

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

KARBI ANGLONG AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL, DIPHU, ASSAM

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR 2016-17

KARBI ANGLONG AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL, DIPHU, 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 2016-17.

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 Comments on Accounts and Chapter-IV deals with Compliance Audit Observations for the year 2016-17 made during test-audit of the transactions of the Council Secretariat of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council including DDOs of entrusted departments for the year 2016-17 and 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 thorough the C&AG's Report on Social, Economic and General Sectors of Government of Assam along with the issue of Inspection Reports.





OVERVIEW

This Report contains four Chapters. Chapter-I provide 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 2016-17. Chapter-IV of the Report deals with the audit findings pertaining to compliance audit of the Council and contains nine 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 2016-17 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 80 *per cent*) undertaken by KAAC during 2016-17 was from the funds provided by the State Government, which is currently being shown under Deposit Fund.

(Paragraph 2.2.1)

During 2016-17, KAAC received ₹ 1,027.40 crore for entrusted functions from the State Government, whereas the Council disbursed ₹ 840.82 crore to the Drawing and Disbursing Officers for performing entrusted functions leaving an unspent balance of ₹ 186.58 crore as of March 2017.

(Paragraph 2.2.3)

➤ Variation between budgeted (Entrusted) and actual numbers with respect to both receipts and expenditure, if any remained unascertained as KAAC 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 2016-17.

(Paragraphs 2.3.1 & 2.3.2)

Recommendations

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 under Part-I District Fund as well as Closing balance were overstated by ₹ 0.08 crore during 2016-17 in the Annual Accounts of the Council. (Paragraphs 3.2.1.1)
- ➤ There was overstatement of Capital expenditure by ₹ 2.17 crore with corresponding understatement of revenue expenditure by ₹ 1.43 crore during 2016-17 under Capital Outlay on Road Transport Service.

(*Paragraphs 3.2.1.3*)

➤ Bank interest of ₹ 40.21 lakh earned was neither accounted for in the PDA Cash Book nor reflected in the Annual Accounts, which resulted in understatement of receipts to that extent in the Annual Accounts of 2016-17.

(*Paragraphs 3.2.1.6*)

During 2016-17, KAAC diverted salary funds of ₹ 11.98 crore provided by GoA towards non-salary expenditure to seven DDOs based on the proposals submitted by them. Another ₹ 1.21 crore was diverted from salary to non-salary component by the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, Diphu and the Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies, Diphu during the year.

(Paragraph 3.2.2.2, 3.2.2.3 and 3.2.2.4)

➤ During 2016-17, KAAC 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)

Recommendations

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.

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

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.

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

➤ KAAC failed to realise outstanding lease money of ₹ 80.20 lakh from the lessee of Lahorijan NH 36 Entry Tax Gate (ETG) and another amount of ₹ 20.63 lakh remained to be recovered from the lessees of various ETGs, Markets, Ghats and Fisheries during 2016-17.

(Paragraph 4.1.1.1 and 4.1.1.2)

➤ Revenue receipts of ₹ 1.47 lakh realised during the year by the Mouzaders of West Ronghang and Duar Bagori was not deposited into PDA.

(*Paragraph 4.1.3*)

➤ Transport Department of KAAC irregularly utilised departmental receipts of ₹78.47 lakh towards revenue expenditure without depositing the same into PDA in violation of Fund Rules.

(*Paragraph 4.1.4*)

➤ Expenditure of ₹ 15.50 crore incurred towards purchase of teaching and non-teaching materials by the District Primary Education Officer, Diphu could not be vouchsafed in audit due to absence of records and documents relating to actual requirement, distribution of materials, acknowledgement of receipt by the end users and procurement of the materials without following the applicable financial rules.

(*Paragraph 4.2.1*)

➤ The Chairman, Hamren Town Committee misappropriated ₹ 4.00 lakh from the funds of ₹ 4.00 lakh released by KAAC for payment of electricity bill, staff salary, improvement of office building, sand gravel at Hamren Town and construction of roads.

(Paragraph 4.5)

Recommendations

Council should take measures to strengthen the revenue earning departments, so as to mitigate the instances of loss of revenue.

Council should evolve a system of checks so that revenues collected by various departments are deposited to PDA within a time frame.

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

Council should ensure adherence to provisions of its Fund Rules in all cases of the financial transactions to ensure financial discipline.

Council should file First Information Report for suspected misappropriation of funds.

Chapter-I

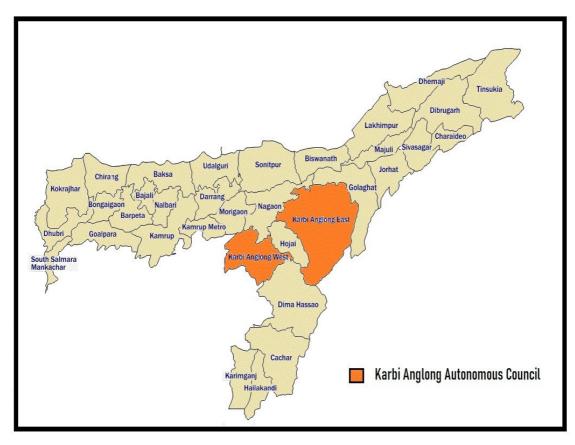
Constitution, Rules & Maintenance of Accounts



Chapter-I Constitution, Rules and Maintenance of Accounts

1.1 Profile of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council

The Karbi Anglong District Council in Assam was set up on 23 June 1952 under the provisions of Article 244(2) read with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. In terms of Memorandum of understanding (April 1995) amongst the State, Central Government and representatives of the district, the Council was renamed Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC).



KAAC is governed by a Council comprising 30 members, of whom 26 are elected through adult suffrage, while four members are nominated by the Governor of Assam.

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India 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 than reserve 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, KAAC 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, 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. KAAC 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 callings and employments, animals, vehicles and boats, entry of goods into a market for sale therein, tolls on passengers and goods carried 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 the Government of Assam and the Council. The above functions are called normal or inherent functions of the Council in common parlance.

In addition, the State Government entrusted additional functions, under Paragraph 6(2) of the Schedule *ibid*, (called entrusted functions) to KAAC in relation to 30 subjects¹, 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 KAAC in advance, primarily against 'Grant No. 76 – Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council' in the State Sector budget (Entrusted budget of the Council), so that the latter can finance the expenditure relating to entrusted functions. KAAC 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 it.

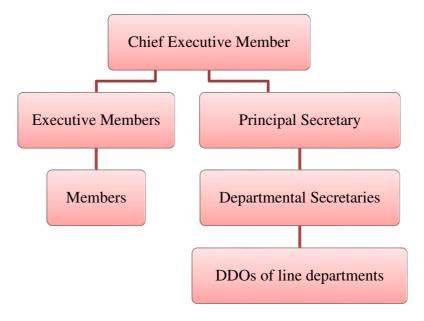
Thus, while executive functions were delegated in stages to the Council by GoA under Paragraph 6(2) since June 1970, with the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995 (42 of 1995) and the consequent insertion of paragraph 3A in the Sixth Schedule, the Council has inherent legislative powers on these subjects.

1.2 Organisational structure of KAAC Secretariat

The Principal Secretary, KAAC is appointed by GoA, who is assisted by Departmental Secretary, Joint Secretaries and other State service officers deputed by GoA and also officers appointed by the Council. S/He is responsible towards administration of

⁽i) Industry (ii) Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (iii) Forest (iv) Agriculture (v) PWD (vi) Sericulture (vii) Education (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 (vxi) Irrigation (xvii) Social Welfare (xviii) Flood Control (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.

inherent functions (Council Sector) as well as the entrusted functions (State Sector) of the Council. The structure of KAAC administration is given in the organogram below:



1.2.1 Human Resources

As per Rule 126 of KAAC Fund Rules, 1952, the Council shall prepare a detailed statement of the permanent establishment existing on 01 April each year in the prescribed form.

Scrutiny of records in KAAC showed that Sanctioned Strength (SS) of KAAC Secretariat was 1,124 under Council Sector, against which Persons-in-position (PIP) during 2016-17 was 1,093, indicating a shortage of 31. However, the Council did not prepare any detailed statement of the permanent establishment. Copies of Government/ Council orders pertaining to the actual SS of the Council were not provided to audit. Moreover, KAAC did not maintain SS *vis-à-vis* PIP for various categories of the Entrusted departments. Due to failure to provide the information despite being specifically called for (September 2021), Audit could not verify the actual staff position of KAAC.

During exit meeting (July 2023), it was stated that all efforts would be made to prepare a detailed statement of the sanctioned strength *vis-à-vis* MIP for both inherent and entrusted functions in terms of KAAC Fund Rules.

1.3 Rules for the management of District Fund

In terms of the provisions of Paragraph 7(2) of the Sixth Schedule, rules for the management of the District Fund *viz.*, Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Fund Rules were framed by the Council and notified in April 1952.

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 Diphu Treasury as Personal Deposit Account (PDA) of KAAC.

The accounts and records of the Principal Secretary, KAAC, Diphu are test-audited by CAG of India under Paragraph 7(4) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The KAAC submitted its Annual Accounts for the year 2016-17 in November 2019 **after a delay of 28 months**. Audit of Annual Accounts along with transactions of the Council for the year 2016-17 was conducted and result of audit of Annual Accounts for the year 2016-17 and test-check of the transactions of the Council during the year have been presented in Chapter-II to Chapter-IV of this Report.

The Draft Audit Report was forwarded to the Council on 19 June 2023, with a request to furnish replies on Audit paras within two weeks from the date of receipt of the Report. Exit meetings were held on 06 July 2023 on Chapters-I, II and III and on 04 August 2023 on Chapter-IV.

1.5 Internal Control

Internal control system in an organisation ensures that proper checks and procedures are exercised for efficient and effective discharge of its mandate, reliability of its financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

An evaluation of internal control system in the Council revealed the following shortcomings:

- Preparation of budget estimates of receipts and expenditure was not based on realistic assessment, leading to large variations between the budget and the actual expenditure.
- II. KAAC did not maintain Heads of Account-wise/Grant-wise ledger 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 KAAC (for entrusted function) and for the expenditure incurred by DDOs of KAAC (for inherent function). Thus, control system did not assure accuracy of figures of Annual Accounts by itself.
- III. 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.
- IV. There was no effective mechanism for timely deposit of revenue earned by the different organs of the KAAC into PDA of the Council.
- V. There was no Internal Audit wing to strengthen the internal control system and enforce effective management.

During exit meeting (July 2023) the Council stated that the audit observations has been noted for future guidance.

1.6 Recommendations

- The Council should maintain detailed statement of sanctioned strength and persons-in-position for all the cadres for better human resource management.
- Council may ensure timely submission of Annual Accounts to the Principal Accountant General to adhere to the prescribed timelines; and
- 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 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 KAAC has been constituted under the provisions of Sub-Paragraph (I) of Paragraph 7 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. This fund is maintained as Deposit Account (8443 – Civil Deposit) in the Diphu Treasury and the Principal Secretary, KAAC 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 shall also include 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, as per the extant practise, funds received from the State Government for subjects/departments entrusted to the Council during 2016-17 were accounted for in Part-II Deposit fund while own resources of the Council were accounted for in the District Fund. This has been discussed in Chapter-III of this Report.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council stated that all efforts would be made to compile the Annual Accounts from 2018-19 onwards as per format and guidelines prescribed by CAG and submitted to Audit on priority.

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 KAAC is provided in *Appendix-I*, while **Table-2.1** shows the summary of financial transactions of KAAC during 2016-17.

Table-2.1: Summary of financial transactions of KAAC during 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Receipt		Disbursement	
167.50	Di	221.30	
1,027.40	Deposit Fund		840.82
1,194.90	Total Receipts Total Disbursements		1,062.12
361.05	Opening Balance Closing Balance		493.83
1,555.95	Grand Total		1,555.95

Source: Annual Accounts

It can be seen from the table above that bulk of the expenditure for activities (Approximately 80 *per cent*) undertaken by KAAC was met from the funds provided by the State Government, accounted under Deposit Fund.

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 (2012-17).

250 60 53.79 47.76 50 200 37.36 40 167.51 150 ₹ in crore 30 28.06 14.55 100 20 50 10 0 0 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 Receipts Disbursement Disbursement beyond receipts

Chart-2.1(A): Trend of receipts and disbursement under District Fund during 2012-17

Source: Annual Accounts

As can be seen from the Chart above, during all the years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 expenditure from District Fund exceeded the receipts under District Fund (Own receipts). During 2016-17, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by ₹ 53.79 crore. The excess expenditure was met out of the balances available with the Council.

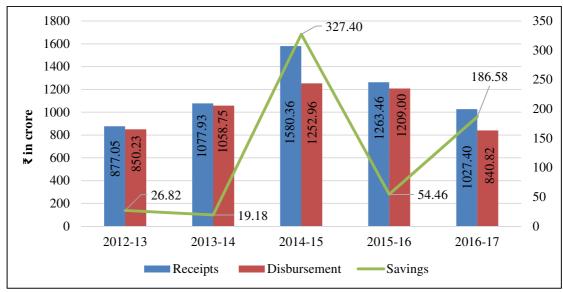


Chart-2.1(B): Trend of receipts and disbursement under Deposit Fund during 2012-17

Source: Annual Accounts

It is apparent from above that the Council failed to fully utilise the fund received from the State Government as disbursements were always less than its receipts during the last five years. During 2016-17, the disbursement was less than its receipts by ₹ 186.58 crore. KAAC should, therefore, initiate steps so as to ensure that the funds released by the State Government is utilised for the purpose it was transferred.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observations and stated that no disbursement beyond fund receipts had been made from the year 2018-19 onwards.

2.2.2 Revenue Deficit under District Fund

The position of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure as well as excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts (revenue deficit) during 2016-17 is given in Table-2.2.

Table-2.2: Position of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure and revenue deficit

(₹ in crore)

Total Revenue Receipts	Council's own Revenue	Percentage of own Revenue to total Revenue	Revenue expenditure	Excess of revenue expenditure over receipts during the year (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5 (4-1)
166.95 ²	34.87	21	217.70	50.75 (30)

Source: Annual Accounts

It may be seen from the above table that the Council's revenue expenditure exceeded its total revenue receipts under District Fund during the year. The revenue expenditure exceeded the revenue receipt by ₹ 50.75 crore (30 per cent) during 2016-17. This was mainly due to lack of proper control over expenditure on inherent functions (Council Sector) and inadequate revenue generation which was only ₹ 34.87 crore (21 per cent) of the total Revenue Receipts (₹ 166.95 crore) during 2016-17. Grants-in-aid from the

² Excluding recoveries of loans and advances of ₹ 0.56 crore.

9

State Government (₹ 132.09 crore) formed 79 per cent of the total Revenue Receipts during the year. The excess expenditure was evidently met by diverting funds to the extent of revenue deficit (₹ 50.75 crore) from the funds received from the State Government including unutilised balances of funds received in earlier years for discharging entrusted functions (State Sector). As Heads of Account wise fund receipts and disbursement was not disclosed in the Annual accounts and the Council do not maintain Heads of Account wise/Grant wise balances, the specific Heads of Account from which funds were diverted could not be ascertained in audit.

In absence of Fund-wise/Heads of Account-wise balances, Audit could not ascertain whether the funds released for by the State Government for entrusted functions were utilised for the intended purposes.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observations and stated that no disbursement beyond fund receipts had been made from the year 2018-19 onwards.

2.2.3 Unspent balances

Unspent balances 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 2016-17, KAAC received ₹ 1,027.40 crore for entrusted functions from the State Government. The Council disbursed ₹ 840.82 crore to the Drawing and Disbursing Officers for performing entrusted functions leaving an unspent balance of ₹ 186.58 crore as of March 2017.

Chart-2.2 presents the position of unspent balances of KAAC during the last four years (2013-17) as per the Annual Accounts.

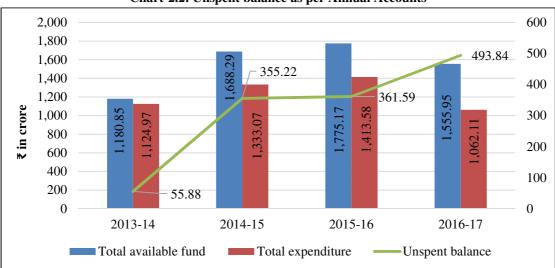


Chart-2.2: Unspent balance as per Annual Accounts

Source: Annual Accounts

It can be seen from the chart above that unspent balance of the Council increased by 784 per cent during the last four years from ₹ 55.88 crore at the end of 2013-14 to

₹ 493.84 crore as of March 2017. This indicated that expenditure was not commensurate with the fund receipts from the State Government.

Audit observed that the Annual Accounts of KAAC 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 misutilisation of funds will go undetected. No assurance that the expenditure was incurred for the purpose for which it was sanctioned can be given.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council assured compliance to the audit observation for maintaining Head-wise/Grant-wise balances.

2.3 Comments on budgetary process

KAAC prepares two sets of budgets as detailed below:

- i) **Entrusted Budget:** KAAC prepares its entrusted budget in respect of Grant No. 76, for subjects entrusted to it as per the Sixth Schedule. This budget is submitted to the State Government for appropriation by the State Legislatures and release of funds. In this budget, the Chart of Accounts (CoA) followed by KAAC is that followed by GoA, which is in line with List of Major and Minor Head (LMMH) of the Union and States. Funds from this Grant are released to KAAC in two instalments as advance.
- ii) **Council Budget:** KAAC also prepares another budget in respect of estimated own revenue receipts and estimated expenditure to be incurred therefrom. This budget is termed as Normal budget in common parlance. In this budget, KAAC follows the CoA prescribed by C&AG.

As KAAC 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 figures 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.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council stated that the audit observation had been noted for guidance and all efforts would be made to disclose Heads of Account wise/ Grant wise fund received and disbursed in the Annual Accounts from 2018-19 onwards.

2.3.1 Revenue receipts compared with budget estimates

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

70 70% 63.47 65% 60 60% 54% 55% 48.33 51% 50 50% 37.64 45% 34.87 40% 40 ₹ in crore 26.83 27.33 26.15 30 30% 17.65 16.88 20 20% 13.80 10 10% 0 0% 2012-13 2015-16 2013-14 2014-15 2016-17 Provision Actual Receipts Percentage

Chart-2.3: Variation between estimated (budget) receipts and actual receipts during 2012-13 to 2016-17

Source: Council Budget and Annual Accounts

During the last five years, the actual revenue receipts of KAAC was only between 45 to 65 *per cent* of its estimated (budget) receipts. Head-wise position of variation between estimated receipts and actual receipts during 2016-17 showed that the shortfall ranging from 8 to 100 *per cent*³ occurred in 12 Heads of Account while excess receipts over budget estimates, occurred in three Heads of Account. 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.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council stated that the audit observation had been noted for guidance and all efforts would be made to prepare realistic budget from the year 2024-25.

2.3.2 Revenue expenditure compared with budget estimates

The position of revenue expenditure of KAAC *vis-à-vis* the budgetary provision during the last five years (2012-17) is depicted in Chart-2.4:

3

Shortfall of 100 per cent	Shortfall of 60 per cent to 100 per cent	Shortfall of 50 per cent to 60 per cent	Shortfall of below 50 per cent
1 Head of Account	8 Heads of Account	Nil	3 Heads of Account

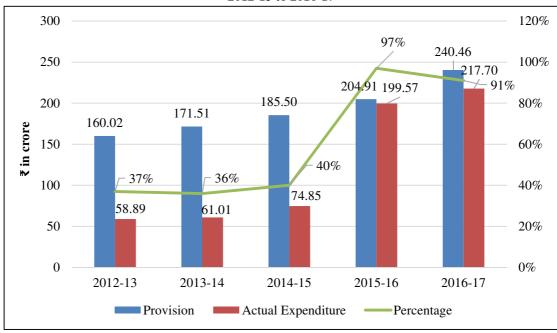


Chart-2.4: Variation between estimated provision and actual revenue expenditure during 2012-13 to 2016-17

Source: Council Budget and Annual Accounts

As can be seen from above, the actual revenue expenditure of KAAC during the last five years ranged from 36 to 97 *per cent* of budgetary provision.

During 2016-17, against the estimated revenue expenditure of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 240.46 crore under 26 Heads of Accounts, the actual expenditure was $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 217.70 crore resulting in overall shortfall of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 22.76 crore *i.e.*, nine *per cent* of the total projection. On further examination of budget and expenditure, it was noticed that the actual shortfall of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 31.19 crore (15 *per cent*) occurred against 19 Heads of Account, which was offset by excess of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 8.43 crore (30 *per cent*) against three Heads of Account. The details are given in *Appendix-III*.

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

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council stated that the audit observation had been noted for guidance and all efforts would be made to prepare realistic budget from the year 2024-25.

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

- > 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 comprises of seven statements. A brief description of these seven statements is given in Table-3.1.

Table-3.1: Statements in the CAG prescribed Form of Accounts of District Councils

Sl. No.	Statement No.	Particulars of Statements				
1.	Statement No.1	Summary of transactions showing summarised position of				
		Receipts and Disbursement 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 statemen				
		showing the monthly ways and means position of the Council.				
4.	Statement No.4	4 Loans and Advances by the Council showing category wis				
		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

KAAC prepared its Annual Accounts in the aforementioned seven statements. Audit found some deviations with respect to the format prescribed by CAG which are pointed below:

a. Statement-1 of the Annual Accounts of KAAC exhibited revenue receipt of ₹ 166.95 crore from its own sources (including assistance of ₹ 132.09 crore received from State Government) and of ₹ 1,027.40 crore from the State Government for functions entrusted to it under Paragraph 3A of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The receipts of ₹ 1,027.40 crore from the State

- Government was, however, incorrectly accounted under Part-II Deposit Fund instead of Part-I District Fund.
- b. Statement-1 also shows the summary of expenditure made, both from its own revenue (₹ 221.30 crore) and from State Government for entrusted functions (₹ 840.82 crore). The amount of ₹ 840.82 crore was, however, incorrectly shown under Deposit Fund instead of District Fund.
- c. Statement-5 did not show details of revenue by Major Heads for ₹1,027.40 crore received from the State Government for the entrusted functions which forms nearly 80 *per cent* of its total receipts. There is no Minor Head wise breakup in Statement-5. Consequentially, 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 (₹ 221.30 crore). The details of expenditure of ₹ 840.82 crore received from State Government were, however, not included in Statement-6 of the Annual Accounts.
- 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 Government of Assam to KAAC for subjects/departments entrusted to the Council has been accounted for incorrectly under Part-II Deposit Fund but as a single line item with no breakup of either receipt 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. KAAC is required to submit Monthly Accounts to Principal Accountant General (A&E) for funds transferred to it against Grant No. 76, based on which, the Appropriation Accounts is prepared. Appropriation Accounts of the said Grant indicated that during 2016-17, KAAC had made a total expenditure of ₹ 138.35 crore towards Capital Outlay. However, as per Statement-2, KAAC incurred ₹ 3.60 crore only towards Capital Outlay. Thus, Annual Accounts of KAAC did not provide the true and fair picture of the current and cumulative expenditure towards creation of capital assets as of March 2017.

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 KAAC. KAAC is required to rectify the mistake by

⁴ Approximately 80 *per cent* of total receipts and expenditure of the Council.

correctly accounting its financial transactions from the funds received from State Government in the Annual Accounts as per the format prescribed by the CAG.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observation and stated that the Annual Accounts for the year 2018-19 would be compiled following CAG's guidelines on accounting and submit to Audit.

3.2.1 District Fund

3.2.1.1 Overstatement of receipts

The Annual Accounts (Statement-5) exhibited ₹ 34.87 crore as total revenue receipts (excluding grants-in-aid) during 2016-17 against the actual revenue receipts (excluding grants-in-aid) of ₹ 34.79 crore being remitted into the Personal Deposit Account (PDA) of KAAC. This resulted in overstatement of revenue receipts under Part-I District Fund as well as Closing balance by ₹ 0.08 crore during 2016-17.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted and noted the audit observation for compliance.

3.2.1.2 Understatement and overstatement of revenue receipts

Scrutiny of Cash Book and Deposit challans for the year 2016-17 revealed that revenue receipts amounting to ₹ 0.71 crore collected during 2015-16 was entered in the Cash Book during 2016-17 (*Appendix-IV*), which resulted in overstatement of revenue receipts during the year 2016-17 to that extent.

Similarly, revenue amounting to ₹ 1.16 crore received during 2016-17 was not entered in the Cash Book during the same year. The amount was entered into the Cash Book during 2017-18 (*Appendix-V*), which resulted in understatement of revenue receipts for the year 2016-17 to that extent.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted and noted the audit observation for compliance.

3.2.1.3 Overstatement of Capital Expenditure

Government of Assam released (between May 2016 and December 2016) $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 3.60 crore to KAAC towards Capital Outlay on Road Transport Service. Against the receipt, the Transport Department of KAAC incurred an expenditure of $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 1.43 crore towards Capital expenditure and balance amount of $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 2.17 crore was spent towards revenue expenditure viz., rethreading of old tyres, repairing of KAAC bus etc. This resulted in overstatement of Capital expenditure by $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 2.17 crore with corresponding understatement of revenue expenditure by $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 1.43 crore.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observation and stated that no Capital fund was disbursed towards Revenue expenditure from 2021-22 onwards.

3.2.1.4 Incorrect exhibition of Progressive Capital Outlay

Paragraph 2.4.3 of Audit Report of KAAC for 2011-16 has pointed out that there was understatement of Progressive Capital Outlay by ₹ 2,119.23 lakh. Progressive Capital Outlay at the end of 2015-16 was shown as ₹ 668.00 lakh in place of actual Progressive Capital Outlay of ₹ 2,787.23 lakh. It was recommended to reconcile the Progressive Capital Outlay and to exhibit correct figures in the subsequent Annual Accounts.

Scrutiny of Annual Accounts for the year 2016-17 revealed that no reconciliation had so far been made in this regard and the incorrect exhibition of Progressive Capital Outlay continued even during 2016-17. The Position of Progressive Capital Outlay during 2016-17 is detailed in Table-3.2.

Table-3.2: Position of Progressive Capital Outlay as on 31 March 2017

(₹ in lakh)

				(
Progressive Capital Outlay	Capital Outlay	Progressive Capital Outlay as	Progressive Capital Outlay shown in the	Understatement of Progressive
as on 31 March	during the	on 31 March 2017	Annual A/cs	Capital Outlay
2016	year			
2,787.23	142.69	2,929.92	1,028.00	1,901.92

As can be seen from the table above, the Progressive Capital Outlay during 2016-17 has been shown as ₹ 1,028.00 lakh instead of ₹ 2,929.92 lakh leading to understatement of Progressive Capital Outlay by ₹ 1,901.92 lakh.

Thus, the Progressive Capital Outlay shown in the Statement-2 of the Annual Accounts needs to be reconciled and correct figures exhibited in the Annual Accounts of the Council.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted and noted the audit observation for compliance.

3.2.1.5 Discrepancy in ways and means position

Statement-3 of Annual Accounts exhibits the position of Ways & Means of KAAC for discharging its inherent functions (Council Sector) during the year. The statement shows month-wise receipts, disbursement, Opening and Closing balances of Cash.

Scrutiny of Annual Accounts 2016-17 and Subsidiary Cash Book (Council Sector) revealed discrepancies in the Opening and Closing balances between the two sets of Accounts. The discrepancy is detailed in Table-3.3.

Table-3.3: Opening and Closing balance as per Cash Book and Statement-3 of the Annual Accounts

(₹ in lakh)

As per Ca	sh Book ⁵	As per Statement-3 of the Annual Accounts		
Opening balance Closing balance		Opening balance	Closing balance	
179.16	277.26	178.04	303.07	

5

Cash Book	Balance as on 31-03-2016	Balance as on 31-03-2017
Council Sector (Inherent)	96,82,501.00	91,56,188.00
Council Sector (GIA)	82,33,948.00	1,85,69,430.00
Total	1,79,16,449.00	2,77,25,618.00

Reason for such discrepancies was not disclosed by way of explanatory notes in the Annual Accounts. Further, monthly receipts and disbursements as shown in the Statement could not be verified due to non-compilation of monthly accounts in respect of its inherent functions during the year 2016-17.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted and noted the audit observation for compliance.

3.2.1.6 Understatement of receipts

Scrutiny of records revealed that during 2016-17 KAAC operated three savings bank accounts and earned bank interest of ₹ 40.21 lakh as detailed in Table-3.4.

Table-3.4: Bank interest earned

(in ₹)

Account No.	Name of Bank	2016-17		
Account No.	Name of Dank	Date of crediting interest	Amount credited	
2456 (1970)		25-06-2016	6,73,715.00	
		24-09-2016	7,03,022.00	
xxxx2456 (ICDS & NLCPR)	IDBI Bank, Diphu	24-12-2016	6,34,787.00	
NLCI K)		25-03-2017	1,88,147.00	
		Total	21,99,671.00	
	HDFC Bank, Diphu	01-07-2016	1,11,148.00	
xxxx8349 (Finance		01-10-2016	1,01,235.00	
Commission)		01-01-2017	1,01,097.00	
		Total	3,13,480.00	
		25-06-2016	16,268.00	
		24-09-2016	3,74,750.00	
xxxx5565 (RMSA)	Axis Bank, Diphu	31-12-2016	5,98,895.00	
		31-03-2017	5,18,416.00	
		Total	15,08,329.00	
	Grand Total			

The interest earned was neither accounted for in the PDA Cash Book nor reflected in the Annual Accounts. This resulted in understatement of receipts to that extent in the Annual Accounts of 2016-17.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observation and assured that all interest earned would be disclosed in Annual Accounts from 2018-19 onwards.

3.2.1.7 Irregular retention of revenue outside PDA

Rule 18 of the Karbi Anglong District Fund Rules, 1952 (DFR) provides that all money received by the Council shall be remitted into the treasury promptly.

Paragraph 3.2.3 of the Audit Report of the KAAC for 2011-16 stated that the revenue received from time to time by cash branch of KAAC was not deposited promptly into the treasury (PDA of KAAC) and a portion of it was retained by the Cashier.

Scrutiny of records of Cash Branch of KAAC revealed that revenue received from different sources from time to time were not deposited immediately into Treasury and a portion of it was retained with the Cashier. As of March 2017, ₹89.99 lakh⁶ of revenue collected was retained by the cashier. Besides this, Revenue Receipts Register exhibiting date of receipt and date of deposit into PDA was also not maintained by the Council. These receipts were also not reflected in the Annual Accounts of that year. This resulted in understatement of receipts by ₹89.99 lakh and was fraught with the risk of misappropriation/misuse of funds.

During exit meeting, (August 2023) the Council stated that the amounts were deposited into the treasury in the next financial year.

The reply is not tenable as non-deposit of revenue received by the Cash branch of KAAC into PDA promptly is in violation of the provisions of the DFR. Revenue received by the Cash branch should be deposited to PDA promptly.

3.2.2 Deposit Fund

Although, funds received from the State Government for subjects/departments entrusted to the Council, were 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

Scrutiny of main Cash Book, Treasury Receipt Schedule, sanction letters, Challans and bank statements pertaining to receipts from Government of Assam and other sources revealed that even though the total receipts under Deposit Fund was ₹ 1,033.16 crore, the amount of receipts exhibited under Deposit Fund in the Annual Accounts 2016-17 was only ₹ 1,027.40 crore leading to understatement of receipts under Deposit Fund by ₹ 5.76 crore as detailed in Table-3.5.

Table-3.5: Understatement in Annual Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Total funds received from GoA as per PDA Cash Book and Treasury Schedule	Funds directly credited in bank accounts	Amount transferred to District fund	Total receipt under Deposit fund	Receipt under Deposit fund as per Annual Accounts	Understate- ment in Annual Accounts
1	2	3	4 (1+2-3)	5	6 (4-5)
$1,027.72^7$	137.53	132.09	1,033.16	1027.40	(-) 5.76

The Council needs to ensure accurate disclosure of receipts under Deposit Fund.

6

(in ₹)

Year	Opening balance	Revenue received	Revenue deposited	Balance outside PDA
2016-17	96,82,501	31,05,42,266	31,12,25,913	89,98,854

In the Cash Book ₹ 2,45,00,000 was entered on 05/10/2016 against actual receipt of ₹ 1,45,00,000 and ₹ 1,32,50,000 (credited by treasury on 16-06-2016) was not accounted for.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observation and stated that the difference would be reconciled regularly.

3.2.2.2 Diversion of salary funds towards non-salary expenditure

Paragraph 9.1 VIII(d) of the Budget Manual of Government of Assam prohibits any re-appropriation from savings under pay of officers or pay of establishment.

During 2016-17, GoA sanctioned and released (May 2016) an amount of ₹ 284.38 crore for salaries/wages under Non-Plan for 1st six months for the year 2016-17.

Audit noticed that out of the total funds of ₹ 284.38 crore, KAAC diverted ₹ 11.98 crore towards non-salary expenditure to seven DDOs based on the proposals submitted by them. The details are shown in *Appendix-VI*.

In reply, the Principal Secretary, KAAC, Diphu stated (October 2020) that the Primary Education Department is an inherent subject of KAAC, Diphu. Due to paucity of fund under Council Sector, sometimes the Primary Education Department has to make expenditure to meet the urgent need out of the balance fund available for salary payment. The Principal Secretary also assured that the same would be avoided in future.

3.2.2.3 A test-check of records of the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce (DICC), Diphu revealed that ₹ 3.18 crore was sanctioned and released for salaries/wages under Non-Plan to the Addl. DICC, Diphu by GoA during 2016-17. The sanction letters *inter alia* specified that unspent amount, if any, shall be refunded to the Government through treasury challan.

Audit, however, observed that out of the total funds of ₹ 3.18 crore, the DDO spent ₹ 2.36 crore⁸ under salary head and the KAAC re-appropriated ₹ 0.82 crore meant for salary & wages towards procurement of materials (sewing machine, cotton yarn and carpenter tools) for distribution among rural artisans without the approval of GoA.

3.2.2.4 Similarly, out of total allocation of ₹ 1.05 crore for salaries/wages for the year 2016-17, the Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies, (F&CS), Diphu saved ₹ 0.40 crore (38 *per cent*) and utilised ₹ 0.39 crore towards non-salary component (OE, advertisement, purchase of vehicle, construction work *etc.*) on the basis of approval of KAAC. However, the approval of Finance department, GoA authorising the re-appropriation from salary to non-salary was not found on records.

Thus, diversion of salary funds of ₹ 1.21 crore (₹ 0.82 crore + ₹ 0.39 crore) towards non-salary expenditure without the approval of GoA was irregular and unauthorised.

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(₹ in lakh)

Dudast			Release	Evmandituna	Carring		
	Budget	1st instalment	2 nd instalment	Total	Expenditure	Saving	
Salary	305.53	107.93	197.60	305.53	227.57	77.96	
Wages	12.48	6.24	6.24	12.48	8.35	4.13	
Total	318.01	114.17	203.84	318.01	235.92	82.09	

During exit meeting (August 2023) the Council accepted the audit observations and assured to avoid such diversion in future.

3.3 Personal Deposit Account

KAAC maintains a Personal Deposit Account (PDA) with the Diphu Treasury into which all receipts of KAAC 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 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 existed between the Opening and Closing balances in PDA as per KAAC Accounts and that of the Treasury.

Chart-3.1(A) Opening Balances as per Treasury records and Annual Accounts as on 31 March (₹ in crore)⁹

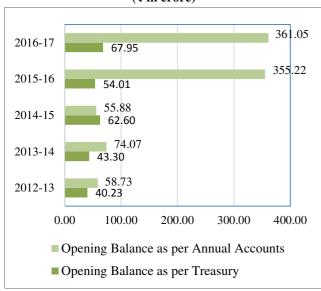
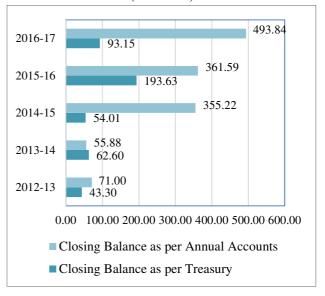


Chart-3.1 (B) Closing Balances as per Treasury records and Annual Accounts as on 31 March (₹ in crore)



The discrepancy was not explained in the Annual Accounts as reconciliation between the two sets of records were not carried out. The above deficiency persisted despite being pointed out in previous Audit Reports and KAAC needs to take appropriate steps to carry out the required reconciliations.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observation and stated that all efforts would be made to disclose correct opening and closing balances from the Annual Accounts for the year 2018-19 onwards.

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⁹ The closing balance of 2015-16 as per Treasury (₹193.63 crore) was subsequently revised after preparing the *Plus and Minus Memorandum* and a revised figure of ₹67.95 crore was taken as opening balance of 2016-17.

3.3.1 Non-accounting in PDA

Rule 14(i) of the Karbi Anglong District Fund Rules, 1952 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 the Cash Book as soon as they occur.

Accordingly, money received by KAAC from Administrative Departments of the State Government is required to be kept at Treasury and disbursements made out of it for implementation of schemes/programmes/policies, *etc.*, from time to time are to be reflected in the Cash Book.

During 2016-17, KAAC received ₹ 137.53 crore from several departments of the State Government for implementation of various development project/schemes. In contravention of Rule 14(i) *ibid*, the funds were, however, directly credited into current/savings accounts of different banks instead of depositing them into the PDA. The details of date-wise credit of funds into the Bank Account is given in *Appendix-VII*.

Further, it was also seen that out of the deposited funds of ₹ 137.53 crore, an amount of ₹ 37.83 crore was utilised from these Bank Accounts but was not accounted for in the Annual Accounts.

Thus, deposit of fund in bank accounts in violation of the Fund Rules and non-accounting of the funds received and disbursed from bank accounts in the Annual Accounts was irregular. This resulted in understatement of receipt, expenditure and the closing balance to that extent.

During exit meeting (July 2023), the Council accepted the audit observation and stated that all efforts would be made to disclose all financial transactions in the Annual Accounts from 2018-19 onwards.

3.4 Conclusion

The audit of accounts of KAAC for 2016-17 disclosed that:

- Form of Accounts followed by KAAC 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. Salary funds of ₹ 11.98 crore was diverted towards non-salary expenditure.
- vi. Bookkeeping (accounting) was weak and required further strengthening. Many cases of discrepancies and lack of reconciliation with collateral records and under/over statement of receipt/expenditure in Annual Accounts were noticed.

3.5 Recommendations

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

4.1.1 Non/short realisation of revenue

4.1.1.1 Non-realisation of outstanding lease money

For yearly leasing of Entry Tax Gates, Markets, Ghats, Fisheries, Cattle, Ponds, *etc.*, under its jurisdiction, the Joint Secretary, Taxes, KAAC issued (03 February 2016) NIT calling for bids. As per terms and condition of the NIT, the selected tenderers should deposit the settled amount in one instalment within seven days from the date of issue of settlement order, failing which the settlement order shall be cancelled and the security amount shall be treated as forfeited (Sl. No. 5 of the NIT). Sl. No. 11 of NIT laid down that the earnest money shall not be released if settlement holders fail to deposit the entire settled amount within the stipulated period and shall also be liable to be blacklisted.

In response to the NIT, as against the proposed Government's valuation of ₹ 32.56 lakh for the year 2016-17 determined on the average of last three years' settled value, five tenderers quoted their rates for Lahorijan NH 36 Entry Tax Gate as shown in Table-4.1.

Name of Tenderer	Amount offered(In ₹)	Remarks
Simion Terang	1,10,10,000	Highest rate
Pradip Bey	68,69,699	2nd highest
Anil Toppo	48,55,635	3 rd highest
Shri Rabu Teron	45,19,922	4 th highest
Kamal Sing Timung	34,00,635	Lowest rate

Table-4.1: Offered rate by the bidder

A test-check of records revealed that ignoring the highest bidder, the Jt. Secretary, Taxation, KAAC, Diphu issued (25 February 2016) settlement order to the lowest bidder (Kamal Sing Timung) for the period from 01-04-2016 to 31-03-2017 at the rate of ₹ 1.10 crore quoted by the highest bidder. The highest bidder filed an appeal in the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court (Case No. WP(C)1950/2016) who through an interim order (18 March 2016) directed that Lahorijan NH 36 Entry Tax Gate for the year will not be operational in favour of the 4th respondent (Shri Kamal Sing Timung).

In the meantime, the Joint Secretary, Taxation, KAAC allowed (31 March 2016) Shri Kamal Sing Timung, who operated the NH 36 Lahorijan ETG during 2015-16, to operate the Gate for the year 2016-17 temporarily till further orders on payment of ₹ 30,165 per day to the Council based on the settlement amount of ₹ 1.10 crore per year for the period from 01 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Audit, however noticed that in violation of the Hon'ble HC order, the contractor was allowed to operate the Gate for the entire year and was extended undue favour as the

contractor paid only $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 29.90 lakh¹⁰ as against the settlement amount of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 1.10 crore for the year 2016-17 leaving outstanding balance of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 80.20 lakh in violation of clause No. 5 of the NIT.

The Council did not initiate any action for recovery of the outstanding balance of ₹ 80.20 lakh during the currency of the lease period (up to 31 March 2017) other than serving demand notice (06 December 2016) for payment of ₹ 23.69 lakh for the period from 01.04.2016 to 30.11.2016 (244 days @ ₹ 30,165). Audit further noticed that the Council issued a notice to the contractor in October 2018 *i.e.*, after 18 months of the close of the financial year 2016-17, requesting the contractor to deposit the outstanding amount of ₹ 80.20 lakh for the period from 01 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Thus, the Council not only violated the Hon'ble HC order but also extended undue benefit to the contractor by allowing him to operate the gate without ensuring payment of the entire agreed amount. Further, the Council did not initiate any action for forfeiture of the earnest money or blacklisting the lessee as provided in the NIT.

During exit meeting (August 2023), the Council stated that the earnest money would be forfeited by the contractor and the same was under process. The reply is not tenable as the same lessee, despite defaulting on payment of ₹ 80.20 lakh during 2016-17, was also allotted Borlangphar ETG during the year 2017-18 for ₹ 4.51 lakh without recovery of the default payment from the same contractor.

4.1.1.2 Non-realisation of settled value from the bidders

Paragraph 3.1.5 of the Audit Report for the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 had pointed out that KAAC did not enforce the pre-condition of its Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) that successful bidders of the Entry Tax Gates (ETG), Markets, Ghat and Fisheries had to deposit the entire settled value within 7-15 days of issuing the settlement order and as a result there was outstanding dues of ₹ 65.84 lakh.

During 2016-17, KAAC issued NIT for sale/settlement of Entry Tax Gates (ETGs), Markets, Ghats and Fisheries of the district which *inter alia* provided the condition that the selected bidders should deposit the settled amount in one instalment within seven days from the date of issue of settlement order failing which the settlement order shall be cancelled and the security amount shall be treated as forfeited.

Audit noticed from the records of the Officer on Special Duty (OSD), Branch Secretariat, Taxation Department, Hamren that the KAAC authority settled 65 ETGs/markets/ghats/ fisheries for ₹ 127.38 lakh for the year 2016-17. Out of that, in two cases, the lessees paid parts of the settled value and in 15 cases, entire settled amount was not paid by lessees in violation of the condition of NIT. As such, KAAC realised only ₹ 106.75 lakh leaving recoverable balance amount of ₹ 20.63 lakh during 2016-17 as detailed in *Appendix-VIII*.

Reasons for allowing the lessees to operate the ETGs/markets/ghats/fisheries without receipt of settled value and non-realisation of the outstanding amounts were not on

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¹⁰ ₹ 25 lakh on 09 June 2016 and ₹ 4.90 lakh on 20 September 2016.

record. The Council did not initiate *bakijai* proceedings against the defaulters for recovery of ₹ 20.63 lakh till the date of audit (February 2020).

In reply the Principal Secretary, KAAC, Diphu stated (October 2020) that the outstanding settlement value would be recovered from the concerned lessees under intimation to Audit. The assurance given by the Principal Secretary appears to be an afterthought as no action has been taken to recover the outstanding dues since the last five years.

During exit meeting (August 2023), the Council stated that the defaulting lessees were not permitted to participate in future bids. The reply is, however, silent on the steps initiated to recover the outstanding settled values.

4.1.2 Shortfall in realisation of land revenue

Land Revenue is an inherent subject of the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC) as per Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. In KAAC, there are four Revenue Circles¹¹ headed by Assistant Revenue Officer (ARO) for collection of land revenue, headed by a Joint Secretary, Revenue Department. As per the prevailing system of the Council, land revenue is collected through Mouzaders¹² under the Circles against the demand raised by the Revenue Circles and is deposited directly into the Council's PDA (Treasury) through Treasury challans.

Scrutiny of records of Mouzas maintained by the Assistant Revenue Officers (AROs) (except ARO, Diphu records for which were not produced) revealed that during 2016-17, as against total demand of ₹ 3.34 crore (including arrear demand), the Revenue Department realised only ₹ 0.23 crore leaving an outstanding recoverable amount of ₹ 3.11 crore. The shortfall in revenue collection ranged from 87 *per cent* to 97 *per cent* as compared to the demand raised during the year as detailed in Table-4.2.

Table-4.2: Demand raised, revenue realised and shortfall in realisation of revenue during 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Circle	Total demand raised including arrear	Total realisation including arrear	Total short fall in realisation including arrear	% of shortfall in collection of Land Revenue
Phuloni	132.17	16.69	115.48	87
Silonijan	48.72	1.77	46.95	96
Donka	152.79	4.28	148.51	97
Total	333.68	22.74	310.94	

Audit further noticed that eight mouzas¹³ falling under the above three revenue circles did not realise any revenue during 2016-17 though demand for \ge 64.36 lakh of land revenue including arrears was raised (*Appendix-IX*). Reasons for non-realisation of land revenue was not found on record.

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⁽i) Diphu Circle (with 3 mouzas), (ii) Donkamokam Circle (with 9 mouzas), (iii) Phuloni Circle (with 10 mouzas) and (iv) Silonijan Circle (with 4 mouzas)

Mouzader is a term referring to a person who collects Land Revenue.

¹³ Amri, Hamren, Duar Amla, Chingthong, Duarsalona, Langlokso, East Rengma and Naga rengma

During exit meeting (August 2023), the Council stated that efforts had been initiated to collect the unrealised land revenue from the Pattadars.

The reply of the Council indicated the necessity for strengthening its land revenue administration.

4.1.3 Temporary misappropriation of land revenue

Rule 18 of the District Fund Rules, 1952 (DFR) of KAAC provides that all moneys received by KAAC shall be remitted into the treasury promptly and shall on no account be appropriated towards expenditure and Rule 17 of the said Rules further provides that all receipts due to KAAC collected by any employee authorised to collect such receipts, should be deposited with the cashier, who shall enter them in the Cash Book of KAAC.

Scrutiny of records of the Assistant Revenue Officers (ARO), of Donkamokam and Silonijan Revenue Circles revealed that ₹ 1.47 lakh¹⁴ collected by the Mouzaders from two mouzas during 2016-17 was retained by Mouzaders till the date of audit (February 2020). This amounted to temporary misappropriation of land revenue of ₹ 1.47 lakh by the Mouzadars.

During exit meeting (August 2023), the Council stated that the concerned Mouzadars had been directed to deposit the land revenue amount at the earliest.

However, Council did not take action against the Mouzadars as the amount of ₹ 1.47 lakh was not deposited by the concerned Mouzadars to the Council's Account though assured by the Principal Secretary in October 2020.

4.1.4 Irregular utilisation of departmental receipts

Scrutiny of records of Transport Department, KAAC showed that during 2016-17, the Department collected revenue of ₹ 104.12 lakh being passenger fares, sale proceeds of condemned Vehicle/Tyres, through auction, *etc*. Audit further noticed that out of total revenue receipts of ₹ 128.41 lakh (including ₹ 24.30 lakh being un-deposited balance of previous year), the Transport Department of KAAC deposited only ₹ 41.19 lakh into the PDA while ₹ 78.47 lakh was spent towards revenue expenditure (POL & MV Tax) without depositing the same into PDA in violation of Fund Rules.

During exit meeting (August 2023) the Council accepted the audit observation and stated that such practice was discontinued from 2020-21 by separate budget provision.

The fact remains that non-deposit of revenue collected into PDA and utilising it for its revenue expenditure is irregular.

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Year	Name of Circle	Name of Mouza	Land revenue Retained in hand (in ₹)
2016-17	Donkamokam	West Ronghang	1,05,860.20
	Silonijan	Duar Bagori	41,181.00
	Total		1,47,041.20

4.2 Revenue Expenditure

4.2.1 Irregularities in procurement of teaching and non-teaching materials

Government of Assam (GoA), Finance Department's Office Memorandum (August 2010) stipulates that open tenders/competitive bidding are to be invited by the Government Departments for purchase of any item or stores involving public funds of ₹ 50,000 and above. The OM also envisages that the practice of issuing supply orders based on a single quotation offered by agencies violates the statutory provisions contained in section 7(2) of the Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

Scrutiny of records of District Primary Education Officer (DPEO), Diphu revealed that the DPEO procured teaching and non-teaching materials worth ₹ 15.50 crore from selected suppliers during February to October 2016, based on the recommendations received from the Chief Executive Member (CEM) of KAAC without inviting tender and without any requirement received from the Schools.

Audit noticed that out of the total procurement, materials worth $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 5.06 crore were neither taken into Stock Register nor were the delivery challans available for audit scrutiny. In another case, though materials valued $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$ 0.55 crore were entered in the Stock Register, the delivery challans were not available. The details are shown in Table-4.3.

Items	Unit	Challans not found & also not entered in Stock Register				Register but vailable	
Items	Unit	Quantity	Rate (₹)	Value (₹)	Quantity	Rate (₹)	Value (₹)
Black Board	No.	8,583	932	79,99,356			
Carom Board	No.	7,736	1,034	79,99,024	5,406	1,024	55,35,744
Wooden Desk & Bench	Pairs	10,768	3,210	3,45,65,280			
Total		27,087		5,05,63,660	5,406		55,35,744

Table-4.3: Entries in stock register without delivery challans

Thus, in the absence of challans the actual supply of materials valued at $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{$\sim}} 5.61$ crore ($\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{$\sim}}} 5.06$ crore + $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{$\sim}}} 0.55$ crore) could not be vouchsafed in audit.

Audit further noticed from the Stock Register maintained by the DPEO that materials valued at ₹ 10.44 crore (₹ 15.50 crore - ₹ 5.06 crore) were directly received by the BPEOs for distribution among the schools through Teacher Gathering Centres (TGCs). However, record of distribution to schools was not made available except for stock registers maintained by BPEOs showing materials issued to TGCs. Moreover, schoolwise quantities of materials to be distributed were not disclosed in purchase files/supply order nor any such order/instruction was issued to the BPEOs.

In the absence of records and documents relating to actual requirement, distribution of materials, acknowledgement of receipt by the end users and procurement of the materials without following the applicable financial rules, Audit could not vouched-safe the expenditure of $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{\sim}}$ 15.50 crore incurred towards the purchase of teaching and non-teaching materials.

During exit meeting (August 2023) while accepting the audit observations the Council stated that the Teaching and Non-Teaching Materials were purchased as per KAAC approved rate and entered in the Stock Register. It was also added that presently Block Officers had been instructed to obtain indents from Schools prior to procurement.

4.3 Extra avoidable expenditure

Rule 21 (i) of the General Financial Rules, 2005, stipulates that every officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public moneys as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Further, the Consumer Goods (Mandatory Printing of Cost of Production and Maximum Retail Price) Act, 2014 provides for mandatory printing of cost of production and MRP on packaging of consumer goods. The Department is expected to see that the rates paid for the items are not in excess of their maximum retail price (MRP¹⁵).

The Health and Family Welfare Department, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC), released (24 June 2016) ₹ 5.33 crore for procurement of medicines, surgical items, hospital items and construction of paying cabin¹⁶, *etc.*, for the year 2016-17. The Joint Director of Health Services (JDHS), Karbi Anglong, out of the sanctioned amount, procured (June 2016) medicines for ₹ 4.61 crore (inclusive of five *per cent* VAT and two *per cent* professional tax) from two suppliers¹⁷, as per approval of the Purchase Board, KAAC for the financial year 2014-15 (the Department extended the validity of rates up to September 2016).

Audit, however, observed that as required, while approving the procurement of the medicine, MRP or below MRP was not considered by the Purchase Board.

Consequently, in respect of eight medicines procured (detailed in *Appendix-X*), procured the rates allowed were in excess of the MRP of the medicines, by 78 to 261 *per cent*.

Thus, both the JDHS and the Purchase Board did not consider the MRP of the medicines while firming up purchase cost of these medicines which resulted in an extra expenditure of $\gtrless 0.82$ crore.

The KAAC has not taken steps to recover the excess amount charged by the suppliers over and above the MRP of the medicines supplied, under the provisions of Consumer Goods (Mandatory Printing of Cost of Production and Maximum Retail Price) Act, 2014 till march 2017.

During exit meeting (August 2023) the Council stated that DHS rate would be obtained and Council's approval would be sought for. The reply is, however, silent on payment for medicine at the rate in excess of MRP.

MRP is a manufacturer calculated price which is the highest price of a commodity charged on consumers in India.

Accommodation in hospitals, on payment basis, available to the patients for undergoing treatment.

¹⁷ M/s Medicos, Diphu (₹ 3.50 crore), M/s Versatile Pharma Surgico, Guwahati (₹ 1.11 crore).

4.4 Unauthorised expenditure

Government of India introduced the Rashtriya Krishi VikasYojana (RKVY) Scheme with the objective to ensure holistic development of agriculture and its allied sectors like horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, fishery, *etc.*, and to bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and to maximise returns for the farmers under the Scheme.

The Government of Assam (GoA), Hill Areas Department sanctioned and released (March 2014) ₹2 crore as grants-in-aid for "Control of shifting cultivation (Integrated Jhum Development Programme)" under RKVY. The GoA released the funds against Action Plan for 2013-14 submitted (February 2014) by the Council. The sanction order directed that KAAC should utilise the fund for the stipulated purpose only and should submit Utilisation Certificate (UC).

Scrutiny (July - October 2016) of records of the Principal Secretary, KAAC, however, revealed that KAAC kept the fund in a Personal Deposit Account and released to the District Fishery Officer (DFO), Karbi Anlong, Diphu in August 2016¹⁸ for payment to the contractor¹⁹ engaged (March 2015) for "Construction of Sing Ronghang Memorial Recreation Pool-cum-Park" at Tumpreng under Hamren Sub-division which was stated to be completed in July 2016.

The "Construction of Sing Ronghang Memorial Recreation Pool-cum-Park at Tumpreng" utilising RKVY fund of ₹2 crore was in violation of RKVY guidelines and was thus, unauthorised.

During exit meeting (August 2023) the Council accepted the audit observation and noted for compliance.

4.5 Suspected misappropriation of fund

Rule 21 of General Financial Rules, 2005 envisages that every officer incurring or authorising expenditure from public moneys should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. Further, no authority should exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

Principal Secretary, Karbi Anlong Autonomous Council, Diphu sanctioned and released (May 2015) ₹ 30.00 lakh to the Chairman, Hamren Town Committee (HTC) as Grants-in-Aid for the year 2015-16. The Executive Committee of the HTC in its meeting (June 2015) allotted the amount for making payment of electricity bill²⁰ (₹ 8.00 lakh), staff salary (₹ 7.46 lakh), improvement of office building (₹ 5.50 lakh), sand gravel at Hamren Town (₹ 2.50 lakh) and construction of roads (₹ 6.53 lakh).

On scrutiny (March 2019) of records of Chairman, Hamren Town Committee, audit observed that an amount of ₹ 4 lakh was shown to have been spent (08 July 2015)

Cheque Nos. 972952 dated 22.08.2016 (₹ 1.86 crore) and 972953 dated 22.08.2016 (₹ 0.14 crore) towards VAT and professional taxes.

M/s Eagle Enterprise, Diphu.

²⁰ Electricity bill of ₹ 8.78 lakh was outstanding till July 2015.

towards payment of electricity bill. The voucher in support of the transaction submitted by the then Chairman²¹, was however, a hand written money receipt showing that the amount was used for his personal work. Thus, the amount of $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 4 lakh was used by the Chairman for his personal work and not for payment of electricity bill. Balance amount of $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 26 lakh was, however, spent towards payment of staff salary, improvement of roads, supply of street light materials, *etc*. The Council had neither initiated any action to recover the amount drawn by the then Chairman nor reported the matter to the higher authority.

On being pointed out, the Council stated (March 2019) that steps would be taken to recover the amount along with penal interest. However, neither the money was refunded nor any recovery made till June 2019.

During exit meeting (August 2023) the Council stated that several notices had been served to recover the amount and the status would be intimated to Audit.

4.6 Conclusion

The audit of accounts of KAAC for 2016-17 disclosed that:

- i. KAAC failed to realise outstanding lease money of ₹1.01 crore (₹0.80 crore + ₹0.21 crore) due to non-imposition of the conditions of the NIT.
- ii. ₹1.47 lakh was temporarily misappropriated by the Mouzadars.
- iii. Departmental receipts of ₹78.47 lakh was irregularly utilised towards revenue expenditure.
- iv. The District Primary Education Officer procured materials worth ₹15.50 crore without maintaining records relating to requirement and distribution of materials and also procured desk-bench valued ₹11.20 crore without requirement.
- v. The Joint Director of Health Services, Karbi Anglong incurred extra expenditure of ₹0.82 crore towards procurement of medicines.
- vi. RKVY funds of ₹2.00 crore was unauthorisedly expended in violation of guidelines.
- vii. Ex-Chairman of the Hamren Town Committee used ₹ four lakh for his personal use.

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²¹ Bonson Engti.

4.7 Recommendations

- Council should take measures to strengthen the revenue earning departments, so as to mitigate the instances of loss of revenue.
- Council should evolve a system of checks so that revenues collected by various departments are deposited to PDA within a time frame.
- Council may issue clear instructions prescribing the role and responsibilities of the Executives to avoid extra, irregular and unauthorised expenditure.
- Council should ensure adherence to provisions of its Fund Rules in all cases of the financial transactions to ensure financial discipline.
- Council should file First Information Report for suspected misappropriation of funds.

Guwahati The 28 December 2023 (JOHN K. SELLATE) Principal Accountant General (Audit), Assam

Countersigned

New Delhi The 09 January 2024 (GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

APPENDICES



Appendix-I (Reference: Paragraph 2.2.1) Receipts and expenditure of KAAC for the year 2016-17 as per Annual Accounts and the resultant surplus/deficit under revenue, capital and deposit fund

(₹ in lakh)

Dogo			(₹ in lakh)	
		Revenue Receipts and Expenditure		
2015-16	2016-17	Part-I: District Fund	2015-16	2016-17
304.92	440.74	Taxes on Income	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	District Council	174.03	137.50
0.00	0.00	Executive Member	110.23	108.92
0.00	0.00	Administrative of Justice	28.91	23.70
58.74	1147.12	Land Revenue	998.28	2,081.71
13.11	5.42	Stamps and Registration Fees	0.20	0.20
0.00	0.00	Taxes on Vehicle	0.20	0.20
18.54	40.33			
		Interest Receipts/Payments	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Secretariat Central Services	882.59	914.47
0.04	0.47	Stationery & Printing	413.33	367.92
13.94	5.55	Public Works	1,282.40	1,592.88
0.00	0.00	Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	181.09	504.90
43.89	41.80	Administration of Justice	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Education/Sports & Youth Welfare	13,212.02	13,442.54
0.00	0.00	Art & Culture	53.08	58.00
		Public Health Sanitation and Water		
5.18	2.92	Supply	1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Urban Development	190.00	8.00
0.00	0.00	Information & Publicity	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	3.95	10.95
868.80	571.48	Other General Economic Services	102.51	125.65
0.00	0.00	Agriculture	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Minor Irrigation	0.00	0.00
0.36	0.08	Fisheries	0.00	0.00
1,179.60	1,128.82	Forest	1,608.98	1,620.61
0.00	51.98	Mines and Minerals	0.00	0.00
2.91	0.91	Roads and Bridges	39.00	48.87
105.01	48.93	Roads and Transport Services	675.77	626.92
0.00	0.00	Loan & Advances to KAAC Employees	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Contributory PF/LIC	108.53	96.06
12,984.05	13,208.62	Grants-in-Aid from State Government	0.00	0.00
		Total: Revenue Receipts and		
15,599.09	16,695.17	Expenditure (A)	20,065.90	21,769.80
4,466.81	5,074.63	Revenue Deficit/Surplus	0.00	0.00
		Capital Receipts and Expenditure		
0.00	0.00	Capital account	360.00	360.00
0.00	0.00	Total: Capital Receipts and Expenditure (B)	360.00	360.00
0.00	0.00	Debt	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Loan & Repayment of loans received from Govt.	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	Loan & Repayment of loans received		
0.00	0.00	from other sources	0.00	0.00

Rece	eipts	Revenue Receipts and Expenditure	Expenditure	
2015-16	2016-17		2015-16	2016-17
50.77	55.52	Recoveries/Disbursement of Loan & Advances	0.00	0.00
50.77	55.52	Total: Loans received/disbursed/ repaid/recovered (C)	0.00	0.00
15,649.86	16,750.69	Total Receipt & Expenditure under Part-I: District Fund (A+B+C)	20,425.90	22,129.80
		PART-II: Deposit Fund		
		Receipts and Disbursements under entrusted functions from the State		
1,26,345.57	1,02,739.71	Government (D)	1,20,931.81	84,081.82
0.00	0.00	Deficit/Surplus on Deposit Fund	5,413.77	18,657.89
1,26,345.57	1,02,739.71	Total Receipt & Expenditure under Part-II: Deposit Fund	1,20,931.81	84,081.82
		Total Receipts and Expenditure under Part I & II		
1,41,995.44	1,19,490.40	(A+B+C+D)	1,41,422.32	1,06,211.62
		Opening balance /Closing balance (E)		
136.70	178.04	Cash	178.04	303.07
35,385.02	35,926.78	Treasury & Bank Balances	35,981.40	49,080.53
1,77,517.15	1,55,595.22	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	1,77,517.15	1,55,595.22

Source: Annual Accounts

Appendix-II (Reference: Paragraph 2.3.1) Collection of revenue vis-à-vis provisions made in the budget (2016-17)

(₹ in lakh)

SL. No.	Head of Account	Budget (Revised)	Actual receipt	(-) Shortfall/ (+) Excess	Percentage of shortfall/ excess
1.	001 - Taxes on Income	686.00	440.74	(-) 245.26	36
2.	002 - Land Revenue	330.00	1,147.12	(+) 817.12	248
3.	003 - Stamps and Registration Fees	120.00	5.42	(-) 114.58	95
4.	004 - Taxes on Vehicle	2,805.00	0.00	(-) 2,805.00	100
5.	005 - Interest Receipts	16.00	40.33	(+) 24.33	152
6.	006 - Stationery & Printing	10.00	0.47	(-) 9.53	95
7.	007 - Public Works	60.00	5.55	(-) 54.45	91
8.	008 - Administration of Justice	12.00	41.80	(+) 29.80	248
9.	009 - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	010 - Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply	10.00	2.92	(-) 7.08	71
11.	011 - Other General Economic Services	783.00	571.48	(-) 211.52	27
12.	012 - Fisheries	1.00	0.08	(-) 0.92	92
13.	013 - Forest	1,220.50	1,128.82	(-) 91.68	8
14.	014 - Mines and Minerals	170.00	51.98	(-) 118.02	69
15.	015 - Roads and Bridges	2.50	0.91	(-) 1.59	64
16.	016 - Roads and Transport Services	121.00	48.93	(-) 72.07	60
Tota	Total shortfall (12 Heads of Accounts)		2,257.30	(-) 3,731.70	62
To	tal excess (3 Heads of Accounts)	358.00	1,229.25	(+) 871.25	243
	Grand Total	6,347.00	3,486.55	(-) 2,860.45	45

Appendix-III (Reference: Paragraph 2.3.2) Revenue expenditure vis-à-vis estimated budgetary provision (2016-17) (₹ in lakh)

					(₹ in lakh)
SL. No.	Head of Account	Budget (Revised)	Actual expenditure	(-) Shortfall/ (+) Excess	Percentage of shortfall/ excess
1.	District Council	203.40	137.50	(-) 65.90	32
2.	Executive Member	570.50	108.92	(-) 461.58	81
3.	Administrative of Justice	30.90	23.70	(-) 7.20	23
4.	Land Revenue	1,430.90	2,081.71	(+) 650.81	45
5.	Stamp & Registration	1.00	0.20	(-) 0.80	80
6.	Interest Payment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Secretariat Central Services	894.00	914.47	(+) 20.47	2
8.	Stationary and Printing	621.10	367.92	(-) 253.18	41
9.	Public Works	2,309.30	1,592.88	(-) 716.42	31
10.	Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	570.00	504.90	(-) 65.10	11
11.	Education/Sports & Youth Welfare	13,663.00	13,442.54	(-) 220.46	2
12.	Art & Culture	107.50	58.00	(-) 49.50	46
13.	Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply	40.00	0.00	(-) 40.00	100
14.	Urban Development	200.00	8.00	(-) 392.00	98
15.	Information & Publicity	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
16.	Social Security & Welfare	20.00	0.00	(-) 20.00	100
17.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	100.00	10.95	(-) 89.05	89
18.	Other General Economic Services	195.50	125.65	(-) 69.85	36
19.	Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20.	Minor Irrigation	10.00	0.00	(-) 10.00	100
21.	Fisheries	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22.	Forest	2,205.00	1,620.61	(-) 584.39	27
23.	Roads & Bridges	50.00	48.87	(-) 1.13	2
24.	Roads & Transport Services	455.50	626.92	(+) 171.42	38
25.	Loan & Advance to KAAC Employees	43.80	0.00	(-) 43.80	100
26.	Contributory Provident Fund	325.00	96.06	(-) 228.94	70
	shortfall (19 Heads of Accounts)	21,266.00	18,147.24	(-) 3,118.76	(-) 15
Tot	al excess (3 Heads of Accounts)	2,780.40	3,623.10	(+) 842.70	(+) 30
	Grand Total (shortfall)	24,046.40	21,770.34	(-) 2,276.06	(-) 9

Appendix-IV (Reference: Paragraph 3.2.1.2)

Revenue Receipt pertaining to the Accounting year 2015-16 booked in 2016-17

Sl. No.	Date of entry in Cash Book	Challan No. & date	Amount	Cash Book
51. 140.	Date of entry in Cash Book	Chanan 140. & date	Amount (in ₹)	page No.
1.	01-04-2016	3856 dt.29-03-2016	2,08,304	01
2.	01-04-2016	2522 dt.21-03-2016	15,271	01
3.	01-04-2016	3131 dt.24-03-2016	4,160	01
4.	01-04-2016	1611 dt.13-03-2016	1,366	01
5.	01-04-2016	1608 dt.13-03-2016	4,731	01
6.	01-04-2016	1606 dt.13-03-2016	10,234	01
7.	01-04-2016	3782 dt.24-03-2016	8,437	01
8.	01-04-2016	1240 dt.25-05-2015	2,590	01
9.	01-04-2016	4095 dt.25-03-2016	3,144	01
10.	01-04-2016	4100 dt.25-03-2016	6,327	01
11.	01-04-2016	0306 dt.04-06-2015	7,426	01
12.	01-04-2016	0315 dt.04-06-2015	3,086	01
13.	01-04-2016	0313 dt.04-06-2015	3,121	01
14.	01-04-2016	0322 dt.04-06-2015	3,120	01
15.	01-04-2016	0063 dt.01-08-2015	1,287	01
16.	01-04-2016	2973 dt.27-08-2015	2,294	01
	01-04-2016		754	01
17.	01-04-2016	741 dt.09-09-2015		
18.	01-04-2016	1461 dt.16-09-2015	6,313	01
19.	01-04-2016	0728 dt.09-09-2015	11,325	01
20.		0736 dt.09-09-2015	1,366	01
21.	01-04-2016	0734 dt.09-09-2015	4,664	01
22.	01-04-2016	2188 dt.15-10-2015	12,699	01
23.	01-04-2016	0388 dt.06-01-2016	18,043	01
24.	01-04-2016	0712 dt.11-01-2016	17,196	01
25.	01-04-2016	0911 dt.16-03-2016	28,033	01
26.	01-04-2016	1259 dt.16-03-2016	27,244	01
27.	07-02-2016	4453 dt.31-03-2016	2,80,000	03
28.	07-02-2016	4090 dt.30-03-2016	1,000	03
29.	07-02-2016	0314 dt.29-03-2016	2,000	03
30.	07-02-2016	3900 dt.29-03-2016	4,60,000	03
31.	07-02-2016	3902 dt.29-03-2016	9,05,472	03
32.	07-02-2016	2079 dt.17-03-2016	1,20,000	03
33.	07-02-2016	2080 dt.17-03-2016	250	03
34.	07-02-2016	1373 dt.14-06-2015	4,288	03
35.	07-02-2016	0864 dt.09-03-2016	1,37,872	03
36.	07-02-2016	0861 dt.09-03-2016	9,66,000	03
37.	07-02-2016	0249 dt.03-03-2016	35	03
38.	07-02-2016	0265 dt.33-03-2016	1,000	03
39.	07-02-2016	1235 dt.10-02-2016	1,000	03
40.	07-02-2016	0144 dt.02-03-2016	2,600	03
41.	07-02-2016	0854 dt.03-12-2015	5,06,000	03
42.	07-02-2016	4302 dt.31-03-2016	12,195	03
43.	07-02-2016	4069 dt.30-03-2016	69,951	03
44.	07-02-2016	2568 dt.21-03-2016	20,000	03
45.	8-04-2016	4158 dt.30/03/2016	8,85,377	05
46.	12-04-2016	0036 dt.01-03-2016	26,475	05
47.	12-04-2016	0825 dt.09-03-2016	10,008	05
48.	12-04-2016	0832 dt.09-03-2016	27,180	11
49.	12-04-2016	1602 dt.15-03-2016	80,460	11
50.	12-04-2016	1414 dt.14-03-2016	22,361	11
51.	12-04-2016	1408 dt.14-03-2016	3,000	11
52.	12-04-2016	0589 dt.07-03-2016	1,88,694	11

Sl. No.	Date of entry in Cash Book	Challan No. & date	Amount	Cash Book
			(in ₹)	page No.
53.	12-04-2016	0250 dt.03-03-2016	20,000	11
54.	12-04-2016	0283 dt.03-03-2016	20,400	11
55.	12-04-2016	03766 dt.28-03-2016	7,000	11
56.	12-04-2016	0380 dt.04-03-2016	69,108	11
57.	12-04-2016	01513 dt.08-03-2016	1,24,097	11
58.	29-04-2016	2847 dt.22-03-2016	500	21
59.	29-04-2016	3116 dt.26-03-2016	5,000	21
60.	29-04-2016	04141 dt.30-03-2016	7,500	21
61.	29-04-2016	3880 dt.29-03-2016	18,750	21
62.	29-04-2016	2569 dt.31-03-2016	20,000	21
63.	29-04-2016	4062 dt.30-03-2016	69,951	21
64.	29-04-2016	4302 dt.31-03-2016	12,195	21
65.	29-04-2016	4129 dt.30-03-2016	1,80,000	21
66.	30-04-2016	0345 dt.03-03-2016	19,060	22
67.	30-04-2016	4016 dt.29-03-2016	1,000	22
68.	30-04-2016	3921 dt.29-03-2016	8,988	22
69.	18-05-2016	2794 dt.22-03-2016	5,85,000	35
70.	18-05-2016	2072 dt.17-03-2016	43,750	35
71.	18-05-2016	2078 dt.17-03-2016	54,286	35
72.	18-05-2016	1706 dt.15-03-2016	93,820	35
73.	18-05-2016	2442 dt.19-03-2016	4,55,000	35
74.	18-05-2016	2441 dt.19-03-2016	31,675	35
75.	18-05-2016	2440 dt.19-03-2016	21,875	35
76.	18-05-2016	2797 dt.22-03-2016	60,250	35
	Total		70,74,958	

Appendix-V
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.1.2)
Revenue Receipt pertaining to the Accounting year 2016-17 booked in 2017-18

Sl. No.	Date of entry in cash Book	Challan No. & date	Amount (in ₹)	Cash Book page No.
1.	01-04-2017	5362 dt.30/03/2017	1,15,863	01
2.	01-04-2017	4719 dt.28/03/2017	5,53,314	01
3.	01-04-2017	5364 dt.30/03/2017	60,250	01
4.	01-04-2017	5755 dt.31/03/2017	54,286	04
5.	17-04-2017	5707 dt.31/03/2017	6,072	10
6.	17-04-2017	5701 dt.31/03/2017	1,89,340	10
7.	17-04-2017	5705 dt.31/03/2017	20,94,100	10
8.	17-04-2017	5700 dt.31/03/2017	20,00,000	10
9.	17-04-2017	5704 dt.31/03/2017	2,97,500	10
10.	17-04-2017	0479 dt. 13/02/2017	63,108	10
11.	19-04-2017	077 dt.26/12/2016	2,380	14
12.	19-04-2017	0992 dt 08/03/2017	16,856	14
13.	19-04-2017	0993 dt 08/03/2017	16,850	14
14.	19-04-2017	0995 dt 08/03/2017	16,866	14
15.	19-04-2017	0994 dt 08/03/2017	16,860	14
16.	03-05-2017	0255 dt.02/03/2017	4,10,241	25
17.	03-05-2017	05861 dt.30/03/2017	5,054	25
18.	03-05-2017	05660 dt.30/03/2017	27,114	25
19.	03-05-2017	05643 dt.30/03/2017	6,02,323	25
20.	03-05-2017	05702 dt.31/03/2017	40,000	25
21.	03-05-2017	04612 dt.28/03/2017	73,600	25
22.	03-05-2017	02291 dt.18/03/2017	17,140	25
23.	03-05-2017	02294 dt.18/03/2017	25,000	25
24.	03-05-2017	02248 dt.18/03/2017	70,000	25
25.	03-05-2017	04903 dt.29/03/2017	62,940	25
26.	03-05-2017	05057 dt.29/03/2017	7,38,900	25
27.	03-05-2017	05229 dt.29/03/2017	25,84,045	25
28.	03-05-2017	05309 dt.30/03/2017	10,124	25
29.	03-05-2017	04602 dt.28/03/2017	10,600	25
30.	03-05-2017	04211 dt.29/03/2017	12,140	25
31.	03-05-2017	04941 dt.29/03/2017	5,000	25
32.	03-05-2017	05597 dt.30/03/2017	23,764	25
33.	03-05-2017	02265 dt.18/03/2017	8,000	25
34.	03-05-2017	04328 dt.27/03/2017	29,000	25
35.	03-05-2017	04460 dt.27/03/2017	38,400	25
36.	03-05-2017	05695 dt.31/03/2017	30,000	25
37.	03-05-2017	05548 dt.30/03/2017	41,000	25
38.	03-05-2017	02270 dt.18/03/2017	10,000	25
39.	03-05-2017	04956 dt.29/03/2017	3,000	25
40.	03-05-2017	02830 dt.21/03/2017	60,108	25
41.	03-05-2017	02262 dt.18/03/2017	18,396	25
42.	03-05-2017	01991 dt.27/03/2017	3,59,969	25
43.	03-05-2017	02887 dt.21/03/2017	32,000	25
44.	03-05-2017	02903 dt.21/03/2017	42,000	25
45.	03-05-2017	02917 dt.21/03/2017	36,877	25

Sl. No.	Date of entry in cash Book	Challan No. & date	Amount (in ₹)	Cash Book page No.
46.	15-05-2017	01596 dt.15/03/2017	9,550	33
47.	15-05-2017	01875 dt.16/03/2017	77,980	33
48.	15-05-2017	02189 dt.18/03/2017	65,616	33
49.	15-05-2017	05537 dt.30/03/2017	1,03,124	33
50.	15-05-2017	01053 dt.03/03/2017	1,39,840	33
51.	15-05-2017	01556 dt.15/03/2017	1,76,167	33
52.	15-05-2017	05386 dt.30/03/2017	88,885	33
53.	01-06-2017	00326 dt.03/03/2017	2,080	33
	Total	1,15,93,622		

Appendix-VI (Reference: Paragraph 3.2.2.2)

Details of funds released towards non-salary component out of salary funds released by GoA during 2016-17 vide No. HAD.115/2011/Pt./147 dated 24-05-2016 (₹284,37,60,500)

Sl.	KAAC sanction No.	Date	Amount	Drumaga	Released to	Payment det	tails
No.	KAAC sanction No.		(in ₹)	Purpose		Cheque No.	Date
1.	KAAC/PED-171/Pt-VII/FS/545	18-07-2016	1,94,90,236	Procurement of Teaching	DPEO	3061/306029-30	29.07.16
	(A)			& Non-Teaching			
				Materials			
2.	KAAC/PWD-	02-08-2016	1,70,53,800	Maintenance of roads	EE, PWD, Baithalangso	3074/307317-19	02.08.16
	259/FS/NP/BTL/2014-15/91				Roads Divn.		
3.	KAAC/PWD-	09-09-2016	1,00,00,000	Construction of roads	EE, PWD, Baithalangso	3898/389744-46	15.09.16
	259/FS/NP/BTL/2014-15/96				Roads Divn.		
4.	KAAC/P&RD/AA&FS-22/TE-	20-09-2016	5,00,000	Procurement of office	DD(Hills), P&RD	3902/390176-77	27.09.16
	OE/Block ITDP/99-2015/213 (A)	0.10.5016	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Stationery			27.10.15
5.	KAAC/PHE/DIP/FS.Pt.file/	04-10-2016	25,00,000	Procurement of Materials	EE, PHE, Hamren Divn.	3915/391411-12	25.10.16
	2016-17/33 (A)	04.10.2016	27.00.000	D	EE DIE D' 1 III	2015/201412 14	27.10.16
6.	KAAC/PHE/DIP/FS.Pt.file/	04-10-2016	25,00,000	Procurement of Materials	EE, PHE, Diphu Urban	3915/391413-14	25.10.16
	2016-17/34 (A)	04.10.2016	40.00.000	Day of CM of St	W/S Divn.	2015/201415 16	25 10 16
7.	KAAC/PHE/HOW-20	04-10-2016	40,00,000	Procurement of Materials	EE, PHE, Howraghat	3915/391415-16	25.10.16
0	Pt.II/2016/35 (A)	04.10.2016	45.00.000	Day of CM of St	Divn.	2015/201417 10	25 10 16
8.	KAAC/PHE/DIP-2/2016/36 (A)	04-10-2016	45,00,000	Procurement of Materials	EE, PHE, Diphu Rural W/S Divn.	3915/391417-18	25.10.16
9.	KAAC/PED-171/Stationery-	06-10-2016	3,94,971	Procurement of Office	DPEO	3903/390230-31	14.10.16
9.	12/Pt-II/ 1078 (A)	00-10-2010	3,94,971	Stationery	DPEO	3903/390230-31	14.10.10
10.	KAAC/PED-141/Pt-I/KTB/ 1084	07-10-2016	26,51,522	Procurement of Karbi	DPEO	3903/390232-33	14.10.16
10.	(A)	07-10-2010	20,31,322	Text Book	DI EO	39031390232-33	14.10.10
11.	KAAC/PED-186/Text	21-10-2016	15,00,296	Procurement of Karbi	DPEO	3903/390240-41	25.10.16
11.	Book/1139 (A)	21 10 2010	15,00,270	Text Book	DI LO	3703/370240 41	23.10.10
12.	KAAC/PED-186/Text	03-11-2016	2,32,28,515	Procurement of English	DPEO	3916/391542-44	18.11.16
12.	Book/1217 (A)	23 11 2010	_,=_,==,==	Medium Book		2,10,0,10.2	
13.	KAAC/PED-171/Pt-I/FS/1236	08-11-2016	3,11,41,146	Procurement of Teaching	DPEO	3916/391530-32	11.11.16
	(A)		, , , -	& Non-Teaching Materials			
14.	KAAC/P&RD/AA&FS-22/TE-	08-11-2016	2,92,000	Procurement of office	DD(Hills), P&RD	3910/390932-33	10.11.16
	OE/Block ITDP/99-2015 (A)		, ,	furniture <i>etc</i> .	, , , , ,		
	Total		11,97,52,486				

Appendix-VII (Reference: Paragraph 3.3.1)

Details of funds credited directly in Bank Accounts without routing it through PDA during 2016-17

Date of credit	Amount (in ₹)	Received from	Account Number/Bank
02-04-2016	14,92,02,000	NA	11007469430, SBI Diphu
05-08-2016	6,39,41,760	RMSA	913010049935565, Axis Bank, Diphu
11-01-2017	3,84,50,000	Finance Deptt., GoA	
11-01-2017	47,05,50,000	Finance Deptt., GoA	11007469430, SBI Diphu
27-02-2017	4,34,50,000	NA	
28-02-2017	5,72,36,604	Social Welfare Deptt., GoA	217305000017, ICICI Bank, Diphu
01-03-2017	47,05,50,000	Finance Deptt., GoA	
08-03-2017	3,84,50,000	Finance Deptt., GoA	11007469430, SBI Diphu
31-03-2017	4,34,50,000	NA	
Total	137,52,80,364		

Appendix-VIII

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.1.2)

Statement showing settled value, revenue realised and outstanding amount in connection with settlement of ETG, markets, ghats, fisheries *etc.*, during 2016-17

(in ₹)

						(in ?
Sl. No.	Name of mahal/ coupes/quarry/ <i>etc</i> .	Name of lessees	Settled value	Settle /lease value realised	Outstanding amount to be realised	Remarks, if any
1	Raniama Entry Tax Gate	Sri Dilipsing Tisso	53,51,151	45,00,000	8,51,151	Earnest Money not
1	Trainania Entry Tax Sate	Sil Dilipsing Tisse	33,31,131	12,00,000	0,51,151	adjusted
2	Doyangmukh Entry Tax Gate	Sri Maharsing Tokbi	25,00,005	25,00,005	-	<u> </u>
3	Tumpreng Entry Tax Gate	Sri Nilakanta Fonglosa	5,68,100	5,68,100	-	
4	Ouguri Entry Tax Gate	Sri Bisnu Teron	3,20,000	3,20,000	-	
5	Baithalangso (Ranhabai) Entry Tax Gate	Smt. Merina Terangpi	3,65,501	3,65,501	-	
6	Borgaon Entry Tax Gate	Sri Sarjkonka Teron	57,100	57,100	-	
7	Nam Taradubi Entry Tax Gate	Sri Dibya Dhar Kro	10,000	10,000	-	
8	Sabuda Entry Tax Gate	Sri Rupsing Bongrung	8,000	8,000	-	
9	Upper Lotumari Entry Tax Gate	Sri Bisnu Teron	7,100	7,100	-	
10	Habepur Entry Tax Gate	Sri Nityananda Kemprai	7,000	7,000	-	
	Total of ETG		91,93,957	83,42,806	8,51,151	
1	Amtereng Weekly Market	Sri Rajen Teron	89,230	-	89,230	Notice served , did not comply
2	Baithalangso Weekly Market	Sri Biren Engti	3,50,051	3,50,051	-	
3	Baithalangso Daily Market	Sri Sabitri Rongpharpi	52,340	-	52,340	Notice served , did not comply
4	Borthol Weekly Market	Sri Babu Timung	35,100	35,100	-	• •
5	Borkok Weekly Market	Sri Joysing Teron	12,671	12,671	-	
6	Bhoksong Weekly Market	Sri Sarthe Rongpi	1,10,520	1,10,520	-	
7	Doyanmukh Weekly Market	Sri Ronjon Teron	2,84,950	-	2,84,950	Notice served, did not
8	Doyanmukh Daily Market	Sri Ronjon Teron	3,000	=	3,000	comply
9	Hongkram Weekly Market	Sri Moniram Senar	2,50,000	-	2,50,000	
10	Hongkram Daily Market	Smt. Junaki Ronghangpi	15,100	-	15,100	Market not operating
11	Hawang Weekly Market	Sri Rupsing Bongrung	4,200	4,200	-	
12	Jengkha Wekly Market	Sri Michael Timung	3,30,100	3,30,100	-	
13	Jengkha Daily Market	Sri Pradip Bey	8,933	8,933	-	

Sl. No.	Name of mahal/ coupes/quarry/ etc.	Name of lessees	Settled value	Settle /lease value realised	Outstanding amount to be	Remarks, if any
110.	coupes/quarry/ etc.			value realiseu	realised	
14	Jirimpachali Weekly Market	Sri Dijesh Dibra	1,45,000	1,45,000	-	
15	Kolonga Weekly Market	Sri Jiten Rongphar	12,100	12,100	-	
16	Kheroni Chariali Weekly Market	Sri Lalan Chauhan	1,81,051	1,81,051	-	
17	Kheroni Chariali Daily Market	Sri Lalan Chauhan	13,001	13,001	-	
18	Kheronighat Weekly Market	Sri Ramsing Engti	2,23,900	-	2,23,900	Notice served , did not comply
19	Khanduli weekly Market	Sri Bishu Teron	801	-	801	
20	Mailoo Weekly Market	Sri Pankaj Chauhan	1,88,440	1,33,440	55,000	Notice served, did not
21	Makoilum Weekly Market	Sri Loveline Hanse	10,675	-	10,675	comply
22	Satgaon Weekly Market	Sri Baburam Kramsa	1,25,500	1,25,500	-	
23	Satgaon Daily Market	Smt. Bina Kramsapi	1,82,000	1,82,000	-	
24	Umtily Weekly Market	Sri Khorsing Senar	3,200	3,200	-	
25	Umlapher Weekly Market	Sri Khorsing Senar	35,000	35,000	-	
26	Umat Weekly Market	Sri Khorsing Senar	4,500	4,500	-	
27	Thengkaralanso Weekly Market	Sri Bishu Teron	7,100	7,100	-	
28	Taradubi Weekly Market	Sri Dilip Bora	4,500	4,500	-	
29	Birsingki Weekly Market	Sri Paban Hukai	80,000	80,000	-	
30	Kheroni Beat Daily Market	Sri Rensing Engti	13,200	13,200	-	
31	Jirikindeng Weekly Market	Sri Loveline Hanse	70,500	70,500	-	
32	Jirikindeng Daily Market	Sri Loveline Hanse	15,000	15,000	-	
33	Dalimbari Weekly Market	Sri Bishu Teron	401	-	401	Market not operating
34	Lamsakhang Weekly Market	Sri Bishu Teron	4,100	-	4,100	Market not operating
35	Umswai Weekly Market	Sri Paban Hukai	35,200	35,200	-	
36	Sildubi Weekly Market	Sri Suklesawr Ronghang	93,000	93,000	-	
37	Langtuk Apam Weekly Market	Sri Khorsing Bey	7,260	7,260	-	
38	Tumpreng Weekly Market	Sri Kusha Bordoloi	1,72,100	1,72,100	-	
39	Tumpreng Daily Market	Sri Kusha Bordoloi	12,600	12,600	-	
40	Serdihunlangso Weekly Market	Smt. Kathe Terangpi	28,000	28,000	-	
41	Dongkamukh Weekly Market	Sri Bishu Teron	6,100	6,100	-	
42	Tharve ABI Weekly Market	Sri Bishu Teron	2,501	-	2,501	Market not operating
43	Long eh Lobui Weekly Market	Sri Longki Ronghang	8,000	8,000	-	
44	Lumta Weekly Market	Sri Dhonsing Rongpi	2,501	2,501	-	
45	Langhempi Weekly Market	Sri Humson Ronghang	4,000	4,000	-	
	Total of Market		32,37,426	22,45,428	9,91,998	

Sl. No.	Name of mahal/ coupes/quarry/ etc.	Name of lessees	Settled value	Settle /lease value realised	Outstanding amount to be realised	Remarks, if any
1	Bogoridubi Ghat	Sri Pradip Bey	3,210	-	3,210	Notice served , did not comply
2	Hatimara Ghat	Sri Kusha Bordoloi	4,100	4,100	=	
3	Lalmati Ghat	Sri Repon Kemprai	50,005	50,005	-	
4	Sildubi Ghat	Sri Dilipsing Tisso	2,16,400	-	2,16,400	Notice served , did not comply
5	Kolongmukh Raikata Ghat	Sri Clemen Sangma	12,500	12,500	-	
	Total of Ghat		2,86,215	66,605	2,19,610	
1	Borpani River Fishery	Sri Tenzing Terang	11,500	11,500	-	
2	Khanda Beel	Sri Suklesawr Ronghang	8,000	8,000	-	
3	Chengcheng Beel	Sri Badansing Timung	1,100	1,100	-	
	Total of Beel/Fishery		20,600	20,600		
	Grand Total of 2016-17		1,27,38,198	1,06,75,439	20,62,759	

Appendix-IX (Reference: Paragraph 4.1.2)

Statement showing demand of LR (both arrear and current) raised but not collected by Mouzas during the year 2016-17

(in ₹)

Name of	Name of Mouza		Land Revenue		
Circle		Arrear	Current	Total	Realised
	Amri	7,78,945.06	1,73,375.06	9,52,320.12	0.00
Donka	Hamren	0.00	15,04,090.33	15,04,090.33	0.00
Бопки	Duar Amla	0.00	3,52,314.59	3,52,314.59	0.00
	Chingthong	2,18,392.44	47,572.73	2,65,965.17	0.00
Phuloni	Duarsalona	7,15,187.00	1,73,247.00	8,88,434.00	0.00
	Langlokso	2,31,321.00	54,734.00	2,86,055.00	0.00
Silonijan	East Rengma	16,88,204.00	4,34,152.00	21,22,356.00	0.00
	Naga rengma	53,445.00	11,265.00	64,710.00	0.00
	Total	36,85,494.50	27,50,750.71	64,36,245.21	0.00

Appendix-X
(Reference: Paragraph 4.3)
Statement showing medicines procured at rates in excess of the MRP

Sl.	Name of	Supply order No.	Name of	KAAC	Medicine supplied	MRP of	Quantity	Exce	ess paid over	MRP (₹)
No.	the Supplier	and Date	medicine supplied	approved rate (₹)		supplied medicine (₹)	supplied (in Nos.)	Excess (Per tablets/ caps/ Inj/ Syrup)	Total cost involved	Percentage of excess
1	MEDICOS, Diphu	DMS/Indent/Medicine/ 2016-17/08 dated 20.06.2016	Azithromycin 200 mg Syrup (15 ml)	135.00 per bottle	Azikem 200(Azithromycin OralSusp.)	64.00	20,000	71	14,20,000	111
2			Vitamin + Antioxident Syrup	198.00 per bottle	Plexavit (B Complex with lysineSyp)	99.80	10,000	98.20	9,82,000	98
3			Enzyme Syrup 200 ml	185.00 per bottle	Byzyme (Pepsin &fungal diastase Syp)	97.15	10,000	87.85	8,78,500	90
4	MEDICOS, Diphu	DMS/Indent/Medicine/ 2016-17/06 dated 20.06.2016	Multivitamin + Antioxident Capsule	185.00 per 10 nos	Body Vital (Multivitamin& Multimineral Soft gel)	156.00per 15nos	50,000	8.10	4,05,000	78
5			Inj. Ceftriaxone 1 gram	182.00 Per vial	Cefx-0-1000 Inj.	50.35	15,000	131.65	19,74,750	261
6			Inj. Amikacen 500 mg	181.00 per vial	ASMIK 500 mg	95.00per vial	6,000	86	5,16,000	91
7			Tab Cefixim 200 mg	246.00 per 10 tab	CEFA CEL 200 DT (Cefixime Disperable tab)	126.00per 10 tab	1,00,000	12.00	12,00,000	95
8	M/s Versatile Pharma Surgico, Guwahati	DMS/Indent/Medicine/ 2016-17/05 dated20.06.2016	Tab Azithromycin 250 mg	192.00 per 6 tabs	Azicel-250	68.70per 6 tabs	40,000	20.55	8,22,000	179
			Total						81,98,250	

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