सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL TECHNICAL INSPECTION REPORT
ON
URBAN LOCAL BODIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

TABLE OF CONTENTS		
Contents	**Paragraph Number**	**Page Number**
Preface		iii
CHAPTER-I		
An Overview of Urban Local Bodies		
Introduction	1.1	01
Administrative Organization of Urban Local Bodies	1.2	02
Transfer of functions	1.3	03
Sources of revenue	1.4	03
Utilization of funds	1.5	05
Overall Financial position of the ULBs	1.6	06
Internal control	1.7	07
Accounting arrangements	1.8	07
Audit arrangements	1.9	08
Position of entrustment of audit/Technical guidance and supervision to Comptroller and Auditor General of India	1.10	09
Other points	1.11	09
Conclusion	1.12	10
CHAPTER-II		
Performance Audit		
Performance Audit on Adarsh Nagar Yojna		11
CHAPTER-III		
Audit of Transactions		
Unfruitful expenditure	3.1	35
Avoidable expenditure	3.2	35
Irregular expenditure	3.3	36
Avoidable expenditure	3.4	37
Blockade of fund	3.5	38

APPENDICES		
Particulars	**Appendix Number**	**Page Number**
Arrear Tax Collection	1.1	40
Non-reconciliation of cash balances	1.2	44
Sanction of projects without appraisal of SLNA	2.1	46
Ignoring of Detailed Project Reports	2.2	48
Release of funds in contravention of the guidelines	2.3	49
Delay in deposit of ULB share and delayed release of funds by SLNA	2.4	51
Projects sanctioned by SLSC	2.5	53
Excess expenditure	3.1	55

PREFACE

This report has been prepared for submission to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in accordance with the terms of Technical Guidance and Supervision (TGS) of the audit of accounts of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as entrusted by the State Government in October 2001 in terms of Eleventh Finance Commission's recommendation.

This audit Report for the year 2010-11 is consolidation of major audit findings arising out of audit of accounts of ULBs in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

The purpose of this report is to give overview of the functioning of ULBs in the State of Uttar Pradesh and to draw the attention of the Executive Departments and ULBs for remedial action and improvement, wherever necessary.

The cases mentioned in the Report are among those which came to notice mainly in course of test check of accounts of 190 Urban Local Bodies conducted during the year 2010-11.

CHAPTER- I

AN OVERVIEW OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES

1.1 Introduction

Government implemented the system of democratic governance down to grass root level in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 and Uttar Pradesh Nagar Palika Act, 1916. The objective was to make the ULBs self reliant and to provide better civic facilities to the people of the areas under their jurisdiction. Further, the Seventy-Fourth Constitutional Amendment (1993) paved the way for decentralization of powers, transfer and devolution of more functions and funds to the ULBs. Consequently, more diversified responsibilities were devolved through a three tier structure namely Nagar Nigams [1] (NNs), Nagar Palika Parishads [2] (NPPs) and Nagar Panchayats[3] (NPs). To incorporate the provisions of the Seventy-Fourth Constitutional Amendment, the legislature of Uttar Pradesh enacted the Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Act, 1994.

There were 630 ULBs in the State, governed by the elected board of their members with normally five years' tenure. The last election to these 630 ULBs was held in the year 2006. The population profile of the ULBs was as under:-

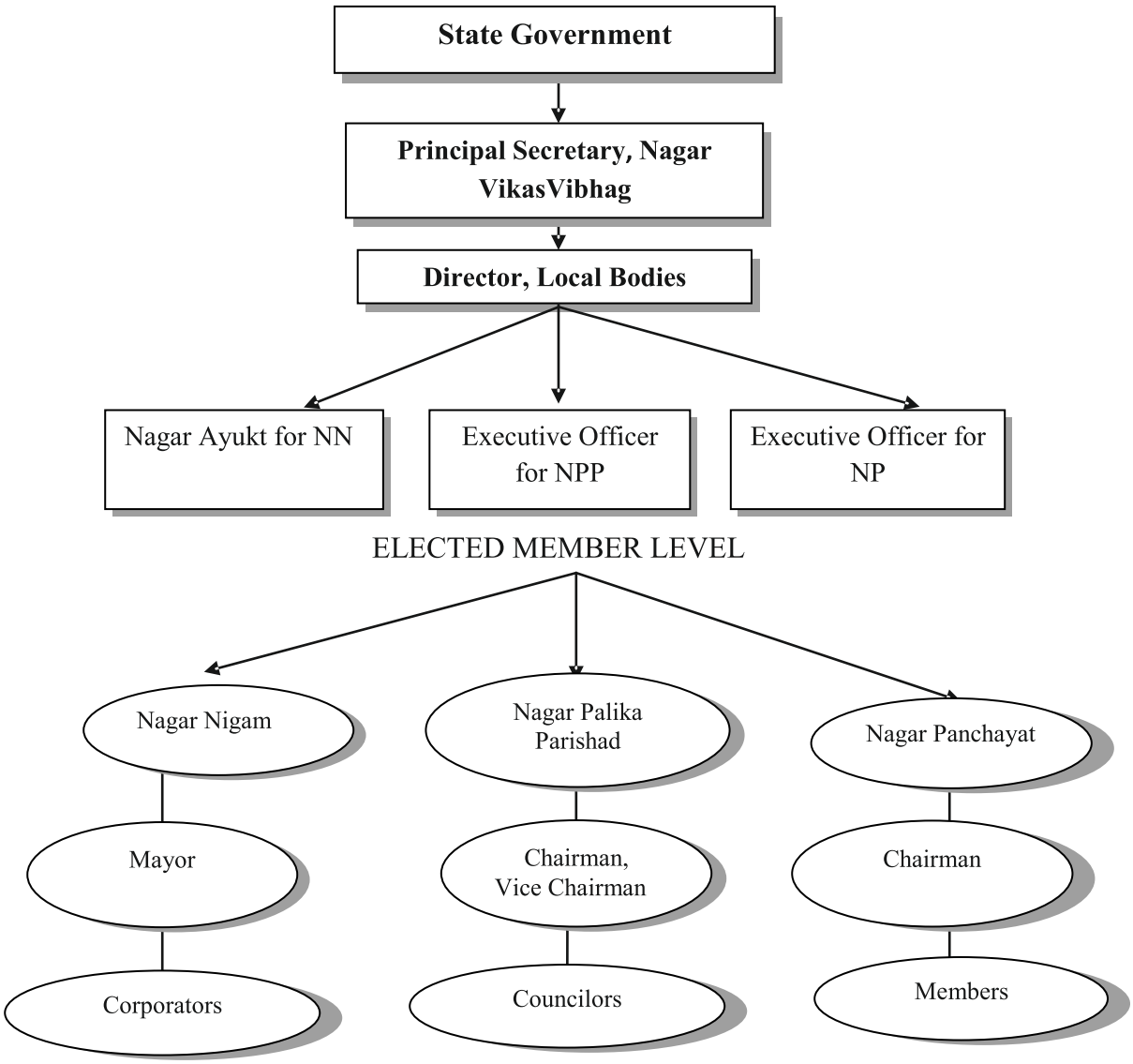
Number and Names of ULBs	Aggregate Area (Sq. Km)	Average area/ULB (Sq Km.)[4]	Total Population (as per census 2001) (in lakh)	Average population of ULBs (in lakh)	Density of population (average per sq. Km in lakh)
13 Nagar Nigam	1,451.92	111.69	136.08	10.47	0.09
194 Nagar Palika Parishad	1,960.40	10.11	129.75	0.67	0.07
423 Nagar Panchayat	1,736.33	4.10	61.19	0.14	0.04
Total 630 ULBs	**5,148.65**	**8.17**	**327.02**	**0.52**	**0.06**

(Source: Director Urban Local Bodies, Lucknow)

[1]Represents the ULBs, having the population of more than five lakh.
[2]Represents the ULBs, having the population between 20 thousand and five lakh.
[3]Represents the ULBs having the population below 20 thousand.
[4]Area as per census of 1991

1.2 Administrative Organization of Urban local Bodies

Executive Level



While a *Mayor* heads the Nagar Nigam, *Chairman* heads Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats. The elected representatives exercise their powers and discharge the duties through the committees of elected members. Nagar Ayukt in case of Nagar Nigam and Executive Officer in case of Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats are the administrative heads.

1.3 Transfer of functions

In follow up to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, the State Legislature enacted laws for devolving 13 functions out of 18[5] (enshrined in Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution) on the ULBs leaving out five[6] functions. In addition, one function namely parking places for vehicles (beyond Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution) was also devolved. However, neither activities nor functionaries and funds in respect of six functions[7] out of 14 devolved were transferred to the ULBs as of December 2011.

Thus, partial devolution of the activities/functions and funds restricted the activities of the ULBs.

1.4 Sources of revenue

1.4.1 Flow of revenue

With the constitution of the Eleventh Finance Commission, ULBs were brought within the purview of the Finance Commissions for the first time. The objective was to augment Consolidated Fund to enable the State to supplement resources of the ULBs. Accordingly, the Twelfth Finance Commission recommended release of grants to the State government for them. State Government also released grants to the ULBs as recommended by its own State Finance Commission. In all, the sources of revenue for the ULBs comprised:

- Grants assigned under Twelfth Finance Commission and Thirteenth Finance Commission (periods 2006-11)
- Devolution of 7 *per cent* of net proceeds of total Tax Revenue of the State Government under the recommendations of the Third State Finance Commission.
- Funds from departments for functions transferred to the ULBs.

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[5](i) Urban planning including town planning, (ii) Regulation of land use and construction of buildings, (iii) Planning for economic and social development, (iv) Roads and bridges,(v) Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes, (vi) Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management, (vii) Fire services, (viii) Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects, (ix) Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society including the handicapped and mentally retarded, (x) Slum improvement and upgradation, (xi) Urban poverty alleviation, (xii) Provision for urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds, (xiii) Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects, (xiv) Burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematorium, (xv) Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals, (xvi) Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths, (xvii) Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences,(xviii)Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

[6] (i) Urban planning including town planning, (ii) Regulation of land use and construction of buildings, (iii) Roads and Bridges, (iv) Fire services, (v) Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.

[7] (i) Planning of economic and social development, (ii) Urban forestry, (iii) Safeguarding the interest of weaker sections of society, (iv) Urban poverty alleviation (v) Slum improvement and upgradation, (vi) Parking places for vehicles.

- Revenue earned by the ULBs out of their own resources such as taxes, rent, fees, taxi stands etc.

1.4.2 Aggregate receipts

The aggregate receipts of grants by the ULBs under the recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC), State Finance Commission (SFC) and revenue realized from their own resources during the periods 2006-11 were as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	TFC Amount (Percentage to total receipt)	SFC Amount (Percentage to total receipt)	Own Amount (Percentage to total receipt)	Total
1	2006-07	103.40 (5)	1,518.00 (73)	448.36 (22)	2,069.76
2	2007-08	103.40 (4)	1,838.43 (71)	662.23 (25)	2,604.06
3	2008-09	103.40 (4)	1,985.64 (68)	841.95 (29)	2,930.99
4	2009-10	103.40 (4)	2,120.58 (71)	751.37 (25)	2,975.35
5	2010-11	274.92 (7)	2,565.68 (68)	941.53 (25)	3,782.13
Total		**688.52 (5)**	**10,028.33 (70)**	**3,645.44 (25)**	**14,362.29**

(Source: Director, Urban Local Bodies, Lucknow)

It would be seen from the table that the prime contributor to receipts of ULBs was the grants received under the recommendations of the SFC followed by income generated through their own resources.

1.4.3 Devolution of State Finance Commission grant

Second State Finance Commission recommended that 7.5 *per cent* of the net proceeds of the Tax Revenue of the State Government should be devolved to the ULBs, whereas Third State Finance Commission recommended for seven *per cent* of devolution of the funds. The devolution of the funds and actual funds released by the State Government during the period 2006-11 were as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Net proceeds of Tax Revenue of State Government	Funds to be devolved	Funds actually devolved	Short release (*per cent*)
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5) = (3-4)**
2006-07	22,998	1,725	1,518	207 (12)
2007-08	24,959	1,872	1,838	34 (2)
2008-09	28,659	2,149	1,986	163 (8)
2009-10	33,877	2,541	2,121	420 (17)
2010-11	43,464	3,042	2,566	476 (16)
Total	**1,53,957**	**11,329**	**10,029**	**1,300 (11)**

(Source: Director, Urban Local Bodies, Lucknow)

It would be seen from the table that the Government did not devolve the specified percentage of the net proceeds of Tax revenue as recommended by Second and Third State Finance Commission in any year during the period 2006-11. Analysis of the table revealed that total short devolution during 2006-11 was ₹ 1,300 crore (11 *per cent*).

The shortfall in devolution of funds deprived the ULBs at the grass root level to provide better civic facilities to the people of the areas under their jurisdiction besides denying ULBs an opportunity to be self reliant.

1.5 Utilization of funds

1.5.1 Utilization of grants under Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commission

Based on data made available by Director, ULBs, Lucknow, the table below brings out the position of funds available under the 12th and 13th Finance Commission and State Finance Commission and its utilization during 2006-11 as of October 2011.

(₹ in crore)

Name of the grant	Year	Funds available	Funds utilized	Funds not utilized
Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) and Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC)	2006-07	103.40	103.40	-
	2007-08	103.40	103.40	-
	2008-09	103.40	103.40	-
	2009-10	103.40	103.40	-
	2010-11	274.92	274.92	-
State Finance Commission (SFC)	2006-07	1,518.00	1,518.00	-
	2007-08	1,838.43	1,838.43	-
	2008-09	1,985.64	1,985.64	-
	2009-10	2,120.58	2,120.58	-
	2010-11	2,565.68	2,565.68	-

(Source: Director, Urban Local Bodies, Lucknow)

The data were not reliable as the funds made available to the ULBs was treated as final expenditure in the records of the Director, ULBs and no system existed to ascertain the actual expenditure incurred by the units.

1.5.2 Revenue realized from own resources

The ULBs were required to generate revenue by collecting taxes, rent, fee etc. from the people of the areas falling under their jurisdiction. Position of targets

fixed for revenue realization for ULBs during 2008-11 by the Government and achievement there against is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Number and Name of ULBs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement (*per cent*)	Target	Achievement (*per cent*)	Target	Achievement (*per cent*)
13 NNs	364.16	581.31(160)	478.78	527.57 (110)	810.00	676.67 (84)
194 NPPs	193.98	216.91 (113)	149.96	178.37 (119)	240.80	211.79 (88)
423 NPs	50.64	43.73 (86)	40.53	45.43 (112)	61.44	53.07 (86)
Total	**608.78**	**841.95**	**669.27**	**751.37**	**1,112.24**	**941.53**

(Source: Director Urban Local Bodies, Lucknow)

It would be seen from the above table that in the year 2010-11 in respect of NNs, NPPs and NPs, that achievements were less than the targets fixed for the units whereas in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 achievements were much more than the targets fixed for NNs and NPs.

Further, it was noticed in test check that 21 Nagar Palika Parishads and 79 Nagar Panchayats raised demands for ₹ 28.49 crore during 2009-10 which included ₹ 16.40 crore on account of arrear dues for previous years. Out of total demands only ₹ 8.57 crore was recovered during 2009-10 and the remaining ₹ 19.92 crore was lying unrecovered for no reasons on record. The financial position of the NPPs and NPs suffered to this extent ***(Appendix-1.1).***

1.6 Overall financial position of the ULBs

The database on finances of the ULBs was not created. As a result the overall financial position of all the ULBs in the State depicting the opening balances, receipts, expenditure and closing balances could not be ascertained.

The year-wise financial positions of ULBs (2007-08: 75 and 2008-09: 153, 2009-10: 191) test checked in audit during the period 2008-11 is detailed below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of ULBs test checked	Opening balances	Funds received	Total Funds available	Expenditure		Closing balances
					Amount	*Per cent*	
Nagar Nigams							
2007-08	8	211.44	1,002.22	1,213.66	688.71	57	524.95
2008-09	10	724.34	1,837.40	2,561.74	1,616.10	63	945.64
2009-10	10[8]	950.03	1,748.35	2,698.38	1,996.72	74	701.66

[8] Financial position of Nagar Nigam, Varanasi is not available.

Nagar Palika Parishads							
2007-08	22	27.62	121.36	148.98	110.75	74	38.23
2008-09	52	130.74	347.68	478.42	350.16	73	128.26
2009-10	72	140.14	483.92	624.06	501.61	80	122.45
Nagar Panchayats							
2007-08	45	11.08	41.72	52.80	39.91	76	12.89
2008-09	91	25.89	81.68	107.57	84.88	79	22.69
2009-10	108	27.45	103.27	130.72	102.87	79	27.85

(Source: Register of AIR 2010-11)

It was noticed that the ULBs could not maintain pace in expenditure with the flow of funds during 2007-10. The percentages of expenditure as against the available funds ranged between 57 to 74 in case of Nagar Nigams, 73 to 80 in case of Nagar Palika Parishads and 76 to 79 in case of Nagar Panchayats. Consequently, huge amounts were lying unspent with them at the end of each financial year which indicated poor planning for funds utilization for achieving intended objectives in a time bound manner.

1.7 Internal Control

- The NPPs and NPs did not have any pre-check system for bills. As such, payments were made without pre-checking of the bills.
- In terms of the Rule 67 of UP Municipal Account Code, the Executive Engineers and the Assistant Engineers were to check/verify 5 and 25 *per cent* respectively of the measurements of the construction works entered in the measurement books. In test-check of ULBs, it was, however, noticed that measurements were not checked and verified as such.

1.8 Accounting arrangements

- **Adoption of account formats prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

  The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, on the recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission prescribed the Budget and Accounting formats on accrual basis for ULBs which the Ministry of Urban Development circulated (June 2003) to the State Governments for their acceptance. The Government accepted the formats but could not implement the same as of November 2011.

Due to non-maintenance of accounts in the prescribed formats, the assessment of the assets and liabilities of the ULBs could not be done.

- **Non reconciliation of cash balances**

  Each item of receipts and expenditure as per cash book should be compared with the treasury/bank statements at the end of each month. The differences, if any, should be reconciled. However, it was noticed in test check that one Nagar Nigam, 10 Nagar Palika Parishads and 23 Nagar Panchayats had a total difference of ₹ 17.99 crore as on 31 March 2010 in the cash book and treasury/bank statements. In Nagar Nigam Lucknow, ₹ 13.81 crore was short in bank accounts. The unreconciled differences were fraught with risk of misuse/misappropriation of funds. ***(Appendix-1.2)***

1.9 Audit arrangements

- Director, Local Fund Audit is the primary auditor of ULBs in terms of Uttar Pradesh Local Fund Audit Act, 1984. Based on information furnished (October 2011) by Director, Local Funds Audit, the arrears in audit of ULBs occurred ranging between 6 to 13 *per cent* during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 due to shortage of manpower. The year-wise position of the units to be audited and those actually audited have been given below:

Year	Number of units to be audited	Number of units actually audited	Units in arrear	Arrear in *per cent*
2008-09	623	585	38	6
2009-10	623	556	67	11
2010-11	624	542	82	13

(Source: Information furnished by Director, Local Fund Audit)

- As per direction of C&AG of India about the TGS, it was directed that the report of the test check conducted by AG would be sent to the Director, Local Fund Audit (DLFA) for pursuance of action taken with ULBs. The DLFA would ensure compliance of audit paras of AG's report in the same manner as if these are his own reports. About the settlement of the paragraph sent by DAG/LB, it was told by Director, Local Fund Audit, Allahabad that due to shortage of manpower no paragraph could be pursued.

- Director, Local Fund Audit, in terms of section 8(3) of Uttar Pradesh Local Fund Audit Act, 1984, was required to prepare a consolidated audit report on

the accounts of ULBs and submit it to the Government for placing it before the Legislative Assembly. It was noticed that while such annual audit reports were prepared up to the year 2008-09, reports up to the year 2007-08 were only placed before the Legislative Assembly.

1.10 Position of entrustment of audit/Technical Guidance and Supervision to Comptroller and Auditor General of India

- The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended exercising of Technical Guidance and Supervision (TGS) over the proper maintenance of accounts of ULBs and their audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 20(1) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. The Government entrusted the audit of local bodies to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in October 2001.
- Audit of 10 Nagar Nigams, 72 Nagar Palika Parishads and 108 Nagar Panchayats for the year 2009-10 was conducted during 2010-11. However, 2,507 paragraphs on poor financial management and irregularities resulting into infructuous and excess expenditures, diversion of funds and loss of revenue, etc. were communicated during 2006-11 to the Head of the offices of the concerned audited units of the ULBs, and Director, Local Fund Audit. However, the compliance of these paragraphs was awaited (November 2011).

1.11 Other points

Recommendation of the State Finance Commission

Second State Finance Commission, constituted in February 2000 for the period 2001-2006, made 107 recommendations mainly on the issues relating to transfer of fixed share of the net tax proceeds of the State to ULBs, to improve their resources through license fee etc. and to implement e-governance, computerization in local bodies etc.

It was noticed that Government accepted in *toto* 74 recommendations and partially 12 and did not accept remaining 21 which mainly related to imposing of property tax in rural areas, revision of rates of land revenue and enhancing income of ULBs through license etc.

Third State Finance Commission was constituted in December 2004. On the issues relating to transfer of fixed shares of the net tax proceeds of the State to ULBs, the commission recommended seven *per cent* of the net tax proceeds to ULBs.

1.12 Conclusion

Thus, Government, on one hand, did not devolve the fund as per specified percentage of the net proceeds of Tax revenue of the State Government to the ULBs in terms of the recommendations of the Second and Third State Finance Commission and on the other hand, funds made available to them were underutilized leading to accumulation of huge amounts of fund depriving thereby the people of the areas under their jurisdiction the civic basic amenities. The financial data were also not reliable as neither the database was developed nor data of fund utilization compiled at the State level. The status of the assets and liabilities of the ULBs was also not available due to non maintenance of accounts in the prescribed formats.

Chapter-II

Performance Audit

2. Performance Audit on Adarsh Nagar Yojna

Executive Summary

Adarsh Nagar Yojna a symmetrical scheme with Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (The Government) on 24th January 2008. ULBs having population below one lakh not covered under UIDSSMT and having fulfilled the three prerequisite conditions. viz (i) Achieved over and above 80 per cent income against the yearly target set forth by the Government (ii) Levied water charges as prescribed by the Government (iii) Ensured levy of house tax with coverage of at least 80 per cent houses and the rates have been revised during last five years were eligible to be considered for selection under the scheme by State Level Selection Committee. The scheme aims to encourage reforms in Urban Local Bodies and to develop infrastructure facilities and public amenities. The sharing of funds was in the ratio of 90:10 between the State Government and ULBs concerned. The Government allocated ₹ 328.67 crore (2007-11) for implementation of the scheme in the state.

Main points observed during audit were as under:

- *Three ULBs already covered under UIDSSMT, one ULB having population above one lakh and 42 ULBs not fulfilling prerequisite conditions, were selected under the scheme.*
- *The projects sanctioned and executed under the scheme were not approved by District Planning Committees and were not integrated into District Development Plans.*
- *The memorandum of agreement signed between the Government and the selected ULBs did not specify the reforms which were to be implemented year wise resulted in partial implementation of reforms.*
- *Irregular transfer of funds amounting ₹ 30.00 crore to Personal Ledger Account of UP Jal Nigam during the year 2007-08 without sanction of projects by State Level Selection Committee.*

- *Sanctioned projects amounting ₹1.83 crore could not be executed either due to poor planning, or due to non availability of land and non coordination among the line departments.*
- *There were huge variations in appraised cost, estimated cost and actual cost of execution of the projects due to unrealistic approach of the ULBs as well as of the Government in proposing and sanctioning the projects.*
- *Three drains with an estimated cost of ₹36.74 lakh were being constructed without financial and technical sanction of SLSC. in Nagar Panchayat, Bharwari, Kaushambi*

2.1 Introduction

The State Government launched (January 2008) Adarsh Nagar Yojna (the scheme) for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to achieve reform driven planned development and to provide basic public amenities in small and medium towns having population below one lakh, not covered by Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM)/Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The admissible components of the scheme were Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Solid Waste Management, Construction of Slaughter houses, Roads and Street Light etc. The ULBs selected under the scheme were required to execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the State Government regarding implementation of time bound mandatory and optional reforms enumerated in the guidelines. The committee was to ascertain that the ULBs concerned had arranged the required infrastructure to operate and maintain the assets to be created under the scheme. The scheme was implemented in 368 ULBs out of 578 considerable. The guidelines of the scheme provided incentive to the ULBs who were eager to enhance their income from their own sources. The basic objective of scheme was to strengthen infrastructure facilities with enhanced service delivery mechanism. The Government allocated ₹ 328.67 crore for implementation of the scheme in the state.

2.2 Fund Flow Mechanism

The cost of the projects was to be shared between State Government and ULBs in the ratio of 90:10 respectively. The ULBs incapable of contributing their share could utilize Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD)/Member

of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLALAD) funds maximum up to 50 *per cent* share of ULBs.

The State Government was to release 50 *per cent* of its share as first instalment after appraisal of the project by the *Vyay–Vitta Samiti*/Project Formation and Appraisal Department (PFAD) and the funds were to be transferred to State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), in turn SLNA would release funds only after ascertaining availability of the share of the concerned ULB. The remaining 50 *per cent* of the State share was to be released to the concerned ULB through SLNA on submission of utilization certificate of 70 *per cent* of the first instalment released.

Year-wise release of funds was as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allotment by the Government	Release by SLNA
1.	2007-08	30.00	29.00
2.	2008-09	98.18	56.49
3.	2009-10	100.00	100.00
4.	2010-11	100.49	95.49
	Total	**328.67**	**280.98**

(Source: Director, Local Bodies, Lucknow)

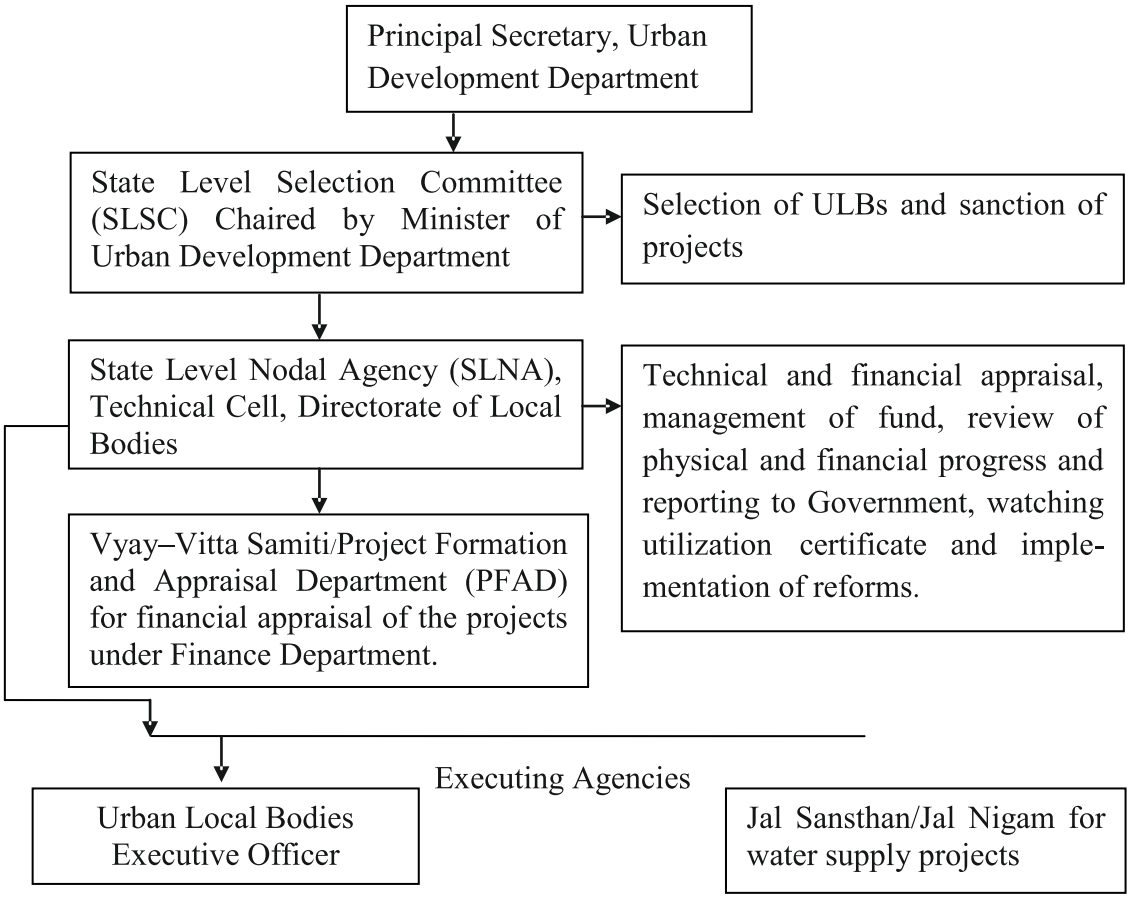
Thus, the table reveals that the SLNA released funds to ULBs below the budget allotment during the years 2008-09 and 2010-11 resulting non utilization of allotted funds and slow implementation of the scheme. SLNA stated (August, 2011) that funds were not released due to non deposit of ULB's share by the concerned ULBs and due to enforcement of model code of conduct for elections and the funds were surrendered. The reply is not tenable as the Government did nothing to compel the ULBs to deposit their share in time. Moreover, it was duty of the Government to manage the fund flow efficiently.

2.3 Organisational Set-up

A ten member committee chaired by the Minister for Urban Development viz State Level Selection Committee (SLSC) was constituted to select ULBs, sanction of projects, review/monitor physical and financial progress as well as to select the executing agencies for the projects. Technical Cell in Local Bodies Directorate was nominated as SLNA which was responsible for technical and financial appraisal of the projects, management of fund, implementation of reforms by

ULBs, ensuring submission of Utilization Certificates within 12 months after release of fund and monthly reporting to the Principal Secretary, Urban Development who would quarterly review physical and financial progress of the scheme.

An Organogram is as under:



2.4 Audit Objectives

The Performance Audit was conducted to verify whether:-

- The ULBs were selected as per guidelines of the scheme. The projects sanctioned were to improve the integrated and planned development of the towns and to provide civic amenities.
- The financial management and reforms were as envisaged in the guideline of the scheme
- Execution of the sanctioned projects was efficient, economical and effective.
- Monitoring and internal control systems were evolved and working efficiently.

2.5 Audit Criteria

- Guidelines of Adarsh Nagar Yojna
- Financial Rules and Orders
- U.P. Nagar Palika Adhiniyam, 1916
- Circulars/guidelines of the department of Urban Development and UP Public Works Department regarding execution of works

2.6 Scope of Audit and Methodology

Records of (i) State Secretariat, Finance Department and Department of Urban Development, (ii) Director, Local Bodies/SLNA were examined. Records for the period 2007-11 of 57 ULBs[9] [11 Nagar Palika Parishads (NPPs) and 46 Nagar Panchayats (NPs) out of 368 ULBs covered under the scheme] were test checked. For selection of ULBs, 12 districts were selected as per their geographical situation and thereafter ULBs were selected in those districts as per allotment of funds.

2.7 Audit findings

2.7.1 Selection of the ULBs against the norms of the guidelines

2.7.1.1 The guidelines provided to select the ULBs having population below one lakh under the scheme. Scrutiny of records of the Director, Local Bodies revealed that NPP Orai was selected under the scheme having population over 1.39 lakh against the norms of the scheme. On being pointed out, SLNA replied (January, 2012) that keeping in view the needs of public amenities and as the ULB was not covered under any other scheme, it was considered under the scheme. However, SLNA did not produce the records requiring needs of the ULB. Thus, reply is not tenable as the selection of the ULB was against the selection criteria of the guidelines.

[9] NPP Mubarakpur, NP Maharajganj, NP Bilariyaganj, NP Nizamabad, NP Atraulia, NP Saraimeer, NP Jiyanpur Dist. Azamgarh; NPP Nawabganj, NP Banki, NP Siddhore, NP Dewa, NP Haidergarh, NP Fatehpur, NP Ramnagar, NP Jaidpur, NP Satrikh Dist. Barakanki;NPP Bindki Dist. Fatehpur; NPP Shahabad, NPP Pihani, NPP Sandeela, NP Beniganj, NP Gopamau, NP Bilgram, NP Madhavganj Dist. Hardoi; NP Kerakat, NP Jafarabad, NP Khetasarai Dist. Jaunpur;NP Bharwari, NP Ajuha, NP Karari, NP Sirathu Dist Kaushambi; NPP Kosikala, NP Nandgaon, NP Mahavan, NP Barsana, NP Farah, NP Chhata , NP Bajna, NP Radhakund Dist. Mathura; NP Patti, NP Antu, NP Katramedniganj Dist Pratapgarh; NP Naibazar, NP Ghosiya, NP Gyanpur, NPP Gopiganj Dist. Sant Ravidas nagar; NPP Biswan, NPP Laherpur, NPP Khariabad, NP Sidhauli, NP Hargaon Dist. Sitapur; NP Obra, NP Churkdhurma, NP Pipri, NP Ghorawal, NP Duddhi Dist. Sonebhadra; NP Kadipur Dist. Sultanpur.

2.7.1.2 The guidelines provided for selection of only those ULBs under the scheme which were not covered under JNNURM and UIDSSMT. Scrutiny of records of NPP Nawabganj, Barabanki and NPP Sandeela, Hardoi revealed that these ULBs obtained ₹ 1.67 crore from the scheme despite the fact that these ULBs were also covered under UIDSSMT. Thus, selection of these ULBs under the scheme deprived other eligible ULBs of benefits of the scheme. On being pointed out, SLNA replied (December, 2011) that since the huge projects were being implemented under UIDSSMT rest of the projects were taken under the scheme. The reply is not tenable as the selection of ULBs covered under UIDSSMT was against the selection criteria of the guidelines.

2.7.1.3 The guidelines provided that the ULBs having the following capabilities/performance would be selected on priority basis under the scheme which (i) have achieved over and above 80 *per cent* income against the yearly target set forth by the government (ii) have levied water charges as prescribed by the Government in the year 1997 and (iii) have ensured levy of house tax with coverage at least 80 *per cent* houses and the rates had been revised during last five years. The purpose was obviously to promote and encourage reforms in ULBs. Scrutiny of records revealed that 42 ULBs [10] did not fulfill one or more prerequisite conditions of reforms for selection under the scheme. Thus, the objective of the scheme to encourage implementation of reforms in ULBs was overlooked while selecting ULBs. On being pointed out, SLNA replied (December, 2011) that most of the ULBs were selected after fulfilling the prerequisite conditions. The reply is not tenable as 73 *per cent* of the test checked ULBs were not fulfilling the prerequisite conditions and selection criteria provided in guidelines was not adhered to.

[10] NPP Mubarakpur, NP Nizamabad, NP Atrulia, NP Sarai Meer Dist. Azamgarh; NPP Nawabganj, NP Haidergarh, NP Fatehpur, NP Ramnagar Dist. Barakanki; NPP Bindki Dist. Fatehpur; NPP Pihani, NPP Sandeela, NP Gopamau, NP Bilgram, NP Madhavganj Dist. Hardoi; NP Kerakat, NP Jafarabad, NP Khetasarai Dist. Jaunpur; NP Bharwari, NP Ajuha, NP Sirathu Dist Kaushambi; NPP Kosikala, NP Nandgaon, NP Barsana, NP Farah, NP Chhata , NP Bajna, NP Radhakund Dist. Mathura; NP Antu, NP Katramedniganj Dist Pratapgarh; NP Naibazar, NP Ghosiya, NP Gyanpur, NPP Gopiganj Dist. Sant Ravidas nagar; NPP Biswan, NPP Laherpur, NPP Khariabad, NP Hargaon Dist. Sitapur; NP Obra, NP Churkdhurma, NP Pipri, NP Ghorawal, NP Duddhi Dist. Sonebhadra

2.7.2 Irrational selection of ULBs and projects

The guidelines envisaged for providing preference to the ULBs for selection under the scheme which fulfill the three prerequisite conditions as mentioned in para *2.7.1.3*. The scheme did not envisage to consider the present physical resources and requirements of ULBs by utilizing modern means e.g. maps generated from satellite data and information technology. Thus, only consideration of aforesaid prerequisite conditions for giving preference for selection of ULBs under the scheme did not justify the objective of planned integrated development of ULBs and provide basic civic amenities to small and medium towns. Thus, the selection of ULBs and projects was not based on scientific studies, ground realities and actual requirements. As District Economic and Statistical Officer (DEStO) was responsible for preparation and maintenance of important data for the district, audit approached the concerned DEStOs to verify the availability of data regarding present physical and human resources and requirement in ULBs but no such data was available. On being pointed out, ULBs and DEStOs admitted that no such data was prepared and thus the question of utilizing the data for preparation of DPRs under the scheme in ULBs does not arise.

2.7.3 Improper sanction of projects

2.7.3.1 The guidelines envisaged for submission of projects by ULBs to the Government. Scrutiny of records of test checked ULBs revealed that although, the ULBs needed the projects of basic civic amenities like solid waste management, sewerage, drinking water supply etc, SLSC decided (March, 2008) to sanction projects for roads, drinking water facilities and street lighting on priority basis from the first instalment of the scheme. Therefore, test checked ULBs submitted the projects for construction of roads, drains and street lighting and drinking water facility only. Thus, the objective of the scheme to provide infrastructural facilities and civic amenities in ULBs as per their needs and bottom up planning was overlooked while sanctioning the projects. The projects needed in the ULBs other than roads, drains and street lighting and drinking water facility etc. which were not sanctioned detailed as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Projects proposed by ULBs							Sanctioned by SLSC
		Road /drains	Light	Solid waste	Water supply	Sewerage	Park	Total	Road/ drain
1.	NP Kerakat, Jaunpur	229.61	10.00	00	202.50	00	00	442.11	112.83
2.	NPP Kosikala, Mathura	552.88	25.00	20.00	285.00	650.00	25.00	1557.88	55.88
3.	NP Ajuha, Kaushambi	62.70	25.81	00	00	00	00	88.51	56.10
4.	NP Barsana, Mathura	286.42	30.09	15.78	00	00	00	332.29	113.54
5.	NP Nandgaon, Mathura	252.51	52.00	18.18	14.63	00	00	337.32	116.38
6.	NP Farah, Mathura	75.00	101.00	6.00	180.00	00	00	362.00	92.11
7.	NPP Shahabad, Hardoi	1007.91	547.08	00	00	00	00	1554.99	99.61
8.	NP Sirathu, Kaushambi	173.88	139.05	00	00	00	00	312.93	55.49
9.	NP Haidergarh, Barakanki	133.96	70.00	00	00	00	00	203.96	113.74
10.	NP Antu, Pratapgarh	00	26.13	00	00	00	00	26.13	27.78
	Total	**2774.87**	**1026.16**	**59.96**	**682.13**	**650.00**	**25.00**	**5218.12**	**843.46**

Thus, 10 ULBs out of 57 test checked revealed that projects for construction of roads/drains were sanctioned, projects for other civic amenities and infrastructure facilities were not sanctioned even after submission by the ULBs. Further, it was noticed that by NP Antu, Pratapgarh only a project for street lighting for ₹ 26.13 lakh was submitted which was not sanctioned inspite ₹ 27.78 lakh was sanctioned for construction of unspecified roads. Thus, this sanction was against thrust of the ULB. On being pointed out SLNA replied (December, 2011) that projects were sanctioned as per proposal of the ULBs. The reply was not tenable as ignoring the DPRs the projects of only roads/drains were sanctioned. Thus, the basic objective of bottom up planning was overlooked in sanctioning the projects by SLSC.

2.7.3.2 All the test-checked ULBs had executed projects regarding construction of roads and drains but none had executed any project regarding solid waste management, sewerage, construction of slaughter houses and rain water harvesting which were equally essential to provide quality civic life, protection of environment and to maintain ground water level.

2.7.3.3 Scrutiny of records of NP Kadipur, Sultanpur revealed that the ULB proposed projects worth ₹ 5.61crore for sewerage (₹ 56.38 lakh), solid waste (₹ 20.70 lakh), drainage (₹ 248.82 lakh), street light (₹ 31.52 lakh), road work (₹ 89.52 lakh), community centre (₹ 79.62 lakh), rain water harvesting and pond (₹ 14.50 lakh), construction of sun glow welcome board (₹ 19.80 lakh) against which projects for roads, community center and street lighting costing ₹ 1.12 crore only were sanctioned and the Government released state share of ₹ 100.00 lakh in two instalments. Thus, the Government itself ignored the significant projects proposed by the ULB and sanctioned the common projects only.

On being pointed out, SLNA replied (December, 2011) that, projects proposals were brought as per guidelines of the scheme and no such directions were given separately for preparation of projects proposals based on prioritized local felt needs. The guidelines lacks the issue, thus it is evident that neither the Government nor the ULBs took any step in this regard.

2.7.4 Project sanctioned without approval of District Planning Committee (DPC)

Article 243 ZD of the constitution provides for constitution of DPC in each district to prepare and approve participatory, integrated, district development plan integrating the projects proposed by all the local bodies and line departments in the district including ULBs. The purpose was to ensure balanced and integrated development of the district and to prevent overlapping and repetition in the planning. Neither the guidelines provided for approval of the projects by DPC nor did the Government issue any direction to observe the provision enshrined in the constitution. As a result, there were repetition of sanctioned projects and funds were released twice for the same project from the consolidated fund of the State. Further, such funds were either surrendered to the Government or remained blocked idle with ULBs as mentioned below:

(i) SLNA released (December 2009) ₹ 46.31 lakh to NP Radhakund, Mathura for construction of bathing pond and parikrama marg. The same work had already been executed by UPPWD, Mathura resulting in surrender (January 2011) of the released amount to the Government.

(ii) SLNA released (January 2010) ₹ 19.57 lakh to NP Banki, Barabanki for construction of interlocking road and drain from Deva main marg to godam but the work had already been executed by UPPWD, Barabanki and the funds were still lying with Executive Officer (EO) unutilized after partial surrender (June 2010) of ₹ 8.00 lakh to the Government.

On being pointed out, the Government admitted (December, 2011) the facts.

2.7.5 Projects proposed without proper site survey

Financial rules provided that availability of unencumbered land should be ensured before preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and release of funds. The availability of the land and feasibility of the project should be ascertained by conducting survey. Scrutiny of records of 36 ULBs out of 57 test checked, revealed that no survey was conducted while submitting the DPRs whereas 21 ULBs stated that only inspection was conducted. Provisions for conducting proper surveys of sites before submitting the proposal of projects neither existed in the guidelines nor did the Government issue any directions in this regard. However, the Government stated (December 2011) that the survey was conducted at local level and direction in this regard was issued at the time of sanction of grants. Thus, neither the authorities directed specifically to conduct the survey before submitting the DPRs nor the ULBs were particular in this regard which resulted into surrender/blockade of funds as under:

2.7.5.1 Scrutiny of records of NP Bajna, Mathura revealed that SLNA released (September 2008) ₹ 2.65 lakh for construction of 270 meter long interlocking road from Bajna bus stand to seed store which was not constructed as the land earmarked was disputed and the NP surrenderd (August 2010) the amount to the Government.

2.7.5.2 Scrutiny of records of NPP Gopiganj, Sant Ravidas Nagar revealed that ₹ 3.41 lakh was released (April 2010) for Construction of painted road and drain from the office of NPP Gopiganj to house of Mata Prasad Soni as per estimated cost. The work was not executed as the earmarked land was disputed. On being pointed out, the EO confirmed the fact and stated (November 2011) that the work

would be executed after settlement of the dispute. Thus, the fund released without ensuring availability of unencumbered land resulted in blockade of ₹ 3.41 lakh.

2.7.5.3 Scrutiny of records of NP Katramedniganj, Pratapgarh revealed that ₹ 21.67 lakh was released (August 2010) for (i) Construction of interlocking road from the house of Md. Irshad to Girdhariganj in Ward no. 2 (estimated cost ₹ 10.41 lakh) and (ii) Construction of drain from the house of Ram Nath to Lucknow Varanasi road (estimated cost ₹ 11.26 lakh). The works were not executed as the land owners backed out of their promises to provide respective earmarked lands. On being pointed out, the EO confirmed (November 2011) the fact. Thus, the DPRs were prepared on the basis of assurances of land owners without ensuring transfer of lands earmarked which resulted into blockade of ₹ 21.67 lakh.

2.7.6 Sanction of Project without considering size of ULBs

The Guidelines provided for sanctioning DPRs for infrastructural facilities and civic amenities in ULBs under the scheme which were not covered under JNNURM and UIDSSMT and SLSC had to prioritize ULBs amongst those which have fulfilled the three prerequisite conditions. Scrutiny of records of the Director, Local Bodies revealed that SLSC sanctioned projects and released equal instalments of ₹ 55.56 lakh to 56 ULBs out of 57 test checked without considering area, population, local felt needs and fulfillment of prerequisite conditions. Thus, no priority in the ULBs was decided by SLSC as envisaged in the guidelines.

2.7.7 Sanction of projects without appraisal by SLNA

The guidelines provided for technical and financial appraisal of the projects by SLNA (Technical Cell, Directorate of local bodies) before it is sanctioned by SLSC. Scrutiny of the records of SLNA revealed that projects for construction of cement concrete (CC) and paver block interlocking roads (interlocking roads) were sanctioned by SLSC without technical appraisal with variant specifications. Scrutiny of records of 11 ULBs out of test-checked 57 revealed that in construction of cement concrete roads six ULBs executed base coat with lean CC whereas 5 ULBs executed base coat with comparatively more strong CC by using more cement. Similarly the 10 ULBs out of the 11 executed top coat CC with

average strength and the remaining one executed top coat CC with comparatively more strong mixture of grit, cement and sand by using more cement. Further, scrutiny revealed that 45 ULBs constructed paver block interlocking roads out of 57 test checked and executed base coat of different specifications {CC of different strengths and water bound macadam (WBM)} for laying inter locking tiles. On being pointed out, SLNA stated (January, 2012) that appraisal was made by PFAD/*Vyay-Vitt-Samiti*. Reply is not tenable as PFAD was responsible only for financial appraisal whereas SLNA was responsible for technical scrutiny and appraisal before it was sanctioned by SLSC as envisaged in the guidelines. Thus, this variation in specifications resulted either in avoidable expenditure or substandard work. **(*Appendix-2.1*)**.

2.7.8 Lack of co-ordination in sanctioning the projects

Project proposals containing details of estimate, bill of quantity, analysis of rate etc. was sent to SLSC for sanction. Guidelines of the scheme provided that the sanctioned amount was to be released only after the financial appraisal of the projects by PFAD. It was incumbent upon the authorities concerned to intimate the ULBs the details regarding the items, their quantities and costs thereof for which PFAD reduced the values of the projects.

Scrutiny of records of the Director, Local Bodies revealed that the cost of the projects sanctioned were reduced after financial appraisal by Project Formation and Appraisal Department (PFAD) and SLNA had released the state share accordingly without intimating relevant details to the concerned ULB. Thus, the financial appraisal of the PFAD was ineffective and basic objective of financial appraisal was defeated. On being pointed out, the Government (January, 2012) replied that separate intimation with regards to change in cost was not practically possible. The reply was not tenable and the purpose of financial appraisal was defeated.

2.7.9 Ignoring of Detailed Project Reports

Scrutiny of records of Director, Local Bodies revealed that SLSC ignored the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) while sanctioning the projects for different ULBs resulting in half hearted approach to meet the requirement of the ULBs. NPP

Shahabad, Hardoi submitted DPR worth ₹ 15.55 crore including roads/drainage (₹ 10.08 crore) and lightning (₹ 5.47 crore) and only projects of ₹ 94.10 lakh other than lighting were sanctioned. Such was the practice adopted in various cases. Consequently, locally felt acute needs of ULBs were left aside by SLSC while selecting the projects out of such DPRs. It would have been convenient on the part of the Government to ask ULBs for preparing DPRs within the funds limit. (***Appendix-2.2***).

2.7.10 Sanction of interlocking roads in contravention of Government orders

Department of Urban Development directed (June 2009) to construct the roads of breadth up to 1.5 meter by paver block interlocking tiles and to construct the roads above the breadth of 1.5 meter by cement concrete or painting by maxphalt superseding its previous order for banning construction of CC roads in urban areas, on the grounds that construction of inter locking roads in larger width were comparatively costly and less durable as these would attract traffic of heavy vehicles. Scrutiny of records of the Director, Local Bodies revealed that SLSC sanctioned construction of roads by paver block interlocking tiles worth ₹ 12.75 crore in the test checked ULBs. It is evident that the sanctions in contravention of its own orders would cost comparatively more for construction of less durable roads. On being pointed out, the Government stated (January 2012) that the projects were sanctioned after appraisal of the estimates by competent authority and keeping in view competency of the ULBs to complete the work within the stipulated period. The reply is not tenable as the estimates were not technically appraised by the competent authority under the scheme (SLNA). Thus, an expenditure of ₹ 12.75 crore was incurred on construction of paver block interlocking roads with width larger than 1.5 meter which were comparatively less durable.

2.7.11 Ambiguity in Memorandum of Agreement (MoA)

The guidelines provided that the ULBs getting grants under the scheme will implement time bound mandatory and optional reforms for which an agreement should be executed between the Government and the ULBs. The optional six reforms were to be implemented within three years of selecting the ULB under the scheme i.e. at least two reforms each year. The Government executed MoA with

selected ULBs without specifying the two optional reforms to be implemented in a particular year out of the total six. Scrutiny of the records of 54 ULBs out of 57 test checked revealed that six ULBs did not implement any of the reforms, the nine implemented only one reform, 15 implemented two reforms, 12 implemented three reforms, seven implemented four reforms and five ULBs implemented five reforms after the lapse of three years of launching the scheme. It was also noticed that while releasing the second instalment, the Government was not particular and did not emphasize implementation of the reforms. Thus, the Government neither monitored the implementation of reforms nor linked it with release of funds to ULBs. The ULBs themselves were not serious in this regard and they have confirmed non implementation of reforms in their replies (September–November 2011). Thus, the objective of reform driven development in the ULBs was not fully achieved.

2.8 Fund Flow

2.8.1 Release of funds in contravention of the guidelines

The guidelines provided that only 50 *per cent* of the appraised cost of the projects was to be released as first instalment and after utilization of 70 *per cent* of the first instalment including the ULBs share, the second instalment was to be released by SLNA.

Scrutiny of records of SLSC revealed that the Government released almost hundred *per cent* of its share of the sanctioned and appraised project cost to the ULBs through different instalments during the period 2008-11. Thus, the Government while releasing hundred *per cent* of its share did not monitor effectively the execution of the projects and implementation of reforms. On being pointed out, the Government stated (January 2012) that the Government had released its share as per the sanctioned cost of the project which was less than or equal to the 70 *per cent* of the first instalment of the total DPR cost. The reply is not tenable as the complete state share of sanctioned and appraised cost was again released to ULBs without monitoring. Thus, monitoring was not linked with release of funds ***(Appendix-2.3).***

2.8.2 Lack of directions to operate saving bank accounts.

2.8.2.1 The guidelines provided that the ULBs were required to operate a separate account in a nationalized bank for keeping the funds received under the scheme. Scrutiny of records revealed that three ULBs[11] operated current account whereas the others operated saving bank account. Thus, in absence of clear directives for operating saving bank accounts or current accounts, these ULBs could not earn interest on the fund kept in the current accounts.

2.8.2.2 Neither guidelines contained any provisions nor did the Government issue direction for utilization of interest earned on the funds by the ULBs. This resulted in diversion or blockade of the amount earned as interest. Scrutiny of the records of NP Patti, Pratapgarh revealed that ₹ 0.61 lakh earned as bank interest on the funds received under the scheme were deposited as the ULB's share with the second instalment received (January 2011) under the scheme although it earned ₹ 12.17 lakh from its own resources during the year 2010-11. Thus, the ULB diverted a sum of ₹ 0.61 lakh earned as interest on the funds received from the Government under the scheme. On being pointed out, the EO stated (November, 2011) that the same would be adjusted from State Finance Commission grant. The reply of the EO was not tenable as it had sufficient funds to contribute its share of the project cost.

2.8.3 Delay in deposit of ULB share and delayed release of funds by SLNA

The Government after release of the first instalment directed (March 2011) that SLNA had to ensure the release of fund to the concerned ULBs within 15 days after getting deposited the ULBs share to SLNA within seven days of the sanction of the projects. Scrutiny of records of the ULBs revealed that there was delay in release of funds by SLNA ranging from 02 to 75 days in the case of first instalment whereas there was abnormal delay in deposits of ULBs share also which ranged from 04 to 870 days. The delays were partly due to late deposit of ULB's share and partly due to delayed release of fund by SLNA. This resulted in delayed accrual of infrastructure facilities to the intended beneficiaries (***Appendix-2.4***).

[11] NPP Gopiganj, NP Gyanpur Dist. Sant Ravidas Nagar and NP Radhakund Dist. Mathura

2.8.4 Irregular transfer of fund to Personal Ledger Account (PLA) of Jal Nigam

Scrutiny of records of SLNA revealed that ₹ 29.00 crore were released (June-November 2008) to 77 ULBs from PLA of Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam out of ₹ 30.00 crore which was deposited by SLNA drawing from Government account through treasury bill on 31.03.2008. On being pointed out by audit regarding this journey of Government money, the Government stated (January 2012) that the funds were deposited into the PLA of Jal Nigam at the disposal of Director, Local Bodies through the Government order dated 31.03.2008 as it was not possible to sanction funds to ULBs within a short period of last two months of the financial year 2007-08 from the date of implementation of the scheme (January 2008). Thus, SLNA irregularly drew funds from the consolidated fund of the State and deposited into the PLA of UP Jal Nigam without sanction of projects by SLSC in contravention of the provisions of the guidelines. The Government further stated (January, 2012) that the funds were deposited into PLA of UP Jal Nigam through the bill countersigned by Special Secretary, Urban Development Department and Managing Director, UP Jal Nigam which was utilized after three months of withdrawal from the Government account.

2.9 Execution

Scrutiny of the records of 57 ULBs test checked revealed that projects costing ₹ 52.66 crore were sanctioned by SLSC viz roads/drains ₹ 50.61 crore, light ₹ 0.80 crore, solid waste ₹ 0.59 crore, water supply ₹ 0.42 crore and community centre ₹ 0.24 crore during the year 2007-11. It is evident from the above facts that SLSC was confined to sanction projects of roads/drains amongst the 10 admissible components under the scheme. ***(Appendix-2.5)***

2.9.1 Variations in execution of projects

Scrutiny of records of NPP Kosikala Mathura and NP Dewa Barabanki revealed that the ULBs prepared estimates after the projects were sanctioned by SLSC as per the costs appraised by PFAD. The estimated costs varied to that of the appraised cost and there were huge variations in cost of execution as against the appraised costs. Details are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the ULB	Name of the work	Cost of the estimate as prepared by ULB after sanction by SLSC	Appraised/ sanctioned cost by SLSC	Actual expenditure incurred	Percentage variation from appraised cost
1.	NPP Kosikala, Mathura	Repair of road from Holy gate to Sher Singh master	10.72	10.59	7.48	(-) 30
2.	NP Dewa, Barabanki	Construction of drain from house of Hamid to Bari	7.01	6.95	1.90	(-) 73
3.	NP Dewa, Barabanki	Construction of culvert in ward Katra near house of Lalta	2.34	2.31	11.34	(+) 391
4.	NP Dewa, Barabanki	Construction of culvert and drain from Sabbu's pond to Dhara pond	11.50	9.44	13.39	(+) 42
5.	NP Dewa, Barabanki	Construction of drain from shop of Rajendra to Dhara pond culvert	12.30	5.84	10.28	(+) 76
6.	NP Dewa, Barabanki	Construction of drain and interlocking from the Azhar school to Chedi mali garden	1.54	3.03	1.84	(-) 39

(i) The variations in cost of execution to that of appraised cost ranging from (-) 73 *per cent* to (+) 391 *per cent* show the unrealistic appraisal and sanction of projects at the Government level.

(ii) A culvert was constructed in ward Katra near house of Lalta in NP Dewa, Barabanki with an expenditure of ₹ 11.34 lakh against appraised cost of ₹ 2.31 lakh. Thus, the appraised/sanctioned cost was not based on the actual appraisal of the work and there was huge variation.

(iii) The variations were neither ratified by SLSC nor the ULBs demanded the balance amounts. Thus, SLSC only compensated the costs of the projects sanctioned under the scheme instead of promoting integrated development of urban areas.

(iv) Huge variations in appraised costs, estimated costs and actual cost of execution reflected unrealistic approach of the ULBs as well as of the Government. Variations between estimated costs and actual cost of execution shows that the estimates were prepared without survey and actual assessment of sites whereas the variations in costs of execution to appraised/sanctioned costs

without technical appraisal by SLNA shows financial mismanagement at Government level.

On being pointed out, the EOs admitted that site survey was not conducted whereas price escalation was one of the factors for variations. The reply is not tenable as there would only be hikes in cost of execution due to price escalation whereas there are instances of lower cost of execution as compared to the appraised costs.

2.9.2 Avoidable expenditure in paver block interlocking roads

As per specifications of Indian Road Congress (IRC), WBM/WMM or lean concrete base may be laid before construction of interlocking roads. Test check of records of NPP Nawabganj, Barabanki revealed that estimates of four works[12] (estimated cost ₹ 55.07 lakh) of paver block interlocking roads were sanctioned under the scheme. The estimates included inter-alia brick soaling with state over burnt bricks laid on edge in addition to lean concrete base in contravention of the IRC specifications. The works were executed accordingly and ₹ 4.56 lakh was paid on brick soling. Thus, the expenditure incurred on brick soling was avoidable. On being pointed out, the EO stated (October 2011) that the work was executed as per requirement of the site. The reply was not tenable as the work was executed in contravention of the IRC specifications.

2.9.3 Execution of work other than sanctioned project

(i) Expenditure on unauthorized projects

Scrutiny of records of NP Bharwari Kaushambi revealed that SLSC sanctioned (November 2008) construction of five projects[13] with total appraised cost ₹ 56.91 lakh for construction of drains connecting different places within the NP area. SLNA released (April 2011) ₹ 55.56 lakh as the ULB's share of ₹ 5.56 lakh was made available only in April 2011. Further scrutiny revealed that the NP was

[12] (i) Construction of interlocking road in Mohalla Bhitripachmi estimated cost ₹ 9.10 lakh
(ii) Construction of interlocking road in Mohalla Greadganj Gandhinagar estimated cost ₹ 18.94 lakh
(iii) Construction of interlocking road in Mohalla Bhitripeer batawan estimated cost ₹ 6.48 lakh
(iv) Construction of interlocking road in Mohalla Tehshil colony ward infront of PWD guest house near masjid estimated cost ₹ 20.55 lakh

[13] (i) Construction of drain from railway gate to Mehta degree collage via NP office and power house appraised cost ₹ 32.70 lakh
(ii) Construction of drain from ward no.8,12 to nagar panchayat border via Islamiya school appraised cost ₹ 19.62 lakh
(iii) Construction of drain in ward no. 1 Neta nagar via Sato majar to the house of sweeper appraised cost ₹ 2.87 lakh
(iv) Construction of drain from house of Ram Chandra to Sato majar appraised cost ₹ 0.86 lakh
(v) Construction of drain from Sato majar to pepal appraised cost ₹ 0.86 lakh

executing (November 2011) only three projects[14] for construction of drains connecting the places which were not mentioned in the sanctioned projects. Thus, the alignment and estimated cost of the drains sanctioned by SLSC were changed by the NP and execution of projects for ₹ 36.74 lakh which were not sanctioned under the scheme was in progress and irregular expenditure of ₹ 12.27 lakh was incurred on these three projects till the date of audit (November 2011). On being pointed out, the EO accepted the observations and stated that as three projects sanctioned by SLSC had already been executed from other grants, the changed projects were taken up for execution without seeking permission of SLSC. Reply (November 2011) of the EO was self evident that the funds received under the scheme were irregularly expended on unauthorized projects.

(ii) Payment without measurement

Financial rules provided that payment for works executed must be preceded with detailed measurement by the Junior Engineer in-charge in prescribed measurement book and payments are correlated with the measurement. Detailed measurements entered authenticate the actual execution of the work. Scrutiny of the measurement book and first running bills of NP Bharwari, Kaushambi revealed that payments for ₹ 12.27 lakh were made on the basis of entering only name of the items of the works without giving details and quantities of execution. Thus, the payments did not correspond and relate to the work actually executed and could not be authenticated. On being pointed out, the EO did not reply. Thus, the payments made without taking detailed measurement did not authenticate the actual execution of the work besides overlooking of provisions of financial propriety.

2.9.4 Blockade of funds

Scrutiny (August-November 2011) of the records of seven ULBs[15] out of test checked 57 revealed that the projects worth ₹ 89.01 lakh were sanctioned and funds were released (December 2008- April 2011) by SLNA. The works to be executed by utilizing the funds were already executed or sanctioned under another

[14] (i) Construction of drain from Bhaiya lal Sahu to Dadh baba mandir on Muratganj Rd. estimated cost ₹ 18.03 lakh
(ii) Construction of drain after 650 meter of railway gate to power house . estimated cost ₹ 18.87 lakh
(iii) Construction of drain from Baccha gas agency to the house of Kallu Rastogi via house of Pankaj and from house of Chandra Kant Shukla to Bisui . estimated cost ₹ 5.84 lakh

[15] (i) NPP Bindki Dist. Fatehpur ₹ 24.02 lakh, (ii) NP Katramedniganj Dist. Pratapgarh ₹ 5.29 lakh (iii) NP Antu Dist. Pratapgarh ₹ 11.83 lakh (iv) NP Fatehpur Dist. Barakanki ₹ 7.03 lakh (v) NP Duddhi Dist. Sonebhadra ₹ 13.97 lakh (vi) NP Bharwari Dist. Kaushambi ₹ 18.82 lakh (vii) NPP Kosikala Dist. Mathura ₹ 8.05 lakh

scheme in the ULBs. SLSC directed (February 2010) that there will be no diversion of funds in any case and where the works so sanctioned were included in other schemes, the sanctioned amount should be surrendered immediately to the Government. However, the two ULBs viz. NPP Bindki Dist. Fatehpur and NP Fatehpur Dist. Barabanki surrendered the funds sanctioned after a lapse of five months of its release whereas in remaining ULBs the balance amount of ₹ 57.96 lakh was lying unutilized. On being pointed out, the EOs stated (September-November 2011) that the works had already been proposed/executed from other grants/funds. The works which had already been proposed or executed from other grants should not have been proposed by the ULBs under this scheme. If, however, such works were sanctioned and funds were released by SLNA, should have been immediately surrendered to the Government. Thus, the reply was not tenable and ₹ 57.96 lakh was blocked as the project proposed under the scheme should not have been proposed under any other scheme.

2.9.5 Construction of interlocking roads without ensuring compressive strength of interlocking tiles

IRC:SP:63-2004 specified laboratory test of interlocking tiles in an approved technical institution before they were consumed in construction of interlocking paver roads. As per prescribed specification the minimum compressive strength of a single block should be above 30 MPa. Scrutiny of records revealed that 23 ULBs[16] utilized interlocking tiles for ₹ 6.56 crore on the construction of interlocking paver roads sanctioned by SLSC. The prescribed laboratory test regarding compressive strength of interlocking tiles was neither carried out by the ULBs nor by the contractors. Thus, the quality and durability of these untested interlocking tiles consumed in the construction of roads could not be ensured. On being pointed out, EOs assured of future compliance.

2.9.6 Non-deduction of cess

The Government circulated (November 2009) instructions to levy and collect one *per cent* cess w.e.f. 20.11.2009 in relation to a building or other construction work

[16] NNP Mubarakpur,NP Maharajganj, NP Bilariyaganj, NP Nizamabad, NP Atraulia, NP Saraimeer, NP Jiyanpur Dist. Azamgarh, NPP kosikala, NP Chhata, NP Farah, NP Barsana, NP Nandgaon, NP Bajna, NP Radhakund, NP Mahavan Dist. Mathura, NPP Shahabad, NP Beniganj Dist. Hardoi, NPP Laherpur, NPP Biswan Dist. Sitapur, NP Ghorawal, NP Obra, NP Churkdhurma, NP Duddhi Dist Sonebhadra

of a government or public sector undertaking and proceeds of such cess to be paid to the welfare fund of the workers.

Scrutiny of the records of nine ULBs revealed that during the period from November 2009 to March 2011, one *per cent* cess amounting to ₹ 7.19 lakh was neither levied nor collected on the cost of various construction works of roads and drains etc. as detailed below:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Name of ULB	Cost of construction incurred	Amount of Cess
1	Mathura	Mahavan, Nandgaon, Barsana Farah, Chhata	472.00	4.72
2	Hardoi	Shahabad, Beniganj, Laherpur	171.00	1.71
3	Kaushambi	Sirathu	76.00	0.76
		Total	**719.00**	**7.19**

On being pointed out, EOs stated (September-November, 2011) that deduction could not be made for want of circular. However, EOs promised to implement the instructions in future.

2.10 Internal control and monitoring

To implement a scheme successfully and to achieve the objectives, it is imperative for the controlling and implementing agencies to constitute appropriate system for exercising internal control at the levels of preparation, submission, sanction and execution of DPRs under the scheme. There should be adequate monitoring of execution of the projects at sanctioning and execution level and evaluation of the scheme as a whole should be done after fixed intervals to assess its effectiveness.

2.10.1.1 The guidelines provided for technical and financial appraisal of DPRs by SLNA. The appraisal was to ensure that the projects approved are technically sound and funds are allotted appropriately. However, technical appraisal was not conducted by SLNA.

2.10.1.2 The guidelines provided for financial appraisal of DPRs by PFAD before it is sanctioned by SLSC. While appraising the DPRs, PFAD generally reduced the estimated amounts without specifying the items and their quantities. However, the costs of execution of sanctioned projects varied materially which showed that the financial appraisal was not appropriate and effective.

2.10.1.3 The guidelines provided for implementation of six time bound optional reforms out of which any two were to be implemented each year. However, the guidelines did not envisage procedure to link the proposed reforms with the sanction of projects and release of funds. Thus, the required reforms were implemented only partially.

2.10.2 SLSC in the sanction order of the projects directed the District Magistrates (DMs) to monitor the physical and financial progress of the projects along with the proposed reforms within the ULBs on monthly basis. The DMs were required to submit these progress reports to the Government in prescribed formats through Director, Local Bodies. Scrutiny of the minutes of first meeting of monitoring committee at the Government level revealed that the required information was not made available. This shows that the DMs did not provide adequate information and monitoring of the scheme was ineffective.

2.10.3 The guidelines provided for constitution of a monitoring committee under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Urban Development Department to monitor the scheme on quarterly basis and 13 quarterly meetings of the monitoring committee were required to be held till date of audit (August, 2011). Scrutiny of records of SLNA revealed that the first meeting of the monitoring committee was held only on 24.04.2010 after 27 months of launching of the scheme. Despite of the fact that the chairman of the committee directed to furnish the requisite information on the prescribed format by end of April, 2010, no other meeting of the committee was held. Thus, the provisions for regular monitoring of the scheme were not adhered to.

2.11 Conclusion:

The scheme was launched by the Government to strengthen infrastructure facilities in the ULBs (not covered under UIDSSMT) having population below one lakh to improve quality of life of the inhabitants. The performance review conducted on the scheme revealed that four ULBs were selected under the scheme either having population above one lakh or covered under UIDSSMT. The projects for construction of roads and drains were sanctioned under the scheme prominently barring a few exceptions of lighting and sanitary projects in the test

checked 57 ULBs. Thus, the objectives of the scheme to implement projects for integrated development of ULBs was partially taken into consideration. Monitoring and control under the scheme was not effective and quality of the projects executed was not ensured. Non-appraisal of DPRs at SLNA level resulted into lack of uniformity in technical specifications of sanctioned projects. As financial sanctions were accorded to the projects as per the predetermined limits decided by SLSC, requirements of ULBs and quality of projects was not considered. Fund flow mechanism was not adhered to the provisions of the guidelines and hundred *per cent* of the sanctioned project cost was released as first instalment. Due to improper sanction of projects there were blockade, surrender and diversion of funds.

Thus, due to inefficient planning, ineffective execution and monitoring and slow progress in implementation of reforms, the inhabitants of ULBs concerned were deprived of the benefits as was envisaged under the scheme.

2.12 Recommendations:

- State government should ensure selection of ULBs, sanction of projects and allocation of funds based on the development index, local felt needs and priorities proposed by the ULBs.
- DPRs should be approved by District Planning Committees and should be integrated with district development plan.
- Subsequent releases should be linked with implementation of the reforms.
- Provisions for evaluation of the scheme at fixed intervals should be made to assess the accrual of benefits to the intended beneficiaries.

The matter was referred to the government (December 2011); replies were awaited (January 2012).

Chapter-III

Audit of Transactions

3.1 Unfruitful expenditure

Purchase of generator without requirement led to unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 6.62 lakh.

Financial rules - Para 179 of Financial Handbook (FHB) Vol. VI – provide that the purchase of stores of materials in advance or in excess of requirement is likely to result in direct and indirect losses to the Government.

Scrutiny of records (January, 2011) of Nagar Panchayat Dibiapur, Auraiya (NP) revealed that the Additional District Magistrate Auraiya sanctioned (May 2009) purchase of 62.5 KVA Generator (Generator) and placed (June 2009) supply order on M/s Power Solution, A house of Kirloskar, Lucknow (firm) with payment of advance ₹ 6.62 lakh through Demand Draft. According to the terms and conditions of the tender notice, the firm had to install and connect the generator to the pump house. The firm supplied (July 2009) the generator with warranty of two years or 5000 running hours but it was lying with NP as supplied by the firm. The firm got full payment without completing the work of installation and connection for which the NP was responsible. Warranty period of the generator had lapsed but the generator was not put to use. It shows that the generator was purchased without requirement and unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 6.62 lakh was incurred.

On being pointed out in audit, the Executive Officer (EO) stated (January 2011) that there was no proposal for installation of the generator. The reply confirmed that the generator was purchased without requirement.

The matter was referred to the Government (August 2011), reply is awaited (January 2012).

3.2 Avoidable expenditure

Non-adherence to specifications prescribed for consumption of bitumen for tack coat in construction of BM/SDBC roads resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹ 5.56 lakh.

Uttar Pradesh Public Works Department's specification (August 2007) provides consumption of 25 kg. Bitumen per 100 square meter (sqm) area of the road for tack coat over primed and bituminous surfaces during the work of Bituminous Macadam (BM) and Semi Dense Bituminous Carpeting (SDBC) on roads.

Scrutiny of the records of Nagar Nigam Gorakhpur (NN) revealed (October 2010) that seven roads measuring 62,742.695 sqm area were constructed during 2007-10 under the Avasthapna Vikas Nidhi and Board Fund. In execution of the works of BM and SDBC of these roads, bitumen for the tack coats over primed and BM surfaces was consumed at the rate of 50 kg. per 100 sqm instead of 25 kg. per 100 sqm. It resulted in excess expenditure of ₹ 5.56 lakh ***(Appendix-3.1).***

On being pointed out in audit (November 2010), NN accepted the facts and stated that road works would be executed as per PWD specifications in future.

Thus, non adherence to PWD specifications led to excess consumption of bitumen resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹ 5.56 lakh.

The matter was referred to the Government (September 2011); reply had not been received (January 2012).

3.3 Irregular expenditure.

Twelfth Finance Commission grant of ₹ 1.18 crore was utilized on acquisition of land against the provisions.

Guidelines of Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) provide that grant provided to urban local bodies under Solid Waste Management (SWM) should be utilized only for collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste. There was no provision for purchase of land for SWM from TFC grant.

Scrutiny (November 2010) of the records of Nagar Nigam, Gorakhpur (Nigam) revealed that the Nigam had (April 2009) a TFC grant balance of ₹ 1.37 crore. The Nigam utilized (September 2009) ₹ 1.18 crore on purchase of land for SWM instead of utilizing it for collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste.

On being pointed out in audit, Nigam stated (November 2010) that ₹ 1.18 crore of TFC grant was transferred to the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Gorakhpur for acquiring the land for the SWM plant.

The reply is self evident that the Nigam had utilized the fund irregularly violating the provisions of the guidelines.

The matter was reported to Government (September 2011); the reply had not been received (January 2012).

3.4 Avoidable expenditure

Excess purchase of cable led to avoidable expenditure of ₹ 20.65 lakh.

Para 179 of Financial Handbook Vol. VI envisages that the purchase of stores of materials far in advance or in excess of requirements is likely to result both in direct and indirect losses to the Government and should be avoided.

Scrutiny (August 2010) of the records of Nagar Palika Parishad, Samthar, Jhansi (NPP) revealed that the Executive Officer (EO) NPP purchased (August 2009) 5,000 metre 16 MM aluminium cable from M/s Rai Suppliers, Jhansi on the basis of lowest tendered rates and paid (August 2009) ₹ 15.34 lakh @ ₹ 295 per metre for laying the same for street lighting. The EO further purchased 7,000 metre cable of the same specification from same supplier and paid (October 2009) ₹ 20.65 lakh @ ₹ 295 per metre to the supplier for the same purpose. Scrutiny of stock register revealed that the NPP had already balance of 640 metre cable in the stock in October 2009 even then purchased additional 7,000 metre cable without any survey for assessment of actual requirement and took into stock having the total balance of 7,640 metre in October 2009 and 7,000 metre cable was lying unutilized till October 2010 even after lapse of 12 months of purchase. Thus, the 7,000 metre cable for ₹ 20.65 lakh was purchased far in advance without survey and was lying unutilized. Further, the NPP submitted (September 2011) the photocopy of the stock register showing issue of 5,742 metre[17] cable to the electrician Shri Phool Khan within eight months (October 2010 to May 2011) and most of the issues were in bulk in short period without certifying end use. Thus, the issue of stock to the electrician in bulk was only stock transfer.

On being pointed out, the EO stated (September 2011) that 5,000 metre cable was utilized on 206 poles during 6 March to 15 December 2010. The reply was against the facts as the electrician recorded the utilization of the cable on 206 poles up to March 2010 and issue from stock on later dates (from October 2010 to May 2011) was only stock transfer, hence the reply of the EO is not tenable. Thus, the purchase of 7,000 metre cable for ₹ 20.65 lakh was far in advance and in excess of immediate requirement and was not utilized up to September 2011 even after lapse of 24 months of its purchase.

[17] 30 October 2010-1500 metre, 01 November 2010-42 metre, 13 April 2011-100 metre, 28 May 2011-2000 metre, 30 May 2011-1500 metre and 31 May 2011-600 metre

The matter was reported to Government (March 2011); the reply had not been received (January 2012).

3.5 Blockade of funds

Due to unplanned taking up of a project for solid waste treatment in Lucknow, funds for ₹ 10.73 crore were lying unproductive for 45 months.

As per guidelines of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), any Detailed Project Report (DPR) under the mission should be prepared and approved when there is confirmation that the required land is owned/already purchased by the Urban Local Body/para statal; land title is to be clear and unencumbered.

A DPR for ₹ 42.92 crore was approved (by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee) in respect of Nagar Nigam Lucknow (NN) to execute the project by Construction and Design Services, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, Jal Nigam regarding Solid Waste Management (SWM) in the city. Scrutiny (October 2010) of records of the NN and information collected (July 2011) from the Director, Local Bodies, Lucknow (Director) revealed that the State Level Nodal Agency of the mission transferred (November 2007) ₹ 10.73 crore[18] to the NN to start the primary work related to the construction of the treatment plant under SWM in the city. The NN, in turn, transferred (February 2008) ₹ 3.48 crore to the General Manager, Gomati Pradushan Unit, UP, Jal Nigam, Lucknow (Executing Agency-EA) for starting the work of construction of treatment plant and the remaining amount of ₹ 7.25 crore was lying with the NN. However, the work did not start (July 2011) even after lapse of 45 months of the receipt of the funds by the NN as the land identified was disputed. Thus, ₹ 10.73 crore provided to the NN without ensuring availability of land was lying idle (₹ 7.25 crore with the NN and ₹ 3.48 crore with the EA) since 45 months.

On being pointed out, the Director stated (July 2011) that 'the sanctioned (2006-07) project was to be completed in time as per the expectations of the Government of India. Up to October, 2008, the process for acquisition of required land in Dashari village was in progress and the funds were released to EA to start the work. But the work was not started as the land had become disputed and the matter was taken up in court of law'.

[18] Amount included shares of Government of India: ₹ 5.36 crore, State Government ₹ 2.15 crore and the NN ₹ 3.22 crore.

The guidelines provided for ensuring availability of the land with unencumbered clear title. The land identified for the project became disputed shows that the title of the land was not properly verified by the Nagar Nigam and the funds for the project were blocked. Thus the reply is not tenable. Moreover, the funds were transferred to the NN and to the EA in November 2007 and February 2008 respectively much before the process (October 2008) for land acquisition.

Thus, due to taking up the project work in unplanned way, treatment plant for solid waste generated in the city under SWM was not established even after 45 months of availability of funds and the fund transferred was lying unproductive.

The matter was referred to the Government (June 2011); reply had not been received (January 2012).

ALLAHABAD
THE

U P SINGH SISODIA
Deputy Accountant General (LB A & A)
Uttar Pradesh

COUNTERSIGNED

MUKESH P SINGH
Principal Accountant General (Civil Audit)
Uttar Pradesh

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THE

Appendix-1.1

(Reference; Paragraph: 1.5.2; Page No. 6)

Arrear in tax collections during the year 2009-10

A-Nagar Palika Parishads

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Units	Opening Balance	Demand during the year	Total	Collection during the year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2010
1	Ambedkar Nagar	Jalalpur	4.62	5.08	9.70	4.33	5.37
2	Bijnor	Shivhara	18.10	9.69	27.79	10.94	16.85
3	Bulandshahr	Dibai	0	10.66	10.66	0	10.66
4	Bulandshahr	Gulawati	28.34	21.51	49.85	19.81	30.04
5	Bulandshahr	Jahagirabad	0	74.34	74.34	0	74.34
6	Etawa	Bharthana	42.54	20.76	63.30	20.26	43.04
7	Firozabad	Firozabad	0	176.61	176.61	86.03	90.58
8	Ghazipur	Jamaniya	0	31.55	31.55	14.58	16.97
9	Gonda	Nawabganj	0	6.52	6.52	0	6.52
10	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	59.66	49.67	109.33	45.51	63.82
11	Jalaun	Kalpi	21.91	30.32	52.23	19.87	32.36
12	Jhansi	Mauranipur	16.72	32.03	48.75	34.08	14.67
13	Kannauj	Chhibarmau	37.40	19.80	57.20	12.40	44.80
14	Kannauj	Kannauj	162.23	45.27	207.50	20.91	186.59
15	Kanpur Dehat	Pukhraya	5.10	15.10	20.20	9.67	10.53
16	Kanshi Ram Nagar	Soro	3.87	13.80	17.67	4.36	13.31
17	Muzaffarnagar	Kairana	48.75	56.98	105.73	91.05	14.68
18	Rampur	Swaar	8.92	14.06	22.98	9.97	13.01
19	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	472.39	101.48	573.87	123.34	450.53
20	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	0	10.12	10.12	0.61	9.51
21	Unnao	Gangaghat	73.62	28.93	102.55	10.10	92.45
		Total	**1004.17**	**774.28**	**1778.45**	**537.82**	**1240.63**

(Source :Register of AIR 2010-11)

B-Nagar Panchayats

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Units	Opening Balance	Demand during the year	Total	Collection during the year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2010
1	Agra	Fatehabad	24.13	8.59	32.72	6.88	25.84
2	Agra	Pinhat	8.04	13.83	21.87	7.21	14.66
3	Agra	Swamibag	3.37	4.40	7.77	4.90	2.87
4	Aligarh	Chharra	16.90	3.00	19.90	2.67	17.23
5	Aligarh	Harduaganj	23.09	12.95	36.04	7.15	28.89
6	Aligarh	Pilkhana	7.82	0.30	8.12	0.48	7.64
7	Aligarh	Vijaygarh	2.48	3.44	5.92	0.85	5.07
8	Ambedkar Nagar	Ashrafpur	0.21	0.25	0.46	0.06	0.40
9	Aurya	Babarpur Ajitmal	12.24	5.94	18.18	4.22	13.96
10	Badaun	Dataganj	8.39	19.10	27.49	19.00	8.49
11	Badaun	Rudravan	2.10	2.40	4.50	1.59	2.91
12	Badaun	Usawa	19.05	7.03	26.08	8.48	17.60
13	Baghpat	Tikari	9.01	13.14	22.15	1.21	20.94
14	Ballia	Sahatwar	13.33	0.00	13.33	2.52	10.81
15	Ballia	Sikandarpur	13.44	7.24	20.68	1.12	19.56
16	Banda	Baberu	3.98	7.06	11.04	7.83	3.21
17	Banda	Naraini	1.37	7.00	8.37	7.81	0.56
18	Banda	Tindwari	15.72	10.14	25.86	9.98	15.88
19	Barabanki	Dariyabad	9.00	4.12	13.12	2.42	10.70
20	Bareilly	Meergang	10.96	1.85	12.81	3.21	9.60
21	Bareilly	Tiriya Nijavat	12.94	5.57	18.51	5.52	12.99
22	Bulandshahr	Aurangabad	21.27	4.65	25.92	1.89	24.03
23	Bulandshahr	Chhatari	3.60	6.59	10.19	5.81	4.38
24	Bulandshahr	Kakor	0.56	4.37	4.93	2.62	2.31
25	Etah	Patiyali	11.68	9.01	20.69	4.27	16.42
26	Etah	Raja ka Rampur	3.17	3.93	7.10	4.00	3.10
27	Etawah	Ekdil	29.75	9.94	39.69	1.22	38.47
28	G B Nagar	Bilaspur	3.61	2.32	5.93	2.58	3.35
29	G B Nagar	Jahangirpur	1.23	1.04	2.27	1.04	1.23
30	G B Nagar	Khupura	8.21	3.09	11.30	2.21	9.09
31	Gautambudh Nagar	Jevar	24.02	1.31	25.33	1.17	24.16
32	Ghazipur	Dildar Nagar	0.93	1.31	2.24	0.79	1.45
33	Hamirpur	Kurara	2.12	3.27	5.39	3.62	1.77
34	J P Nagar	Joya	11.31	5.64	16.95	5.46	11.49
35	J P Nagar	Ujhari	9.74	4.82	14.56	2.21	12.35
36	Jalaun	Kadaura	1.30	3.05	4.35	0.93	3.42
37	Jalaun	Kohara	1.30	3.00	4.30	0.17	4.13
38	Jalaun	Nadigram	0.82	0.29	1.11	0.05	1.06

39	Jhansi	Garauntha	2.64	6.68	9.32	2.75	6.57
40	Jhansi	Ranipur	10.48	2.78	13.26	3.92	9.34
41	Kanpur	Shivrajpur	7.05	3.98	11.03	2.78	8.25
42	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur	3.41	1.45	4.86	0.72	4.14
43	Kanpur Dehat	Jhinjhak	7.35	8.18	15.53	4.96	10.57
44	Kanpur Dehat	Rasulabad	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.71	1.29
45	Kanshi Ram Nagar	Sidhpura	17.10	3.17	20.27	2.43	17.84
46	Kanshi Ram Nagar	Vilram	0.00	15.24	15.24	5.05	10.19
47	Lakhimpur khiri	Barbar	2.48	0.07	2.55	0.03	2.52
48	Mahoba	Kharela	3.21	2.51	5.72	2.35	3.37
49	Mainpuri	Bhogaon	8.17	2.48	10.65	3.89	6.76
50	Mainpuri	Jyoti sarai	6.60	0.82	7.42	0.49	6.93
51	Mainpuri	Karahal	7.65	5.00	12.65	4.13	8.52
52	Mainpuri	Kishani	4.77	1.94	6.71	2.00	4.71
53	Mainpuri	Kusmai	9.22	0.50	9.72	0.50	9.22
54	Mathura	Gokul	7.88	1.51	9.39	3.83	5.56
55	Mathura	Govardhan	4.29	5.64	9.93	0.07	9.86
56	Meerut	Falavada	8.59	10.98	19.57	14.57	5.00
57	Meerut	Karnawal	1.37	6.27	7.64	5.35	2.29
58	Moradabad	Bhojpur	6.93	3.01	9.94	2.37	7.57
59	Moradabad	Kurraki	4.58	2.06	6.64	1.12	5.52
60	Moradabad	Umarikala	3.75	1.91	5.66	0.53	5.13
61	Muzaffar Nagar	Elam	10.77	2.20	12.97	2.44	10.53
62	Muzaffar Nagar	Thanabhawan	1.56	19.17	20.73	16.34	4.39
63	Muzaffar Nagar	Purkaji	21.61	18.93	40.54	12.65	27.89
64	Muzaffar Nagar	Charthawal	0.23	13.13	13.36	7.54	5.82
65	Pilibhit	Amarisa Husainpur	6.23	0.55	6.78	0.26	6.52
66	Pilibhit	Neuria Husainpur	6.24	0.55	6.79	0.26	6.53
67	Saharanpur	Ambehata	0.00	15.90	15.90	11.83	4.07
68	Saharanpur	Behat	0.44	17.75	18.19	15.16	3.03
69	Saharanpur	Sultanpur chilkana	2.55	8.05	10.60	7.26	3.34
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	Suriyawan	22.78	6.22	29.00	4.92	24.08
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Khamariya	26.04	7.39	33.43	5.14	28.29
72	Shahjahanpur	Allahganj	3.70	2.20	5.90	0.72	5.18
73	Shahjahanpur	Khudaganj	2.08	2.54	4.62	4.21	0.41

74	Shahjahanpur	R S Roja	0.00	9.00	9.00	4.87	4.13
75	Unnao	Ganj Muradabad	1.41	1.86	3.27	1.81	1.46
76	Unnao	Haiderabad	1.58	1.26	2.84	1.12	1.72
77	Unnao	Maurawan	17.46	5.05	22.51	6.64	15.87
78	Unnao	Mohan	7.98	2.68	10.66	0.50	10.16
79	Unnao	Purva	23.13	6.28	29.41	4.70	24.71
		Total	**635.50**	**434.87**	**1070.37**	**319.07**	**751.30**

(Source : Register of AIR 2010-11)

Appendix-1.2
(Reference: Paragraph: 1.8; Page No. 8)
Non-reconciliation of cash balances as on 31 March 2010

A- NAGAR NIGAM

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Units	As per Cash Book	As per Pass Book	Difference
1.	Nagar Nigam, Lucknow	18681.25	17299.77	1381.48

B-NAGAR PALIKA PARISHAD

Sl. No.	Name of Units	As per Cash Book	As per Pass Book	Difference
1.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Anup Shahar, Bulandshahr	12.66	12.77	0.11
2.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Gulawati, Bulandshahr	31.01	35.28	4.26
3.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Jahagirabad, Bulandshahr	197.41	208.88	11.47
4.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Bulandshahar, Bulandshahr	640.73	743.63	102.90
5.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Jalalabad, Shahjahapur	173.91	173.77	0.14
6.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baruasagar, Jhansi	33.08	60.65	27.57
7.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Padrauna, Kushinagar	221.85	223.10	1.25
8.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Kandhla, Muzaffar Nagar	15.36	23.18	7.82
9.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Shahjahanpur,	227.40	284.45	57.06
10.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Marhara, Etah	25.82	32.82	7.00
			Total	**219.58**

C- NAGAR PANCHAYAT

Sl. No.	Name of Units	As per Cash Book	As per Pass Book	Difference
1	Nagar Panchayat, Tikari, Baghpat	12.96	20.06	7.10
2	Nagar Panchayat, Bisanda, Banda	32.83	95.61	62.78
3	Nagar Panchayat, Joya, J P Nagar	11.13	35.23	24.10
4	Nagar Panchayat, Ujhari, J P Nagar	54.11	56.19	2.08
5	Nagar Panchayat, Garauntha, Jhansi	3.76	9.22	5.46
6	Nagar Panchayat, Ranipur,.Jhansi	14.65	14.88	0.23
7	Nagar Panchayat, Todifatehpur, Jhansi	14.68	17.17	2.49
8	Nagar Panchayat, Rasulabad, Kanpur Dehat	75.83	80.74	4.91
9	Nagar Panchayat, Bhojpur, Moradabad	6.86	7.07	0.21
10	Nagar Panchayat, Elam, Muzaffar Nagar	1.56	1.42	0.14
11	Nagar Panchayat, Garipukhta, Muzaffar Nagar	32.54	32.59	0.05
12	Nagar Panchayat,Suriyawan, Sant Kabir Nagar	3.98	4.99	1.01
13	Nagar Panchayat, Allahganj, Shahjahanpur	25.21	26.14	0.93
14	Nagar Panchayat, Kath, Shahjahanpur	18.93	54.50	35.57

15	Nagar Panchayat, R S Roja, Shahjahanpur	8.48	10.82	2.34
16	Nagar Panchayat, Dariyabad, Barabanki	1.82	7.79	5.97
17	Nagar Panchayat, Tiriya Nijavat, Breilly	11.26	11.78	0.52
18	Nagar Panchayat, Barbar, Lakhimpur khiri	23.45	30.52	7.07
19	Nagar Panchayat, Purkaji, Muzffar Nagar	7.40	8.96	1.56
20	Nagar Panchayat, Baberu, Banda	6.60	14.19	7.59
21	Nagar Panchayat, Joyti saria, Mainpuri	2.10	4.27	2.17
22	Nagar Panchayat, Charthawal, Muzaffar Nagar	19.89	43.53	23.64
23	Nagar Panchayat, Tindwari, Banda	3.32	3.25	0.07
			Total	**197.99**

(Source : Register of AIR 2010-11)

Appendix-2.1
(*Reference: Paragraph: 2.7.7 Page No. 22)*
Sanction of projects without appraisal by SLNA

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of ULB	Sub-base of interlocking paver road	Sub-base of C C Road	Top coat of C C Road
1.	Azamgarh	NPP Mubarkpur	1:6:12	-	-
2.		NP Mahrajganj	WBM	-	-
3.		NP Bilariaganj	WBM	-	-
4.		NP Nizamabad	1:6:12	-	-
5.		NP Atraulia	WBM	-	-
6.		NP Saraimeer	WBM	-	-
7.		NP Jiyanpur	WBM	-	-
8.	Barakanki	NPP Nawabganj	1:6:12	-	-
9.		NP Haidergarh	1:4:8	-	-
10.		NP Fatehpur	1:6:12	-	-
11.		NP Banki	1:4:8	-	-
12.		NP Siddhaur	1:4:8	-	-
13.		NP Jaidpur	-	1:6:12	1:1.5:3
14.	Fatehpur	NPP Bindki	1:6:12	1:6:12	1:2:4
15.	Hardoi	NPP Shahabad	1:6:12	-	-
16.		NP Beniganj	1:6:12	-	-
17.		NP Gopamau	1:6:12	-	-
18.		NPP Sandeela	-	1:6:12	1:2:4
19.	Jaunpur .	NP Zafarabad	1:6:12	-	-
20.		NP Khetasarai	1:6:12	-	-
21.	Kaushambi	NP Karari	1:6:12	-	-
22.		NP Bharwari	-	1:4:8	1:2:4
23.		NP Ajuha	1:6:12	1:4:8	1:2:4
24.		NP Sirathu	1:6:12	-	-
25.	Mathura	NP Bajna	1:6:12	-	-
26.		NP Barsana	1:6:12	-	-
27.		NP Mahavan	1:6:12	-	-
28.		NP Radhakund	1:6:12	-	-
29.		NP Chhata	1:6:12	-	-
30.		NP Farah	1:6:12	-	-
31.		NP Nandgaon	1:6:12	-	-
32.		NPP Kosikala	-	1:6:12	1:2:4
33.	Pratapgarh	NP Antu	1:6:12	-	-
34.		NP Katramedniganj	1:4:8	-	-
35.		NP Patti	1:6:12	-	-
36.	St. Ravidasnagar	NP Nai Bazar	1:6:12	-	-
37.		NP Ghosia	1:5:10	-	-
38.		NP Gyanpur	1:6:12	-	-
39.		NPP Gopiganj	-	1:6:12	1:2:4
40.	Sitapur	NPP Laherpur	1:6:12	-	-
41.		NPP Biswan	1:4:8	1:4:8	1:2:4

42.		NPP Khairabad	1:6:12	1:6:12	1:2:4
43.		NP Sidhauli	1:4:8	-	-
44.		NP Hargaon	1:5:10	-	-
45.	Sonebhadra	NP Obra	WBM	1:4:8	1:2:4
46.		NP Churkdhurma	WBM	-	-
47.		NP Pipri	1:4:8	1:4:8	1:2:4
48.		NP Ghorawal	WBM	-	-
49.		NP Duddhi	WBM	-	-
50.	Sultanpur	NP Kadipur,	1:6:12	-	-

Appendix-2.2
(Reference: Paragraph: 2.7.9; Page No. 23)
Ignoring of Detailed Project Reports

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of ULB	Proposed cost of DPR	Total sanction
1	Azamgarh	NPP Mubarkpur	158.42	55.56
2		NP Mahrajganj	159.22	105.56
3		NP Bilariaganj	126.65	96.07
4		NP Atraulia	256.79	111.12
5		NP Saraimeer	126.18	111.12
6		NP Jiyanpur	152.47	111.12
7	Barakanki	NPP Nawabganj	192.24	111.12
8		NP Haidergarh	204.00	111.12
9		NP Banki	223.00	111.12
10		NP Siddhaur	421.05	111.12
11	Hardoi	NPP Pihani	279.50	111.12
12		NP Beniganj	179.29	111.12
13		NP Gopamau	389.62	111.12
14		NP Madhoganj	192.75	111.12
15	Jaunpur	NP Kerakat	542.11	111.12
16		NP Khetasarai	166.69	111.12
17	Kaushambi	NP Sirathu	313.00	55.56
18		NP Bharwari	259.67	55.56
19	Mathura	NPP Kosikala	156.78	55.56
20		NP Barsana	322.30	111.12
21		NP Radhakund	140.78	111.12
22		NP Farah	362.00	87.04
23		NP Nandgaon	337.32	111.12
24	St. Ravidasnagar	NP Nai Bazar	162.79	111.12
25		NP Gyanpur	156.95	55.56
26		NPP Gopiganj	511.35	55.56
27	Sitapur	NPP Laherpur	103.38	102.39
28		NPP Biswan	177.67	75.12
29		NPP Khirabad	201.61	111.12
30		NP Sidhauli	151.72	55.56

Appendix-2.3

(Reference: Paragraph: 2.8.1; Page No. 24)

Release of funds in contravention of the guidelines

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of ULB	Install-ment No.	Sanctioned amount	Appraised cost	Excess/ Short(-) release
1	Azamgarh	NPP Mubarkpur	1st	55.56	54.53	1.03
2		NP Mahrajganj	1st	55.56	56.46	0.90
3		NP Bilariaganj	1st	55.56	55.38	0.18
4		NP Nizamabad	1st	55.56	55.33	0.23
5		NP Atraulia	1st	55.56	55.32	0.24
			2nd	55.56	55.03	0.53
6		NP Saraimeer	1st	55.56	54.99	0.57
			2nd	55.56	57.76	(-)2.20
7		NP Jiyanpur	1st	55.56	55.87	(-)0.31
			2nd	55.56	59.17	(-)3.61
8	Barakanki	NPP Nawabganj	1st	55.56	55.07	0.49
			2nd	55.56	60.36	(-)4.80
9		NP Dewa	1st	55.56	55.86	(-)0.30
10		NP Haidergarh	1st	55.56	55.83	(-)0.27
			2nd	55.56	57.91	(-)2.35
11		NP Fatehpur	1st	55.56	57.08	(-)1.52
12		NP Ramnagar	1st	55.56	55.24	0.32
13		NP Jaidpur	1st	55.56	55.70	(-)0.14
14		NP Satrikh	1st	55.56	56.19	(-)0.63
15		NP Banki	1st	55.56	55.00	0.56
			2nd	55.56	57.79	(-)2.23
16		NP Siddhaur	1st	55.56	59.01	(-)3.45
			2nd	55.56	55.21	0.35
17	Fatehpur	NPP Bindki	1st	55.56	55.18	0.38
			2nd	55.56	58.97	(-)3.41
18	Hardoi	NPP Shahabad	1st	55.56	61.07	(-)5.51
19		NPP Pihani	1st	55.56	57.98	(-)2.42
			2nd	55.56	56.97	(-)1.41
20		NPP Sandeela	1st	55.56	55.03	0.53
21		NP Beniganj	2nd	55.56	57.04	(-)1.48
22		NP Gopamau	1st	55.56	56.06	(-)0.50
			2nd	55.56	55.41	0.15
23		NP Bilgram	1st	55.56	81.94	(-)26.48
24		NP Madhoganj	1st	55.56	55.09	0.47
			2nd	55.56	56.45	(-)0.89
25	Jaunpur	NP Kerakat	1st	55.56	57.23	(-)1.67
			2nd	55.56	57.10	(-)1.54
26		NP Zafarabad	1st	55.56	57.92	(-)2.36
			2nd	55.56	57.03	(-)1.47
27		NP Khetasarai	1st	55.56	57.28	(-)1.72
			2nd	55.56	55.60	(-)0.04
28	Kaushambi	NP Karari	1st	55.56	55.52	0.04
			2nd	55.56	56.60	(-)1.04
29		NP Ajuha	1st	55.56	56.10	(-)0.54
30		NP Sirathu	1st	55.56	55.49	0.07
31		NP Bharwari	1st	55.56	57.18	(-)1.62
32	Mathura	NPP Kosikala	1st	55.56	55.58	(-)0.02

33		NP Bajna	1st	55.56	56.26	(-)0.70
			2nd	31.49	33.34	(-)1.87
34		NP Barsana	1st	55.56	57.75	(-)2.01
			2nd	55.56	55.79	(-)0.23
35		NP Mahavan	1st	55.56	57.15	(-)1.59
			2nd	55.56	63.53	(-)7.97
36		NP Radhakund	1st	55.56	55.66	(-)0.10
			2nd	55.56	56.41	(-)0.85
37		NP Chhata	1st	55.56	55.16	0.40
			2nd	55.56	56.81	(-)1.25
38		NP Farah	1st	55.56	59.55	(-)3.99
			2nd	31.48	32.56	(-)1.08
39		NP Nandgaon	1st	55.56	56.47	(-)0.91
			2nd	55.56	56.83	(-)1.27
40	Pratapgarh	NP Antu	2nd	55.56	55.77	(-)0.21
41		NP Patti	1st	55.56	56.32	(-)0.76
			2nd	55.56	55.00	0.56
42	St. Ravidas nagar	NP Nai Bazar	1st	55.56	55.58	(-)0.02
			2nd	55.56	56.34	(-)0.78
43		NP Ghosia	1st	55.56	54.98	0.58
			2nd	42.40	43.11	(-)0.71
44		NP Gyanpur	1st	55.56	55.20	0.36
45		NPP Gopiganj	1st	55.56	55.05	0.51
46	Sitapur	NPP Laherpur	1St	55.56	55.50	0.06
47		NPP Biswan	2nd	55.56	57.14	(-)1.58
48		NPP Khairabad	1St	55.56	55.55	0.01
			2nd	55.56	55.77	(-)0.21
49		NP Sidhauli	1st	55.56	55.11	0.45
50		NP Hargaon	1st	55.56	55.05	0.51
			2nd	55.56	56.24	(-)0.68
51	Sonebhadra	NP Obra	1st	55.56	55.69	(-)0.13
			2nd	55.56	56.48	(-)0.92
52		NP Churkdhurma	1st	55.56	57.37	(-)1.81
			2nd	55.56	57.22	(-)1.66
53		NP Pipri	1st	55.56	55.39	0.17
54		NP Ghorawal	1st	27.77	27.65	0.12
			3rd	55.56	55.04	0.52
55		NP Dudhi	1st	55.56	54.99	0.57
56	Sultanpur	NP Kadipur	1st	55.56	56.83	(-)1.27
			2nd	55.56	55.00	0.56

Appendix-2.4

(Reference: Paragraph: 2.8.3; Page No. 25)

Delay in deposit of ULB share and delayed release of funds by SLNA

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of ULB	Sanction date of SLSC	Date of deposit of ULB share	Delayed deposit (days)	Date of release of SLNA	Delay in release by SLNA in days
1	Azamgarh	NPP Mubarkpur	28.08.08	13.10.08	47	21.11.08	32
2		NP Mahrajganj	28.08.09	08.02.10	157	06.03.10	19
3		NP Bilariaganj	22.08.08	10.11.08	75	21.11.08	5
4		NP Nizamabad	22.08.08	19.11.08	74	21.11.08	nil
5		NP Atraulia	25.08.08	24.10.08	54	15.12.08	45
6		NP Saraimeer	28.02.10	25.03.10	18	09.04.10	8
7		NP Jiyanpur	28.02.10	22.03.10	15	09.04.10	9
8	Barakanki	NPP Nawabganj	28.08.08	10.10.08	36	21.10.08	4
9		NP Dewa	28.08.09	12.01.10	128	16.02.10	28
10		NP Haidergarh	28.08.09	19.01.10	135	16.02.10	21
11		NP Fatehpur	28.08.08	10.10.08	36	21.10.08	4
12		NP Ramnagar	08.09.09	22.02.10	157	30.03.10	29
13		NP Jaidpur	08.09.09	05.02.10	141	06.03.10	23
14		NP Satrikh	28.08.08	23.09.08	19	06.11.08	37
15		NP Banki	28.08.09	23.11.09	79	18.01.10	49
16		NP Siddhaur	08.09.09	19.01.10	93	19.01.10	Nil
17	Fatehpur	NPP Bindki	28.08.08	19.09.08	15	14.10.08	15
18	Hardoi	NPP Shahabad	28.08.09	17.11.09	32	18.01.10	44
19		NPP Pihani	08.09.09	14.12.09	91	20.01.10	31
20		NPP Sandeela	08.09.09	14.12.09	91	20.01.10	31
21		NP Beniganj	10.12.08	03.01.09	17	17.02.09/ 26.02.09	Up to 47
22		NP Gopamau	06.08.10	25.08.10	13	15.09.10	14
23		NP Bilgarm	28.02.10	19.03.10	13	09.04.10	13
24		NP Madhoganj	28.02.10	20.03.10	13	09.04.10	13
25	Jaunpur	NP Kerakat	05.08.08	05.09.08	23	19.09.08	7
26		NP Zafarabad	05.08.08	10.09.08	28	19.09.08	2
27		NP Khetasarai	08.09.09	13.10.09	29	14.12.09	54
28	Kaushambi	NP Karari	10.11.08	07.01.09	51	14.01.09/ 30.01.09/ 16.03.09	Up to 75
29		NP Ajuha	22.03.11	26.03.11	Nil	24.04.11	21
30		NP Sirathu	28.02.10	22.03.10	15	21.04.10	23
31		NP Bharwari	10.11.08	26.03.11	870	27.04.11	24
32	Mathura	NPP Kosikala	28.08.09	22.02.10	167	30.03.10	31
33		NP Bajna	05.08.08	03.10.08	52	14.10.08	4
34		NP Barsana	28.08.09	29.09.09	24	14.12.09	69
35		NP Mahavan	06.09.09	26.11.09	73	18.10.10	46
36		NP Radhakund	28.08.09	13.10.09	39	14.12.09	55
37		NP Chhata	28.08.09	01.10.09	27	14.12.09	67
38		NP Farah	15.01.09	27.01.09	10	06.12.09/ 24.02.09	Up to 20

39		NP Nandgaon	15.01.09	28.01.09	6	06.02.09/ 24.02.09	Up to 27
40	Pratapgarh	NP Katramedniganj	10.06.08	14.11.08	117	15.12.08	25
41		NP Antu	10.06.08	10.11.08	123	15.12.08	28
42		NP Patti	22.08.08	22.09.08	22	14.10.08	15
43	St. Ravidasnagar	NP Nai Bazar	28.02.10	11.03.10	4	30.03.10	12
44		NP Ghosia	28.02.10	22.03.10	15	09.04.10	11
45		NP Gyanpur	28.02.10	20.03.10	13	03.04.10	7
46		NPP Gopiganj	28.02.10	19.03.10	12	03.04.10	8
47	Sitapur	NPP Laherpur	28.08.09	29.01.10	147	06.03.10	30
48		NPP Biswan	28.08.08	17.11.08	74	02.12.08	8
49		NPP Khairabad	28.08.09	24.10.09	50	24.12.09	53
50		NP Sidhauli	28.08.09	12.10.09	38	16.12.09	57
51		NP Hargaon	28.08.08	19.09.08	15	14.10.08	28
52	Sonbhadra	NP Obra	08.09.09	22.03.10	188	21.04.10	23
53		NP Churkdhurma	28.02.10	20.03.10	13	03.04.10	7
54		NP Pipri	28.02.10	19.03.10	12	03.04.10	7
55		NP Ghorawal	30.10.09	19.11.09	13	18.01.10	53
56		NP Dudhi	28.08.08	17.11.08	74	08.12.08	14
57	Sultanpur	NP Kadipur	10.11.08	19.01.09	60/103	20.01.09/ 26.03.09	Up to 60

Appendix-2.5

(Reference: Paragraph: 2.9; Page No. 26)

Projects sanctioned by SLSC

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of ULB	Roads/ Drains	Light	Solid Waste Management	Water Supply	Community centre	Total
1	Azamgarh	NPP Mubarkpur	54.53	-	-	-	-	54.53
2		NP Mahrajganj	91.56	7.50	5.00	4.00	-	108.06
3		NP Bilariaganj	74.29	5.00	10.00	6.60	-	95.89
4		NP Nizamabad	71.03	2.00	4.00	1.00	-	78.03
5		NP Atraulia	104.25	2.60	3.50	-	-	110.35
6		NP Saraimeer	88.25	12.00	7.50	5.00	-	112.75
7		NP Jiyanpur	90.59	21.45	-	3.00	-	115.04
8	Barakanki	NPP Nawabganj	115.43	-	-	-	-	115.43
9		NP Dewa	93.95	-	-	-	-	93.95
10		NP Haidergarh	113.74	-	-	-	-	113.74
11		NP Fatehpur	114.78	-	-	-	-	114.78
12		NP Ramnagar	106.01	-	-	-	-	106.01
13		NP Jaidpur	70.89	-	-	-	-	70.89
14		NP Satrikh	86.68	-	-	-	-	86.68
15		NP Banki	109.15	3.64	-	-	-	112.79
16		NP Siddhaur	99.22	-	15.00	-	-	114.22
17	Fatehpur	NPP Bindki	110.77	-	-	2.57	-	113.34
18	Hardoi	NPP Shahabad	99.61	-	-	-	-	99.61
19		NPP Pihani	113.00	-	-	-	-	113.00
20		NPP Sandeela	55.03	-	-	-	-	55.03
21		NP Beniganj	94.61	-	-	-	-	94.61
22		NP Gopamau	111.47	-	-	-	-	111.47
23		NP Bilgarm	66.46	-	-	-	-	66.46
24		NP Madhoganj	111.65	-	-	-	-	111.65
25	Jaunpur	NP Kerakat	114.33	-	-	-	-	114.33
26		NP Zafarabad	114.95	-	-	-	-	114.95
27		NP Khetasarai	112.88	-	-	-	-	112.88
28	Kaushambi	NP Karari	89.27	22.85	-	-	-	112.12
29		NP Ajuha	56.10	-	-	-	-	56.10
30		NP Sirathu	54.49	-	-	-	-	54.49
31		NP Bharwari	56.91	-	-	-	-	56.91
32	Mathura	NPP Kosikala	55.88	-	-	-	-	55.88
33		NP Bajna	89.60	-	-	-	-	89.60
34		NP Barsana	113.54	-	-	-	-	113.54
35		NP Mahavan	120.68	-	-	-	-	120.68
36		NP Radhakund	55.56	-	-	-	-	55.56
37		NP Chhata	55.16	-	-	-	-	55.16
38		NP Farah	92.11	-	-	-	-	92.11
39		NP Nandgaon	113.30	-	-	-	-	113.30
40	Pratapgarh	NP Katramedniganj	62.06	-	-	-	-	62.06
41		NP Antu	83.55	-	-	-	-	83.55
42		NP Patti	100.65	-	13.80	-	-	114.45

43	St. Ravidasnagar	NP Nai Bazar	111.92	-	-	-	-	111.92
44		NP Ghosia	102.09	-	-	-	-	102.09
45		NP Gyanpur	55.20	-	-	-	-	55.20
46		NPP Gopiganj	55.05	-	-	-	-	55.05
47	Sitapur	NPP Laherpur	102.33	-	-	-	-	102.33
48		NPP Biswan	57.14	-	-	19.55	-	76.69
49		NPP Khairabad	111.32	-	-	-	-	111.32
50		NP Sidhauli	55.11	-	-	-	-	55.11
51		NP Hargaon	111.29	-	-	-	-	111.29
52	Sonbhadra	NP Obra	112.17	-	-	-	-	112.17
53		NP Churkdhurma	114.59	-	-	-	-	114.59
54		NP Pipri	90.05	-	-	-	-	90.05
55		NP Ghorawal	55.43	-	-	-	-	55.43
56		NP Dudhi	54.99	-	-	-	-	54.99
57	Sultanpur	NP Kadipur	84.40	3.54	-	-	23.89	111.83
Total			**5061.05**	**80.58**	**58.80**	**41.72**	**23.89**	**5266.04**

Appendix-3.1
(Reference: Paragraph: 3.2; Page No. 36)
Excess expenditure

Sl. No.	Name of work	Area of Tack coat (sqm)	Rate of tack coat excluding labour cost (₹ per sqm)	Excess rate for extra utilization of bitumen (₹ per sqm)	Total excess payment (₹)
1.	Repair of road/drain in Ward 65 from Badi Timber to Jainul Abid	8177.985	18.04	9.02	73765
2.	Repair of road in Ward 38 from Adityapuri to Dharampur Chauraha	7163.60	18.04	9.02	64616
3.	Repair of road/drain in Ward 65 in Bajira Bagh	11872.62	18.04	9.02	107091
4.	Repair of road in Rasulpur, Ward 55 from Dashahari bagh Chauk to Munni Begum's House	4364.24	16.81	8.40	36660
5.	Repair of road in Diljakpur Ward 56 from Babina Hotel to Jatashankar Chauraha	6708.42	16.81	8.40	56351
6.	Repair of road in the street of Ward 57 (Part-5) from Hadthwa Phatak to Shankar Sonkar	19072.41	18.04	9.02	172033
7.	Construction of pitch road in Ward 10 from Khajanchi Bypass to Ambedkar School	5383.42	16.81	8.40	45221
	Total	**62742.695**			**555737 (₹ 5.56 Lakh)**