder M/s SPML Infra Ltd. (firm) at ₹ 308.59 crore including Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for 10 years (cost of execution: ₹ 289.35 crore and O&M: ₹ 19.24 crore). The work included supply, laying and testing of pipes¹ and ancillary works². Accordingly, Additional Chief Engineer (ACE), Kota issued (August 2013) work order to the firm with Single Point Responsibility on turnkey basis. The work was scheduled to be completed within 36 months from the date of work order. The completion period was extended by FC (January 2017) up to 31 March 2018 in view of the firm.

Special Conditions of Contract executed with the firm provided that being a Single Point Responsibility project, the firm would decide the details of size and length of pipes, based on survey and design and submit the delivery schedule for the pipes. Further, the firm would submit Quality Assurance Programme (QAP) for all the equipment and material including pipes to be used in the project. The contract also provided (Clause 3.11) that the firm would ensure timely supply of pipes as per approved delivery schedule, failing which compensation at the rate of 0.25 *per cent* of the cost of pipes to be supplied per month would be recovered cumulatively up to the date of actual

¹ Ductile Iron (DI)/Mild Steel (MS)/ High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE).

² Intake Pumping Station, Raw Water Mains, Treatment Plant, Power Substation, Clear Water Mains, Cluster Distribution Mains, Cluster Elevated Service Reservoirs with associated civil, electrical and mechanical works, Village Distribution System, Information, Education and Communication activities etc.

supply of pipes. The compensation levied for delay in supply of pipes would be of permanent nature and not to be refunded under any circumstances.

Scrutiny of the records (February 2017) of Executive Engineer (EE), PHED, Project Division, Jhalawar revealed that Chief Engineer (Special Project), approved (September 2013) the work plan and implementation schedule with the condition that the firm would submit detailed plan showing implementation schedule for achieving milestones for commissioning of villages/dhanies. As per detailed work plan submitted by the firm, pipes were scheduled to be supplied between November 2013 and July 2016.

It was noticed that the firm submitted QAPs of various vendors for supply pipes for approval of the Department. The details are given in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Name of Firm	Date of Submission of QAP by the firm	Date of approval of QAP by the Department
M/s Electrotherm (India) Limited	December 2013	January 2014
M/s Rashmi Metaliks Limited	March 2014	March 2014
M/s Jindal Saw Limited	November 2014	November 2014
M/s Tata Metaliks	February 2015	March 2015
M/s Jain Irrigation	February 2015	February 2015

Source: Information provided by the Department.

The above table indicates that the Department approved these QAPs without delays. However, instead of submission of QAPs before commencement of supply of pipes, the firm submitted QAPs throughout the scheduled period and supplied pipes with delays ranging between one to 24 months. Yet EE did not follow the provisions of the contract to recover the compensation for delays in supply of pipes, thereby favouring the firm. This resulted in undue benefit of ₹ 1.61 crore to the firm (*Appendix 3.1*).

EE stated (May 2017) that the time for completion of the entire project was extended (January 2017) by FC up to 31 March 2018 and action would be taken accordingly by the competent authority after the firm submits the revised work plan.

The reply is not convincing as the time extension granted for the entire project does not affect the enforcement of the contractual provision which clearly provided for recovery of non-refundable compensation for delay in supply of pipes by the firm.

Thus, non-adherence to the condition of the contract resulted in undue benefit of ₹ 1.61 crore to the firm.

The matter is referred to the Government of Rajasthan; reply is awaited.

Urban Development and Housing Department

3.2 Unfruitful expenditure on construction of dwelling units

Unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 259.92 crore on construction of dwelling units for relocation of slums, which remained unoccupied by the beneficiaries.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA), Government of India (GoI) introduced Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), as a sub mission under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005-06. The mission aimed at integrating development of basic services to urban poor, including improved housing at affordable prices in the cities covered under the mission. Revised guidelines issued in February 2009 for the implementation of BSUP provided that due care should be taken to provide housing near the place of occupation of urban poor. Further, GoI was to provide 50 *per cent* of the cost of the projects and the remaining was to be provided by Government of Rajasthan (GoR)/implementing agency including 12 *per cent* beneficiary contribution.

HUPA directed (March 2010) that survey of slums and potential beneficiaries should be conducted and beneficiaries should be consulted before preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Each DPR should also be accompanied by a list of beneficiaries based on the socio-economic survey. Further, willingness of the beneficiaries was to be taken for rehabilitation/relocation and payment of beneficiary contribution. Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) was the implementing agency for the mission for 31 slums in Jaipur city.

Accordingly, JDA identified 31 slums (JDA area: 17 and Municipal Corporation (MC), Jaipur area: 14) for rehabilitation. Both projects were approved (September 2010) by the GoI for ₹ 94 crore and ₹ 87.50 crore³ respectively. Work of the project for relocation of 14 slums having 2,892 dwelling units (DUs) at Jaisinghpura Khor was completed in July 2015 with an expenditure of ₹ 117.64 crore. Construction work for relocation of 17 slums having 2,922 DUs at Sikar and Ajmer Road, was completed in May 2016 at a cost of ₹ 142.28 crore.

Scrutiny of records (June 2016) of JDA, revealed that:

- Contrary to the provision of the guidelines, consent of the beneficiaries was not included in DPR prepared for relocation of 17 slums by PDCOR Limited⁴. BMTPC⁵ while appraising the DPR also noticed this fact and

³ Including GoI share of ₹ 45.63 crore (for 17 slums) and ₹ 42.48 crore (for 14 slums).

⁴ PDCOR Limited is a company jointly promoted by the GoR and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector in the State and commenced its operations in May 1998.

⁵ Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) was established by the erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in July 1990, in order to bridge the gap between research and development and large scale application of new building material technologies.

directed (March 2010) GoR to obtain consent of the beneficiaries as the distance of the site for relocation of the slums ranged from four to 18 kms. Only after completion of the project, did the JDA obtain consent of 376 families (14.41 *per cent* of identified families⁶) for relocation and of that, only 74 families (2.84 *per cent* of identified families) took possession of DUs as of May 2017.

- The consent of beneficiaries for relocation to new place was required to be obtained by MC, Jaipur, as 14 slums fall under its jurisdiction. It was, however, observed that only after completion of 2,892 DUs in July 2015, Commissioner, JDA took up (July 2015) the matter with MC of obtaining consent of beneficiaries for their relocation. Even after lapse of nearly one and half year after completion of DUs, MC intimated (January 2017) that the beneficiaries were not agreeable to be rehabilitated. This shows lack of coordination of JDA with MC, Jaipur in implementation of the scheme. Besides, JDA did not ensure willingness and receipt of contribution of the beneficiaries before preparation of DPR, which was contrary to the directions of HUPA. Further, as JDA could not identify beneficiaries willing to be relocated before taking up both projects, contribution from the beneficiaries as prescribed in the guidelines was also not recovered.

Thus, contrary to the provision of the guidelines as well directions of HUPA, without conducting survey of 31 slums and obtaining consent of identified beneficiaries for their relocation, JDA constructed DUs under the scheme. As a result, only 74 out of total 5,814 beneficiaries (1.27 *per cent*) took possession of DUs and remaining DUs could not be allotted to the intended beneficiaries. This resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 259.92 crore incurred thereon. Further, possibility of damages due to weathering and theft in these DUs over the time cannot be ruled out.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (December 2017) that beneficiaries under the jurisdiction of MC and JDA are not willing to move into these DUs. Therefore, it was decided in the meeting of State Level Sanctioning Cum Monitoring Committee held in May 2017 that 20 *per cent* of these DUs would be kept reserved for these 31 slums and remaining be allotted to other notified or non-notified slum dwellers of Jaipur.

The facts remained that the JDA could not identify beneficiaries willing to be relocated before taking up the projects. As a result, the constructed units remained unoccupied for more than one to two years.

⁶ 2,610 families were identified for relocation.

Audit against propriety and cases of expenditure without adequate justification

Animal Husbandry Department

3.3 Avoidable extra expenditure

The delay of the Department in finalisation of bids and procurement of medicines at substantially higher rates resulted in avoidable extra expenditure of ₹ 29.48 crore.

Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Nishulk Dava Yojana was launched (August 2012) by Government of Rajasthan (GoR) on the analogy of *Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Vitran Yojna*⁷ to provide essential veterinary drugs and medicines for treatment of animals in all State Veterinary Hospitals free of cost. GoR set up (July 2012) a cell in Directorate, Animal Husbandry Department (AHD) for centralised procurement of essential drugs, medicines and surgical consumables and their distribution to the districts. Rate Contracts (RCs) for 2013-15 were extended (March 2015) for three months up to 30 June 2015 as the new RCs for 2015-17 were not finalised.

Test checks (July 2016) of the records of Director, AHD and further information collected (January to April 2017) revealed that the Department did not initiate the process for procurement of essential drugs, medicines and surgical consumables in time for the block period 2015-17. The notice for invitation of bids was issued only on 27 March 2015. The date of opening of the bids was 19 June 2015 and the offers were valid for 90 days. As the Department did not complete the process within the validity period, GoR decided (September 2015) to cancel the tender and initiate the process afresh. However, fresh bids invited (October 2015) by the Director, AHD for the period December 2015 to November 2017, could also not be finalised as the format of Bill of Quantities (BoQ) in Notice Inviting Tender, was ambiguous. Finally, RCs for procurement of medicines for the period 2016-18 were finalised only in December 2016 and as a result no RC existed for 18 months from July 2015 till December 2016.

Meanwhile, to ensure the continuous supply of medicines during this gap period, purchase orders were issued (December 2015: ₹ 20.71 crore and September 2016: ₹ 30.78 crore) to two Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) i.e. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited to fulfill the demands for 2015-17.

Comparison of the rate of medicines supplied by the PSUs during 2015-17 with that of rates later approved in RCs for 2016-18 revealed that the rates of

⁷ *Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Vitran Yojana* was started across the State since 2nd October, 2011 in order to distribute most commonly used drugs free of cost to all patients visiting Government Hospitals.

PSUs were substantially higher than the corresponding rates in RCs by 38 to 637 *per cent*. This led to procurement of medicines at higher rates resulting in avoidable extra expenditure of ₹ 29.48 crore.

Thus, delay on part of the Department in initiating the procurement process well in time for the next block and delay in finalising the bids within the prescribed timeframe forced the Department to procure medicines at higher rates resulting in avoidable extra expenditure.

GoR stated (November 2017) that State Level Departmental Purchase Committee (DPC) took more time in scrutiny of the large numbers of bids (98 bids) and therefore, the bids could not be finalised in prescribed time. Thus, the bids were cancelled and it was ordered to invite fresh bids. The bids were invited (October 2015) afresh but due to some clerical error in the format of BOQ, it became ambiguous and the tender was ultimately cancelled by the Government.

The reply is not convincing as the delays were attributable to the Department as they not only delayed the initiation of the procurement process but also could not finalise the bids within the prescribed time limit. Further, even the revised bid was cancelled due to ambiguity in BoQ.

Thus, the delay of the Department in finalisation of bids and procurement of medicines at substantially higher rates resulted in avoidable extra expenditure of ₹ 29.48 crore.

Department of Medical Education

3.4 Undue favour to firms

Undue favour to firms in payment of lease rent led to non realisation of lease rent of ₹ 1.02 crore to Sawai Man Singh Hospital.

Rajasthan Medicare Relief Society (RMRS) was established (October 1995) to assist the hospitals attached with Medical Colleges, in providing various diagnostic and treatment facilities at nominal cost to patients and purchase/running of machineries, equipment, tools and plants for the hospitals. RMRS is an autonomous non government body registered under Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958. Rajasthan Medicare Relief Society Revised Rules, 2007 issued (April 2007) by Government of Rajasthan (GoR) provided that RMRS would generate income from various sources including rent from the shops, auditorium and other assets of the hospitals.

Charak Bhawan of Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Hospital, Jaipur has two designated shops for medical stores and RMRS, Jaipur was collecting their lease rent. RMRS leased the shops out (April 2008) to M/s Gayatri Medicos and M/s Baapji Medicos for seven years up to 2015. The firms were required to deposit lease amount of ₹ 0.25 crore for the first year, which was to be increased annually by 10 *per cent*. The lease amount was required to be

deposited in advance (one month prior to the end of previous year) failing which, 18 *per cent* interest was payable. If the firms did not deposit the lease rent even after one year, RMRS could get the shops vacated.

The firms deposited the lease rent for the period 2008-12, but did not pay lease rent for subsequent years i.e. 2012-15. The firms requested for reduction in the lease rent, as the sale of medicines was decreasing and they were not able to deposit the lease rent anymore after introduction of '*Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Vitran Yojana*' (MNDVY)⁸ in October 2011.

Though M/s Gayatri Medicos vacated the shop on 28 February 2014, RMRS recovered the lease rent only up to 30 April 2012 and waived off the lease rent for the period May 2012 to February 2014. Further, in the case of M/s Baapji Medicos, though it vacated the shop on 31 March 2014, RMRS recovered the normal lease rent only up to 31 March 2012 and allowed for payment of discounted (50 *per cent*) lease rent and interest there upon for the period from April 2012 to March 2014.

Test check of records (February 2017) of SMS Hospital revealed that despite the fact that the lessees had defaulted in depositing the lease amount due for 2012-14, RMRS did not initiate action to cancel the lease and take over the possession of the shops in 2012 itself. RMRS also allowed M/s Gayatri Medicos to deposit the lease amount only up to April 2012, even though it had possession of the shop till February 2014. Further, RMRS also allowed discount of 50 *per cent* in the lease rent for 2012-14 to M/s Baapji Medicos. Both shops were re-allotted (December 2014) to other new parties on the annual rent of ₹ 0.37 crore and ₹ 0.34 crore respectively, which corresponded to the lease rents which were required to be paid by the lessees in case they had continued their leases with annual increase of 10 *per cent* as per the original agreement.

Accepting the request for waiver/reduction in lease rent, without initiating action for retendering, was not justified as the shops were leased out on corresponding rates in December 2014 even though MNDVY was in operation. Thus, RMRS unduly favoured both firms by allowing discounts in payment of the lease for 2012-14. This resulted in non realisation of lease rent of ₹ 1.02 crore (₹ 0.66 crore⁹ from M/s Gayatri Medicos and ₹ 0.36 crore¹⁰ from M/s Baapji Medicose).

GoR stated (July 2017) that the decision regarding waiver in period and amount of lease rent was approved (May 2015) by the Principal Secretary, Medical Education who is also President of RMRS.

The reply is not convincing as the firms defaulted in payment of lease and RMRS did not take action to cancel the leases and get the shops vacated and re-allot them to other firms. Later, the shops were re-allotted on an annual lease amount of ₹ 0.37 crore and ₹ 0.34 crore respectively, despite the fact

⁸ *Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Vitran Yojana* was started across the State since 2nd October, 2011 in order to distribute most commonly used drugs free of cost to all patients visiting Government Hospitals.

⁹ 1 May 2012 to 28 February 2014.

¹⁰ 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2014.

that MNDVY was still in operation. The fact remains that undue favour to the firms in payment of the lease amount due to the Hospital for 2012-14, resulted in non-realisation of lease rent of ₹ 1.02 crore.

3.5 Unfruitful expenditure on construction of Auditorium

Failure of the Department to ensure timely completion resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 2.35 crore since the requirement of auditorium had ceased as per new norms of Medical Council of India.

Administrative and Financial (A&F) sanction of ₹ 3.75 crore for the construction of auditorium in Jawahar Lal Nehru (JLN) Medical College, Ajmer with seating capacity of 600 students (1,263 square meters area) was accorded (January 2012) by the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) with the condition to carry out all construction work, essential to fulfil the norms of Medical Council of India (MCI). Construction work of the auditorium was awarded by Public Works Department (PWD) in December 2012 due to delay in issue of technical sanction (September 2012). The work was scheduled to be completed in December 2013.

Test check (September to December 2016) of the records of the Principal and Controller (P&C), JLN Medical College, Ajmer revealed that the construction work which was to be completed within one year by December 2013, was delayed and lying incomplete after incurring expenditure of ₹ 2.35 crore¹¹.

Scrutiny of the records further revealed that on the request of P&C (June 2015) PWD submitted (January 2016) a revised estimate of ₹ 13.50 crore for construction of auditorium having 2,760 square meter area with a capacity of 800 students. Meanwhile, as the requirement of the auditorium ceased to be in the new norms (July 2015) of MCI, P&C sought (August 2016) technical advice from PWD to alter the existing structure of the auditorium within the sanctioned amount of ₹ 3.75 crore into three examination halls and a lecture theatre to fulfill the new norms of MCI. Subsequently, Deputy Architect of PWD visited (October 2016) the site and reported (October 2016) that the building was constructed up to plinth level and has design features of an auditorium such as curvilinear stepped floor with aisles etc., and was unsuitable for use as examination halls.

PWD further intimated (February 2017) that alteration of the existing structure was technically not possible and to complete the original work of the auditorium, revised A&F sanction of ₹ 6.75 crore was required as the original sanction of ₹ 3.75 crore was insufficient to complete the work. Therefore, even after a lapse of more than five years from issuing the sanction for construction, it is lying incomplete and its utility as auditorium with the passage of time has also ceased as per new MCI norms.

¹¹ 2012-13: ₹ 0.90 crore; 2013-14: ₹ 0.75 crore; 2014-15: ₹ 0.20 crore; 2015-16: ₹ 0.31 crore; 2016-17 (up to October 2016): ₹ 0.19 crore.



Incomplete building of auditorium at JLN Medical College, Ajmer

GoR stated (July 2017) that A&F sanction of ₹ 3.75 crore was issued for construction work of 1,263 square meter area on the basis of preliminary estimates but detailed drawings were approved by P&C for 2,760 square meter area and accordingly work was started. The cost of construction increased due to increased area of construction and non-inclusion of the essential furnishing work¹² in the original estimate. Revised A&F sanction of ₹ 13.50 crore for completion of the auditorium was awaited. It was also stated that the proposal of ₹ 6.75 crore for revised A&F sanction was erroneously submitted by the PWD in February 2017.

However, the fact remains that even after six years **after** sanction for construction of auditorium, neither has the auditorium been completed nor has the incomplete structure been modified for any other purpose thereby rendering expenditure of ₹ 2.35 crore unfruitful. Moreover, the requirement for an auditorium had ceased as per the new norms of MCI.

Medical and Health Department

3.6 Unfruitful expenditure

Lack of planning at the Department level and coordination with the district units resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 3.33 crores on construction of *dharmshalas* at District Hospitals and Community Health Centres.

Government of Rajasthan (GoR) accorded sanctions for construction of *dharmshalas* at District Hospitals (May 2013) and Community Health Centres (August 2013) to provide accommodation to the relatives and attendants of the patients and directed to submit a plan for their operation to the Finance Department before commencement of the construction work. Consequently, Director (Public Health), Medical and Health Services issued (December 2014) instructions for operation of *dharamshalas* through Medical Relief Societies (MRS) and Non Government Organisations (NGOs).

¹² Acoustic system, wall panelling, false ceiling, furnishing, sound system and stage light.

Scrutiny of records of Principal Medical Officer (PMO), Tonk (December 2016) and Banswara (February 2017) revealed that *dharamshalas*, which already existed, were operational at both District Hospitals (DHs). In Banswara, the relatives and attendants of the patients were staying in the already existing “*wagad dharmasala*”. In Tonk, though a *dharamshala* existed there from 2006 onwards, only seven rooms out of total 24 rooms were occupied and that too only for two days. Thus, the existing *dharamshalas* at both the DHs were sufficient to cater the demand of the persons staying with the patients. It was, however, observed that without assessing the requirement, new *dharamshalas* were constructed in Tonk and Banswara at a cost of ₹ 0.71 crore and ₹ 0.95 crore respectively and handed over in December 2014 to PMOs for operations.

It was further observed that four *dharmashalas* were also constructed at Community Health Centres¹³ (CHCs) in Rajsamand, Barmer and Chittorgarh Districts at cost of ₹ 1.67 crore and handed over to respective CHCs during August 2014 to May 2015. It was noticed that the plan for their operation was not prepared since their handing over, which was contrary to the direction of GoR to submit a plan for their operation before commencement of the construction works. It was, however, observed that these *dharamshalas* were not operational since their handing over to the medical authorities.

PMO, Tonk intimated (December 2016) that he did not submit proposal for construction of new *dharmasala* and PMO, Banswara proposed (January 2017) to use newly constructed *dharamshala* for office purpose. Medical Officers of CHCs stated that no instructions were received to operationalise these *dharamshalas*. However, the fact remained that all these six *dharamshalas* were not being used after their construction.

Thus, two *dharamshalas* were constructed at DHs without assessment of their requirement and four *dharamshalas* were constructed at CHCs without preparation of plan for their operation. This resulted in none of these *dharamshalas* being utilised and rendered expenditure of ₹ 3.33 crore unfruitful. This also pointed to the lack of planning at the Departmental level in assessment of their requirement of *dharamshalas* and coordination with the district units for operation of *dharamshalas* constructed at CHCs.

GoR stated (September 2017) that all PMOs and Community Medical Officers have been directed to alternatively utilise *dharamshalas* for malnutrition treatment, training, residential accommodation and for office premises.

The fact remains that the *dharmshalas* were constructed without adequate planning and coordination with the district units for their operation, which rendered expenditure of ₹ 3.33 crore unfruitful so far.

¹³ District-Rajsamand: CHC Delwara (₹ 0.45 crore) and CHC Khamnor (₹ 0.44 crore), District-Barmer: CHC Sivana (₹ 0.29 crore) and District-Chittorgarh: CHC Gangrar (₹ 0.49 crore).

Public Health Engineering Department

3.7 Infructuous expenditure on procurement of pipes

Imprudent and hurried decision of procuring Ductile Iron pipes and not utilizing them resulted in pipes lying idle in the store for more than six years thereby rendering expenditure of ₹ 2.65 crore infructuous.

Bisalpur dam is the main source of drinking water for Ajmer district. Due to shortfall of rains during the period 2007-10, the availability of drinking water in the Bisalpur dam was estimated to be sufficient upto second week of July 2010. Accordingly, Additional Chief Engineer (ACE), Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Ajmer proposed (April 2010) a contingency plan for rejuvenation of Sandla well fields¹⁴ for supply of an additional quantity of 20 Million Litre Daily (MLD) of water to Ajmer and other towns, if the rains failed to arrive by June/July 2010. The proposal was approved by Policy Planning Committee (PPC) of Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Management Board (RWSSMB) in its meeting dated 15 May 2010, which directed ACE to make action plan for implementation of the scheme.

The scheme included (i) rejuvenation and development of the existing 15 Tube Wells (TWs), (ii) rejuvenation and development of three Open Wells, (iii) repairing of existing Clear Water Reservoir (CWR), (iv) construction of 30 new TWs, and (v) laying of a 700 mm diameter Ductile Iron (DI) K-7 pipeline of 27 km length from Sandla pump house to Baghera Head works. Later in a meeting held on 25 June 2010 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, it was decided that the works relating to the scheme would be executed only if inflow of water into the dam did not start by 31 July 2010.

Test checks (March 2016) of the records of Executive Engineer (EE), PHED, Project Division, Kekri revealed that ACE prepared the action plan as directed (May 2010) by the PPC and placed a supply order for procurement of 21,000 meters of 700 mm/DI K-7 pipes to M/s Jindal Saw Limited, New Delhi under rate contract on 15 July 2010. As per supply order, at least 4,000 metre of pipes were to be supplied per week. The firm supplied 3,203 meters of pipes from 25 July 2010 to 03 August 2010 after which the supply order was suspended (6 August 2010) as inflow of water started in the Bisalpur dam. It is evident that the supply order of pipes were placed in haste on 15 July 2010 despite the decision taken in the meeting of Chief Secretary to wait till 31 July 2010 to see the inflow of water into the dam. As the supplier was under rate contract, PHED should have issued a conditional order considering the decision made at the highest level to wait till 31 July 2010 to see the inflow of water into the dam and then take action. The hasty action of ACE to place supply order overlooking the direction of Chief Secretary was not prudent. Meanwhile, the inflow of water in the dam started on 22 July 2010 i.e. three days before the receipt of pipes which commenced from 25 July to 03 August.

¹⁴ Sandla well field is situated in the Banas river and was source of water for Ajmer and other towns prior to its submergence in Bisalpur Dam during 1995.

Thereafter, a decision was taken by Finance Committee on 6 August 2010 to suspend the supply order of DI pipes. Had PHED taken prompt action to suspend the supply of pipes after starting of inflow of water in the dam, the expenditure of ₹ 2.65 crore on procurement of pipes could have been avoided.

Notwithstanding the hasty decision to procure pipes that were under rate contract, PHED also failed to utilize these pipes for over six years and these pipes were still lying idle in its divisional store.

Though the EE Kekri requested (March 2014) other divisions to utilise these 700mm DI pipes, there were no takers. Though, PHED undertook another project (RRWS&FMP Nagaur Package 03) which required the use of 81 kms of such pipes, these pipes were not utilised therein because no such arrangement was made by the Department to utilise the pipes lying in the divisional store of Kekri Division.

GoR stated (May 2017) that inflow of water in third week of July 2010 was only from local catchment area and it was not possible to make estimation of any certain inflow. The scheme was dropped in first week of August 2010 due to ample inflow of water from local catchment area. It was further stated that there was a possibility of these pipes being used in other projects.

Reply is not acceptable as PHED overlooked the direction of Chief Secretary to wait till 31 July 2010 to see the inflow of water into the dam before procuring the pipes.

Thus, imprudent and hasty decision of procuring DI pipes and failure to utilise them resulted in pipes lying idle in the store for more than six years which resulted in infructuous expenditure of ₹ 2.65 crore. PHED may take steps to ensure that these pipes are put to use immediately to avoid further deterioration.

Technical Education Department

3.8 Unfruitful expenditure on construction of hostel building

Expenditure of ₹ 2.11 crore on construction of women's hostel in Polytechnic College remained unfruitful due to improper planning.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India (GoI) introduced a nationwide Scheme on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development in order to enhance enrolment in polytechnic education. The scheme envisaged construction of women hostel in 500 polytechnics, where facilities for hostel and accommodation were inadequate. GoI provided one time financial assistance of ₹ 1 crore for each hostel.

Government Women Polytechnic College (College), Sanganer, Jaipur was established in the year 2006 with intake capacity of 120 students and did not have hostel facility for students coming from nearby districts. The College proposed construction of hostel for 90 students at an estimated cost of ₹ 2.20

crore. Director, Technical Education proposed a DPR on the basis of total sanctioned strength of students in the College without considering the requirement based on the trends in number of students from nearby districts, who actually required the hostel facility. Accordingly, GoI share of ₹ 1.00 crore (₹ 0.95 crore for building and ₹ 0.05 crore for furniture and fixtures) was sanctioned in November 2010 and Government of Rajasthan (GoR) share for ₹ 1.20 crore was sanctioned in November 2011. The hostel building was constructed by PWD in Pratap Nagar of Jaipur city with an expenditure of ₹ 2.09 crore in February 2014. Besides, an expenditure of ₹ 0.02 crore was also incurred on purchase of beds, furniture and utensils etc.

Test check (November 2016) of the records of the College revealed that none of the students took admission in the hostel since its completion and beginning of new academic session in August 2014, though the number of intake of students in college was 317 each in 2014-15 and 2015-16, 303 in 2016-17 and 308 in 2017-18.

The College intimated (May 2017) that students did not take admission in hostel because some of the students were residing with relatives or in private hostels nearby and the college hostel was far away from local market/bus stand. Further, presently the number of students from nearby districts was only ten.

Thus, decision to construct a hostel without proper assessment of requirement and just on the basis of a percentage of the total number of students was faulty. This resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 2.11 crore as the hostel has not been inhabited by even a single student since its completion in February 2014.

GoR stated (August 2017) that the hostel building was constructed in accordance with policy of GoI to encourage the girls towards technical education for women empowerment and construction of hostels for women students in Polytechnic Colleges.

The reply is not convincing as the very purpose of construction of hostel by Government Women Polytechnic College Sanganer, Jaipur was for accommodation of women students coming from nearby districts. The fact that due to locational disadvantage none of the girl students took admission in the hostel since its completion indicated improper planning.

Failure in implementation, monitoring and governance

Medical and Health Department

3.9 Implementation of *Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana*

3.9.1 Introduction

Government of Rajasthan (GoR) launched in April 2013 "*Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana*" (MNJY), with the objective of reducing high "out of pocket" expenses borne by patients for diagnostic tests and to provide all

healthcare services in the government hospitals. The scheme envisages availability of common essential diagnostic services free of cost to the patients at all government healthcare institutions (healthcare centres) including Hospitals attached with Medical Colleges (MCH), District Hospitals (DH), Sub-District Hospitals (SDH), Satellite Hospitals (SH), Community Health Centres (CHC) and Primary Health Centre (PHC).

GoR issued (March 2013) guidelines for implementation of phase-I of the scheme covering MCH, DH, SDH and SH. Later, CHCs and PHCs (including city dispensaries) were covered under subsequent phases II and III during July 2013 and August 2013 respectively.

Subsequently, Government of India (GoI) also introduced ‘National Free Diagnosis Services’ during 2014-15 under National Health Mission (NHM), on a similar analogy to provide support to the states for setting up required infrastructure, institutional mechanism, human resources and equipment etc., for free diagnostic services.

Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited (RMSCL) was designated for procurement of equipment and machinery required for implementation of the scheme. The scheme covered 7.67 crore patients during 2013-17 at an expenditure of ₹ 545.75 crore (including funds received under NHM).

Test check of records for the period 2013-17 of RMSCL and 26 hospitals¹⁵ selected¹⁶ in five districts¹⁷ was conducted along with Chief Medical and Health Officer’s (CMHO) offices and Biomedical Engineers of two zones¹⁸ during May to August 2017.

Audit findings

Though the scheme covered 7.67 crore patients at an expenditure of ₹ 545.75 crore during 2013-17, certain deficiencies were observed in the implementation of the scheme as discussed in succeeding paragraphs:

3.9.2 Scheme Implementation

The scheme was implemented in three phases during April to August 2013 and covered all the existing government healthcare centres. In phase-I (April 2013), the scheme envisaged conducting 57 basic diagnostic tests free of cost at MCHs and 44 tests at DHs, SDHs and SHs. The scheme was extended to CHCs and PHCs in the subsequent phases during July-August 2013. Subsequently, additional tests were added to the list of free tests during

¹⁵ MCHs: JLN Ajmer, Zanana Ajmer and PBM Zanana, Bikaner; DHs: Sikar and Tonk; SDH: Neem Ka Thana; SHs: Hiran Magri and Chandpole, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Mavli, Malpura, Niwai, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh and PHCs: Bedla, Chanani, Dabok, Diggi, Divrala, Hameerpura, Mamer, Paldi and Ranoli.

¹⁶ MCHs were selected through stratification random sampling and DH/SDH/S, CHC and PHC were selected through random sampling using IDEA software.

¹⁷ Ajmer, Bikaner, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur.

¹⁸ Jaipur and Udaipur.

September 2013. As of March 2017, 70 tests at MCH; 56 at DH/SDH/SU; 37 at CHC and 15 at PHC were being conducted.

The year wise position of diagnostic tests conducted by the government healthcare centres, number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on the scheme during 2013-17 is given in the **Table 2**.

Table 2

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total number of test carried out	Total number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred on the scheme
2013-14	284,98,245	154,06,158	152.16
2014-15	319,99,051	193,52,067	118.33
2015-16	428,65,324	229,02,790	134.45
2016-17	394,98,517	189,91,123	140.81
Total	14,28,61,137	7,66,52,138	545.75

Source: Information provided by the Department and detailed appropriation accounts.

From the above table, it could be seen that the number of beneficiaries increased during 2013-14 to 2015-16 but it reduced by 17.08 *per cent* in subsequent year 2016-17. Scrutiny of records and data provided by the Department revealed the following.

3.9.2.1 Tests not conducted due to non-availability of resources

(i) All existing 2,323 healthcare centres¹⁹ were covered under the scheme in three phases during April-August 2013. Thereafter, GoR established 26 CHCs (during 2013-14) and 601 PHCs (during 2013-14: 593, 2014-15: seven and 2015-16: one). However, no test was carried out under the scheme in these newly established healthcare centres till September 2017.

Further, three CHCs²⁰ were upgraded during 2013-14 to SHs and 118 PHCs were upgraded (during 2013-14: 114; 2014-15: one and 2015-16: three) to CHCs. However, they were conducting only 37 and 15 tests against prescribed 56 and 37 respectively for SHs and CHCs as of September 2017 for want of administrative and financial sanctions.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the proposal for filling up the gap of infrastructure and manpower to cover the upgraded/newly established healthcare centres under MNJY have been obtained and after arranging the finances they would be covered in stages.

(ii) It was further observed that though 70 tests were prescribed for MCHs, four MCHs were not carrying out the prescribed number of tests as of September 2017 as detailed in **Table 3**.

¹⁹ MCHs: 28; DHs and SDHs: 63; CHCs: 427 and PHCs: 1,805.

²⁰ SHs: Kala Kua, Alwar; Pratapnagar, Jodhpur and Bari, Dholpur.

Table 3

S. No.	Name of hospital	Number of tests prescribed	Number of tests conducted	Period	Reason for not carrying out prescribed number of tests
1	Government Zanana Hospital, Ajmer	70	10	2013-17	Non-availability of medical equipment, infrastructure and manpower including microbiologist, pathologist and biochemist. Presently 21 tests are being carried out and if required, samples for other tests are sent to the J.L.N. Hospital, Ajmer.
2	T.B. Hospital attached with Medical College, Udaipur	70	8	2013-15	Non-availability of room for installation of Auto Analyzer Machine, which is necessary to conduct 26 prescribed tests.
3	Satellite Hospital, Hiranmagri, Udaipur	70	54	2016-17	Non-availability of proper space in laboratory, manpower and medical equipment.
4	Satellite Hospital, Chandpole, Udaipur	70	56	2016-17	The college ²¹ did not issue instructions for conducting the tests. Further, non-availability of proper space in laboratory, manpower and medical equipment.

Source: Information provided by the Department.

GoR stated (December 2017) that necessary instructions have been issued to Medical Education Department.

(iii) Six test checked healthcare centres²² did not make necessary arrangements of manpower, machine and reagents for implementation of the scheme and free diagnostic services could not be provided to the patients.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the necessary instructions regarding posting of staff and regular supply of reagent and consumables have been issued (November 2017) to CMHO/Principal Medical Officers (PMOs) concerned.

3.9.2.2 Common essential diagnostic tests not covered under the scheme

The Core Group constituted by GoR suggested (August 2013) inclusion of additional tests²³ under the scheme. The Department included the suggested additional tests at MCHs and DHs, but did not include two suggested tests {malaria test by card and dengue (rapid) test} at the CHC and PHC level, owing to logistic issues involved in maintaining the cold chain required for diagnostic kits for these tests. It was also decided that the tests could be conducted at the healthcare centres where the cold chain could be maintained.

It was observed that the Department did not issue instructions to CHCs and PHCs in this regard. Consequently, CHCs and PHCs did not conduct the tests free of cost and 12 CHCs²⁴ and two PHCs (Choru and Itawa Bhopji) carried

²¹ SH Chandpole was attached to Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur from April 2016.

²² CHCs: Badgaon, Reengus, Palsana and Mavli; SDH: Neem Ka Thana and SH: Hiranmagri.

²³ MCHs: 13 test; DHs: 12 tests; CHCs: 11 tests and PHCs: two tests.

²⁴ CHCs: Baluheda, Beda, Chomu, Chunavad, Dabrirathan, Dudu, Govindgarh, Mania, Paota, Samod, Sanganer and Srikaranpur.

out 12,607 malaria tests and nine CHCs²⁵ carried out 1,001 dengue tests and charged ₹ 13.10 lakh from the patients during 2014-17.

Thus, the main objective to reduce the ‘out of pocket’ expenses for diagnostic tests was defeated to this extent due to non inclusion of the tests suggested by the core group, even after lapse of four years from commencement of the scheme.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the healthcare centres charged fee at the rates prescribed by Rajasthan Medical Relief Society (RMRS). However, GoR did not state reasons for non issue of instructions to CHCs and PHCs to conduct tests free of cost where cold chain facility was available.

3.9.2.3 Irregular charging of cash for free tests

The scheme included free tests of radiology, clinical pathology and biochemistry. However, it was observed that seven healthcare centres²⁶ irregularly charged ₹ 30.02 lakh from the patients for 28,443 tests, during 2014-17.

GoR stated (December 2017) that certain healthcare centres collected payments for X-ray by mistake. Other diagnostic tests were carried out at cost as they were not included in MNJY list at CHC level.

The fact, however, remains that CHCs were charging fees for microbiology and biochemistry tests, which were free under the scheme at district and sub districts hospitals.

3.9.2.4 Free of cost tests in NHM not included in MNJY

GoI launched ‘National Free Diagnostic Services’ (NFDS) during 2014-15 under National Health Mission (NHM), which provides support to the State for setting up required infrastructure, institutional mechanisms, human resources and equipment etc., and released ₹ 26.56 crore²⁷ during 2014-17. NFDS included free diagnostic tests at healthcare centres²⁸. Prior to the launch of the services, GoI released ₹ 20 crore during 2013-14 for “implementation of MNJY” under NRHM flexible pool.

It was observed that five diagnostic tests at DHs/SDHs, six tests at CHCs and four tests at PHCs, though covered in NFDS, were not included in MNJY. Details are given in **Table 4**.

²⁵ CHCs: Basainawab, Bassi, Chomu, Govindgarh, Dudu, Kaithun, Mania, Paota and Samod.

²⁶ DH, Dholpur: ₹ 2.19 lakh for 3,285 Digital X-Ray; SDH, Balotra: ₹ 22.53 lakh for 19,636 X-Ray; CHC Kumher ₹ 0.58 lakh for 627 X-Ray; CHC Bagru ₹ 1.67 lakh for 2,081 X-Ray; CHC Shahpura ₹ 2.65 lakh for 1,893 USG; CHC Govindgarh ₹ 0.26 lakh for 523 Microbiology and ₹ 0.09 lakh for 252 Biochemistry; and CHC Chomu ₹ 0.05 lakh for 146 Biochemistry.

²⁷ 2014-15: ₹ 20 crore; 2015-16: ₹ 0.96 crore and 2016-17: ₹ 5.60 crore.

²⁸ DH/SDH: 57 tests; CHC: 39 tests; PHC: 19 tests; and Sub Centre: Seven.

Table 4

S. No.	Level of Healthcare institution	Name of diagnostic tests available in NHM but not included in MNJY
1	DH/SDH level	Troponin-I/Troponin-T, TSH, Blood Culture (Bactec), Urine Culture, Histopathology-Biopsy and/Bone marrow aspiration Exfoliative cytology/cytopathology (five tests).
2	CHC level	PT INR, S. Total Cholesterol, S. Amylase, RPR Rapid Test, Malaria Rapid Test, USG (six tests).
3	PHC level	Platelet count, S. Bilirubin, Malaria (Rapid) Test, Water Quality Testing- H ₂ S Strip Test for Faecal Contamination (four tests).

GoR, while accepting the facts, stated (December 2017) that the diagnostic tests were not included in MNJY due to decisions taken by the departmental technical committee and non-availability of specialists for these tests.

Further, during 2015-16, under NFDS, 63 number of medical equipment for electrolyte test worth ₹ 60.72 lakh were purchased. The medical equipment were installed at DHs/SDHs/SHs for free diagnostic tests. The electrolyte test was also covered under MNJY only at MCHs. However, during 2014-17, five healthcare centres²⁹ (DHs: three and SDHs: two) carried out 219 electrolyte tests and collected payments from the patients despite the free facility for conducting the tests.

GoR stated (December 2017) that electrolyte test was not included in the scheme at DH/SDH/SH level and was, therefore, carried out on payment basis. The reply is not acceptable as the machines for electrolyte test were purchased under NFDS and installed at DHs/SDHs/SHs for free diagnostic test.

Similarly, four healthcare centres³⁰ also charged fee of ₹ 9.68 lakh from the patients for three diagnostic tests (TSH, TROP-1 and Biopsy test), which were included in NFDS list.

GoR stated (December 2017) that fee for diagnostic tests were charged as per RMRS rate at healthcare centers, where facilities to conduct these tests were available. The reply is not acceptable as these diagnostic tests were part of the NFDS and were required to be provided free of cost.

Thus, GoR neither included the essential test as prescribed by NHM in MNJY nor made arrangements to ensure the free essential diagnosis services to people despite availability of resources in NHM.

Recommendation:

- Considering the fact that more than seven crore patients have been benefitted so far from the scheme, the coverage of the scheme needs to be improved by inclusion of remaining healthcare centres and increasing the number of tests. GoR may also consider enhanced allocation of funds so that free diagnostic services are extended to all areas in the State.

²⁹ DHs: Pali, Rajsamand and Tonk; SDHs: Ratangarh and Sojat City.

³⁰ DHs: Mahila Jodhpur, Pali, and Rajsamand and SH: Banipark, Jaipur.

3.9.2.5 Assurance for quality of test

(i) Non-registration of hospitals having diagnostic laboratories

GoR adopted (August 2011) the central Act³¹ for regulation of clinical establishments. The Act provided for registration of clinical establishments and GoR was required to notify the registering authority. However, GoR belatedly issued (June 2013) the notification for designating the registering authority³² and further issued instructions (June and September 2015) for all hospitals (having diagnostic laboratories) with the capacity of 50 beds or more, to be registered under the Act, by 30 September 2015. Further, instructions for registration of healthcare centres having capacity less than 50 beds, were not issued by GoR.

It was observed that only one (Government Zanana Hospital, Ajmer) out of seven test checked hospitals³³ having capacity of more than 50 beds obtained provisional registration for one year during October 2015, which expired in October 2016.

Thus, in absence of mandatory registration of hospitals (having diagnostic laboratories) under the Act, the availability of the minimum standards of facilities and services in Government healthcare centres could not be ensured.

(ii) Non-compliance with Clinical Establishment Act

Section 12 of the Clinical Establishment Act provided that the diagnostic tests reports would be issued under signature of the person having minimum qualification of post graduate diploma/degree in Biochemistry/Pathology/ Microbiology/Laboratory Medicine.

It was, however, observed that the tests reports were issued under signature of laboratory technicians in 20 test checked healthcare centres³⁴.

Thus, the provisions for maintaining minimum qualifications for personnel engaged in running the clinical establishments could not be adhered to.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the necessary instructions in this regard have been issued during July 2017.

(iii) Not obtaining quality certification from NABL

Indian Council of Medical Research issued (September 2008) Guidelines for Good Clinical Laboratory Practices (GCLP) for adoption by all laboratories including public sector laboratories for betterment of healthcare services delivery by standardisation of the procedures.

³¹ The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.

³² District Registering Authority is headed by District Collector.

³³ MCHs: JLN Ajmer, Zanana Ajmer; DHs: Sikar and Tonk; SDH: Neem Ka Thana; SHs: Hiran Magri and Chandpole, Udaipur

³⁴ MCH: Zanana Ajmer; DH: Tonk, SDH Neem ka Thana; CHCs Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Malpura, Mavli, Niwai, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh; PHCs: Bedla, Chanani, Dabok, Diggi, Divrala, Hameerpura, Mamer and Ranoli.

Accordingly, the Department decided (May 2014) to go in for accreditation of MCHs with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) and obtaining International Organization for Standardization (ISO) certification for DHs, SDHs and SHs and prepared the budget proposal of ₹ 26.57 crore (₹ 13.47 crore for NABL accreditation and ₹ 13.10 crore ISO certification). However, GoR did not approve the budget proposal for accreditation of the laboratories and their services could not be standardised due to paucity of funds.

(iv) Non-availability of round the clock emergency laboratory services

The scheme stipulated 24x7 emergency laboratory services for Intensive Care Unit, indoor emergency/casualties and other serious patients at MCHs, DHs, SDHs and SHs.

It was observed that round the clock emergency laboratory services were not made available in three healthcare centres³⁵, out of seven test checked healthcare centres as of March 2017.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the necessary instructions in this regard have been issued (November 2017) to CMHO/PMO concerned.

(v) Non-availability of patient friendly services

The guidelines issued (January 2013) for the scheme stipulated that specified patient friendly services would be provided at all healthcare centres. Further, MCHs were also required to ensure availability of online diagnostic reports. It was, however, observed that out of 24 test checked healthcare centres, the prescribed patient friendly services were not available, as enumerated below:

- Water coolers along with water purifier in 11 healthcare centres³⁶;
- Desert coolers in 16 healthcare centres³⁷, even a fan was not available in one healthcare centre (CHC Kotra);
- Counter for registration in seven healthcare centres³⁸;
- Sun shed upon waiting space in four healthcare centres³⁹;
- Sample and report collection counter in four healthcare centres⁴⁰; and
- Online reports were not made available by two test checked MCHs⁴¹.

³⁵ MCH: Zanana Ajmer; DH: Sikar and SDH: Neem Ka Thana.

³⁶ JLN Hospital, Ajmer, Zanana Hospital, Ajmer; DH: Tonk, SDH: Neem ka Thana; CHCs: Niwai, Toda Raisingh, Kotra and Laxmangarh; PHCs: Hamirpura, Chanani and Mamer.

³⁷ MCHs: JLN Hospital Ajmer, Zanana Hospital Ajmer; SHs: Chandpole, Hiranmagri, Udaipur; DH: Tonk; SDH: Neem ka Thana; CHCs: Malpura, Newai, Toda Raisingh, Reengus, Kotra, Palsana, Laxmangarh; PHCs: Bedla, Mamer and Ranoli.

³⁸ MCH: Zanana Hospital Ajmer; CHCs: Kotra, Palsana and PHCs: Hamirpura, Chanani, Bedla and Mamer.

³⁹ DH: Tonk; CHCs: Badgaon, Laxmangarh and PHC: Bedla.

⁴⁰ PHC: Hamirpura, Chanani; CHCs: Mavli and Palsana.

⁴¹ MCH: Zanana, Ajmer and JLN Hospital, Ajmer.

GoR, while accepting the facts, stated (December 2017) that the patient friendly services were provided as per available existing infrastructure and services as prescribed in guidelines will be provided in newly constructed healthcare centres.

3.9.3 Medical equipment, reagents & infrastructure

3.9.3.1 Procurement of medical equipment

The scheme guidelines (January 2013) envisaged that all the healthcare centres should be equipped with necessary medical equipment by July 2013. Further, RMSCL was to provide equipment to the healthcare centres. It was, however, observed that in following cases there was inordinate delay in supply of equipment by RMSCL:

- RMSCL placed orders on M/s General Medical Equipment, Noida for supply and installation of 32 X-Ray machines (300 MA) at a cost of ₹ 1.57 crore during February 2014 to February 2015 in MCHs, DHs and CHCs with delays ranging from seven to 19 months. Further, there were delays of up to 32 months in installation of X-Ray machines in MCHs, DHs and CHCs.
- RMSCL placed orders for supply of Blood Cell Counter (three parts) machines for 13 healthcare centres and fully Automated Clinical Chemistry Analyser machine for 36 healthcare centres and which were provided to the healthcare centres with a delay up to 11 months and 15 months respectively.

GoR attributed (December 2017) delay in supply of equipment to flood in Uttarakhand during July 2013 where the supplier's manufacturing units were situated.

- In CHC Reengus, though the dentist was posted in February 2014 but the dental chair with X-Ray machine was not provided as of August 2017.

GoR stated (December 2017) that dental chair with X-Ray machine was not demanded by CHC Reengus from RMSCL. The reply is not acceptable as incharge of CHC Reengus repeatedly placed the demand for dental chair with X-Ray machine since January 2014 to CMHO Sikar.

- RMSCL supplied (August 2013) an additional X-Ray machine to CHC Todaraisingh even though one X-Ray machine was already functional at CHC. Additional X-Ray machine was not required in CHC as during 2013-17, only 9,003 X-Rays (188 X-Rays per month) were carried out.

GoR stated (December 2017) that efforts are being made to shift the additional machine for utilisation in other healthcare centres.

Thus, due to delay/non supply of these machines the benefits of free diagnostic tests were denied to the patients to that extent.

3.9.3.2 Back up plan for equipment

The Department prepared (May 2013) a backup plan for uninterrupted implementation of the scheme and directed to set up the backup cell at zonal level. The backup cell was to be overseen by Bio Medical Engineer (BME) and have two X-Ray machines, three ECG machines, two CBC machines and two semi auto analysers for replacement of defective machines within the zone. BME was to prepare an inventory of machines in the zone and monitor the operation within the zone.

It was, however, observed that CBC machines in CHCs Badgaon, Niwai and Reengus were out of order for 62 days (June-August 2017), 26 days (September 2014 and January 2016) and 42 days (July-August 2017) respectively but the backup machines available at respective zones were not utilised.

GoR stated (December 2017) that incharges of the healthcare centres concerned did not lodge the complaints timely to BME or through *e-Upkaran*. The reply is not acceptable as CHCs Badgaon and Reengus lodged the complaints timely through *e-Upkaran*, whereas CHC Niwai was not aware of the procedure for mitigation interruption through backup.

Thus, even though the backup cell was created at zonal level, uninterrupted implementation of the scheme could not be ensured.

3.9.3.3 Legal requirements for lab/equipment

Safety code issued by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) stipulated that diagnostic X-Ray/X-Ray equipment would obtain the license for operation and provide radiation protection devices such as protective lead glass viewing window, barrier, apron, goggles and thyroid shields, ceiling suspended glass, couch hanging flaps, gloves etc. Instructions in this regard were also issued by GoR in May 2016. It was, however, observed that 16 test checked healthcare centres, except JLN and Zanana hospitals at Ajmer, were being operated without obtaining the requisite license.

Further, healthcare centres were exposing the patients and technicians to harmful radiations also as they did not follow the safety codes and not ensure availability of radiation protection devices such as protective lead glass viewing window (six healthcare centres⁴²), ceiling suspended protective glass (16 healthcare centres⁴³), couch hanging protective flaps, thyroid shield, protective goggles and gonad shield (15 healthcare centres⁴⁴), protective doors

⁴² MCH: Zanana Ajmer; DH: Tonk; CHCs: Badgaon, Laxmangarh, Palsana and Reengus.

⁴³ MCHs: JLN Ajmer, Zanana Ajmer; DHs: Sikar and Tonk; SDH: Neem Ka Thana, SHs: Chandpole and Hiran Magri, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Malpura, Mavli , Niwai, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh.

⁴⁴ MCH: Zanana Ajmer; DHs: Sikar and Tonk; SDH: Neem Ka Thana; SHs: Chandpole and Hiran Magri, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Malpura, Mavli, Niwai, Palsana, Reengus, and Todaraisingh.

(13 healthcare centres⁴⁵), protective aprons (Three healthcare centres⁴⁶) and protective gloves (11 healthcare centres⁴⁷).

An additional X-Ray machine was installed in SH Chandpole, Udaipur in the room which could accommodate only one X-Ray machine as per safety norm of AERB.

GoR stated (December 2017) that instructions have been issued (November 2017) to obtain license from AERB and to ensure availability of radiation protection devices.

Recommendation:

2. *The Department may ensure mandatory registration of laboratories for meeting minimum prescribed diagnostic standards and also ensure strict adherence to AERB safety codes so that patients and technicians are not exposed to harmful radiations.*

3.9.3.4 Reagents and consumables

The guidelines (May 2013) provided that CHCs will maintain inventory of 36 laboratory reagents/materials to carry out 28 prescribed tests. These items would be procured by healthcare centres from the budget allocated to them. It was, however, observed that:

- In CHC Malpura, CBC machine could not be utilised for pathological diagnostic tests for 13 days during June 2015 due to non-availability of laboratory reagents.
- Though funds were available with Block Chief Medical Officers (BCMOs) at Malpura and Todaraisingh for procurement of reagents, both BCMOs did not utilize the funds during 2015-17. This led to non supply of reagents to sixteen PHCs.
- In CHC Badgaon, the dentist was posted in April 2013 but the dental chair with X-Ray machine was provided in April 2015. The X-Ray machine could not be utilised as of July 2017, as X-Ray films were not purchased. Similarly, in CHC Niwai, dental X-Ray machine installed during July 2014 could not be utilized for 12 months till June 2015 due to non availability of X-Ray films.

GoR stated (December 2017) that instructions had been issued (November 2017) for procurement of reagents and consumables in advance for requirement of next three months.

⁴⁵ DHs: Sikar and Tonk; SDH: Neem Ka Thana; SHs: Chandpole and Hiran Magri, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Malpura, Mavli, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh.

⁴⁶ DH: Tonk; CHCs: Niwai and Reengus.

⁴⁷ MCH: Zanana Ajmer; DH: Tonk; SHs: Chandpole and Hiran Magri, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Laxmangarh, Mavli, Niwai, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh.

3.9.3.5 Infrastructure

The guidelines (January 2013) issued for implementation of the scheme prescribed standard size for pathology laboratory comprising store, toilets, blood collection counter, technician room, washing area and waiting space and X-Ray room comprising of dark room, store room, staff room, and waiting space. It was, however, observed that in test checked healthcare centres the laboratories were operating in existing facilities and did not have the infrastructure, such as standard size pathology laboratory (in 21 healthcare centres⁴⁸), standard size waiting space in pathology laboratories (in six healthcare centres⁴⁹), waiting space for patients (in seven healthcare centres⁵⁰), standard size X-Ray rooms (in 10 healthcare centres⁵¹), standard size dark rooms for X-Ray (in 11 test checked healthcare centres⁵²) and standard size store rooms (in seven healthcare centres⁵³).

GoR stated (December 2017) that presently X-ray rooms and pathology laboratories are being constructed in new healthcare centres as per guidelines.

3.9.4 Manpower

3.9.4.1 Availability and deployment of technicians

The scheme guidelines (January 2013) envisaged deployment of Pathologists and Radiologists and recruitment of regular Laboratory Technician (LT), Laboratory Assistant (LA) and Assistant Radiographer (ARG), etc., for strengthening of the laboratories by July 2013. Further, it was also stipulated (May 2013) that to fill up the gap, manpower through contract would be engaged on visiting basis, till the regular manpower was engaged. The position of available staff as of March 2017 is given in the **Table 5**.

Table 5

Name of Post	Total sanctioned Posts	Working Staff (Regular)	Vacancies (in per cent)	Working staff (contract)	Vacant Posts after contract	Vacancies after contract (in per cent)
Medical officers	9,519	6,824	28.31	-	2,695	28.31
Laboratory Technician	4,975	2,464	50.47	956	1,555	31.26
Laboratory Assistant	2,352	559	76.23	1,032	761	32.36
Assistant Radiographer	1,565	219	86.01	576	770	49.20
Total	18,411	10,066	45.33	2,564	5,781	31.40

Source: Information provided by the Department.

⁴⁸ DHs: Tonk; SDH: Neem Ka Thana; SHs: Hiran Magri and Chandpole, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Mavli, Malpura, Niwai, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh and PHCs: Bedla, Chanani, Dabok, Diggi, Divrala, Hameerpura, Mamer, and Ranoli.

⁴⁹ SDH: Neem Ka Thana; CHCs: Badgaon, Malpura, Niwai and Reengus; PHC: Divrala.

⁵⁰ DH: Tonk; SH: Hiran Magri, Udaipur CHCs: Toda raising, Kotra and Laxmangarh; PHCs: Diggi and Chanani.

⁵¹ SDH: Neem Ka Thana; SH: Chandpole and Hiran Magri, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Mavli, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh.

⁵² SDH: Neem Ka Thana; SH: Chandpole and Hiran Magri, Udaipur; CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Mavli Niwai, Palsana, Reengus, Todaraisingh.

⁵³ DH: Tonk and Sikar; SH: Hiran Magri, Udaipur; CHCs: Niwai, Mavli, Reengus and Todaraisingh.

It can be seen from the table that there were huge vacancies of 28.31 *per cent* MOs, 50.47 *per cent* LTs, 76.23 *per cent* LAs and 86.01 *per cent* ARGs. The overall vacancy of staff was 45.33 *per cent*. The vacancy could have been filled up with persons on contract, but only 2,564 persons were deployed on contract leaving 31.40 *per cent* posts vacant as of March 2017.

GoR stated (December 2017) 128 LTs, 27 ARGs and 616 LAs have been recruited between October 2015 and April 2016 and process of recruitment was under progress for remaining vacancies.

It was observed that in following cases, the required manpower was not deployed in the test checked districts, which hampered the conduct of diagnostic tests:

- LTs were not posted in four PHCs (Kathmania, Naner, Parsotia and *Sitapura*) and three city dispensaries (Jail, Police and Old city) of Tonk district, hence none of the prescribed tests were carried out for last two years. Similarly, Radiologists and Pathologists were not deployed in nine CHCs⁵⁴ and Pathologists in eight PHCs⁵⁵. In absence of Radiologists and Pathologists, reporting and interpretation of test results were issued under the signature of LTs as discussed in **paragraph 3.9.2.5 (ii)**.

GoR stated (December 2017) that instructions have been issued to post LTs and however, post of Radiologist/Pathologist was not sanctioned under MNJY.

The reply is not acceptable as the deployment of Radiologists/ Pathologists was provided in the scheme guidelines (January 2013). Further, Radiologist/ Pathologist were also required under Standards for Medical (Clinical) Laboratories issued by National Council for Clinical Establishment under the Clinical Establishment Act.

- The posts of Physician, Surgeon and Gynecologist were vacant since 2008 in CHC Laxmangarh, consequently, 10 tests (seven biochemistry, one stool, one urine analysis and ECG tests) out of 37 prescribed tests were not carried out during 2013-17.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the data of tests conducted was not uploaded properly by data entry operator. Reply is incorrect as CHC Laxmangarh stated (August 2017) that the tests were not conducted due to vacant posts of Physician, Surgeon and Gynecologist.

- The posts of Physician and Surgeon were vacant since 2008 in CHC Kotra. Consequently, out of 37 prescribed tests to be conducted in CHC, five tests during 2013-14, nine tests during 2014-15, 16 tests during 2015-16 and five tests during 2016-17 were not conducted.

⁵⁴ CHCs: Badgaon, Kotra, Laxmangarh, Malpura, Mavli, Niwai, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh.

⁵⁵ PHCs: Bedla, Chanani, Dabok, Diggi, Divrala, Hameerpura, Mamer and Ranoli.

Further, the posts of LT and MO were vacant in PHC Mamer. Consequently, out of 15 prescribed tests to be conducted in PHC, two tests during 2013-14, four tests during 2014-15, three tests during 2015-16 and five tests during 2016-17 were also not carried out.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the efforts will be made to fill up the post of MO in PHC Mamer.

3.9.4.2 Minimum requirements of skilled technicians

Section 38 of Rajasthan Para Medical Council Act, 2008 provided that all paramedical professional should be registered with the Council. It was, however, observed that 93 paramedical professionals in 19 test checked healthcare centres⁵⁶ were not registered with the Council.

Further, GoR did not sanction posts of ECG technicians under the scheme and nursing staff/X-Ray technician was carrying out ECG test in 10 test checked healthcare centres⁵⁷.

GoR stated (December 2017) that cadre of ECG technicians have been sanctioned and registration of paramedical staff was under process.

Recommendation:

3. *GoR may urgently fill up the vacant posts either by recruitment or by contractual engagement so that quality delivery of services is not compromised.*

3.9.5 Internal control and monitoring

3.9.5.1 Monitoring Committee

GoR directed (March 2013) to constitute monitoring committees for monitoring the progress of scheme at State, zonal and district levels.

It was observed that zonal monitoring committees at Ajmer and Udaipur and district level committees at Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur were not constituted to monitor the progress of scheme.

GoR stated (December 2017) that monitoring and progress of the scheme was being discussed in RMRS meetings.

The fact however, remains that formation of zonal/district monitoring committees for each zone/district as provided in the scheme has not been completed till date.

⁵⁶ MCH JLN, Ajmer: 28; MCH Zanana, Ajmer: seven; DH Tonk: 14; SH Chandpole, Udaipur: six; SH Hiran Magri, Udaipur: nine; SDH Neem Ka Thana: eight; CHCs-Badgaon: two; Kotra: two; Laxmangarh: two; Malpura: three; Mavli: two; Palsana: two; Reengus: two and PHC-Bedla: one; Diggi: one; Divrala: one; Hameerpura: one; Mamer: one and Ranoli: one.

⁵⁷ MCH: JLN Ajmer; DHs: Tonk and Sikar; SDH: Neem ka Thana; SH: Hiran Magri Udaipur and CHCs: Badgaon, Mavli, Niwai, Palsana and Todaraisingh.

3.9.5.2 Incomplete and incorrect data base

As per the scheme guidelines, every healthcare centre covered under the scheme was required to upload the data of the tests conducted to ‘daily test report’ module of ‘e-Aushadhi’ software.

Scrutiny of the report generated through BMEM software revealed that 255 healthcare centres (in 2013-14), 155 healthcare centres (in 2014-15), 554 healthcare centres (in 2015-16) and 501 healthcare centres (in 2016-17) were not uploading the data of radiology, biochemistry, cardiology and pathology tests conducted by them. Thus, data was incomplete to such extent.

It was further observed that the healthcare centres were maintaining the record of tests conducted by them in their registers. Reconciliation of the data of their registers and data uploaded on ‘e-Aushadhi’ revealed that there were discrepancies in the data in following cases in 21 test checked healthcare centres:

- Out of nine test checked PHCs, one PHC⁵⁸ over reported the number of tests conducted whereas five PHCs⁵⁹ under reported the number of tests conducted on ‘e-Aushadhi’.
- Out of nine test checked CHCs, seven CHCs⁶⁰ under reported the number of tests carried out by them on ‘e-Aushadhi’.
- All five test checked DH/SDH/SHs⁶¹ under reported the number of X-Rays carried out by them and two test checked MCHs⁶² under reported the number of Combo test (direct/indirect) and X-Rays carried out by them.
- In case of USG tests (sonography), the number of test was also required to be uploaded on IMPACT⁶³ as well as ‘e-Aushadhi’ software. It was, however, observed that the data uploaded by DH, Sikar⁶⁴ and SH Hiranmagri⁶⁵ on IMPACT match with the record maintained in healthcare centres but did not match with the data uploaded on ‘e-Aushadhi’.

Thus, the healthcare centres were uploading incomplete data on the portal and the data uploaded to the portal was not reconciled with the data captured in the registers maintained by the healthcare centres.

⁵⁸ PHC: Ranoli.

⁵⁹ PHCs: Hameerpura, Chanani, Bedla, Mamer and Dabok.

⁶⁰ CHCs: Laxmangarh, Kotra, Mavli, Niwai, Palsana, Reengus and Todaraisingh.

⁶¹ DHs: Sikar and Tonk; SDHs: Neem Ka Thana and SHs: Chandpole and Hiran Magri, Udaipur.

⁶² MCHs: JLN and Zanana, Ajmer.

⁶³ Integrated system for monitoring of PCPNDT Act.

⁶⁴ Data uploaded on IMPACT: 14,958 and e-Aushadhi: 14,724.

⁶⁵ Data uploaded on IMPACT: 4,394 and e-Aushadhi: 3,876.

3.9.5.3 Monitoring of faulty equipment through ‘e-Upkaran’

RMSCL launched ‘e-Upkaran’⁶⁶ for monitoring of usage and repair and maintenance of equipment and instruments from one platform. RMSCL noted that all healthcare centres were not uploading the data of utilization of equipment and intimated (September 2017) CMHOs that 1,318 healthcare centres out of total 2,237 healthcare centres were not uploading the data regularly on ‘e-Upkaran’.

Further, the GoR engaged (August 2016) M/s Kirloskar Technology Delhi (service providers) for repair and maintenance of biomedical equipment installed in the healthcare centres in the State. The service provider was to ensure that no equipment remained dysfunctional beyond 48 hours of registration of the complaint by the user.

Scrutiny of information extracted from ‘e-Upkaran’ revealed that 418 complaints of faulty biomedical equipment were pending for periods beyond four days which included 73 complaints of biomedical equipment provided for MNJY.

GoR stated (December 2017) that disposal of complaints were under progress.

Thus, a large number of equipment remained out of order and hampered the free diagnostic services at healthcare centres despite rate contract for repair and maintenance of the equipment.

3.9.6 Conclusion

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana was launched on 7 April 2013, to provide free diagnostic tests to the patients at the government healthcare centres. During 2013-17, the scheme covered 7.67 crore patients at an expenditure of ₹545.75 crore. However, a large number of healthcare centres newly opened (627 PHCs/CHCs) and upgraded (121 CHCs/SHs) were not brought under the scheme even after four years of implementation of the scheme.

Instances of delayed supply and installation of machines were noticed. Though GoR set up the backup cells at the zonal level, defective machines and equipment were not replaced in time. Non-availability of reagents, consumables and infrastructure as per standards also adversely impacted the delivery of services.

In absence of mandatory registration of laboratories under the Act, the availability of the minimum standards of facilities and services in Government healthcare centres could not be ensured. Further, most of the radiology laboratories were functioning without adherence to AERB safety codes thereby exposing the patients and technicians to harmful radiations.

⁶⁶ ‘e-Upkaran’ is a web based application and deals with the management and maintenance of equipment and instruments installed at healthcare centres across the State. The healthcare centres were required to uploaded details of machinery and equipment and test carried out on the equipment daily.

There was also substantial shortage of Medical Officers, technicians and radiographers in the laboratories and these shortages adversely impacted the delivery of services under the scheme.

Healthcare centres were either not uploading or uploading incomplete data on the ‘e-Aushadhi’ and ‘e-Upkaran’ portals and as a result, the Department could not utilise these online monitoring systems effectively for ensuring uninterrupted delivery of services.

Thus, the Government needs to address the shortcomings to ensure effective implementation of scheme.

Department of Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship

3.10 Skill Development for Employment in Rajasthan

3.10.1 Introduction

As per census 2011, the population of Rajasthan was 6.85 crore, of which total labour force⁶⁷ was 2.99 crore with an annual increase of eight lakh. According to the 2011 census, there were 33 lakh unemployed youth in the State.

Rajasthan is having a young population with 55 per cent of its population below 25 years, and hence providing employment to the youth continues to be of paramount importance to the Government. Government of Rajasthan (GoR) has given focus to skill training programmes for employment under the overall policy guidance of the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015.

Department of Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship (DSEE) was established to accelerate and better coordination of skill development and employment generation programmes in the State. Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC) was designated as the premier agency for imparting skill training programmes in the State. Various departments transferred the funds to RSLDC for conducting skill development training programmes under the convergence initiative. RSLDC has established a mechanism to conduct skill training programs through 300 enlisted private Training Partners (TPs). RSLDC would convey the sector/area for training courses and TPs would come up with proposals for training programmes, establishing Skill Development Centers (SDCs), and conducting training programmes.

Currently, RSLDC is organizing three skill training programmes (i) Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP) for self employment, (ii) Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) to train youths in various skills set where TPs are responsible to provide employment to a minimum number of trainees, and (iii) *Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana*

⁶⁷ Persons who are either ‘working’ (employed) or ‘seeking or available for work’ (unemployed) or both during the major part of the reference period.

(DDU-GKY) - a centrally sponsored scheme focusing on skills development for the rural poor. During 2014-17, expenditure of ₹ 189.81 crore was incurred on these three skill training programmes.

The compliance audit was conducted to ascertain whether the schemes for skill development for employment were effectively implemented with proper monitoring and evaluation. Test check of seven⁶⁸ out of 33 districts offices and the headquarters office of the RSLDC was undertaken during April to August 2017. Audit findings, in this regard are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Audit findings

3.10.2 Non-achievement of targets

RSLDC intimated (April 2017) that no targets for RSTP and ELSTP were fixed during 2014-17. It was, however, observed that DSEE planned the target for providing skill training under the programmes which were to be implemented by RSLDC in its annual plans. Further, GoI allotted targets for DDU-GKY during 2014-17. Accordingly, the position of targets and achievement there against during 2014-17, is given in **Table 6**.

Table 6

Scheme	Targets	Achievements	Per cent
RSTP	26,000	14,134	54.36
ELSTP	2,30,000	1,27,548	55.46
DDU-GKY	1,00,000	32,418	32.42
Total	3,56,000	1,74,100	48.90

Source: Annual Plan and information provided by the Department.

It is evident from the above table that achievement of target was only 48.90 per cent during 2014-17 for the three skill training programmes. The target set may be viewed in the context of the gap study Conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC-2012) which stated that the requirement of total skilled people was 24 lakh by the end of 2017.

3.10.3 Inadequate emphasis to key sectors

The skill gap study reports of ICRA⁶⁹ Management Consulting Services Limited (iMaCS) and NSDC identified 12 key sectors⁷⁰ for Rajasthan, in which human resource would require to be skilled.

The information of details of total trainings imparted under various programmes, key sector training provided by RSLDC and the comparisons there against, are given in **Table 7**.

⁶⁸ Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.

⁶⁹ Investment Information & Credit Rating Agency (ICRA) on behalf of Department of Labour and Employment conducted the study to assist in mapping the human resources and skill of Rajasthan.

⁷⁰ Construction, Textiles, Healthcare, Auto Mechanics & Engineering, Tourism & Hospitality, Handicrafts, Food Processing, Mines & Minerals, Gems & Jewellery, Banking & Financial Services, Retail and IT.

Table 7

Skill Programmes	Total trained	Total Trainings in Key Sectors	Per cent of trainings in Key Sectors
RSTP	14,134	2,005	14.19
ELSTP	1,27,548	71,152	55.78
DDU-GKY	32,418	23,881	73.67
Total	1,74,100	97,038	55.74

Source: Information provided by the Department.

It is evident from the above table that only 14.19 *per cent* of the trainings under RSTP were in key sectors and it was 55.78 *per cent* for ELSTP. Further, the trainings conducted for key sectors were 73.67 *per cent* under DDU-GKY. Higher number of training programmes in key sectors under DDU-GKY was due to more stringent condition in the scheme guideline to ensure 70 *per cent* employment to the trained youth. This shows that RSLDC did not give adequate emphasis to the key sectors in its two main skill development training programmes i.e. ELSTP and RSTP.

Thus, failure to give adequate emphasis to the key sectors identified by the skill gap study could have been one of the reasons for reduced availability of placements after skill trainings under ELSTP and RSTP.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the skill gap studies of NSDC and iMaCS published in 2013 and 2014 respectively, were at best, indicative only and not exhaustive and employability of each sector were best judged by training partners who were responsible for imparting skills.

The reply is not tenable as NSDC and iMaCS studies assessed the skill gap requirement up to 2015 and 2017 on the basis of specified criteria and RSLDC did not conduct any further study/survey/analysis to identify skill gaps separately. Further, leaving the skill gap employability only to TPs also needs to be viewed in the light of the fact that TPs were unable to provide minimum placement as mentioned in paragraph 3.10.5.

3.10.4 Failure in providing minimum employment

- As per guidelines of the three skill programmes organized by RSLDC, a minimum of 50 *per cent* employment under ELSTP/RSTP and 70 *per cent* under DDU-GKY was required to be provided for the minimum period of three months, within 45 days of completion of the training programme.

Further, as per the guidelines of ELSTP, every placement made by TPs was to be verified by RSLDC's Placement Verification Cell (PVC) through telephone. A minimum of 20 *per cent* placements were also required to be physically verified.

The payment to TPs was to be made in three installments in the proportion of 40:40:20. The last installment of 20 *per cent* was to be released only after ensuring placement of minimum 50 *per cent* of the trainees. The details of number of youth trained and employed as of August 2017 are given in **Table 8**.

Table 8

Name of the Scheme (2014-17)	Information provided	Number of youth trained	Minimum employment required to be given	Number of employment provided	Per cent of total trained
1	2	3	4	5	6 (5/3*100)
ELSTP	August 2017	1,27,817	63,908	42,758	33.45
RSTP	August 2017	15,555	7,777	2,807	18.05
DDU-GKY	August 2017	32,418	22,692	16,979	52.38
Total	August 2017	1,75,790	94,377	62,544	35.58

Source: Information provided by the Department.

As of August 2017, from the table it was evident that RSLDC was able to provide employment to only *66.27 per cent* of the minimum requirement and *35.58 per cent* of the total trained youth.

Verification of placements by PVC for RSTP and DDU-GKY was not made available. However, the detail of verification made by the PVC under ELSTP during 2014-17, is given in **Table 9**.

Table 9

S. No.	Particulars	Total
1.	Number of trainees trained	1,27,817
2.	Number of trainees placed by TPs	42,758
3.	Number of placements forwarded to PVC for verification	26,444
4.	Number of placements found genuine by PVC	9,904
5.	<i>Per cent</i> of placements found correct by PVC (4/3*100)	37.45

Source: Information provided by the Department.

From the table, it can be seen that only *61.85 per cent* of the placements (26,444 out of 42,758) were verified by PVC through telephonic verification. Of the cases verified, only *37.45 per cent* of the placements (9,904 out of 26,444) were genuine placements. This shows that the employment figures reported by RSLDC in its reports were incorrect to that extent. Further, PVC did not carry out the mandatory physical verification of *20 per cent* placements. Hence, in the absence of physical verification by RSLDC, the authenticity of the telephonic verifications could also not be validated.

GoR stated (November 2017) that the data on placements by large number of TPs were yet to be received and the deadline for accepting the placement records was revised till November 2017 and hence the placement figures could become better. It was also stated that a decision was taken by the Board to accept placement based on complete documents as final proof of placement. The verification of placed youth by telecalling/physical verification was to be used only for research and impact assessment. Accordingly, revised details of number of youth trained and employed as of November 2017 were provided, which have been compared with the information given in August 2017 in **Table 10**.

Table 10

Name of the Scheme (2014-17)	Information provided	Number of youth trained	Minimum employment required to be given	Number of employment provided	Per cent of minimum requirement	Per cent of total trained
1	2	3	4	5	6 (5/4*100)	7 (5/3*100)
ELSTP	August 2017 November 2017	1,27,817 1,27,548	63,908 63,774	42,758 53,525	66.91 83.93	33.45 41.96
RSTP	August 2017 November 2017	15,555 14,134	7,777 7,067	2,807 6,619	36.09 93.66	18.05 46.83
DDU-GKY	August 2017 November 2017	32,418 32,418	22,692 22,692	16,979 18,087	74.82 79.71	52.38 55.79
Total	August 2017 November 2017	1,75,790 1,74,100	94,377 93,533	62,544 78,231	66.27 83.64	35.58 44.93

Source: Information provided by the Department.

- It was also observed that TPs, after completion of the training programme were required to submit the final bill to RSLDC. Further, the third installment of 20 *per cent* payment was to be paid only after TP had ensured the placements of minimum number of candidates, within a period of five months of completion of the programme. During 2014-17, third installment of 20 *per cent* was released to only 71 out of 4,849 batches conducted by TPs. In remaining 4,778 (98.54 *per cent*) batches, there were no records of either TPs having claimed the third installment or having been paid.

Thus withholding of 20 *per cent* payment for achieving minimum employment was not having the desired effect of ensuring placement of the candidates by TPs.

3.10.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

- Failure of the Department to monitor TPs:** As per provisions of ELSTP guidelines, RSLDC was to review the performance of TPs, who failed to provide minimum 50 *per cent* of employment after completion of training programmes. Further, no programme was to be allotted for a minimum period of six months to TPs who were unable to provide minimum 35 *per cent* of placement after training. The details of cases in which the percentage of placement of trained youth was less than 50 *per cent* in two or more batches during 2014-17, is given below in **Table 11**.

Table 11

Per cent of placement of trained youth	Number of batches completed	Number of youth trained	Number of placement	Per cent of placement with total trained
0	530	14,560	0	0.00
< 35	1,068	29,270	6,460	22.07
35 < 50	1,091	29,315	13,006	44.37
Total	2,689	73,145	19,466	26.61
0 – 100	4,752	1,27,548	53,525	41.96
Per cent with total batches	56.59	57.35	36.37	

Source: Information provided by the Department.

From the table, it can be seen that mandatory 50 *per cent* employment was not achieved in 2,689 (56.59 *per cent*) out of 4,752 batches. The placement ratio was less than 35 *per cent* in 1,068 batches and no placements were made in another 530 batches. RSLDC was to review all those batches and their TPs for their performance.

This shows that RSLDC was not monitoring the performance of TPs. RSLDC should have scrutinized the TPs for their capacity to provide placement before handing them the training programmes, as 56.59 *per cent* of batches conducted, do not have the required placement ratio.

GoR stated (November 2017) that their review of the TPs' performance was inadequate in view of not receiving complete details from TPs and they in fact, have taken action against 10 and 30 TPs in 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

The reply is not acceptable as despite having 2,689 non-performing batches (relating to 133 TPs) with less than 50 *per cent* placements during 2014-17 only action against 40 TPs was taken, which was inadequate. Further, as a result of not taking action against the non performing TPs, the number of batches with less than 50 *per cent* placements increased from 43.69 *per cent* in 2014-15 to 58.60 *per cent* in 2016-17.

- As per guidelines of ELSTP, the Assessment and Certification (A&C) was to be done by an independent third party, approved by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)/Rajasthan Council for Vocational Education and Training (RCVET)/Sector Skill Council (SSC) or RSLDC. But no evidence of conducting A&C was available on the records of RSLDC.

GoR accepted (November 2017) the facts and stated that third parties assessment was not fully done in the preceding period as only a few agencies in few sectors conducted the A&C for State funded schemes. Accordingly, A&C for only 1,172 batches (34,953 trainees) were conducted during 2014-17. It was further stated that trained youth would be assessed by independent third party from 2017-18 onwards.

- District Level Skill Development Committees under District Collector were established to review the progress of Skill Development Centers (SDCs). They were required to hold meetings every month to monitor the training programmes. However, only 38 *per cent* of the required number of meetings was held and no records of follow up on the decisions and recommendations taken in the meetings were available with RSLDC.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (November 2017) that given the vast responsibilities of District Collectors, it was difficult to hold monthly review meetings.

The reply is not acceptable as the Department should have identified a suitable alternate authority to hold review meeting given the importance of monitoring of the training programmes at the district level.

3.10.6 Conclusion

Rajasthan is having a young population with 55 per cent of its population below 25 years, and hence providing employment to the youth continues to be of paramount importance to the Government as there are 33 lakh unemployed youth in the State.

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) designated as the premier agency for imparting skill training programmes could achieve only 48.90 per cent of the targets for the three skill training programmes during 2014-17.

Only 55.74 per cent of the trainings were conducted in identified key sectors (construction, textile, Healthcare, auto Mechanics and Engineering, Banking and Financial Services and IT, etc.).

RSLDC was able to provide employment to 35.58 per cent of the total trained youth and only 37.45 per cent of the placements were genuine.

Thus, there is an urgent need to tackle unemployment through skill development in a holistic manner and ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the skill development trainings, so that the problem of unemployment in Rajasthan is adequately addressed.

Urban Development and Housing Department

3.11 Unfruitful expenditure

Non-completion of Sewage Treatment Plant even after lapse of six years, resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 19.09 crore.

Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) of 30 MLD⁷¹ capacity at village Ralawata, as a part of “Sewerage Network for North West and South East area of Jaipur City” under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was approved (January 2007) by Jaipur Development Authority (JDA). The work of STP was awarded (December 2009) to M/s Hindustan Dorr-Oliver Limited, Mumbai (firm) on lump-sum basis for ₹ 26.25 crore⁷². The work was stipulated to be completed by 20 June 2011 including three months trial run period. The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of five years was to commence after commissioning of STP and after issue of the completion certificate by the competent authority.

Test check (May 2017) of records of JDA, revealed that the work was started in October 2010 belatedly, due to delay in approval of drawing by JDA and environment clearance from State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). The work

⁷¹ Million Litres Daily.

⁷² Cost of construction was ₹ 22.69 crore and five years Operation and Maintenance was ₹ 3.56 crore.

was lying incomplete since May 2014 after incurring expenditure of ₹ 19.09 crore against the construction cost of ₹ 22.69 crore.

JDA stated (May 2017) that the firm had completed all the work related to treatment of sewage and only automation of the system and minor works remained to be completed. Further, the firm was manually carrying out O&M work and the treated water satisfied the norms as per the report of SPCB. JDA also stated that no payment was being made to the firm towards O&M, as it had not completed all the work. Delay in completion of STP was caused by feeble financial position of the firm and liquidated damage would be recovered only after deciding the final time extension for the work. Meanwhile, penalty of ₹ 1.35 crore had been recovered.

Reply of JDA is not acceptable as the completion certificate had not been issued and trial run of three months has not been carried out till date which indicated that the firm had not completed the work of STP. SPCB while inspecting (April 2016) the STP noted that the existing sewer tank along with additional sewer network was not connected with STP and the treated waste water was mixed with untreated waste water in the Dravyavati River. Further, waste water measuring devices was not installed to measure the daily quantity of treated and untreated waste water and STP was operated without obtaining consent⁷³ required under the Water Act, 1974. Accordingly, SPCB recommended connecting the sewer network with the STP at the earliest to operate it in full swing and to prepare an action plan to use the treated waste water for gainful purpose. SPCB further noted (May 2016) that polluted effluent was discharged in the river due to poor O&M of STP. This also indicates that STP was not completed up to May 2016.

A physical inspection, conducted in June 2017 by Audit along with JDA officials⁷⁴, showed various deficiencies in STP. The deficiencies includes absence of chlorination, sludge digester belt and belt filter process was not operational, constructed plant, tank etc., was not painted and equipment were rusted. Flow meter to measure the inflow and outflow of sewerage was not operational and the system was not automated. In the absence of basic operational monitoring equipment like flow meters etc., the claims of JDA that manual O&M was being done and STP was functioning, could not be verified. The fact remained that the two processes which were essential for treatment of thickened sludge were not yet operational. This fact was also noticed by the SPCB during its inspection in April 2016. The deficiencies noticed in STP in physical inspection, are depicted in pictures below:

⁷³ Section 25 of the Act provided for prior consent of SPCB for use of new outlet for the discharge of the sewage.

⁷⁴ Executive Engineer and Assistant Engineer of JDA and the Plant Manager of the firm, who accompanied the Audit team during physical inspection on 20 June 2017 refused to the sign the joint inspection report.

	
Nominal sewage inflow in Bar Screen Chamber	Rusting lift pump

Thus, failure of JDA in ensuring completion of STP even after lapse of six years, resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 19.09 crore.

The matter was referred to the GoR, reply is awaited.

Agriculture Department

3.12 Undue benefit to Insurance Companies

Not adhering to operational guidelines of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme in selection of Insurance Companies and selecting companies other than L-1 bidder resulted in undue benefit to Private Insurance Companies of ₹ 2.29 crore.

Government of India (GoI) introduced Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) as a component of National Crop Insurance Programme to provide insurance cover to all food, oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops. WBCIS aimed to cover all loanee farmers (compulsorily) and non-loanee farmers (optional) of the State, for insurance cover. WBCIS covered substantial crop loss due to Adverse Weather Incidence⁷⁵ as decided by the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) through State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance⁷⁶ (SLCCI).

Paragraph 8.3.2 of the Operational Guidelines of WBCIS provided that the GoR would invite the Companies empanelled with GoI to finalise the insurance product and SLCCI would select lowest bidder (L-1) on the basis of the company quoting the lowest weighted premium for all crops within the district. The weighted premium for each crop was to be calculated by multiplying the *per cent* premium rate quoted by the Insurance Company, sum insured and the estimated area sown. Further, as per paragraph 10.2 of the guidelines, the sum insured was to be reduced in proportion to premium rates capped by the Government, where the premium offered by Insurance Company is higher than the capped level, which was 10 *per cent* of sum insured for *Kharif* season and eight *per cent* for *Rabi* season.

⁷⁵ Rainfall (Deficit/Unseasonal/Excess Rainfall, Rainy days, Dry-spell, Dry days etc.); Relative Humidity; Temperature (High and Low); Wind Speed and Hailstorms.

⁷⁶ An apex committee in the State to oversee the implementation of NCIP.

Scrutiny of records revealed that the Agriculture Department invited (May 2014 and May 2015) premium rates from empanelled Insurance Companies for both the cropping seasons (*Kharif* and *Rabi*) of 2014-15 and 2015-16. The companies offered crop wise and district wise rate of premium as *per cent* of sum insured. The Department incorrectly evaluated the offers of the companies just by multiplying the percentage premium rates quoted and the estimated area sown, instead of multiplying the percentage premium rates quoted, the estimated area sown with the sum insured⁷⁷. The method adopted by the Department was not in consonance with the provisions of the guidelines, which stated that weighted premium should be calculated by multiplying the sum of premium (to be calculated by sum insured multiplied by percentage premium quoted) with the area sown.

Resultantly, Iffco Tokio, ICICI Lombard and Bajaj Allianz were incorrectly declared as the lowest (L-1) for Karauli, Sirohi and Dausa Districts respectively. Audit scrutiny revealed that by adopting the correct methodology, ICICI Lombard, HDFC Ergo and AIC were in fact the L-1 (lowest) in the respective districts. Consequent upon application of incorrect method, weighted premium calculated by the Department for the allocation of Karauli, Sirohi and Dausa Districts to Iffco Tokio, ICICI Lombard and Bajaj Allianz respectively, was higher by ₹ 4.32 crore (₹ 47.48 crore (-) ₹ 43.16 crore) for the actual area sown in the districts. When this amount is scaled down proportionately to the capped premium percentages, the amount of excess premium paid works out to ₹ 2.29 crore as given in the **Table 12**.

Table 12

(₹ in crore)

Year	District	Capped Weighted Premium as per actual area sown*	Weighted Premium of incorrectly notified insurance company after adopting correct method			Weighted Premium of insurance company was to be notified after adopting correct method			Difference of weighted premium as per actual area sown	Excess premium paid (scale down in respect of capped amount) to notified insurance company
			Name of Insurance Company incorrectly declared as L-1	As per estimated area sown*	As per actual area sown	Name of Insurance Company which was actually L-1	As per estimated area sown*	As per actual area sown		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10(6-9)	11(10/6*3)
2014-15	Karauli	6.91	Iffco Tokio	59.92	14.10	ICICI Lombard	48.74	13.75	0.35	0.17
	Sirohi	5.62	ICICI Lombard	30.07	15.46	HDFC Ergo	24.36	12.71	2.75	1.00
2015-16	Dausa	16.45	Bajaj Allianz	36.73	17.92	AIC	34.57	16.70	1.22	1.12
		Total			47.48				43.16	4.32
										2.29

Source: Information provided by the Department.

GoR stated (December 2017) that insurance companies were selected on the basis of weightage of estimated area sown. The reply was not acceptable as the method adopted for selection of insurance companies was not in consonance with the provisions of the guidelines and the percentage premium rate quoted, the estimated area sown and the sum insured should have been taken account to calculate the weighted premium of insurance companies.

Thus, by not adhering to the provisions of the guidelines in selection of insurance companies, the Department unduly benefited the private insurance companies by ₹ 2.29 crore besides putting additional burden to the state/central government and the farmers to that extent.

⁷⁷ Multiplying the percentage premium rates quoted and the estimated area sown without multiplying with the sum insured, the actual premium quoted by the company could not be arrived at.

3.13 Less claims to the farmers

Lesser payment of claims of ₹ 1.49 crore to farmers due to selection of less beneficial indemnity option.

Government of India (GoI) introduced (February 2014) Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) as a component of National Crop Insurance Programme to support growth and competitiveness in the agriculture sector and protect farmers from production risks. MNAIS was aimed at providing comprehensive risk insurance to the farming community to cover yield losses arising due to non-preventable risks.

Paragraph 7.5.2 of the Operational Guidelines of MNAIS provided that the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) would invite all the empanelled insurance companies to submit the premium rates at block/district level, both at 80 *per cent* and 90 *per cent* of indemnity levels⁷⁸ along with threshold yield⁷⁹, sum insured etc., for the season. The insurance provider was to be selected on the basis of best value for the premium and overall benefits of the product. GoR would evaluate the products and allocate the notified crops/areas to companies on the basis of merit. Further, as per paragraph 8.3 of the guidelines, the actuarial premium was capped at 11 *per cent* of sum insured. As the rates quoted by insurance companies were higher than the cap level, the sum insured was to be scaled down in proportion to the capped premium as provided in paragraph 8.4 of the guidelines⁸⁰.

With regard to the selection of insurance companies for *Kharif* 2014 in Pali District, scrutiny of the records of Director (Agriculture) revealed that premium rates (25 and 26.67 *per cent* of sum insured for indemnity levels of 80 *per cent* and 90 *per cent* respectively) submitted by the Future Generali India Limited (Insurance Company), was lowest for all crops. GoR notified (July 2014) the premium rates of the insurance company at 25 *per cent* for all crops of *Kharif* 2014 (except cotton) at indemnity level of 80 *per cent* without comparing the benefits of the other option i.e. 26.67 *per cent* at 90 *per cent* indemnity.

Comparison of claims entitled to the farmers for both the indemnity levels at the scaled down sum insured due to capping of premium at 11 *per cent* of sum insured⁸¹, revealed that the option for indemnity level of 90 *per cent* at premium rate 26.67 *per cent* was more beneficial to farmers, as the amount of premium was same for both the indemnity levels and the farmers would receive more claims on losses. As such GoR should have notified the premium

⁷⁸ Indemnity level: Indemnity is compensation for damages or loss whereby one party (the insurer, or the indemnitor) agrees to compensate the other (the insured, or the indemnitee) for any damages or losses, in return for premiums paid by the insured to the insurer. Indemnity levels are levels to which guarantee of threshold yield against the loss are indemnified.

⁷⁹ Average guaranteed yield of previous seven years excluding two calamity years.

⁸⁰ In case of crops whose premium will be higher than the cap level, then their sum insured will be reduced in proportion to the cap level.

⁸¹ Sum insured for Bajara, Gawar, Jawar and Til was ₹ 6,600/- per hectare and for Maize and Mung ₹ 7700/- per hectare for *Kharif* 2014.

rate 26.67 *per cent* for indemnity level of 90 *per cent* instead of notified premium of 25 *per cent* at indemnity level of 80 *per cent*.

Thus, due to selection of less beneficial option, 1,17,080 farmers received less claims amounting ₹ 1.49 crore for Kharif 2014 in Pali district for 1,07,401 hectare area covered, as given in the **Table 13**.

Table 13

Crop	No. of Farmers	Area Covered (In Hect.)	Scaled Down Sum Insured at 25% premium for 80% Indemnity Level per hectare (in ₹)	Scaled Down Sum Insured at 26.67% premium for 90% Indemnity Level per hectare (in ₹)	Average production per hectare	Average guaranteed yield at 80% of Indemnity Level (Kg./hectare)	Average guaranteed yield at 90% of Indemnity Level (Kg./hectare)	Less claim received (in ₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) = [(8)-(6)]/(8)*(5)-(7)-(6)]/(7)*(4))*3
BAAJRA	17,997	12,750	2,904	2,722	475	627	705	23,46,362
GAWAR	37,359	33,912	2,904	2,722	288	432	486	47,80,336
JAWAR	9,366	5,749	2,904	2,722	248	441	497	5,33,662
MAIZE	1,941	1,497	3,388	3,175	829	946	1,064	4,22,817
MUNG	25,817	26,332	3,388	3,175	215	400	450	24,12,743
TIL	24,600	27,161	2,904	2,722	162	226	254	44,42,170
	1,17,080	1,07,401						1,49,38,090

Source: Information provided by the Department.

GoR stated (December 2017) that the premium was higher at the indemnity level of 90 *per cent*. The reply was not convincing as the actuarial premium was capped at 11 *per cent* of actual sum insured and option for indemnity level of 90 *per cent* at premium rate 26.67 *per cent* was more beneficial to farmers due to capping in premium.

Thus, selection of insurance company without comparison of its premium rates at both levels of indemnity, resulted in lesser payment of claims of ₹ 1.49 crore to 1,17,080 farmers of Pali District, thereby undermining the main objective of the scheme of providing best value and overall benefits of the insurance product to the farmers.

3.14 Loss of claims to loanee farmers

Loss of claims to loanee farmers amounting to ₹ 31.27 crore besides paying excess premium of ₹ 8.68 crore due to application of incorrect Area Correction Factor by the Insurance Companies.

Crop insurance is a financial mechanism to protect the farmers against uncertainties of crop production due to natural factors and to minimise the loss in crop production, by factoring in large number of uncertainties having impact on crop yields.

The Operational Guidelines for National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) issued by Government of India (GoI) provided that the risk period (i.e. insurance period) would be from sowing period to maturity of the crop and depends on the duration of the crop and weather parameters and vary with

individual crop and Reference Unit Area⁸² (RUA.) These details would be notified by State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) before the commencement of each risk period. However, in case, the acreage insured under a crop in a RUA or part thereof is more than the acreage sown for the crop, the claims shall be proportionately reduced by applying the ‘Area Correction Factor’ (ACF⁸³) in concurrence with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR). GoR would be free to verify the details of individual farmers to arrive at accurate acreage sown within a maximum period of three months. Further, guidelines entrusted the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC) of GoI to decide the disputed claim cases received through the GoR.

Scrutiny revealed that the GoR issued notifications for crop insurance for different seasons in four districts (Alwar, Bikaner, Jhalawar and Pali) in favour of four Insurance Companies⁸⁴ with condition that the claims would be settled on the basis of the crop area reported in the *Girdawari*⁸⁵. The Insurance Companies applied ACF and treated the acreage insured under the crops in RUAs less than the acreage sown for the crops, based on the *Girdawari* reports. Accordingly, sown area was reduced by 2,27,030 hectares for *Rabi*-2013-14, *Kharif* 2014, *Kharif* 2015 and *Rabi* 2015-16 by the Insurance Companies, which resulted in loss to 3,89,296 farmers on account of insurance claims amounting to ₹ 31.27 crore, as detailed in **Table 14**.

Table 14

(Area in hectares)

District	Crop Season	Area Insured before applying ACF	Area Insured after applying ACF	Area Corrected for ‘sowing failed down area’ (per cent)	No. of Farmers	Premium paid on account of ‘sowing failed down area’ (in ₹)	Claim Disbursed (in ₹)	Loss of Claims to Loanee Farmers (in ₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) (3- 4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bikaner	<i>Rabi</i> 2013-14	33,488	14,472	19,016 (56.78%)	13,286	85,38,184	4,60,23,428	6,03,08,018
	<i>Kharif</i> 2015	67,243	26,883	40,360 (60.02%)	21,303	1,11,29,260	2,31,81,510	3,49,02,400
Jhalawar	<i>Rabi</i> 2013-14	77,366	55,242	22,124 (28.60%)	71,396	2,16,24,636	18,09,96,710	7,42,65,196
	<i>Kharif</i> 2014	1,19,539	55,419	64,120 (53.64%)	31,756	1,48,11,720	3,67,54,622	4,25,11,560
	<i>Kharif</i> 2015	1,01,285	86,367	14,918 (14.73%)	58,659	61,16,380	16,29,65,912	2,81,50,266
	<i>Rabi</i> 2015-16	87,721	64,547	23,174 (26.41%)	74,794	1,47,85,012	5,41,93,003	1,94,66,160
Pali	<i>Kharif</i> 2015	80,199	46,431	33,768 (42.10%)	81,680	71,93,777	6,16,48,985	4,54,32,709
Alwar	<i>Kharif</i> 2014	23,215	19,335	3,880 (16.72%)	22,215	6,53,947	48,14,295	10,18,572
	<i>Kharif</i> 2015	9,848	4,178	5,670 (57.58%)	14,207	19,05,120	49,31,309	66,90,600
	Total	5,99,904	3,72,874	2,27,030 (37.84%)	3,89,296	8,67,58,036	57,55,09,774	31,27,45,481

Source: Data provided by the Insurance Companies.

Besides the loss of claims, additional premium of ₹ 8.68 crore was also paid for “sowing failed down area” without having any insurance coverage as the insurance companies reduced in the acreage insured by applying ACF. As such the premium of ₹ 8.68 crore should have been refunded to the farmers.

⁸² Reference unit area shall be considered as a unit area of insurance for the purpose of acceptance of risk and assessment of compensation as well.

⁸³ Area Correction Factor is arrived at by dividing the area sown by the area insured for a given unit area, and applied on the claim amount in order to scale it down. As a result, the claims of all the farmers in a unit area are scaled down uniformly.

⁸⁴ Bajaj allianz, Cholamandalam MS General insurance, HDFC Ergo and ICICI Lombard.

⁸⁵ Girdawari : The crop area statistics collected by village accountant (Girdawar) on the basis of complete enumeration of operational holdings called girdawari.

In this context, it is also pertinent to mention here that while making settlement of the disputed claims of Churu district for *Rabi* 2011-12, DAC admitted (May 2012) that application of area reduction/correction factor was not justified for those farmers who have recorded their correct acreage in loan application forms/ insurance proposals. As the farmers had taken loans for the sown area and crop insurance premium was charged accordingly, therefore insured area should be the sown area and not the crop area reported at the time of *Girdawari*.

GoR stated (December 2017) that a web portal has been created for crop insurance which would enable in assessment of actual crop loss and relief from ACF method. However, the facts remained that the loanee farmers suffered a loss of claims of ₹ 31.27 crore besides paying excess premium of ₹ 8.68 crore due to incorrect application of Area Correction Factor.

3.15 Delayed submission of premium amount by the Bank deprived the farmers of their insurance claim

Lack of proper monitoring and adequate follow up by Government of Rajasthan resulted in deprival of insurance claim of ₹ 6.92 crore to the farmers.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) was launched by Government of India from Kharif 2007 with an aim to mitigate the hardship of the insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated crop loss resulting from incidents of adverse conditions of weather parameters. As per the scheme, all loanee farmers of the State were compulsorily required to be covered by insurance through the loan disbursing Bank. The loan disbursing branch was required to remit the collective premium to the nodal branch of the Bank, who would furnish the premium along with details to the Insurance Company. As per the Paragraph 8 B (c) of the operational modalities of WBCIS, a State Level Co-ordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) was authorized to oversee the implementation of the Scheme. It also provided for setting up a monitoring and review committee to review the performance of the scheme by Government of Rajasthan (GoR).

Scrutiny of the records of Director, Agriculture Department, revealed that GoR issued (December 2012) notification regarding WBCIS which prescribed 31 January 2013 as the cut off date for submission of declaration forms of cultivators along with premium to Agriculture Insurance Company Limited (AIC) for Rabi 2012-13 in Jodhpur district. It was also mandatory for the Banks to cover all loanee cultivators under the Scheme to whom the loan was disbursed up to 31 December 2012. The responsibility to submit the declaration forms and premium to the Insurance Company rested with the Bank. Further, as per the notification, the Bank concerned would be responsible for any delay in submission of premium to the Insurance Company and any claim payable on such delay would be borne by the Bank.

Further information collected (April 2017) from State Bank of India (SBI), Branch-Osian, Jodhpur revealed that the lending branches of SBI belatedly

deducted premiums from the accounts of loanee cultivators and remitted to its Nodal Branch-Osian, Jodhpur in February 2013. Thereafter, the Nodal Branch submitted premium of ₹ 1.65 crore relating to 7,485 farmers to the Insurance Company i.e. AIC in February and March 2013 i.e. after cut off date of 31 January 2013. Consequently, AIC rejected the applications and returned the premium amounts to the Bank.

The farmers of the area suffered crop loss due to adverse weather and other loanee farmers of the area received their claims through banks (Bank of Baroda, ICICI Bank Limited, Jodhpur Central Co operative Bank Limited etc.), whereas the loanee farmers of SBI of the area did not receive insurance claims worth ₹ 8.57 crore. This resulted in depriving the farmers of insurance benefits of ₹ 6.92 crore (₹ 8.57 crore claim amount reduced by ₹ 1.65 crore of premium amount) on loss to their crops. It was further observed that the matter of delay in submission of premium by SBI to AIC was not taken for consideration in the meeting of SLCCCI, held during June 2013 despite the fact that it was impacting 7,485 small and marginal farmers of area, who suffered crop loss due to adverse weather conditions.

While accepting the facts, the GoR stated (December 2017) that directions have been issued to SBI to remit the insurance benefits into farmers' accounts.

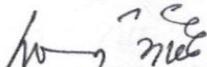
Thus, lack of proper monitoring and adequate follow up in review of the Scheme by GoR resulted in deprival of the 7,485 farmers from insurance claim of ₹ 6.92 crore on their crop loss for Rabi 2012-13. Moreover, GoR did not initiate any action on its own against SBI for delays caused and subsequent loss of claims to farmers. Only after being pointed out by Audit in September 2016, GoR directed SBI in February and November 2017 to disburse the claim amount into the account of the loanee farmers.

JAIPUR,
The 21 May 2018


(R. G. VISWANATHAN)
Principal Accountant General
(General and Social Sector Audit), Rajasthan

Countersigned

NEW DELHI,
The 22 May 2018


(RAJIV MEHRISHI)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Appendices

Appendix 1.1

(Refer paragraph 1.2; page 1)

Brief profile of the Departments

S.No.	Name of Department	Objective/Functions of the Department
1	Agriculture	The main objective of the Department is to plan growth in ‘area & productivity’ of the crops of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers & medicinal plants etc. It is also responsible for dissemination of latest technical know-how termed as ‘extension services’ besides ensuring timely supply of quality inputs to the farming community.
2	Agriculture Marketing	The main objective of the Department is to strengthen basic infrastructure related to agriculture marketing, provide marketing facilities in <i>Mandis</i> to farmers and provide fair & competitive price to farmers at the time of selling their crops.
3	Animal Husbandry	The main objective of the Department is providing treatment to livestock, prevention & control of livestock diseases, providing artificial insemination services to cattle, manufacturing of vaccines and provide training etc.
4	Archaeology and Museum	The main objective of the Department is to make concerted efforts to discover, preserve, protect, exhibit and interpret the cultural legacy embodied in various forms of art and architecture. It also takes care of monuments, museums, art galleries, archaeological sites under its control comprising of sacred and secular monuments, such as exquisite temples, colossal mosques, massive forts, splendid palaces, artistic cenotaphs, carved and painted <i>havelies</i> etc.
5	Art and Culture	The main objective of the Department is the preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage and promotion of all forms of art and culture, both tangible and intangible.
6	Ayurveda	The main objective of the Department is to provide medical facilities, prevention of diseases, procurement, production & distribution of medicines, medical education, training & research and grant subsidy to private institutions for providing education on Indian system of medicines.
7	Bhasha and Pustkalaya	The main objective of the Department is the establishment, development, administration and management of the public libraries and improvement of national language ‘Hindi’.
8	Colonization	The main function of the Department is development and allotment of land in the colonised areas of the State. The Department is also involved in the inhabitation of remote ravine and barren desert areas by providing proper means of irrigation and transport, thereby turning unfertile desert and ravine land into fertile area.
9	Cooperative	The main objective of the Department is to improve living standard of youth, women, tribal, farmers and needy persons through active participation in the cooperative movement.
10	Disaster Management and Relief	Main function of the Department is to carry out relief measures pertaining to flood and famine.
11	Devsthan	The main function of the Department is to create self dependence in temples/religious institutions. The Department is also involved in their control and management, providing <i>puja</i> facilities, organising various festivals and <i>melas</i> , registration and supervision of public trusts and their control, making plans for <i>devsthan</i> development, construction and maintenance of <i>dharmshalas</i> & rest houses for public and appointing <i>mahants</i> & priests for various temples.

S.No.	Name of Department	Objective/Functions of the Department
12	Election	The State Election Commission is a Constitutional body, accountable for regulating and conducting elections to the regional bodies in the State.
13	Employment	The main object of the Department is to ensure proper enforcement of the provisions of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules, 1960.
14	Employees State Insurance	The main object of the Department is to provide medical services to insured workers including their family members coming under Section 98 of Employee State Insurance Act, 1948.
15	Factories and Boilers (Inspection)	The main functions of Department are registration and inspection of Factories & Boilers; ensure enforcement of provision for safety, health and welfare of factory workers; minimize the factory and boiler accidents; eliminate child labour from factories; enforcement of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the Boiler Act, 1923, the Building and other construction workers' (Regulation of Employment and Other Condition of Service) Act, 1996 and rules made there under.
16	Finance	Finance Department is the nodal department for managing all financial affairs of the State Government. It is concerned with all economic and financial matters affecting the State including mobilisation and allocation of resources for infrastructure development, social welfare and human development.
17	Fisheries	The main function of the Department is to increase fish & fish seed production, promote fish culture in the State and uplift the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.
18	Food, Civil Supply and Consumer Affairs	The main objectives of the Department are the procurement of food grains at reasonable prices from farmers, its storage/handling, maintenance of buffer stocks and implementation & proper functioning of Public Distribution System.
19	General Administration	General Administrative Department covers many small Departments such as State Guest Houses/Circuit Houses, Estate office, Civil Aviation Department, Governor House, and Legislative Assembly.
20	Gopalan	The main functions of the Department are registration of Gaushala and their development towards self-sufficiency; conservation and up-gradation of the indigenous breeds of the cows of the state; fodder management during scarcity; organize awareness and training programme for <u>gaupalak</u> and <u>gaushalas</u> and value addition of cattle products through processing.
21	Higher Education	The Department plays an important role in bringing about the quantitative and qualitative improvement in the higher education along with management and administration of universities and colleges in the State.
22	Home	Home Department comprises of Police, Home Guard, Anti Corruption Bureau (ACB) and State Forensic Science Laboratory. Police is the law enforcement agency and Home Guard assists administration and police to maintain law and order. ACB is primarily responsible for the detection, investigation and prosecution of cases of corruption among public servants and facilitating Government Departments to provide an honest and transparent administration. The State Forensic Science Laboratory functions to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime.
23	Horticulture	The main objectives of Department are to increase the area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables, spices, medicinal and floriculture crops, high quality grafted plants in nurseries and supply to the farmers; popularize the use of drip irrigation system, implement the different programmes envisaged under state plan, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Farm Water Management, <i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</i> , National Bamboo Mission, National Mission for Medicinal Plants and generating additional income to the farmers.

S.No.	Name of Department	Objective/Functions of the Department
24	Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (RIPA)	RIPA is the apex level administration training institute of the Government of Rajasthan for civil service training. It also organises professional training for the officers of Indian Administrative Service (allotted to Rajasthan). Besides, in-service training programmes both specific objective oriented and target group oriented training programmes are conducted in the Institute for officers working in various state/central departments/undertakings in Rajasthan and elsewhere.
25	Information and Public Relation	The Department works as a bridge between the State Government and public. The Department is working continuously with promptness to make the public aware about the Government's policies, public welfare decisions and schemes.
26	Industrial Training Institute	Main objective of the Department is to provide skill development/ technical training to unemployed youth.
27	Jail	The Department serves the State by keeping in safe custody, the persons forwarded to prisons and is responsible for the custody and care of inmates and protects public safety by ensuring that offenders serve their sentences of imprisonment in accordance with the law.
28	Labour	The Department is entrusted with the task of implementation and enforcement of the labour act and rules made thereunder.
29	Law and Legal Department	The Department is established to regularly monitor progress of litigation in which state is a party, improve efficiency in handling of the cases, diagnose flaws to improve and strengthen systems, reduce unnecessary litigation and multiplicity of litigation and curb litigation expenses.
30	Medical and Health	The Department is tasked with providing adequate medical facilities to the citizens of the State. The Department also implements the national disease control programmes like TB, malaria, blindness, leprosy and AIDS.
31	Medical Education	The main function of the Department is to provide quality medical education and administrative control over the medical colleges situated in the State.
32	Minority Affairs	The Department is established to ensure a more focused approach towards issues relating to the notified minority communities (Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Sikhs, Parsis and Jain) and formulation of overall policy and development programmes for the benefit of the minority communities.
33	Pension and Pensioner's Welfare	The Department deals with the disposal of pension cases of retired employees of the State Government and it also seeks to promote pensioner's welfare and serve as a forum for the redressal of pensioner's grievances.
34	Personal	The Department is the co-ordinating agency of the State Government in personnel matters, especially in respect of issues concerning recruitment, training, career development and staff welfare.
35	Planning	The State Planning Department is responsible for plan formulation and its monitoring at the state level and for advising the State Government in matters relating to plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation systems.
36	Printing and Stationary	The main function of the Department is to provide printing and stationery material to the various Departments, publish various orders, rules, acts, ordinances etc., issued by the State Government from time to time in the gazette. The Department is also involved in printing of ballot papers for election of parliament, legislative assembly, panchayat and local bodies.
37	Public Health Engineering Department	The Department is responsible for efficient operation and maintenance of water supply systems to provide safe drinking water at competitive cost and on a sustainable basis to the inhabitants of the State.
38	Rajasthan Public Service Commission	Rajasthan Public Service Commission is the premier commission for organising recruitment examinations for officials to various Departments of the Government. This includes the recruitment of clerical cadre and the recruitment in Rajasthan Administrative Service and Rajasthan Police Service.
39	Sainik Kalyan	The main aim of the Department is to work for the welfare of ex-servicemen and widows of martyrs.

S.No.	Name of Department	Objective/Functions of the Department
40	Sanskrit Education	The main function of the Department is the planned development and expansion of sanskrit education, strengthening and upgradation of institutions, establishment of new institutions, introducing new subjects, and arrangement of training to improve quality of teachers.
41	Primary Education	The main functions of the Department are formation of education policies, implementation and expansion of primary education with proper management & administration; promote informal education & literacy, improvement of educational activities in the field of primary education and financial planning for primary education.
42	Secondary Education	Determination, implementation, expansion, management and administration of secondary education, encouragement of different languages, development of educational activities and appropriation of funds for secondary education are the main functions of the Department.
43	Social Justice and Empowerment	The Department is primarily focused and dedicated towards educational and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Economical Backward Classes, Other Backward Classes, Special Backward Classes, along with welfare of specially disabled, destitute and economically weaker children, women and aged citizens.
44	State Enterprises	Major functions of the Department is related to the management of salt and chemical works through three units: (i) Rajkiya Lavan Strot, Didwana (ii) Rajasthan State Chemical works, Didwana (Crude sodium sulphate works) and (iii) Rajkiya Upkram Bureau, Jaipur.
45	State Motor Garage	The primary function of the Department is to manage vehicles for the state government departments, ministers, secretaries, district pools and state guests. The Department also arranges purchase of vehicles and spare parts, repairs & maintenance, auction of condemned vehicles for various Departments.
46	Technical Education	The main objective of the Department is to ensure the availability of engineering hands and trained personnel by imparting training on the emerging technologies. The Department is also involved in improvement the quality of the technical education by strengthening of infrastructure, removal of deficiencies in the existing system and skill development to meet the manpower requirements of the industry.
47	Tribal Area Development	The main objectives of the Department are development of Scheduled Areas, economic, social, cultural & intellectual development of tribes and construction of tribal development schemes. The objective of the Department is also to bring the tribal dominated areas equivalent to other areas and upgrade their living standard.
48	Women and Child Development	The main objectives of the Department are to ensure the overall development of women & children in the State and to preserve the constitutional rights & the various facets of the development of child & women by getting them into the mainstream by operating various schemes/programmes.
49	Urban Development and Housing	The main function of the Department is planned development of residential and commercial areas as per master plan, implementation of schemes and programme of central and state government from time to time, arrangement of basic infrastructure facilities and approval of building maps.
50	Youth and Sports Affairs	The main activities of the Department is relating to promotion and development of sports, development of sport environment by providing sport infrastructure, enhance the feeling of national integrity, harmony and character building among youth.

Appendix 1.2

(Refer paragraph 1.6; page 3)

Audit findings from Performance and Compliance Audits conducted during the last five years

Report No. and year	Para No.	Subject	Name of Department	PAC Report No. & Year	Action Taken Report No. & Year
1 of 2013 (2011-12)	2.2	Computer Education and Information and Communication Technology Scheme in Schools	Department of Secondary Education	87 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	190 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha.)
	3.1.1	Unauthorised adjustment of subsidy	Disaster Management and Relief Department	47 th Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	101 st Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.1.2	Irregular expenditure	Medical and Health Department	63 rd Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	199 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.1.3	Less/delayed deduction of royalty from contractors' bills	Public Health Engineering Department	42 nd Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	100 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.2.2	Non-utilisation of Machines	Medical and Health Department	40 th Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	145 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.3.1	Persistent excess payment of pension	Finance Department	47 th Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	101 st Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.2	Non-availing of UNICEF Assistance	Labour Department	47 th Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	101 st Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.3	Functioning of Rajasthan Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board	Labour Department	85 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.4.4	Central funds not utilised	Medical Education Department	94 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	205 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.5	Funds lying idle	Medical and Health Department	40 th Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	145 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.6	Irregular/excess payment	Medical and Health Department	152 nd Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.4.7	Non-utilisation of funds	Medical and Health Department	40 th Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	145 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)

Report No. and year	Para No.	Subject	Name of Department	PAC Report No. & Year	Action Taken Report No. & Year
	3.4.8	Non/delayed completion of Sub-Health Centres and Anganwadi Centres	Medical and Health and Women and Child Development Departments	40 th Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	145 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.9	Delay in completion of Water Supply Scheme	Public Health Engineering Department	42 nd Report 2014-15 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	100 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.10	Infructuous expenditure	Public Health Engineering Department	140 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	212 nd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.11	Non-recovery of development fee from affiliated Colleges	Department of Technical Education	144 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
2 of 2014 (2012-13)	2.1.1	Irregular expenditure	Medical and Health Department	96 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	201 st Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.1.2	Unauthorised diversion of funds	Medical and Health Department	63 rd Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	199 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.1.3	Award of work at higher rate due to non-finalisation of bid within the validity period	Urban Development and Housing Department	89 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	207 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.2.1	Unfruitful expenditure	Medical and Health Department	96 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	201 st Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.2.2	Avoidable expenditure	Public Health Engineering Department	140 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	212 nd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.2.3	Avoidable expenditure	Public Health Engineering Department	140 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	212 nd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.3.1	Persistent excess payment of pension	Finance Department	59 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	151 st Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.4.1	Management and handling of biomedical waste by 79 government hospitals in jaipur and regulation by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board	Departments of Medical and Health, Animal Husbandry and Environment	136 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	2.4.2	Public private partnership for lease of Manas Arogya Sadan heart care and multi speciality hospital; Loss of ₹ 290.16 Crore due to manipulation of tender evaluation and agreement	Medical Education Department	94 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	205 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.4.3	Setting up of Model Schools at block level as benchmark of excellence	School and Sanskrit Education Department	60 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	118 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)

Report No. and year	Para No.	Subject	Name of Department	PAC Report No. & Year	Action Taken Report No. & Year
	2.4.4	Irregularities in disbursement of post metric scholarships in Social Justice and Empowerment Department	Social Justice and Empowerment Department	92 nd Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	2.4.5	Unproductive expenditure due to non-functioning of Trauma Care Centres	Departments of Medical Health & Family Welfare and Medical Education	94 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha) Med.Ed.	205 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
				95 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha) M&H	213 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.4.6	Non-recovery for supply of Not of Standard Quality drug	Medical and Health Department	63 rd Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	199 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.4.7	Unproductive expenditure	Medical and Health Department	95 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	213 rd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.4.8	Loss due to unauthorised and irregular destruction of supplementary nutrition	Women & Child Development Department	108 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	180 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
1 of 2015 (2013-14)	2.1	Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Rajasthan	Elementary Education Department	146 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	198 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	2.2	Modernisation of Police Force in Rajasthan	Home Department	168 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	2.3	Quality of Drinking Water	Public Health Engineering Department	169 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.1.1	Avoidable expenditure on supply of pipes	Public Health Engineering Department	193 rd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.1.2	Irregular and unauthorised expenditure	Public Health Engineering Department	193 rd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.2.1	Non-upgradation of ITIs	Labour Department	85 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.2.2	Blocking of funds for more than three years	Medical Education Department	94 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	205 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.2.3	Delay in execution of project	Public Health Engineering Department	164 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.2.4	Creation of avoidable extra liability	Public Health Engineering Department	193 rd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.3.1	Persistent excess payment of pension	Finance Department	158 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	211 st Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)

Report No. and year	Para No.	Subject	Name of Department	PAC Report No. & Year	Action Taken Report No. & Year
	3.4.1	Implementation of Eklavya Model Residential School scheme	Tribal Area Development Department	197 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.4.2	Implementation of schemes for Prevention of discrimination against Girls	Women and Child Development, Medical Health and Family Welfare and Home Departments	165 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.4.3	Construction of Sports Infrastructure/ Stadium	Youth Affairs and Sports Department	161 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.4.4	Non-recovery of Government dues	Medical Education Department	96 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	201 st Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)
	3.4.5	Loss of interest due to blockage of funds	Public Health Engineering Department	164 th Report 2016-17 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.4.6	Non-recovery of grant from non-operational hostels	Social Justice and Empowerment Department	92 th Report 2015-16 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.4.7	Non-utilisation of Special Central Assistance	Tribal Area Development Department	197 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
3 of 2016 (2014-15)	2.1	Working of Juvenile Homes	Department of Child Rights & Social Justice and Empowerment	Discussion Under process	-
	2.2	Working of Rajasthan Technical University	Technical Education Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.1	Inadmissible and irregular extra expenditure of ₹ 21.29 crore on agriculture input subsidy to farmers	Disaster Management and Relief Department	185 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.2	Unfruitful expenditure on construction of Nursing College Building	Medical Education Department	202 nd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.3	Irregular and unauthorised sanction	Public Health Engineering Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.4	Unfruitful expenditure	Public Health Engineering Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.5	Non-utilisation of grant	Medical Education Department	202 nd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.6	Creation of extra liability due to approving higher rates	Public Health Engineering Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.7	Extra liability to Government exchequer	Public Health Engineering Department	Discussion Under process	-

Report No. and year	Para No.	Subject	Name of Department	PAC Report No. & Year	Action Taken Report No. & Year
	3.8	Unusual delay in execution of work	Public Health Engineering Department	Discussion Under process	-
	3.9	Unfruitful expenditure	Urban Development and Housing Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.10	PPP project of Soil Testing Laboratories	Agriculture Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.11	Preservation, protection, maintenance, acquisition, and control over ancient and historical monument, archaeological sites and antiquities in the State	Archaeology and Museums Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.12	Procurement and Utilisation of Machinery, Equipment, Tools and Plants in Medical Colleges and their attached Hospitals	Medical Education Department	Discussion Under process	-
	3.13	Implementation of Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana	Medical & Health and Medical Education Departments	200 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.14	Implementation of Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act-2011	Medical & Health and Administrative Reforms & Co-ordination Departments	215 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.15	Bisalpur-Dudu drinking water supply project	Public Health Engineering Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.16	Follow-up action on recommendations of PAC/audit on Performance Audit of 'Drinking Water Supply in Jaipur City' incorporated in Audit Report (Civil) 2009-10	Public Health Engineering Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.17	Implementation of 'Rajiv Gandhi Vidhyarthi Digital Yojana'	Secondary and Elementary Education Department	203 rd Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.18	Failure in exercising prescribed checks and balances led to dubious payment on water transportation	Disaster Management and Relief Department and Public Health Engineering Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.19	Undue benefit to the licensee	Medical Education Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.20	Non-adjustment/ recovery of loans and advances	Sports and Youth Affairs Department	214 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-

Report No. and year	Para No.	Subject	Name of Department	PAC Report No. & Year	Action Taken Report No. & Year
	3.21	Non-recovery of due amount	Sports and Youth Affairs Department	219 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.22	Hostel buildings not utilised for intended purpose	Tribal Area Development Department	191 st Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
	3.23	Avoidable extra expenditure on construction of sewerage line due to change of alignment	Urban Development and Housing Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.24	Non-construction of Anganwadi Centres	Women and Child Development Department	189 th Report 2017-18 (14 th Vidhan Sabha)	-
2 of 2017 (2015-16)	2.1	National Rural Health Mission	Department of Medical, Health and Family Welfare	Yet to be discussed	-
	2.2	Implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009	School Education Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.1	Inadmissible and irregular extra expenditure on agriculture input subsidy to farmers	Disaster Management and Relief Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.2	Avoidable extra expenditure on pipes	Public Health Engineering Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.3	Irregular and unauthorised sanction	Public Health Engineering Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.4	Unfruitful expenditure on establishment of model and small nurseries	Agriculture Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.5	Unfruitful expenditure on works under Regional Water Supply Scheme	Public Health Engineering Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.6	Unfruitful expenditure on construction of Navjeevan Hostel	Social Justice and Empowerment Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.7	Excess/short payment of pension	Finance Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.8	Implementation of Acts and Rules for Consumer Protection	Consumer Affairs Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.9	Follow-up action on recommendations of Public Accounts Committee/audit on 'Performance Audit of Jail Department' incorporated in Audit Report (Civil) 2004-05	Home (Jail) Department	Report yet to be finalised by the PAC	-
	3.10	Arogya Online in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur	Medical Education Department	Yet to be discussed	-

Report No. and year	Para No.	Subject	Name of Department	PAC Report No. & Year	Action Taken Report No. & Year
	3.11	Non-recovery of sports infrastructure fee and penalty	Higher Education Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.12	Non-construction of Janjati Bhawans	Tribal Area Development Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.13	Non-utilisation of drugs	Medical Education Department	Yet to be discussed	-
	3.14	Undue benefits to contractors	Public Health Engineering Department	Yet to be discussed	-

Appendix 1.3

(Refer paragraph 1.8; page 10)

Lack of response to audit observations

S. No	Nature of Irregularity	Social Justice and Empowerment Department		Co-operative Department	
		No. of Paragraphs	Amount (₹ in lakh)	No. of Paragraphs	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	Fraud/Misappropriation/ embezzlement/losses/ theft of stores and cash	01	-	12	468.42
2.	Recoveries pointed out by audit	23	388.53	00	-
3.	Violation of contractual obligation, undue favour to contractor.	03	16.60	00	-
4	Avoidable/Excess Expenditure	41	487.54	07	19963.22
5	Wasteful/in fructuous expenditure	28	8,725.22	03	5.92
6	Regulatory issues	397	35,194.58	71	65003.00
7	Idle investments/idle establishment/blockade of funds/diversion of funds	113	76,603.87	07	8621.95
8	Idle/delay in commissioning equipments.	27	23,633.59	00	-
9	Non achievement of objectives	59	15,832.29	06	20785.23
10	Miscellaneous	242	1,35,291.19	66	41875.40
	Total	934	2,96,173.41	172	1,56,723.14

Appendix 2.1

(Refer paragraph 2.1.7.1; page 20)

Details showing non-availability of basic facilities in test checked healthcare centers

S. No.	Deficiencies noticed	Nos.	Healthcare centers
1.	Boundary wall not constructed/damaged	14	District hospital: Longia.
			Dispensaries: Haldina, Hatoondi, Ismailpur, Arai, Nanan, Siras, Tehralodha, Pangoor, Nayawas, Kundai, Jawar, Kathar and Gusaisar.
2.	Electricity connection not available	14	Dispensaries: Todanagar, Hatoondi, Arai, Sampla, Rohicha Khurd, Khudala, Peelwa, Kurad, Nithar, Nayawas, Kundai, Khempur, Nandesham and Roda.
3.	Drinking Water facility not available	19	Dispensaries: Todanagar, Hatoondi, Ismailpur, Shahpur, Harsora, Arai, Sampla, Nanan, Peelwa, Undwa, Kurad, Siras, Tehralodha, Sarsaina, Nithar, Kundai, Jawar, Nandeshama and Roda.
4.	Toilet facility not available	18	Dispensaries: Hatoondi, Shahpur, Harsora, Arai, Dabrela, Nagola, Sampla, Nanan, Peelwa, Siras, Tehralodha, Sarsaina, Nithar, Pangoor, Nayawas, Kundai, Kathar and Nandeshama.
5.	Healthcare unit not accessible by road	6	Dispensaries: Todanagar, Hatoondi, Siras, Helak, Kundai and Gusaisar.
6.	Healthcare unit not accessible by public transport	15	Dispensaries: Haldina, Ullahedi, Todanagar, Hatoondi, Dabrela, Siras, Tehralodha, Sarsaina, Helak, Nayawas, Kundai, Jawar, Shekhsar, kathar and Gusaisar.
7.	Ramp not available	26	District hospital: Alwar
			Dispensaries: Todanagar, Hatoondi, Ismailpur, Shahpur, Harsora, Haldina, Arai, Nagola, Silora, Sampla, Undwa, Kurad, Siras, Tehralodha, Sarsaina, Nithar, Pangoor, Peelwa, Nayawas, Kundai, Jawar, Kathar, Shekhsar, Roda and Gusaisar.

Appendix 2.2

(Refer paragraph 2.1.7.4 (iii) ; page 25)

Details of healthcare centers where deployment of manpower was irrational as of March 2017

Healthcare centre	Name of healthcare centre	Medical Officer			Nurse/Compounder		
		Required as per norms	Men-in-position	Excess (+)/ Short (-) as per norms	Required as per norms	Men-in-position	Excess (+)/ Short (-) as per norms
District Hospital (6)	Longia, Ajmer	12	7	(-)5	35	18	(-)17
	Alwar	4	4	-	5	8	(+)3
	Kota	4	5	(+)1	5	12	(+)7
	Khanda Phalsa, Jodhpur	4	5	(+)1	5	17	(+)12
	Moti Chhatha, Udaipur	12	6	(-)6	35	13	(-)22
	Bikaner	4	5	(+)1	5	7	(+)2
	Total	40	32	(-)8	90	75	(-)15
Audit observation:							
(i) Against the norms of requirement of 40 MOs, only 32 MOs were posted.							
(ii) Five MOs each were posted in three DHs (Khanda Phalsa, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kota) against the requirement of four MOs as per norms.							
(iii) Seven and six MOs were posted in DHs, Longia, Ajmer and Moti Chhatha respectively against the norm of 12 in each of them.							
(iv) Against the norms of requirement of 20 Nurses/Compounders in four DHs (Khanda Phalsa, Jodhpur, Kota, Alwar and Bikaner), 44 Nurses/Compounders were deployed, which was excess of 24 over the requirement. Whereas, 31 Nurses/Compounders were posted in two DHs (Longia, Ajmer and Moti Chhatha, Udaipur), which is 39 short of the requirements.							
Hospital (10)	Beawar	4	4	-	5	6	(+)1
	Mandanganj Kishangarh	3	4	(+)1	4	7	(+)3
	Dadiya	3	4	(+)1	4	2	(-)2
	Khairtal	3	2	(-)1	4	3	(-)1
	Rajgarh	3	3	-	4	4	-
	Bharatpur	4	3	(-)1	5	15	(+)10
	Kumher	3	4	(+)1	4	4	-
	Aayad	3	3	-	4	1	(-)3
	Jagdamba Masuriya	3	2	(-)1	4	7	(+)3
	Mavli	3	3	-	4	4	-
	Total	32	32	-	42	53	(+)11
Audit observation:							
(i) Four MOs were posted in Madanganj Kishangarh and Dadiya (Ajmer district) and Kumher (Bharatpur district) against the norm of three in each of them.							
(ii) Seven MOs were posted in Khairtal(2), Bharatpur (3) and Jagdamba Masuriya (2) against the norm of 10 MOs in (Khairtal (3), Bharatpur (4) and Jagdamba Masuriya (3)).							
(iii) Seven Nurse/Compounders were posted in Madanganj Kishangarh and Jagdamba Masuriya against the norms of four each whereas six and 15 were posted in Beawar and Bharatpur against the norms of five in each of them.							
(iv) Two, three and one Nurses/Compounders were posted in Dadiya, Khairtal and Ayad respectively against the norms of four in each of them.							

Healthcare centre	Name of healthcare centre	Medical Officer			Nurse/Compounder		
		Required as per norms	Men-in-position	Excess (+)/ Short (-) as per norms	Required as per norms	Men-in-position	Excess (+)/ Short (-) as per norms
Dispensaries (36)	Sampla	1	1	-	1	0	(-)1
	Arai	1	1	-	1	0	(-)1
	Dabrela	1	0	(-)1	1	1	-
	Haldina	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Harsora	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Hatoondi	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Ismailpur	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Nagola	1	0	(-)1	1	1	-
	Roda	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Shahpur	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Silora	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Todanagar	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Ullahedi	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Geeta Bhawan	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Nanan	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Rohicha Khurd	1	1	-	1	0	(-) 1
	Kundai	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Peelwa	1	0	(-)1	1	0	(-)1
	Sarsaina	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Tehralodha	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Nithar	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Helak	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Siras	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Pangoor	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Undwa	1	1	-	1	0	(-)1
	Kurad	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Shekhsar	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Sathasar	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Gusaisar	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Dhanmandhi	1	1	-	1	2	(+)1
	Nandesham	1	0	(-)1	1	1	-
	Kathar	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Khempur	1	0	(-)1	1	1	-
	Jawar	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Khudala	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Nayawas	1	1	-	1	1	-
Total		36	31	(-)5	36	32	(-)4

Audit observation:

- (i) No MOs were deployed in five dispensaries (Dabrela, Nagola, Peelwa, Khempur, Nandeshma) against the norms of one MO in each of them.
- (ii) Against the norms of one Nurse/Compounder, no Nurse/compounder was posted in five dispensaries (Arai, Sampla Undwa, Peelwa and Rohicha Khurd) whereas two Nurses/Compounders were deployed in one dispensary at Dhanmandhi.

Appendix 2.3

(Refer paragraph 2.1.11.1; page 37)

Details of drugs which were not distributed to all DAOs by pharmacy Bharatpur during 2015-17

S. No.	Name of drug	Quantity received from other pharmacies	Date of issue	Name of DAOs to whom drugs were supplied (number)	Name of DAOs to whom drugs were not supplied (number)
2015-16					
1	Amla Churna	450 kg	30.07.2015 to 03.08.2015	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, Dholpur and Sawai Madhopur (6).	Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa and Karauli (4).
2	Avipattikar Churna	1,000 kg	30.07.2015 to 20.08.2015	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa and Alwar (8).	Dholpur and Karauli (2).
3	Sitopladi Churna	4,500 kg	30.07.2015 to 03.08.2015	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Bharatpur and Dausa (5).	Alwar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar and Dholpur (5).
4	Udavarthhar Churna	700 kg	30.07.2015 to 03.08.2015	Kota, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Karauli, Alwar and Dholpur (7).	Baran, Bundi and Jhalawar (3).
5	Shothar Kwath	240 kg	30.07.2015 to 02.08.2015	Kota, Jhalawar, Dholpur and Bharatpur (4).	Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Dausa, Karauli and Bundi (6).
6	Arkh Makoy	156 litre	08.03.2016 to 14.03.2016	Bharatpur and Dholpur (2).	Baran, Bundi, Kota, Dausa, Karauli, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur and Jhalawar (8).
2016-17					
1	Kutki Chirayta Churna	800 kg	03.08.2016 to 05.08.2016	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Karauli and Dholpur (7).	Jhalawar, Bharatpur and Alwar (3).
2	Lawan Bhaskar Churna	750 kg	03.08.2016 to 05.08.2016	Alwar, Jhalawar, Karauli and Dholpur (4).	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Bharatpur, Dausa and Sawai Madhopur (6).
3	Nagkeshar Churna	350 kg	02.08.2016 to 05.08.2016	Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Dausa and Jhalawar (7).	Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur (3).
4	Balsudha Bhasma	355.500 kg	02.08.2016 to 05.08.2016	Alwar and Bharatpur (2).	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa and Karauli (8).
5	Shatavri Churna	1,050 kg	03.08.2016	Karauli and Dholpur (2).	Kota, Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Alwar and Jhalawar (8).

Appendix 2.4

(Refer paragraph 2.1.11.1; page 37)

Details of drugs which were issued delayed by Bharatpur pharmacy

S.No.	Name of drug	Quantity received	Date of receipt in pharmacy	Date of issue to DAOs	Delay (in months)
1	Avipattikar Churna	1,004 kg	26.08.2015	08.03.2016 to 14.03.2016	06 months
2	Mahasudarshan Churna	1,800 kg	11.03.2014	26.03.2014 to 09.02.2015	11 months
3	Hingwastak Churna	1,080 kg	04.08.2014	03.03.2015 to 08.09.2015	07 to 13 months
4	Sitopladi Churna	4,500 kg	11.11.2013	09.01.2014 to 29.12.2015	02 to 13 months
5	Trifla Churna	412.500 kg	22.09.2014	31.07.2015 to 16.10.2015	10 to 13 months
6	Dashmul Kwath	1,160 kg	06.01.2015	12.02.2015 to 31.01.2016	01 to 12 months
7	Goziwahdi Kwath	5,000 kg	22.09.2014	23.09.2014 to 19.01.2016	16 months
8	Ark Vishuchikantak	1,760 Bottle	22.09.2014	23.09.2014 to 03.08.2015	11 months
9	Arjuntawak Churna	2,000 kg	09.02.2016	02.08.2016 to 05.08.2016	06 months
10	Lawanbhaskar Churna	750 kg	25.02.2016	02.08.2016 to 05.08.2016	06 months
11	Madhuyasthi Churna	550 kg	25.02.2016	20.02.2017 to 28.02.2017	12 months

Appendix 2.5

(Refer paragraph 2.1.12; page 38)

Details of inspection conducted by the Drug Inspectors during 2012-17

Divisional office	Name	Number of inspection carried out by DI during				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Jaipur	Sh. Mahendra Kr. Sharma	30	-	-	-	-
	Sh. Mahesh Kr. Sharma	122	129	121	134	120
Jodhpur	Sh. Mahendra Kachawa	67	86	118	-	-
	Sh. Indraveer Bhardwaj	-	-	-	37	66
Udaipur	Sh. Ram Pal Somani	04	-	-	-	-
	Sh. Suresh Chand Sharma	-	129	67	-	-
	Sh. Amar Chand Kavia	-	-	-	90	64
Ajmer	Sh. Amar Chand Kavia	80	38	33	-	-
Bharatpur/ Kota	Sh. Jagdish Upadhyaya	36	36	40	-	-
	Total inspections	339	418	379	261	250
	Total units	280	295	285	297	302
	Number of inspection to be carried out	560	590	570	594	604
	Achievement	60.54%	70.85%	66.49%	43.94%	41.39%

Appendix 2.6

(Refer paragraph 2.2.12.1; page 64)

Statement showing status of ongoing major drinking water supply projects in the state and test checked districts

Particulars	Rajasthan	Status of Major drinking water projects in test checked districts								(₹ in crore)
		Alwar	Bharatpur	Bikaner	Jaipur	Jodhpur	Kota	Nagaur	Udaipur	
Total number of ongoing major drinking water Projects	54	0	3	1	5	7	1	2	0	
Total sanctioned cost	25,790.61	0	1,580.49	106.00	2,030.11	2,075.19	118.04	4,132.26	0.00	
Expenditure Up to March 2017	14,185.44	0	511.45	99.00	1,540.30	1,282.06	50.74	1,837.26	0.00	
Details of major drinking water projects delayed and their reasons										
Number of projects delayed	37*	0	2	0	4	4	1	2	0	
Total sanctioned cost	20,695.8	0.00	1,269.00	0.00	1,450.11	1,355.15	118.04	4,132.26	0.00	
Expenditure Up to March 2017	8,831.87	0.00	408.94	0.00	593.13	578.57	50.83	465.30	0.00	
Reasons for delay										
(i) Slow progress of work attributed to the contractor	36	0	2	0	4	4	1	1	0	
(ii) Quality issue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(iii) Contractual problems including arbitration and litigations	3	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	
(iv) Source / pipeline related problems	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
(v) Problem of non-availability / possession of land	19	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	
(vi) Statutory clearances / permissions unavailable from respective authorities	11	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
(vii) Electricity/ Power connection not available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(viii) Lack / Paucity of funds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Source: IMIS

*Though reasons for delay in completion of projects, have been classified in eight categories, yet more than one reason were attributable for delay. However, the work has been categorized to the prominent category.

Appendix 2.7

(Refer paragraph 2.2.12.1; page 64)

Statement showing status of ongoing Rural Water Supply Schemes in the state and test checked districts

Particulars	Rajasthan	Status of Rural Water Supply Schemes in test checked districts							
		Alwar	Bharatpur	Bikaner	Jaipur	Jodhpur	Kota	Nagaur	Udaipur
Total number of ongoing schemes	1,356	25	179	2	31	115	2	144	2
Number of ongoing schemes updated by PHED on IMIS	437	0	123	0	3	3	0	3	0
Ongoing schemes with no delay	318	0	52	0	1	0	0	3	0
Estimated cost (₹ in crore)	14,491.40	0.00	1,531.80	0.00	1,089.59	920.30	0	392.81	0.00
Expenditure (₹ in crore)	2,552.20	0.00	196.65	0.00	193.05	299.48	0	172.94	0.00
Details of Rural Water Supply Schemes delayed and their reasons									
(i) Material not available	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
(ii) Problem of non-availability / possession of land	48	0	44	0	1	2	0	0	0
(iii) Contractual problems including arbitration and litigations / public unrest and protests	22	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
(iv) Partial acceptance of tenders / uncompetitive bidding by contractors / agencies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(v) Statutory clearances / permissions unavailable from respective authorities	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(vi) Source related problems	15	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
(vii) Lack / Paucity of funds	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(viii) Electricity/ Power connection not available	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total schemes delayed	119	0	71	0	2	3	0	0	0

Source: IMIS

Appendix 2.8

(Refer paragraph 2.2.12.6; page 71)

Statement showing the details of incomplete/delayed schemes

S. No.	Name of scheme	Date of Work Order & (Amount)	Stipulated month of completion	Period of delay upto July 2017	Expenditure up to July 2017	₹ in crore
1	UWSS Rajeev Gandhi Nagar- Prem Nagar- Lakhawa	November 2012 (66.89)	June 2014	37 Months	59.76	Incomplete due to delay in obtaining permission for road cutting, non-clearance of forest land, slow progress by contractor.
2	Construction of OHSR at Jajiwal Kalan (RWSS Manaklao- Daijar- Bannar)	February 2011 (0.39)	August 2012	59 Months	0.28	Incomplete due to objection raised by Defense Department for being near to ammunition depot.
3	UWSS Kota Akelgarh- Dasshera Maidan	May 2014 (3.58)	March 2015	28 Months	8.70	Incomplete due to delay in obtaining permission for road cutting, land dispute and encroachment.
4	RWSS Dudu	April 2013 (1.72)	January 2014	42 Months	1.33	Incomplete due to slow progress by contractor.
5	UWSS Sambhar Lake	October 2012 (3.56)	November 2013	44 Months	2.45	Incomplete due to slow progress by contractor.
6	UWSS Sambhar- Phulera	September 2008 (0.86)	June 2009	96 Months	1.86	Incomplete due to protest by villagers.
7	UWSS Kho- Nagorian	November 2012 (8.61)	February 2014	41 Months	7.86	Completed but not commissioned due to protest by nearby habitations.
Total					82.24	

Appendix 3.1

(Refer paragraph 3.1; page 130)

Statement showing details of pipes supplied beyond stipulated period

S.No.	Size of pipes	Stipulated month for supply	Total quantity to be supplied (in metre)	Actual quantity supplied upto stipulated period (in metre)	Quantity supplied with delay (in metre)	Rate for supply (in ₹)	Cost of pipe (in ₹)	Compensation at 0.25 per cent	Delay in month	Total (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (6*7)	9 (8*0.25%)	10	11 (9*10)
A. Raw Water Rising Main										
1	600 mm MS Pipes (6.3 mm thick)	April 2014	450	-	450	8,786	3,953,700	9,884	32	316,288
B. Clear Water Rising Main										
DI K-9 Pipes										
2	100mm	January 2015	13,600	6,600	7,000	909	6,363,000	15,908	23	365,884
3	150mm	January 2015	7,900	-	7,900	1,237	9,772,300	24,431	23	561,913
4	200mm	January 2015	29,140	14,140	15,000	1,644	24,660,000	61,650	18	1,109,700
					11,141	1,644	18,315,804	45,790	5	228,950
5	250mm	January 2015	20,000	4,000	16,000	2,121	33,936,000	84,840	1	84,840
					10,000	2,121	21,210,000	53,025	7	371,175
					8,020	2,121	17,010,420	42,526	15	637,890

S.No.	Size of pipes	Stipulated month for supply	Total quantity to be supplied (in metre)	Actual quantity supplied upto stipulated period (in metre)	Quantity supplied with delay (in metre)	Rate for supply (in ₹)	Cost of pipe (in ₹)	Compensation at 0.25 per cent	Delay in month	Total (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (6*7)	9 (8*0.25%)	10	11 (9*10)
6	400mm	January 2015	21,300	2,057	19,243	3,609	69,447,987	173,620	1	173,620
					8,206	3,609	29,615,454	74,039	1	74,039
					7,381	3,609	26,638,029	66,595	2	133,190
					665	3,609	2,399,985	6,000	19	114,000
7	450mm	January 2015	10,850	6,577	4,273	4,585	19,591,705	48,979	3	146,937
					214	4,585	981,190	2,453	3	7,359
					104	4,585	476,840	1,192	17	20,264
DI K-7 Pipes										
8	100mm	August 2015	63,200	58,301	4,899	813	3,982,887	9,957	3	29,871
					1,027	813	834,951	2,087	3	6,261
					13,027	813	10,590,951	26,477	10	264,770
9	125mm	August 2015	55,080	25,000	30,080	1,032	31,042,560	77,606	4	310,424
					28,028	1,032	28,924,896	72,312	1	72,312
					9,108	1,032	9,399,456	23,499	2	46,998
					24,108	1,032	24,879,456	62,199	2	124,398
					20,445	1,032	21,099,240	52,748	2	105,496
					17,471	1,032	18,030,072	45,075	5	225,375
10	150mm	August 2015	41,700	40,000	1,700	1,114	1,893,800	4,735	4	18,940
11	200mm	August 2015	35,650	15,000	20,650	1,365	28,187,250	70,468	4	281,872
					19,663	1,365	26,839,995	67,100	1	67,100
					6,634	1,365	9,055,410	22,639	6	135,834
					2,675	1,365	3,651,375	9,128	5	45,640

S.No.	Size of pipes	Stipulated month for supply	Total quantity to be supplied (in metre)	Actual quantity supplied upto stipulated period (in metre)	Quantity supplied with delay (in metre)	Rate for supply (in ₹)	Cost of pipe (in ₹)	Compensation at 0.25 per cent	Delay in month	Total (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (6*7)	9 (8*0.25%)	10	11 (9*10)
12	250mm	August 2015	5,400	900	4,500	1,718	7,731,000	19,328	16	309,248
13	350mm	August 2015	14,200	14,137	63	2,778	175,014	438	16	7,008
14	400mm	August 2015	31,750	21,646	10,104	3,063	30,948,552	77,371	10	773,710
					5,423	3,063	16,610,649	41,527	1	41,527
					5,104	3,063	15,633,552	39,084	5	195,420
15	450mm	August 2015	12,840	7,280	5,560	3,684	20,483,040	51,208	10	512,080
					4,619	3,684	17,016,396	42,541	1	42,541
					1,869	3,684	6,885,396	17,213	5	86,065
MS Pipes										
16	100mm	December 2014	500	-	500	1,362	681,000	1,703	13	22,139
					315	1,362	429,030	1,073	11	11,803
17	125mm	December 2014	500	-	500	1,594	797,000	1,993	24	47,832
18	150mm	December 2014	500	-	500	2,054	1,027,000	2,568	13	33,384
					478	2,054	981,812	2,455	1	2,455
					399	2,054	819,546	2,049	10	20,490
19	200mm	December 2014	500	-	500	2,846	1,423,000	3,558	13	46,254
					452	2,846	1,286,392	3,216	11	35,376
20	250mm	December 2014	500	-	500	3,455	1,727,500	4,319	13	56,147
					426	3,455	1,471,830	3,680	11	40,480
	350mm	December 2014	500	-	500	4,855	2,427,500	6,069	24	145,656
21	400mm	December 2014	500	-	500	5,732	2,866,000	7,165	24	171,960
22	450mm	December 2014	500	-	500	6,183	3,091,500	7,729	24	185,496
										\

S.No.	Size of pipes	Stipulated month for supply	Total quantity to be supplied (in metre)	Actual quantity supplied upto stipulated period (in metre)	Quantity supplied with delay (in metre)	Rate for supply (in ₹)	Cost of pipe (in ₹)	Compensation at 0.25 per cent	Delay in month	Total (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (6*7)	9 (8*0.25%)	10	11 (9*10)
C. Cluster Distribution System										
DI K-7 Pipes										
23	100mm	March 2016	261,680	171,668	90,012	828	74,529,936	186,325	1	186,325
					70,012	828	57,969,936	144,925	1	144,925
					67,012	828	55,485,936	138,715	3	416,145
					64,512	828	53,415,936	133,540	4	534,160
24	125mm	March 2016	72,175	10,153	47,022	1,051	49,420,122	123,550	2	247,100
					40,684	1,051	42,758,884	106,897	7	748,279
25	150mm	March 2016	40,475	33,876	6,599	1,134	7,483,266	18,708	1	18,708
					2,724	1,134	3,089,016	7,723	8	61,784
HDPE PN-6										
26	90mm	June 2016	70,265	25,000	45,265	263	11,904,695	29,762	5	148,810
					35,265	263	9,274,695	23,187	1	23,187
27	110mm	June 2016	54,150	17,100	37,050	344	12,745,200	31,863	6	191,178
28	125mm	June 2016	46,795	12,024	34,771	428	14,881,988	37,205	6	223,230
29	140mm	June 2016	48,905	8,904	40,001	513	20,520,513	51,301	6	307,806
30	160mm	June 2016	29,030	9,030	20,000	643	12,860,000	32,150	6	192,900
31	180mm	June 2016	11,225	5,220	6,005	799	4,797,995	11,995	6	71,970
32	200mm	June 2016	7,290	3,288	4,002	981	3,925,962	9,815	6	58,890
MS Pipes										
33	80mm	April 2015	400	-	400	1,189	475,600	1,189	20	23,780
34	100mm	April 2015	300	-	300	1,376	412,800	1,032	20	20,640
35	125mm	April 2015	600	-	600	1,609	965,400	2,414	20	48,280
36	150mm	April 2015	300	-	300	2,034	610,200	1,526	20	30,520
37	200mm	April 2015	100	-	100	2,735	273,500	684	20	13,680

S.No.	Size of pipes	Stipulated month for supply	Total quantity to be supplied (in metre)	Actual quantity supplied upto stipulated period (in metre)	Quantity supplied with delay (in metre)	Rate for supply (in ₹)	Cost of pipe (in ₹)	Compensation at 0.25 per cent	Delay in month	Total (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (6*7)	9 (8*0.25%)	10	11 (9*10)
D. Village Distribution System										
HDPE PN-6 (PE-80) Pipes										
38	63mm	July 2016	199,011	24,700	174,311	167	29,109,937	72,775	5	363,875
39	75mm	July 2016	82,315	25,000	57,315	207	11,864,205	29,661	5	148,305
40	90mm	July 2016	67,688	25,000	42,688	265	11,312,320	28,281	5	141,405
41	110mm	July 2016	13,003	-	13,003	344	4,473,032	11,183	5	55,915
42	125mm	July 2016	5,229	-	5,229	428	2,238,012	5,595	5	27,975
DI K-7 Pipe Line										
43	100mm	January 2016	122,043	12,821	109,222	828	90,435,816	226,090	10	2,260,900
					111,722	828	92,505,816	231,265	1	231,265
44	150mm	January 2016	7,409	-	7,409	1,134	8,401,806	21,005	11	231,055
MS Pipes										
45	80mm	April 2015	500	-	500	1,152	576,000	1,440	20	28,800
46	100mm	April 2015	500	-	500	1,328	664,000	1,660	20	33,200
47	125mm	April 2015	100	-	100	1,550	155,000	388	20	7,760
Total										16,111,163

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