

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA



supreme audit institution of India लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

NORTH CACHAR HILLS AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL, HAFLONG, ASSAM

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PREFACE

This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Assam under Paragraph 7(4) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. It relates mainly to the issues arising from the audit of the Annual Accounts as also of the transactions of for the year 2018-19.

2. This Report contains four Chapters, the first of which deals with the Constitution of the Council, the rules for the management of the District Fund and maintenance of accounts by the District Council. Chapter-II depicts Autonomous District Council Fund position. Chapter-III deals with the Comments on Accounts and Chapter-IV deals with compliance issues noticed during test-audit of the transactions of the Council for the year 2018-19 including those which came to notice in earlier years but not dealt with in previous Reports. The compliance audit observations on the DDOs of entrusted departments under the Council are also reported separately through the C&AG's Report from time to time, along with the issue of Inspection Reports.





OVERVIEW

This Report contains four Chapters. Chapter-I provides a background on the formation of the Autonomous District Council, rules for the management of the District Fund and relevant constitutional provisions on maintenance of Accounts. Chapter-II gives an overview on the financial position of the Council and budgetary process during the year. Chapter-III deals with audit comments on annual accounts of the Council for the year 2018-19. Chapter-IV of the Report deals with the audit findings pertaining to transaction audit of the Council and contains eight paragraphs.

Internal Control

An evaluation of internal control system in the Council revealed that internal control mechanism was weak which is evident from persistent irregularities like large variations between the budget and the actual expenditure, inaccuracy of figures of Annual Accounts, *ad-hoc* management of revenue earning resources and environmentally sensitive issues in absence of proper policy, absence of effective mechanism for timely deposit of revenue earned by the different organs of the Council, absence of Internal Audit wing *etc*. Due to weak internal controls, the attempt on the part of Audit to examine the Annual Accounts and transactions of the Council was constrained to that extent. Above failure in internal controls under Financial Management is fraught with risks of fraud, misappropriation and financial irregularities, which might remain undetected.

A synopsis of the important findings contained in the Report is presented below:

2. Fund Management and Budgetary Process

Funds received from the State Government for subjects/departments entrusted to the Council during 2018-19 were accounted for in Part-II Deposit in contradiction to the form of accounts prescribed by C&AG.

(Paragraph 2.1)

Bulk of the activities (Approximately 82 *per cent*) undertaken by NCHAC during 2018-19 was from the funds provided by the State Government, which is currently being shown under Deposit Fund.

(Paragraph 2.2.1)

During 2018-19, NCHAC received ₹ 676.84 crore for entrusted functions from the State Government, whereas the Council disbursed ₹ 744.05 crore to the Drawing and Disbursing Officers, for performing entrusted functions resulting in deficit of ₹ 67.21 crore under Deposit fund.

(Paragraph 2.2.2)

Variation between budgeted (Entrusted) and actual figures with respect to both receipts and expenditure remained unascertained as NCHAC did not disclose the details of receipts and expenditure in respect of funds received from the State Government in its Annual Accounts.

(Paragraph 2.3)

Wide variations between budget estimates and actual receipts as well as expenditure indicated preparation of unrealistic budget during the year 2018-19.

(*Paragraphs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2*)

Recommendations

The Council may disclose head-wise breakup of consolidated opening and closing balances in the Annual Accounts so that assurance that the expenditures incurred was for the purpose it was sanctioned could be drawn.

The Council may undertake budgetary reviews to identify the Head of Accounts for better estimate of revenue receipts & expenditure and to improve financial management of the Council.

3. Comments on Accounts

➤ Revenue Receipts in respect of 'Road and Transport Services' were understated by ₹ 0.07 crore during 2018-19 in the Annual Accounts of the Council.

(*Paragraphs 3.2.1.1*)

Revenue and Capital expenditure was overstated by ₹ 0.75 crore and ₹ 0.53 crore respectively during 2018-19 in the Annual Accounts of the Council.

(*Paragraph 3.2.1.2*)

➤ Progressive Capital Outlay remained understated by ₹ 0.28 crore in the Annual Accounts of 2018-19.

(*Paragraphs 3.2.1.3*)

During 2018-19, NCHAC did not reconcile the discrepancies in opening and closing balances between two sets of records *viz.*, Treasury records and Annual Accounts despite these having been pointed out in previous Audit Reports.

(Paragraph 3.3)

➤ Overall receipts were overstated in the Annual Accounts by ₹ 5.16 crore during 2018-19.

(Paragraph 3.3.1)

Recommendations

The Council may prepare its Annual Accounts in complete consistency with the Form of Accounts prescribed by C&AG incorporating all transactions appropriately under District Fund and Deposit Fund.

Annual Accounts may show the details of funds received from State Government within the District Fund as against the current practice of showing the same within Deposit Fund. The Funds received from State Government should also be disclosed minor head wise in Statement-5 and Statement-6 so as to assist greater accountability and transparency.

The Council needs to maintain ledger account, which should be the basis of compiling the Annual Accounts.

The Council should maintain opening and closing balance not only fund wise but also head of account wise to ensure control over budgetary allocation and expenditure, and to avoid diversion of funds.

The Council may devise a system of periodical reconciliation with Treasury Officer to identify mistakes within the accounting period for completeness of Accounts and proper accounting of transactions.

4. Compliance Audit Observations

NCHAC settled the markets and areas without following tendering process and fixing the rates below the official rate resulting in loss of revenue to the Council to the extent of ≥ 22.40 lakh.

The Council should take measures to revamp the revenue earning departments, so as to explore all the possibilities to increase its revenue earning and to eliminate the instances of loss of revenue.

(Paragraph 4.1)

➤ Revenue Department of the Council failed to realise Land Revenue amounting to ₹ 18.76 lakh.

The Council should issue strict instruction for maintenance of vital records of revenue collection to prevent any possible mis-utilisation, misappropriation of revenue, etc.

(Paragraph 4.2)

Revenue receipts of ₹ 34.48 lakh were irregularly utilised by the Transport Department and General Administration Department of the NCHAC towards departmental expenditure in violation of the provisions of its Fund Rules.

The Council should evolve a system of checks so that revenues collected by various departments are deposited to PDA expeditiously as per the Fund Rules.

(Paragraph 4.3)

Due to failure of NCHAC to pay the land premium on time, the Council had to pay an additional amount of \mathbb{Z} 1.19 crore of interest for delayed payment of land premium.

(Paragraph 4.4)

NCHAC incurred an extra expenditure of ₹ 1.14 crore towards procurement of 6,900 Aluminium Kettle.

(Paragraph 4.5)

Payment of ₹ 25.50 lakh to the supplier without supply of materials amounted to fraudulent payment and suspected to have been misappropriated by the Assistant Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

The matter should be investigated and action to be taken to recover the amount from the official involved.

(Paragraph 4.6)

Expenditure of ₹ 21.00 lakh was incurred irregularly from BRGF funds beyond the scope of the guidelines even after closure of the Scheme, which was irregular.

Council may issue clear instructions prescribing the role and responsibilities of the Executives to avoid irregular and unfruitful expenditure.

(Paragraph 4.8)

Chapter-I

Constitution, Rules and Maintenance of Accounts

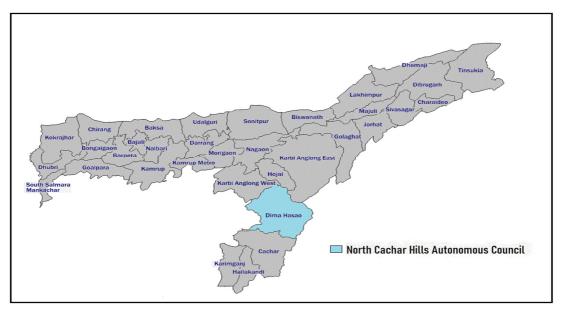


Chapter-I Constitution, Rules and Maintenance of Accounts

1.1 Profile of North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council

The North Cachar Hills District Council in Assam was set up in April 1952, renamed as North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC) on 13 September 1995, under Article 244(2) read with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, covering 4,890 Sq. Km. of area, which is about 6.23 *per cent* of total area of (78,438 Sq Km) of the State of Assam. The Council renamed North Cachar Hills district as "Dima Hasao" on 30 March 2010 and the Council is using the nomenclature "Dima Hasao Autonomous Council" in its official records. However, amendment of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, in this regard, has not been carried out till date. Haflong is the District Head Quarter. The district is surrounded in the North by Nagaon and Karbi Anglong Districts, in the South by Cachar District, in the East by Nagaland, Manipur and in the West by Meghalaya.

The district comprises of 695 villages under five Community Development Blocks¹, with a population of 2,14,102 (2011 census, which is 0.69 *per cent* of the total population of the State (3,12,05,576). The total tribal population of the district as per 2011 census was 1,51,843, which is 3.91 *per cent* of total tribal population of the State (38,84,371).



NCHAC is governed by a Council comprising 30 members, of whom 28 are elected through adult suffrage, while two members are nominated by the Governor of Assam.

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution provides for administration of specified tribal areas by constituting a District/Regional Council for each autonomous district/region with powers to make laws on matters listed in paragraph 3(1) of the Sixth Schedule, mainly in respect of allotment, occupation, use of land, management of forests (other

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Source: Statistical Hand Book of Assam, 2016.

than reserved forests), use of any canal or watercourse for agriculture, regulation of the practice of '*Jhum*' or other forms of shifting cultivation, establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers, village or town administration, public health and sanitation and inheritance of property. Further, in terms of Paragraph 3A of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, NCHAC was vested with additional powers to make laws on the subjects, as specified under serial (a) to (o) in the Schedule *ibid*.

In terms of paragraph 6(1) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Councils have the powers to establish, construct or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle pounds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways in the respective autonomous districts. NCHAC also has the powers to assess, levy and collect within the autonomous district, revenue in respect of land and buildings, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments, animals, vehicles and boats, tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries and maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads as listed in paragraph 8 of the Sixth Schedule. Under paragraph 9 of the Schedule, the Council is also entitled to the share of revenue generated from licenses/leases for extraction of minerals within the Council area as agreed upon between Government of Assam and the Council. The above functions are called normal or inherent functions of the Council.

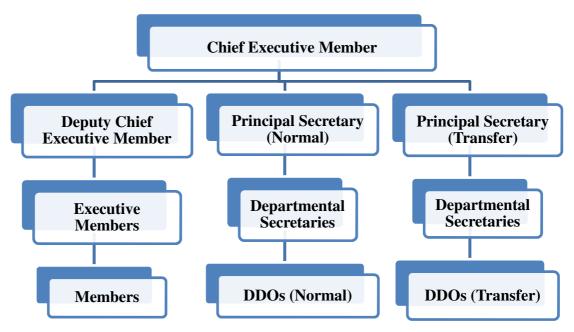
In addition, the State Government entrusted additional functions, under Paragraph 6(2) of the Schedule *ibid*, (called entrusted functions) to NCHAC in relation to 30 subjects², since June 1970 (further revised in November 1979, November 1992 and December 1996). According to the terms of the latest entrustment, the State Government is required to make funds available to NCHAC in advance, primarily against Grant No. 77 of the State budget, so that the latter can finance the expenditure relating to entrusted functions without difficulty. NCHAC is required to render monthly detailed accounts against their expenditure to the Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) for adjustment of such advance of funds provided through State Budget. Budget provision for these functions is to be made in the State budget and in terms of Office Memorandum (31 December 1996) of Government of Assam (GoA), the Council is responsible to the State Legislature in respect of all matters relating to such funds provided for discharging the functions entrusted to NCHAC.

Thus, while executive functions were delegated in stages to the Council by GoA under Paragraph 6(2) since June 1970, with the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995 (42 of 1995) and consequent insertion of paragraph 3A in the Sixth Schedule, the Council has inherent legislative powers on these subjects.

⁽i) Industry (ii) Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (iii) Forest (iv) Agriculture (v) Education (vi) PWD (vii) Sericulture (viii) Cultural Affairs (xi) Soil Conservation (x) Co-operation (xi) Fisheries (xii) Panchayat & Rural Development including DRDA (xiii) Handloom & Textile (xiv) Health & Family Welfare (xv) Public Health Engineering (xvi) Irrigation (xvii) Social Welfare (xviii) Flood Control Department (xix) Sports & Youth Welfare (xx) Weight & Measures (xi) Food & Civil Supplies (xxii) Town & Country Planning (xxiii) College Education (General), including Library Services, District Museum & Archaeology (xxiv) Land Reforms (xxv) Publicity/Public Relation (xxvi) Printing & Stationery (xxvii) Tourism (xxviii) Transport (xxix) Excise and (xxx) Finance including sales Tax on purchase of goods other than Newspaper, Excise, Professional Tax.

1.2 Organisational structure of NCHAC Secretariat

The NCHAC Secretariat was headed by two Principal Secretaries during 2018-19. The Principal Secretary (Transfer), appointed by the State Government, operates PDA for the entrusted departments of the Council, and the inherent functions of the Council are looked into by the Principal Secretary (Normal), who is appointed by the Council. The Principal Secretaries are assisted by Secretaries, Additional and Joint Secretaries and other affiliated officers appointed by the Council and other state service officers deputed by GoA. The structure of NCHAC administration is described in **Organogram-1.1**:



Organogram-1.1: Showing the structure of NCHAC administration

Rule 126 of NCHAC Fund Rules, 1953 provides that the Council shall prepare a detailed statement of the permanent establishment existing on 1st April each year in a prescribed form. The Council did not comply with the aforesaid provision and failed to provide records pertaining to the Sanctioned Strength (SS) of the Council Sector. Information furnished to audit however, showed that Persons-in-position (PIP) during 2018-19 under Council Sector was 1,669 and there are 146 DDOs³ under the control of NCHAC. SS and PIP in respect of Entrusted functions (State Sector) during 2018-19 was not available with the Council. The Council authority stated (May 2022) that the required information will be furnished after collection of the same from the concerned Departments.

1.3 Rules for the management of District Fund

In terms of the provisions of Paragraph 7(2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, rules for the management of the District Fund *viz.*, North Cachar Hills District Fund Rules, 1953 were framed by the Council and notified in April 1953.

³ 16 under Council Sector and 130 under State Sector.

1.4 Maintenance of Accounts and Audit Arrangements

In terms of paragraph 7(3) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the form in which the accounts of the District Council are to be maintained, is to be prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The approved format *inter-alia* provides for two divisions of the accounts, 'Part-I District Fund' and 'Part-II Deposit Fund'. The Fund, as prescribed under paragraph 7(1) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, is maintained in the Haflong Treasury as the PDA of NCHAC.

The accounts and records of the Principal Secretary, NCHAC, Haflong are test-audited by CAG of India under Paragraph 7(4) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The NCHAC submitted its Annual Accounts for the year 2018-19 in October 2021 after a delay of 27 months. Audit of Annual Accounts along with transactions of the Council for the year 2018-19 was conducted and result of audit of Annual Accounts for the year 2018-19 and test-check of the transactions of the Council during the year have been presented in Chapter-II to Chapter-IV of this Report.

1.5 Internal Control

Internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the objectives of an organisation, with regard to efficiency and effectiveness of operations, compliance with applicable rules and regulations, fulfilling accountability, executive functions in an orderly, ethical, efficient and effective manner, safeguarding against loss and sound financial reporting.

An examination of the internal control system in the Council revealed the following deficiencies:

- Preparation of budget estimates of receipts and expenditure was not based on a realistic assessment, leading to large variations between the budget and the actual receipts and expenditure.
- NCHAC did not maintain ledger or consolidated abstract showing receipts generated from its own resources, fund received from the Government, disbursements made to Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) of different departments under administrative control of NCHAC (for entrusted function) and for the expenditure incurred by DDOs of NCHAC (for inherent function). Thus, control system did not assure accuracy of figures of Annual Accounts by itself.
- Absence of any laid down policy in the major revenue earning departments like Forests, Transport, Taxes, Mines and Minerals, resulting in ad hoc management of revenue earning resources and environmentally sensitive issues.
- There was no effective mechanism for timely deposit of revenue earned by different organs of the NCHAC in to PDA of the Council.
- There is no Internal Audit wing to strengthen the internal control system and enforce effective management.

1.6 Recommendations

- The Council may ensure timely submission of Annual Accounts to the Accountant General to adhere with prescribed timelines; and
- The Council needs to strengthen its internal control mechanism, take action on deficiencies in financial management and maintenance of records.

Chapter-II

Autonomous District Council Funds



Chapter-II Autonomous District Council Funds

2.1 Introduction to District Fund

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution provides for a District Fund for each autonomous region and a Regional Fund to which shall be credited all moneys received by the District Council for that district and the Regional Council for that region in the course of the administration of such district or region respectively in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The District Fund of NCHAC has been constituted under the provisions of Sub-Paragraph (1) of Paragraph 7 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. This fund is maintained as Deposit Account (8443 – Civil Deposit) in the Haflong Treasury and the Principal Secretary (Transfer), NCHAC is the authorised officer who operates the fund.

The ADC fund comprises receipts from its own resources, shared revenue and grants/ Loans and Advances from State/Central governments. Broad classification as per C&AG's prescribed form of Accounts is as discussed below:

A. District Fund

District Fund further had two divisions namely: (i) Revenue Section for Revenue Receipts and Expenditure and (ii) Capital Section for Capital Receipts and Expenditure, Public Debt, Loans and Advances. The first division deals with the proceeds of taxation and other receipts classed as revenue and expenditure met therefrom. It also includes the grants and contributions received from the Government and also grants and contributions by the Council. The second division deals with expenditure of Capital nature met from borrowed funds. It also comprised of loans received and their repayments by the Council and loans and advances and their recoveries by the Council.

B. Deposit Fund

Deposit Fund covers transactions relating to Deposits, General Provident Fund (GPF), other funds and advances such as Cess, Income Tax, GPF, Sales Tax and Security Deposits, *etc.*, where the Council incurs a liability to repay the moneys received or has a claim to recover the amount paid.

Contrary to this, funds received from the State Government for subjects/departments entrusted to the Council during 2018-19 were accounted for in Part-II Deposit Fund. This has been discussed in Chapter-III of this Report.

2.2 Sources and Application of Funds

2.2.1 Receipts and Disbursements

Details of receipts and disbursements of the current as well as previous year as per Annual Accounts of NCHAC is provided in *Appendix-I*, while **Table-2.1** shows the summary of financial transactions of NCHAC during 2018-19.

Table-2.1: Summary of financial transactions of NCHAC during 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Receipts		Disbursement
201.49	District Fund	161.42
676.84	Deposit Fund	744.05
878.33	Total receipts and disbursement	905.47
244.91	Opening /Closing Balance	217.77
1,123.24	Grand Total	1,123.24

Source: Annual Accounts.

It can be seen from the table above that approximately 82 per cent of the expenditure for activities undertaken by NCHAC was met from the funds provided by the State Government.

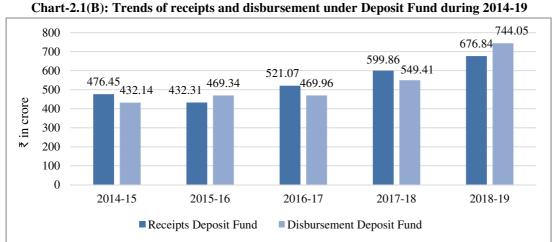
Charts-2.1(A) and 2.1(B) present the trends of receipts and disbursements under District Fund (fund generated from its own sources) and Deposit Fund over a period of five years (2014-19).

250 45 40.07 40 200 35 30 150 25 ₹ in crore 20 100 15 10 50 3.03 0.29 3.02 2.74 5 0 2014-15 2016-17 2018-19 2015-16 2017-18 Receipts District Fund Disbursement District Fund —Unspent balance

Chart-2.1(A): Trends of receipts and disbursement under District Fund during 2014-19

Source: Annual Accounts.

It is evident from the above chart, expenditure from District Fund was minimal and within own receipts during the last five years. During 2018-19, the expenditure was lesser than the receipts by ₹ 40.07 crore.



Source: Annual Accounts.

It is apparent from above that the Council failed to fully utilise the fund received from the State Government as disbursements was always less than its receipts during the previous years except during 2015-16. During 2018-19, disbursement exceeded its receipts by ₹ 67.21 crore, which was met from unspent balance of previous years. NCHAC should, therefore, initiate steps so as to ensure that the funds released by the State Government is utilised for the purpose it was transferred.

2.2.1.1 Non-receipts of Council's share of Motor Vehicle Tax

As per Government of Assam (GoA) directive vide No.HAD.61/82/216 dated 22 March 1991, the Deputy Commissioner of NC Hills District (erstwhile) was to release 90 *per cent* of gross collection of Motor Vehicle Tax on quarterly basis to the Council.

Audit noticed that MV Tax of ₹ 1.32 crore was collected during April 2018 to March 2019 by the District Transport Authority, Haflong. The share of MV Tax till March 2019 due to the Council was ₹ 1.19 crore (being 90 *per cent* share on gross collection), but the District Transport Officer (DTO) released ₹ 0.89 crore only to the Council, leaving a balance of ₹ 0.30 crore yet to be released.

The amounts were released by the DTO with a delay ranging from 122 to 526 days as shown in **Table-2.2**:

Year	Total MV Tax Collected by the DTO (₹)	Council Share @ 90% (₹)	Instal- ment	Amount released to the Council (₹)	Due date of release	Actual date of release	Delay in days
2018-19	1,31,83,941	1,18,65,546	1 st	35,19,811	30.06.2018	30.10.2018	122
			2 nd	23,07,627	30.09.2018	08.08.2019	312
			3^{rd}	30,45,656	31.12.2018	09.06.2020	526
			4 th	29,92,452	31.03.2019	Not released	
			Total	1,18,65,546			

Table-2.2: Delay in release of MV Tax

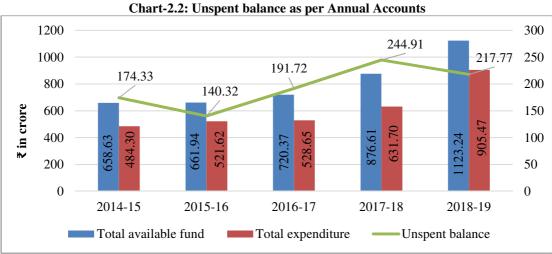
Thus, the Council was deprived of revenue to the extent of ₹ 0.30 crore during 2018-19 though the matter was taken up with the District authority/State regularly by the Council.

2.2.2 Unspent balance

Unspent balance at the end of the financial year against funds received from GoA neither lapse automatically nor are surrendered by the Council. The savings accumulated in PDA of the Council are utilised in subsequent years.

During 2018-19, NCHAC received ₹ 676.84 crore for entrusted functions from the State Government. The Council disbursed ₹ 744.05 crore to the Drawing and Disbursing Officers for the entrusted functions. This has resulted in deficit of ₹ 67.21 crore under Deposit Fund, which was met from closing balance of the previous years.

Chart-2.2 presents the position of unspent balances of NCHAC during the last five years as per Annual Accounts.



Source: Annual Accounts.

It can be seen from the chart above that unspent balance of the Council increased by 25 *per cent* during the last six years from ₹ 174.33 crore at the end of 2014-15 to ₹ 217.77 crore as of March 2019. This indicated that expenditure was not commensurate with the fund receipts from the State Government.

Audit observed that the Annual Accounts of NCHAC did not disclose grant-wise/head-wise details of balances, under which the unspent balances were kept. Maintenance of consolidated opening and closing balances without head/grant wise details in the Personal Deposit Account with proper disclosure in the Annual Accounts made the Accounts opaque. This will weaken control over the public expenditure for various schemes/programmes and mis-utilisation of funds will go undetected. In view of that assurance that the expenditure was incurred for the purpose for which it was sanctioned cannot be given.

2.3 Comments on budgetary process

NCHAC prepares two sets of budgets as detailed below:

- i) **Entrusted Budget:** NCHAC prepares its entrusted budget in respect of Grant No. 77, for subjects entrusted to it by the State Government as per Paragraph 6 (2) of the Sixth Schedule. This budget is submitted to the State Government for appropriation by the State Legislature and release of funds. In this budget, the Chart of Accounts (CoA) followed by NCHAC is that of List of Major and Minor Head (LMMH) of the Union and States. Funds from this Grant are released to NCHAC in two instalments as advance.
- ii) **Council Budget:** NCHAC also prepares another budget in respect of estimated own revenue receipts and estimated expenditure incurred therefrom. This budget is termed as Normal budget in common parlance. In this budget NCHAC follows the CoA prescribed by CAG.

As NCHAC did not disclose the details of receipts and expenditure in respect of funds received from the State Government in its Annual Accounts, variation between

budgeted (Entrusted) and actual figure with respect to both receipts and expenditure could not be ascertained. There was also no assurance that the expenditure was actually incurred for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Instances of variation between Revenue receipts/ Revenue expenditure and Council Budget are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.3.1 Revenue receipts compared with budget estimates

Position of variation between budgetary provision and actual revenue receipts during the last five years is depicted in **Chart-2.3**:

140 120% 99% 120 100% 66% 100 80% 80 49% 60% ₹ in crore 60 40% 40 20% 20 0 0% 2014-15 2015-16 2017-18 2018-19 2016-17 Provision Actual Receipts ----Percentage

Chart-2.3: Variation between estimated (budget) receipts and actual receipts during 2014-15 to 2018-19

Source: Normal Budget and Annual Accounts.

During the last five years, the actual revenue receipts of NCHAC ranged from only 28 per cent to 99 per cent of estimated (budget) receipts. Head-wise position of variation between estimates of receipts and actual receipts during 2018-19 showed that the shortfall ranged from 54 to 100 per cent that occurred in five Heads of Account. While excess receipts over budget estimates occurred in six Heads of Account, the total revenue collection was at par with the total projection. These are detailed in **Appendix-II**.

The wide variation between estimated and actual receipts including the shortfall against the budget estimates was indicative of deficiencies in the budgeting exercise. It also indicated that the Council had not been able to make its revenue collection mechanism effective. There is a need for improvement in budget preparation and strengthening of revenue collection mechanism of the Council.

2.3.2 Revenue expenditure compared with budget estimates

Position of revenue expenditure of NCHAC *vis-à-vis* the budgetary provision during the last five years (2014-19) is depicted in **Chart-2.4**:

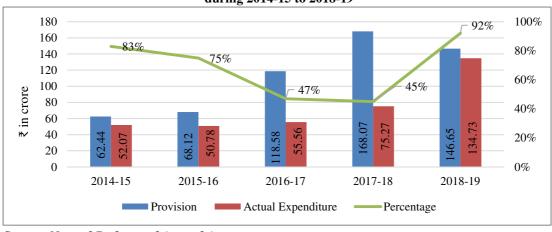


Chart-2.4: Variation between estimated provision and actual revenue expenditure during 2014-15 to 2018-19

Source: Normal Budget and Annual Accounts.

As can be seen from above, the actual revenue expenditure of NCHAC during the last five years ranged from 45 to 92 *per cent* of budgetary provision.

During 2018-19, against the estimated revenue expenditure of \ge 146.65 crore under all the 16 Heads of Account, the actual expenditure was \ge 134.73 crore resulting in overall shortfall of \ge 11.92 crore *i.e.*, 8 *per cent* of the total expenditure projection. The details are given in *Appendix-III*.

The above savings against estimated provision indicated the need for improvement in the budgetary process. To improve generation and collection of revenue, and expenditure position, the Council should initiate steps to strengthen the existing administrative machinery.

2.4 Conclusion

- i. The Council did not disclose the details of balances grant-wise/head-wise under which the unspent balances were kept. No assurance that the expenditure incurred out of unspent balance of previous years was actually incurred for the purpose for which it was sanctioned could be ensured.
- ii. Fiscal management was weak which led to substantial deficit/surplus under District and Deposit Fund.
- iii. Budgetary exercise of the Council needs improvement to reduce the gaps in saving and excess expenditure for better financial discipline.

2.5 Recommendations

- The Council may disclose head-wise breakup of consolidated opening and closing balances in the Annual Accounts so that assurance that the expenditures incurred was for the purpose it was sanctioned could be drawn.
- The Council may undertake budgetary reviews to identify the Head of Accounts for better estimate of revenue receipts & expenditure and to improve financial management of the Council.

Chapter-III

Comments on Accounts



Chapter-III Comments on Accounts

3.1 Introduction to Accounts and Comments on Council Accounts

In terms of paragraph 7(3) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the form in which the accounts of the District Council are to be maintained, is to be prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), which was done in 1977. The Form of Accounts prescribed by CAG comprised of seven statements. A brief description of these seven statements is given in **Table-3.1:**

Table-3.1: Statements in the C&AG prescribed Form of Accounts of District Councils

Sl.	Statement No. as per	Particulars of Statements as per prescribed format
No.	prescribed format	
1.	Statement No.1	Summary of transactions showing summarised position of
		Receipts and Disbursements of District Fund and Deposit
		Fund, with breakup at the level of Revenue, Capital and Debt.
2.	Statement No.2	Progressive Capital Outlay to the end of the year showing
		Major Head wise Capital expenditure for the current year, and
		cumulative expenditure till the end of the year.
3.	Statement No.3	Summarised position of the Debt taken by the Council, the
		receipts and repayments in the year, and balance outstanding.
		In addition, the Statement has a separate associated statement
		showing the monthly ways and means position of the Council.
4.	Statement No.4	Loans and Advances by the Council showing category wise
		summary of loans and advances given by the Council, the
		payments and receipts, and the balance outstanding at the end
		of the year.
5.	Statement No.5	Detailed account of revenue of the Council with Minor Heads
		wise breakup.
6.	Statement No.6	Detailed account of expenditure of the Council with Minor
		Heads wise break up.
7.	Statement No.7	Receipts, disbursements and balances under heads relating to
		District Fund and Deposit Fund showing summarised position
		of Opening Balance, Receipts, Disbursements, and Closing
		Balance for heads under District and Deposit Fund are given.

3.2 Comments on Annual Accounts

NCHAC prepared its Annual Accounts in the aforementioned seven statements. Deviations with respect to the format prescribed by CAG are pointed out below:

a. Statement-1 of the Annual Accounts of NCHAC exhibited revenue receipts of ₹ 201.49 crore from its own sources (including assistance of ₹ 96.49 crore received from State Government) and of ₹ 676.84 crore from the State Government for functions entrusted to it under Paragraph 3A of the Schedule of the Constitution. The receipts of ₹ 676.84 crore from the State Government was, however, incorrectly accounted under Part-II Deposit Fund.

- b. Statement-1 also shows the summary of expenditure made, both from its own revenue (₹ 161.42 crore) and from State Government for entrusted functions (₹ 744.05 crore). The amount of ₹ 744.05 crore was, however, incorrectly shown under the Deposit Fund.
- c. Statement-5, as prepared by the Council, did not show details of revenue by Major Heads for ₹ 676.84 crore received from the State Government for the entrusted functions which forms nearly 77 per cent of its total receipts. There is no Minor Head wise breakup in Statement-5. Consequently, Audit could not ascertain whether the expenditure made under different heads out of this fund was within the allotted budget.
- d. Statement-6 showed details of expenditure for District Fund (\gtrsim 161.42 crore). The details of expenditure of \gtrsim 744.05 crore (82 *per cent* of total expenditure) received from State Government were, however, not included in Statement-6 of the Annual Accounts by the Council.
- e. The form of Accounts prescribed by CAG requires the Council accounts to be kept in two parts the District Fund and Deposit Fund, analogous to the Consolidated Fund and Public Account in State and Union Government Accounts. However, the funds transferred by the Government of Assam to NCHAC for subjects/departments entrusted to the Council have been accounted incorrectly under Part-II Deposit Fund but as a single line item with no breakup of either receipts or expenditure being shown in the accounts. Thus, treatment of the same as Deposit Fund in Statement-1 is in contradiction to the form of accounts prescribed by CAG. Further, since both Statement-5 and Statement-6 provide insufficient information *vis-à-vis* the prescribed form of accounts, the accounts lacked completeness and comparability.
- f. NCHAC is required to submit Monthly Accounts to Principal Accountant General (A&E) for funds transferred to it against Grant No. 77, based on which, the Appropriation Accounts is prepared. Appropriation Accounts of the said Grant indicated that during 2018-19, NCHAC had made a total expenditure of ₹ 95.74 crore towards Capital Outlay. However, as per Statement-2, NCHAC spent ₹ 26.69 crore only towards Capital Outlay. Thus, Annual Accounts of NCHAC did not provide the true and fair picture of the current and cumulative expenditure towards creation of capital assets as of March 2019.

Thus, it is evident that the Accounts lack transparency as the details regarding the receipts and expenditure from the funds⁴ provided by the State Government were not disclosed properly. This has also put a constraint for Audit to conduct detailed analysis of receipts and expenditure of NCHAC. NCHAC is required to rectify the mistake by correctly accounting its fiscal transactions from the funds received from State Government in the Annual Accounts as per the format prescribed by the CAG.

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⁴ Approximately 77 and 82 *per cent* of total receipts and expenditure of the Council.

3.2.1 District Fund

3.2.1.1 Understatement of receipts

Against the actual receipts of ₹ 24.49 lakh (details in *Appendix-IV*) under the head "*Road and Transport Services*", NCHAC accounted for ₹ 17.95 lakh in the Annual Accounts, which led to understatement of receipts by ₹ 6.54 lakh.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that reasons for such understatement would be looked into and efforts would be made to avoid such lapses in future.

3.2.1.2 Overstatement of Revenue/Capital expenditure

During 2018-19, NCHAC released ₹ 2.08 crore to the Transport department of the Council, which was spent towards Revenue expenditure (₹ 1.24 crore) and Capital expenditure (₹ 0.84 crore).

The Annual Accounts of 2018-19, however, exhibited Revenue expenditure of ₹ 1.99 crore and Capital expenditure of ₹ 1.37 crore in Statement-6 (24-Roads Transport Services) and Statement 2 (42-Capital Outlay on Road Transport Services) respectively. Thus, Revenue and Capital expenditure was overstated by ₹ 0.75 crore and ₹ 0.53 crore in Statement-6 and Statement-2 respectively in the Annual Accounts of 2018-19 as shown in **Table-3.2**:

Table-3.2: Overstatement of Revenue/Capital expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Funds received	•		Expenditure shown in		(+) Overstatement	
from NCHAC	by Transport Dept. Annual Accounts		sport Dept. Annual Accounts			
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
2.08	1.24	0.84	1.99	1.37	(+) 0.75	(+) 0.53

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC during exit meeting accepted the audit observation and stated (March 2022) that steps would be taken to avoid such errors in future.

3.2.1.3 Incorrect exhibition of Progressive Capital Expenditure in Statement 2 of the Annual Accounts

Statement-2 (Progressive Capital Outlay) of the Annual Accounts should exhibit (i) total progressive expenditure to the end of previous year, (ii) expenditure during the current year and (iii) total progressive expenditure at the end of the current year.

It was noticed that as per Statement-2 of the Annual Accounts for the year 2014-15, total progressive Capital expenditure at the end of the year 2014-15 was ₹ 21.96 crore. However, Statement-2 of Annual Accounts for 2015-16 exhibited progressive expenditure of ₹ 0.08 crore at the beginning of 2015-16. This incorrect exhibition of opening balance resulted in understatement of Progressive Capital Outlay to the extent of ₹ 21.88 crore (₹ 21.96 crore – ₹ 0.08 crore) in Statement-2 of the Annual Accounts for 2015-16, which continued till 2016-17 as shown in the **Table-3.3**:

Table-3.3: Understatement Progressive Capital Outlay

(In ₹)

	40- CO on public works	41- CO on roads & bridge	42- CO on Road Transport Services	Total	Shown in Annual Accounts	Understate- ment
Expenditure to end of 2014-15	14,75,44,505	45,33,000	6,75,14,531	21,95,92,036	21,95,92,036	0
Expenditure during 2015-16	50,89,100		99,25,236	1,50,14,336		
Expenditure to end of 2015-16	15,26,33,605	45,33,000	7,74,39,767	23,46,06,372	1,58,05,013	21,88,01,359
Expenditure during 2016-17	1,29,70,439		1,84,19,015	3,42,09,872		
Expenditure to end of 2016-17	16,56,04,044	45,33,000	9,58,58,782	26,59,95,826	4,64,03,790	21,95,92,036

In the Annual Accounts of 2017-18, the error was rectified by showing the Progressive Capital Outlay of $\ge 26,59,95,826$ being the expenditure to the end of 2016-17.

However, as observed in CAG's Report for the year 2016-17 vide Para-3.1.1.5, the Progressive Capital Outlay was further understated by ₹ 28,20,418 due to incorrect accounting of ₹ 1,29,70,439 in Statement-2 against actual expenditure of ₹ 1,57,90,857 during 2016-17 under Capital Outlay on Public Works. This observation was not taken into consideration while preparing the Annual Accounts for the year 2017-18. Thus, the Progressive Capital Outlay remained understated by ₹ 28.20 lakh in the Annual Accounts of 2017-18 as well as in the Annual Accounts of 2018-19.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that the matter would be examined in detail and corrected position would be exhibited in the next Annual Accounts.

3.2.2 Deposit Fund

Although, funds received from the State Government for subjects/departments entrusted to the Council, was to be accounted for under District Fund as per the format provided by the CAG, the Council accounted these funds under Deposit Fund. Audit comments on the Deposit Fund are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

3.2.2.1 Understatement of receipts and disbursement under Part-II Deposit Fund and overall closing balance of the Annual Accounts

Rule 14(i) of the North Cachar Hills District Fund Rules, 1953 provides that all moneys pertaining to the Council shall be held in treasury and Rule 16(ii) provides that all monetary transactions shall be entered in Cash Book as soon as they occur.

In contravention of the above, during 2018-19, a total fund of ₹ 5.44 crore, received by NCHAC from various departments of the State Government for various development projects/schemes, were directly credited in bank accounts with different banks instead of depositing into the Council's PDA. Details of date-wise credit of the amounts are given in **Table-3.4**:

Table-3.4: Funds credited directly in Bank Account⁵ without routing through PDA

Date of credit	Amount (In ₹)	Received from	Purpose
21-02-2019	2,72,00,000.00	GoA (Finance	Devolution grant under Fifth Assam State Finance Commission (1st Instalment)
20-03-2019	2,72,00,000.00	Department)	-do-(2nd Instalment)
Total	5,44,00,000.00		

The receipts, utilisation, and closing balance of the above funds were, however, not accounted for in the Annual Accounts of the Council. Thus, receipts and disbursement under Part-II Deposit Fund and overall closing balance of Annual Accounts for the year 2018-19 were understated to that extent.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that some funds were received through RTGS/NEFT/Direct Bank Transfer, which were kept in the bank accounts. Thus, these were not accounted for in PDA. The funds being central/state fund were kept in the bank for proper implementation of time bound schemes and UCs were submitted to the concerned departments.

The reply is not tenable as the funds were kept outside the PDA in violation of Fund Rules *ibid*.

3.2.2.2 Diversion of Entrusted funds

The State Government releases State Owned Priority Development (SOPD) and Establishment Expenditure (EE) funds, appropriated under the Grant No. 77 as advance in two instalments in accordance with the terms of Office Memorandum dated 31 December 1996 entrusting the executive power in respect of 30 subjects/ departments to the Council. During 2018-19, the GoA released ₹ 676.84 crore to NCHAC for entrusted functions. In addition, GoA released ₹ 60.00 lakh being Administrative Charge from Grant No. 70.

Test-check of Annual Accounts of NCHAC for the year 2018-19, and other relevant records revealed that the Council released ₹ 14.63 crore to different DDOs of entrusted departments as 7.5 per cent Administrative Charge (₹ 10.76 crore) and five per cent Contingency Charge, (₹ 3.87 crore) with a direction to withdraw and to deposit back to the Personal Deposit Account. This amount was treated as revenue receipts under the head of account "Other General Economic Services" in the Annual Accounts of the Council and was utilised for discharge of inherent functions in violation of the Fund Rules. However, no Government approval or authorisation for deduction of the funds allocated for entrusted departments was available for Audit verification.

On being pointed out, the Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated that the deduction was made in terms of Executive Committee resolution mainly for payment of salary of the Council employees under inherent functions.

Thus, deduction of ₹ 14.63 crore in spite of release of ₹ 60 lakh by GoA for expenditure towards Administrative/Contingency charge under inherent functions from funds

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⁵ Account No. xxxx7982, Punjab National Bank, Haflong.

released for the entrusted functions, without approval of the Government, was unauthorised.

3.3 Personal Deposit Account

NCHAC maintains a Personal Deposit Account (PDA) with the Haflong Treasury, into which all receipts of NCHAC are credited and from which withdrawals for all expenditure are made. The balance held in PDA as per Cash Book as on 31 March of each financial year was required to be reconciled with the balance shown in the records of the Treasury and discrepancy, if any, between the two sets of records is required to be settled for identifying the accounting errors.

Chart-3.1(A) and Chart-3.1(B) show the differences that exists between the Opening and Closing balances in PDA as per NCHAC Accounts and Treasury.

Chart-3.1(A): Opening Balances as per Treasury records and Annual Accounts as on 01 April (₹ in crore)

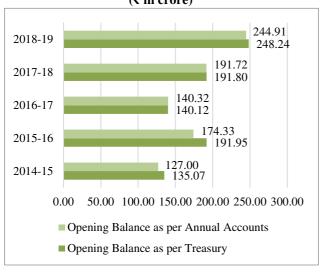
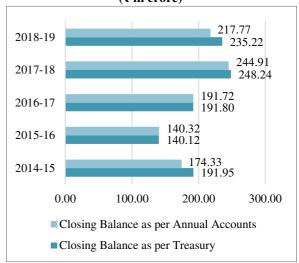


Chart-3.1(B): Closing Balances as per Treasury records and Annual Accounts as on 31 March (₹ in crore)



The difference was not explained in the Annual Accounts as reconciliations of the figures between the two sets of records have not been made. The above deficiency persisted despite being pointed out in previous Audit Reports and NCHAC needs to take appropriate steps to carry out the required reconciliation.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that necessary reconciliation would be done and intimated to Audit at the earliest. However, no such intimation was received from the Council (May 2023).

3.3.1 Overstatement of overall receipts

Annual Accounts for the year 2018-19 showed total receipts of ₹878.33 crore as overall receipts during the year. Cross-check of the overall figures with the treasury receipts schedules for the period from April 2018 to March 2019, however, showed that the total receipts during the year was ₹873.17 crore as detailed in **Table-3.5**:

Table-3.5: Month-wise receipts as per treasury

(In ₹)

Month	Treasury Receipts
April 2018	2,00,82,97,522.00
May 2018	2,02,31,508.00
June 2018	3,46,68,543.00
July 2018	2,03,58,351.00
August 2018	88,87,51,284.00
September 2018	8,65,82,671.00
October 2018	2,15,42,52,730.00
November 2018	83,12,32,171.00
December 2018	7,38,76,895.00
January 2019	16,35,47,390.00
February 2019	77,41,09,969.00
March 2019	1,67,57,74,056.00
Total of 2018-19	8,73,16,83,090.00

This indicates that the overall receipts were overstated in the Annual Accounts by ₹ 5.16 crore (₹ 878.33 crore - ₹ 873.17 crore) during 2018-19.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that steps would be taken to avoid such types of errors in future.

3.4 Conclusion

The audit of accounts of NCHAC for 2018-19 disclosed that:

- i. Form of Accounts followed by NCHAC for preparing its Annual Accounts was not in conformity with the Form of Accounts prescribed by CAG for District Councils in 1977.
- ii. The figures of the Annual Accounts were not supported by ledgers/consolidated abstracts compiled from initial books of accounts (Cash Book/Revenue Collection Register, etc.).
- iii. Receipts of fund from the State Government (State budget) with corresponding disbursements were not disclosed Minor head wise in the Annual Accounts leading to lack of transparency.
- iv. Head-wise details of unspent balances of funds received for entrusted functions were not worked out both at the beginning and closing of the year. Thus, there was no assurance that the expenditure incurred out of unspent balance of previous years was actually incurred for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.
- v. Bookkeeping (accounting) was weak and required further strengthening. Many cases of discrepancies and lack of reconciliation with collateral records and under/overstatement of receipts/expenditure were noticed in the Annual Accounts.
- vi. Non-reconciliation of figures booked in the cash book with those of the Treasury reflects poor control system affecting the accuracy of accounts.

3.5 Recommendations

- The Council may prepare its Annual Accounts consistent with the Form of Accounts prescribed by C&AG incorporating all transactions appropriately under District Fund and Deposit Fund.
- Annual Accounts may show the details of funds received from State Government within the District Fund as against the current practice of showing the same within Deposit Fund. The Funds received from State Government should also be disclosed minor head wise in Statement-5 and Statement-6 for greater accountability and transparency.
- The Council needs to maintain ledger account, which should be the basis of compiling the Annual Accounts.
- The Council should maintain opening and closing balance not only fund wise but also head of account wise to ensure control over budgetary allocation and expenditure, and to avoid diversion of funds.
- The Council may devise a system of periodical reconciliation with Treasury Officer to identify mistakes within the accounting period for completeness of Accounts and proper accounting of transactions.

Chapter-IV

Compliance Audit
Observations



Chapter-IV

Compliance Audit Observations

4.1 Loss of revenue due to settlement of Market/Vehicle Gate/Area below the official value

In exercise of the powers conferred under paragraph 8 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, NCHAC, during 2018-19, operated 17 Markets/Vehicle Gates/ Areas where taxes on entry of goods into markets (Scheduled goods) and taxes on animals and vehicles entering into the district were collected. These markets/gates are settled annually with different lessees after inviting tender by fixing official value for each market/ vehicle gate/ area and adding five to 10 *per cent* to the settled value of the previous year.

Audit noticed that NCHAC extended the right for collection of tax for the year 2018-19 without inviting tender in violation of the Council's order No. FIN/B/ET/4/2017-18/3 dated 15.12.2017. Even settlement of four markets and two areas was done through negotiation below the official value resulting in loss of revenue of ₹ 22.40 lakh as shown in **Table-4.1**:

Table-4.1: Loss of revenue

(In ₹)

Sl.	Name of	Name of the lessee	Official	Settled	Loss of
No.	Bazar/gate/area		rate	value	revenue
1	Garampani Bazar	Atendra Longmailai	20,56,000	12,00,000	8,56,000
2	Haflong Bazar	Amrit Kemprai	36,85,000	35,17,500	1,67,500
3	Harangajao Bazar	T Changsaan	8,14,000	6,13,998	2,00,002
4	Maibang Bazar	Hemonjoy Jidung	7,70,000	6,00,000	1,70,000
5	Maibang area on				
	Petroleum Products	Hemonjoy Jidung	7,56,300	4,00,000	3,56,300
6	Mahur/ Harangajao area	Atendra Longmailai	13,20,000	8,30,000	4,90,000
	on Petroleum Products	& Kalpesh Das Gupta			
		-		Total	22,39,802

Settlement of the markets and two areas without following tendering process and fixing the rates below the official rate was irregular and has caused loss of revenue to the council to the extent of \mathfrak{T} 22.40 lakh.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that reply would be furnished after verification of records, and which is awaited in Audit (May 2023).

The Council should take measures to revamp the revenue earning departments, so as to explore all the possibilities to increase its revenue earning and to eliminate the instances of loss of revenue.

4.2 Short realisation of Land Revenue

Land Revenue is an inherent subject provided under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution for NCHAC consisting of four Revenue Circles under Revenue Department. There are 28 mouzas headed by mouzadars entrusted for timely collection of revenues and depositing it to Revenue Department, NCHAC.

The Revenue Department of the Council could only furnish compiled reports to Audit for examination in respect of 8 out of 28 mouzas only for the year 2018-19. Records such as Demand Register, Collection and Deposit Register were sought for from the mouzadars, but none of the mouzadars could furnish these basic records. Details of revenue collection in respect of these eight mouzas are shown in **Table-4.2**:

Table-4.2: Details of Revenue realisation in 2018-19

(In ₹)

Arrear Demand till 31 March 2018	Demand raised in 2018-19	Total Demand	Revenue realised	Outstanding as on 31 March 2019
11,28,969	16,72,896	28,01,865	9,25,516	18,76,357

In respect of the eight mouzas for which reports were furnished, Audit noticed that the Council could realise only 33 *per cent* of total demand of land revenue during 2018-19. Position of revenue collected by the remaining 20 mouzas could not be ascertained in audit due to non-furnishing of information.

Due to non-maintenance of any demand and collection registers to monitor the revenue collection by the mouzadars of the respective mouzas, it has not been possible to verify the position of revenue collection which posed serious limitation on Audit. The Council should issue strict instruction for maintenance of vital records of the revenue collection to prevent any possible mis-utilisation, misappropriation of revenue, *etc*.

The Council did not furnish any reply.

The Council should issue strict instruction for maintenance of vital records of revenue collection to prevent any possible mis-utilisation, misappropriation of revenue, etc.

4.3 Irregular utilisation of departmental receipts

Rule 17 of the District Fund Rules, 1953 of NCHAC provides that all receipts due to the Council collected by any employee of the Council authorised to collect such receipts shall pass through the Cashier, who shall enter them in his cash book. Rule 18 of the said Rules states that all moneys received by the Cashier on account of the Council shall be remitted intact into the treasury promptly and shall on no account be appropriated towards expenditure.

Scrutiny of records of the Transport Department revealed that during 2018-19 out of ₹ 57.87 lakh collected as bus fare, hiring charges of buses/dumpers and auction of old vehicles, *etc.*, only ₹ 24.49 lakh was deposited into the PDA. The balance of ₹ 33.38 lakh was spent towards purchase of PoL, repairing and maintenance of vehicle during 2018-19 in violation of Fund Rules. Similarly, General Administration Department (GAD) of the Council realised a total revenue of ₹ 2.97 lakh during 2018-19 on sale of stamp paper, and only ₹1.88 lakh was deposited into PDA but the balance of ₹ 1.09 lakh was utilised towards contingency expenditure.

Thus, during 2018-19, a total amount of \mathfrak{T} 34.48 lakh (\mathfrak{T} 33.39 lakh + \mathfrak{T} 1.09 lakh) was spent out of departmental receipts collected during the current financial year in violation of Fund Rules *ibid*.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that the day to day expenditure on PoL, *etc.*, were adjusted from the revenue collection in the absence of separate budget provision for the purpose. The appropriate authority had been requested to make separate budget provision for the purpose from the next financial year.

Non-deposit of revenue collected during a particular financial year into PDA and utilising it for revenue expenditure is irregular.

The Council should evolve a system of checks so that revenues collected by various departments are deposited to PDA expeditiously as per the Fund Rules.

4.4 Avoidable expenditure due to delay in payment of land premium

As per Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between GoI, GoA and DHD⁶ in October 2012, Delhi Development Authority allotted (July 2016) to NCHAC 1000 sqm of land at Sector-13, Dwarka, New Delhi for construction of the "Dimasa Bhawan" by payment of provisional premium @ ₹ 21.39 crore per acre for 750 sqm of land and @ ₹ 2,39,999 per sqm for 250 sqm of land at commercial rate with the condition that additional amount would be paid in case of revision of rate. Further, as per land allotment order, interest @ 18 *per cent* per annum was also payable for delay in payment exceeding 180 days from the date of issue of allotment order.

Audit observed that the value of demand for land premium stood at ₹ 20.43 crore⁷, which was reduced (February 2017) to ₹ 5.42 crore by the DDA. Due to revision of rate from ₹ 21.39 crore to ₹ 22.28 crore per acre land for the years 2016-18, an additional amount of ₹ 22.56 lakh (₹ 22.01 lakh + ₹ 0.55 lakh) became payable by NCHAC. The DDA had granted permission for payment of land premium till 15 June 2017.

NCHAC, however, paid the land premium of ₹ 5.42 crore on 17 May 2018 and the additional land premium of ₹ 22.56 lakh in October 2018. Due to delay in payment of land premium/additional land premium, interest of ₹ 1.19 crore calculated @ 18 per cent per annum up to July 2018 was paid to DDA during July 2019.

Thus, due to failure of NCHAC to pay the land premium on time, the Council had to pay an additional amount of \ge 1.19 crore of interest for delayed payment of land premium.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that the land premium could not be paid to DDA in time due to paucity of funds.

Total ₹ 20,42,63,037

Dima Halim Daoga, an armed militant group of Assam.

4.5 Extra expenditure on procurement of utensils

Rule 466 (1) of Assam Financial Rules, 1939 stipulated that every public officer should exert the same vigilance in respect of public expenditure and public funds generally as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure and the custody of his own money. Further, Section 4 (1) (c) of the Assam Public Procurement Act, 2017 stipulated that in relation to a public procurement, the procuring entity shall have the responsibility and accountability to ensure professionalism, economy and efficiency.

Administrative approval and financial sanction for ₹ 21.18 crore was accorded (December 2018) by the Addl. Secretary (N), PWD, NCHAC towards execution of 24 items of work under "40-Capital Outlay on Public Works for the financial year 2018-19" from the Normal Budget of the Council. It was, however, seen that three⁸ of the 24 items, included in the working estimate, were of revenue nature. Classification of revenue expenditure under Capital head of account is not in conformity with the prescribed procedure of classification of expenditure.

It was further noticed that against the sanction of ₹21.18 crore, an amount ₹ 19.93 crore was released to the Executive Engineer & Estate Officer (EE&EO), PWD, NCHAC. The amount was drawn by EE&EO, PWD, NCHAC and deposited to bank (SB A/c No.xxxx4175 with Axis bank) on 20 March 2019.

As part of the above work the supply order was awarded (17 December 2018) to the lowest bidder for "Supply of kitchen utensils at different villages of Dima Hasao", who quoted his rates for each item at par with the estimated rate approved by the EE & EO on the basis of approved rate of Deputy Director, Social Welfare (DDSW), Dima Hasao district. The items were supplied on 31 December 2018 and payment of ₹ 8.04 crore was made to the supplier on 25 March 2019.

A joint physical verification of all the utensils procured by the EE & EO was carried out (21 March 2022) and it was found that an item 'Aluminium Kettle (Large size)' was exactly similar to the one procured by DDSW @ ₹ 1,850 per piece approved rates. However, Audit observed that the said item was procured @ ₹ 3,500 per piece by EE&EO as compared to @ ₹ 1,850 per piece procured by DDSW during the same period of time. Interestingly, the approved rate of DDSW was shown as ₹ 3,500 per piece by the EE & EO while issuing the supply order. As a result, the EE & EO, PWD, NCHAC incurred an extra expenditure of ₹ 1.14 crore⁹ towards procurement of 6,900 Aluminium Kettle (Large size).

⁸ Supply of (i) PA system worth ₹ 3.03 crore, (ii) Office stationery worth ₹ 9.70 lakh and (iii) Kitchen utensils worth ₹ 8.04 crore.

Procured by	Rate (In ₹)		
EE & EO, PWD, NCHAC	3,500.00		
DDSW, Haflong		1 Kg	1,850.00
	1,650.00		
Extra exp	1,13,85,000.00		

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The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that the entire process of procurement of utensils would be examined and detailed reply would be furnished to audit accordingly. Further reply is awaited (May 2023).

4.6 Suspected misappropriation of funds

Government of Assam (GoA), Finance Department's Office Memorandum (August 2010) stipulates that open tenders/competitive bidding are to be invited by Government departments for purchase of any item or stores involving public funds of ₹ 50,000 and above. Further, as per Rule 192 of Assam Financial Rules (AFR), all materials received should be examined, counted, measured or weighed, as the case may be, when delivery is taken, and they should be kept in charge of a responsible Government servant who should be required to give certificate that he actually received the materials and recorded them in the appropriate stock registers.

Scrutiny of records showed that on the basis of administrative and financial approval (September 2018) of NCHAC, a work order for ₹ 79.46 lakh was issued (September 2018) by the Assistant Executive Engineer (AEE), PWD, NCHAC to the lowest tenderer (Sri Ratan Jarambusa) selected through invitation of quotation without going for open tendering/competitive bidding to get the most competitive rates for supply of furniture to the newly constructed Girls Hostel at Panjabari, Guwahati. It was shown that the supplier directly supplied the materials to the Girls Hostel at Panjabari and an amount of ₹ 79.46 lakh was paid in November 2018, on the certificate of supply issued by the AEE, PWD, NCHAC.

A physical verification was carried out by Audit in the premises of the Girls Hostel on 12 March 2022 to ascertain the quantity and quality of the materials actually supplied. Audit noticed that items worth ₹ 21.50 lakh (excluding the perishable items) as detailed in *Appendix-V* were not found at site.

Further, in the paid bill of the supplier, ₹ 4.00 lakh was shown as payment towards 20 KVA Generator set for use in the Girls Hostel at Panjabari, wherein it was certified by the AEE, PWD, NCHAC, Haflong as received on the bill/voucher of the item (date not available). However, no 20 KVA Gen-set was found installed in the Hostel premises.

Thus, payment of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 25.50 lakh ($\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 21.50 lakh + $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 4.00 lakh) against materials not supplied by the supplier amounted to fraudulent payment and suspected to have been misappropriated.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that the matter would be examined and reply would be furnished accordingly. However, no reply was received in Audit (May 2023).

The matter should be investigated and action to be taken to recover the amount from the official involved.

4.7 Unfruitful expenditure on plantation

Out of the total release of ₹ 1.10 crore, an amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh was earmarked for creation of plantation. Of this, ₹ 8.40 lakh was expended for procurement of seedling

for creation of new plantation (₹ 5.60 lakh) and payment of wages towards preparation of plantation site at Lodi Kachari Beat office (₹ 2.80 lakh).

However, Audit noticed that no bill/voucher and Actual Payee Receipts (APRs) in support of the expenditure was available for verification in Audit.

On being pointed out, the Range Officer, Jinam range furnished the latest photograph (taken on 01 March 2022) of the plantation site. It can be seen that the entire plantation site was covered with dense forest without any visible plantation. In reply, the Range Officer stated that all the plants were damaged due to non-receipt of any fund for maintenance work from the NCHAC.





Thus, the expenditure made on plantation work valued ₹ 8.40 lakh became unfruitful as the objective of the expenditure was not fulfilled.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that the matter would be taken up with the DFO (West) and Range Officer, Jinam Range and reply would be furnished to Audit, which is awaited in Audit (May 2023).

4.8 Irregular expenditure against discontinued scheme - BRGF

The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was introduced in the year 2007 and discontinued by GoI in 2015-16. The main objectives of BRGF was to:

- (a) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- (b) Strengthen Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building,
- (c) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans, and
- (d) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

Audit noticed that an amount of ₹ 12.48 crore was sanctioned by Panchayat & Rural Development Department (P&RD) GoA during 2012-13 under BRGF scheme and was deposited in Bank of India, Haflong branch (Account No. xxxx3119) in favour of Principal Secretary, NCHAC. The bank account showed an unspent balance of

₹21,71,995 as of September 2018. The balance of ₹21.00 lakh was transferred (12 October 2018) to the bank account of Executive Engineer & Estate Officer (A/c No. xxxx7100 with State bank of India, Haflong) for payment towards construction of one way shed, retaining wall and soiling work, *etc.*, in one field. The balance of ₹87,790¹⁰ was lying in the bank account till the date of Audit (February 2022).

Though BRGF scheme was discontinued in 2015-16, the account was being operated till the date of Audit (February 2022) and an expenditure of ₹ 21.00 lakh was incurred beyond the scope of the BRGF guidelines even after discontinuation of the Scheme, which was irregular.

The Principal Secretary, NCHAC stated (March 2022) during exit meeting that ex-post-facto approval would be taken from the fund sanctioning authority and the unspent interest fund would be refunded into the relevant head of account under intimation to audit, which is awaited in Audit (May 2023).

Council may issue clear instructions prescribing the role and responsibilities of the Executives to avoid irregular and unfruitful expenditure.

Guwahati The 22 February 2024 (KUMAR ABHAY) Accountant General (Audit), Assam

Countersigned

New Delhi The 27 February 2024 (GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

 $^{^{10}}$ ₹ 21,71,995 - ₹ 21,00,000 - ₹ 59.00 (bank charges) + ₹ 15,854 (interest) = ₹ 87,790

APPENDICES



Appendix-I (Reference: Paragraph 2.2.1)

Receipts and expenditure of NCHAC for the year 2018-19 as per Annual Account and the resultant surplus/deficit under revenue, capital and deposit fund

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars Particulars Particulars Part-I: District Fund Part-I: District Fund Revenue Receipts and Expenditure Part-I: District Fund Part-I: District Fund
Part-I: District Fund Revenue Receipts and Expenditure -
Revenue Receipts and Expenditure 461.80 516.92 Taxes on Income and Expenditure - 2,121.12 151.64 Land Revenue 330.64 620 2.33 0.92 Stamps and Registration - - 135.51 161.97 Taxes on Vehicles - - - - Education 2,843.19 4,543 1,100.43 2,098.76 Forests 2,170.14 3,698 1,306.09 1,062.39 Mines and Minerals - - - - District Council 38.74 630 - - Executive Members 15.64 22 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 83 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities -
461.80 516.92 Taxes on Income and Expenditure - 2,121.12 151.64 Land Revenue 330.64 620 2.33 0.92 Stamps and Registration - - 135.51 161.97 Taxes on Vehicles - - - - Education 2,843.19 4,543 1,100.43 2,098.76 Forests 2,170.14 3,698 1,306.09 1,062.39 Mines and Minerals - - - - District Council 38.74 630 - - Executive Members 15.64 2° 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - - - -
2,121.12 151.64 Land Revenue 330.64 620 2.33 0.92 Stamps and Registration - 135.51 161.97 Taxes on Vehicles - - - Education 2,843.19 4,543 1,100.43 2,098.76 Forests 2,170.14 3,698 1,306.09 1,062.39 Mines and Minerals - - - District Council 38.74 630 - - Executive Members 15.64 27 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 68.56 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 - 55.771 1,54
2.33 0.92 Stamps and Registration - 135.51 161.97 Taxes on Vehicles - - - Education 2,843.19 4,547 1,100.43 2,098.76 Forests 2,170.14 3,698 1,306.09 1,062.39 Mines and Minerals - - - District Council 38.74 630 - - Executive Members 15.64 27 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 68.56 118 - - Relief on account of Pattern Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 - - Stationery and Printi
135.51 161.97 Taxes on Vehicles -
- - Education 2,843.19 4,543 1,100.43 2,098.76 Forests 2,170.14 3,698 1,306.09 1,062.39 Mines and Minerals - - - District Council 38.74 630 - - Executive Members 15.64 27 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04
1,100.43 2,098.76 Forests 2,170.14 3,698 1,306.09 1,062.39 Mines and Minerals - - - District Council 38.74 630 - - Executive Members 15.64 27 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 - - Reads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,544
1,306.09 1,062.39 Mines and Minerals - - - District Council 38.74 636 - - Executive Members 15.64 27 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,544
- District Council 38.74 636 - Executive Members 15.64 27 32.88 Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,544
- Executive Members 15.64 27 32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 22 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
32.88 - Administration of Justice 58.05 85 - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 6 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
- - Secretariat General Services 730.62 1,20 - - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 6 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
- - Pension and Other Retirement Benefits 126.36 518 - - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 22 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,544
- - Art and Culture 68.56 118 - - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,544
- - Social Security and Welfare 25.00 24 - - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
- - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 0 10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
10.29 17.95 Roads and Transport Services 105.81 198 - - Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
- Stationery and Printing 0.04 13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
13.73 20.96 Public Works 857.71 1,54
2,962.61 6,410.29 Other General Economic Services 156.39 26
356.00 9,649.21 Grants in Aid from State Government -
- 57.53 Miscellaneous Receipts [#] -
8,502.79 20,148.54 Total: Revenue Receipts and Expenditure (A) 7,526.89 13,472
- Revenue Surplus 975.90 6,675
- Capital Receipts and Expenditure -
- Capital Account -
- Capital Outlay on Public Works 507.95 2,532
- Capital Outlay on Road Transport Services 194.20 136
- Debt -
- Loans and Advances -
- Recoveries of Loans and Advances -
0 Total: Capital Receipts and Expenditure (B) 702.15 2,669
8,502.79 20,148.54 Total Part –I District Fund (A + B) 8,229.04 16,14
Part-II: Deposit Fund
Receipts and Disbursements under entrusted functions -
59,986.14 67,684.32 Funds received from the State Government -
- Disbursements 54,941.11 74,403
- 6,720.96 Deficit/Surplus on Deposit Fund 5,045.03
59,986.14 67,684.32 Total- Part-II Deposit Fund (C) 54,941.11 74,405
68,488.93 87,832.86 Total Receipts and Expenditure under Part I & II 63,170.15 90,54
Opening balance /Closing balance (D)
19,172.40 24,491.18 Cash/Treasury (PLA) 24,491.18 21,77
87,661.33 1,12,324.04 Grand Total (A+B+C+D) 87,661.33 1,12,324

Source: Annual Accounts

[#] Refund of unspent amount received from DDOs is treated as Miscellaneous Receipts classified as "Debt (Normal) Miscellaneous Receipts.

Appendix-II (Reference: Paragraph 2.3.1)

Revenue Receipts compared with Estimated Receipts (Budget) during 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Heads of Account	Estimated	Receipts as	Variation	Percentage
	Amount	per Annual	Excess (+)	
		Accounts	Shortfall (-)	
Land Revenue	1,578.53	151.64	(-) 1,426.89	90
Stamps and Registration	2.00	0.92	(-) 1.08	54
Stationery and Printing	2.00	0.00	(-) 2.00	100
Other Administrative Service	3.50	0.00	(-) 3.50	100
Roads and Transport Services	60.00	17.95	(-) 42.05	70
Taxes on Income	458.00	516.92	(+) 58.92	13
Taxes on Vehicles	75.00	161.97	(+) 86.97	116
Public Works	7.00	20.96	(+) 13.96	199
Other General Economic Services	6,259.03	6,410.29	(+) 151.26	2
Forests	1,046.20	2,098.76	(+) 1,052.56	101
Mines and Minerals	1,000.00	1,062.39	(+) 62.39	6
Total	10,491.26	10,441.80	(-) 49.46	0

Source: Normal Budget and Annual Accounts.

Appendix-III (Reference: Paragraph 2.3.2)

Expenditure compared with that of Budget provisions during 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Heads of Account	Budget Provision	Expenditure as per Annual Accounts	Variation Savings (-)/ Excess (+)	Percentage
District Council	187.58	630.69	(+) 443.11	236
Executive Member	31.31	27.44	(-) 3.87	12
Administration of Justice	58.69	85.65	(+) 26.96	46
Land Revenue	535.12	620.58	(+) 85.46	16
Secretariat General Services	1,501.36	1,201.70	(-) 299.66	20
Stationary and Printing	27.00	1.45	(-) 25.55	95
Public Works	906.10	1,541.63	(+) 635.53	70
Pension & Other Retirement				
Benefits	1,200.00	518.30	(-) 681.70	57
Education	7,307.66	4,543.62	(-) 2,764.04	38
Art & Culture	89.60	118.96	(+) 29.36	33
Information & Publicity	15.00	0.00	(-) 15.00	100
Social Security & Welfare	21.00	24.00	(+) 3.00	14
Gratuitous Relief	5.00	0.65	(-) 4.35	87
Other General Economic				
Services	212.93	261.29	(+) 48.36	23
Forest	2,413.32	3,698.10	(+) 1,284.78	53
Roads & Transport Services	152.73	198.60	(+) 45.87	30
Total	14,664.40	13,472.66	(-) 1,191.74	8

Source: Normal Budget and Annual Accounts.

Appendix-IV (Reference: Paragraph 3.2.1.1)

Statement showing total deposit into Council PDA during 2018-19 by Transport Department under the head "Road and Transport Services"

Month	Challan No.	Date	Amount	Date of entry
WIGHT	Chanan 110.	Dute	(In ₹)	in Cash Book
	2018.04.00033	04.04.2018	90,000.00	21.05.2018
	2018.04.00051	04.04.2018	20,000.00	21.05.2018
April 2018	2018.04.00820	17.04.2018	79,000.00	21.05.2018
•	2018.04.00893	19.04.2018	70,500.00	21.05.2018
			2,59,500.00	
	2018.06.00205	04.06.2018	91,000.00	14.08.2018
June 2018	2018.06.00206	04.06.2018	36,000.00	14.08.2018
	2018.06.00568	08.06.2018	60,000.00	14.08.2018
			1,87,000.00	
Into 2019	2018.07.01295	23.07.2018	60,000.00	21.08.2018
July 2018			60,000.00	
August 2019	2018.08.01242	23.08.2018	95,500.00	24.08.2018
August 2018			95,500.00	
	2018.09.00122	05.09.2018	1,40,000.00	11.10.2018
	2018.09.00259	13.09.2018	1,39,000.00	11.10.2018
September 2018	2018.09.00264	13.09.2018	45,000.00	11.10.2018
	2018.08.00192	06.09.2018	21,600.00	11.10.2018
			3,45,600.00	
	2018.10.00120	08.10.2018	49,000.00	17.11.2018
0 -4 -1 2010	2018.10.00384	09.10.2018	1,00,000.00	17.11.2018
October 2018	2018.10.2018	25.10.2018	70,000.00	17.11.2018
			2,19,000.00	
	2018.11.00383	14.11.2018	1,21,000.00	18.12.2018
N	2018.11.00987	22.11.2018	1,10,000.00	18.12.2018
November 2018	2018.11.01280	28.11.2018	5,000.00	18.12.2018
			2,36,000.00	
	2018.12.00011	01.12.2018	85,000.00	25.01.2019
Dagamban 2010	2018.12.00396	11.12.2018	70,000.00	25.01.2019
December 2018	2018.12.00536	17.12.2018	60,000.00	25.01.2019
			2,15,000.00	
Ionuomy 2010	2019.01.00710	10.01.2019	1,61,300.00	16.02.2019
January 2019			1,61,300.00	
	2019.02.00482	07.02.2019	1,28,200.00	25.03.2019
Fahrmary 2010	2019.02.00736	13.02.2019	70,000.00	
February 2019	2019.02.00929	18.02.2019	50,000.00	25.03.2019
			2,48,200.00	
	2019.03.00017	01.03.2019	1,17,500.00	30.03.2019
	2019.03.00513	11.03.2019	82,000.00	30.03.2019
March 2019	2019.03.00688	12.03.2019	96,000.00	30.03.2019
Maich 2019	2019.03.01120	18.03.2019	76,000.00	30.03.2019
	2019.03.01577	25.03.2019	50,000.00	30.03.2019
			4,21,500.00	
		Grand Total	24,48,600.00	

Source: Information furnished by Transport Department and Cash Book of the Council.

Appendix-V (Reference: Paragraph 4.6)

List of items not found supplied by the supplier

(In ₹)

Sl.	Name of items	Unit	Quantity	No. of	Short	Price per	Amount paid
No.			supplied as per	quantity	supplied	unit	without receipt of
			bill/challan	received			materials
1	Television set with DTH	No.	2	1	1	40,000	40,000
2	Aqua Guard Filter	No.	4	2	2	15,000	30,000
3	Dining table with Chair (6 seater)	Set	8	3	5	30,000	1,50,000
4	Iron bed steel with mosquito net stand	No.	80	58	22	20,000	4,40,000
5	Reading Table (Half Sectt. Size)	No.	80	42	38	10,000	3,80,000
6	Chairs	No.	80	78	2	10,000	20,000
7	Steel Shelf	No.	80	2	78	10,000	7,80,000
8	Steel Alnah	No.	80	49	31	10,000	3,10,000
						Total	21,50,000

Source: Departmental records.

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