

3.8.3 Conclusion

Rajasthan having the second largest livestock population and milk production in the country has high potential for development of dairy sector. Although GoR set out a vision of achieving a target of 50 lakh kg/day of milk procurement by the year 2020, it did not support this with necessary planning and financial assistance. No market survey was carried out either by GoR or RCDF for increasing procurement, processing and marketing of milk. RCDF and the milk unions did not expand their capacities. RCDF's execution and monitoring of dairy sector schemes and its internal control mechanisms were also inadequate.

Thus, lack of planning, inadequate financial and institutional support by GoR combined with RCDF's failure to expand capacities and business activities has led to the dairy sector in Rajasthan not being exploited to its full potential.

Recommendations

GoR should

1. *Conduct a detailed survey/study of the dairy sector to assess the potential of the sector, identify demand supply gaps, resource gaps, plan for capacity expansion and devise necessary policies for procurement and marketing for the future.*
2. *Take initiative for expansion of dairy sector by committing financial resources required to achieve targets set in its policy.*
3. *Establish a functional wing within the AHD for dairy development, with clearly delineated responsibilities to co-ordinate and monitoring of dairy activities in the state.*
4. *Conduct regular inspections so that the schemes for dairy sector are implemented more effectively.*

Medical and Health Department

3.9 Non utilization of District Training Centre with hostel constructed for Women's Health Workers

District Training Centre with hostel facility for Women's Health Workers, Wazirpura, Tonk was not utilized for 15 years since its completion and this resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 1.51 crore on its construction.

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched in October 1997 with objective to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality

rates. Under the programme, a five year sub-project of ₹ 10 crore for the period 1998-2003 was approved for Tonk district. This included construction of a District Training Centre (DTC) with hostel facility for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) at Wazirpura, Tonk at a cost of ₹ 0.65 crore.

The construction work was assigned (June 2000) to Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB) with stipulated date of completion in December 2001. RHB completed⁷⁷ the work of DTC comprising training halls and hostel rooms for 60 girls at a cost of ₹ 1.23 crore⁷⁸ and handed over to the Department in June 2003.

Test check (December 2017) of records of District Reproductive and Child Health Officer (DRCHO), Tonk revealed that the DTC building was not being utilized for ANM training and hostel purposes even after lapse of 15 years of its completion. The ANM training center and hostel is still being operated in the old building of Saadat Hospital, Tonk, where total 174 trainees⁷⁹ were imparted training during the period 2013-18 in the old hospital premises which is insufficient as the classes are running only in two rooms.

Further, two *Chowkidars* engaged for watch and ward of DTC building were paid ₹ 0.28 crore during 2012-18. A joint inspection conducted by audit (April 2018) with the DRCHO, Tonk revealed that the DTC was situated eight kms away from the city and the area was uninhabited even as of June 2018. The ANM training centre and hostel was being operated in the old building of Saadat Hospital, Tonk instead of DTC as it was difficult for girls to reside in the hostel and approach daily to Saadat Hospital, Tonk for training.

GoR stated (August 2018) that DTC was not being utilized due to non-availability of transport facility and inadequate security for women trainees as it is situated at remote location. CMHO, Tonk was directed to shift the training centre and hostel at DTC building. In pursuance of the direction, CMHO, Tonk intimated (August 2018) that the training centre and hostel would be transferred to DTC building after rectification of deficiencies and provision of electricity and water connections.

The reply is not found correct because the building was uninhabitable for girls as the girls were reluctant to shift there in absence of proper facilities and DRCHO submitted (August 2018) requirements for family quarter for warden, appointment of cook and arrangement of emergency power back up. DRCHO further intimated (November 2018) that the training centre and hostel would only be transferred after budget allotment for additional guards and transport

⁷⁷ Construction work of DTC was completed in June 2002 and other development works such as approach road, electric connection, drinking water, plinth protection, boundary wall, drainage, etc., were completed in June 2003.

⁷⁸ Building work: ₹ 0.71 crore; Development works: ₹ 0.32 crore and furniture, equipment and goods: ₹ 0.20 crore.

⁷⁹ 2013-15: 87, 2016-18: 42 and 2017-19: 45.

facility. Further, the training centre and hostel was not shifted to DTC building as of November 2018. Thus, an expenditure of ₹ 1.51 crore⁸⁰ incurred on construction of DTC remained unfruitful as the building was not being utilized for intended purpose for 15 years.

Public Health Engineering Department

3.10 Unfruitful expenditure on installation of Reverse Osmosis Plants

In the absence of Operation and Maintenance work, installed RO plants became non-functional rendering expenditure of ₹ 1.53 crore incurred by PHED unfruitful.

Additional Chief Engineer (ACE), Jodhpur issued (May 2013) work order of ₹ 2.02 crore on the lowest bidder M/s Doshion Veolia Water Solutions Private Limited, Ahmedabad (contractor) for installation of 15 Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants⁸¹ in Jodhpur region with liability for seven years Operation and Maintenance (O&M). The contractor was to be paid 65 *per cent* after installation and commissioning of RO plants and remaining 35 *per cent* in seven installments i.e. five *per cent* per year for seven years for which O&M was to be provided. The works of installation of these 15 RO plants were completed between August 2013 and January 2015 and an amount of ₹ 1.53 crore⁸² was paid to the contractor.

Test check (December 2017 and January 2018) of the records of Executive Engineer (EE), District Division-III, Jodhpur and District Division, Phalodi revealed that the contractor completed the work of installation of 15 RO plants between August 2013 and January 2015. However, the contractor did not carry out O&M for any of these plants after their installation. As a result, all the installed RO plants became non-functional as of December 2017. A joint physical verification of 10 RO plants⁸³ conducted with engineers of department in December 2017 and January 2018 also revealed that RO plants were in damaged condition viz. broken tanks, missing water tank, burnt panel, missing Ion Exchanger, choked TDS meter, missing complete structure of plant etc., as can be seen in the picture below:

⁸⁰ Including ₹ 0.28 crore paid to *Chowkidars*.

⁸¹ District Division-III, Jodhpur: eight RO plants and Division, Phalodi: seven RO plants.

⁸² Installation of RO plant: ₹ 1.31 crore and power connection: ₹ 0.22 crore.

⁸³ Seven RO plants in District Division-III, Jodhpur and three RO plants in District Division, Phalodi.