

**REPORT OF THE
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
OF INDIA**

FOR THE YEAR 2016-17

**LAI AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL
LAWNGTLAI, MIZORAM**

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PREFACE

This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Mizoram 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 the Lai Autonomous District Council, Lawngtlai, Mizoram for the year 2016-17.

The cases mentioned in this Report are those which came to notice in the course of test check of the accounts for the year 2016-17 and on the basis of information furnished and records made available by Lai Autonomous District Council.

This Report contains four Chapters, the first of which deals with the Constitution of Lai Autonomous District Council, the rules for the management of District Fund and maintenance of Accounts by District Council. Chapter-II depicts fund position of the Autonomous District Council. Chapter-III deals with Comments on Accounts and Chapter IV deals with compliance issues observed during test-audit of the transactions of the Council for the year 2016-17.



OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

This Report contains four Chapters. Chapter-I provides a background on the formation of the Autonomous District Council, rules for 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 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 six paragraphs. A synopsis of important findings contained in the Report is presented below:

1. Constitution, Rules and Maintenance of Accounts

Lai Autonomous District Council was constituted under paragraph 2 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Management of District Fund of the Council is governed by Mizoram Autonomous District Council Fund (MADCF) Rules, 1996 as amended (w.e.f. 26 November 1996). Accounts of the Council are maintained in the form prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General with the approval of the President of India. Provisions regarding submission of the Annual Accounts to the Accountant General (Audit) are contained in Rule 123 of MADCF Rules, 2010.

(Paragraph 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.6)

Internal Controls

Internal control mechanism is an integral and continuous process of any management in ensuring prudent financial management which serves as an effective mechanism to ensure accountability.

Due to weak internal controls, the attempt on 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.

(Paragraph 1.5)

Recommendations

The Member-in-charge of Financial Affairs may monitor the timely preparation as well as timely submission of Accounts.

Council may strengthen its internal control mechanism, make Internal Audit Wing functional and take action on deficiencies in record management.

2. Autonomous District Council Fund

Grants-in-aid from Central and State Governments constituted 95.35 per cent of the Council's total funds. Comparative analysis of two revenue generating departments i.e. Land Revenue and Forest, showed that their administrative expenditure (Pay & Allowances) was very high and far exceeded the revenue collected.

(Paragraph 2.2)

At the end of March 2017, Utilisation Certificates amounting to ₹ 6.58 crore were pending for submission to State Government.

(Paragraph 2.4)

Recommendations

Council may map its administrative expenditure with respect to its income from own sources and spend wisely on revenue generation activities for financial sustainability.

Council may need to identify and implement internal cost-saving measures, while not compromising on its core functions. They need to cut down on overall administrative expenditure of its revenue earning Departments, considering heavy cost of collection of revenues.

Efforts could be initiated to comprehensively map untapped, but viable, revenue sources and put in place a mechanism for enforcement of tax and fee collections.

Council may ensure timely submission of utilisation certificates to the State Government with respect to Grants-in-aid received in conformity with actual utilisation for the purpose it was disbursed.

3. Comments on Accounts

Council prepared its Annual Accounts partly in conformity with the forms of accounts for Autonomous District Councils prescribed by the Comptroller & Auditor General.

(Paragraph 3.1.1)

Revenue Receipt was understated by ₹ 78.00 lakh.

(Paragraph 3.1.2)

Direct fund amounting to ₹ 31.48 lakh was not included in Revenue Account.

(Paragraph 3.1.3)

Recommendations

Annual Accounts of the Council may be prepared in line with the form of accounts prescribed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Grants and contributions received directly may be included in the Revenue Account of the Council's Fund.

4. Compliance Audit

Irregularities in construction of road under NITI Aayog.

(Paragraph 4.1)

Procurement of vehicles under NITI Aayog on false pretext.

(Paragraph 4.2)

Lack of transparency in recruitment of staff.

(Paragraph 4.3)

Recommendations

Council may ensure that codal provisions and guidelines are followed by the departments concerned while executing public works.

Council needs to investigate the matter and file an FIR against the erring officials responsible for the suspected misappropriation of Government money.

Monitoring mechanism may be reviewed earnestly and strengthened for successful implementation of the project so that intended benefits may be achieved.

Council should carefully frame its demand for grant and it should be utilized for the legitimate purpose and welfare of their people.

Council may ensure transparency in recruitment processes by invariably publishing recruitment advertisements in order to ensure transparency and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

CHAPTER-I
Constitution, Rules and Maintenance of
Accounts

CHAPTER-I

Constitution, Rules and Maintenance of Accounts

1.1 Profile of Lai Autonomous District Council, Lawngtlai, Mizoram

The erstwhile Pawi-Lakher Regional Council set up in 1953 under provisions of Article 244 (2) read with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India was divided into three Regional Councils, *viz.* Pawi, Lakher and Chakma, by a Notification issued by Government of Mizoram in April, 1972. In terms of paragraph 20 B of the Sixth Schedule, Pawi Regional Council and Lakher Regional Council were elevated¹ to the status of a District Council. The Pawi District Council was renamed as Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC), Lawngtlai, Mizoram in May 1989.

Sixth Schedule to the Constitution vested District Councils with powers to enact laws on matters listed in paragraph 3 (1) *ibid.* Main subjects included allotment, occupation, use, *etc.* of land; management of forests other than reserve forests, use of any canal or water-course 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 including police, public health and sanitation and inheritance of property.

Paragraph 6 (1) of the Schedule empowers Council to establish, construct or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle, ponds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways in the Autonomous District. Paragraph 8, *ibid.*, further empowers Council to assess, levy and collect within the Autonomous District, revenue in respect of land and buildings, taxes on profession, trade, callings and employment, animals, vehicles and boats, tolls on

¹ *w.e.f.* 29 April 1972 under the Mizoram District Council’s (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order, 1972

passengers and goods carried in ferries and taxes for maintenance of schools, dispensaries and roads.

The LADC, Mizoram headed by a Chief Executive Member (CEM), consists of 28 Members including 25 elected Members and three Members nominated by Governor on the recommendations of the Chief Executive Member. Council is headquartered at Lawngtlai, south-western Mizoram. During the year 2016-17 there were full complement of members in the Council.

1.2 Rules for the management of District Funds

Sixth Schedule provides for the constitution of a District Fund for each Autonomous District. All monies received by the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution are to be credited into the District Fund. In accordance with provisions contained in paragraph 7 (2) of the Schedule, Mizoram Autonomous District Council Fund (MADCF) Rules, 1996 (revised in 2010) came into effect from 26 November 1996. These Rules provide the procedure for payment of money into the said Fund, withdrawal of money therefrom, custody of money therein and any other matter connected with or ancillary to these matters. Under the Rules, all monies pertaining to District Fund are held in Treasury in Personal Ledger Accounts of the District Council as a Deposit Account. Money is drawn from the Treasury by cheque signed by the Executive Secretary, LADC. Management of the financial affairs of the Council is entrusted to “Member-in-charge of the Financial Affairs” under Rule 32 (2) of Part III of the Mizoram Autonomous Districts (Constitution and Conduct of Business of the District Councils) Rules, 1974.

1.3 Maintenance of Accounts and Audit arrangements

In pursuance of paragraph 7 (3) of the Sixth Schedule, the form in which the accounts of the District Council are to be maintained was prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor

General of India with the approval of the President of India in April 1977.

As per Rule 123 of MADCF Rules, 2010, the Member-in-charge of the Financial Affairs shall forward the accounts to the Accountant General (Audit) by 30th June each year. These accounts duly test-checked locally by the Accountant General (Audit), together with connected audit reports, shall be submitted to the Governor who shall cause them to be laid before the District Council. Action-taken-notes on the said Reports shall be submitted by the District Council to the Governor of the State who shall give such directions as considered necessary in public interest to the District Council.

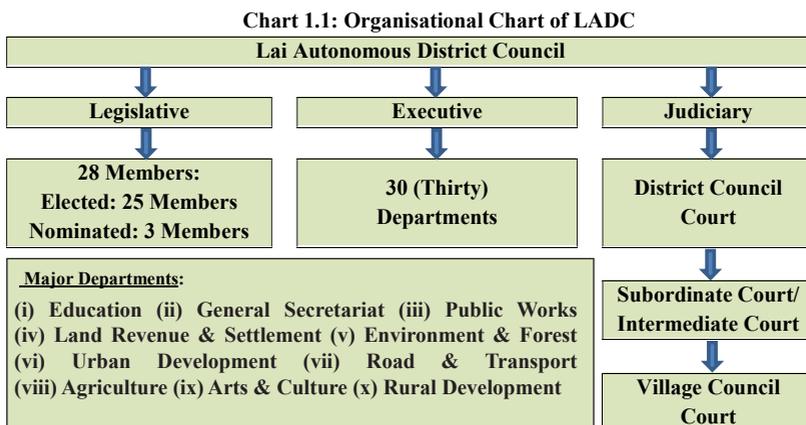
The Annual Accounts of the Council for the year 2016-17 were prepared and submitted to Accountant General (Audit) in November 2017 with a delay of five months. The results of test check of the Annual Accounts for the year 2016-17 are discussed in the succeeding Chapters.

1.4 Administrative Set-up of Council

(a) Administrative Set-up

The powers and functions of the Council are mainly divided into three *viz.* Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. It has a Chairman who conducts the business of the Council and presides over its meetings. Under the Judiciary, there are village Council courts, subordinate/ intermediate courts and district Council court at the apex. The executive functions of the Council are vested in the Executive Committee headed by the Chief Executive Member.

The administrative head of the Executive is the Executive Secretary who assists the Chief Executive Member in carrying out executive functions of the LADC. The Executive Secretary is the Drawing and Disbursing Officer, who supervises, controls and gives directions to various departments under the LADC. Organogram of the LADC is given in Chart 1.1:



(b) Manpower Management

Rule 7 to 9 of Lai Autonomous District Council (Transaction of Business) Rules, 2013 governs the requirement and positioning of staff in the Council. Lai Autonomous District Council had 1908 (100 *per cent*) staff in position against the sanctioned strength. The sanctioned strength and person in position (PIP) in the Finance department is given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Sanctioned Posts and Person-in-Position under Finance Department during 2016-17:

| Sl. No. | Name of post | Sanctioned Posts | Person-in-Position |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Executive Secretary (DDO) | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Senior Accounts Officer | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Finance & Accounts Officer | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Accounts Officer | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | Accountant | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Upper Division Clerk | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | Lower Division Clerk | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | Xerox Operator | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Peon | 3 | 3 |
| | Total | 16 | 16 |

Source: Council's record

1.5 Internal Controls

Internal control mechanism is an integral and continuous process in ensuring prudent financial management which serves as an effective mechanism to ensure accountability.

Rule 144 of the MADCF Rules also requires the Council management to introduce a suitable system for internal audit with the approval of Governor and in consultation with Accountant General (Audit). The Mizoram Autonomous District Council Framework on Internal Audit was approved by Governor and published in Mizoram Gazette on 10 September 2018.

Audit, however, noticed that the framework had not been put in place (October 2018).

Further, it was seen that:

- Registers and Ledgers required to be maintained as prescribed by the MADCF Rules (102, 106, 143, 114, 143 and 148) were not maintained.
- Annual physical verification of assets was not conducted.
- Cash balance at the end of each month was not verified; mistakes in the cash book were corrected by erasing or overwriting without the initial of the DDO in violation of Rule 18 of MADCF Rules, 2010.
- Non-adherence to utilisation of grants as per sanction orders.

Due to weak internal controls, attempt on 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.

Effective internal control reduces the risk of asset loss, and helps to ensure that information is complete and accurate, financial statements are reliable, and day-to-day operations are

conducted in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. Council may establish a strong internal control system for good governance.

1.6 Recommendations

- 1. The Member-in-charge of the Financial Affairs may monitor the timely preparation as well as timely submission of Accounts.*
- 2. Council may strengthen its internal control mechanism, make internal Audit wing functional and take action on deficiencies in record management.*

CHAPTER-II
Autonomous District Council Funds

CHAPTER-II

Autonomous District Council Funds

2. Introduction to District Fund

Sixth Schedule provides for a District Fund and a Regional Fund for each autonomous region 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 Autonomous District Council was constituted under the provisions of sub- paragraph (I) of paragraph 7 of the Sixth Schedule.

The ADC fund comprises of receipts from its own resources, grants, loans & advances from State and Central governments. The broad classification is as discussed below:

A. District Fund

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

B. Deposit Fund

Deposit Fund covers transactions relating to Deposit including Contributory Provident Fund and other Funds and Advances in respect of which, Council incurs a liability to repay moneys received or has a claim to recover the amount paid.

2.1 Sources and Application of Funds

2.1.1 Description of Sources of Revenue

Sources of revenue of LADC during the year are given below:

- LADC's own revenue through trade license, market auction, sale proceeds of Industry, Fishery, Forest royalties, Public Works Department, levy, *etc.*
- Resources made available by the State Government through State Plan.
- Funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes transferred by the State Government.

Sources and application of funds of the Council during 2016-17 and 2015-16 are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Sources and Application of Funds of LADC for the year 2016-17 vis-à-vis 2015-16

| (₹ in lakh) | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | Particulars | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Increase / Decrease (%) |
| | Opening Balance | 2,681.42 | 1,595.21 | |
| Sources | Own Revenue Receipts | 139.34 | 150.22 | 7.81 |
| | Grant-in-aid from State Government | 11,746.52 | 11,903.18 | 1.33 |
| | Total | 14,567.28 | 13,648.610 | 1.41 |
| Application | Revenue Expenditure | 10,580.96 | 12,598.79 | 19.07 |
| | Capital Expenditure | 2,391.11 | 889.98 | -62.78 |
| | Total (Disbursements) | 12,972.07 | 13,488.77 | |
| | Closing Balance | 1,595.21 | 159.84 | |

Source: Statement 1, 5 & 6 of Annual Accounts

It can be seen from the table that:

- Total receipts of Council increased from ₹ 118.86 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 120.53 crore in 2016-17 (1.41 per cent). This was mainly due to increase in collection of taxes on vehicles (59 per cent), land revenue (19 per cent) and MSFC Grants to Village Councils (₹ 85.22 lakh).

- Own Revenue receipts of Council increased by ₹ 10.88 lakh (7.81 per cent) from ₹ 1.39 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 1.50 crore in 2016-17.
- Out of the total fund available of ₹ 136.49 crore (including OB), the Council utilised ₹ 134.89 crore (98.83 per cent) during the year 2016-17.

2.2 Receipts and Disbursements

The receipts and expenditure for the year 2016-17 are given in Table 2.2.

Table-2.2: Details of receipts and expenditure of the Council during 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

| Receipts | | | Disbursement | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Head | 2016-17 | | Head | 2016-17 | |
| PART – I: DISTRICT FUNDS | | | | | |
| Revenue Section | | | | | |
| (i) | Taxes on Income and Expenditure | 61.22 | (i) | District Council | 736.43 |
| (ii) | Land Revenue | 31.59 | (ii) | Executive Members | 127.72 |
| (iii) | Public Works | 10.05 | (iii) | Administration of justice | 100.07 |
| (iv) | Other Administrative Services | 0.10 | (iv) | Land Revenue | 704.52 |
| (v) | Education | 0.30 | (v) | Stamp and Registration | - |
| (vi) | Other General Economic Services | 3.65 | (vi) | Secretariat General Services | 933.78 |
| (vii) | Forest | 41.26 | (vii) | Public Works | 712.38 |
| (viii) | Taxes on Vehicles | 2.05 | (viii) | Pension and other retirement benefits | 968.54 |
| (ix) | Grants-in-Aid from State Government | | (ix) | Education | 6,122.32 |
| | (A) General Secretariat (Plan) | 3,083.45 | (x) | Art and Culture | 139.23 |
| | General Secretariat (Non-Plan) | 8,656.51 | (xi) | Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply (PHE) | 96.01 |
| | (B) Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (Plan) | - | (xii) | Urban Development | 375.73 |

| Receipts | | | Disbursement | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Head | | 2016-17 | Head | | 2016-17 |
| (C) | MSFC Grants to Village Council | 85.22 | (xiii) | Information and Publicity | 80.65 |
| (D) | Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana | 78.00 | (xiv) | Social security and Welfare | 93.23 |
| | | | (xv) | Relief on account of natural calamities | - |
| | | | (xvi) | Sericulture | 14.18 |
| | | | (xvii) | Co-operation | 36.13 |
| | | | (xviii) | Inland water way | 16.84 |
| | | | (xix) | Sport and Youth Services | 78.47 |
| | | | (xx) | Agriculture and Horticulture | 138.88 |
| | | | (xxi) | Soil Conservation | 70.94 |
| | | | (xxii) | Fisheries | 42.13 |
| | | | (xxiii) | Environment and Forest | 602.44 |
| | | | (xxiv) | Road Transport and Services | 159.26 |
| | | | (xxv) | Rural Development | 125.78 |
| | | | (xxvi) | Industry | 79.76 |
| | | | (xxvii) | Animal Husbandry and Veterinary | 43.36 |
| Total Revenue Receipts | | 12,053.40 | Total Revenue Expenditure | | 12,598.79 |
| Capital Section | | | | | |
| (i) | Capital Receipt | | (i) | Capital Disbursement | 889.98 |
| Total Capital Receipts | | | Total Capital Disbursement | | 889.98 |
| Debt Section | | | | | |
| (i) | Loan received from the State Government | - | (i) | Repayment of loan received from the State Government | - |
| (ii) | Loan received from other sources | - | (ii) | Repayment of loan received from other sources | - |
| (iii) | Recoveries of loans and advances | - | (iii) | Disbursement of loans and advances | - |
| Total Debt Receipts | | - | Total Debt Disbursements | | - |
| Total Part I - District Funds | | 12,053.40 | Total Part I - District Funds | | 13,488.77 |
| PART – II: DEPOSIT FUNDS | | | | | |
| (i) | Deposit Receipt | - | (i) | Deposit Disbursements | - |
| Total of Part -II Deposit Funds | | - | Total of Part - II Deposit Funds | | - |

| Receipts | | Disbursement | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Head | 2016-17 | Head | 2016-17 |
| OVERALL POSITION | | | |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS (Part - I + Part - II) | 12,053.40 | Total Disbursements (Part - I + Part - II) | 13,488.77 |
| Opening Balance* (Part - I + Part - II) | 1,242.24 | Closing Balance*** (Part - I + Part - II) | 46.43 |
| Opening Cash Balance** | 352.97 | Closing Cash balance**** | 113.41 |
| Grand Total | 13,648.61 | Grand Total | 13,648.61 |
| * Opening Balance of Personal Ledger Account | | | |
| ** Opening Balance of Main Cash Book and Subsidiary Cash Books | | | |
| *** Closing Balance of Personal Ledger Account maintained in the Treasury | | | |
| **** Closing Balance of Main Cash Book and Subsidiary Cash Books | | | |

Source: Annual Accounts of the Council for the year 2016-17

As per the Receipt and Expenditure Statement of 2016-17, Council generated ₹ 1.50 crore (1.25 per cent of Revenue Receipts) from its own sources and taxes; received ₹ 87.42 crore (72.52 per cent of Revenue Receipts) as Grants-in-aid (Non-Plan), ₹ 31.61 crore (26.23 per cent of Revenue Receipts) as Grants-in-aid (Plan) from the State Government.

It can be seen that Grants-in-aid received from the Central and State Governments during 2016- 17 constituted 98.75 per cent of Council's total receipts.

Audit observed that excessive reliance on Grants-in-aid and assistance from Government indicates financial vulnerability of LADC, as any disruption in revenue flow from these sources would affect functioning of the Council.

Further, it was seen that out of total expenditure of ₹ 134.88 crore during 2016-17, ₹ 116.30 crore (86.22 per cent) was spent on administrative² costs; ₹ 9.68 crore (7.18 per cent) on pension & retirement benefits; and ₹ 8.90 crore (6.60 per cent) on construction activities.

Comparative statement showing own revenue generated and expenditure incurred by two revenue generating departments of Council is given in **Table 2.3:**

² Salary: ₹ 47.42 crore (73.29 per cent); Administrative/Working expenses: ₹ 4.28 crore (6.60 per cent)

Table 2.3: Comparison of revenue earned and expenditure incurred
(₹ in lakh)

| Department | Revenue Earned | Total Expenditure | Pay & allowances (% of total expenditure) | Other Expenses (% of total expenditure) |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Forest | 41.26 | 602.44 | 589.44 (97.84) | 13.00 (2.16) |
| Land Revenue | 31.59 | 704.52 | 682.47 (96.87) | 22.05 (3.13) |

Source: Statement 5 & 6 of Annual Accounts

As seen from the table above, revenue generated by the two departments was very low (5.57 per cent) in comparison to overall expenditure incurred by the two departments whose expenditures was largely on pay and allowances.

This indicates that the Council is heavily reliant on GIAs from Central and State Governments to meet its functional needs and high administrative costs.

2.3 Short collection of land revenue

Rule 31 of Lai Autonomous District (Land Holding and Settlement) Rules, 2006 provides that if land revenue is not paid by the end of the current financial year, it shall be an arrear and the person liable for it shall become a defaulter.

Rules 32, *ibid*, provides that as soon as land revenue becomes an arrear, a notice of demand for payment of the same shall be served to the defaulter asking him to pay the arrear within one month from the date of receipt of the notice with a warning and an additional charge as fixed by authority from time to time by way of penalty shall be levied on him as prescribed under Rule 33 in default of payment.

Rule 33, *ibid*, provides that if a defaulter fails to pay the arrear within the time specified in the notice, equal amount of the arrear shall be levied on him as penalty, which shall be paid with the arrear within three months from the date of receipt of the levying orders.

Scrutiny of records revealed that there was short realization of tax revenue, short assessment of tax arrears and penalty as discussed below.

(i) Short collection of revenue

Scrutiny of records revealed that the Land Revenue Department assessed (2015-16) ₹ 33.61 lakh to be collected during 2016-17 as revenue from House Tax, Building Tax, Ordinary Tax, Permanent Settlement Tax and Tax Arrears and issued notices to 727 defaulters. It was, however, noticed that Department collected and remitted only ₹ 21.31 lakh during 2016-17. This resulted in short collection of revenue amounting to ₹ 12.30 lakh as shown in Table 2.4.

Table-2.4: Details of short realization of revenue during 2016-17
(Amount in ₹)

| Sl. No. | Particular | Overdue taxes pertaining to year 2015-16 to be collected in 2016-17 | Actual Collection (2016-17) | Short collection | Per cent |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. | Total tax (House/ Building Tax, Ordinary Tax, Permanent settlement Tax) | 23,06,295 | 19,11,050 | 3,95,245 | 17 |
| 2. | Tax Arrears | 10,54,911 | 2,20,151 | 8,34,760 | 79 |
| Total | | 33,61,206 | 21,31,201 | 12,30,005 | |

Source: Council's records

(ii) Short assessment of tax, including arrears and penalty

There was no record of remission of tax by Executive Committee, LADC as required under Section 12 of Lai Autonomous District Council (Revenue Assessment) Regulation, 2000. Thus, in terms of Rules 31, 32 and 33 of Lai Autonomous District (Land Holding and Settlement) Rules, 2006, Department was to levy and realise penalty on tax arrears. However, it was observed that there was short assessment of tax arrears including penalty as shown in the **Table 2.5**.

Table-2.5: Details of short assessment of tax arrears during 2016-17

| Sl. No. | Particular | Amount (₹) |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Short collection of tax during 2016-17 | 3,95,245 |
| 2. | Short collection of Tax Arrears during 2016-17 | 8,34,760 |
| 3. | Penalty on short collection of tax arrears (2) above | 8,34,760 |
| 4. | Total tax arrears (including penalty) as of 31 March 2017 | 20,64,765 |

As can be seen from the table above, there was overall short assessment amounting to ₹ 20.65 lakh.

Council replied (November 2020) that the main reason for short realisation was due to ignorance on part of the public and lack of civic sense. The situation had not improved despite efforts made by the Department for collection of tax such as mobile tax collection, issue of notices, *etc.* More effective measures are intended to be initiated for better collection of taxes in future such as house-to-house collection.

Council further stated that the Department concerned will identify the defaulters and initiate action in terms of Rule 33, Rule 34, Rule 35 and Rule 36 of Lai Autonomous District Council (Land Holding and Settlement) Rules, 2006.

2.4 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs)

As per Rule 212 of GFR, 2005, a certificate of actual utilization of the grant received for the purpose for which it was sanctioned, should be insisted upon in the order sanctioning the Grants-in-aid. Accordingly, order sanctioning grants made it mandatory to furnish UCs within the stipulated time frame. The purpose for which the Grants-in-aid were utilized can be confirmed only on receipt of UCs which would safeguard against diversion of funds for other purposes.

At the end of March 2017, UCs involving ₹ 6.58 crore were not submitted by the Council to the State against the Grants-in-aid pertaining to previous years. Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs Department had failed to monitor progress in development activities for which GIA was sanctioned and did not ensure adherence to the conditions attached to sanctioning of Grants to Council.

Council may ensure timely submission of utilisation certificate to the State Government with respect to Grants-in-aid received in conformity with actual utilisation for the purpose it was disbursed. Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs Department may also monitor strict adherence to the orders sanctioning grants.

2.5 Conclusion

Grants-in-aid from Central and State Governments constituted 98.75 *per cent* of the Council's total funds received during the year. Comparative analysis of two major revenue departments *i.e.* Land Revenue and Forest, showed that their administrative expenditure (Pay & allowances) was very high and far exceeded the revenue collected. This showed over-reliance of the Council on grants received both from the Central and State governments. At the end of March 2017, UCs involving ₹ 6.58 crore were pending for submission to the State against the Grants-in-aid pertaining to previous years.

2.6 Recommendations

1. *Council may map its administrative expenditure with respect to its income from own sources and spend wisely on revenue generation activities for financial sustainability.*
2. *Council may need to identify and implement internal cost-saving measures, while not compromising on its core functions. They need to cut down on overall administrative expenditure and administrative expenditure of its revenue earning Departments, considering their heavy cost of collection of revenues.*
3. *Efforts could be initiated to comprehensively map untapped, but viable, revenue sources and put in place a mechanism for enforcement of tax and fee collections.*
4. *Council may ensure timely submission of utilisation certificates to the State Government with respect to Grants-in-Aid received in conformity with actual utilisation for the purpose it was disbursed. Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs Department may also monitor strict adherence to the orders sanctioning grants.*



CHAPTER-III
Comments on Accounts

CHAPTER-III

Comments on Accounts

3. Introduction to Accounts and Comments on Council Accounts

Annual Accounts of the District Council shall record all transactions, which take place during a financial year commencing from 01 April to 31 March and shall be maintained in such forms as prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

LADC prepared its Annual Accounts partly in conformity with the prescribed format containing seven statements, which detail the receipts and disbursements with bifurcation of expenditure under revenue, capital, plan and non-plan.

Annual Accounts of LADC for the year 2016-17 contained the following seven statements as given in Table 3.1:

Table-3.1: Details of Statement of Accounts

| Sl. No. | Statement No. | Particulars of statements |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i. | Statement No. 1 | Summary of Transactions |
| ii. | Statement No. 2 | Capital outlay - progressive Capital Outlay |
| iii. | Statement No. 3 | Debt Position |
| iv. | Statement No. 4 | Loans and Advances by the LADC |
| v. | Statement No. 5 | Detailed Revenue Receipts by Minor Heads |
| vi. | Statement No. 6 | Detailed account of Revenue Expenditure by Minor Heads |
| vii. | Statement No. 7 | Statement of receipts, disbursements and balances under Heads relating to District Fund and Deposit Fund |

3.1 Comments on Accounts

Rule 6(1) of MADCF Rules, 2010 stipulates that the accounts of Council shall be kept in two parts:

(A) Part – I: District Funds of Council – In this part there shall be two main divisions (i) Revenue Account and (ii) Capital Account

(B) Part – II: Deposit fund and Advances - In this part, transactions relating to Deposit including Contributory Provident Fund and other fund and advances shall be recorded.

Discrepancies observed in Annual Accounts are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

3.1.1 Non-preparation of Statement of Accounts in the prescribed form

Annual Accounts of LADC were to be prepared in conformity with the Forms of Accounts for the Autonomous District Councils prescribed by the Comptroller & Auditor General with the approval of the President under clause 7(3) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

Statement No. 1 shall contain **Summary of Transactions** and has two parts *viz.* **Part I – District Fund:** (1) *Revenue: Comprising Total Revenue Receipt and Expenditure, Revenue Surplus and Deficit;* (2) *Capital (expenditure incurred with the object of either increasing concrete assets of a material and permanent character);* (3) *Debt and* **Part II – Deposit Fund:** *Debt, Deposit, and Advances* in respect of which Council incurs a liability to repay the moneys received or has a claim to recover the amount paid. It was seen in audit that

- (i) Council prepared only Summary of Transactions. Item-wise Revenue Receipts and Expenditure Statement in respect of Part I – District Fund was not reflected in the Annual Accounts.
- (ii) As per the prescribed Forms of accounts, Receipts, Disbursements and balance under heads relating to District Fund and Deposit Fund are to be shown in Statement 7. The Annual Accounts of Council reflected only transactions relating to Treasury (PL A/C) in Statement 7.

3.1.2 Understatement of Revenue Receipt

As per Rule 6(2) of MADCF Rules 2010, Revenue Account of District Fund of Council shall also include grants and

contributions received from Government, and also grants and contributions made by Council. Government Grants amounting to ₹ 78.00 lakh were treated as Capital Receipt during 2017-18. As such, Revenue Receipt of the Council was understated by ₹ 78.00 lakh.

3.1.3 Non-accounting of direct fund

Rule 6(2) (a) of MADCF Rules, 2010 stipulates that ‘Revenue Account’ shall also include grants and contributions received from Government.

Scrutiny of cash book of District Council Conservator of Forest (DCCF), LADC for the year 2016-17 revealed that funds were received from the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF), Government of Mizoram (GoM) for implementation of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) within LADC area. Funds to the tune of ₹ 31.48 lakh were directly received by DCCF and not routed through Council Funds, as such were not accounted in Annual Accounts of the Council, resulting in understatement of both Receipts and Expenditures by ₹ 31.48 lakh each.

Council replied (November 2020) that National Afforestation Programme (NAP) fund amounting to ₹ 31.48 lakh was received by (DCCF) from the PCCF, GoM directly without routing through the Council Accounts. Further, NAP-CSS is being implemented by a registered Society named Lai District FDA and fund was transferred to the Accounts at Village Level as *per* the work programme approved by Chairman of Lai FDA. Therefore, fund received under NAP was not accounted as expenditure under District Council Account.

Reply of the Council is not acceptable in view of the Rule *ibid*.

3.2 Conclusion

Item-wise Revenue Receipts and Expenditure Statement in respect of Part I – District Fund was not reflected in Annual Accounts. Receipts and Expenditure were understated by ₹ 31.48 lakh

due to non-inclusion of funds received directly from the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM.

3.3 Recommendations

- 1. Annual Accounts of Council may be prepared in line with the form of accounts prescribed by the Comptroller & Auditor General.*
- 2. Grants and contributions received directly may be included in Revenue Account of Council's Funds.*

CHAPTER-IV
Compliance Audit Observations

CHAPTER-IV

Compliance Audit

Compliance audit observations highlighted deficiencies observed in the management of LADC. Major irregularities observed during audit are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.1 Irregularities in the construction of road under NITI Aayog

Government of Mizoram (GoM) sanctioned and released (28 March 2016) ₹ 464.00 lakh as One Time Special Assistance (2015-16) under NITI Aayog to Council for implementation of various projects.

Out of ₹ 464.00 lakh, ₹ 140.00 lakh was utilized for “Improvement and strengthening of riding quality with patch repair and resurfacing of road from Bazar to District Playground, Lawngtlai”. As per cash book, ₹ 140.00 lakh was shown as disbursed in cash to Planning and Development Officer, LADC for execution of work on 13 September 2016.

Council issued (19 January 2017) Abbreviated Short Tender Notice No.01 of 2017 for the work with an estimated amount of ₹ 140.00 lakh. Work order was issued (31 January 2017) to one contractor namely Shri R. Lalsangzuala of Lawngtlai Bazar Veng for an agreed amount of ₹ 126.00 lakh after signing of Articles of Agreement. Work was to be completed within four months from the date of signing of agreement *i.e.*, 31 May 2017.

Scrutiny of records revealed the following irregularities:

(i) Grant of technical sanction beyond competency

A technical sanction amounts to a guarantee that the proposals are technically sound and that the estimates are accurately prepared and are based on adequate data. Assistant Engineer

(AE), Public Works Department, LADC prepared estimate based on PWD SOR 2014 for National Highway.

As per CPWD Works Manual 2014, AE is empowered to accord technical sanction to detailed estimates up to ₹ 4.00 lakh, the Executive Engineer up to ₹ 60.00 lakh and Superintendent of Engineer up to ₹ 400.00 lakh. Detailed estimates beyond ₹ 400.00 lakh require technical sanction from the Chief Engineer.

It was, however, noticed in audit that in violation of delegation of powers, AE accorded technical sanction of ₹ 140.00 lakh for execution of work. Thus, in the absence of technical sanction from the competent authority, it could not be ascertained if the project was technically sound and that the estimates were accurately prepared and were based on adequate data.

Council stated (October 2018) that technical sanction was accorded by Assistant Engineer since the highest technical personnel under PWD, in-charge of the work was an AE.

The reply is not acceptable as the Council could have taken services of State PWD for getting the estimate technically evaluated.

(ii) Withdrawal of ₹ 140.00 lakh without immediate requirement

As per Rule 33 of MADCF Rules, 2010, no money should be withdrawn from the Fund, unless it is required for immediate disbursement. Further, as per sanction order dated 28 March 2016, fund should not be drawn in advance in cash and should be transferred to PLA of the Council.

Scrutiny of records revealed that the Planning and Development Officer (P&DO), LADC disbursed ₹ 140.00 lakh to himself on 13 September 2016 before commencement of work (3 February 2017), which was against the provision of the rule *ibid* and against the sanction order. Department prepared final (deviation

statement) contractor bill/ voucher for ₹ 140.00 lakh wherein it was found that work commenced on 3 February 2017 and was completed on 16 May 2017. Measurement was done on 18-19 May 2017. Bills/ vouchers were signed by the P&DO on 8 August 2017. However, records such as date of payment(s) and amount actually paid as well as Actual Payee Receipts (APR) in support of payment(s) to the contractor were not on record.

Disbursement of ₹ 140.00 lakh to self by the P&DO before commencement of work and retention of the same for more than 11 months was irregular and amounted to temporary misappropriation of fund.

Council replied (November 2020) that after checking all materials or documents, it was found and proved that ₹ 140.00 lakh was paid in full to the contractor.

Reply of Council was silent about the retention of ₹ 140.00 lakh by the P&DO for more than 11 months in violation of the rules *ibid* further, no evidence of payment to contractor was provided by the Council.

(iii) Short deduction of Workers' Cess

As per State Government, Labour, Employment and Industrial Training Department, Office Memorandum (March 2012 and May 2012), all Departments/ Establishments shall ensure deduction of *Cess @ one per cent* on the cost of construction works/projects from contractors' bills according to the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare *Cess* Act, 1996 and the Central Rules made there under in 1998. The provisions of these Acts and Rules were implemented by State Government since March 2011.

With payment of ₹ 140.00³ lakh made to the contractor, one *per cent* Cess payable for the work was ₹ 1.40 lakh. However, the

³ As per deviation statement contract amount ₹ 1.26 crore *plus* additional work worth ₹ 0.14 crore.

Planning and Development Officer remitted ₹ 1.26 lakh only, *i.e.*, one *per cent* of work order amount of ₹ 126.00 lakh to the District Labour and Employment Officer-cum-Cess Collector, Lawngtlai and Siaha District on 28 March 2018.

Thus, an amount of ₹ 0.14 lakh (₹ 1.40 lakh - ₹ 1.26 lakh) may be recovered from the contractor and remitted to the District Labour and Employment Officer-cum-Cess Collector, Lawngtlai and Siaha District on account of Worker's Cess.

In reply (November 2020), Council stated that the Contractor has been informed to repay short remittance of ₹ 0.14 lakh in the form of worker's cess and subsequent reminder has also been sent to the contractor and that as and when the said amount is recovered from the contractor, it will be remitted to the DL&EO-cum-Cess collector.

(iv) Joint Inspection Report

Joint inspection of the work on 03 October 2018 revealed that a portion of the work *viz.*, from Superintendent of Police, Lawngtlai quarters to Public ground (600 metres approx.) was found to be in a very dilapidated condition just after lapse of one year and four months after it was reported to have been completed (16 May 2017). Photographs taken during joint inspection of the work are shown below.



View of the road with the district playground in the background



A stretch of the road between District playground and SP quarters



A stretch of the road between District playground and SP quarters



View of the road beside SP Quarters.

It is apparent from the photographs taken during JPV that there is no evidence of existence of any road from Bazar to District Playground, Lawngtlai for which Council proposed strengthening of riding quality with patch repair and resurfacing. Coupled with the irregular drawal of ₹ 1.40 crore in cash by P&DO, absence of actual payment receipts, there remains a risk that no work was done by the Contractor and the entire amount has been misappropriated.

A District Council Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DCLMRC) was also to be constituted for conducting regular monitoring and review of implementation of the projects. However, despite constitution (September 2016) of DCLMRC the shortfalls in implementation of the project had not been detected and no corrective measures had been taken.

It is evident from the points discussed above that Department manipulated the rules at every stage in execution of work and the entire amount shown to have been spent on the work, was misappropriated and due to non-monitoring of project implementation intended welfare could not be achieved.

Council needs to investigate the matter and file an FIR against the erring officials responsible for the suspected misappropriation of Government money.

4.2 Procurement of vehicles from NITI Aayog Funds on false pretext

Government of Mizoram (GoM) sanctioned and released (28 March 2016) ₹ 464.00 lakh as One Time Special Assistance (2015-16) under NITI Aayog to Council for implementation of various projects and defined implementation modalities for utilisation of funds and with an objective to facilitate planning of suitable projects and timely implementation of planned projects with proper utilisation of Special Assistance.

Accordingly, District Council Level Committee (DCLC) consisting of five to 10 members of the Council, headed by Chief Executive Member of Council was constituted similarly, at State level, a State Level Committee (SLC) with nominated members and headed by Chief Secretary has been constituted. DCLC was to recommend schemes to SLC in convergence with other Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ State Plan so that these districts register significant progress in terms of socio-economic parameters.

The Grant provided was to be utilised to support and strengthen the delivery of basic civic services⁴ therefore, the DCLC has to plan suitable projects and sent to SLC for approval. The details of approved projects were required to be sent to Niti Aayog.

Further, a District Council Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DCLMRC) was also to be constituted for conducting regular monitoring and review of implementation of the projects.

Council submitted (07 March 2016) proposal to Government of Mizoram, for implementation of projects under NITI Aayog funds amounting to ₹ 464.00 lakh.

⁴ Civic Services including water supply, sanitation, septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of Community assets, maintenance of roads, footpath, street lighting and subjects as assigned by the State Government through Legislation.

Accordingly, GoM sanctioned and released (28 March 2016) ₹ 464.00 lakh as One Time Special Assistance (2015-16) under NITI Aayog for implementation of various projects. As per sanction order the fund was to be utilized for specific schemes indicated in current year's plan and not for any other purpose.

Scrutiny of the proposal revealed that out of ₹ 464.00 lakh, ₹ 68.00 lakh was to be utilised for clearance of committed liabilities like DA Arrears, Medical Reimbursements, and Gratuities of Pensioners *etc.* However, item-wise details of liabilities were not incorporated in the Action Plan.

Further, scrutiny of records such as bank transfer counterfoils, request for fund slips, *etc.*, revealed that during the year, Council incurred an expenditure of ₹ 75.72 lakh towards procurement of six vehicles including expenditure on insurance, registration, *etc.* Amount requested from NITI Aayog for clearance of liability ₹ 68.00 lakh was utilized for procurement of these six vehicles. Details of payments made are shown in **Appendix - I**. Balance ₹ 7.72 lakh (₹ 75.72 lakh *minus* ₹ 68.00 lakh) was neither recorded in the cash book nor in any records of source of the funds, however was transferred from the bank to the dealer.

Further, during scrutiny it was noticed that there was no existing DA liability for Council which was to be cleared and for which requirement was framed and approved by DCLC.

Thus, Council procured vehicles by utilising funds earmarked for clearance of liabilities and furnished false Utilisation Certificate to the sanctioning authorities that funds have been utilized for the purpose sanctioned for. Further, neither DCLC reviewed and assessed the viability of the proposal nor DCLMRC had verified implementation of approved proposal.

Council admitted (December 2021) that 'Clearance of Liabilities (DA Arrear *etc.*)' was added in the proposal instead of 'Purchase of Vehicles' for fear of rejection from the funding agency.

Council should carefully frame its demand for grants and it should be utilized for the legitimate purpose and welfare of their people.

Further, monitoring mechanism may be reviewed earnestly and strengthened for successful implementation of the project so that intended benefits may be achieved.

4.3 Lack of transparency in recruitment

Recruitment to various posts in various departments of District Council is governed by Lai Autonomous District Council (Group 'A' 'B', 'C' & 'D' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2014 (RR). Method of recruitment, age limit, and other qualifications are specified in columns 5 to 14 of Schedule-I to the rule. It was noticed in audit that Council recruited/appointed 16 persons on regular basis to various posts under various departments during 2016-17 through direct/ personal interview without issuing advertisements/ notifications of vacancy of posts. Details are shown in **Appendix-II**. Mode of recruitment as per the RR for the posts for which appointments were made are shown in Table-4.1.

Table 4.1: Details of Mode of recruitment as per recruitment rule

| Name of post | Departments | Mode of recruitment as per RR |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lower Division Clerk | Revenue, GAD | 100 % by Direct Recruitment |
| Peon | GAD, Planning & Implementation, Education, | |
| Forester | Environment and Forest | 50 % by direct, 50 % by promotion from Forest Guard having 7 years regular service in the grade. |

| Name of post | Departments | Mode of recruitment as per RR |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Forest Guard | Environment and Forest | 100 % by Direct Recruitment |
| Field Assistant | Agriculture | |
| Driver Grade III | Revenue | |
| Circle Supervisor- II | Revenue | |
| Sweeper | Sanitation | |
| Sub-Divisional Vety. Officer | Animal Husbandry & Veterinary | |
| Sectional Assistant | Public Health, Sanitation & Water Supply | |
| Junior Engineer | Public Works | 75 % by direct recruitment and another 25 % by Promotion from amongst S.A having 5 years of qualifying service in the grade |

There was no record to show that any advertisement was issued to invite applications from all eligible candidates to give them equal opportunity to compete from open market by advertising the vacancies in newspapers.

Thus, there was lack of transparency and objectivity in the recruitment and the process was fraught with a risk of favouritism and nepotism.

Council replied (November 2020) that recruitment for all non-Gazetted posts has been made as per various schedules prescribed by Lai Autonomous District Council (Group A, B, C and D posts) Recruitment Rules, 2014. Amendment of the said rules is underway in order to avoid favouritism and nepotism and to follow better recruitment procedure in the near coming future.

Recruitment of staff without giving equal opportunities to all eligible candidates through advertisement is a violation of Article 16 of the Constitution, which provides for equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

4.4 Action taken notes on Audit Reports

As per Rule 123(2) of MADCF Rules, 2010, after the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India are laid before the Council as provided in paragraph 7 (4) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, Action-Taken Notes (ATN) on the said Reports shall be submitted by the District Councils to the Governor of the State. The Governor shall give such directions as considered necessary in public interest to the District Council.

Council replied (November 2020) that it will take immediate steps to furnish Action Taken Notes on Audit Report 2016-17.

4.5 Conclusion

There were irregularities in construction of road from Bazar to District Playground under NITI Aayog viz. technical sanction was not accorded by the competent authority; withdrawal of ₹ 1.40 crore project fund by the Planning and Development Officer before execution of work, and retention of the money for more than 11 months by the DPO; short deduction of workers' cess. NITI Aayog funds amounting to ₹ 68 lakh were utilised for procurement of vehicles based on fake proposal. There was lack of transparency in recruitment of 16 persons for various posts.

4.6 Recommendations

- 1. Council may ensure that codal provisions and guidelines are followed by concerned departments while executing public works.*
- 2. Council needs to investigate the matter and file an FIR against the erring officials responsible for the suspected misappropriation of Government money.*
- 3. Monitoring mechanism may be reviewed earnestly and strengthened for successful implementation of the project so that intended benefits may be achieved.*

4. *Council should carefully frame its demand for grant and it should be utilized for the legitimate purpose and welfare of their people.*
5. *Council may ensure transparency in recruitment processes by invariably publishing recruitment advertisements in order to ensure transparency and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.*

Aizawl
The 28 September 2022


(LHUNKHOTHANG HANGSING)
Principal Accountant General,
Mizoram

Countersigned

New Delhi
The 4 October 2022


(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)
Comptroller and Auditor General
of India



APPENDICES

Appendix I

Statement showing procurement of vehicles, insurance, registration (Reference: Paragraph 4.2)

(Amount in ₹)

| Sl. No. | Date | Amount | To whom paid | Mode of payment |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Purchase of vehicle | | | | |
| 1. | 21/03/16 | 1,00,000 | M/s Mana Motors, Aizawl | Bank transfer |
| 2. | 07/04/16 | 4,00,000 | M/s Mana Motors, Aizawl | Bank transfer |
| 3. | 13/04/16 | 43,85,238 | M/s Mana Motors, Aizawl | Bank transfer |
| 4. | 29/04/16 | 60,010 | M/s Mana Motors, Aizawl | Bank transfer |
| 5. | 04/05/16 | 8,60,166 | M/s Mana Motors, Aizawl | Bank transfer |
| 6. | 20/08/16 | 14,94,500 | M/s Mana Motors, Aizawl | Bank transfer |
| Sub-Total (A) | | 72,99,914 | | |
| B. Insurance, Registration, etc. | | | | |
| 7. | 19/04/16 | 1,60,732 | District Council Transport Officer | Not specified |
| 8. | 09/05/16 | 56,250 | District Council Transport Officer | Not specified |
| 9. | 31/05/16 | 54,700 | Planning and Development Officer | Not specified |
| Sub-Total (B) | | 2,71,682 | | |
| Grand Total (A+B) | | 75,71,596 | | |

Appendix - II

Statement showing details of recruitment/ appointment made during 2016-17 under LADC
(Reference: Paragraph-4.3)

| Sl. No. | Name of Officer / Staff | Name of Post | Department | Pay Scale (₹) | Recruitment procedure | Date of publication of notification | Date of Appointment | Appointing Authority |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Vanlalhluni | LDC | Revenue | 5200-20200 + 2400 | Personal interview | NA | 16/03/16 | CEM |
| 2. | V. Vanlapianpuia | Peon | GAD | 4440-7400 + 1650 | Personal interview | NA | 17/05/16 | CEM |
| 3. | V. Lalduhzuala | Forester | EF and CC | 5200-20200 + 2400 | Personal interview | NA | 17/05/16 | CEM |
| 4. | Vanlalduati | Peon | Planning and Implementation | 4440-7400 + 1650 | Personal interview | NA | 23/05/16 | CEM |
| 5. | Lianthangpuia | Field Assistant | Agriculture | 5200-20200 + 2400 | Personal interview | NA | 23/05/16 | CEM |
| 6. | B. Lalawmthanga | Forest Guard | EF and CC | 5200-20200 + 1800 | Personal interview | NA | 25/05/16 | CEM |
| 7. | PC Lalbiakdika | Peon | Education (M/S) | 4440-7400 + 1650 | Personal interview | NA | 25/05/16 | CEM |
| 8. | Lalminghlua | Peon | Education (M/S) | 4440-7400 + 1650 | Personal interview | NA | 03/06/16 | CEM |
| 9. | ST Sangthangkuma | Driver, Grade-III | Revenue | 5200-20200 + 1900 | Personal interview | NA | 14/06/16 | CEM |
| 10. | TC Thangchungnanga | CS-II | Revenue | 5200-20200 + 2400 | Personal interview | NA | 29/06/16 | CEM |
| 11. | Vanbawithanga | Sweeper | Sanitation | 4440-7400 + 1650 | Personal interview | NA | 11/07/16 | CEM |
| 12. | Lalsangdina | CS-II | Revenue | 5200-20200 + 2400 | Personal interview | NA | 29/07/16 | CEM |
| 13. | Lalnunpuia Chinzah | SDVO | AH and Vety | 9300-34800 + 4600 | Personal interview | NA | 27/07/16 | CEM |
| 14. | Rochanpuui | LDC | PRC | 5200-20200 + 2400 | Personal interview | NA | 16/08/16 | CEM |
| 15. | David Lalrinaawma | SA | PHE | 5200-20200 + 2400 | Personal interview | NA | 18/08/16 | CEM |
| 16. | B. Lalkima | JE | PWD | 9300-34800 +4400 | Personal interview | NA | 16/08/16 | CEM |