

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

1980-82

(SEVENTH ASSEMBLY)

FIFTEENTH REPORT

Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the paragraphs pertaining to certain Departments in the Accounts of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 1976-77 and the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year 1976-77 (Civil).

(PART - I)

(*Presented to the Assembly on* 31*st March* 1982)

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TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
1982

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-600 009.


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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(Constituted on 26th July 1980.)

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Minister for Finance.

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THIRU T. Anbazhagan (*Ex-officio*).

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THIRU S. Srinivasan—*Committee Officer.*

THIRU C. S. Janakiraman—*Under Secretary.*

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* Members from Legislative Council.
† From 10th February 1981.


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TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ON THE PARAGRAPHS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU FOR THE YEAR 1976-77 AND THE REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1976—77 (CIVIL).

To

THE HONOURABLE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TAMIL NADU.

The Committee on Public Accounts for the years 1980—82 presents its report on the paragraphs pertaining to the Health and Family Welfare, Forests and Fisheries, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments, Agriculture, Food and Co-operation, Rural Development and Local Administration and Housing and Urban Development Departments in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year 1976—77 (Civil).

I. INTRODUCTION.

2. The Committee for the years 1980—82 consisting of 16 members from the Legislative Assembly and five members from the Legislative Council, besides the Honourable Minister for Finance, Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings and the Chairman of the Committee on Estimates who are Members ex-officio, was constituted on 26th July 1980. Thiru N. S. V. Chithan was nominated by the Hon. Speaker as the Chairman of the Committee.

(i) PRESENTATION OF THE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, FINANCE ACCOUNTS AND THE REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA (CIVIL) FOR THE YEAR 1976-77.

3. The Appropriation Accounts, Finance Accounts and the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (Civil) of India for the year 1976-77 were laid on the Table of the House on 14th September 1978.

(ii) MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

4. The Committee for the years 1980—82 held five sittings in July 1981 to consider the important points pertaining to the Departments mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

5. The Committee places on record its appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Accountant-General I, the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department and Secretaries to Government in other Departments in its deliberations.

6. The original notes submitted by the Departments and the particulars, clarifications, etc., made available during evidence and also the further notes and clarifications submitted by them have been taken into account by the Committee in finalising this Report.

7. The Committee approved this Report at its meeting held on 20th March 1982.

II. REPORT.

1. Health and Family Welfare Department.

(i) *Provision of medical facilities.*

(Paragraph 3.25 of the Audit Report)

8. Audit has pointed out several cases where facilities created in hospitals could not be made available to the public due to non-availability of staff, non-availability of equipment and buildings or breakdown of equipment. In Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai, the electro-encephalography portable equipment costing Rs. 1.96 lakhs, purchased in October 1975 and installed in April 1976 could not be utilised till August 1978 due to delay in the provision of air conditioner and appointment of technician to operate the equipment and non-purchase of EEG ink. In respect of the E.S.I. Hospital, Aynavaram and the R.M. Hospital, Thanjavur, the deep X-ray Therapy units costing Rs. 1.47 lakhs and Rs. 1.88 lakhs respectively went out of order within three years of their installation. The Director, Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras suggested condemnation of the units, interalia, for the reason that previous experience with similar equipments had been discouraging. The steam laundry in the Rajah Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Llying-in Hospital, Madras installed in 1969 and commissioned in 1973, was not put to use till November 1978 for want of necessary technical staff, though the Committee in its Eleventh Report (Fifth Assembly) presented to the Legislature in April 1974 had recommended that every effort should be made to assess in minute detail and provide all the necessary equipment and devices as to ensure that beneficial use of completed works was not held up for want of some minor equipment or other requirements. There was a similar delay of four years in putting to use the steam laundry in the Government Hospital, Kodaikkanal due to non-appointment of technical staff. While admitting the delays, the department stated that disciplinary action had been proposed to be initiated against the officials responsible for the delays.

The Committee is distressed to note the chronic and recurring delays resulting in the denial of the intended facilities to the patients. The Committee would like to know the result of the

disciplinary action proposed to be taken against (i) the supervisory officers responsible for the delay in bringing to use the equipment for Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai (ii) the officers responsible for placing orders for the Deep X-ray therapy units and (iii) the officers responsible for the delay in filling up the posts in Government Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.

The Committee recommends that whenever proposals are submitted to Government for provision of medical facilities in hospitals, they should cover all aspects like requirements of buildings, ancillary equipment, air-conditioning, staff for operation and maintenance of machinery; consumables for running the equipment, etc. When the scheme is implemented, simultaneous and co-ordinated action should be taken for providing all the requirements and sanctioning of necessary staff so that the equipment can be put to beneficial use right from their installation and commissioning. The Committee also recommends that in view of the rapid changes taking place in technology, the contracts for supply of sophisticated machinery and equipment should provide for guaranteed supply of spare parts, ancillaries and consumables (if they are of special nature) for a minimum period of five to ten years depending on the life of the equipment. The contracts should also provide for the manufacturer giving training to the staff in the operation and maintenance of the equipment and for the manufacturer supplying necessary service manuals and diagrams, etc., with the equipment. The Committee further recommends that (i) a separate cadre of competent technician with necessary qualifications should be formed to take care of the operation and day-to-day maintenance of costly Bio-medical equipment and they should be given necessary training in handling of specialised equipment, (ii) to facilitate efficient operation and maintenance of the equipment and efficient management of inventory, the equipment and machinery in the various hospitals should be standardised to the extent possible. (iii) Store-keepers should be given special training in inventory management relating to the bio-medical equipment and (iv) for periodical servicing and maintenance of equipment a special arrangement should be made through the E.M.E. Cell of Industries Department or by entering into contract with standard firms and for very specialised equipment with the manufacturers or their representatives agents or suppliers.

(ii) Mobile Training-*cum*-service Centre, Madurai.

(Paragraph 3.26 of Audit Report).

9. (i) The Mobile Training-*cum*-Service Centre, Madurai was started under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to make available

out patient and in-patient treatment and propagate preventive aspects of medicine, public health education and family planning to the rural population and was attached to the Madurai Medical College. The centre which commenced functioning from January 1971 was wound up in February 1977, after incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 13.47 lakhs. As against the expectation of 3 to 4 camps annually, only 7 camps were conducted between March 1971 and December 1974 and no camp was conducted thereafter.

In its reply, the Department stated that the initial expectation to conduct three to four camps annually became unrealistic due to lack of previous experience in conducting camps on such a large scale. It also attributed the poor performance and consequetn winding up of the centre to the availability of medical facilities in the villages through the primary health centres. To an enquiry as to whether the facilities provided by the primary health centres which had been in existence even prior to the formulation of the scheme were not taken into account while drawing up the scheme, the Department stated during evidence that when the scheme was launched the primary health centres were not functioning under the Director of Medical Education and hence the details thereof would not have been known to him. The Department admitted that the staff of the centre were utilised in the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai and the Madurai Medical College, Madurai from December 1974 to February 1977, in addition to the sanctioned strength and not against vacancies. In its written reply it stated that the Dean had been requested to take disciplinary action against the persons responsible for this.

The Committee regrets to note that the existing medical facilities were not taken into account before launching the scheme in the area. The scheme on which Rs. 13.47 lakhs had been spent did not achive its objective and had to be wound up mainly because a rural area really in need of the centre had not been selected for the purpose and a proper assesment of its potentialities was not made before sanctioning it. *The Committee recommends that in future all welfare schemes should be preceded by proper preliminary survey so that they do not end up in failure.*

(ii) The chassis for a vehicle sanctioned in October 1970 was received in August 1973 (cost of Rs. 0.74 lakhs) and sent for body building (cost Rs. 0.67 lakhs) in April 1976. The vehicle was received in the College in May 1977 after the centre stopped functioning. The Committee is perturbed to note the letharigic pace at which the mater was dealt with. There had been

a delay of nearly three years in purchasing the chassis. Again there was a delay of two and a half years in sending the chassis for body building mainly due to correspondence between the Director of Medical Education, Director of State Transport Department, State Health Transport Organisation, P.T.C. and Cheran Engineering Corporation Limited which ultimately built the body. As a result of the administrative delays and lack or realisation of the urgency on the part of the Department, the Mobile Training-*cum*-Service Scheme had lost its mobility, and the success of a very good scheme had ben affected. *The Committee recommneds that the officials concerned should be instructed to exhibit a greater sense of urgency and purpose in executing schemes intended for the welfare of the public.*

(iii) *Grants and loans regulated by the Director of Health Services and Family Welfare.*

(Paragraph 6.4 of the Audit Report.)

10. Government extended financial assistance of Rs. 3.71 lakhs (Rs. 0.26 lakh non-recurring and Rs. 3.45 lakhs recurring) during the period 1970-71 to 1975-76 to the Voluntary Health Services Medical Centre, Adayar for establishment and running of 10 mini Primary Health Centres in St. Thomas Mount Block area. It was found that the share of contribution due from the public could not be realised by the centres to the required extent and 8 of the 10 centres were closed between September 1974 and November 1975.

During evidence the Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department stated that a detailed evaluation of the scheme had been taken up and a final decision regarding the manner in which the scheme could be implemented successfully could be taken only on receipt of the Evaluation Report in about 3 to 4 months. *The Committee would like to know whether the evaluation has since been completed and if so, would like to have a copy of the Report. The Committee may also be informed of the final decision taken by Government in the matter.*

2. FORESTS AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

(i) *Half-a-million Jobs Programme-Fisheries Co-operative Societies.*

(Paragraph 3.1.13 of Audit Report.)

11. The scheme formulated by the Director of Fisheries in August 1973 envisaged setting up of 27 co-operative societies, 3 for

boat building, 10 for boat operation, 8 for undertaking service and repair of boats and 6 for freezing and processing the catch, with a view to providing employment to 1,090 educated unemployed persons. The estimated outlay on the scheme was Rs. 1,75.22 lakhs and Government's contribution towards share capital was to be 3 times the share capital subscribed by the members. The requirement of block capital and working capital was to be obtained by the societies as loan from financial institutions.

Only 23 societies were set up (with 600 members) in 1973-74 under Half-a-million Jobs Programme and the remaining 4 were organised under the Employment Promotion Programme in 1974-75 the total number of members admitted in the 27 societies (4 for boat building, 15 for boat operation and 4 each for service of boats and processing of catch) being 762. The societies did not function successfully. As many as 18 societies have been liquidiated, 6 are under liquidation and 3 are working at a heavy loss. The number of members dwindled rapidiy to 23 at the end of June 1981. Out of a total Government loan of Rs. 60.06 lakhs, Rs. 6.637 lakhs have been refunded. The over due instalments of principal (Rs. 23.864 lakhs) and interest (Rs. 21.623 lakhs) amount to Rs. 45.487 lakhs. In its further note, dated 12th October 1981 the department stated that of this, only Rs. 18.58 lakhs is realisable.

During evidence and in the further note, dated 12th October 1981 the Department stated that the 4 types of societies were interdependent. It was originally planned to start them one after another after sufficient interval so that the boats constructed by the Boat Building Societies could be purchased by the Boat Operating Societies and the latter could be assisted in repairs to boats and marketing by the Service Societies and Fish Processing and Freezing Societies respectively. However, the Boat Operating Societies were formed within a few days of forming the Boat Building Societies and the former purchased the boats from Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation, thus depriving the Building Societies of business even in the initial stages of their functioning. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation which placed orders for some boats on the Boat Building Societies with a view to activating them did not lift the boats immediately after their completion due to financial constraints thus starving the societies of much needed funds. The 4 Boat Building Societies constructed only 74 boys in the 8 years upto 1980-81 as against the yearly target of 140 boats for 3 societies alone (no target of production was fixed for the forth) and 18 boats (4 finished; 14 unlnished) remain

unsold as on 30th September 1981. Only one boat building society is now functioning with 12 members.

Each of the 15 boat operating societies purchased and operated only 2 boats (except one society which operated 3 boats) as against their operating capacity of 5 boats. No society approached any commercial bank for its working capital requirement for purchasing more boats and they were unable to operate economically with 2 boats. Only 2 societies are now functioning and these are also not operating the boats directly but have leased them out to the members.

Four service societies were organised and the repair works undertaken by them were nil or negligible. The societies could not function as there was no offer for repair work and all of them have been liquidated. The 4 Freezing and Processing societies did not at all start functioning. The mainly raised by them by way of share-capital contribution from memebrs and Governments contribution was not sufficient to meet the capital investment required. None of them approached the commercial banks for obtaining the required finance as they were not sure of getting a suitable site quickly for erection of plant and machinery.

According to the Department, the other factors contributing to the failure of the scheme were :

(i) lack of effective internal supervision.

(ii) lack of practical experience on the part of worker-members of Boat Operating Societies resulting in frequent repairs to boats and heavy maintenance charges.

(iii) poor knowledge of members in locating proper fishing grounds resulting in low catches.

(iv) pilferage of catches by members.

(v) the Boards of Management of Boat operating societies being nominated bodies could not function effectively as teh majority of the members were officials and they could not meet frequently and look into the problems of the societies.

(vi) lack of interest on the part of worker-members of service societies who were new to the work and were always on the look out for better jobs.

The Committee is perturbed to note that the scheme conceived to provide employment to the educated unemployed has miserably failed despite substantial financial assistance of over Rs. 60 lakhs

provided by Government. The Committee observes that the societies were intended to be interdependent but this feature was conspicuous by its absence. The societies were allowed to be started simultaneously contrary to the original plan. The Department failed to foresee the difficulties likely to be faced by a team of inexperienced educated unemployed in starting and running new ventures and failed to build adequate safeguards into the scheme. During evidence, the Department stated that though there was no evaluation as such the Director of Fisheries has been periodically reviewing the scheme. The Committee however feels that the monitoring had not been effective and remedial measures were not initiated as is evident from the winding up of most of the societies without achieving the objectives. The Committee also feels that the entire scheme serves as an example as to how a scheme ought not to be planned and executed and strongly deplores the manner in which things were allowed to drift till the societies were wound up one by one.

The Committee recommends that the progress of various schemes implemented through co-operative societies should be monitored continuously evaluated periodically and guidance provided for their efficient management; remedial measures should be initiated for their successful functioning in proper time wherever necessary. The Committee further recommends that only those persons who will be capable of devoting sufficient time and energy for the successful running of the societies should be nominated to the Boards of Management of Co-operative Societies. The Committee would also like to know the progress made in the realisation of the balance amount of Government loans and interest from the 27 co-operative societies.

(ii) *Supply of mechanised boats to fishermen.*

(Paragraph 3.20.1 of Audit Report.)

12. (i) Under the scheme, mechanised fishing boats were supplied to groups of fishermen or Fishermen Co-operative Societies on hire-purchase terms. The cost of the boat was to be recovered from the beneficiaries in 60 monthly instalments spread over a period of seven years. No interest was to be charged; but penal interest was to be collected in case of default of monthly payments. The scheme implemented by the Fisheries Department since 1955 had been taken over by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development

Corporation in July 1974 and thereafter, the Fisheries Department was required to attend to the residuary work relating to the boats already allotted by it.

The Secretary, Forests and Fisheries Department stated before the Committee that out of 1,721 boats allotted by the Department the entire dues were recovered only in respect of 208 boats; 315 boats were seized from hirers for violation of conditions of agreement and auctioned and 172 boats were damaged. The outstanding dues as on 1st April 1981 were about Rs. 2 crores.

The Committee observes that the overdues which stood at Rs. 159.81 lakhs at the end of March 1977 has recorded a substantial increase. The Committee recommends that consistent and effective measures should be taken to realise the overdues. The Committee would like to have a further report on the progress made in the collection of dues within 3 months.

(ii) The Committee observes that there were inordinate delays in the disposal of seized boats ranging upto 3 years, resulting in the engines getting rusted and the hulls getting damaged and consequently the amounts fetched in auction of the boats were low. The Department stated that the number of seized boats pending disposal for 3 years was 5, over 2 years 23 and over 1 year 24 and that instructions have been issued to dispose of the boats within 6 months. The Committee is concerned to note that the boats have been put out of use for long periods affording scope for damages and consequent fall in their value. It is surprising to note that the Department did not take effective action to curb the delay in the disposal of seized boats; although the scheme has been in operation *for over 25 years. The Committee recommends that firm measures should be taken to dispose of the seized boats within 6 months of the seizure in future. The Committee would like to have a report on the latest position of the number of seized boats; the period for which they are pending disposal, etc;*

(iii) Due to failure on the part of hirers to renew insurance cover, recovery from the insurance companies in respect of boats lost, damaged or sunk could not be enforced in 14 cases involving Rs. 5.31 lakhs. The Secretary, Forests and Fisheries Department stated before the Committee that efforts would be made to realise the amount from insurance companies and if these fail, action would be taken against the persons responsible for the failure to take action at the appropriate time to renew the insurance.

The Committee would like to know whether the amount has since been realised from the insurance companies. The Committee observes that the disciplinary action for the lapses need not await the result of correspondence with the insurance company and recommends that disciplinary action for the lapse should be taken against the persons responsible for the failure to take action to renew the insurance in time.

(iv) The Committee observes that there have been many cases of violation of conditions of hire-purchase agreements by the beneficiaries contributing to lost of control by the Department over the boats. The Committee feels that there is need to devise procedures by which departmental control is ensured till the Government loan is fully repaid. *The Committee recommends that the department may examine the feasibility of introducing licensing of boats as is done for motor vehicles.*

3. COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

Comprehensive Survey Scheme.

(Paragraph 3.27 of Audit Report.)

13. The Committee observes that the Comprehensive Survey Scheme for issuing sub-division records to individual farmers, which was announced by Government in 1974 during the budget proposals of 1974-75 and implemented in one district (Ramanathapuram) as a pilot scheme from October 1975 was given up in July 1976 after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 58,600 on staff and forms and the amounts collected from the farmers (Rs. 8.98 lakhs) at a flat tentative rate of Rs. 12 per sub-division were ordered to be refunded. It was stated by the Department before the Committee that the scheme was revived in 1979 and that it is now under implementation in 30 taluks in 12 districts of the State. The Department further stated that at the present rate of progress the completion of the work for the entire State might take about 10 years. It was further stated that comprehensive survey was last conducted in 1937 and that after the present survey is completed it will be possible to have a resurvey in every cycle of 10 years. The Committee however observes that in the 30 taluks where the survey has been taken up since 1st June 1979, only about 29 per cent of the holdings have been covered in 2 years. The Department also admitted before the Committee that unless the survey work is completed the issue of patta pass books, for which a bill is under way cannot be implemented effectively. The Committee is of the

view that the scheme has been implemented in a halting and half hearted way without a co-ordinated plan for completion of the work according to a time bound programme. Unless a time bound plan is drawn up for the scheme and it is implemented with drive and energy the scheme cannot achieve its purpose and the hardships to the farmers will not be removed. *The Committee therefore recommends that a complete and comprehensive plan for the survey of lands and issue of sub-division records and patta pass books in all the districts covering all aspects like staff, printing of forms, charging of fees, subsidy required for the scheme etc., should be drawn up and the scheme implemented according to this plan.*

4. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

(i) *Intensive Cattle Development Project.*

(a) Project Centres.

(Paragraph 3.3.1 to 3.3.5 of Audit Report.)

14. The Intensive Cattle Development Project sponsored by Government of India aimed at increasing milk production in selected project areas through intensive application of a package of improved animal husbandry and management practices. The Projects set up in Tamil Nadu in 1964-65 at Saidapet, Madurai and Coimbatore were to run for 5 years and were implemented till December 1969. Thereafter, the activities were merged in the reorganised set up of the Department and some of the support programmes were not implemented. Subsequently, as required by Government of India and as recommended by the Committee on Estimates in its 11th Report presented to the Legislature on 3rd April 1972, the project was revived in December 1973 in its original form. However, of the three projects which functioned previously at Madurai, Saidapet, and Coimbatore, the project at Madurai alone was revived and two new projects were set up at Tirunelveli and Thanjavur.

During evidence, the Secretary, Agriculture Department admitted that it would have been advantageous if the projects at Saidapet and Coimbatore had been revived but could not explain the reasons for the choice of new locations. She also stated that a new centre has since been started at Saidapet and that Coimbatore would also be taken up.

The committee observes that the revival of the projects at Saidapet and Coimbatore would have contributed to continuity and achievement of quicker results and is unhappy that new locations had been chosen instead. *The Committee recommends that when*

projects are revived; preference should be given to the original locations in future. unless the project itself was wound up on account of unsuitability of location.

(b) *Sub-Centres.*

(Paragraph 3.3.7 of Audit Report.)

15. According to the model scheme formulated by Government of India, each sub-centre was expected to cover 1,000 breedable cows and buffaloes. But, many of the sub-centres covered a breedable population of over 2,000 numbers each. In 24 sub-centres, the breedable population was very high ranging from 3,000 to 7,000. In its reply, the Department stated that proposals were under consideration for shifting of sub-centres to appropriate places to cater to the needs of the people and breedable population.

During evidence, the department admitted the need to have only 1000 breedable cattle per sub-centre and stated that Finance Department would be approached with suitable proposals. In its further notes dated 24th August 1981, the Department stated that the proposals for regrouping of sub-centres in Tirunelveli District were negatived by Government and that Government was yet to take a decision on the fresh proposals sent to them, and also on the re-grouping proposals sent in respect of Thanjavur District. The position regarding Madurai District was not indicated.

The Committee regrets to note that though Audit had pointed out the defects in the project as early as in September 1977, *they have not been rectified so far. The Committee recommends that urgent steps should be taken to ensure that the norm of* 1000 *breedable cows and buffaloes per sub-centre is not exceeded, by opening additional sub-centres if necessary and would like to have a report on the action taken in this regard within* 3 *months.*

(c) *Breeding Programme.*

(Paragraph 3.3.8 of Audit Report.)

16. For progressively improving the genetic make up of the cattle, 60 per cent of the bovine female population was expected to be covered by artificial insemniation and the remaining by natural service. The natural service of 40 per cent was not provided as a larger coverage was aimed at through artificial insemination. At the same time, the coverage under artificial insemination also fell

short of even 60 per cent and ranged between 28 to 52.5 per cent in the three projects in the years from 1974-75 to 1976-77. In its written reply the Department stated that there was gradual progress in the artificial insemination done in succeeding years.

During evidence, the Department stated that natural service is very expensive and was tried out in first and second five year plans. It was also stated that it will take sometime to convince the people and take to artificial insemination and that many livestock owners bring their animals after the heat period is over.

The Committee is unhappy to note that artificial insemination did not reach the targeted level and the gap left by the failure to provide natural service was also left uncovered. The reasons adduced for the shortfall are not convincing. The Department had been implementing the programme since 1964-65 and was not unaware of the reactions of the livestock owners. Adequate measures ought to have been taken to publicise the benefits of the programme and educate and motivate the cattle owners. The Committee recommends that effective steps should be taken not only to secure the contemplated coverage under artificial insemination but also to make up the shortfall in natural service.

(d) *Collection and Utilisation of semen.*

(Paragraph 3.3.9 of Audit Report.)

17. Audit has pointed out that according to the Project Officers, the number of semen collections that could be made from a bull in a year was about 100; but the actual collections were 100 and above only in a few cases. In its written reply the department stated that the fall in semen collection was due to changes of climate and feed of the bulls. The Department also stated that the allocation of bulls has since been rationalised, only the required number of serving bulls had been located at the main centres and that the deficiencies did not exist now.

In its further note dated 24th August 1981, the Department furnished particulars of the total number of bulls in the main centres and the number of semen collections made in 1979-80 and 1980-81. From the details, the Committee notes that the average collections per bull is as below :—

	1979–80	1980–81
Madurai	63	50
Thanjavur	84	72
Tirunelveli	99	89

The Committee observes that the Collections at Madurai are very low ; Besides, there is decline in the collections in 1980-81 in all the three centres. The Committee recommends that the causes therefor should be investigated and steps taken to achieve maximum collections per year per bull.

(e) *Utilisation of semen.*

(Paragraph 3.3.10 of Audit Report.)

18. Audit has pointed out that the percentage of utilisation of semen was only between 13 to 28 in the three projects. In its written reply, the Department stated that by re-location of sub-centres, compacting of ICDP area and provision of refrigerators at vantage sub-centres the semen utilisation could be improved.

During oral examination, the Committee desired to know specifically whether the Department had taken steps in this regard and if so with what results. Though the department promised to send a note on the point raised later, in its further note dated 24th August 1981 the Department did not meet the point raised and only stated that when liquid semen technique is converted to frozen semen technique wastage would be reduced considerably.

The Committee regrets to note the incomplete reply furnished by the Department and would like to know specifically whether the re-location of sub-centres, compacting of ICDP area and provision of refrigerators at vantage sub-centres have since been done and if so the results achieved year-wise for the past 3 years. The Committee would also like to know the progress made in switching over to the frozen semen technique.

(f) *Calf subsidy and Cost of administration.*

(Paragraph 3.3.13 and 3.3.16 of Audit Report.)

19. Payment of subsidy of Rs. 15 p.m. per calf for a maximum period of 30 months has been envisaged in the scheme for rearing good quality progeny and bringing them to maturity with a view to prevent drift of good progeny from the project area and ensure their availability for artificial insemination on maturity, so as to bring a second generation calves of better genetic make up. As against 679, 4932 and 6348 heifer calves born through artificial insemination done in the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively in Madurai Project, subsidy was paid to 149,221 and

430 calves only during those years. As against 21 per cent of the total expenditure to be spent on inputs like subsidy under the model scheme as originally envisaged by Government of India, the percentage of expenditure on subsidies to the total expenditure in Madurai Project was only 1.8.

During oral examination, when the Committee desired to know the reasons for poor coverage the Department was unable to reply and promised to send a note on that point. From the details furnished by the Department in its further note dated 24th August 1981, the Committee observes that the number of new calves for which subsidy was paid continued to be very low when compared to the calves born and verified in Thanjavur and Madurai Districts (sufficient details were not furnished in respect of Tirunelveli District) as indicated below :—

	THANJAVUR.			*MADUARI.*		
Year.	*Calves born & verified.*	*Number of new calves for which subsidy was paid.*	*Percentage of new colves born & for which subsidy was paid.*	*Calves verified.*	*Number of new calves for which subsidy was paid*	*Percentage of new calves for which subsidy was paid*
1977–78	1901	300	15·7	6895	200	2·9
1978–79	2026	200	9·8	6245	400	6·4
1979–80	2487	325	13·1	7330	500	6.8
1980–81	2899	239	8·2	8063	500	6·2

The Depatrment had also stated in its further note that only the best calves i.e. those calves which have good conformation breed characters and physical condition are selected for payment of subsidy. As the calves are born through artificial insemination, it is not clear to the Committee as to why only a very meagre percentage of the calves born had good conformation breed characters and physical condition.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the reasons for the very meagre percentage of calves turning out to be in good condition should be investigated and steps taken to encourage and motivate the owners to provide adequate nutrition to the calves.

(g) *Supply of Cattle feed.*

(Paragraph 3.5 of Audit Report.)

20. Based on the tenders received on 2nd March 1974 in response to a call for tenders published on 28th January 1974, the Tender Committee of the Department of Animal Husbandry approved the lowest tender of a contractor for supply of paddy straw to the District Livestock Farms at Orathanad, Chettinad and Pudukottai at Rs. 9.45, Rs. 9.44, and Rs. 8.90 per quintal respectively during 1974-75 and the department entered into separate agreements with him for supply to those three farms. After effecting supply till September 1974, the contractor represented in October 1974 that he should be paid at market rate or the agreement cancelled, stating that the cost of diesel, transport and labour had gone up. In October 1974, the Tender Committee agreed to the request of the contractor and cancelled the contracts. Purchase of requirements for the remaining period of the year was made by resorting to limited tenders and this had resulted in an extra expenditure of Rs. 3.46 lakhs to the department, the separate agreements entered into with the contractor for supply to the three farms provided, *inter alia*, that the contractor was not to claim any revision or modification of the rates and in case of failure to effect supply, the department was to purchase from elsewhere and recover extra expenditure if any from the contractor.

During evidence the Secretary, Agriculture Department, stated that the penal conditions of the agreements were not invoked as the increase in price was steep. In its subsequent note, dated 24th August 1981, the Department stated that the security deposit collected was also not forfeited.

The Committee is perturbed to note that despite the penal provisions in the agreements, the contracts were cancelled without penalising the contractors resulting in an extra expenditure of Rs. 3.46 lakhs to Government. The Committee feels that such failures will lead to setting up unhealthy precedents and recommends that penal provisions of agreements should be enforced strictly in all cases in future and suitable instructions should be issued in this regard by Government.

(ii) *Savings under Grant No. 49—504. Capital Outlay on Agriculture-a-Seeds.*

21. A provision of Rs. 6.17 lakhs was made by re-appropriation during March 1977 towards construction of five seed godowns in five districts and this proved unnecessary in view of the final saving of Rs. 6.69 lakhs under this head. The site for execution was handed over to the contractors only in January|February 1977 in three cases and in one case work was taken up for execution only in March 1977. When the Committee enquired as to why provision was made in March 1977 when the works in four cases had been taken up only at the fag end of 1976-77 the Department admitted that there had been no proper co-ordination with the Public Works Department.

In its further note, dated 21st November 1981, the Department stated that the information about the progress of work, amount spent, etc., was not furnished by Public Works Department periodically and hence the full amount was provided in anticipation that the works would be completed and the amount spent in full.

The Committee is distressed to note that provision of funds was resorted in a casual manner without even ascertaining the stage of the works.

The Committee recommends that suitable instructions should be issued by Finance Department to ensure that there is proper co-ordination between Public Works Department and user Departments in future and that the Public Works Department sends necessary periodical returns showing the progress of works and requirements of funds to the user Departments.

5. FOOD AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

(i) *Loans and Advances by the State Government.*
(Paragraph 1.5 of Audit Report.)

22. During evidence, the Department stated that the reconciliation work has been completed for the period 1967-68 to 1973-74, the work relating to the period from 1974-75 was in progress and was expected to be completed in six month's time.

The Committee would like to have a further report as to whether the reconciliation work from 1974-75 to 1976-77 was completed by February 1982 as promised. The Committee would also like to know whether the work is now current and whether all necessary steps have been taken to see that it does not fall into arrears again.

(ii) *Utilisation Certificates.*

(Paragraph 1.12 of Audit Report.)

23. Utilisation certificates for Rs. 17.19 lakhs disbursed as grants during 1972-73 to 1974-75 had not been obtained from 139 co-operative societies and sent to the Accountant-General.

During evidence the Department stated that the certificates relating to 1972-73 and 1973-74 have since been furnished and utilisation certificates for about Rs. 2 lakhs relating to 1974-75 are pending.

The Committee is unhappy to note the chronic delay in furnishing of utilisation certificates. The Committee recommends that the Department should examine in depth the reasons for delay and incorporate suitable conditions in the order sanctioning the grant as to prevent recurrence of such delay. The Committee would like to have a report on the action taken in this regard within three months.

(iii) *Assistance to Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies.*

(Paragraph 3.28 of Audit Report.)

24. In January 1972, Government sanctioned financial assistance to 40 Lift Irrigation Societies for construction of godown-*cum*-Office-*cum*-Service shed at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per society (loan Rs. 12,500; subsidy Rs. 12,500). The construction was to be completed within a year from the date of disbursement of the loan. The loan and subsidy were disbursed in March 1972 but two of the societies had not completed the construction even after eight years had elapsed. Out of 37 godowns, 18 were kept unused and 12 were rented out. There was also default in insuring the godowns by 15 societies.

During evidence the Department stated that the two societies which had not completed the godowns have become dormant and that it was proposed to transfer the land and other assets and liabilities to the two Agriculture Co-operative Credit Societies in the area. These two credit societies were expected to complete the godowns. The Department also stated that out of the 38 godowns constructed, 21 godowns remained unutilised and 10 godowns were left uninsured. Against a demand of Rs. 0.73 lakh towards repayment of principal, the collection was only Rs. 0.09 lakh leaving a balance of Rs. 0.64 lakh. The interest due was Rs. 3.10 lakhs. According to the Department, many of the Lift Irrigation Societies were not viable. As against about 2,000 societies organised initially only

101 existed of which about 35 alone were viable. The Department also admitted that the need for godowns for Lift Irrigation Societies was not great and stated that village consumer co-operative societies were being requested to use these godowns. The Department further stated that a crash study of these godowns will be made and expeditious action taken to utilise them. The Committee notes that non-utilisation of godowns has become a recurring feature. The Committee had already observed in paragraph 56 of the Second report for (5th Assembly) presented to the Assembly on 26th July 1971, that, despite the note of caution sounded in its Report on the accounts for the year 1961-62 the construction of fresh godowns had been undertaken without examining whether there would be demand for the storage facilities. The Committee is gravely concerned to note that the Department persists in sanctioning construction of godowns without a proper study of their need and scope for their utilisation. As a result, the facilities created at considerable cost to the exchequer had not benefitted the public. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that in future construction of godowns should be undertaken only after examining the demand for storage facility.

The Committee would like to have a further report within three months on (i) the progress made in the utilisation of the godowns, (ii) in the collection of outstanding dues, and (iii) completion of remaining two godowns by the societies.

6. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

(i) *Loans and Advances by the State Government.*

(Paragraph 1.5 of Audit Report.)

25. Of the loans sanctioned to various town panchayats in 1974-75, an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh remained unutilised in six cases. The Department stated that the loan of Rs. 27,000 paid to Thittakudi Town Panchayat had been deposited with the Tamil Nadu Housing Board for construction of a bus stand which was nearing completion (July 1981). A final stage had not been reached in the other cases. The Secretary, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, stated before the Committee that the town panchayats had no regular engineering staff; the works were generally got executed through Highways and Rural Works Department and this resulted in delay in construction as that Department was pre-occupied with its own works. He also stated that creation of a separate engineering wing for the panchayats was under consideration.

The Committee observes that under the existing arrangement, the execution of the panchayat works are considerably delayed resulting in postponement of the benefits to the public besides escalation in costs. The Committee recommends that a separate engineering wing may be created for executing the works of various panchayats.

(ii) *Expenditure on Community Gardens and School Gardens.*

(Paragraph 3.19 of Audit Report)

26. Community gardens were set up in Applied Nutrition Blocks to encourage production of vegetables and fruits with a view to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, viz. children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Audit has pointed out that in 14 blocks, out of 27 gardens set up since 1970, 7 gardens in 5 blocks were abandoned after incurring a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.0.54 lakh due to alkalinity of soil, scarcity of water, low water table, etc. The Secretary, Rural Development and Local Administration Department admitted during evidence that though the criteria for locating gardens were issued in 1974-75 only, it was common knowledge that good soil and adequate supply of water were the essential requirements of a garden.

The Committee is surprised that such basic requirements for a garden were not taken into account before deciding the location of the gardens. The Committee recommends that in future when Government formulates welfare schemes to be implemented by various agencies including local bodies, guidelines should be laid down regarding the location and other requirements and a check list prescribed.

(iii) *Assistance to Panchayat Unions—Revenue foregone.*

(Paragraph 6.2.2 (A) (c) of Audit Report.)

27. The resolution passed by the Panchayat Union Council, Sriperumbudur, on 23rd August 1971 to enhance the rate of surcharge on show tax from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per show with effect from 1st October 1971 was communicated to the Collector of Chingleput district in April 1972 for publication in the Gazette. But it was not published till 1976 due to protracted correspondence between the Panchayat Union Council and the Collector. Consequently it became time-barred and a fresh resolution was passed by the Panchayat Union in August 1976 and it was published in the Gazette in June 1977. Due to the inordinate delay, the Panchayat Union had to forego revenue to the tune of about Rs. 8,000.

During evidence the Secretary, Rural Development and Local Administration Department admitted that there was no justification for

such delay and stated that disciplinary action would be taken against the person responsible for it. He also stated that Government had since issued instructions to the effect that in future such delays should be brought to the notice of the Director of Rural Development and Government by the Panchayats.

The Committee would like to have a report within 3 months about the disciplinary action taken against the persons responsible for the delay.

(iv) Remunerative Assets

(Paragraph 6.2.2 (B)(ii) of Audit Report)

28. A Kalyana Mandapam constructed (July 1976) at a cost of Rs. 1.01 lakh in the Anamalai Panchayat Union was let out only on 5 occasions between September 1976 and June 1977 fetching a meagre revenue of Rs. 500. The poor utilisation was attributed to absence of a dining hall. The Department stated before the Committee that the construction of the dining hall has since been sanctioned.

The Committee is unhappy to note that even the basic requirement of a dining hall was not provided in the Kalyana Mandapam, resulting in gross under utilisation of the Mandapam. The Committee recommends that in future the demand for the Kalyana Mandapams should be assessed before sanctioning their construction and all amenities should be planned and provided even at the outset.

(v) *Delay in completion of works.*

(Paragraph 6.2.2 (d), 6.2.2. (E) (b), 6.2.2 (E) (c) of Audit Report.)

29. (i) Audit has pointed out the delay of over two years in the completion of works undertaken to provide water supply to villages, school buildings and additional class rooms in schools in various Panchayat unions. During evidence and in its further note, dated 28th October 1981 the department attributed the delay mainly to the contractors, who were also reported to be reductant to take up school works.

The Committee observes such delays result in delay in the accrual of the intended benefits to the rural population. The Committee recommends that (i) *the department should examine the reasons for such large scale default-delay by contractors in respect of works taken up by Panchayat Unions and take effective steps to get the*

works completed in time and (ii) *the progress of such works should be watched by the Department by prescribing suitable periodical reports. The Committee also recommends that in respect of defaulting contractors the penal clause of agreements should be strictly enforced and erring contractors blacklisted wherver warranted.*

(ii) The school building constructed up to roof level (cost Rs. 17,166) in Kattankulathur collapsed in July 1975. The Department stated that the case has been referred to Vigilance Department and the vigilance enquiry has not yet been completed. The Committee is unhappy to the note the delay of over six years in taking *action against the persons responsible for the defective construction. The Committee urges that action against the contractor and disciplinary action against the supervisory officials should be* expedited. The Committee would like to have a report in this regard within three months.

(vi) *Unutilised grants.*

(Paragraph 6.2.2. (G) of Audit Report.)

30. Audit has pointed out several cases of non-utilisation of advance grants paid by Government due to inordinate delay of over four years in the purchase of scientific equipments for the Panchayat Union Schools. The Department attributed the delay to administrative reasons. The Department admitted before the Committee that the whole process should not have taken more than a few months and stated that the unutilised grants had been got refunded.

The Committee recommends that the procedure for the purchase of scientific equipments for Panchayat Union Schools should be streamlined and simplified to ensure that the equipment are obtained and grants utilised without undue delay.

7. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Loans and Advances by State Government.

(Paragraph 1.5 of Audit Report).

31. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) had not completed the reconciliation of accounts of receipts and charges under Village Housing Project Scheme from 1959-60. The reconciliation upto 1976-77 was stated to be in progress.

During evidence the Department stated that the reconcilation will be completed within nine months. The Committee would like to have a further report within three months about the progress made in the completion of the work.

GENERAL.

32. *The Committee desires that expeditious action should be taken by Government on all the recommendations in this report. Wherever specific time-limits have been indicated in the recommendation, they should be adhered to. In other cases, a report on the stage of action should be sent within three months; indicating also the time by which the final report of action will be sent. The Committee desires that in all cases the final report of action should be sent within six months from the date of this report.*

Madras,
20th March 1982.

N. S. V. CHITHAN,
Chairman.

Thunmathi, Panguni 7,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu—2013.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Recommendations.

1. The Committee is distressed to note the chronic and recurring delays resulting in the denial of the intended facilities to the patients. The Committee would like to know the result of the disciplinary action proposed to be taken against (i) the supervisory officers responsible for the delay in bringing to use the equipment for Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai (ii) the officers responsible for placing orders for the deep X-Ray therapy units and (iii) the officers responsible for the delay in filling up the posts in Government Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in-Hospital, Madras. (Paragraph 8)

2. The Committee recommends that whenever proposals are submitted to Government for provision of medical facilities in hospitals, they should cover all aspects like requirements of buildings, ancillary equipment, air conditioning, staff for operation and maintenance of machinery, consumables for running the equipment etc. When the scheme is implemented, simultaneous and co-ordinated action should be taken for providing all the requirements and sanctioning of necessary staff so that the equipment can be put to beneficial use right from their installation and commissioning. (Paragraph-8)

3. The Committee also recommends that in view of the rapid changes taking place in technology, the contracts for supply of sophisticated machinery and equipment should provide for guaranteed supply of spare parts, ancillaries and consumables (if they are of special) nature) for a minimum period of 5 to 10 years depending on the life of the equipment. The contracts should also provide for the manufacturer giving training to the staff in the operation and maintenance of the equipment and for manufacturer supply necessary service manuals and diagrams etc along with the equipment. (Paragraph-8)

4. The Committee further recommends that (i) separate cadre of competent technicians with necessary qualification should be formed to take care of the operation and day today maintenance of costly bio-medical equipment and they should be given necessary training in handing of specialised equipment. (ii) to facilitate efficient operation and maintenance of the equipment and efficient management of inventory, the equipment and machinery in the various hospitals should be standised to the extent possible, (iii) store keepers should be given special training in invenary management relating to the biomedical equipment and (iv) for periodical servicing and main-

tenance of equipment a special arrangement should be made through the E.M.C. Cell fo Industries Department or by entering into contract with standard firms and for very specialised equipment with the manufacutrers or their representatives agents or supliers. (Paragraph-8)

5. The Committee recommends that in future all welfare schemes should be preceded by proper preliminary survey so that they do not end up in failure. (Paragraph 9 (i))

6. The Committee recommends that the officials concerned should be instructed to exhibit a greater sense of urgency and purpose in executing schemes intended for the welfare of the public. (Paragraph 9 (ii))

7. The Committee would like to know whether the evaluation of the Scheme (Establishment and running of 10 Mini primary Health Centre by the Voluntary Health Services Medical Centre, Adaiyar) has since been completed and, if so, would like to have a copy of the Report. The Committee may also be informed of the final decision taken by Government in the matter. (Paragraph 10)

8. (i) The Committee recommends that the progress of various schemes implemented through co-operative societies should be monitored continuously, evaluated periodically and guidance provided for their efficient management; remedial measures should be initiated for their successful functioning in proper time wherever necessary. (ii) The Committee further recommends that only those persons who will be capable of devoting sufficient time and energy for the successful running of the societies should be nominated to the Boards of Management of Co-operative Societies. (iii) The Committee would also like to know the progress made in the realisation of the balance amount of Government loans and interest from the 27 co-operative societies. (Pragraph 11)

9. The Committee recommends that consistent and effective measures should be taken to realise the overdues. The Committee would like to have a further report on the progress made in the collection of dues within 3 months. (Paragraph 12 (i))

10. The Committee recommends that firm measures should be taken to dispose of the seized boats within 6 months of the seizure in future. The Committee would like to have a report on the latest position of the number of seized boats, the period for which they are pending disposal, etc. (Paragraph-12 (ii))

11. (i) The Committee would like to know whether the amount has since been realised from the Insurance Companies. (ii) The Committee observes that the disciplinary action forthe lapses need not await the result of correspondenence with the Insurance Company and recommends that disciplinary action for the lapse should be taken against the persons responsible for the failure to take action to renew the insurance in time (Paragraph 12 (iii))

12 (i) The Committee feels that there is need to devise procedures by which department control is ensured till the Government loan is fully repaid. (ii) The Committee recommends that the department may examine the feasibility of introducing licensing of boats as is done for motor vehicles. (Paragraph-12 (iv))

13. The Committee recommends that a complete and comprehensive plau for the survey of lands and issue of sub divisions records and patta pass books in all the districts covering all aspects like staff, printing of forms, charging of fees, subsidy required for the scheme etc should be drawn up and the scheme implemented according to this plan. (Paragraph 13)

14. The Committee observes that the revival of the projects at Saidapet and Coimbatore would have contributed to continuity and achievement of quicker results and is unhappy that new locations had been closen instead. The Committee recommends that when projects are revived preference should be given to the original locations in future, unless the project itself was wound up on account of unsuitability of location. (Paragraph 14)

15. The Committee recommends that urgent steps should be taken to ensure that the norm of 1000 breedable cows and buffaloes per sub-centre is not exceeded, by opening additional sub centres if necessary and would like to have a report on the action taken in this regard within 3 months. (Paragraph 15)

16. The Committee recommends that effective steps should be taken not only to secure the contemplated coverage under artificial insemination but also to make up the shortfall in natural service. (Paragraph 16)

17. The Committee recommends that the causes for low collection of semen should be investigated and steps taken to achieve maximum collections per year per bull. (Paragraph 17)

18. The Committee would like to know specifically whether the re-location of sub centres, compacting of ICDP area and provision of refregerators at vantage sub centres have since been done and if so, the results achieved year-wise for the past 3 years. The Committee would also like to know the progress made in switching over to the frozen semen technique. (Paragraph 18)

19. The Committee recommends that the reasons for the very meagre percentage of calves turning out to be in good condition should be investigated and steps taken to encourage and motivate the owners to provide adequate nutriton to the calves. (Paragraph 19)

20. The Committee recommends that penal provisions of agreements should be enforced strictly in all cases in future and suitable instructions should be issued in this regared by Government. (Paragraph 20)

21. The Committee recommends that suitable instructions should be issued by Finance Department to ensure that there is proper co-ordination between Public Works Department and user Deuartments in future and that the Public Works Department sends necessary periodical returns showing the progress of works and requirements of funds to the user Departments. (Paragraph 21)

22. The Committee would like to have a further report as to whether the reconciliation work from 1974-75 to 1976-77 was completed by February 1982 as promised. The Committee would also like to know whether the work is now current and whether all necessary steps have been taken to see that it does not fall into arrears again. (Paragraph 22)

23. The Committee recommends that the department should examine in depth the reasons for the delay and incorporate suitable conditions in the order sanctioning the grant as to prevent recurrence of such delay. The CVommittee would like to have a report on the action taken in this regard within 3 months. (Paragraph-23)

24. The Committee reiterates its recommendation made in para 56 of the second Report (Fifth Assembly) presented to the Assembly on 26th July 1971 that in future, construction of godowns should be undertaken only after examining the demand for storage facility. (Paragraph 24)

25. The Committee would like to have a further report within 3 months on (i) the progress made in the utilisation of the godowns, (ii) in the collection of outstanding dues and (iii) completion of remaining two godwons by the societies. (Paragraph-24)

26. The Committe observes that under the existing arrangement, the execution of the panchayat works are considerably delayed resulting in postponement of the benefits to the public besides escalation in costs. The Committee recommends that a separate engineering wing may be created for excuting the works of various panchayats. (Paragraph 25)

27. The Committee recommends that in future when Government formulates welfare schemes to be implemented by various agencies including local bodies, guidelines should be laid down regarding the location and other requirements and a check list prescribed. (Paragraph 26)

28. The Committee would like to have a report within 3 months about the disciplinary action taken against the persons responsible for the delay in publishing the resolution passed by the Panchayat Union Council, Sriperumbudur (Paragraph-27)

29. The Committee recommends that in future the demand for the Kalyana Mandapams should be assessed before sanctioning their construction and all amenities should be planned and provided even at the outset. (Paragraph 28)

30. (a) The Committee recommends that (i) the department should examine the reasons for such large scale default/delay by contractors in respect of works taken up by Panchayat Unions and take effective steps to get the works completed in time and (ii) the progress of such works should be watched by the Department by prescribing suitable periodical reports. (b) The Committee also recommends that in respect of defaulting contractors the penal clauses of agreements shoul be strdictly enforced and erring contractors blacklisted wherever warranted. (Paragraph 29)

31. The Committee urges that action against the contractor and disciplinary action against thesupervisory officials for the defective construction of school building in Kattankulathur should be expedited. The Committee would like to have a report in this regard within 3 months. (Paragraph 29 (ii))

32. The Committee recommends that the procedure for the purchase of scientific equipments for Panchayat Union Schools should be streamlined and simplified to ensure that the equipments are obtained and grants utilised without undue delay. (Paragraph30)

33. The Committee would like to have a further report within 3 months about the progress made in the completion of reconciliation work. (Paragraph-13)

34. The Committee desires that expeditious action should be taken by Government on all the recommendations in this Report. Wherever specific time limits have been indicated in the recommendations, they should be adhered to. In other cases, a report on the stage of action should be sent within 3 months, indicating also the time by which the final report of action taken will be sent. The Committee desires that in all cases the final report of action should be sent within 6 months from the date of this report. (Paragraph 32)

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

1980-82

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

ERRATA

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
1.	2	3	4	5
3	2	5	Commitee	Committee
5	8	25	etc,with the	etc,along with the
6	9	13	Consequtn	Consequent
8	11	15	have been	have already been
8	11	41	boys	boats
8	11	43	Unfinished	Unfinished
9	11	15		

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

1980-82

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

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3	2	5	Commitee	Committee
5	8	25	etc,with the	etc,along with the
6	9	13	Consequatn	Consequent
8	11	15	have been	have already been
8	11	41	boys	boats
8	11	43	Unlnished	Unfinished
9	11	15	mainly	money
9	11	31	teh	the
11	12	36	531 lakhs	5.31 lakhs.
14	15	5	hign	high
20	23	12	withni	within
20	24	3	shed	sheds
21	24	9	the word"for" occurred may be deleted.	
23	29	6	reductant	reluctant
24	29	5	wheever	wherever
26	-	35	standised	standardised
26	-	36	invenary	inventary
27	-	2	cell to	cell of
28	-	14	plau	plan
28	-	22	closen	chosen
29	-	16	Deuartment	Department
29	-	29.	CVommittee	Committee.
30	-	18	resulution	resolution
30	-	31	strdiclly	strictly
31	-	7	(Paragraph-43)	(Paragraph 31)


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
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