Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

on

Social, Economic, General Revenue and Economic (PSUs) Sectors

For the year ended 31 March 2012

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

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PREFACE

1. *This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor under Article 151 of the Constitution.*

2. *The Report deals with the findings of performance reviews and audit of transactions in various departments, Statutory Corporations, Government Companies and revenue receipts.*

3. *This Report is prepared in VI Chapters. Chapters I to V deal with Social, Economic, General, Revenue and Public Sector Undertakings Sectors and Chapter VI deals with Follow up of Audit Observations.*

4. *The cases mentioned in the Report are among those which came to notice in the course of test-audit of accounts during the year 2011-12 as well as those which had come to notice in earlier years, but could not be dealt with in previous Reports. Matters relating to the period subsequent to 2010-11 have also been included, wherever necessary.*

5. *Audit observations on matters arising from the examination of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State Government, for the year ended 31 March 2012, are included in a separate Report on State Government Finances.*

6. *The audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Audit Report has been prepared in six Chapters. Chapters I to V deal with Social, Economic, General, Public Sector Undertakings and Revenue Sectors and Chapter VI deals with Follow up of Audit observations.

This Report contains 16 Audit Paragraphs (excluding eight general paragraphs), two Performance Reviews and one Chief Controlling Officer based Audit. According to the existing arrangements, copies of the draft audit paragraphs, draft performance reviews and draft Chief Controlling Officer based Audit were sent to the concerned Secretaries/Principal Secretaries to the State Government by the Principal Accountant General (Audit) with a request to furnish replies within six weeks. The Secretaries/Principal Secretaries were also reminded for replies. Besides, a demi-official letter was also sent to the Chief Secretary to the State Government on the issues raised in the draft audit paragraphs, draft performance reviews *etc*., for effective inclusion of the views/comments of the Government in the Audit Report. Despite such efforts, replies were not received in respect of nine audit paragraphs from the concerned Principal Secretaries/Secretaries to the State Government.

CHAPTER-I

SOCIAL SECTOR

Chief Controlling Officer based Audit

1.3 Chief Controlling Officer based Audit of Local Administration Department

The Local Administration Department (LAD) is charged with the responsibility of looking after the affairs of the Village Councils (VCs) through District Local Administration Officers in six districts of the State excluding the areas falling under Autonomous District Council (ADC) *viz*. Lai, Mara and Chakma ADC. The Department is also responsible for timely conduct of General Elections of 725 Village Councils and disbursing remunerations to the members of the Village councils besides monitoring different functions of the VCs in the process of implementation of development works. The LAD is the Nodal Department in initiating democratic de-centralisation. It is also the custodian of detailed information of the population in the Village Council areas. A Chief Controlling Officer based Audit of Local Administration Department revealed positive points especially on the achievements against the year-wise targets set during 2007-12. Shortcomings were, however, noticed in planning, irregular parking of funds, non-release of grants-in–aid to the Village Councils in time, avoidable and extra expenditure, non-recovery of loans from the beneficiaries and poor financial management. The execution of works was not inspected by the Assistant/Executive Engineer to ensure that the quality parameters are complied with for works done through contractors. The Department

made procurements beyond the scope of delegated powers by the Head of the Department as well as the District Officers without obtaining the approval of the State Government. Some of the significant audit findings are as under:

The planning process was not based on a bottom up need based approach and the annual plans were formulated in an *adhoc* manner by merely sizing the plan according to the outlay.

(Paragraph 1.3.7)

An amount of ₹ 28.52 crore was parked under the head Civil Deposits to avoid lapse of funds.

(Paragraph 1.3.8.3.1)

Failure in timely repayment of loan along with payment of interest resulted in an extra expenditure of ₹ 1.39 crore from the public exchequer which could have been avoided.

(Paragraph 1.3.8.6)

Splitting up of expenditure sanction to avoid sanction of the Government, the Director LAD and the DLAOs irregularly purchased stationeries and miscellaneous items worth ₹ 0.71 crore, which requires *ex-post-facto* approval of the Government.

(Paragraph 1.3.8.7.1 & 1.3.8.7.2)

There was no short fall in achievements against the year wise targets set during 2007-12 for rendering service to the public through civic amenities besides providing housing loans to the weaker sections of the society.

(Paragraph 1.3.9.1)

Lack of appropriate action resulted in outstanding loan and interest of ₹ 3.65 crore (83 *per cent*) against the loanees.

(Paragraph 1.3.9.2)

In absence of inspection of the completed works by Assistant/Executive Engineer of the Department, the quality parameters of works done could not be ensured.

(Paragraph 1.3.9.3 (ii))

Transaction Audit Paragraphs

The Health & Family Welfare Department failed to realise reimbursement of ₹ 10.39 crore from M/s RGICL as it refused to entertain reimbursement of medical claims preferred by the beneficiaries.

(Paragraph 1.4)

The Health & Family Welfare Department incurred an avoidable expenditure of ₹ 12.50 lakh due to delay in release of claim preferred by the firm.

(Paragraph 1.5)

CHAPTER-II

ECONOMIC-I SECTOR

2.3 Performance Audit of Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Mizoram

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 enacted in September 2005, guarantees 100 days wage employment in a financial year and was brought into force with effect from February 2006 in the 200 most backward districts of India and was aimed at covering all the notified districts of the country in the ensuing five years. It was the first time that the Panchayats were provided with such freedom to plan and execute works and granted substantial resources at their disposal to do so. *The name of the Act was changed to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in October 2009.*

The rationale of the Act is based on combining the productive capacity of Villagers to build and nurture assets, along with alleviating the problems of chronic unemployment and poverty. The Act provides opportunities to develop rural infrastructure through watershed development, restoration of water bodies, activities aimed at forestry, land development, soil erosion and flood control, and construction of roads and institution facilities.

Out of eight districts in Mizoram, the implementation of the scheme was started in the first phase in two districts (Lawngtlai and Saiha) during 2005-06, in the second phase another two districts (Lunglei and Champhai) were covered during 2006-07 and in the third phase all the remaining four districts (Aizawl, Mamit, Kolasib and Serchhip) were covered during 2007-08.

(Paragraph 2.3.1)

The Performance Audit of the Scheme brought out the following significant findings:

The State Government was required to release a State matching share of ₹ 105.47 crore against the central releases of ₹ 1,012.17 crore during 2007-12. The State Government released only an amount of ₹ 83.30 crore, resulting in short release of ₹ 22.17 crore to 08 districts in the State.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.2)

The State Government released a share of ₹ 17.89 crore, ₹ 13.88 crore and ₹ 6.76 crore to Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib Districts respectively with inordinate delays ranging from 09 to 298 days.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.4)

Without assessing the actual requirement for meeting the administrative expenses, the State MGNREGA Cell collected ₹ 202.53 lakh from 08 districts during 2010-12, out of which an amount of ₹ 92.35 lakh remained unspent.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.6)

The Programme Officer, Bungtlang 'S' Block irregularly released an amount of ₹ 361.19 lakh during April 2007 to September 2011 to the Presidents of 27 Village Councils under the Block for execution of works under material component without any supporting documents.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.8)

In the three sampled Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib), the process of convergence of NREGA funds with funds from other sources for creation of durable assets was not initiated during 2007-12 nor was there any initiative made for convergence in the Perspective Plan at the Districts level.

(Paragraph 2.3.15.3)

The State Government, Rural Development Department did not conduct inspection and physical verification of works under the programme at the prescribed two *per cent* in the entire eight Districts of the State.

(Paragraph 2.3.24.2)

Transaction Audit Paragraphs

Besides a fraudulent payment of ₹ 5.81 lakh against four non-executed works, the Public Works Department failed to realise value of issued stores worth ₹ 18.18 lakh from the firm's bills.

(Paragraph 2.4)

The Public Works Department made excess payment of ₹ 27.21 lakh in formation cutting work under 'Improvement and Widening of Tlangpui to Niawhtlang Road'.

(Paragraph 2.5)

The Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Saiha incurred ₹ 28 lakh without basic supporting records on construction of DRDA office building.

(Paragraph 2.6)

Non-realisation of hiring charge by the Mechanical Division, Lunglei resulted in a loss of ₹ 30.14 lakh to the Department.

(Paragraph 2.7)

CHAPTER-III

ECONOMIC-II SECTOR

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AND TRADING ACTIVITIES

Performance Review

3.2 Performance Audit Report on Power Transmission Activities of Power and Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram

The Power and Electricity Department is responsible for planning and development of the intra-state transmission system. Assessment of demand is an important pre-requisite for planning capacity addition. The Department had formulated five year plans (2007-08 to 2011-12) for incorporation in the national five year plan. The Department had not made annual phasing for the projects included in the five year plans. Against six projects planned in the five year plans, the Department undertook execution of two projects only and the remaining four projects had not been considered for execution. Out of two planned projects undertaken by the Department, only one project (132/33 KV Sub-Station Melriat) had been completed in March 2012.

The execution of transmission projects by the Power and Electricity Department had several deficiencies mainly relating to delays, cost over run, undue benefit to contractor and procurement of transformer at higher cost. Performance Audit on Power Transmission Activities of Power and Electricity Department brought out the following significant findings:

Failure of the Department to properly plan construction of 132 KV Central Sub-Station at Melriat resulted in avoidable delays in its commissioning.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.1)

There was controllable delay in construction of 132 KV Single Circuit Transmission Line from Khawzawl to Champhai.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.2)

There was a cost over run of ₹ 1.23 crore on construction of 2nd Circuit 132 KV line between PGCIL's 132 KV Luanmual Sub-Station to the Department's 132 KV Zuangtui Sub-Station.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.3)

There was a delay in construction of (i) 132 KV Luangmual - Melriat Line and 132 KV Bay at 132 KV Sub-Station, Luangmual (ii) 132 KV Central Sub-Station at Melriat due to non-securing of Right of Way for the projects.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.5)

Installation of Optical Ground Wire in 132 KV Line between Aizawl and Lunglei - Extension of Contract period without levying Liquidated Damages resulted in undue benefit of ₹ 18.81 lakh to the Contractor.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.6)

Due to overloading of the Power Transformers of Luangmual and Zuangtui Sub-Stations, the Department was resorting to frequent load shedding in Aizawl Load Centre.

(Paragraph 3.2.14)

Failure to adhere to the tender procedures resulted in procurement of 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Power Transformers at higher cost of ₹ 3.72 crore.

(Paragraph 3.2.32)

Transaction Audit Paragraphs

The Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO) purchased excess quantity of raw Passion Fruit for manufacture of Passion Fruit Juice which was beyond its installed capacity and limited demand for the product resulting in loss of ₹ 1.95 crore by way of damage of raw passion fruit (₹ 62.92 lakh) and Passion Fruit Juice (₹ 1.32 crore).

(Paragraph 3.3)

During the period 2002-03 to 2008-09, the Mizoram Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (ZOHANDCO) by reporting inflated sales figures claimed excess rebate of ₹ 1.27 crore on sale of handloom cloths.

(Paragraph 3.4)

CHAPTER-V

REVENUE SECTOR

Transaction Audit Paragraphs

The Environment & Forests Department drew an amount of ₹ 35 lakh from the Government Accounts presenting false bills before execution of works.

(Paragraph 5.5)

The Field Director, Dampa Tiger Reserve unauthorisedly diverted and released an amount of ₹ 60 lakh to the Deputy Commissioner, Mamit for meeting the expenditure on Contingency Fund.

(Paragraph 5.6)

The Land Revenue & Settlement Department drew an excess amount of ₹ 54.68 lakh and disbursed an amount of ₹ 177.38 lakh without routing through the cash account entailing risk/ misappropriation.

(Paragraph 5.7)

Under Taxation Department, two dealers concealed taxable sales worth ₹ 22.70 crore and evaded tax of ₹ 1.12 crore.

(Paragraph 5.8)

Acceptance of dealer's returns by the Taxation Department without proper verification of records led to escapement of turnover of ₹ 315.33 lakh resulting in short levy of tax of ₹ 15.12 lakh.

(Paragraph 5.9)

There was under-assessment of tax of ₹ 9.03 lakh due to mistake in computation of tax by the Taxation Department.

(Paragraph 5.10)

There was loss of revenue of ₹ 68.03 lakh due to settlement of broomstick mahals by negotiation, besides loss of ₹ 11.48 lakh due to unauthorised waiver of settled amount of mahals by the Environment & Forests Department.

(Paragraph 5.11)

CHAPTER-I

SOCIAL SECTOR

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Audit report for the year ended 31 March 2012 deals with the findings on audit of the State Government under Social Sector.

The names of the State Government Departments and the total budget allocation and expenditure of the State Government under Social Sector during the year 2011-12 are given in the table below:

Table-1.1.1

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Departments	Total Budget Allocation	Expenditure
1.	School Education	550.32	533.10
2.	Higher and Technical Education	124.27	120.95
3.	Sports and Youth Services	43.66	40.87
4.	Art and Culture	9.53	7.39
5.	Medical and Public Health Services	202.25	186.96
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation (Public Health)	159.88	149.68
7.	Information and Public Relations	7.82	7.48
8.	Personnel & Administrative Reforms	2.37	2.05
9.	Labour and Employment	7.20	6.60
10.	Social Welfare	85.03	79.01
11.	Disaster Management and Rehabilitation	17.83	8.75
12.	Local Administration Department	51.86	39.32
13.	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	101.18	82.71
Total		**1363.20**	**1264.87**

Besides the above, the Central Government has been transferring a sizeable amount of funds directly to the implementing agencies under the Social Sector to different Departments of the State Government. The major transfers for implementation of flagship programmes of the Central Government are detailed below:

Table-1.1.2

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Implementing Agency	Amount of funds transferred during the year
Mizoram State Health Society	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	Mizoram State Health Society	33.95
State Water & Sanitary Mission	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	State Water & Sanitary Mission	37.14
State Project Office	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	State Project Office	108.14
State Project Office	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	State Project Office	26.24
SCERT	English Language Teaching Institute (ELTI)	SCERT	23.42

Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Mizoram, 2011-12

1.2 Planning and conduct of Audit

Audit process starts with the assessment of risks faced by various departments of Government based on expenditure incurred, criticality/complexity of activities, level of delegated financial powers, assessment of overall internal controls *etc*.

After completion of audit of each unit, Inspection Reports containing audit findings are issued to the heads of the Departments. The Departments are requested to furnish replies to the audit findings within one month of receipt of the Inspection Reports. Whenever replies are received, audit findings are either settled or further action for compliance is advised. The important audit observations arising out of these Inspection reports are processed for inclusion in the Audit Reports are processed for inclusion in the Audit Reports, which are submitted to the Governor of State under Article 151 of the Constitution of India.

The audits were conducted involving expenditure of ₹ 1,363.20 crore of the State Government under Social sector. The report contains one Chief Controlling based Audit of Local Administration Department and two Transaction Audit Paragraphs.

The major observations detected in audit during the year 2011-12 are given below:

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

1.3 Chief Controlling Officer based Audit of Local Administration Department

Highlights

The Local Administration Department (LAD) is charged with the responsibility of looking after the affairs of the Village Councils (VCs) through District Local Administration Officers in six districts of the State excluding the areas falling under Autonomous District Council (ADC) viz. Lai, Mara and Chakma ADC. The Department is also responsible for timely conduct of General Elections of 725 Village Councils and disbursing remunerations to the members of the Village councils besides monitoring different functions of the VCs in the process of implementation of development works. The LAD is the Nodal Department in initiating democratic de-centralisation. It is also the custodian of detailed information of the population in the Village Council areas. A Chief Controlling Officer based Audit of Local Administration Department revealed positive points especially on the achievements against the year-wise targets set during 2007-12. Shortcomings were, however, noticed in planning, irregular parking of funds, non-release of grants-in–aid to the Village Councils in time, avoidable and extra expenditure, non-recovery of loans from the beneficiaries and poor financial management. The execution of works was not inspected by the Assistant/Executive Engineer to ensure that the quality parameters are complied with for works done through contractors. The Department made procurements beyond the scope of delegated powers by the Head of the Department as well as the District Officers without obtaining the approval of the State Government. Some of the significant audit findings are as under:

The planning process was not based on a bottom up need based approach and the annual plans were formulated in an *adhoc* manner by merely sizing the plan according to the outlay.

(Paragraph 1.3.7)

An amount of ₹ 28.52 crore was parked under the head Civil Deposits to avoid lapse of funds.

(Paragraph 1.3.8.3.1)

Failure in timely repayment of loan along with payment of interest resulted in an extra expenditure of ₹ 1.39 crore from the public exchequer which could have been avoided.

(Paragraph 1.3.8.6)

Splitting up of expenditure sanction to avoid sanction of the Government, the Director LAD and the DLAOs irregularly purchased stationeries and miscellaneous items worth ₹ 0.71 crore, which requires *ex-post-facto* approval of the Government.

(Paragraph 1.3.8.7.1 & 1.3.8.7.2)

There was no short fall in achievements against the year wise targets set during 2007-12 for rendering service to the public through civic amenities besides providing housing loans to the weaker sections of the society.

(Paragraph 1.3.9.1)

Lack of appropriate action resulted in outstanding loan and interest of ₹ 3.65 crore (83 *per cent*) against the loanees.

(Paragraph 1.3.9.2)

In absence of inspection of the completed works by Assistant/Executive Engineer of the Department, the quality parameters of works done could not be ensured.

(Paragraph 1.3.9.3 (ii))

1.3.1 Introduction

The Local Administration Department (LAD) is charged with the responsibility of looking after the affairs of the Village Councils through District Local Administration Officers in six districts[1] of the State excluding the areas falling under Autonomous District Council (ADC) *viz*. Lai, Mara and Chakma ADC. The Department is also responsible for timely conduct of General Elections of 725 Village Councils in six districts and disbursing remunerations to the members of the Village councils besides monitoring different functions of the VCs in the process of implementation of development works. The LAD is the Nodal Department in initiating democratic de-centralisation. It is also a custodian of detailed information of the population under Village Council areas.

As per Allocation of Business Rules, 1987, as amended, the State Government mandated the following business to the LAD:

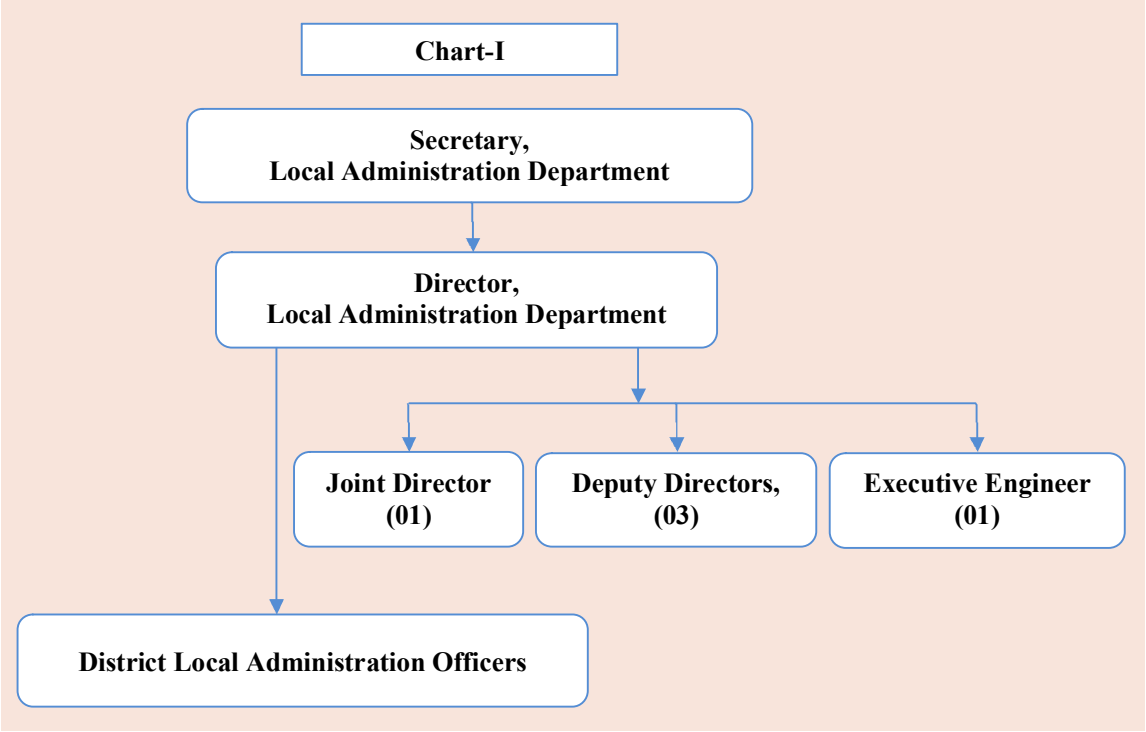
[1] 1. Aizawl, 2. Kolasib, 3. Mamit, 4. Serchhip, 5. Champhai and 6. Lunglei

- Village Council matters and Village Administration;
- Matters relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- Naming of streets, roads and Villages;
- Animal Control and Taxation;
- Housing Assistance and local development under State Plan Fund;
- Parks & Recreation Centre and Aizawl Building Centre; and
- Housing Loan & Advance.

1.3.2 Organizational Structure

The Secretary, LAD is the Administrative head of the Department. The Department is managed through the Director as head of the Department, who is assisted by one Joint Director, three Deputy Directors (one each for Planning, Administration & Accounts) and one Executive Engineer at Directorate Level. At District Level, Six District Local Administration Officers are responsible for implementation of various programmes/works under the Department.

An organogram of the Department is shown below:



1.3.3 Scope of Audit

The functioning of the Department for the period 2007-12 was reviewed in Audit during April-June 2012 through a test check of the records of the Administrative Head of the

Department, Chief Controlling Officer (Director, LAD) of the Department and three[2] District Local Administration Officers (DLAO) (out of six DLAOs), who are responsible for implementation of various programmes besides holding the charge of Drawing and Disbursing Officers.

The audit covered an expenditure of ₹ 144.03 crore (84 *per cent*) out of expenditure of ₹ 170.97 crore incurred by the Department during 2007-12.

1.3.4 Audit Objectives

The objectives of audit were to assess whether:

i. planning and formulation of works were need based;

ii. financial management was adequate and effective;

iii. works were executed economically, efficiently and effectively of works management existed;

iv. monitoring and evaluation system of the Department was adequate and effective;

v. internal controls were adequate and working effectively;

1.3.5 Audit Criteria

Audit criteria used for assessing the performance of the Department which were drawn from the following sources:

- Citizen's charter, 2010, published by the Local Administration Department;
- Government Rules, Notifications, Guidelines and Instructions issued from time to time by the State and the Central Government;
- General Financial Rules;
- Central Treasury Rules;
- Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978, as amended; and
- Guidelines, estimates and sanctions of schemes/works.

1.3.6 Audit Methodology

Before taking up the Chief Controlling Officers (CCO) based Audit an entry conference was held on 10 April 2012 with the Secretary and the Director of the LAD, wherein audit objectives, scope and criteria were discussed. The selection of units was done through simple random sampling basis. The audit methodology also covered field visit by the audit party along with departmental officials for physical verification of assets created. Photographic evidence was also taken to substantiate audit observations. Audit findings were discussed with the departmental officers headed by the Secretary, LAD in an exit conference (October 2012) and replies received from the Government have also been incorporated at appropriate places in the review.

[2] 1) DLAO, Lunglei, 2) DLAO, Champhai and 3) DLAO, Mamit

Audit Findings

Significant audit findings noticed in course of CCO based audit are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

1.3.7 Planning

In order to implement the programmes for infrastructure development in the districts and for alleviation of amenities for the benefit of the community at large, a Five year Perspective Plan is required to be formulated by the Department based on comprehensive and credible survey/ data at the Village level from the Village Councils (VCs) through the DLAOs. The survey/ data should pertain to: (i) direct land acquisition for infrastructure development in the districts, (ii) land development to facilitate the formulation of plans for house site, roads, steps *etc.* (iii) number of households under low and middle income group to draw up assessment for grant of housing loan, and (iv) resettlement of villages and internal improvement of village and towns by extension of roads, widening of existing roads and approach road to important places at towns and villages. Work proposals included in the Perspective Plan are to be finalised by the Departmental Committee on priority basis. Annual Plans of works should flow from the perspective plan and conform to the targets set.

Audit observed that while the Department prepared five year perspective plan (2007-12), the same was not approved by the Planning & Programme Implementation Department (State Planning Board). The VCs submitted year-wise proposals to the DLAOs for various development works in the districts under State Plan but the Department finalised Annual Plans (2007-10) in accordance with the allocation of plan outlay fixed by the State Planning Board without taking into consideration the proposals submitted by the VCs. However, Annual Plans for the year 2010-12 prepared by the Department was based on the allocation of plan outlay fixed by the State Planning Board and information collected from the VCs through survey. Some of the main areas covered by the year-wise Annual Plans prepared by the Department are shown below:

i. Land Acquisition and Development.

ii. Construction of buildings, parks & recreation centres.

iii. Construction of approach roads, steps, retaining walls and foot paths.

iv. Grant of housing loan to Middle and Low Income Group beneficiaries.

The Department, however, has not constituted any selection committee for selection of prioritized development works before inclusion in the year wise Annual Plan as required.

Thus, the planning process was not based on a bottom up need based approach and the annual plans were formulated in an *adhoc* manner by merely sizing the plan according to the outlay.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that the Department prepares draft five year Plan and submit to Planning Department but approval for this five year Plan is never received by the Department. However, when sectoral allocation of various Department

is issued by Planning Department, instruction is given to prepare Annual Plan in the size of the fund allocation. Accordingly, Annual Plan is prepared based on the proposals submitted by DLAOs and Directorate. As and when the Annual Plan is approved, allocation of fund is prepared for each DLAO and Director who in turn prepare their proposals on priority basis. Work List for the year has also been prepared since 2010-11. Regarding work Selection Committee, the Government stated that a formal departmental committee for selection of works will be constituted shortly.

1.3.8 Financial Management

1.3.8.1 Preparation of budget

The State Government has not prescribed any Budget Manual of its own for formulating budget estimates by the respective Departments. The LAD follows the procedures prescribed in General Financial Rules for formulating budget proposals. Audit scrutiny of available records revealed that Budget Estimates (BEs) were prepared after receiving plan allocation of respective years from the Planning & Programme Implementation Department (State Planning Board) without taking cognizance of the proposals of the field level Drawing & Disbursing Officers. However, budget estimates on Non-Plan expenditure containing salary component were prepared after consolidating the detailed estimates/data received from each of the DDOs under the CCO.

1.3.8.2 Budget outlay and expenditure

The years-wise budget provision and expenditure incurred thereagainst by the Department during 2007-11 is shown in Table-1.3.1:

Table-1.3.1

(₹ in crore)

Year	Section	Final Grant			Actual Expenditure			Excess (+)/ Savings (-)
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
2007-08	Revenue	12.70	11.93	24.63	12.58	11.36	23.94	(-) 0.69
	Capital	5.36	-	5.36	3.96	-	3.96	(-) 1.40
Total (2007-08)		**18.06**	**11.93**	**29.99**	**16.54**	**11.36**	**27.90**	**(-) 2.09**
2008-09	Revenue	10.19	14.85	25.04	10.19	14.54	24.73	(-) 0.31
	Capital	3.82	-	3.82	3.28	-	3.28	(-) 0.54
Total (2008-09)		**14.01**	**14.85**	**28.86**	**13.47**	**14.54**	**28.01**	**(-) 0.85**
2009-10	Revenue	9.32	14.34	23.66	9.32	13.41	22.73	(-) 0.93
	Capital	5.05	-	5.05	5.05	-	5.05	-
Total (2009-10)		**14.37**	**14.34**	**28.71**	**14.37**	**13.41**	**27.78**	**(-) 0.93**
2010-11	Revenue	11.75	30.57	42.32	11.75	28.89	40.64	(-) 1.68
	Capital	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	-
Total (2010-11)		**16.75**	**30.57**	**47.32**	**16.75**	**28.89**	**45.64**	**(-) 1.68**
2011-12	Revenue	8.91	34.95	43.86	8.88	24.76	33.64	(-) 10.22
	Capital	8.00	-	8.00	8.00	-	8.00	-
Total (2011-12)		**16.91**	**34.95**	**51.86**	**16.88**	**24.76**	**41.64**	**(-) 10.22**
Grand Total (2007-12)		**80.10**	**106.64**	**186.74**	**78.01**	**92.96**	**170.97**	**(-) 15.77**

Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts and Departmental figures (for 2011-12)

It can be seen from the above Table-1.3.1 that there were persistent savings ranging between ₹ 0.85 crore to ₹ 10.22 crore during 2007-12. The Department failed to surrender the anticipated savings in time for its utilisation by other Departments and sectors in need of funds.

The Government stated (October 2012) that since the savings were mainly under salary & Finance Commission grant, it could not be utilised for any other purposes.

1.3.8.3 Drawal of fund to avoid Lapse of budget grants

According to Rule 290 of the Central Treasury Rules, Vol.-I, which is being followed by the State Government, no money should be drawn unless it is required for immediate disbursement. Also, as per the said Rule, no money should be drawn at the end of the year to avoid lapse of budget grants.

1.3.8.3.1 Parking of fund in Civil Deposits

It was noticed that contrary to the Rule referred to above, to avoid the lapse of budget grants, the DDO of the Directorate of LAD had drawn an amount aggregating to ₹ 28.52 crore[3] during March ending of every four years 2008 to 2012 and deposited the same under '8443-Civil Deposits'. The fund was drawn for the purpose for preparation of data base and works under TFC, execution of minor works and disbursement of housing loan to the selected beneficiaries. Details of amount drawn and kept in Civil Deposits are shown in the **Appendix-1.3.1.** The amount deposited in Civil Deposits were withdrawn and spent in subsequent years. ₹ 8 crore drawn and kept in Civil Deposits on March 2012 was remaining unspent as of June 2012.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that fund was parked under Civil Deposit as per instructions received from the Government. It was also stated that out of unspent balance of ₹ 8 crore and amount of ₹ 4 crore was withdrawn from the Civil Deposit and utilised as of October 2012 for the purpose for which it was drawn.

1.3.8.4 Parking of fund in cash

Scrutiny of the Cash Books maintained by the four DDOs (Deputy Director Accounts, LAD, DLAO, Lunglei, DLAO, Champhai and DLAO, Mamit) of the Department disclosed that without any requirement for immediate disbursement. Four DDOs had drawn amount totalling to ₹ 26.11 crore during end of March 2008 to 2012 to avoid the lapse of budget grants and retained the same in cash. Out of ₹ 26.11 crore drawn, an amount of ₹ 25.19 crore was disbursed within a period ranging between one month to 13 months. As of October 2012, ₹ 0.92 crore was remaining unspent. Details of drawal and disbursements by four DDOs are shown in the **Appendix-1.3.2.**

Thus, drawal of funds without any requirement for immediate disbursement and retention of same in cash for prolong period was irregular and indicates loopholes and weakness in

[3] TFC: ₹ 3.90 crore (+) Minor works: ₹ 3.29 crore (+) repayment of loan: ₹ 21.33 crore = ₹ 28.52 crore

financial management by the CCO/DDOs of the Department. This is also fraught with the risk of temporary misappropriation.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that the cash was sometime retained for longer period due to non-submission of vouchers by the implementing agencies.

1.3.8.5 Rush of Expenditure

Based on the budget allocation, funds are to be released to the respective Drawing and Disbursing Officers on quarterly basis. The General Financial Rules (GFR) also provide that expenditure against the budgetary provision should be evenly phased over the financial year so as to avoid rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year.

An analysis of the expenditure incurred quarterly and closing month of the financial year during 2007-12 by the DDO of the Directorate, LAD revealed that contrary to the above financial norms, the expenditure incurred by the DDO during the last quarter under Plan sector ranged between 74 and 95 *per cent* and that of Non-Plan sector ranged between 68 and 81 *per cent*. The expenditure in the month of March constituted 15 to 67 *per cent* under Plan sector and that of Non-Plan sector varied from 31 to 64 *per cent* of the total expenditure. The details are given in the following Table-1.3.2:

Table-1.3.2

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Expenditure		Expenditure during three quarters (Percentage)		Expenditure during last quarter (Percentage)		Expenditure in March (Percentage)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2007-08	16.97	11.23	2.31(14)	3.51(31)	14.66(86)	7.72(69)	**7.35(43)**	**6.58(59)**
2008-09	10.19	14.55	2.60(26)	3.92(27)	7.59(74)	10.63(73)	**5.07(15)**	**4.51(31)**
2009-10	14.22	13.41	1.96(14)	4.19(31)	12.26(86)	9.22(69)	**7.79(55)**	**7.81(58)**
2010-11	16.75	28.87	2.49(15)	5.35(19)	14.26(85)	23.52(81)	**10.91(65)**	**12.20(42)**
2011-12	16.88	24.77	0.92(5)	5.79(23)	15.96(95)	18.98(77)	**11.30(67)**	**15.78(64)**
Total	**75.01**	**92.83**	**10.28(14)**	**22.76(25)**	**64.73(86)**	**70.07(75)**	**42.42(57)**	**46.88(50)**

Source: Departmental records

Thus, the expenditure against the budgetary allocations were not evenly phased over the financial years invariably leading to rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial years which is indicative of weak financial resource management and controls.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that rush of expenditure was mainly due to allocation of fund during third or last quarter of the financial years.

1.3.8.6 Avoidable expenditure

To meet the resource gap in implementing the Housing Schemes in the State, the Local Administration Department (LAD) had been securing general housing loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The terms of such loans *inter alia* required that the borrower is required to repay the principal and interest due in the form of half-yearly

installments due on 15 of May and November each year. If any installment remained unpaid on the due date, compound interest was to be paid at the prescribed rates (computed from the respective due dates).

Test check of the records (June 2012) of Directorate of LAD revealed that against the outstanding balances, the Department was to repay the principal amount of ₹ 20.44 crore with an accrued interest of ₹ 21.47 crore by 15th of May and November 2010. However, due to non-payment of dues on scheduled dates the LIC levied a compound interest of ₹ 1.39 crore as penalty in addition to the total dues of ₹ 41.91 crore (Principal: ₹ 20.44 crore and Interest: ₹ 21.47 crore). The Department obtained the formal expenditure sanctions from the State Government and released penal interest of ₹ 1.39 crore to the LIC during July 2010 to February 2011. The reasons for delay in payment of installments were not on record.

Thus, failure in timely repayment of loan along with payment of interest resulted in an extra expenditure of ₹ 1.39 crore from the public exchequer which could have been avoided.

The matter was reported to the Government in September 2012 and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

1.3.8.7 Purchase beyond delegated financial power

As per Delegation of Financial Powers (DFP) Rules, 1978, as amended, the Director, LAD may incur expenditure on local purchase of stationery stores limited to ₹ 20,000 per annum (₹ 40,000 per annum from September 2011 onwards), while District Local Administration Officer may incur expenditure of ₹ 1,000 per annum (₹ 15,000 per annum from September 2011 onwards).

1.3.8.7.1 At Directorate Level

Test check of the records of the Director, LAD, revealed that the Director incurred ranging between ₹ 5.89 lakh and ₹ 16.22 lakh (totalling to ₹ 49.73 lakh) towards purchase of stationery items during 2007-12 in violation of the prescribe procurement procedure. The year wise expenditure incurred by the drawing and disbursing officer of the Directorate, LAD during 2007-12 against expenditure sanction orders of the Director, LAD are shown below in Table-1.3.3:

Table-1.3.3

Year	Number of Sanction orders issued	Amount of each sanction order varies (in ₹)		Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
		From	To	
2007-08	40	950	20000	5.89
2008-09	95	255	22670	16.22
2009-10	59	3200	20000	9.42
2010-11	68	372	19800	10.28
2011-12 (up to August 2011)	26	7350	19900	4.56
2011-12(from September 2011)	21	6007	20000	3.56
Total	**309**	**----**	**----**	**49.73**

Source: Departmental records

1.3.8.7.2 At District Level

Similarly, test check of the records of the three District officers (DLAO, Lunglei, DLAO, Mamit and DLAO, Champhai) revealed that violating the prescribed procedures the concerned three DLAOs incurred expenditure towards purchase of stationery totalling to ₹ 21.29 lakh during 2007-12. The year-wise expenditure incurred by the three DLAOs ranged between ₹ 0.12 lakh to ₹ 5.65 lakh are shown in Table-1.3.4 below:

Table-1.3.4

Designation of the District Officers	Year	Total Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
DLAO, Lunglei	2008-09	1.71
	2009-10	1.10
	2010-11	0.98
	2011-12	0.53
Sub Total		**4.32**
DLAO, Champhai	2007-08	2.00
	2008-09	1.33
	2009-10	2.13
	2010-11	5.65
	2011-12	1.50
Sub Total		**12.61**
DLAO, Mamit	2007-08	1.00
	2008-09	1.80
	2009-10	0.99
	2010-11	0.12
	2011-12	0.45
Sub Total		**4.36**
Total		**21.29**

Source: Departmental records

The expenditure incurred beyond the limit of DLAO's financial power required *ex-post-facto* expenditure sanction of the Government which was not obtained (June 2012).

Thus, procurement of stationeries beyond the delegated power by the Director LAD and three DLAOs reflects poorly on the exercise of control over the expenditure incurred by the DDOs.

The Government stated (October 2012) that the financial limit prescribed in the DFP Rules, 1978 for local purchase of stationery was out dated and no longer practicable for the smooth functioning of the Department. The reply of the Government is silent about the revision of delegation of financial powers. In absence of revised delegation of financial powers the

Department needs to obtain *ex-post-facto* sanction of the Government in respect of expenditure incurred beyond the limit of financial power.

1.3.8.8 Delay in payment resulted in extra expenditure

According to electricity tariff of Power & Electricity Department (P&ED), Government of Mizoram (GoM), electricity bills are to be paid within the due date mentioned in the bills failing which interest @ two *per cent* on arrears as penalty will be levied by the P&ED.

Scrutiny of the records of the Directorate, LAD revealed that the Director paid total penal interest of ₹ 1.02 crore during the period 2007-12 due to delay in payment of electricity charges, as given in the following Table-1.3.5:

Table-1.3.5

(₹ in crore)

Year	Details of payment of electricity bills		
	Principal amount	Two *per cent* penal interest	Total
2007-08	8.61	0.17	8.78
2008-09	9.97	0.20	10.17
2009-10	16.32	0.33	16.65
2010-11	13.17	0.26	13.43
2011-12	3.01	0.06	3.07
Total	**51.08**	**1.02**	**52.10**

Source: Departmental records

Had the Department cleared the electricity bills on time, the extra expenditure of ₹ 1.02 crore towards penal interest could have been avoided.

The Government stated (October 2012) that the budgetary provision (under Non-Plan) for payment of electricity bills was made only at RE stage for clearance of Street Light Bills for one year at the fag end of the financial year. Hence, as there was no fund provision at the usual time, payment of penal interest at two per cent on arrears was unavoidable.

The reply is not tenable as the Department was to make budgetary provisions to clear the recurring liability on clearance of electricity bills.

1.3.9 Service to the Public

1.3.9.1 Physical Targets and Achievement

The targets for implementation of different schemes under Housing (LAD) and Urban Development (LAD) *vis-a-vis* achievements during 2007-12 are shown in Table-1.3.6A and 1.3.6B:

Table-1.3.6A

(i) Housing (LAD) **(Target: T and Achievement: A)**

Name of scheme	Unit	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
LIG Housing Loan	Nos.	408	408	300	300	300	300	300	300	525	525
MIG Housing Loan	Nos.	240	240	200	200	200	200	200	200	283	283
Site & Services	Nos.	1200	1200	222	222	1	1	100	100	100	100
Land acquisition & Dev.	Hac.	68	68	77	77	30	30	15	15	5	5
Improvement of cemetery	Nos.	10	10	10	10	1	1	3	3	5	5
EWS Housing	Nos.	200	200	240	240	240	240	240	240	120	120
Departmental Housing	Nos.	9	9	3	3	8	8	10	10	7	7
Grants in Aid for housing	Nos.	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Improvement. of Towns and Villages	RMs	40	40	150	150	95	95	58	58	35.36	35.36

Source: Annual plan documents and progress reports

Table-1.3.6B

(ii) Urban Development (LAD) **(Target: T and Achievement: A)**

Name of scheme	Unit	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
Minor roads	Km	6	6	4	4	2	2	11	11	5	5
Park & recreation	Nos.	7	7	3	3	3	3	4	4	10	10
Steps, retaining wall and footpath	Cum.	8310	8310	3863	3863	6966	6966	6389	6389	5388	5388
Urban forestry	Nos.	10	10	-	-	200	200	200	200	200	200
Protection & Rehabilitation of land slide	Rms.	2900	2900	2698	2698	2768	2768	670	670	1173	1173
Liquid waste disposal line	Nos.	65	65	47	47	95	95	40	40	50	50
Public utility at urban areas	Nos.	32	32	11	11	19	19	16	16	10	10
Office building	Nos.	2	2	-	-	10	10	-	-	7	7
Cleanliness week/ beatification of city and tow	Nos.	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	5
Environment imp. of urban slums	Items	8000	8000	5625	5625	435	435	435	435	84	84

Source: Annual plan documents and progress reports

It could be seen from the above Table-1.3.6A and 1.3.6B that there was no shortfall in achievements against the different component wise targets set during 2007-12 for rendering service to the public through civic amenities besides providing housing loans to the weaker sections of the society, which is laudable.

1.3.9.2 Disbursement of Housing Loan

The State Government under notifications reconstituted annually the Housing Loan Advisory Board in eight districts for selection of Housing Loan beneficiaries under

Middle Income Group (MIG) and Low Income Group (LIG) during 2007-12. The Board at district level is headed by the Deputy Commissioner of respective District as Chairman, except for Aizawl District where the board is headed by the Secretary, Local Administration Department as Chairman. The recommended list of Boards is submitted to the Government for their approval.

Based on approved list of beneficiaries the Director, LAD disburses the loan amount by Cheque to the selected beneficiaries under MIG and LIG categories within the Aizawl District. Similarly the DLAOs of five districts (Lunglei, Champhai, Mamit, Kolasib and Serchhip) disburse the loan to the beneficiaries within the respective districts. In respect of the remaining two districts (Saiha and Lawngtlai), the same was disbursed by the respective Deputy Commissioners (DC). The repayment of loan (principal and interest) by the beneficiaries was to be ensured by the Directorate of LAD, DLAOs and DCs as per year wise repayment schedule given to the disbursing authorities by the Director, LAD.

Test check of the records of the Directorate, LAD revealed that there was an outstanding amount of loan (Principal amount) of ₹ 13.18 crore along with outstanding interest of ₹ 9.24 crore as of 31 March 2007, from the loanees under MIG and LIG categories, but amount recovered during 2007-08 to 2011-12 against such outstanding loan and interest could not be ascertained in audit as the Department has not maintained updated records. The Deputy Director (Accounts) of the Department stated (August 2012) that the position is under reconciliation and will be intimated to audit in due course.

Further, during the period between 2007- 08 and 2011-12, the Department disbursed loan of ₹ 26.75 crore to the 3,198 beneficiaries. The amount of loan outstanding from them as on 31 March 2012 is shown in Table-1.3.7:

Table-1.3.7

(₹ in crore)

Category	Loan disbursed			Amount due to be recovered		Amount recovered		Outstanding amount	
	Period	No. of beneficiaries	Amount of loan disbursed	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
MIG	2007-08	335	2.66	0.54	0.57	0.07	0.08	0.47	0.49
	2008-09	235	1.88	0.25	0.28	0.02	0.05	0.23	0.23
	2009-10	200	2.50	0.25	0.36	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.27
	2010-11	213	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2011-12	283	3.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total		**1266**	**13.24**	**1.04**	**1.21**	**0.21**	**0.22**	**0.83**	**0.99**
LIG	2007-08	552	2.76	0.56	0.58	0.09	0.07	0.47	0.51
	2008-09	280	1.40	0.19	0.21	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.17
	2009-10	300	2.55	0.25	0.37	0.03	0.06	0.22	0.31
	2010-11	275	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2011-12	525	4.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total		**1932**	**13.51**	**1.00**	**1.16**	**0.16**	**0.17**	**0.84**	**0.99**
Total		**3198**	**26.75**	**2.04**	**2.37**	**0.37**	**0.39**	**1.67**	**1.98**

Source: Departmental records.

It can be seen from the above Table-1.3.7 that out of ₹ 4.41 crore (Principal: ₹ 2.04 crore *plus* Interest: ₹ 2.37 crore) an amount of ₹ 0.76 crore (Principal: ₹ 0.37 crore *plus* Interest: ₹ 0.39 crore) being 17 *per cent* of the amount due could be recovered from the beneficiaries till 31 March 2012. Reasons for non- recovery of huge outstanding loan of ₹ 1.67 crore and interest of ₹ 1.98 crore were not on record.

Further, it was noticed in audit that the Department had not evolved any mechanism to monitor the progress of recovery of loan made by the disbursing authorities.

Thus, failure on the part of the drawing and disbursing officers to take appropriate action for recovery of loan from the beneficiaries besides the absence of monitoring system in the Department resulted in non-recovery of outstanding loan and interest of ₹ 3.65 crore being 83 *per cent* of the amount (₹ 4.41 crore) due for recovery.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that to ensure recovery, the Department had taken the following various recovery drives:

(i) Create awareness to the public through local newspapers, magazines cable T.V. and public announcement at local levels, (ii) Sending notice to the loanee as well as to the guarantor/ surety and (iii) Recovery from the salary of the Guarantor/surety is also being taken up. The Government also mentioned that steps have been taken to enhance maintenance of Loan Account through computerisation.

1.3.9.3 Minor Works

In order to cater to the immediate needs of the public in the Village Council areas, minor works *viz.* construction of park and recreation centres, office buildings, retaining walls, steps, drains, approach roads, public toilets, and rest sheds *etc.* are executed by the Department out of State funds besides other than from the funds received from the GoI as per Finance Commission's Recommendations.

Proposals for minor works are received from the Village Councils through the DLAOs for execution by the Department. The execution of minor works is looked after by the Engineering cell at the Directorate headed by one Executive Engineer (EE). The EE is assisted by the Development Engineers/Asstt. Engineer and Junior Engineers (JE) at Directorate and by the Junior Engineers at district level offices. During the period 2007-12, the Directorate LAD and three test checked DLAOs executed 7,830 minor works with the total estimated cost of ₹ 30.04 crore under state plan funds. All those works got executed through the contractors. Of these, in 4,493 (total estimated cost of ₹ 17.20 crore) works tendering process was followed and remaining 3,337 works (total estimated value ₹ 12.84 crore) were got executed without going through tendering process. Records of execution of 3,819 works (49 *per cent*) and payment of ₹ 15.33 crore (51 *per cent*) were test checked in audit. These works were completed within the sanctioned cost and within the stipulated time frame. Some shortcomings noticed in audit are spelt out in the succeeding paragraphs:

(i) Award of works without call of tenders

Para 14.1 of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) Works Manual (which is being followed by PWD) provides that tenders should be called for all works costing more than ₹ 50,000 except in urgent cases, or when the interest of works demands, works may be awarded by the Executive Engineer (EE) without call of tenders after approval of the competent authority.

Scrutiny of the records of the Directorate, LAD and three selected DLAOs revealed that during 2007-12 the Director, LAD awarded 2,587 works valued at ₹ 9.17 crore to contractors as indicated in the following table without calling for the tenders for execution of minor works *viz.* construction of park and recreation centres, office buildings, stone masonry steps, retaining walls, approach roads, side drains, RCC slab culverts, toilets and rest sheds *etc.*, although none of the work was considered as of urgent nature. Similarly, two DLAOs[4] also awarded 750 work orders valued at ₹ 3.67 crore during 2007-12, as shown in the following table to the contractors without calling for the tenders for execution of similar nature of minor works. Reasons for issue of these work orders without calling for the tenders were not on record. DLAO, Champhai got executed minor works (estimated cost ₹ 3.75 crore) through 1,674 contractors after calling for tenders.

Table-1.3.8

Sl. No.	Name of office	Year	Number	Value of work order (₹ in lakh)		Amount (₹ in crore)
				From	To	
1.	Directorate of LAD, Aizawl	2007-08	582	0.05	4.00	1.50
		2008-09	432	0.02	0.50	**1.49**
		2009-10	771	0.06	2.00	**2.07**
		2010-11	182	0.10	5.00	**0.95**
		2011-12	620	0.01	2.55	**3.16**
Sub total		**2587**			**9.17**	
2.	DLAO, Lunglei	2007-08	159	0.05	3.20	0.62
		2008-09	113	0.15	2.06	0.55
		2009-10	91	0.12	2.50	0.46
		2010-11	132	0.15	2.50	0.59
		2011-12	192	0.11	6.87	1.26
Sub total		**687**			**3.48**	
3.	DLAO, Mamit	2007-08	21	0.20		
		2008-09	17	0.30	0.50	0.06
		2009-10	25	0.20	0.45	0.06
		2010-11	-	-	0.40	0.07
		2011-12	-	-	-	-
Sub total		--	**63**	--	--	**0.19**
Total		--	**3337**	--	--	**12.84**

Source: Departmental records

[4] (I) DLAO, Lunglei : work order 687 nos. valued at ₹ 3.48 crore and (II) DLAO, Mamit : work order 63 nos. valued at ₹ 0.19 crore

Thus, the action of the Departmental officers was in violation of the codal provisions for execution of works and also against the interest of the Department as the benefit of competitive rates from the bidders and quality of works through tendered process could not be assured or availed of.

Photographs of some completed works are depicted below:



Mamit



Hmuifang



Tualte



Lunglei

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that minor works awarded to the contractors without call of tenders were of urgent nature like (i) Monsoon Damage Scheme for preventive measures and construction works due to damage caused by monsoon downpour to public properties and (ii) Committed Work for creation of public assets *viz.* village road, steps, bridge, culvert, *etc.*

The reply is not tenable as out of minor works totalling ₹ 12.84 crore works related to monsoon damage scheme was for ₹ 1.87 crore only. The remaining works valued at ₹ 10.97 crore (₹ 12.84 crore minus ₹ 1.87 crore) for creation of public assets included in year wise Annual Plan were not of urgent nature and could have been done by the Department through tender process.

(ii) Issue of completion certificates without inspection of works

As per Para 7.10.1 of CPWD Works Manual, all items of construction work shall be measured and recorded by the JE in charge of the work. However, the Assistant/Executive Engineer must satisfy himself before passing a bill for payment, or before submitting it to the DDO for payment, that the work has actually been carried out/completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. He should personally inspect all works of any magnitude before authorising final payments.

Scrutiny of the records related to execution of 1,974 minor works valued at ₹ 9.66 crore during 2007-12 by the Directorate revealed that the entire payments under minor works were made by the DDO on the basis of measurements recorded by the JEs in charge of the works. However, completion certificates of works were issued by the EE based on the measurements recorded by the JE in the Measurement Books (MB) without conducting any inspection of the works to satisfy that works had actually been carried out/completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract.

Similarly, scrutiny of the records of three test checked DLAOs revealed that for execution of minor works payments aggregated ₹ 5.67 crore were also made to contractors based on the measurement recorded by the J.Es.

Thus, in the absence of inspection of works at appropriate level, the Department was not in a position to ascertain the qualitative results of the works executed.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that value of most of the minor works was between ₹ 0.05 lakh and ₹ 0.30 lakh and spread over far villages which would have to complete within working season of four months in a year. Though construction works for office building, staff quarters and parks were supervised by the lone E.E of the Department, the works of small value could not be inspected by him.

(iii) Undue benefit to the contractors

As per Para 20.2 of the CPWD Works Manual, the security deposit @ five *per cent* of the tendered amount of the work shall be deducted from each running bill of the contractor.

Test check of the records of the Director, LAD and three selected DLAOs revealed that the Director and three DLAOs executed 2,196 minor works aggregating to ₹ 10.33 crore on the basis of work orders issued to the contractors during the period from 2010-12 without entering into any formal contract agreement. It was, however, noticed in audit no security deposit @ five *per cent* of the value of work done was deducted from any of the contractors' bills. The amount of security deposit deductible from the contractors' bills worked out to ₹ 0.52 crore in Table-1.3.9:

Table-1.3.9

(₹ in crore)

Name of office	Year	Value of work done	Amount paid	Security deposit @ five *per cent* of value of work done
Directorate of LAD, Aizawl	2010-11	3.45	3.45	0.17
	2011-12	3.16	3.16	0.16
DLAO, Lunglei	2010-11	0.80	0.80	0.04
	2011-12	0.76	0.76	0.04
DLAO,Champhai	2010-11	0.87	0.87	0.04
	2011-12	0.54	0.54	0.03
DLAO Mamit	2010-11	0.63	0.63	0.03
	2011-12	0.12	0.12	0.01
Total		**10.33**	**10.33**	**0.52**

Source: Departmental records.

Thus, non-deduction of security deposit to the tune of ₹ 0.52 crore from the contractors' bills meant not only undue benefit meted out to the contractors but also left no scope for the Department to recover amount from the contractors in case of incomplete or substandard works noticed subsequently.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that incomplete or sub-standard work was not noticed by the Department. However, the Department will comply with the rules in future.

(iv) Non-maintenance of record of Assets created by the Department

As per Annual Action Plan (2007-12), the Department implemented various programmes inclusive of service for the public through Minor Works. It is imperative that the inventory of assets created, showing the date of start/completion of the work and cost of completion is maintained by the District level executing officers. A computerised data base of the overall information should also be available with the Department.

It was, however, noticed in audit that the DLAOs of three test checked offices had not maintained the inventory record of assets created by the Department. Further, the overall information on assets created was not available with the Department.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that the Department issued orders to take necessary action for maintenance of record of assets created. However, no concrete action has been taken which is much regretted. A fresh order is being issued.

1.3.10 Village Councils/Rural Local Bodies

The Village Councils (VCs) cater to core functions like street lights, public water points, cleanliness, sanitation and development works beside general administration in the villages. The LAD is responsible for conducting General Elections to elect members of 725 Village Councils in the State. The last General Election was held on 23 February 2012.

The Government of India on recommendations of Finance Commission (FC) released Grants-in-Aid to State Government for transmission to VCs for implementation of schemes like water supply, sanitation and drainage, infrastructure development besides works for improvement of civic amenities. As per Para 8.43 of Guidelines of Twelfth Finance Commission, a proper accounting system has to be put in place at the grass roots level to facilitate realistic assessment of the needs of the panchayats and municipalities for basic civic and developmental functions. Further, high priority should be accorded for creation of data base and maintenance of accounts at the grass roots level. The Government of India released Grants-in-Aid for Rural Local Bodies. The important points noticed in course of audit are spelt out in the succeeding paragraph:

(i) Release of funds

According to Finance Commission's guidelines there should not be any delay beyond 15 days in the passing on grants to local bodies by the State Government from the date of release of the grants by the Centre. The date of release of grants-in-aid to the state government as per the recommendations of the twelfth and thirteenth Finance Commission *vis-à-vis* transfer of funds by the Department to the implementing agencies are shown in Table-1.3.10 below:

Table-1.3.10

(₹ in crore)

Release of Grants in Aid by GoI			Release to the implementing agencies			Delay (in days)
Recommendations	**Date of release**	**Amount released**	**Due date of release**	**Date of release**	**Amount released**	
12th FC	Not available	6.00	-	28.04.08	3.86	-
			-	13.05.09	2.14	-
	27.01.2009	6.00	10.02.09	13.05.09	1.71	91
			10.02.09	26.07.10	3.75	530
Sub - Total		**12.00**			**11.46**	
13th FC	15.07.2010	9.39	29.07.10	13.12.10	9.29	136
	16.03.11	9.16	30.03.11	30.03.11	9.01	-
	01.03.2012	11.88	15.03.12	09.04.12	11.29	24
Sub-Total		**30.43**			**29.59**	

Source: Departmental records

It can be seen from the above Table-1.3.10 that the Department released grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies beyond the stipulated date of transfer of grants which ranges from 24 days to 530 days

Thus, delay in release of grants-in-aid to the VCs is in contravention of the Finance Commission's Guidelines and delayed the implementation of the development works, in turn accrual of benefits to the beneficiaries also got delayed.

The Government stated (October 2012) that on receipt of release order from GoI action has been taken to ensure timely deposit of funds to VCs accounts. However, the reply is silent on the reasons for actual delay for release of funds to VCs accounts.

(ii) Utilisation of grants-in-aid and achievements

Utilisation of Grants-in-aid by the Village Councils for the development works against release by the GoI on the basis of Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commission's recommendations and achievements thereagainst during 2007-12 are shown in Table-1.3.11:

Table-1.3.11

Year	Funds released by GoI (₹ in crore)	Name of Works	Year wise achievement	Physical (No.)	Financial (₹ in crore)
2007-09 (12th FC)	12.00	Sanitation and Drainage	2007-08	711	2.07
			2008-09	715	2.05
			2009-10	714	2.00
		Water supply scheme	2007-08	711	1.79
			2008-09	715	1.80
			2009-10	714	1.75
		Capacity Building	2007-08	-	0.14
			2008-09	-	0.15
			2009-10	-	0.25
TOTAL	**12.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12.00**
2010-12 (13th FC)	30.43	Const. of Foot path, R.wall, Steps, Approach road	2010-11	1452	17.30
			2011-12	1075	10.50
		Const. of V.Cs' house	2010-11	180	1.00
			2011-12	50	0.79
		Capacity building	2010-11	-	0.25
			2011-12	-	0.59
Total	**30.43**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30.43**

Source: Departmental records

The Department had also submitted utilisation certificates in respect of entire grants of ₹ 42.43 crore.

(iii) Non-reconciliation with Bank

Financial rules require a Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO)/Head of Office to carry out regular monthly reconciliation of deposits and withdrawals from Government account.

The Government of India released Grants-in-Aid (GIA) of ₹ 42.43 crore (2007-10: ₹ 12 crore and 2010-12: ₹ 30.43 crore) for Rural Local Bodies under Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commission's recommendation to the State Government. On receipt of the GIA from the State Government, the Department credited the money to bank account in the name of Joint Director (Plan), LAD and subsequently released to the respective bank accounts of Village Councils for implementation of the schemes/ works. The DDO (Joint Director), however, did

not arrange to carry out any reconciliation with the bank in order to ascertain the correctness of the account of the Rural Local bodies.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that reconciliation of VCs accounts with banks would be conducted shortly.

(iv) Information Education and Communication

Training is a specific endeavour to improve the skills of human resources. In order to develop capacity building, updating of Village data and proper maintenance of accounts by the Village Councils.

Scrutiny of records of the Department revealed that they imparted training to 1,450 Village Council members during the period between June 2007 and November 2011 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 11.39 lakh.

(v) Monitoring

In Para 14.10 of Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) it was emphasised that the States themselves would be committed to timely and qualitative implementation of the Projects/Schemes for which the TFC have provided grants.

Out of ₹ 42.33 crore released by the Government of India, against recommendations of Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commission, an amount of ₹ 41.05 crore was transferred to the accounts of Village Councils (VCs) by the Department during 2007-12 for implementation of various schemes *viz.*, water supply sanitation and drainage, infrastructure development besides works for improvement of civic amenities.

It was, however, noticed that the Department had neither monitored the physical and financial progress of works through monthly/quarterly/annual progress reports nor by physical verification of executed works.

On being pointed out in audit, the Department stated that there was no prescribed monitoring mechanism from the GoI on implementation of the works by Village Councils.

The reply of the Department is not acceptable as the State Government was committed to monitor the Projects/Schemes implemented by the VCs to ensure its timely and qualitative implementation.

The Government stated (October 2012) that completion reports on execution of the works by the local bodies (VCs) are submitted to the concerned DLAO who in turn conducts physical verification as far as possible. Further, any conditionality for release of fund against works taken up by the local body *i.e.* VCs was discouraged by the Commission and hence, monitoring of implementation of the schemes directly was not suitable. But, the reply was silent about the monitoring of the physical and financial progress of the works through monthly/quarterly/annual progress reports.

1.3.11 Internal Audit Mechanism

Internal audit is an indispensable requirement for evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures in the Department in the implementation of various programmes. Although one Deputy Director (Accounts) was in position in the Directorate, exercise of financial controls was conspicuously lacking.

The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA), Mizoram is responsible for conducting internal audit of the accounts of the Department. During the years 2007-12, CCA could not conduct any internal audit of LAD due to shortage of staff in internal audit wing. The LAD also does not have an internal audit wing of its own. The absence of internal audit in the Department is contrary to sound financial management practices which facilitated purchase of stationery and miscellaneous items beyond the financial powers, non recovery of huge outstanding housing loan with interest, payments to contractors without inspection of works at appropriate level and delay in release of funds to the village councils for implementation of the development works.

1.3.12 Shortage of staff

The sanctioned strength *vis-à-vis* men-in-position of technical and administrative post in the Department during 2007-12 are shown in the following Table-1.3.12:

Table-1.3.12

Year	Category of post	Sanctioned strength	Men-in-roll	Shortage
2007-08	Administrative staff	202	159	43
	Technical	15	15	-
2008-09	Administrative staff	202	160	42
	Technical	15	14	1
2009-10	Administrative staff	202	160	42
	Technical	15	14	1
2010-11	Administrative staff	202	155	47
	Technical	15	14	1
2011-12	Administrative staff	202	153	49
	Technical	15	14	1

Source: Departmental records

It could be seen from above Table-1.3.12 that there was an overall shortage of administrative staff in the range from 42 to 49 staff during 2007-12 as compared to sanctioned strength of the Department, which had an impact on committed discharge of qualitative works.

An analysis of shortage of administrative staff directly associated with the execution of programmes revealed that the shortage was in the cadre of Circle Officer (1), Assistant Circle Officer (2), Field Inspector (6) and Assistant Field Inspector (7) at District level.

The Government stated (October 2012) that the shortage of staff was due to ban on filling up of vacant post. However, the Department could achieve the targeted programmes with the existing man power.

1.3.13 Conclusion

This review has brought out some significant findings which must be addressed by the CCO of the Department. A number of instances noted in audit point to the fact that there has been rampant violation of established norms and guidelines in implementing the various program at the Directorate and DDO level functionaries test checked in this review. These aberrations and digression have led to the impression that there has been a serious systems failure characterised by lack of and exercise of controls from the appropriate authority. In the area of planning it was noted that the perspective plans were a mere documentation having little or no relevance in allocation of resources. Although survey data were collected from the VC and DLAOs these statistics did not seem to have been taken into cognisance in preparing the estimates for the programs charted out for the Department in terms of financial and human resource requirement. The annual plans were formulated sans a bottom up approach and were merely drawn up only on the basis of the plan allocation finalised for the Department. The annual plan were in this sense not a derivative or an outcome of Perspective Plan (2007-12) prepared by the Department which incidentally was never endorsed or approved by the State Planning Board. Thus the Budget estimates were an outcome of the plan allocation and did not quite conform to the program elements of Perspective Plan and the annual plans and the targets for actionable schemes and programs constituting these plans. Lack of or sheer absence of controls was a conspicuous feature in financial management. Flouting of codal norms of financial delegation of power in sanctioning was rampant both at the Directorate and Field level formation. Splitting up of bills was a common omission noted in audit. The Department exhibited poor capacity for absorbing funds as was indicated in the existence of recurring savings and parking of huge amounts in '8443 Civil Deposit' each successive year. The trend of year-end rush of expenditure remained a common practice with 74 to 95 *per cent* funds appropriated in the plan sector towards the last quarter each year**.** Lack of appropriate actions by the DDOs resulted in outstanding loan and interest of ₹ 3.65 crore against the loanees**.** In implementation of development works it was observed that a huge number of works (3,337) were awarded without call of tenders. More often than not, final payments were released to the contractors without conducting any inspection of the works, which was bound to have an impact on the quality of work executed. Large number of assets created remained unrecorded at the DLAO level and the Directorate. Little or no attention was given towards maintenance of these assets too. There was invariably delays in release of Finance Commission award funds to the VCs beyond the stipulated time frame which resulted in time overruns in executions of the programs by the VCs. Monitoring was another area of concern in the absence of which outcomes could not be ascertained. In the absence of a sound monitoring mechanism the various schemes executed and implemented each year have remained unevaluated. Without an internal audit wing in the Department

internal controls were seen to be severely inadequate leaving no scope for exercising effective controls to assure sound program and financial management.

1.3.14 Recommendations

- The annual action plan should cover the items of work on priority basis and the works for execution are to be selected by a Selection Committee in order to deliver better services to the public.
- Budget estimate should be prepared on a realistic basis and provisions should be utilised optimally without parking of fund in Civil Deposit.
- The DDOs should take appropriate action for recovery of outstanding loan and interest from the beneficiaries under MIG and LIG.
- The Department should ensure that the grants released by GoI are transferred to Village Council's accounts on time and the activities of the Village Councils are monitored closely.
- In respect of execution of minor works tenders should be called for to avail the benefit of competitive rates from the bidders and the completed works should be inspected to ensure that the quality parameters are complied.
- Purchases of stores should be made within the limited powers of the sanctioning authorities.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

1.4 Non-realisation of premium disbursed to Insurance Provider

The Department failed to realise reimbursement of ₹ 10.39 crore from M/s RGICL as it refused to entertain reimbursement of medical claims preferred by the beneficiaries.

Under Mizoram State Health Care Schemes (MSHCS), the Health & Family Welfare (H&FW) Department, Government of Mizoram (GoM), entered into an Agreement with an Insurance Provider, namely the Reliance General Insurance Company Limited (RGICL) on 28 March 2008, to provide health insurance to all the insured persons[5]. The salient features of the Agreement were as under:

- the scheme covered period of twelve months commencing from April 2008 to March 2009;
- under this insurance scheme the GoM was to provide a sum of ₹ 28.94 crore to the RGICL for a period of one year from the date of commencement of the Policy;
- Out of ₹ 28.94 crore first installment of ₹ 27.49 crore (95 *per cent*) was to be paid on the date of the commencement of the policy and balance amount of ₹ 1.45 crore (5 *per cent*) was to be paid at the end of the third quarter of the policy period, upon full satisfaction of GoM on all performance parameters;

[5] Insured persons means bonafide citizens of India residing in Mizoram, with the head of each family, subject to a maximum number of 1+5 members, excluding Government and public sector employees

- the policy would stand cancelled in case there were any violations of the agreement and the necessary refund of premium shall be made on a pro-rata basis;
- the maximum sum insured per family of 1+5 members would be ₹ 1,00,000/-; and
- the policy would provide coverage to meet expenses of hospitalization and surgical procedures of beneficiary members upto ₹ 1,00,000/- per family per year subject to the sum insured limit.

Scrutiny (June 2011) of records of the Director, Hospital & Medical Education (H&ME) revealed that the H&FW Department, GoM accorded (7 April 2008) expenditure sanction of ₹ 27.49 crore for payment of first installment of premium to RGICL for Mizoram State Health Care Schemes. Accordingly, the Director, H&ME released the amount (9 April 2008) to the RGICL. The balance premium of ₹ 1.45 crore due at the end of third quarter 31 December 2008) was not released by the GoM for the unsatisfactory performance of the RGICL.

The Department submitted claim to M/s RGICL of ₹ 27.31 crore in respect of 26,083 beneficiaries for the policy period 2008-09, out of which the Insurance Provider reimbursed an amount of ₹ 16.92 crore in respect of 21,268 beneficiaries. The balance claim of ₹ 10.39 crore in respect of 4,815 beneficiaries was, however, not reimbursed.

Thus, due to non-clearance of claims, M/s RGICL violated the terms of Agreement.

While accepting the facts, the Director, H&ME stated (August 2012) that as the Agreement had ambiguities and minimal punitive measures, the Insurance Provider (RGICL) had taken advantage of it and did not release the pending claims.

The Department stated (January 2013) that M/s RGICL in March 2009 had informed that they would clear all pending bills, if, GoM would renew the agreement for the year 2009. However, this offer was not accepted by Government. In this back drop of the stand of M/s RGICL the chances of getting reimbursement of unsettled claims of ₹ 10.39 crore (₹ 27.31 crore - ₹ 16.92 crore) is remote.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

1.5 Avoidable expenditure

The Department incurred an avoidable expenditure of ₹ 12.50 lakh due to delay in release of claim preferred by the firm.

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education (H&ME), Mizoram often resorted to purchase of life saving drugs and equipments in emergency situations. Following such instances of emergency procurements, the Department is usually required to obtain *ex-post-facto* approval of the Government on the basis of recommendations made by the Departmental Purchase Advisory Board (DPAB).

Scrutiny (September 2012) of the records revealed that to meet the requirement of emergency situations, the Director, Hospital & Medical Education (H&ME) placed (21 August and 5 October 2009) supply orders on a Kolkata based firm[6] for emergency supply of the following items:

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity (In Nos.)	Rate	Amount
			(₹ in lakh)	
1.	ICU Monitors	08	4.90	39.20
2.	Servo DUO Guard	08	0.46	3.68
3.	ICU Monitor Pressure Transducer Kit	02 Boxes	0.24	0.48
Total				**43.36**
Plus CST				1.78
Grand Total				**45.14**

Accordingly, on delivery of the entire materials the firm preferred (24 August, 2 & 15 September and 7 October 2009) claim for payment of ₹ 45.14 lakh. As per the terms and conditions of the Invoices/Bills submitted by the firm, an interest @ 24 *per cent* per annum was to be charged, if the bills/invoices remained unpaid for more than 45 days.

It was, however, noticed that though the entire materials was duly received by the Department in between 30 September and 2009 and 15 December 2009, the Department failed to release the payment in time as the approval of the DPAB's recommendations (18 November 2009) and *ex-post-facto* administrative approval/expenditure sanction were pending with the Government.

When the claim preferred by the firm was not released by the Department despite repeated correspondence, the firm as a last resort served (June 2011) a legal notice to the Department for the payment of ₹ 45.14 lakh along with an interest of ₹ 21.73 lakh. Thereafter, the Government negotiated (September 2011) with the firm and settled the payment of interest at a negotiated rate of ₹ 12.50 lakh along with the principal amount.

On receipt of formal expenditure sanction from the Government, the Director, H&ME released the principal amount of ₹ 44.27 lakh on September 2011 and an interest of ₹ 12.50 lakh on February 2012.

Thus, failure on the part of the Government to expedite the approval of DPAB's recommendations and expenditure sanction to regularise the emergency purchase resulted in delay and has attracted the penal clause of interest payment of ₹ 12.50 lakh.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

[6] M/s Indian Instrument Manufacturing Company, Kolkata

CHAPTER-II

ECONOMIC SECTOR

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Audit report for the year ended 31 March 2012 deals with the findings on audit of the State Government under Economic Sector.

The names of the State Government Departments and the total budget allocation and expenditure of the State Government under Economic Sector during the year 2011-12 are given in the table below:

Table-2.1.1

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Departments	Total Budget Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Planning & Programme Implementation	81.80	31.80
2.	Agriculture	213.95	207.77
3.	Horticulture	35.82	34.71
4.	Soil and Water Conservation	45.52	44.51
5.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	122.35	120.26
6.	Fisheries	25.19	25.00
7.	Co-operation	15.55	12.13
8.	Rural Development	117.14	107.78
9.	Industries	43.98	40.06
10.	Sericulture	11.43	10.91
11.	Tourism	5.78	5.57
12.	Trade and Commerce	4.57	4.27
13.	Public Works	411.77	359.63
14.	Minor Irrigation	82.38	57.31
15.	Information and Communication Technology	3.85	2.19
Total		**1221.08**	**1063.90**

Besides the above, the Central Government has been transferring a sizeable amount of funds directly to the implementing agencies under the Social sector to different Departments of the State Government. The major transfers for implementation of flagship programmes of the Central Government are detailed below:

Table-2.1.2

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Implementing Agency	Amount of funds transferred during the year
Rural Development	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	Rural Development (RD)	311.95
Rural Development	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	Rural Development (RD)	3.06
Department of Horticulture	HMNEH	Department of Horticulture	40.00
District Rural Development Agency	District Rural Development Agency (Admn)	District Rural Development Agency	7.56
State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)	State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)	State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)	2.22
District Rural Development Agency	Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP)	District Rural Development Agency	3.05
Mizoram Watershed Development Agency	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	Mizoram Watershed Development Agency	5.83
Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	Strengthening/Activation of Aerosport	Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	3.75
Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	Rural Tourism, Thenzawl	Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	0.40
Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	Tourist Lodge, Khawzawl	Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	2.70
Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	Tourist Destination, Demagiri	Mizoram Tourist Development Authority	3.88
District Rural Development Agency	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	District Rural Development Agency	11.08

Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Mizoram, 2011-12

2.2 Planning and conduct of Audit

Audit process starts with the assessment of risks faced by various Departments of Government based on expenditure incurred, criticality/complexity of activities, level of delegated financial powers, assessment of overall internal controls *etc.*

After completion of audit of each unit, Inspection Reports containing audit findings are issued to the heads of the departments. The Departments are requested to furnish replies to the audit findings within one month of receipt of the Inspection Reports. Whenever replies are received, audit findings are either settled or further action for compliance is advised. The important audit observations arising out of these Inspection reports are processed for

inclusion in the Audit Reports are processed for inclusion in the Audit Reports, which are submitted to the Governor of State under Article 151 of the Constitution of India.

The audits were conducted involving expenditure of ₹ 1,221.08 crore of the State Government under Economic-I Sector. The report contains one performance Audit of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Mizoram four Transaction Audit Paragraphs.

The major observations detected in audit during the year 2011-12 are given below:

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

2.3 Performance Audit of Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Mizoram

Highlights

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 enacted in September 2005, guarantees 100 days wage employment in a financial year to any rural household on demand. In the first phase during 2005-06 in Mizoram, the* Act was notified in *two districts and then extended in the second phase during 2006-07 to two other districts and in the third phase during 2007-08 to all the remaining four districts. A Performance Audit of the implementation of the NREGA was carried out for the period from April 2007 to March 2012, covering 52 Village Councils in six Blocks in three Districts. The Performance Audit of the Scheme brought out the following significant findings:

The State Government was required to release a State matching share of ₹ 105.47 crore against the central releases of ₹ 1,012.17 crore during 2007-12. The State Government released only an amount of ₹ 83.30 crore, resulting in short release of ₹ 22.17 crore to 08 districts in the State.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.2)

The State Government released a share of ₹ 17.89 crore, ₹ 13.88 crore and ₹ 6.76 crore to Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib Districts respectively with inordinate delays ranging from 09 to 298 days.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.4)

Without assessing the actual requirement for meeting the administrative expenses, the State MGNREGA Cell collected ₹ 202.53 lakh from 08 districts during 2010-12, out of which an amount of ₹ 92.35 lakh remained unspent.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.6)

The Programme Officer, Bungtlang 'S' Block irregularly released an amount of ₹ 361.19 lakh during April 2007 to September 2011 to the Presidents of 27 Village Councils under the Block for execution of works under material component without any supporting documents.

(Paragraph 2.3.11.8)

In the three sampled Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib), the process of convergence of NREGA funds with funds from other sources for creation of durable assets was not initiated during 2007-12 nor was there any initiative made for convergence in the Perspective Plan at the Districts level.

(Paragraph 2.3.15.3)

The State Government, Rural Development Department did not conduct inspection and physical verification of works under the programme at the prescribed two *per cent* in the entire eight Districts of the State.

(Paragraph 2.3.24.2)

2.3.1 Overview of MGNREGS

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 enacted in September 2005, guarantees 100 days wage employment in a financial year and was brought into force with effect from February 2006 in the 200 most backward districts of India and was aimed at covering all the notified districts of the country in the ensuing five years. It was the first time that the Panchayats were provided with such freedom to plan and execute works and granted substantial resources at their disposal to do so.

The rationale of the Act is based on combining the productive capacity of Villagers to build and nurture assets, along with alleviating the problems of chronic unemployment and poverty. The Act provides opportunities to develop rural infrastructure through watershed development, restoration of water bodies, activities aimed at forestry, land development, soil erosion and flood control, and construction of roads and institution facilities.

Out of eight[1] districts in Mizoram, the implementation of the scheme was started in the first phase in two districts (Lawngtlai and Saiha) during 2005-06, in the second phase another two districts (Lunglei and Champhai) were covered during 2006-07 and in the third phase all the remaining four districts (Aizawl, Mamit, Kolasib and Serchhip) were covered during 2007-08.

The name of the Act was changed to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in October 2009.

2.3.2 Organisational structure

A. State Level

The State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC) is to be set up by every State Government under Section 12 of MGNREGA. The SEGC shall advise the State Government on the implementation of the Scheme, and evaluate and monitor it. Other roles of the State Council include deciding on the preferred works' to be implemented under MGNREGS, and recommending the proposal of works to be submitted to the Central Government under Schedule I, Section 1 (ix) of the Act.

[1] Lawngtlai, Saiha, Lunglei, Champhai, Aizawl, Mamit, Kolasib and Serchhip

In Mizoram the Rural Development (RD) Department, headed by the Principal Secretary, is the Administrative Department responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Scheme in the State. Under the Principal Secretary, RD Department a State Level NREGA Cell was constituted in November 2009 to oversee the implementation of the Scheme in the State. Besides, a State Level Monitoring Cell and Internal Audit Cell (SLMC&IAC), under RD Department, headed by a Project Director is also responsible for monitoring of the Scheme.

The Mizoram Rural Employment Guarantee Council (MREGC) was set up by the State Government, Rural Development Department on 4 October 2007. The MREGC is headed by the Chief Minister as Ex-officio Chairman and it has one Vice Chairman (Minister, Rural Development), one Member Secretary (Secretary, Rural Development) and eight Members including Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram.

B. District Level

In Mizoram the Deputy Commissioners of the eight districts were designated as District Programme Coordinators (DPCs) by the State Government, who are responsible for finalizing the District Plans and the Labour Budget and for monitoring and supervising the Employment Guarantee Scheme in the District. The DPCs will be assisted by the Project Directors of the concerned District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), who were designated as District Programme Officers (DPOs) for overall management of the scheme.

The overall responsibility for ensuring that the Scheme is implemented according to the Act lies with the District Programme Coordinator (DPC) at the District level.

C. Block Level

In 26 Rural Development Blocks in the State, 26 Programme Officers (POs) are responsible for the consolidation of the GP plans at the Block level into a Block Plan and for monitoring and supervision.

The Programme Officers essentially act as coordinators for MGNREGS at the Block level. The chief responsibility of the Programme Officers is to ensure that anyone who applies for work gets employment within 15 days.

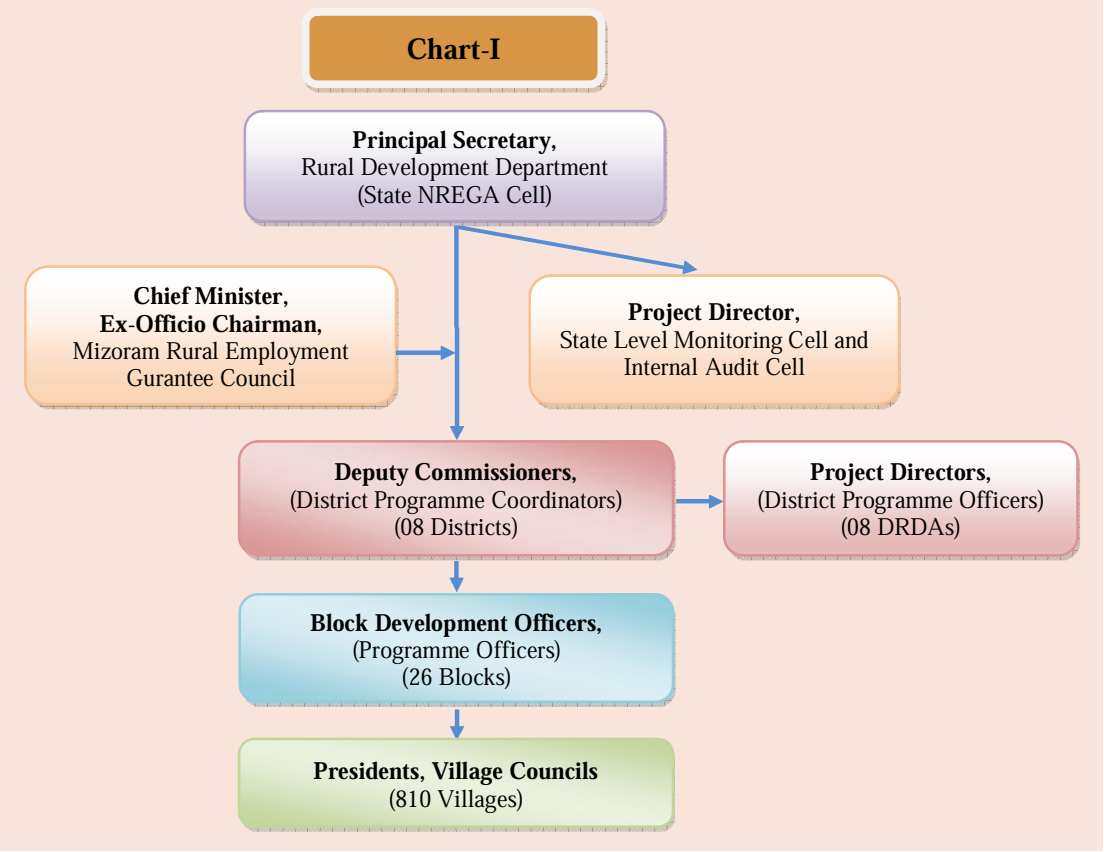
D. Village Level

The provisions of the Act identifies the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the key implementing agencies for the programme providing a significant opportunity for demonstrating the role of village level institutions in transforming their village infrastructure and addressing abject poverty. The Gram Panchayat is the pivotal body for implementation at the village level. However in the case of Mizoram, since the state is exempted under Art 243M of the Constitution from the application of the 73rd & 74th Amendment to the Constitution, the PRI institution as embodied in the constitutional amendments are not in place in the state of Mizoram. Instead, the existing traditional Village Council (VCs) have been mandated and invested with the corresponding responsibility to function as PRIs.

In Mizoram there are 810 villages in the eight districts. The 810 Village Councils of 810 villages are responsible for implementation of the scheme at village level.

The Gram Sabha (Village Council) will recommend works to be taken up under MGNREGS, conduct social audits on implementation of the Scheme and to be used extensively as a forum for sharing information about the Scheme.

A chart showing organizational structure responsible for implementation of the scheme in the state is depicted below:



2.3.3 Audit Objectives

The main audit objectives for the Performance Audit were to ascertain whether:

- Structural mechanisms have been put in place and adequate capacity building measures were taken by the State Government for implementation of the Act;
- The procedures for preparing perspective and annual plan at different levels for estimating the likely demand for work, and preparing shelf of projects were adequate and effective;
- Funds were released, accounted for and utilised by the State Government in compliance with the provisions of Act/Rules;
- There was an effective process of registration of households, allotment of job cards, and allocation of employment in compliance with the Act/Rules;

- The primary objective of ensuring the livelihood security by providing 100 days of annual employment to the targeted rural community at the specified wage rates was effectively achieved and whether the unemployment allowance for inability to provide job – on-demand paid in accordance with the Act and relevant Rules;
- MGNREGA works were properly planned and economically, efficiently and effectively executed in a timely manner and in compliance with the Act and Rules, and whether durable assets were created, maintained and properly accounted for;
- The auxiliary objectives of protecting environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration, fostering social equity etc. were effectively achieved in accordance with the Act and the Rules;
- The convergence of the Scheme with other Rural Development Programmes as envisaged was achieved in ensuring sustainable livelihood to the targeted rural community and improving the overall rural economy;
- All requisite records and data maintained in implementation of the Act by involving all stakeholders in various stages of its implementation from planning to monitoring and evaluation; and
- There was effective mechanism at State level to assess the impact of MGNREGS on individual households, local labour market, migration cycle and efficacy of assets created.

2.3.4 Audit Criteria

The criteria for the Performance Audit were derived from the following sources:

- NREG Act, 2005 and amendments thereto.
- Operational Guidelines 2006 and 2008 issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, regarding NREGA and the circulars issued by MoRD.
- Guidelines issued by the MoRD for Social Audit.
- Fund Rules, 2006; Financial Rules, 2009 and Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011.
- Reports of the State/District by National Level Monitors available with MoRD and respective States' NREGS Commissioners.
- Muster Roll Watch Guidelines.
- Guidelines/Checklist for internal monitoring by States.
- Performance indicators framed by Government of India/State Government.
- MGNREGS vision, Strategic framework and Plan of Action (2010-2011) by MoRD.

2.3.5 Audit Scope, Sampling and Methodology

2.3.5.1 Audit Scope

The scrutiny of records in audit took place at the following levels:

- State Government/Mizoram Rural Employment Guarantee Council
- Districts

- Blocks
- Village Councils including individual works

2.3.5.2 Audit Sampling

Out of the eight districts in the State, three districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) were selected (38 *per cent*). Out of ten Blocks in Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib districts, two blocks in each district (60 *per cent*) were selected. Again, out of 200 villages in the selected six blocks, 52 villages were selected for detailed scrutiny. Details of the selected districts, blocks and villages are given in **Appendix-2.3.1**.

Sample Districts, Blocks and Villages were selected using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).

2.3.5.3 Audit Methodology

A. Audit commenced with an Entry Conference held on 9 April 2012 with the Additional Secretary, Government of Mizoram, Rural Development (RD) Department and other officers from RD Department, wherein Audit Objectives, Scopes and Criteria were discussed. The Audit Methodology involved examination and analysis of the records/documents of the RD Department coupled with field visit by the Audit Party for scrutiny and analysis of the records of the selected three Districts, six Blocks and 52 Village Councils during the period from 23 April 2012 to 10 August 2012.

The Audit findings were discussed in the Exit Conference held on 1 November 2012 with the Secretary, RD Department along with the other Officers of the Department and the replies of the Department are suitably incorporated in the review at appropriate places.

B. Impact Assessment

The following specific methodologies were adopted in audit for doing an impact assessment of the Scheme:

- Households Beneficiary Survey.
- Attending the Social Audit meetings.
- Physical Verification of works executed under the Scheme.

2.3.6 Acknowledgement

The Indian Audit and Accounts Department acknowledges and appreciates the cooperation rendered by the Administrative Department of the Rural Development Department, the District Programme Coordinators, the Programme Officers and field functionaries including President of the Village Councils of selected Districts, Blocks and Village Councils during this Performance Audit.

Audit findings

The important points noticed during the Audit are discussed in the following paragraphs:

2.3.7 Framing of Rural Employment Guarantee Rules

Section 32 (1) of the NREG Act 2005, provided that the State Government could make rules for carrying out the provision of the Act. The Rules, *inter alia*, were to determine the grievance redressal mechanism at the block level and the district level and procedure to be followed in such matter, lay down the terms and conditions to determine the eligibility for unemployment allowance, and provide for the manner of maintaining of books of account of employment of labourer and the expenditure.

According to the NREGA Operational Guidelines, the State Government should prescribe the time frame for each level *i.e.* GP, block and district levels for proposing, scrutinizing and approving REGS works.

It was, however, noticed that though the State Government formulated "Mizoram Rural Employment Guarantee Rules, 2007" in September 2007, the said Rules did not prescribe the time frame for each level *i.e.* Village Council, Block and District levels for proposing, scrutinizing and approving REGS works.

Absence of such time line stipulation for submission of work plans at all levels is bound to adversely impact the program not only on the efficient preparation of the need-based shelf of projects but more importantly the timely provisioning of employment on demand.

In their reply the State Government has admitted (October 2012) the facts. The State Government, however, stated that the time lines for proposing, scrutinizing and approving REGS works as spelt out in the Operational Guidelines have been strictly followed in the implementation of the Schemes. As such, non-prescription of timelines for the planning process in the Rules framed does not itself hamper the preparation of the need-based shelf of projects and timely provision of employment on demand.

2.3.8 State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC) and Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (REGS)

Section 12 (1) of the NREG Act stipulates that every State Government should set up a *State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC),* which is responsible for advising the State Government on the implementations, evaluation and monitoring of the Scheme, deciding on the "preferred works" to be implemented under REGS, recommending the proposals of works to be submitted to the GoI by the State Government, and preparing an Annual Report on REGS, to be presented to the State Legislature.

The State Government constituted *"Mizoram Rural Employment Guarantee Council* (MREGC), *2007"* in October 2007. But, it was noticed that the MREGC did not meet frequently (during 2007-12) to monitor the implementation of the MGNREGS in the State.

The State Government while admitting the facts stated (October 2012) that the SEGC has been recently revamped with a view to make it more proactive in discharging its functions and it is expected that the SEGC will meet frequently enough so as to render valuable

advice to the State Government on the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the Scheme.

2.3.9 Resource Support

The provisions contained in the NREGA operational Guidelines and other circulars issued by the Ministry in respect of resources support for implementation of the NREGS in the State and Audit findings thereagainst are summarised below:

2.3.9.1 As per the provisions of the NREGA, every State Government was required to appoint a full-time dedicated Programme Officer (PO), not below the rank of Block Development Officer (BDO), in each Block, with necessary supporting staff for facilitating implementation of the Scheme at Block level.

In the three Test Check Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) it was noticed that the State Government did not appoint full-time dedicated Programme Officers in 10 Blocks under the three districts. The existing Block Development Officers were appointed as Programme Officers and given additional charge of the Scheme.

While admitting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that as the duties and functions of the Programme Officers involves financial responsibility these could not be entrusted to contractual employees under the scheme as per standing State Government's instruction. The Department instead appointed dedicated full time Additional Programme Officers on contractual basis to assist the Programme Officers.

2.3.9.2 The NREGA Operational Guidelines require that the State Government could constitute panels of Accredited Engineers at the District and Block levels for the purpose of assisting with the estimation and measurement of works.

It was, however, noticed that the State Government did not constitute panels of Accredited Engineers at the two test checked Districts and 08 Blocks under them, for the purpose of providing assistance in the estimation and measurement of works.

2.3.9.3 The Operational Guidelines also provided that the State Government could consider appointing Technical Resource Support Groups at the State and District levels to assist in the planning, designing, monitoring, evaluation and quality audit of various initiatives and also assist in training, with a view to improving the quality and cost effectiveness of the scheme.

The State Government, however, did not set up panels of Technical Resource Support Groups at State/three test checked Districts for improving the quality and cost effectiveness of the scheme.

In their reply the State Government has admitted (October 2012) the facts.

2.3.9.4 The Ministry of Rural Development Department, Government of India, in their letter (17 June 2009) addressed to State Government suggested the following Core Professional Areas and the Basic Minimum Personnel required for these areas for strengthening of the management system.

The requirement of Core Professional Area wise staffing pattern and existing staffing pattern in the three test check districts are given in the following Table-2.3.1:

Table-2.3.1

A. District level:				
Core professional area	**Personnel required**	**Available manpower**		
		Lunglei District (04 Blocks)	**Lawngtlai District (04 Blocks)**	**Kolasib District (02 Blocks)**
1. Grievance Redressal Cell	a) Coordinator	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Assistant	01	Nil	Nil
2. Social Audit Cell	a) Coordinator	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Assistant	01	Nil	01
3. Technical Cell (works)	a) Technical Coordinator	01 Work Manager	01 Work Manager	Nil
	b) Technical Assistant	01	01	Nil
4. IT Wing	a) IT Manager	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Data Entry Operators	01	01	02
5. Accounts Wing	a) Accounts Manager	01 Actts. Manager & 02 Actts. Asstt.	01 Actts. Manager & 01 Actts. Asstt.	01 Actts. Manager
6. Training & IEC Cell	a) Coordinator	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Assistant	01 Progm. Asstts.	02 Progm. Asstts.	01
7. Monitoring Cell	a) Monitoring, Evaluation & Research Expert	Nil	Nil	01
B. Block level:				
1. Grievance Redressal Cell	a) Coordinator	Nil	Nil	03
	b) Assistant	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Social Audit Cell	a) Coordinator	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Assistant	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Technical Cell (works)	a) Technical Coordinator	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Technical Assistant	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. IT Wing	a) IT Assistant	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Data Entry Operators	09	06	02
5. Accounts Wing	a) Accounts Manager	05 (Actts. Asstts.)	04 (Actts. Asstts.)	03 Actts. Manager
6. Monitoring Cell	a) Monitoring, Evaluation & Research Officers	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. Village level:				
1. Administration	a) One Admn. Assistant for every GP	56 against requirement of 179 for 179 villages	86 against requirement of 158 for 158 villages	24 against requirement of 47 for 47 villages
2. Technical works	a) One Technical Assistant for every 5 GPs	24 against requirement of 36 for 179 villages	18 against requirement of 32 for 158 villages	05 against requirement of 10 for 47 villages

Source: Departmental records

It can be seen from the above table that in the three districts, the State Government did not appoint any personnel in the important Core Professional Areas like Grievance Redressal Cells, Social Audit Cell and Monitoring Cell both in the District and the Block levels. The appointment of Administrative Assistants and Technical Assistants in the 10 Blocks under the three districts was much less than actual requirement.

Thus, despite the enhancement of administrative expenses from four *per cent* to six *per cent* by the Ministry in March 2009, the State Government has not strengthened the scheme management and support in terms of providing for the prescribed number of personnel.

The State Government in the reply stated (October 2012) that the deployment of Technical Assistants and Village Level Administrative Assistants was adequate as per local conditions. The fact, however, remained that despite enhancement of administrative expenses the State Government has not strengthened the scheme management and support in terms of providing for the prescribed number of personnel.

2.3.10 Planning

Planning is critical to the successful implementation of the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). A key indicator of success is the timely generation of employment within 15 days while ensuring that the design and selection of works are such that good quality assets are created. The need to act within a given time frame necessitates advance planning. The basic aim of the planning process is to ensure that the District is prepared well in advance to offer productive employment on demand.

2.3.10.1 District Perspective Plan

The NREGA Operational Guidelines stipulate, the preparation of a five year District Perspective Plan (DPP) to facilitate advance planning and provide a development perspective for the District. The aim is to identify the types of REGS works to be encouraged in the district, and the potential linkages between these works and long-term employment generation and sustained development.

It was noticed in audit that the Five-Year Perspective Plans in respect of Lawngtlai District was prepared in 2006 while in respect of Lunglei and Kolasib Districts the Five-Year Perspective Plans were prepared in 2008.

While admitting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that they will follow the Operational Guidelines.

2.3.10.2 Development/Annual Plans

As provided in Section 16 (3) (4) of the NREG Act, every Gram Panchayat shall prepare a Development Plan and maintain a shelf of works and forward it to the Programme Officer for scrutiny and preliminary approval prior to the commencement of the year in which it is proposed.

The development Plan is an Annual Work Plan that should comprise a shelf of projects for each village with administrative and technical approvals so that works can be started as soon as there is a demand for work. The Development Plan will be like a rolling plan, since the approved shelf of projects may carry over from one financial year to the next. The Development Plan will include the following components:

- Assessment of labour demand.
- Identification of works to meet the estimated labour demand.
- Estimated Cost of works and wages.
- Benefits expected in terms of employment generated and physical improvements (water conservation, land productivity).
- The plot numbers of the sites where works are to be executed should be mentioned, so that each work has a unique location code.
- Each work taken up with unique number (irrespective of the implementing agency) has to be recorded in the Works Register to be maintained at GP to enable verification and prevent duplication.

The process for preparation of Development Plan in respect of Mizoram State (which does not have PRI system) is as follows:

- Every year, the VCs shall convene a meeting of the Gram Sabha (GS) to estimate the demand for labour, and to propose the number and priority of works to be taken up in the next financial year. Based on the recommendation formulated in the GS, the VC will prepare an Annual Plan and forward it to the PO. This Annual Plan should indicate the existing demand for work, demand in the previous year, works taken up in the previous year, ongoing works, proposed costs, likely costs and proposed implementing agencies.
- The PO will scrutinize the Annual Plans of individual VC for technical feasibility and submit a consolidated Block Level statement of proposals to the District Programme Coordinator (DPC) at District Level.
- The DPC will scrutinize the plan proposals of all the Blocks, and consolidate them into a District Plan proposal with a block-wise shelf of projects (arranged VC wise). This District Plan will indicate for each project; (a) the time frame, (b) the person days to be generated, and (c) the full-cost. This plan will be discussed and approved by the District Programme Coordinator (DPC). The implementing Agency for each has to be identified keeping in view the mandatory minimum 50 *per cent* of the works to be executed by the Gram Panchayat.
- The DPC will also coordinate the preparation of detailed technical estimates and sanctions, with project reports for each approved work specifying technical details, as well as the expected outputs and enduring outcomes.

Scrutiny of records of selected three sample districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib), 06 Blocks (Lungsen, Hnathial, Lawngtlai, Buntlang 'S', Thingdawl and Bilkhawthlir) and 52[2] Village Councils revealed the following:

- While the Act prescribes for Gram Sabha meetings for approving the development plans in 52 of the test checked villages there was nothing on record to vouch for the fact that such Village level meetings were convened. In a reply to our Audit Query, the Presidents of the 52 Village Councils stated that they had convened the Gram Sabha meetings but could not furnish records or documentary evidence in support of the claims made.
- Annual development Plans are crucial in so far as it is meant to be an outcome of participatory planning at the grass root community level. This all important activity upon which the entire bottom-up planning mechanism rests was observed to be missing. As a matter of fact all the Presidents of the 52 Village Councils conceded that they had not prepared Annual Development Plans during the period 2007-12. All they did was to submit a list of works to the concerned Programme Officers of the Blocks, without indicating for each listed work (a) the time frame, (b) the person days to be generated, and (c) the full-cost.
- In Kolasib District the Scheme was implemented during 2008-12 without any approved District level Annual Action Plans/Development Plans containing village-wise approved works. However, in the absence of approved Annual Action Plans, the works under the scheme were executed as per identified list of works at Village Council levels with the approval of the Programme Officer of the concerned blocks.
- At the District level (Lunglei and Lawngtlai), documented Annual Plans for the years 2007-2012 comprising of Block-wise shelf of projects were prepared showing assessment of labour demand, identification of works, estimated cost of works/wages and size of the physical assets. But, the Annual Plans so prepared did not indicate the plot number of the sites where works are to be executed, the time frame by when the works were to be commenced/completed, unique number (irrespective of the implementing agency) of the works to be taken up and the names of Implementing Agencies. The District Plans also did not ensure for 50 *per cent* of the works to be executed by the Village Councils.
- In all the Village Council covered it was noted that little or no publicity was given to the list of proposed works submitted by each VCPs. None of the VCPs ensured that the lists of approved works for their respective VCs were displayed for the information of the village community.
- In Action Plans of Lawngtlai District, the approved works were not segregated village-wise in 2007-08 in respect of Sangau Block, 2008-09 in respect of Lawngtlai Block and 2009-10 in respect of all the four blocks (Lawngtlai, Sangau, Bungtlang 'S' and Chawngte)
- In all the Action Plans prepared by the two districts (Lunglei and Lawngtlai) for the year 2007-08 to 2011-12, the location of the approved works was not indicated in majority of the cases.

[2] 1) Lungsen Block - 15 village Councils, 2) Hnathial Block - 06 Village Councils, 3) Lawngtlai Block - 11 Village Councils and 4) Bungtlang South Block - 07 Village Councils, 5) Thingdawl Block - 05 Village Councils and Bilkhawthlir Block - 08 Village Councils = Total 52 Village Councils

- The Action Plans approved by the Lawngtlai District for the year 2007-08 did not contain any work in respect of 09 Villages under Lawngtlai Block, *viz.* AOC Veng, Bazar, Chandmari-I, Chandmari-II, College Veng, Council Veng, Lawngtlai-I, Lawngtlai-III and Elecric Veng. However, works under the scheme were duly executed during the year 2007-08 in these 09 villages which did not have any approved Action Plan.
- In the Annual Action Plan of Lawngtlai District, 70 works were approved for 16 villages under Lawngtlai Block during 2011-12 without earmarking the estimated/ projected cost of the approved works. Details of 70 works under 16 villages are shown in **Appendix-2.3.2.**

Thus, there were serious deficiencies in the formulation and manner of preparation of the Development Plans/Action Plans of the sampled three Districts for the year 2007-12. As cited above, the scheme was implemented in Kolasib District without any approved plan, while the Plans prepared by Lunglei and Lawngtlai Districts were merely a consolidation of the list of identified works submitted by the VCPs which by themselves were ad hoc in nature devoid of detailed work proposal and estimates and a need based prioritization of the proposed project. These facts have raised serious doubts on whether the democratic process of community involvement and participation in the planning process at the grass root level was actually put into practice at the village level. The fact that nothing could be placed on record in the case of all the 52 VCs test checked to prove that the Village/Gram Sabha meetings were held preparatory to the formulation of the Annual Development Plans further cements these doubts observed in audit.

The State Government in the reply stated (October 2012) as under:

(i) The meetings of the Gram Sabhas were convened at the respective villages as per the scheduled times given in the Guidelines to select proposed list of works for submission to the respective Programme Officers. The reply, however, is not acceptable as in 52 of the test checked villages there was nothing on record to vouch for the fact that such Village level meetings were convened.

(ii) Even though the plot numbers of the sites where works are to be executed were not given in the Approved Shelf of Projects, but the details of the works such as location, time frame for completion *etc.* are clearly indicated/specified as and when work orders for execution of works under MGNREGS are issued by the respective Programme Officers. The facts, however, remained that Annual Plans for the years 2007-12 were prepared in an incomplete manner.

(iii) Instruction has been issued to the District Programme Officers/Programme Officers to ensure that the approved works for the villages are displayed by the respective Village Councils for the information of the village community.

(iv) In Action Plans of Lawngtlai District, the approved works were segregated since 2010-11.

(v) Locations of works are shown in the Shelf of Projects in accordance with the jurisdiction of the concerned village councils. There can not be specific names or plot numbers. The villagers and Village Councils as well as Programme Officer's office can easily

identify the actual location in the field at the time of execution. The facts remained that the location of the approved works were not indicated in the Approved Annual Plans in majority of the cases.

(vi) The mentioned nine villages are within the District Headquarters and hence were not including in the Annual Action Plan in the initial stage. The facts remained that works under the scheme were duly executed during the year 2007-08 in these 09 villages which did not have any approved Action Plan in the Lawngtlai District.

2.3.11 Financial Performance

The MGNREGS is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The financing pattern is as follows:

A. The Central Government will bear the following costs:

i) The entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers.

ii) Seventy-five *per cent* of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

iii) Administrative expenses as may be determined by the Central Government. These will include, *inter alia*, the salary and allowances of Programme Officers and their support staff and work site facilities.

iv) Administrative expenses of the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC).

B. The State Government will bear the following costs:

i) Twenty-five *per cent* of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

ii) Unemployment Allowance payable in case the State Government cannot provide wage employment within 15 days of application.

iii) Administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC).

2.3.11.1 Employment Guarantee Funds

As provided in the Operational Guidelines, the State Government may, by notification, establish a fund to be called the State Employment Guarantee Fund. This Fund is to be expended and administered as a Revolving Fund, with Rules that govern and ensure its utilisation according to the purposes of the Act. Similar Revolving Funds should be set up under NREGS at the District, Block, and Gram Panchayat levels.

A scrutiny of records, however, revealed that such Employment Guarantee Funds were created neither at the State level nor by the three sampled Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) as well as the six Blocks (Lungsen, Hnathial, Lawngtlai, Bungtlang South, Thingdawl and Bilkhawthlir) covered in the audit and in 52 test-checked Village Councils.

In their reply, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the State Employment Guarantee Fund was established on 17 July 2008. The fund was, however, found to be not in operation during the period covered under review.

2.3.11.2 Funds Flow in the State

The year-wise financial assistance provided by the GoI and State Government and expenditure incurred there against by the eight districts in the State during 2007-12 is given in the following Table-2.3.2:

Table-2.3.2

(₹ in crore)

Year	Projected labour budget	Fund position					Expenditure					
		O.B.	Central Share	State Share	Misc. Receipt	Total	On un-skilled wages	Skilled & Semi-skilled wages	Material	Admn.	Total	C.B.
2007-08	33.98	9.23	33.98	4.91	0.09	48.21	40.21	0.04	0.17	5.10	45.52	2.69
2008-09	418.96	2.69	155.62	15.33	0.61	174.25	137.12	6.48	15.32	5.63	164.55	9.71
2009-10	338.06	9.71	224.34	9.65	0.72	244.42	177.82	10.69	38.06	11.65	238.23	6.18
2010-11	339.45	6.18	268.66	29.29	1.40	305.53	192.40	20.64	63.11	17.00	293.15	12.38
2011-12	406.05	12.38	329.57	24.12	1.42	367.49	219.72	43.73	81.82	17.59	362.86	4.63
Total	**1536.50**	**9.23**	**1012.17**	**83.30**	**4.24**	**1139.90**	**767.27**	**81.58**	**198.48**	**56.97**	**1104.32**	**4.63**

Source: Departmental records

According to norms of prescribed State Share the R. D. Department in their circular (4 February 2010) calculated the State matching share @ 10.42 *per cent* of Central releases. Thus, against the central releases of ₹ 1,012.17 crore during 2007-12, the State Government was required to release the State's matching share of ₹ 105.47 crore. Against this, the State Government actually released only an amount of ₹ 83.30 crore, resulting in short release of ₹ 22.17 crore.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the outstanding balance of state share is being proposed for release shortly.

2.3.11.3 Short release of State share

For the three sample Districts the State Government was required to release a State share of ₹ 46.89 crore (Lunglei: ₹ 21.69 crore (+) Lawngtlai: ₹ 15.64 crore (+) Kolasib: ₹ 9.56 crore) against the Central releases of ₹ 450.08 crore during 2007-12. As against ₹ 46.89 crore, the State Government released an amount of ₹ 38.53 crore (Lunglei: ₹ 17.89 crore (+) Lawngtlai: ₹ 13.88 crore (+) Kolasib: ₹ 6.76 crore), which resulted in short release of ₹ 8.36 crore.

2.3.11.4 Inordinate delay in release of State share

As per terms and conditions of the release of Central share by the Ministry of Rural Development, the State Government must release its share to the district concerned within a fortnight of the date of release of the Central assistance.

Scrutiny of the records pertaining to release of State share to three sample Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) revealed that during 2007-12, the State Government released a share of ₹ 17.89 crore, ₹ 13.88 crore and ₹ 6.76 crore to Lunglei, Lawngtlai

and Kolasib Districts respectively with an inordinate delays ranging from 09 to 298 days. The details of releases and delay are shown in **Appendix-2.3.3.**

Inordinate delay in release of State share is bound to have an adverse impact on timely implementation of the scheme.

While admitting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the delay was occurred due to mandatory official procedures and in some cases due to non-availability of adequate budgetary provision, which inevitably causes delay in the release of State share.

2.3.11.5 Non-receipt of interest

Scrutiny of the records relating to four Blocks (Hnathial, Sangau, Bungtlang 'S' and Bilkhawthlir) revealed that for the following financial transactions under the scheme during 2007-12, the concerned programme officers did not earn any interest due to the reasons stated below:

Table-2.3.4

Name of District	Name of Block	Fund available during 2007-12	Expenditure during 2007-12	Reasons for not earning interest
		(₹ in crore)		
Lunglei	Hnathial	38.33	38.33	Due to retention of fund in the Bank Current Account
Lawngtlai	Sangau	26.19	26.19	
	Bungtlang 'S'	26.66	26.66	Due to non-availability of the bank in the block area the fund was retained in the cash chest
Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir	81.09 (2008-12)	81.09 (2008-12)	The entire fund of ₹ 81.09 crore was transacted in cash without opening of bank accounts

Source: Departmental records

The concerned three Programme Officers were thus, deprived of a substantial amount of interest receivable against the sizable financial transaction during 2007-12, as mentioned in the above table.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that instruction has already been issued to all District Programme Officers/Programme Officers to operate the MGNREGS fund in savings account.

2.3.11.6 Administrative Expenses of State MGNREGA Cell

The Operational Guidelines provide that the Central Government is to bear Administrative Expenses as may be determined by the Central Government, which will include, *inter alia* the salary and allowances of Programme Officers and their support staff and work-site facilities.

Audit of the State MGNREGA Cell disclosed that in contradiction of the provisions of the Operational Guidelines, the Ministry of Rural Development allowed (17 June 2009) the State MGNREGA Cell, to meet the cost of setting up the State Cell from the enhanced Administrative Expenses to be released by the Central Government. Accordingly, the State

MGNREGA Cell collected an amount of ₹ 202.53 lakh during 2009-10 to 2011-12 from the allocated six *per cent* Administrative Expenses from the respective eight Districts Programme Coordinators in the State. The details of amount collected and expenditure incurred thereagainst is given in the following Table-2.3.5:

Table-2.3.5

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Fund position			Expenditure	Closing balance
	Opening Balance	Amount collected from eight Districts	Total		
2009-10	12.77	62.28	75.05	12.79	62.26
2010-11	62.26	66.92	129.19	46.53	82.65
2011-12	82.65	73.33	155.98	63.63	92.35
Total	**12.77**	**202.53**	**360.22**	**122.95**	**92.35**

Source: Departmental records

As can be seen from the above Table-2.3.5 out of ₹ 202.53 lakh collected from the eight Districts, the State MGNREGA Cell could spent only an amount of ₹ 122.95 lakh during 2009-12 towards meeting the expenditure of salary and allowances of 18 staff and other contingency expenditure, leaving a balance amount of ₹ 92.35 lakh.

Thus, without assessing the actual requirement for meeting the administrative expenses, the State MGNREGA Cell collected ₹ 202.53 lakh during 2010-12 out of which an amount of ₹ 92.35 lakh could not be spent during the concerned years.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that effort will be taken to minimize the amount of fund collection based on actual requirement.

2.3.11.7 Non-maintenance/irregular maintenance of cash book/basic records

Scrutiny of records of Programme Officer Bungtlang 'S' revealed that during the period from 1 April 2007 to 28 June 2011 cash book in respect of transactions of MGNREGS fund was not maintained, except casual maintenance of cash book, payment registers with actual payee receipts for certain amount occasionally. As a result, actual financial transactions between DPC and PO and PO to various village councils during 1 April 2007 to 28 June 2011 could not be ascertained in Audit. When the matter was brought to the notice of the PO concerned, the PO, while accepting the facts stated that there was no comment as the incident occurred prior to her posting in the Block.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that instant search was being conducted by the concerned Programme Officers to recover the missing documents.

2.3.11.8 Release of fund to the Village Councils without maintaining records

From the records of Programme Officer Bungtlang 'S', it was seen that during 1 April 2007 to 15 September 2011, as many as five Block Development Officers were posted as

Programme Officers of the Scheme for the Bungtlang 'S' Block. During this period they received the following amount from the DPC, Lawngtlai for execution of works of material component (consisting of wages on skilled and semi-skilled labourer and cost of materials).

Year	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2008-09	35.00
2009-10	100.79
2010-11	110.46
2011-12	114.90
Total	**361.19**

The entire money was released to the concerned 27 Presidents of Village Councils under the Block during these periods without any supporting documents *viz.* (i) Sanction Order of the works, (ii) Work Order, (iii) Detailed Technical Estimate, (iv) Muster Rolls along with supporting cash memos for purchase of materials, (v) Utilisation Certificates, (vi) Inspection Reports showing completion of works and (vii) Measurement Books.

Further, due to the non-maintenance of cash books/records in the selected seven[3] test checked Village Councils under the block, the actual fund flow in these villages could not be ascertained and the expenditure of the entire amount could not be assured in Audit.

When the matter was brought to the notice of the PO concerned, the PO, while accepting the facts offered no comment.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that instance search was being conducted by the concerned Programme Officers to recover the missing documents.

2.3.11.9 Non-maintenance of cash book at selected Village Councils level

Test check of records of six sampled Programme Officers (Lungsen, Hnathial, Lawngtlai, Bungtlang 'S', Thingdawl and Bilkhawthlir) revealed that all the transactions between Programme Officers and Village Councils, pertaining to the implementation of the scheme were carried out in cash only, on the basis of 'passed for payment' vouchers in respect of works executed by the Village Councils under wage and material component.

Further scrutiny of the records of the 52 sample Village Councils under six blocks revealed that out of 52 test checked Village Councils, only 21 Village Councils had maintained their cash books for the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The remaining 31 Village Councils (under Lunglei and Lawngtlai Districts) had maintained the cash books only from the year 2011-12 (only in two/three cases cash books were maintained from March 2011).

As per cash books and other relevant records maintained by the concerned four programme officers (Lungsen, Hnathial, Lawngtlai and Bungtlang 'S' Blocks), altogether there was cash transactions of ₹ 35.83 crore during 2007-08 to 2010-11 in these 31 Village Councils.

[3] 1. Chikhurlui, 2. vaseikai, 3. Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai), 4. Tuichawngtlang, 5. Hmunnuam, 6. Bungtlang 'S' and 7. Karlui

Details of Village Councils-wise transactions occurred during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the **Appendix-2.3.4.**

Thus, due to absence of proper cash books, no assurance could be made on the actual disbursement of ₹ 35.83 crore.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that Village Councils are political bodies and change of the persons concerned took place every time election held at the interval of three years. The documents kept by the former Village Councils were not always handed over to the new Village Councils. However, effort is made to ensure strict compliance of the Village Councils to maintain cash book properly.

2.3.12 Registration and issue of job cards

It is a pre-requisite for the rural household to register themselves prior to making demand for employment and issue of job card. The process for registration of households and issue of job cards, as per the NREGA Operational Guidelines, is briefly as follows:

- Households may submit an application for registration, or submit an oral request.
- A door-to-door survey may also be undertaken to identify persons willing to register under the Act.
- Job cards should be issued within a fortnight of the application for registration. Photographs of adult member applicants should be attached to the job cards.

Of the 52 Village Councils under 06 Blocks test checked, the following cumulative position of issue of Job Cards against the cumulative numbers of House Hold registered during 2007-08 and 2011-12, is shown in Table-2.3.6 below:

The details of Village-wise cumulative number of House Holds (HH) registered and Cumulative number of Job Cards issued during 2007-08 and 2011-12 in 39 villages under 04 Blocks (Lunglei and Lawngtlai Districts) and during 2008-09 and 2011-2012 in 13 villages under two Blocks (Kolasib District) are shown in **Appendix-2.3.5.**

Table-2.3.6

Name of Block (District)	No. of Villages	Cumulative No. of HH registered		Cumulative No. of Job Card issued	
		2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
A. Lungsen (Lunglei)	15	2861	2801	2861	2801
B. Hnathial (Lunglei)	06	2666	2693	2666	2693
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai)	11	2637	2878	2637	2878
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai)	07	1066	1307	1066	1307
Total	**39**	**9230**	**9679**	**9230**	**9679**
		2008-09	**2011-12**	**2008-09**	**2011-12**
E. Thingdawl (Kolasib)	05	2421	2585	2366	2489
F. Bilkhawthlir (Kolasib)	08	2672	2856	2589	2710
Total	**13**	**5093**	**5441**	**4955**	**5208**

Source: Departmental records

Although door to door surveys were not conducted, it was encouraging to note that all the Job Cards were issued within 15 days of application for registration and no delay was noticed in audit. The Job Cards were issued with photographs in all the 52 Village Councils.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the door to door survey was not conducted at the initial stage for want of manpower. However, efforts are being made to ensure that only the genuine citizens are issued Job Card in future.

2.3.13 Employment Generation in test-checked Districts

The primary objective of the MGNREGS is to enhance livelihood security by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment on demand. As per Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) of March 2007, March 2008, March 2009, March 2010, March 2011 and March 2012 of Lunglei and Lawngtlai Districts, details of job cards issued and employment generated in these two test-checked Districts are given in the following Table-2.3.7:

Table-2.3.7

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Districts	Years				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	No. of Job Card Issued (in lakh nos.)	Lunglei	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33
		Lawngtlai	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25
2.	Targeted Mandays as per Labour Budget (in lakh)	Lunglei	31.90	32.36	33.74	34.81	34.12
		Lawngtlai	19.74	22.65	23.76	24.27	26.28
3.	Achieved Mandays (in lakh)	Lunglei	9.50	36.02	27.04	31.82	33.34
		Lawngtlai	15.67	22.33	23.74	22.25	24.42
4.	Excess (+)/Shortfall (-) of achievement of Mandays as compared to Labour Budget (in lakh)	Lunglei	(-) 22.40	(+) 3.66	(-) 6.70	(-) 2.99	(-) 0.78
		Lawngtlai	(-) 4.07	(-) 0.32	(-) 0.02	(-) 2.02	(-) 1.86
5.	No. of days of employment Provided with reference to No. of Job Card issued (in lakh)	Lunglei	30	106	80	96	101
		Lawngtlai	71	97	99	93	98

Source: Departmental records

(i) As can be seen from the above table as compared to targeted mandays in labour budgets, the Lunglei District achieved an excess mandays of 3.66 lakh in 2008-09, while there was a drop in the subsequent year 2009-10. For the subsequent years, however, the performance indicates an upward trend with the latest short fall now figuring 0.78 lakh only. Similarly, in Lawngtlai District, but for the shortfall for the year 2007-08 which was significant, the performance overall for the years 2007-12 has been quite impressive in terms of the above parameter.

(ii) The data in respect of household demanding works were not available in the 39 test checked Village Councils under four Blocks. The 39 Village Councils stated that the household demanded works with oral application only, as a result data in respect of employment demanded could not be verified.

(iii) It was, however, noticed that with reference to the number of Job Cards issued the 100 days of guaranteed wage employment was not achieved in Lawngtlai District during 2007-12. However, Lunglei District achieved more than 100 days during 2008-09 and 2011-12 only.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that due to shortage of fund in the district, 100 days wage employment was not generated between 2007-08 and 2010-11.

2.3.14 Employment generation in test checked Village Councils

As provided in the Operation Guidelines, while providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme.

As per information provided by the Village Councils the position of registered households provided works and persondays generated including women persondays during 2007-12 in the 52 test checked Village Councils under six sample Blocks of three Districts are given in the following Table-2.3.8:

The details of year-wise households registered, households provided works and persondays generated including women persondays during 2007-12 in 52 test-checked Village Councils are shown in **Appendix-2.3.6.**

Table-2.3.8

Year	No. of Village Councils	Registered H/H	H/H demanded works	H/H provided works	Persondays generated	Women persondays generated	*Percentage* of Women persondays
	(figures in number)				(figures in lakh)		
2007-08	39	8932	8932	8932	3.69	1.26	34
2008-09	52	14748	14612	14612	11.00	3.75	34
2009-10	52	14913	14738	14738	9.39	3.21	34
2010-11	52	15135	14999	14999	11.18	3.83	34
2011-12	52	15182	14949	14949	10.80	3.65	34

Source: Departmental records

It may be seen from the Table-2.3.8 above that in all the years during 2007-12 against the total persondays generated more than one-third (constituting 34 *per cent*) women persondays were reported to have been generated in 52 test checked Village Councils.

It was, however, noticed that in 52 test-checked VCs, names of the Job Card holders were recorded in the MRs in most of the cases instead of recording the names of the women family members, who had actually contributed the unskilled labour works mainly due to ignorance. Thus, had the names of the women job seekers who actually contributed the unskilled labour recorded in the MRs in such cases the women persondays generated could have been more than the reported figure of 34 *per cent*.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the steps will be taken to ensure that only the actual workers in every work are entered in the Muster Rolls in future.

2.3.15 Execution of works

2.3.15.1 Implementing Agencies

The Gram Panchayat is the single most important agency for executing works as the Act mandates earmarking a minimum of 50 *per cent* of the works in terms of costs to be executed by the Gram Panchayat. This statutory minimum, upto 100 *per cent* of the works may be allotted to the Gram Panchayat (GP) in the annual Shelf of Project (SoP).

The other Implementing Agencies can be Intermediate and District Panchayats, Line Departments of the Government *etc*., having a proven track record of performance.

The role of the Line Department is to give technical support in the nature of estimates, measurement and supervision of the works executed. Works will be executed by Job Card holders. Muster Rolls will be maintained. No overhead charge will be given to any line department for this.

The selection of the Implementing Agency, other than the Gram Panchayat will be based on technical expertise resources, capacity to handle work within the given time frame, and proven track record for work, and the overall interests of beneficiaries.

It was noted in audit that the State Government in their Mizoram Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MREGS), 2009 notified the Line Department of the Government as an implementing agency other than Village Council.

It was, however, noticed that in the test checked six Blocks (Lungsen, Hnathial, Lawngtlai, Bungtlang 'S', Thingdawl and Bilkhawthlir) under three sample Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) all the works were executed by the Village Councils without involving any Line Department.

The Programme Officers of these six Blocks also did not involve any Line Department of the Government for technical support during preparation of estimates, measurement and supervision of works executed.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the RD Blocks are self sufficient in technical manpower and therefore do not require involvement of other line departments for technical support at this stage.

2.3.15.2 Sanctioning of Works

All works will be required to obtain Administrative Sanction and Technical Sanction in advance. Once a demand for employment is received, works will be started from the shelf of approved works prepared with technical and administrative sanctions.

Scrutiny of the records of Hnathial Block under Lunglei District and Bungtlang 'S' Block under Lawngtlai District revealed that:

(a) Six test checked VCs under Hnathial Block executed all the works under Wage Component (without use of materials) on the basis of work orders containing area and length without any approved technical estimate. The technical estimates were prepared only in respect of works under material components (containing wages of skilled and semi-skilled labours and cost of materials), and

(b) Seven test checked VCs under Bungtlang 'S' Block executed all the works under the scheme on the basis of work orders only without any Administrative and Technical Approval of the works during the period from 2007-08 to August 2011. From September 2011 onwards only the works were executed with due Administrative and Technical Approval.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that all the Programme Officers in the State were informed to have technical plans and estimates for all the works taken up under wage components.

2.3.15.3 Convergence/Dovetailing with other Programmes

Convergence of the NREGA funds with funds from other sources for the creation of durable assets is permissible.

Funds available with PRIs from other sources (such as the National Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, State Departments) and other Central or Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other Central or Centrally Sponsored Schemes (such as the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana [SGSY], Drought Prone Areas Programme [DPAP], Desert Development Programme [DDP], Backward Area Grant, *etc.*) can also be dovetailed with NREGA funds for the construction of durable community assets/works permissible under NREGA. However, NREGA funds should not be used as a substitute for Departmental Plan funds of different departments and agencies. Funds from other programmes for the kind of works permissible under NREGA can be dovetailed with NREGA funds but not *vice versa*. These aspects should be taken care of in the Perspective Plan.

All initiatives of convergence will be within the parameters of NREGA, especially the need to design labour-intensive works and the need to ensure that there is a complete ban on contractors.

It was noted that in none of the three sampled Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) the process of convergence of NREGA funds with funds from other sources for creation of durable assets was initiated during 2007-12 nor were these aspects taken care in the Perspective Plan at District level.

The District Programme Coordinators of the three Districts stated that the convergence processes are being considered during 2012-13.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that instructions have already been issued to all the District Programme Coordinators to explore possibility of convergence of NREGA funds with other programmes for creation of durable assets.

2.3.15.4 Execution of works at village level

As per Operational Guidelines at least 50 *per cent* of works will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.

Year-wise physical and financial target and achievement attained during 2007-12 in execution of component-wise works/activities under the schemes in 52 test checked Village Councils (under six sample Blocks of three Districts) are shown in the **Appendix-2.3.7**. The abstract of total physical and financial target and achievement attained during 2007-12 are given in the following Table-2.3.9:

Table-2.3.9

Year	Total No. of Village under six blocks (Test checked)	Name of Works/ Activities	Target		Achievement		Percentage of expenditure
			No. of works	Amount (₹ in lakh)	No. of works	Amount (₹ in lakh)	
2007-08 to 2011-12	52	1. Water conservation	139	396.68	153	455.69	5.71
		2. Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/ IAY beneficiaries	5	6.60	6	9.10	0.11
		3. Rural connectivity	679	2165.60	844	4036.96	50.61
		4. Land Development	455	1413.88	457	1418.31	17.78
		5. Other works	476	1598.88	545	1823.62	22.86
		6. Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	14	121.86	27	233.70	2.93
Total	**52**	--	**1768**	**5703.5**	**2032**	**7977.38**	**100.00**

Source: Departmental records

It was, however, noticed that the District Project Coordinators (DPC)/Project Officers (PO) of the concerned districts and blocks had not allotted any year-wise target for execution of works through these 52 Village Councils. In absence of such targets, the Village Councils had reported that the number of sanctioned works during a particular year was their annual target. Thus, in absence of physical target the difference of, if any, in actual achievement could not be assessed in Audit.

As per the NREG Act, the focus of the Scheme shall be on the following works in their order of priority:

(i) Water conservation and water harvesting;

(ii) Drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);

(iii) Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;

(iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the SC and ST or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the GoI;

(v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;

(vi) Land development;

(vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;

(viii) Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and

(ix) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

It can be seen from the above Table-2.3.9 that the 52 Village Councils incurred expenditure mainly on execution of works/activities under above mentioned six components. The expenditure under rural connectivity alone constitutes 50.61 *per cent* of the total expenditure, whereas expenditure under land development and other works were 17.78 and 22.86 *per cent* respectively. The expenditure under irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries and water conservation sectors remained the lowest constituting 0.11 and 5.71 *per cent* of the total expenditure.

Photographs of four executed works under the scheme are depicted below:













While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that effort is being made for fixation of target from among the permissible works at the village level within the Districts.

2.3.15.5 Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra (BNRGSK)

In their Manual under NREGA for Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra (BNRGSK) for Block and Gram Panchayat level, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has expanded the scope of works under Schedule I of the Act to include construction of BNRGSK at the Gram Panchayat and Block level to provide space to facilitate the functioning of the MGNREGA office at the GP/Block level. The source for funding of the construction of BNRGSK would be (a) for Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) districts the material component may be met from BRGF and labour component from MGNREGS, and for the non- BRGF districts the MGNREGS would be main source.

It could be seen from the **Appendix-2.3.7** that in respect of non-BRGF Lunglei and Kolasib Districts against the requirement of 34 BNRGSK in 34 sample Village Councils, only 27 BNRGSK were constructed at ₹ 233.70 lakh for 27 Village Councils during 2010-12. Thus, remaining seven village councils did not have any BNRGSK till the end of 2011-12, for providing space to facilitate the functioning of the MGNREGA office at the GP/Block level. In respect of Lawngtlai District, which is a BRGF District no BNRGSK was constructed to facilitate the functioning of the MGNREGA office at the 18 sample Village Councils under two Blocks of the Districts.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the construction of BNRGSK buildings in the left out villages will be reviewed and considered with care.

2.3.16 Physical performance

The physical performance attained in three sample districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) during 2007-12 is given in the **Appendix-2.3.8**.

(i) During 2007-08, almost the entire amount (Lunglei: ₹ 975.60 lakh and Lawngtlai: ₹ 1,521.91 lakh) received by the two districts under the scheme was spent for the implementation of works under wage component only by unskilled labourers without

utilising any material (except ₹ 1.80 lakh towards material in Lawngtlai District). Out of ₹ 2,495.71 lakh (₹ 2,497.51 lakh - ₹ 1.80 lakh) incurred by the two districts under wage component works, an amount of ₹ 1,370.58 lakh was spent for completion of rural connectivity works measuring 398 km (Lunglei: ₹ 443.22 lakh for 30 km and Lawngtlai: ₹ 927.36 lakh for 368 km).

The NREG Act focus on selection of rural connectivity works to provide all-weather access. Thus, the construction of rural connectivity works without use of materials the durability of the assets created to provide all-weather access was not ensured.

2.3.16.1 Side Drains

Scrutiny of records of the Programme Officer (PO), Bungtlang South Block (Lawngtlai District) revealed that during May to June 2011, construction of 26 side drains for flood control measures were undertaken in 26 villages under the Block at total cost of ₹ 58.91 lakh by engaging 3,262 household unskilled labourers only without use of any materials. Thus, by construction of side drains without engaging skilled and semi-skilled labourers and materials the durability of the assets created was not ensured. The details of the village-wise side drains works executed with expenditure are given in **Appendix-2.3.9.**

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that construction of drains are now being taken up by engaging skilled and semi-skilled labourers and materials.

2.3.16.2 Non-maintenance of plantation

Para-6.1.3 of Operation Guidelines envisaged that the maintenance of assets created under the scheme (including protection of afforested land) will be considered as permissible work under NREGA.

Audit of the Programme Officer (PO), Lawngtlai Block revealed that during 2010-12, altogether 123 plantation works were executed in 42 villages under the Block for plantation of 5.82 lakh locally available seedlings of different varieties *viz.* Eucalyptus, Rubber, Jack Fruit, Silver Oak, Honey Orange, Bamboo *etc.,* for which the following expenditure was incurred during 2010-12, as shown in the Table-2.3.10 below:

The details of the village-wise plantation works executed with expenditure are given in **Appendix-2.3.10.**

Table-2.3.10

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Villages	No. of works	Sanction Amount (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure incurred on (₹ in lakh)			Month of execution of plantation works
					Wages	Cost of seedlings	Total	
1.	2010-11	41	81	210.65	126.37	84.28	210.65	June 2010
2.	2011-12	42	42	113.39	42.61	70.78	113.39	May 2011
Total		**--**	**123**	**324.04**	**168.98**	**155.06**	**324.04**	**--**

Source: Departmental records

It was, however, noticed that the PO has not initiated any action for maintenance of the plantation of 5.82 lakh of seedlings planted during 2010-12 including weeding of the plantation till June 2012. The department also did not ascertain the actual survival status of the plantation works through regular monitoring/field visit.

The PO while accepting the fact of non-maintenance of plantation stated (June 2012) that these are being maintained by the public, since plantations are located in the public land and survival status is now under verification. The fact remains that PO failed to ensure proper survival of the planted seedlings with investment of ₹ 3.24 crore.

While accepting the facts, the State Government stated (October 2012) that steps are being taken to ensure that planted seedlings are maintained properly from 2012-13 onwards.

2.3.17 Payment of wages through Banks and Post Office

Para 7.2.1 of NREGA Operational Guidelines envisages that all payments of NREGA wages through Banks (or Post Offices) are a useful means of separating payment agencies from implementing agencies. The type of Banks to be allowed (*e.g.* rural bank, cooperatives, nationalised, post office, mobile banks for inaccessible areas) should be selected in the light of local conditions with a view to ensuring smooth and timely payments.

It was noticed that only four Blocks of Lunglei and Kolasib Districts (*i.e.* Lungsen, Hnathial,Thingdawl and Bilkhawthlir Blocks) had started payment of wages through Bank/ Post Offices from October 2009, September 2010, February 2011 and July 2011 respectively, while as on June 2012 the other two test checked Blocks of Lawngtlai District i.e. Lawngtlai and Bungtlang 'S' were yet to comply to the requirement of payment of wages through Bank/ Post Offices till June 2012.

The Presidents of the 11 test checked Village Councils of Lawngtlai Block stated that opening of Bank/Post Office account in respect of concerned job card holders was under process. In respect of Bungtlang 'S' Block, the Presidents of seven test checked Village Councils stated that the accounts of the job card holders were not opened due to non-availability of Bank/ Post Office necessitating cash payment of wages.

In their reply the State Government has accepted (October 2012) the facts.

2.3.18 Unemployment Allowance

Para 7.3 of NREGA Operational Guidelines envisages that if a worker who has applied for work under NREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an unemployment allowance shall be payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed in the Act. The Programme officer shall be responsible for the prompt payment of unemployment allowances throughout the Block.

It was noted in audit that not a single unemployment allowance was disbursed in the three sampled Districts during the period covered under the Performance Review. While this

apparently would pose to be a good performance indicator the veracity of the claim could not be probed as practically all of the individual demands for employment were on verbal basis.

The State Government in their reply (October 2012) stated that employment was invariably provided within 15 days from the date on which work was requested, which resulted in non-claimants of unemployment allowances. The facts, however, remains that the claim could not be probed as practically all of the individual demands for employment were on verbal basis.

2.3.19 Social Audit

NREGA gives a central role to Social Audit as a continuous process of public vigilance involving potential beneficiaries and other stakeholders, which covers verification of 11 stages of implementation right from registration of families through to evaluation and the Social Audit Forum.

It was noticed in audit that in all the 52 test checked Village Councils, Social Audit was conducted regularly during the period covered under Performance Audit.

Two officers of the Audit Team also attended one of the Social Audit Forum held on 4 June 2012 in the Electric Veng Village Council under Lawngtlai Block. In all 67 stakeholders/beneficiaries including Chairman and Vice-Chairman attended the Forum. By and large the range of topics discussed and the levels of participation in the discussions which covered the various facets of the program implementation were quite laudable. The various issues discussed in this social audit session included - data on registration, number of job card holders, list of people who demanded and had been given employment, fund received and spent, payments made, works sanctioned including cost of works and details of expenditures, duration of works and person-days generated as per data furnished to the Forum *etc*. It was also suggested by the Forum that the plantation works executed under the Village Council required proper maintenance with fencing and weeding.

In their reply the State Government has accepted (October 2012) the facts without offering any comments.

2.3.20 Maintenance of Registers/Records at GP and Block Levels

Maintenance of records under NREGA is critical to ensure verifiable compliance with the legal guarantee of 100 days of employment of demand and payment of unemployment allowance. The NREGA Operational Guidelines have specified details of records and registers to be maintained at different levels.

The level of maintenance in the six test checked block and 52 sample Village Councils under three Districts are given in the following Table-2.3.11:

Table-2.3.11

Category of records	Level of maintenance at Block						Level of maintenance at Village Council (VC)					
	Lungsen	Hnathial	Thingdawl	Bilkhawthlir	Lawngtlai	Bungtlang'S'	15 VCs under Lungsen Block	06 VCs under Hnathial Block	11 VCs under Lawngtlai Block	07 VCs under Bungtlang 'S' Block	05 VCs under Thingdawl Block	08 VCs under Bilkhawthlir Block
Application/ Registration Register	Maintained						Maintained					
Job Card Register	Maintained						Maintained					
Employment Register	Maintained						Maintained					
Assets Register	Maintained				Not up-dated upto May 2011		Maintained from 2011-12				Maintained	
Muster Rolls	Maintained						Maintained					
Muster Roll issue/receipt Register	Maintained						Maintained					

Source: Departmental records

As can be seen from the Table-2.3.11 above, but for the Assets Registers in respect of Lawngtlai and Bungtlang 'S' Block which was not updated up to May 2011, as a whole, record maintenance in the other Blocks was *prima facie* quite satisfactory. However, in respect of the VCs under Lungsen, Hnathial, Lawngtlai and Bungtlang 'S' Blocks, all 39 of them had only started maintenance of the above indicated records from 2011-12 onwards.

In their reply the State Government has accepted (October 2012) the facts and stated that efforts are being for further improvement.

2.3.21 Employment Guarantee Website

A special 'NREGS website' should be built by the State Government. This website should function as an integrated access point for NREGS-related documents on the Internet.

Whenever possible, key NREGS-related documents should be publicly accessible on the Internet and also posted on the NREGS website. These documents should be uploaded on the NREGS website within a week of being available in electronic form.

As technological possibilities evolve, efforts should also be made to post other key documents on the NREGS website, such as muster rolls, vouchers, measurement books and Utilisation Certificates.

It was seen that the NREGS related documents were not uploaded by the six test checked Blocks in the State 'NREGS website' during the period covered under the Performance Audit.

In their reply the State Government has accepted (October 2012) the facts and stated that efforts are being made to improve even though the internet connectivity at the block/village level is highly erratic and not reliable.

2.3.22 Grievance Redressal

2.3.22.1 Maintenance of Complaint Register:

To monitor the complaint received and their disposal the District Programme Officers, Programme Officers and Village Councils are required to maintain a Complaint Register, in

which all the complaints shall be entered in the Complaint Register and disposed within the statutory time limit.

In respect of test checked units, (a) the three DPCs (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib Districts) and five POs (Lungsen, Lawngtlai, Bungtlang 'S', Thingdawl and Bilkhawthlir Blocks) stated that although they have complied to the requirement of maintaining complaint registers, thus far, no complaint was received by them. The PO Hnathial Block, stated that they have received only one complaint during March 2012 and that the issue was under investigation. The entire 52 test checked Village Councils also stated that they have not received any complaints during the Performance Audit.

In their reply the State Government has accepted (October 2012) the facts without offering any comments.

2.3.23 Households Beneficiary Survey

2.3.23.1 Impact analysis

In the course of this Performance Audit, Households Beneficiary Survey was conducted covering 1,040 Households in 52 Village Councils (20 Households in every Village Council) in six sample blocks under three districts, to assess the impact of MGNREGS at grass-root level. The Beneficiary Survey primarily involved direct interaction with the Job Card holders to ascertain their satisfaction level on the implementation of MGNREGS in the presence of the Presidents of the Village Councils/Departmental Officials.

Summary of the impact analysis out of the responses obtained from 1,040 beneficiaries is given in the following Table-2.3.12:

Table-2.3.12

Particulars/ Questionnaires		Responses (out of 1040 beneficiaries)		
		Yes (Percentage in bracket)	No (Percentage in bracket)	Not sure (Percentage in bracket)
1.	Did MGNREGS brought in significant change in life style	1040 (100)	Nil	Nil
2.	Working in MGNREGS has helped to avoid going hungry	1040 (100)	Nil	Nil
3.	Working on MGNREGS has helped in getting better quality food	1040 (100)	Nil	Nil
4.	Working in MGNREGS has helped to avoid migration	1020 (98)	20 (02)	Nil
5.	Working in MGNREGS has spared our children from work so that they can go to school	952 (91)	80 (8)	08 (1)
6.	Working on MNREGS has helped us financially during illness	1032 (99)	Nil	08 (01)
7.	Working on MNREGS has helped us to reduce the debts	1040 (100)	Nil	Nil
8.	Working on MNREGS has helped us give up work which we did not want to do	960 (92)	80 (8)	Nil
9.	MNREGS has resulted in creation of useful assets in the village	1040 (100)	Nil	Nil
10.	Did MGNREGS brought in improvement in family income?	1040 (100)	Nil	Nil
11.	Level of improvement in family income			
	a) No change in family income	Nil		
	b) Marginal improvement	369 (35)		
	c) About 50 *per cent* improvement	588 (57)		
	d) Family income doubled (approximately)	84 (8)		

Sources: Beneficiary Survey Data

From the response to the questionnaire it can be inferred that all the 1,040 beneficiaries (representing 100 *per cent)* accepted that implementation of MGNREGS in their villages has had a significant impact in uplifting their lifestyle, which not only relieved them from hunger but also empowered them to access better quality food and nutrition. All of them affirmed that the MGNREGS has resulted in creation of durable assets for the community. Besides this, all the respondents agreed that the programme has enabled them to reduce their debts and have helped improve their respective family income. Although there were varying degrees in alleviation of poverty amongst the house hold surveyed, there was not a single negative response with reference to the impact the programme has had in raising their income. It can be inferred from the above table that 65 *per cent* responded that their income rose by 50 *per cent* and above. Of these, 57 *per cent* of beneficiaries reported improvement to the extent of 50 *per cent* while for the other 8 *per cent* of beneficiaries their income had actually doubled as a result of the scheme implementation. The rest 35 *per cent* reported that the scheme did result in marginal improvement in income.

There were some negative responses although insignificant with 20 beneficiaries representing two *per cent* responding negatively to the impact of the scheme in obviating the rural - urban migration. Again, only eight *per cent* of the beneficiaries were of the view that working in the MGNREGS had not helped them to spare their children from work so that they could go to the schools. Another eight *per cent* of the beneficiaries expressed that working in the MGNREGS had not helped them to give up work which they did not want to do.

Overall, as can be seen from the impact survey, it can be concluded that the level of beneficiary satisfaction has been very high. Other than a fractional negative responses, the majority of the respondents have pointed to the fact that the programme has been successful in achieving the intended benefits, especially in terms of empowering the rural beneficiaries by raising their incomes and enabling them to have access to better food and nutrition, which have, on the whole, significantly contributed to positive changes in their lifestyle.

In their reply the State Government has accepted (October 2012) the facts without offering any comments.

2.3.24 Monitoring

2.3.24.1 Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

Para 10.1.2 of NREGA Operational Guidelines envisages that for every work sanctioned under the Scheme, there should be a local Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMC) composed of members of the locality or village where the work is undertaken to monitor the progress and quality of work while it is in progress.

Of the 52 test-checked Village Councils of six sample Blocks (Lungsen, Hnathial, Lawngtlai, Bungtlang 'S', Thingdawl and Bilkhawthlir) under three Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) it was noted that except for eight Village Councils under Bilkhawthlir Block, in all the 44 Village Councils, Local Vigilance and Monitoring Committees were formed and all the muster rolls/vouchers were duly countersigned by the VMCs before the same could be passed by the concerned Programme Officers for payment.

In their reply the State Government has accepted (October 2012) the facts without offering any comments.

2.3.24.2 Monitoring of the programme at various level

In the Operation Guidelines, the following targets are fixed for internal verification of works at the field level by the official functionaries to be achieved within a quarter.

(a) 100 *per cent* of works at the Block Level

(b) 10 *per cent* of works at the District Level

(c) 2 *per cent* of works at the State Level

From the records and information furnished by the 52 test checked Village Councils (VCs) it was seen that out of 2,958 number of works executed during 2007-12 in 52 VCs, only Block level inspection was carried out in respect of all the 2,958 numbers of works. At the State Level and District Level 58 numbers of works and 295 numbers of works respectively were required to be inspected. Against this not a single work was inspected by the State Level and District Level functionaries during the period of this performance audit 2007-12.

The detailed position of works executed and inspection carried out at the various level during 2007-12 are given in the following Table-2.3.13:

Table-2.3.13

Name of District	Name of Block	No. of test checked VCs	No. of works executed during 2007-12	State Level		District Level		Block Level	
				No. of works to be inspected	No. of works inspected	No. of works to be inspected	No. of works inspected	No. of works to be inspected	No. of works inspected
A. Lunglei	Lungsen	15	344	07	NIL	34	NIL	344	344
	Hnathial	06	562	11	NIL	56	NIL	562	562
B. Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	11	610	12	NIL	61	NIL	610	610
	Bungtlang 'S'	07	221	04	NIL	22	NIL	221	221
C. Kolasib	Thingdawl	05	425	08	NIL	42	NIL	425	425
	Bilkhawthlir	08	796	16	NIL	80	NIL	796	796
Total		**52**	**2958**	**58**	**NIL**	**295**	**NIL**	**2958**	**2958**

Source: Departmental records

The State Government, Rural Development Department conceded (May 2012) that they did not conduct inspection and physical verification of works under the programme at the prescribed two *per cent* in the entire eight Districts of the State.

Thus, due to non-conduct of prescribed/targeted inspection of works/implementation of the programme at the village level by the functionaries of three Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) and State level during 2007-12, the progress of new and ongoing works as well as the quality of implementation and programme management remained un-assessed at the District and State level, which is indeed unwarranted considering the fact that resource in hand was not inadequate especially when the State MNREGA Cell had collected an administrative cost of ₹ 202.53 lakh during 2009-12 from all the eight DPCs in the State for running their State

MGNREGA Cell whose role amongst other things includes the crucial need for monitoring and evaluation of works under the programme. This omission is all the more unacceptable when the State Cell had a sizeable surplus of funds unutilised as hitherto mentioned in this report at Para 2.3.11.6.

While regretting for not having achieved the target fixed for internal inspection of works at the field level, the State Government stated (October 2012) that the official functionaries at State/District level were mainly busy with heavy work load in the daily office routine works. However, the inspections/verifications works were conducted from the District level covering a large area of works, most of them without written notes.

2.3.24.3 External monitoring

Para 10.3.2 of Operational Guidelines provides that the verification and quality audit by external monitors must be taken up at the State and District levels. For this purpose, State Quality Monitors (SQM) at the State level and also a District Quality Monitors (DQM) at the District level may be designated/identified with the approval of the State Government.

It was noted that the State Government has so far not identified/designated SQM and DQMs for the State level and District levels to verify and conduct quality audit by external monitors.

The State Government stated (October 2012) that they constituted State Quality Monitors on 30 May 2008 and also District Quality Monitors in some of the Districts.

2.3.24.4 Monitoring by National Level Monitors

Scrutiny of records of the Project Director, DRDA, Lunglei District revealed that one National Level Monitor (NLM) conducted field visit in Lunglei District in June 2010 and submitted the following findings/observations for immediate follow up action in respect of implementation of MGNREGS:

"*During monitoring of Programmes in the villages, omissions and deficiencies were found, which were pointed to Village Council Members, Presidents VCs (VCPs) and Government Officials present. They were advised as to how to make entries in the formats, MR, MB, Cash Books, Job Cards, Job Card Issue Register. At places the secretaries and Tech Assts etc., were asked to fill up the entries then and there. The Block Development Officer (BDO), Additional Programme Officer (APO), etc. who were present during my visit have cordially received my instructions and have promised to rectify the defects. At places these findings are common, at other places those were bit serious. Again the system and procedures followed, vary from state to state and district to district. Cash Book for MGNREGA works is maintained at Block Level. In some VCs and Gram Sabhas also the Cash Books are maintained. Those were inspected and found that voucher nos. are not entered anywhere, either in CB, MRs are or in MBs. Cross references are absent. So also pass order/pay orders by Drawing and Disbursing Officers are wanting in MBs*".

The Project Director, DRDA, Lunglei District, stated (July 2012) that action where necessary is being taken.

In respect of Lawngtlai and Kolasib District, the Accounts Officer, DRDA, Lawngtlai District as well as two Additional Project Officers, Kolasib District stated (July-August 2012) that they have not received any observation from the NLMs who visited Lawngtlai and Kolasib Districts during 2007-12.

2.3.25 Conclusion

The primary objective of the MGNREGS is to enhance livelihood security by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment on demand. It is commendable to note in this review that one of the sampled District *viz*. Lunglei could achieve this target in 2008-09 and 2011-12. In case of Lawngtlai District it was, however, noted that the achievement fel short albeit marginally with the target achieved in the range of 97 to 99 days during 2008-10 and 2011-12. It was also seen that in the 52 sample VCs under the three districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib), social audit was regularly conducted which indicates that the scheme was implemented under strict public vigilance involving all stakeholders at the grass root level. The three sample districts also achieved in generation of more than one-third women persondays during 2007-12. The fact that not a single unemployment allowance was paid in these districts indicates that the guaranteed wage employment was provided to all the job seekers within 15 days from the date on which work was demanded.

The above notwithstanding, certain deficiencies and lapses in implementation of the wage guarantee scheme were noticed in audit. Though the State Employment Guarantee Council was constituted in April 2009, not a single sitting was held during 2009-12 to oversee the implementation of the scheme in the State. Despite enhancement of administrative expenses, the State Government failed to strengthen the scheme management system and support in terms of providing for the requisite number of personnel. The District Plans prepared by Lunglei and Lawngtlai Districts were merely a consolidation of the list of identified works submitted by the VCs which by themselves were *adhoc* in nature devoid of detailed work proposal and estimates and a need-based prioritization of the proposed project. Also the scheme was implemented in Kolasib District without formulating any Annual Action Plan. These facts have raised serious doubts on whether the democratic process of community involvement and participation in the planning process at the grass root level was actually put into practice at the village level. Short release and delay in release of State Share was in itself a serious impediment on timely implementation of the scheme. Instances of flouting of the prescribed financial rules were noted in one of the blocks and 31 sampled VCs where cash books were not maintained for a considerable period. Maintenance of assets created was another area of concern. For instance, the actual survival of plantations created, remains doubtful as the department did not take care for its upkeep and maintenance. The test checked VCs under Lawngtlai District did not avail the provision of separate space to facilitate the functioning of the MGNREGA office at village level during 2007-12 due to non construction of BNRGSK with funds from Backward Region Grant Fund. Implementation of works by the VCs without the involvement of any line department of the Government implied that the works were executed in the absence of technical expertise and resources. In some of the blocks and VCs covered in this review, it was observed that works were executed and liability thereon incurred without any formal administrative and technical

approvals. There was no effort made at dovetailing and convergence of other central sectors/ centrally sponsored schemes with MNREGA in the three sampled districts. Lastly, with the failure to carry out any inspection of works/implementation of the programme at the village level by the functionaries of the three Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) and State level during 2007-12, the progress of new and ongoing works as well as the quality of implementation and programme management remained un-assessed at the District and State level.

2.3.26 Recommendations

- State Government should ensure regular sitting of State Employment Guarantee Council to monitor the implementation of the MGNREGS in the State.
- State Government should carry out realistic assessment of its staffing requirement for implementation of NREGA, and accordingly take steps to address the gaps, if any. The State Government should particularly consider appointing full-time POs at each Block, with adequate supporting staff for each VC.
- To ensure participatory planning at the grass root level, Gram Sabha meeting should be held with a view to formulate the development plans.
- State Government should ensure full release of State Share within the prescribed time limit for timely implementation of the scheme.
- Immediate steps should be taken by the DPC Lawngtlai for construction of BNRGSK at VC level with funds from Backward Region Grant Fund.
- Line departments should be involved in providing technical expertise and resources in execution of works.
- No work should be commenced or any liability thereon incurred without obtaining administrative approval and technical sanction.
- The State Government should take the convergence planning process seriously with a view to dovetail other centrally sponsored programs with that of MGNREGA fund as prescribed in the Operational Guidelines.
- State Government should ensure the requisite level of inspection by different level of officials of State and District levels are carried out in the right earnest.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

2.4 Excess payment against works

Besides a fraudulent payment of ₹ 5.81 lakh against four non-executed works, the Department failed to realise value of issued stores worth ₹ 18.18 lakh from the firm's bills.

Administrative Approval is the communication of formal acceptance of the proposals by the competent authority of the Administrative Department of the Government. As per paragraph 2.1(2) of the CPWD Works Manual, 2007, no work should be commenced or

any liability thereon incurred until an administrative approval has been obtained.

Paragraph 14 of the CPWD Works Manual, 2007 provides further that normally tenders should be called for all works costing more than ₹ 50,000. In urgent cases, or when the interest of the work so demands, or where it is more expedient to do so, works may be awarded without call of tenders after approval of the competent authority and placing on record the precise reasons for dispensing with the call of tenders for the particular work.

Scrutiny (October 2011) of the records of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (PWD), Aizawl Road South Division in respect of 28 works for resurfacing of roads within Aizawl City under Package No. 1 and 2 revealed the following irregularities.

2.4.1 Issue of work order without observing codal formalities

Without call of tenders and without obtaining administrative approval from the concerned administrative department of the Government, the Chief Engineer, PWD (Buildings), Mizoram, awarded (April 2008) two work orders containing 28 different works valued at the estimated cost of ₹ 68.29 lakh (under Package No. 1) and ₹ 68.05 lakh (under Package No. 2) to a Kolkata based firm[4].

The Chief Engineer, PWD Buildings, Mizoram without recording the specific reasons for dispensing with the call of tenders issued the work orders, based on approval received (April 2008) from the Engineer-In-Chief, PWD, Mizoram, which was in contravention of the codal provisions of the Manual.

As a result, undue favour to one firm/contractor contrary to the objective of competition as it tide to create monopoly, Government was deprived of benefits of competitive rates due to not putting the works to tender.

2.4.2 Extra payment against non-executed works

It was noticed that as per reports submitted (January 2012) by the Sub-Divisional Officers (TC), Aizawl Road South Division to the Chief Engineer, PWD, Buildings, Mizoram the firm had actually executed (May 2008 to March 2009) only five works with financial implication of ₹ 37.19 lakh (Package No. 1: ₹ 22.24 lakh and Package No. 2: ₹ 14.95 lakh), against the twenty eight works awarded under two Packages. The firm, however, irregularly claimed (October 2009) that they had completed a substantial volume of works with a value exceeding ₹ one crore, the claim of which was ultimately not accepted by the Department.

The Executive Engineer, PWD, Aizawl Road South Division without verifying the genuineness of the claim preferred by the firm with reference to reports submitted by the Sub-Divisional Officers (TC), prepared nine bills showing completion of nine works valued at ₹ 43 lakh during April 2008 to March 2009 and released the same to the firm in March 2010. Of these nine works for which payment was released, the four works under Package No. 2 were not at all executed by the firm as detailed below:

[4] M/s Tantia Construction Ltd., Kolkata

Table-2.4.1

Sl. No.	Resurfacing of road at	Value of work order (₹ in lakh)	Period of execution (as per bill)		Amount paid (₹ in lakh)	Month of Payment	Remarks
			From	To			
1.	Subway below Vanapa hall	1.60	04.04.2008	08.09.2008	1.27	March 2010	**Works not Done**
2.	Bungkawn YMA Road	2.37	04.04.2008	17.09.2008	2.17	March 2010	**Works not Done**
3.	Approach Road to C.S. Bunglow	1.56	04.04.2008	12.09.2008	1.36	March 2010	**Works not Done**
4.	Approach Road to Circuit House	1.15	04.04.2008	19.08.2008	1.01	March 2010	**Works not Done**
Total		**6.68**	--	--	**5.81**	--	--

Source: Departmental records.

Thus, it is apparent that since the bills prepared by the Department were against non-executed works, these were false and payment of ₹ 5.81 lakh made to the contractor against these bills appear to be fraudulent.

2.4.3 Non-recovery of value of issued store

As per accepted terms and conditions, the bitumen required for the works was to be issued by the Division by realizing a cost of ₹ 0.26 lakh per MT.

Scrutiny of records revealed that 69.91 MT of bitumen (80/100) was issued out of the store for execution of five works. However, it was noticed that while making payments in respect of the five works, no deduction was made by the Division for the 69.91 MT of bitumen issued to the firm, which resulted in excess payment of ₹ 18.18 lakh to the firm.

The matter was reported (July 2012) to the Government and its reply is awaited (March 2013).

2.5 Excess payment towards formation cutting

The Department made excess payment of ₹ 27.21 lakh in formation cutting work under 'Improvement and Widening of Tlangpui to Niawhtlang Road'.

The work 'Improvement and Widening of Tlangpui to Niawhtlang Road', a NABARD-funded project for a total length of 14 kms was awarded (June 2010) to nine contractors under different chainage with an agreed amount of ₹ 2.68 crore. The work which commenced on June 2010 was completed by February 2011 with a total cost of ₹ 2.85 crore.

Scrutiny (March 2012) of the records of the Executive Engineer (EE), Public Works Department (PWD), Saiha Division revealed that the formation cutting works by nine contractors for widening of the road under the different chainages from 0 to 14 KmP were completed during June 2010 to February 2011 with total excavation of hard rock of 23,079.58 Cum by use of 1,400 kgs of 'special gelatin'. Against the excavation of hard rock of 23,079.58 Cum, the

nine contractors preferred a claim of ₹ 73.01 lakh (23,079.58 Cum X ₹ 316.35 per Cum), which was paid by the EE.

As per the Schedule of Rates, 2007, 0.390 Kg of 'special gelatin' was required for excavation in formation cutting of one Cum of 'hard rock'. Under this norm, with the use 1,400 Kgs of special gelatin, only 3,589.74 Cum (1,400/0.390) of hard rock could be excavated, against which an amount of ₹ 11.36 lakh (3,589.74 X ₹ 316.35 per Cum) was payable.

This means the remaining rock 19,489.84 Cum (23,079.58 Cum – 3,589.74 Cum) was soft rock and could have been excavated by mechanical means without use of special gelatine, upon which an expenditure of only ₹ 34.44 lakh[5] would have been involved. Thus, total amount payable for execution of 23,079.58 Cum of work was only ₹ 45.80 lakh (₹ 11.36 lakh + ₹ 34.44 lakh). Against this payable amount, the Department paid an amount of ₹ 73.01 lakh to the contractor, resulting in excess expenditure of ₹ 27.21 lakh (₹ 73.01 lakh - ₹ 45.80 lakh) and an undue benefit to the contractor to that extent.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

2.6 Doubtful expenditure without supporting basic records

The Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Saiha incurred ₹ 28 lakh without basic supporting records on construction of DRDA office building.

Para 7.4 to 7.6 of CPWD Works Manual, 2003 (Volume-II) stipulate that payment to contractors and others for work done or services rendered are made on the basis of measurement recorded in the Measurement Book (MB). The MB depicts the quantities of work done by the contractor or by the labourers deployed departmentally and receipt of materials for the work. The MB is a vital document which should be maintained very carefully and accurately.

Scrutiny (January 2010) of the records of the Project Director (PD), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Saiha revealed that during 2004-06, the DRDA received a fund of ₹ 28 lakh (Central Share ₹ 21 lakh and State Share ₹ 7 lakh) for construction of DRDA office building at Saiha.

On April 2005, the Director, Rural Development Department (RDD) appointed one private individual as contractor for construction of the office building at a cost of ₹ 28 lakh without call of tenders. As per the Cash Book of DRDA, the entire fund of ₹ 28 lakh was released to the contractor in between April 2005 and October 2006 without any bill preferred by the Contractor and without recording measurement of the works in MB as well as without inspection by the competent technical authority to ensure that the work was completed as per estimate and design.

[5] 19,489.84 Cum X ₹ 176.70 per Cum = ₹ 34.44 lakh

Thus, the entire expenditure of ₹ 28 lakh incurred by the DRDA was doubtful as it was not supported by the requisite basic documents.

While accepting the facts, the PD, DRDA, Saiha stated (May 2012) that since the contractor was appointed by the higher authority of the State Government, the payment was released on completion of the works as per verbal instructions received from the higher authority. It was further stated that in the meantime, the contractor was called and instructed to submit the bills, which were not submitted as of September 2012.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

2.7 Loss due to non-realisation of hiring charges of machinery

Non-realisation of hiring charge by the Mechanical Division, Lunglei resulted in a loss of ₹ 30.14 lakh to the Department.

The Public Works Department (PWD), Mechanical Division, Lunglei enters into agreement with the contractors for hiring of machinery and equipment as per approved rates.

As per terms and conditions of such agreements, the hiring charges will be presented to the hirer on a weekly basis and the payment is to be made by the hirer within four days from the date of presentation of bills. If no payment is received within this prescribed time, the machinery will be withdrawn from the work site by the Mechanical Division. In respect of PWD contract works, a copy of hire charges bill will be endorsed to the concerned PWD Divisions for deduction of the hire charges from the contractor's bill whenever payment to the contractor is made for its onwards disbursement to the Mechanical Division.

Scrutiny (September 2011) of records of the Executive Engineer, PWD Mechanical Division, Lunglei disclosed that during April 2004 to December 2006 the divisions provided bulldozers/ air compressor to six contractors on hire basis, against which the Mechanical Division, Lunglei preferred a claim of ₹ 34.84 lakh in 38 bills. Out of this claim, the Division could realise only an amount of ₹ 4.70 lakh as of March 2013. The details of contractor-wise claim preferred and charges already realised and outstanding balance as of March 2013 are given in the following Table-2.7.1:

Table-2.7.1

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Contractors	Type of Machinery	Location of the works	Period of hiring	No. of bills claimed	Total amount of hiring charges	Hiring charges reco-vered	Balance	Officers responsible for realisa-tion of hiring charges	Remarks
1.	Pu Darruma, Bazar veng, Lunglei	Bulldozer (No. 12697)	Serkawn Road, Saiha (Under PWD, Saiha Divn.)	01.06.2005 to 30.11.2005	06	10.22	1.00	9.22	PWD, Mechanical Divn., Lunglei through PWD Saiha Divn.	Tripartite agreement between Mechanical Divn., PWD Saiha Divn. and Contractor
2.	Pu Lalrinzuala, Lunglei	Bulldozers (No. 12786 & 9059)	Zobawk Sport Complex (Under Sport Council, Mizoram)	01.04.2004 to 31.05.2005	17	17.35	1.50	15.85	PWD Mechanical Divn., Lunglei	Bipartite agreement between Mechanical Divn. and Contractor
3.	Pu Lalneihkima, Serkawn, Lunglei	Bulldozer (No. 12788)	South Vanlaiphai, (Under Minor Irrigation Deptt., Lunglei)	02.05.2004 to 31.10.2005	06	3.40	0.10	3.30	PWD Mechanical Divn., Lunglei	Bipartite agreement between Mechanical Divn. and Contractor
4.	Pu Vanlalhmuaka, Electric Veng, Lunglei	Air Compressor (No. 60/137599)	Buarpui Road (Under PWD, Lunglei)	25.02.2004 to 30.09.2004	07	1.28	0.30	0.98	PWD Mechanical Divn., Lunglei	Bipartite agreement between Mechanical Divn.and Contractor
5.	Pu F. Zosanga, Chanmari, Lunglei	Bulldozer (No. 12786)	Thualthu Road (Under PWD Highway, Mizoram)	17.06.2005 to 07.07.2005	01	1.07	0.80	0.27	PWD Mechanical Divn., Lunglei through Sub-Divnl. Agril. Engineer, Irrigation Sub- Divn., Lunglei	Tripartite agreement between Mechanical Divn., through Sub-Divn. Agril. Engineer, Irrigation Sub-Divn., Lunglei and Contractor
6.	Lalthankima Sailo, Ramthar Veng, Lunglei	Bulldozer (No. 12786)	Lamherh	06.11.2006 to 04.12.2006	01	1.52	1.00	0.52	PWD Mechanical Divn., Lunglei	Bipartite agreement between Mechanical Divn. and Contractor
Total					**38**	**34.84**	**4.70**	**30.14**	--	--

Source: Departmental records

It was further, noticed in audit that the hire charges bills were prepared on monthly basis instead of weekly basis as per terms and conditions in the Agreement. Despite non-receipt of the hire charges within the prescribed time limit, the Mechanical Division irregularly allowed all the six contractors to utilise the machinery at sites without withdrawing the same.

Thus, due to failure of the Mechanical Division, Lunglei in timely presentation of hire charge bills to the respective PWD Divisions and its laxity to realise the claim resulted in the Department incurring a loss of Government Revenue of ₹ 30.14 lakh.

While accepting the facts, the Government stated (October 2012) that the Machineries used by the contractor were in remote places. It was not possible to keep and prepare bills on weekly basis due to shortage of Technical Staff in the Department. Moreover, the contractor did not get timely payment as per agreement. The Department was trying its level best to realise the hiring charges from the contractors/Hirers. However, the recovery effected by the Department, if any, was not reported (March 2013).

CHAPTER-III

ECONOMIC SECTOR
(GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AND TRADING ACTIVITIES)

3.1 Overview of State Public Sector Undertakings

Audit of Government Companies is governed by Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. The accounts of the State Government Companies are audited by Statutory Auditors appointed by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). These accounts are also subject to supplementary audit conducted by CAG. As on 31 March 2012, the State of Mizoram had six working PSUs (all Companies), which employed 267 employees. These PSUs registered a turnover of ₹ 1.57 crore for 2011-12 as per the latest finalised accounts. This turnover was equal to 0.02 *per cent* of State GDP indicating insignificant place in the State economy. The PSUs incurred a loss of ₹ 4.56 crore and had accumulated losses of ₹ 50.58 crore as per their latest finalised accounts.

Investment in PSUs

As on 31 March 2012, the Investment (Capital and Long Term Loans) in six PSUs was ₹ 92.57 crore. It grew by over 3.75 *per cent* from ₹ 89.23 crore in 2006-07.

Performance of PSUs

Five State PSUs were incurring losses continuously during the period between 2006-07 and 2011-12. Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited ranked first among the PSUs in incurring Losses followed by Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited during this period.

The Losses of PSUs are mainly attributable to deficiencies in financial management, planning, implementation of projects, running their operations and monitoring. A review of three latest Audit Reports of CAG indicated that the State PSUs incurred losses to the tune of ₹ 10.20 crore which were controllable. The PSUs need to adopt more efficient and effective financial management practices. There is a need for professionalism and accountability in the functioning of PSUs.

Arrears in accounts

Five working PSUs had arrear of 30 accounts as of September 2012.

Introduction

3.1.1 The State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) consist of State Government companies and Statutory corporations. The State PSUs are established to carry out activities

of commercial nature while keeping in view the welfare of people. In Mizoram, the State PSUs have no insignificant impact in the State Economy. The State PSUs registered a Turnover of ₹ 1.57 crore for 2011-12 as per their latest finalised accounts as of September 2012. This Turnover was equal to 0.02 *per cent* of State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2011-12. The State PSUs incurred a loss of ₹ 4.56 crore in the aggregate for 2011-12 as per their latest finalised accounts. They employed only 267[1] employees as of 31 March 2012. The State PSUs do not include three Departments[2] of the State Government which carry out commercial operations.

3.1.2 As on 31 March 2012, there were six Government companies (all working) and no Statutory corporation in the State of Mizoram.

Audit Mandate

3.1.3 Audit of Government companies is governed by Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. According to Section 617, a Government company is one in which not less than 51 *per cent* of the Paid Up Capital is held by Government(s). A Government company includes a subsidiary of a Government company. Further, a Company in which 51 *per cent* of the Paid Up Capital is held in any combination by Government(s), Government companies and Corporations controlled by Government(s) is treated as if it were a Government company (deemed Government company) as per Section 619-B of the Companies Act.

3.1.4 The accounts of the State Government companies (as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956) are audited by Statutory Auditors, who are appointed by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India as per the provisions of Section 619(2) of the Companies Act, 1956. These accounts are also subject to supplementary audit conducted by CAG as per the provisions of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Investment in State PSUs

3.1.5 As on 31 March 2012, the Investment in the six PSUs was ₹ 92.57 crore: Capital ₹ 61.64 crore and Long term Loans ₹ 30.93 crore.

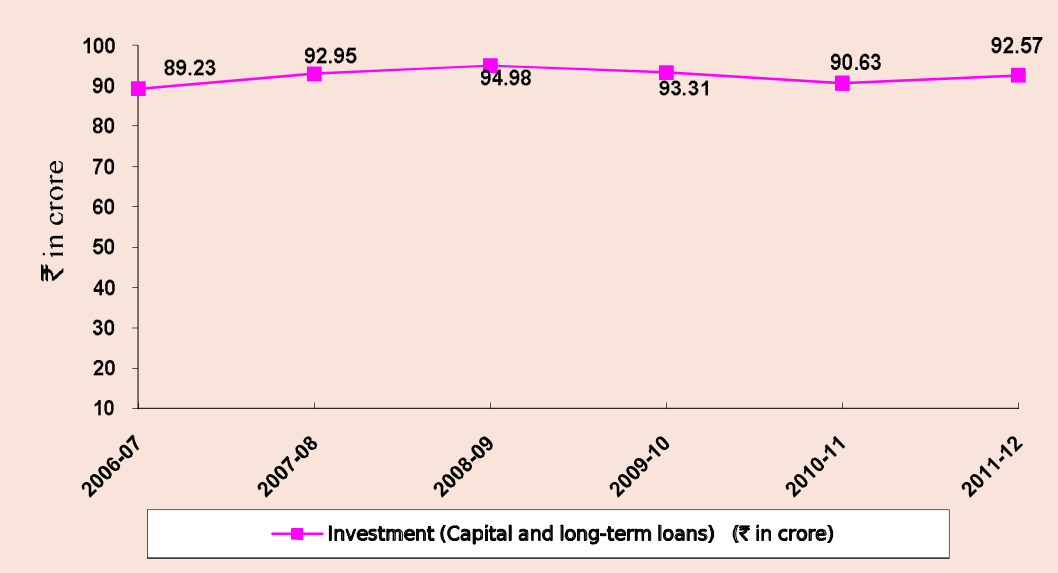
A summarized position of government investments in State PSUs is detailed in **Appendix-3.1.1.**

3.1.6 The total investment of the State Government consisted of 66.59 *per cent* contribution towards Capital 33.41 *per cent* Long Term Loans. The investment increased by 3.75 *per cent* from ₹ 89.23 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 92.57 crore in 2011-12 as shown in the graph below:

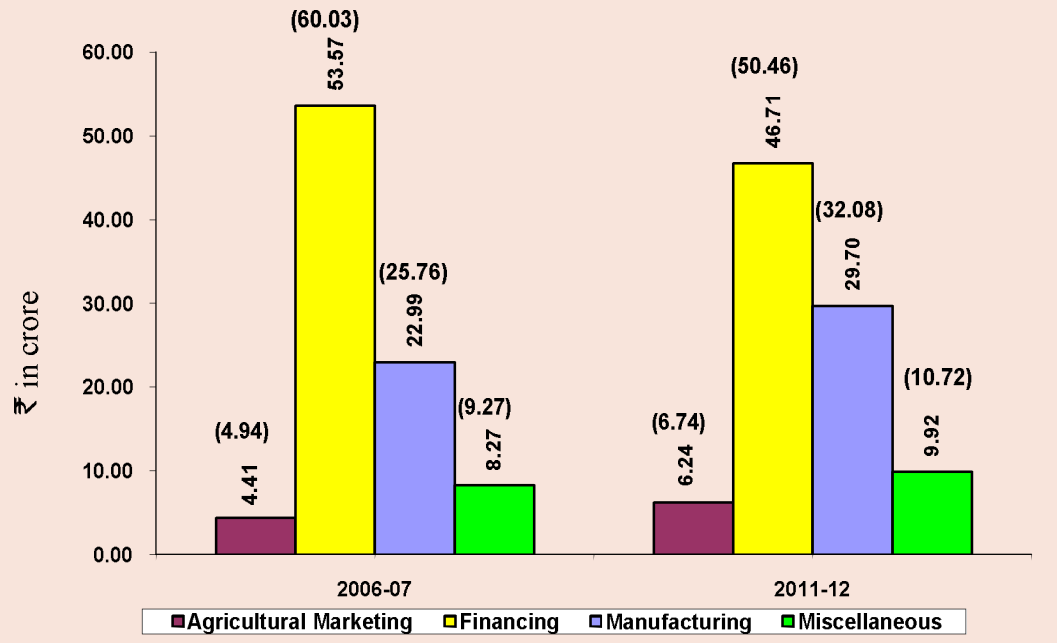
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[1] As per the details provided by five PSUs

[2] (i) Power & Electricity, (ii) Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs and (iii) Transport



3.1.7 The total Investment in various sectors and percentage thereof at the end of 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2012 are indicated below in the bar chart:



(Figures in brackets show the percentage of sector investment to total investment)

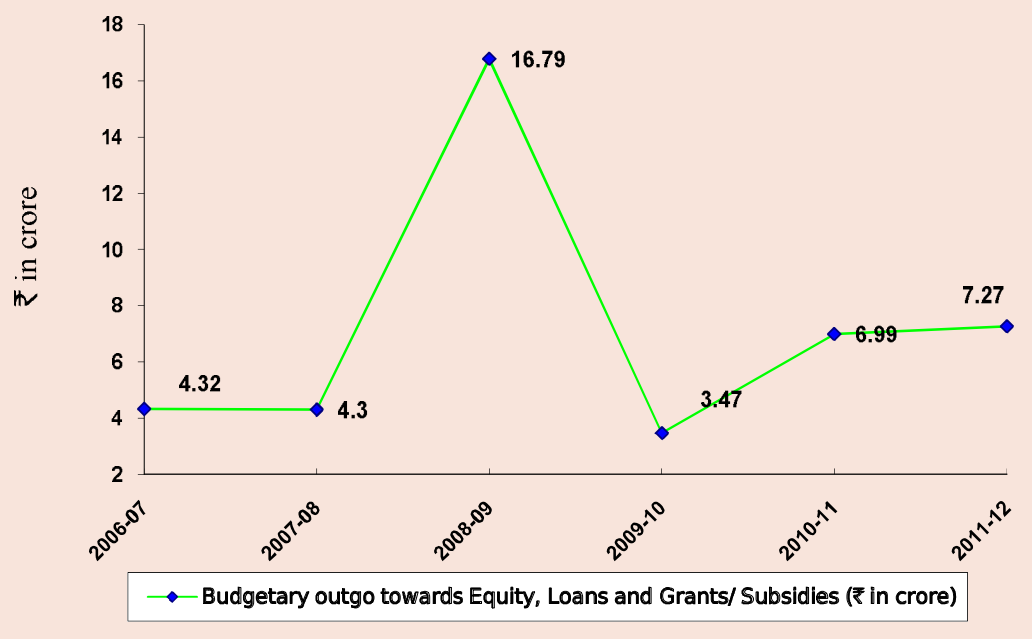
3.1.8 The increase in total Investment was mainly due to increase in Equity in Agricultural Marketing (₹ 1.83 crore), Manufacturing (₹ 6.71 crore) and Miscellaneous Sectors (₹ 1.65 crore).

Budgetary outgo, Grants/Subsidies, Guarantees and Loans

3.1.9 The details regarding budgetary outgo towards Equity, Loans, Grants/Subsidies, Guarantees issued in respect of State PSUs are given in **Appendix-3.1.2**. The summarised details for three years ended 31 March 2012 are given below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of PSUs	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of PSUs	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of PSUs	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Equity Capital outgo from budget	4	1.26	3	1.67	2	1.40
2.	Loans given from budget	-	-	1	0.63	-	-
3.	Grants/Subsidy received	2	2.21	3	4.69	3	5.87
4.	Total Outgo	4	3.47	5	6.99	5	7.27
5.	Guarantee Commitment	2	15.02	2	15.13	1	19.40

3.1.10 The details regarding budgetary outgo towards Equity, Loans and Grants/Subsidies for past six years are given in the graph below.



3.1.11 As on 31 March 2012, Guarantees amounting to ₹ 19.40 crore was outstanding against Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited. No Guarantee Commission was payable to the State Government by the Government Companies. There was no case of conversion of Government Loan into Equity, Moratorium in Repayment of Loan and Waiver of Interest in this year.

Reconciliation with Finance Accounts

3.1.12 The figures in respect of Equity, Loans and Guarantees outstanding as per records of State PSUs should agree with the figures appearing in the Finance Accounts of the State. In case the figures do not agree, the concerned PSUs and the Finance Department should carry out reconciliation of differences. The position in this regard as at 31 March 2012 is stated below.

(₹ in crore)

Outstanding in respect of	Amount as *per* Finance Accounts	Amount as *per* records of PSUs	Difference
Equity	3.03	55.85	52.85
Loans	4.01	9.35	5.34
Guarantees	81.58	19.40	(-) 62.18

3.1.13 We observed that the differences occurred in respect of all PSUs and the differences were pending reconciliation for more than ten years. The Principal Accountant General had taken up the matter with the Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram, Administrative Department of respective PSUs and the Managing Directors of PSUs periodically and drawn their attention to the need to reconcile figures as appearing in Finance accounts and in their respective accounts. The Government and the PSUs should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner.

Performance of PSUs

3.1.14 The financial results of PSUs are detailed in **Appendix-3.1.3.** A ratio of PSUs Turnover to State GDP shows the extent of PSU activities in the State economy. Table below provides the details of working PSUs Turnover and State GDP for the period 2006-07 to 2011-12.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Turnover[3]	0.99	1.79	2.41	1.45	1.72	1.57
State GDP[4]	3289.98	3815.51	4577.11	5283.93	6057.70	6991.40
Percentage of Turnover to State GDP	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02

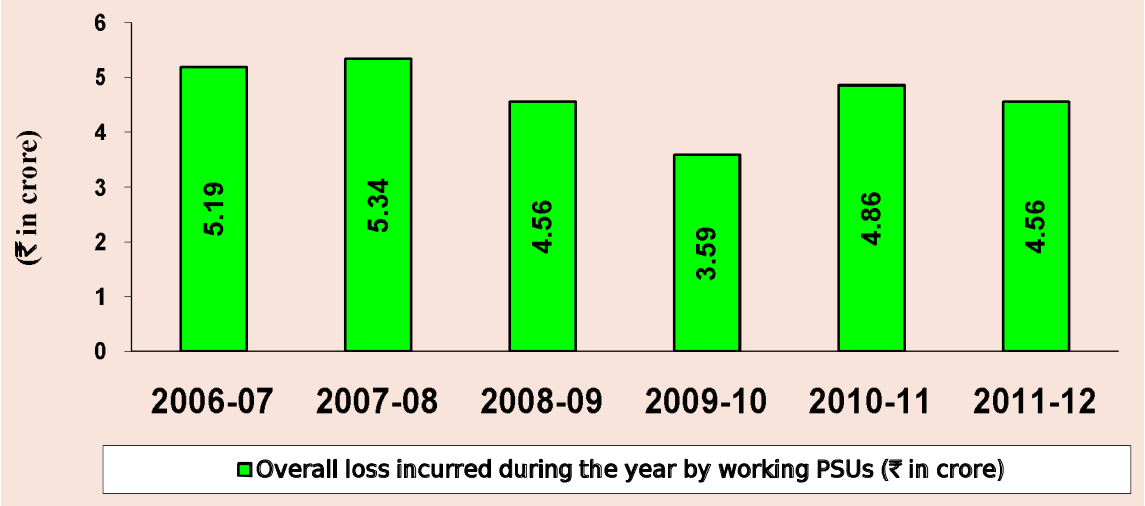
3.1.15 The percentage of Turnover to State GDP declined from 0.05 *per cent* in *2007- 08 to 0.03 per cent* in 2009-10, remained unchanged in 2010-11 and then declined to 0.02 *per cent* in 2011-12.

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[3] Turnover as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September 2012

[4] The final figures of State GDP was provided by the Economic and Statistics Department of State Government has been adopted

3.1.16 Losses incurred by State PSUs (all working) during 2006-07 to 2011-12 are given below in the bar chart.



Five State PSUs were incurring Losses continuously during the period between 2006-07 and 2011-12. Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited ranked top among the PSUs in incurring Losses followed by Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited during this period.

3.1.17 The Losses of PSUs are mainly attributable to deficiencies in financial management, planning, running their operations and monitoring. A review of three latest Audit Reports of CAG shows that the State PSUs incurred controllable Losses to the tune of ₹ 10.20 crore and Infructuous Investment of ₹ 1.69 crore. Year-wise details from Audit Reports are stated below.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Net loss of working PSUs	3.59	4.86	4.56	13.01
Controllable losses as per CAG's Audit Report	1.00	26.27	10.20	37.47
Infructuous Investment	1.09	-	1.69	2.78

3.1.18 The above Losses pointed out by Audit Reports of CAG are based on test check of records of PSUs. The actual Controllable Losses would be much more. The above table shows that with better improvement and efficiency in management, the losses can be minimized. The PSUs can discharge their role efficiently only if they are financially self-reliant. The above situation points towards a need for professionalism and accountability in the functioning of PSUs.

3.1.19 Some other key parameters pertaining to State PSUs are given below.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Return on Capital Employed (*per cent*)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Debt	33.47	34.53	33.65	30.30	30.93	30.93
Turnover[5]	0.99	1.79	2.41	1.45	1.72	1.57
Debt/Turnover Ratio	33.81:1	19.29:1	13.96:1	20.90:1	17.98:1	19.70:1
Interest Payments	1.34	2.14	2.18	2.18	0.30	0.30
Accumulated losses	31.14	33.30	40.23	43.45	49.20	50.58

3.1.20 As per the latest Finalised Accounts as of 30 September 2012, of five working companies, the Capital Employed worked out to ₹ 79.47 crore and had shown negative Return on Capital Employed. Despite increase in Capital Employed, Return on Capital Employed has not shown any significant improvement. Five PSUs were incurring Losses continuously over the years which resulted in increase in Accumulated Losses from ₹ 31.14 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 50.58 crore in 2011-12.

3.1.21 The State Government has not formulated (September 2012) any Dividend policy.

Arrears in finalisation of accounts

3.1.22 The Accounts of the companies for every financial year are required to be finalised within six months from the end of the relevant financial year under Sections 166, 210, 230, 619 and 619-B of the Companies Act, 1956. The table below provides the details of progress made by working PSUs in finalisation of Accounts by September 2012.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Number of Working PSUs	5	5	5	5	6
2.	Number of Accounts finalised during the year	1	6	11	8	1
3.	Number of Accounts in arrears	30	29	27	24	26
4.	Average arrears *per* PSU (3/1)	6.00	5.80	5.40	4.8	4.33
5.	Number of Working PSUs with arrears in Accounts	5	5	5	5	6
6.	Extent of arrears in years	1 to 9	1 to 10	1 to 10	1 to 11	1 to 12

3.1.23 The reasons for delay in finalisation of Accounts are attributable to (i) lack of required control over the Companies by Government and (ii) abnormal delay in compilation/ approval of the accounts and delayed submission of the same to the Statutory Auditors by the management.

[5] Turnover of working PSUs as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September 2012

3.1.24 The State Government had invested ₹ 21.47 crore (Equity: ₹ 9.80 crore, Loans: ₹ 0.63 crore and Grants: ₹ 11.04 crore in six PSUs) during the years for which Accounts have not been finalised as detailed in **Appendix-3.1.4.** In the absence of Accounts and their subsequent audit, it can not be ensured whether the Income and Expenditure have been properly accounted for and the purpose for which the amount was invested by the State Government has been achieved or not. Thus, the State Government Investment in such PSUs remains outside the scrutiny of the State Legislature. Further, delay in finalisation of Accounts may also result in risk of fraud and leakage of public money apart from violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

3.1.25 The administrative departments have the responsibility to oversee the activities of these entities and to ensure that the Accounts are finalised and adopted by these PSUs within the prescribed period. Though the Principal Accountant General (PAG) had brought the position of arrears of Accounts to the notice of the concerned Administrative Departments and officials of the Government periodically, no remedial measures were taken. As a result of this the Net Worth of these PSUs could not be assessed in audit. The Principal Accountant General had also addressed the Chief Secretary/Finance Secretary periodically to expedite the clearance of arrears in finalisation of Accounts in a time bound manner.

3.1.26 In view of above state of arrears, it is recommended that the Government should monitor and ensure timely finalisation of Accounts with special focus on liquidation of arrears and compliance of the various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Accounts Comments and Internal Audit

3.1.27 *One* working company forwarded their four audited Accounts to PAG during the year 2011-12. They were selected for supplementary audit. The audit reports of Statutory Auditors appointed by CAG and the supplementary audit of CAG indicate that the quality of maintenance of Accounts needs to be improved substantially. The details of aggregate money value of comments of Statutory Auditors and CAG are given below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Increase in loss	6	2.05	2	0.23	-	-
2.	Decrease in loss	-	-	4	1.83	4	2.36
3.	Non-disclosure of material facts	1	15.78	1	4.55	-	-
4.	Errors of classification	2	9.48	5	9.07	1	0.17
5.	General	-	-	8	61.25	4	9.02

3.1.28 During the year 2011-12, the Statutory Auditors had given qualified certificates in all four accounts. The compliance of companies with the Accounting Standards (AS) remained poor. There were 16 instances of non-compliance of AS in these four accounts during the year.

3.1.29 Some of the important comments in respect of accounts of the one company are stated below.

Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (2000-01 to 2003-04)

- The Company has not disclosed (i) the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the methods of presentation in the financial statements and (ii) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements as required by the Accounting Standard (AS) 12 – Accounting for Government Grants.
- The Accounts of Tribal Handloom Development Project (set up and run by the Company with Grants-in-Aid/Loans from Central and State Governments) were not incorporated in Company's books of accounts and financial statements. This resulted in non-compliance of provisions under Section 209(1) of the Companies Act, 1956.

3.1.30 The Statutory Auditors (Chartered Accountants) are required to furnish a detailed report upon various aspects including internal control/internal audit systems in the companies audited in accordance with the directions issued by the CAG to them under Section 619(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 1956 and to identify areas which needed improvement. An illustrative resume of major comments made by the Statutory Auditors on possible improvement in the internal audit/internal control system and other areas in respect of the one company is given below.

Sl. No.	Nature of comments made by Statutory Auditors	Number of companies where recommendations were made	Reference to serial number of the companies as *per* Appendix-3.1.2
1.	Deficiencies in system of accounts and financial control	1	5
2.	Non maintenance of proper Fixed Assets records	1	5

Reforms in Power Sector

3.1.31 A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed (July 2002) between the Union Ministry of Power and the State Government with a joint commitment for implementation of reforms programme in power sector with identified milestones. The progress achieved so far in respect of important milestones is stated below.

Sl. No.	Milestone	Achievement as at March 2012
1.	Corporatisation of the Electricity Department by 2006-07	Power & Electricity Department (P&E) is not yet corporatised.
2.	State Government to set up State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) / Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) by December 2003 and file tariff petition.	The Governments of Manipur and Mizoram entered (September 2005) into a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Ministry of Power, Government of India authorising the latter to constitute a Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for the States of Manipur and Mizoram under the provisions of Section 83 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Government of India has also committed in the MoA that it would provide financial assistance to JERC during the first five years of its operations subject to the condition that the States of Manipur and Mizoram would complete the process of restructuring and corporatisation of their electricity departments immediately. JERC was constituted in February 2008 with the objective of rationalisation of electricity tariff, advising in matters relating to electricity generation, transmission, distribution and issue of licenses. The Annual Revenue Return (ARR) and Tariff Petition for the year 2009-10 was filed in May 2010. Since the financial year 2009-10 was already over, JERC did not approve the same and directed the Department to file ARR and Tariff Petition for the year 2010-11. Accordingly the ARR and tariff petition for the year 2010-11 was filed in September 2010 and the JERC issued Tariff Order in January 2011 and the tariff was revised with effect from 01 February 2011. The Department filed ARR and Tariff Petition for the year 2012-13 in February 2012. JERC issued Tariff Order in July 2012 and the revised tariff was made effective from 01 August 2012.
3.	State Government will ensure timely payment of subsidies required in pursuance of orders on the tariff determined by JERC	The State Government had not released subsidy amounting to ₹ 115 crore and ₹ 187.66 crore payable by it as per Tariff Orders for the years 2010-11 and 2012-13 respectively issued by JERC.
4.	100 *per cent* electrification of villages by 2003	661 out of 707 villages had been electrified by 31 March 2012.
5.	Suitable policy provisions to be formulated by the State Government by July 2004 for handing over parts of distribution system on management contract or on lease to local bodies.	Policy for handing over parts of distribution system on management contract or on lease to local bodies was yet (March 2012) to be formulated by the State Government.
6.	Setting up of computerised billing centres by July 2003.	Computerised billing systems have been set up in 7 divisions.

3.1.32 The operational performance of the Power and Electricity Department for the last three years upto 2011-12 is given in **Appendix-3.1.5**.

The total Expenditure on power sold during the three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was ₹ 198.43 crore, ₹ 230.79 and ₹ 370.26 crore as against the Revenue of ₹ 67.62 crore, ₹ 72.36 crore and ₹ 112.06 respectively.

The percentage of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses were as high as 36.99 *per cent* in 2009-10, 27.24 *per cent* in 2010-11 and 31.74 *per cent* in 2011-12 as against the norm of 15.50 *per cent* fixed by the Central Electricity Authority. During the year 2011-12, the excess T&D Losses over the norms were 75.26 million units costing ₹ 26.12 crore (worked out at average revenue realisation rate of ₹ 3.47 per unit for the year 2011-12).

State Trading Scheme

3.1.33 During the year 2011-12, no Proforma Accounts relating to the arrear years were finalised by the Department which are in arrears from the year 2004-05 onwards.

Mizoram State Transport

3.1.34 The operational performance of Mizoram State Transport (MST) for the three years ended 31 March 2012 is given in **Appendix-3.1.6.**

3.2 Performance Audit on Power Transmission Activities of Power and Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram

Highlights

The Power and Electricity Department is responsible for planning and development of the intra-state transmission system. Assessment of demand is an important pre-requisite for planning capacity addition. The Department had formulated five year plans (2007-08 to 2011-12) for incorporation in the national five year plan. The Department had not made annual phasing for the projects included in the five year plans. Against six projects planned in the five year plans, the Department undertook execution of two projects only and the remaining four projects had not been considered for execution. Out of two planned projects undertaken by the Department, only one project (132/33 KV Sub-Station Melriat) had been completed in March 2012.

The execution of transmission projects by the Power and Electricity Department had several deficiencies relating to delays, cost over run, undue benefit to contractor and procurement of transformer at higher cost. Performance Audit on Power Transmission Activities of Power and Electricity Department brought out the following significant findings:

Failure of the Department to properly plan construction of 132 KV Central Sub-Station at Melriat resulted in avoidable delays in its commissioning.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.1)

There was controllable delay in construction of 132 KV Single Circuit Transmission Line from Khawzawl to Champhai.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.2)

There was a cost over run of ₹ 1.23 crore on construction of 2nd Circuit 132 KV line between PGCIL's 132 KV Luanmual Sub-Station to the Department's 132 KV Zuangtui Sub-Station.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.3)

There was a delay in construction of (i) 132 KV Luangmual - Melriat Line and 132 KV Bay at 132 KV Sub-Station, Luangmual (ii) 132 KV Central Sub-Station at Melriat due to non-securing of Right of Way for the projects.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.5)

Installation of Optical Ground Wire in 132 KV Line between Aizawl and Lunglei - Extension of Contract period without levying Liquidated Damages resulted in undue benefit of ₹ 18.81 lakh to the Contractor.

(Paragraph 3.2.12.6)

Due to overloading of the Power Transformers of Luangmual and Zuangtui Sub-Stations, the Department was resorting to frequent load shedding in Aizawl Load Centre.

(Paragraph 3.2.14)

Failure to adhere to the tender procedures resulted in procurement of 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Power Transformers at higher cost of ₹ 3.72 crore.

(Paragraph 3.2.32)

Introduction

3.2.1 With a view to supply reliable and quality power to all by 2012, the Government of India (GoI) prepared the National Electricity Policy (NEP) in February 2005 which *stated that the Transmission System required adequate and timely investment besides efficient and coordinated action to develop a robust and integrated power system for the country. It also, inter-alia* recognised the need for development of National and State Grid with the coordination of Central/State Transmission Utilities. Transmission of electricity and Grid operations in Mizoram are managed and controlled by Power and Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram which is mandated to provide an efficient, adequate and properly coordinated Grid management and transmission of energy.

3.2.2 The Power and Electricity Department is responsible for planning and development of the intra-state transmission system. The Department is under the Administrative control of Commissioner/Secretary, Government of Mizoram and the Engineer-in-Chief is the functional head of the Department. During 2007-08, 356.28 MUs of energy was transmitted by the Department which increased to 456.80 MUs in 2011-12, *i.e.* an increase of 28.21 *per cent* during 2007-12. As on 31 March 2012 the Department had transmission network of 728.960 CKM and seven Extra High Tension (EHT) Sub-Stations (SSs) with installed capacity of 128.10 MVA. The turnover of the Department was ₹ 109.73 crore in 2011-12, which was equal to 1.57 *per cent* of State Gross Domestic Product (₹ 6,991.40 crore). It employed 4,575 employees as on 31 March 2012.

Performance Audits on (i) Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme and (ii) Power Distribution Activities were included in the Reports of the Comptroller

and Auditor General of India, Government of Mizoram for the years ended 31 March 2009 and 31 March 2011 respectively. The Reports were yet to be discussed by CoPU (September 2012).

Scope of Audit

3.2.3 The present Performance Audit conducted during April 2012 to September 2012 covers performance of the Department during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Audit examination involved scrutiny of records at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, office of the Chief Engineer (System Operation), office of the Chief Engineer (Distribution), State Load Despatch Centre and six[6] out of the 20 Divisions where execution of major transmission project(s) were completed/ ongoing during the review period.

The Department constructed one Sub-Station[7] (25 MVA) and four Transmission Lines (168.490 CKM) during the review period and these were examined besides other major ongoing construction works.

The methodology adopted for attaining audit objectives with reference to audit criteria consisted of explaining audit objectives to top management, scrutiny of records at Head Office (Office of the Engineer-in-Chief) and selected units, interaction with the auditee personnel, analysis of data with reference to audit criteria, raising of audit queries, discussion of audit findings with the Management and issue of draft review to the Management/Government for comments.

Audit Objectives

3.2.4 The objectives of the performance audit were to assess whether:

- Perspective Plan was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the National Electricity Policy/Plan and Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for the states of Manipur and Mizoram and assessment of impact of failure to plan, if any;
- Operation and maintenance of transmission system was carried out in an economical, efficient and effective manner;
- The transmission system was developed and commissioned in an economical, efficient and effective manner;
- Disaster Management System was set up to safeguard its operations against unforeseen disruptions;
- Effective failure analysis system was set up;
- Efficient and effective system of Procurement of material and inventory control mechanism;

[6] Generation Division at Aizawl, Kolasib Power Division, Power Project Division at Champhai, Khawzawl Power Division and Construction Division at Aizawl, SLDC Division

[7] Remains un-commissioned as construction of the incoming transmission line was not complete

- Efficient and effective energy conservation measures were undertaken in line with the National Electricity Plan (NEP) and establishment of Energy Audit System; and
- There is a monitoring system in place to - review existing/ongoing projects, take corrective measures to overcome deficiencies identified respond promptly and adequately to Audit/ Internal audit observations.

Audit Criteria

3.2.5 The audit criteria adopted for assessing the achievement of the audit objectives were derived from the following sources:

- Provisions of National Electricity Policy /Plan and National Tariff Policy;
- Perspective Plan and Project Reports of the Department;
- Standard procedures for award of contracts with reference to principles of economy, efficiency, effectiveness, equity and ethics;
- ARR filed with SERC for tariff fixation, Circulars, Manuals and MIS reports;
- Manual of Transmission Planning Criteria (MTPC);
- Code of Technical Interface (CTI)/Grid Code consisting of planning, operation, connection codes;
- Directions from State Government /Ministry of Power (MoP);
- Norms/Guidelines issued by JERC/Central Electricity Authority (CEA);
- Report of the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power recommending the "Best Practices in Transmission"
- Report of the Task force constituted by the Ministry of Power to analyse critical elements in transmission project implementation; and
- Reports of Regional Power Committee (RPC)/Regional Load Dispatch Centre (RLDC).

Audit Methodology

3.2.6 Audit followed the following mix of methodologies:

- Review of Agenda notes and minutes of RPC/RLDC, annual reports, accounts and regional energy accounts (REA);
- Scrutiny of loan files, physical and financial progress reports;
- Analysis of data from annual budgets and physical as well as financial progress with completion reports;
- Tariff fixed by Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERC);
- Scrutiny of records relating to project execution, procurement receipt of funds and expenditure; and

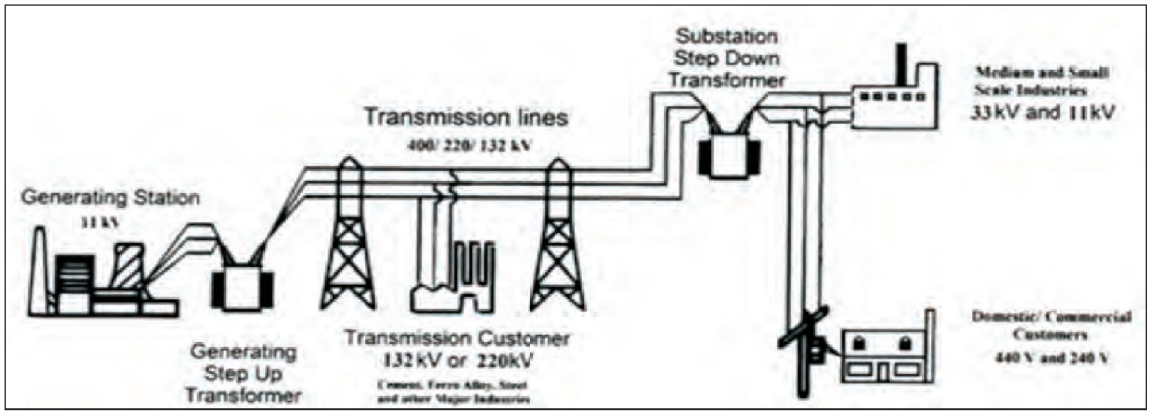
❖ Interaction with the Management during entry and exit conference.

Brief description of transmission process

3.2.7 Transmission of electricity is defined as bulk transfer of power over long distances at high voltages, generally at 132 KV and above. Electric power generated at relatively low voltages in power plants is stepped up to high voltage power before it is transmitted to reduce the loss in transmission and to increase efficiency in the Grid. Sub-Stations are facilities within the high voltage electric system used for stepping-up/ stepping down voltages from one level to another, connecting electric systems and switching equipment in and out of the system. The step up transmission Sub-Stations at the generating stations use transformers to increase the voltages for transmission over long distances.

Transmission lines carry high voltage electric power. The step down transmission Sub-Stations thereafter decreases voltages to sub transmission voltage levels for distribution to consumers. The distribution system includes lines, poles, transformers and other equipment needed to deliver electricity at specific voltages.

Electrical energy cannot be stored; hence generation must be matched to need. Therefore, every transmission system requires a sophisticated system of control called Grid management to ensure balancing of power generation closely with demand. A pictorial representation of the transmission process is given below:



Audit Findings

3.2.8 We explained the audit objectives to the Department during an 'Entry Conference' held on 24 April 2012. Subsequently, audit findings were reported to the Department and the State Government in October 2012 and discussed in an 'Exit Conference' held on 5 December 2012. The Exit Conference was attended by Engineer-in-Chief, Superintending Engineer (Planning), Joint Director (Accounts) and Executive Engineer (Design and Monitoring). The Department/ State Government replied to audit findings in November 2012. The views expressed by them

have been considered while finalising this Performance Audit. The audit findings are discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

Planning and Development

National Electricity Policy/Plan

3.2.9 The Central Transmission Utility (CTU) and State Transmission Utilities (STUs) have the key responsibility of network planning and development based on the National Electricity Plan in coordination with all concerned agencies. At the end of 10th Plan (March 2007), the transmission system in the country at 765/HVDC/400/230/220/KV stood at 1.98 lakh circuit kilometers (CKM) of transmission lines which was planned to be increased to 2.93 lakh CKM by end of 11th Plan *i.e.*, March 2012. The National Electricity Plan assessed the total inter-regional transmission capacity at the end of 2006-07 as 14,100 MW and further planned to add 23,600 MW in 11th plan bringing the total inter-regional capacity to 37,700 MW.

Similarly, the Department's transmission network at the beginning of 2007-08 consisted of seven Extra High Tension (EHT) Sub-Stations with a transmission capacity of 103.10 MVA and 560.470 CKM of EHT transmission lines. The transmission network as on 31 March 2012 consisted of seven EHT Sub-Stations with a transformation capacity of 128.10 MVA and 728.960 CKM of EHT transmission lines.

The Department is responsible for planning and development of the intra-state transmission system. Assessment of demand is an important pre-requisite for planning capacity addition. The department had formulated five year plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) for incorporation in the national five year plan. The five year plan envisaged completion of six projects including construction of five transmission lines and relocation of one sub-station. However, the Department had not made annual phasing for the projects included in the five year plans. Even the five year plans formulated by the Department were not implemented. Against six projects planned in the five year plan for 2007-08 to 2011-12, the Department undertook execution of two projects only and the remaining four projects had not been considered for execution. Out of two planned projects undertaken by the Department, only one project (132/33 KV Sub-Station Melriat) had been completed in March 2012. However, pending completion of incoming line, this project had not been commissioned. Reasons of deviations from the plan were not found on record which indicated that the five year plan was framed arbitrarily without regard to actual requirement of in state. The Department had also not formulated any perspective plans. Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the States of Manipur and Mizoram constituted in January 2005 had also not prepared any Electricity Plan for the constituent States.

Transmission network and its growth

3.2.10 The transmission capacity of the Department at EHT level during 200708 to 2011-12 is given below:

Table-3.2.1

Sl. No.	Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
A. Number of Sub-Stations (Numbers)							
1.	At the beginning of the year	7	7	7	7	7	7
2.	Additions planned for the year*	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Added during the year**	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Total sub stations at the end of the year **(1+3)**	7	7	7	7	7	7
5.	Shortfall in additions **(2-3)**						
B. Transformers capacity (MVA)							
1.	Capacity at the beginning of the year	103.10	103.10	103.10	115.60	128.10	128.10
2.	Additions/ augmentation planned for the year			12.50	12.50		
3.	Capacity added during the year			12.50	12.50		
4.	Capacity at the end of the year **(1+3)**	103.10	103.10	115.60	128.10	128.10	128.10
5.	Shortfall in additions/ augmentation						
C. Transmission lines (CKM)							
1.	At the beginning of the year	560.470	608.360	638.370	638.370	638.370	560.470
2.	Additions planned for the year*	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Added during the year	47.890	30.010	-	-	90.590	168.490
4.	Total lines at the end of the year **(1+3)**	608.360	638.370	638.370	638.370	728.960	728.960
5.	Shortfall in additions **(2-3)**	-	-	-	-	-	-

** The Department did not formulate Annual Plans. However during 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Department planned for augmentation of 12.50 MVA of transformation capacity

* 132/33 KV Central Sub-Station at Melriat with a transformation capacity of 25 MVA has not been considered as it had not been commissioned

Project management of transmission system

3.2.11 A transmission project involves various activities from concept to commissioning. Major activities in a transmission project are (i) Project formulation, appraisal and approval phase and (ii) Project Execution Phase. For reduction in project implementation period, the Ministry of Power, Government of India constituted a Task Force on transmission projects (February 2005) with a view to:

- ❖ analyse the critical elements in transmission project implementation,
- ❖ implementation from the best practices of CTU and STUs, and
- ❖ suggest a model transmission project schedule for 24 months' duration.

The task force suggested and recommended (July 2005) the following remedial actions to accelerate the completion of Transmission systems.

- ❖ Undertake various preparatory activities such as surveys, design & testing, processing for forest & other statutory clearances, tendering activities *etc.* in advance/parallel to project appraisal and approval phase and go ahead with construction activities once Transmission Line Project sanction/approval is received;

- ❖ Break-down the transmission projects into clearly defined packages such that the packages can be procured & implemented requiring least coordination & interfacing and at same time it attracts competition facilitating cost effective procurement; and
- ❖ Standardise designs of tower fabrication so that 6 to 12 months can be saved in project execution.

3.2.12 The Department did not follow the above recommendations of the Task Force which attributed to time and cost over runs in all the five projects (one Sub-Station and four Transmission Lines) undertaken by the Department during 2007-12 **(Appendix-3.2.1)**.

The main reasons attributed to these delays were delay in acquisition of land and handing over of site/right of way problems a overlapping of works, diversion of funds, advance procurement of materials, non-compliance of guidelines prescribed by the funding agencies, lack of proper planning and coordination in formulation of projects and their timely implementation as discussed in the following paragraphs:

Failure of the Department to properly plan construction of 132 KV Central Sub-Station at Melriat resulted in avoidable delays in its commissioning.

3.2.12.1 North Eastern Council (NEC) accorded Administrative Approval for construction of 2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Sub-Station at Melriat (Aizawl) at an estimated cost of ₹ 13.41 crore (March 2006). 90 *per cent* of the Project Cost (₹ 12.07 crore) was to be financed by NEC as Grant and the balance 10 *per cent* was required to be met by the State Government. However, the State Government enhanced its share of finance to ₹ 2.75 crore by according its approval (February 2007) for the project at revised estimated cost of ₹ 14.82 crore.

The Department was required to implement the scheme within 36 months from the date of receipt of 1st installment of funds from NEC *i.e.*, by 23-06-2009.

NEC released its full share (June 2006 - June 2011) where as the State Government had so far released only ₹ 1.34 crore (48.73 *per cent*). Construction of the Sub-Station was taken up departmentally and executed at a cost of ₹ 15.54 crore in March 2012. Additional requirement of ₹ 2.13 crore[8] was met from funds intended for construction of two 132 KV outgoing bays in the same Sub-Station. It was observed that execution of the project was delayed by more than 30 months due to failure of the Department/Government to undertake various preparatory activities in advance or parallel as detailed below:

- Approach road to the Sub-Station for facilitating transportation of Power Transformers was widened after a delay of about 12 months by the department despite repeated requests by the supplier for early completion of the widening of approach road.
- The department did not have any backup arrangements for emergency situations like failures of existing transformers in other Sub-Stations. Therefore it was forced to divert a Power Transformer intended for installation in this project to Khawiva Sub-Station for emergency replacement which in turn delayed the execution of the project.

[8] ₹ 15.54 crore - ₹ 12.07 crore - ₹ 1.34 crore

- The State Government did not release matching contribution for this project in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme which resulted in funds constraints and consequent delays in execution of the project.
- The Department failed to properly plan the work of construction of Melriat Sub-Station and synchronise it with commissioning of the incoming 132 KV Kolasib-Melriat Line as it had revised its earlier plan and has now restricted the line upto Sihmui Sub-Station which is around *one-thirds* distance short of original plan. Moreover, the alternative incoming line to the Melriat Sub-station *viz*. Melriat-Luangmual line was also incomplete due to failure of the Department to secure 'right of way' for the line. Thus, even after completion of Melriat Sub-Station in March 2012, the Department had not been able to commission it so far (December 2012).

The Department replied that the work was delayed due to delay in land acquisition process and due to non-release of funds by the NEC and the Government.

The reply of the Department is not tenable since the land acquisition process, approach road for the station, maintaining of emergency back up for failed transformers etc should have been planned in advance.

Controllable delay in construction of 132 KV Single Circuit Transmission Line from Khawzawl to Champhai

3.2.12.2 Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Government of India accorded (December 2006) Administrative Approval for sanction of ₹ 5.31 crore (90 *per cent* of the estimated cost) as Central Financial Assistance (CPA) under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for the project 'Construction of 132 KV Single Circuit Line from Khawzawl to Champhai' at an estimated cost of ₹ 5.90 crore with the targeted date of completion as December 2009 and released first instalment immediately. However, the Department submitted revised estimate of ₹ 7.64 crore which was approved by the State Government in November 2010. Subsequently, the project was completed in June 2011.

Audit observed that the Department's failure to adhere to the recommendations of the task force and NLCPR guidelines had contributed to the delay in completion of the project as detailed below:

- Tenders were finalised after 13 months of sanction of the project and release of first instalment of project fund by DoNER.
- Instead of assigning the entire work on turnkey basis as per NLCPR guidelines, activities like Survey, Benching and Procurement of Conductor were undertaken departmentally before assigning the remaining woks to the Contractors on turnkey basis. This contributed to overall delay in the project.
- Non-standardisation of tower design had resulted in a delay of 14 months for approval of the tower design for this project.

- Lack of advance planning resulted in transfer of work from Khawzawl Power division to Champhai Power Project Division and consequent delays in execution of the project.

The Department in their reply (November 2012) stated that the Department initially contemplated to do the work itself and therefore the work was delayed. However, the Department admitted the delays in tendering except delay due to transfer of work from Khawzawl Division.

The reply of the Department indicated lack of proper planning before taking up the project.

Cost over-run on construction of 2nd Circuit 132 KV line between PGCIL's 132 KV Luangmual Sub-Station to the Department's 132 KV Zuangtui Sub-Station

3.2.12.3 To overcome shortfall in carrying capacity of Single Circuit 132 KV Line on Double Circuit Towers connecting PGCIL's (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) Luangmual Sub-Station and Departments Zuangtui Sub-Station resulting in power shortages in the state, the Department planned to string the second line. The components of the work were (i) Construction of 2nd Circuit 132 KV Line between PGCIL's 132 KV Luangmual Sub-Station to Department's 132 KV Zuangtui Sub-Station with LILO at Department's 132 KV Luangmual Sub-Station and (ii) Construction of Outgoing Bay at PGCIL's 132 KV Luangmual Sub-Station. Accordingly, the Department submitted (October 2002) a proposal to North Eastern Council (NEC) seeking financial assistance for the project with an estimated cost of ₹ 1.02 crore.

NEC accorded (November 2003) Administrative Approval for the project at ₹ 1.01 crore (90 *per cent* as Grant and 10 *per cent* as Loan). The Administrative Approval accorded by NEC stipulated completion of the project within 12 months from the date of release of the 1st installment. NEC released the first installment of ₹ 50 lakh in December 2003 and second installment of ₹ 45.90 lakh in February 2006.

The Department entrusted (June 2005) the entire work on turnkey basis to PGCIL at an estimated cost of ₹ 2.18 crore which in turn revised the project cost to ₹ 3.44 crore. Owing to insufficient funds, the Department requested (October 2007) PGCIL to limit the scope of the work to Construction of Outgoing Bay at PGCIL's Luangmual Sub-Station. PGCIL completed the work and commissioned the bay in May 2009 at a cost of ₹ 1.69 crore and after a delay of 52 months and cost over-run of ₹ 1.23 crore[9].

It was observed that in spite of shortfall in carrying capacity of the line and consequent power shortages in the state and clear conditions of the NEC administrative approval entailing completion of the work in 12 months time, the department delayed award of work to PGCIL by two and a half years. Owing to this abnormal delay, the project cost had escalated from ₹ 0.46 crore to ₹ 1.69 crore. Due to deficiency of funds the department was forced to limit the scope of the project work to construction of outgoing bay in PGCILs Sub-Station only

[9] ₹ 1.23 crore (₹ 1.69 crore - ₹ 0.46 crore)

and crucial component of the work *viz.* construction of line between PGCIL's Languamal Sub-Station and Departments Sub-Station was shelved.

Thus, due to improper planning for executing the project, the main objective of the project to improve carrying capacity of the line and relieve the consumers of power shortages was defeated.

The Department/Government in its reply (November 2012) stated that outgoing Bay constructed at PGCIL's Luangmual Sub-Station was being used for feeding the Department's 132 KV Sub-Station at Luangmual. The reply of the management is not tenable as the outgoing bay cannot replace second circuit line between PGCILs and Department's Sub-Station. Moreover, the Luangmual Sub-Station was receiving power supply from PGCIL's Luangmual Sub-Station even before construction of the new Outgoing Bay and construction of the new outgoing Bay had not improved actual transmission.

Lack of proper planning and coordination in the project for construction of 132 KV Line from Kolasib to Aizawl (Melriat) with LILO of one Circuit at Aizawl (Zuangtui) 132 KV Sub-Station.

3.2.12.4 Based on a proposal submitted (September 2005) by the Department for construction of '132 KV Single Circuit Line of 90 KM length on Double Circuit tower from Kolasib to Melriat with Loop In Loop Out (LILO) at Zuangtui 132 KV Sub-Station and 132 KV Line Bays at Kolasib and Melriat 132 KV Sub-Stations' with an estimated cost of ₹ 24.97 crore, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) accorded (December 2005) Administrative Approval at the revised estimated cost of ₹ 21.51 crore and sanctioned financial assistance of ₹ 19.36 crore. The remaining portion of ₹ 2.15 crore was to be contributed by the State Government. The project was aimed at (i) Evacuation of power generated by Bairabi Thermal Project (22.92 MW) and Bairabi HEP (80 MW) to be constructed and (ii) to enable the State to draw power directly from Assam as and when power is not available either from Manipur or Tripura. The project was required to be completed within 36 months from the date of Administrative Approval *i.e.*, by December 2008. DoNER and the State Government have released ₹ 17.04 crore and ₹ 1.89 crore respectively so far (December 2012).

The Department issued (December 2006) Letter of Intent to a contractor for construction of the Line at a cost of ₹ 28.66 crore and entered into (January 2007) an agreement with them. As of 30 June 2012, expenditure on the project was ₹ 18.93 crore (73 *per cent*). In this connection audit observed that:

- The Department without properly assessing the feasibility of the project issued work order at a cost of ₹ 28.66 crore even though the project was sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 21.51 crore only.
- The department frequently changed the scope of the work due to its failure to appraise the project properly. Due to funds constraints and cost over runs, the department was forced to redesign the tower structures and foundations and curtail the line length by 31 KMs.

By redesigning the project, estimated cost was reduced by ₹ 2.90 crore. Considerable volume of foundation work was done and equipments and material for the whole line were procured before curtailing the line length, rendering the expenditure of ₹ 1.80 crore on the equipment and material for reduced line length as surplus.

- The Department failed to finalise the contract within a short time, after receiving administrative approval, delayed approval of survey report and tower designs and did not undertake preparatory activities for avoiding delays in securing Right of Way for the lines and frequently changed the line routes during the course of work. This had resulted in considerable delay in the execution of the work.
- The construction of the line had not been completed yet (December 2012) in spite of a delay of more than five years and after incurring an expenditure of ₹ 18.93 crore and therefore the state had been deprived of the envisaged benefits of drawl of electricity directly from Assam.

Thus, lack of proper planning and coordination in execution of the project had resulted in delay in the execution of the work and consequent cost and time over runs.

The Department in their reply stated (November 2012) that on completion of the proposed Luangmual - Sihhmui and ongoing Melriat - Luangmual Lines, Melriat Sub-Station and Kolasib Sub-Station could be connected. It was also stated that the surplus Tower materials, Conductor and Ground Wire will be used for the proposed Luangmual – Sihmui Line, LILO at Zuangtui in Zuangtui - W. Phaileng 132 KV Line LILO at Sihhmui and 132 KV Line Bay at Melriat for Melriat – Lunglei 132 KV Line.

The reply of the Department was not acceptable as the fact remained that the commissioning of the Sub-Station had been considerably delayed. Further in a scenario where the department had funds constraints in execution of its projects, accumulation of surplus equipment/material and making wasteful expenditure was not justified.

Delay in construction of (i) 132 KV Luangmual – Melriat Line and 132 KV Bay at 132 KV Sub-Station, Luangmual (ii) 132 KV Central Sub-Station at Melriat due to non-securing of Right of Way for the projects.

3.2.12.5 The North Eastern Council (NEC) accorded (January 2009) Administrative Approval for 'Construction of 132 KV S/C Transmission Line (14.5 CKM) from Melriat Sub-Station to Luangmual and 132 KV Bay at Luangmual, Aizawl' at an estimated cost of ₹ 4.99 crore (90 *per cent* Grant and 10 *per cent* contribution from the State Government). NEC and State Government have so far (September 2012) released ₹ 4.10 crore and ₹ 45.55 lakh respectively. As per clause (i) of the terms and conditions included in NEC's Administrative Approval, the work should have been completed within 36 months from the date of receipt of first installment of funds from NEC *i.e.*, by January 2012.

The Department placed Work Order on a contractor for (i) Survey, Check Survey, Preparation of Tower Schedules & Profiles, (ii) Manufacture, testing, supply & delivery of towers and

(iii) Erection, for ₹ 2.07 crore in November 2009. The supply of equipment and material was required to be made by the Department. Agreement signed (March 2010) with the Contractors stipulated that the work should be completed within 12 months from the date of signing of agreement *i.e.*, by March 2011.

Audit observed that progress of work (September 2012) was very poor (40 *per cent*) and tower erection was complete only in 19 locations out of 99 locations. The Department extended the scheduled date for completion of the work to 30 June 2013 or 12 months from the date of settlement of land acquisition. The Department had incurred an expenditure of ₹ 4.28 crore upto May 2012 and the work on construction of 132 KV Bay at Luangmual had not even commenced. In view of funds utilisation of about 86 *per cent* without matching physical progress, completion of the project within extended period also seemed doubtful.

It was also observed that the Department included responsibility for arranging the Right of Way (ROW) in the Contractor's scope of work. However, due to contractor's inability to arrange for the ROW, the Department had to initiate (November 2011) action on its own for securing ROW for the project. The Department had not secured ROW yet (December 2012). Thus, the Department's failure to initiate action for securing ROW immediately after getting approval for the project resulted in considerable delays in the project.

The Department in their reply stated that the due to opposition of land owners for erection of towers in their land the work was delayed.

The reply is not acceptable as the opposition of land owners was a common phenomenon and therefore it should have planned well in advance to avoid delays in securing ROW for the project.

Installation of Optical Ground Wire in 132 KV Line between Aizawl and Lunglei–Extension of Contract period without levying Liquidated Damages resulting in undue benefit to the Contractor - ₹ 18.81 lakh

3.2.12.6 The Department submitted a proposal for the project 'Installation of Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) in the 132 KV Single Circuit Line between Aizawl and Lunglei' for replacing the existing 7/3.15 MM Size Standard Galvanized Ground Wire to the State Planning Board in January 2010. It was expected that OPGW, apart from carrying out the functions of normal ground wire, would also be useful (i) in reducing duration of power cuts due to communication problems, (ii) for fast and error free data transmission between Sub-Stations facilitating Supervisory Control and Data Acquisitions (SCADA), Energy Accounting, Control *etc.* and (iii) to function as a long distance communication backbone facilitating video transmission, broad band services and computer data communication.

Administrative Approval for the project at an estimated cost of ₹ 7.19 crore for implementation of the Project under Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was accorded by the State Government in March 2010. After taking approval of State Purchase Advisory Board, the Department issued (July 2010) Letter of Intent (LoI) M/s KEC International

Limited, Gurgaon, a contractor, for design, manufacture, testing, supply, installation and commissioning of OPGW over the 132 KV Line between Aizawl Sub-Station and Lunglei Sub-Station *via* Serchhip Sub-Station and enabling fibre optic communication link between the three Sub-Stations. Subsequently, contract agreement was signed (December 2010) at a contract price of ₹ 4.18 crore.

As per the agreement, contractor was required to complete supply of OPGW, accessories and equipments within three months from the date of signing agreement (by 27 March 2011) and erection/installation within seven months (by 27 July 2011). Delay in supply of the equipments entailed levy of maximum liquidated damages of 10 *per cent* of the contract price @ 0.5 *per cent* for each calendar week of delay. The contractor completed the supply work on 4 November 2011 *i.e.* after a delay of nine weeks whereas the erection work was not complete yet (December 2012).

Audit observed that the Department granted extension of period for supply of materials twice (upto May 2011 and upto 31 August 2011) without levy of liquidated damages. Due to the lenient view taken by the Department, the contractor further delayed the work upto 31 August 2011.Thus, the Department failed to levy Liquidated damages of ₹ 18.81 lakh on the defaulting contractor.

In reply, the Department stated (November 2012) that the causes of delay stated by the Contractors were under scrutiny and liquidated damages would be recovered from the Contractors while releasing further payments.

3.2.12.7 Delay in shifting of 132/33 KV Sub-Station at Zuangtui

Zuangtui Sub-Station was strategically located and catered to two-thirds of the State's requirement. After the hill slides in Zuangtui including massive ones during 1993 and 2003, the Department contemplated shifting of the 132 KV Sub-Station, Zuangtui to another safer site.

Accordingly, the Department after reviewing earlier proposals, finally proposed (2009) construction of new 132/33 KV x 2 x 12.5 MVA Sub-Station at Hangi Lunglen Tlang to take over functions of outgoing Sub-Station at an estimated cost of ₹ 19.73 crore and submitted the same for Government in 2009. NEC accorded (August 2012) administrative approval for the project at an estimated cost of ₹ 20.77 crore.

Audit observed that the even after ever-increasing deteriorating conditions of the Luangtui Sub-Station and possibility of huge problems to the state on account of hill slides/sinking of land near the Sub-Station, the Department had not displayed urgency in submitting the proposals to the Government.

The Department in their reply confirmed accord of the Administrative Approval for the project. However, the reply was silent on the unjustified delay in shifting of existing Sub-Station/ construction of new one.

Performance of transmission system

3.2.13 The performance of the Department depends on efficient maintenance of its Extra High Tension (EHT) transmission network for supply of quality power with minimum interruptions. In the course of operation of sub-stations and lines, the supply-demand profile within the constituent sub-systems is identified and system improvement schemes are undertaken to reduce line losses and ensure reliability of power by improving voltage profile. These schemes are for augmentation of existing transformer capacity, installation of additional transformers, laying of additional lines and installation of capacitor banks. The performance of the Department with regard to operation and maintenance of the system is discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Transmission capacity

3.2.14 The Department in order to evacuate the power from the supply points of outside sources/ generating stations and to meet the load growth in different areas of the state owns and maintains lines and Sub-Stations at 132 KV. A Transformer converts AC voltage and current to a different voltage and current at a very high efficiency. The voltage levels can be stepped up or down to obtain an increase or decrease of AC voltage with minimum loss in the process. The transmission capacity (132 KV) created *vis-à-vis* the transmitted capacity (peak demand met) at the end of each year by the Department during the five years ending March 2012 was as follows:

Table-3.2.2

Transmission Capacity (in MVA)				
Year	**Installed**	**After leaving 30 *per cent* towards margin**	**Peak demand[10] including non-coincident demand**	**Excess(+)/ shortage(-) (3-4)**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
2007-08	103.10	72.17	85	(-) 12.83
2008-09	103.10	72.17	92	(-) 19.83
2009-10	115.60	80.92	99	(-) 18.08
2010-11	128.10	89.67	107	(-) 17.33
2011-12	128.10	89.67	115	(-) 25.33

From the above table it could be observed that there was an increasing trend in shortfall in the overall transmission capacity since 2008-09. The shortfall at the end of five year period was 25.33 MVA.

Details showing latest position (as on 31 March 2012) such as Load Centre wise availability of Transformation Capacity, Maximum, Minimum & Average Demand reported, Un-restricted and Essential Load are given in the **Appendix-3.2.2**. It was seen that there was a wide gap (28.30 MVA equivalent to 41.80 *per cent* of the requirement) between requirement and

[10] Un-restricted demand of the State

availability of Transformation Capacity in Aizawl Load Centre/Area. In other centres *viz.*, Kolasib, Serchhip and Lunglei there was no shortage in Transformation Capacity.

During the last five years ending 2011-12, addition to transformer capacity in the State was only 25 MVA. Up-gradation of 33/11 KV Sub-Station to 132/33 KV (with transformation capacity of 12.5 MVA) at Khawzawl and Installation of Additional 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Power Transformer in Luangmual Sub-Station was delayed beyond the scheduled commissioning dates.

Due to overloading of the Power Transformers of Luangmual and Zuangtui Sub-Stations, the Department was resorting to frequent load shedding in Aizawl Load Centre.

In their reply (November 2012) the Department stated that with commissioning of Sub-Station at Melriat and installation of additional transformer at Luangmual Sub-station frequent load shedding at Aizawl Load Centre/ Area was likely to be avoided.

Sub-stations

Adequacy of Sub-stations

3.2.15 Manual on Transmission Planning Criteria (MTPC) stipulates the permissible maximum capacity of 150 MVA for 132 KV Sub-Stations and every Sub-Station of capacity of 132 KV should have at least two transformers. Scrutiny of the maximum capacity levels of Sub-Stations revealed that none of the seven 132 KV Sub-Stations exceeded the permitted levels. However it was observed that Saitual and Bairabi Sub-Stations of the Department have only one (Step down) transformer each.

The Transmission Planning and Security Standards indicated that the size and number of transformers in the Sub-Stations shall be planned in such a way that in the event of outage of any single transformer the remaining transformer(s) could still supply 80 *per cent* of the load. However, the Department had not complied with this standard in any of its seven 132 KV Sub-Stations.

The Department confirmed (November 2012) the above facts.

Voltage management

3.2.16 The Department using intra-state transmission system should make all possible efforts to ensure that grid voltage always remained within limits. As per Indian Electricity Grid code, the Department should maintain voltage range between 119-145 KV in 132 KV lines. The Performance Audit revealed that in six out of seven Sub-Stations of the Department, the bus voltages recorded ranged between 98 and 143 kV. The variation below the specified range was noticed in four Sub-Stations (Zuangtui, Khawiva, Luangmual and Bukpui) whereas the same was within the specified range in the other two Sub-Stations (Saitual and Bawktlang). Thus, to provide quality power and reduce the transmission losses, the Department should ensure that the maximum and minimum voltages are maintained as per the norms.

In their reply the Department stated (November 2012) that it would take necessary steps for better voltage management.

Transmission Lines

Extra High Tension lines

3.2.17 As per MTPC permissible line loading cannot normally be more than the Thermal Loading Limit (TLL). The TLL limits the temperature attained by the energised conductors and restricts sag and loss of tensile strength of the lines. The TLL limits the maximum power flow of the lines. The Department stated that no instances of overloading of lines were noticed during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Under-utilisation of Transmission Lines

3.2.18 As on March 2012, the Department maintained fifteen transmission lines (132 KV). Ten out of the fifteen transmission lines remained under-utilised as these lines were charged at 33 KV only as there were no 132 KV Sub-Stations at their receiving end (**Appendix-3.2.3**). Three transmission lines could be charged at 33 KV only as both their receiving as well as feeding Sub-Stations were 33 KV only (**Appendix-3.2.3**).

The under-utilisation of the ten transmission lines had resulted in blockade of expenditure incurred in the under-utilised capacity.

The Department in their reply stated (November 2012) that Lines were constructed at 132 KV level considering expected load increase. The reply is not tenable since the load had not increased as the lines still remained charged at 33 KV level even after lapse of 5 to 13 years. Further, in view of heavy capital investment required and the limited life span (35 years as per CERC norms) of 132 KV Lines, construction of 132 KV Line wherever it was not immediately required could have been avoided.

66 KV Transmission Line not in use

3.2.19 Transmission in the State is done at 132 KV. It was observed that the Department had 117 CKT KMs of 66 KV Lines and out of these 91 CKMs (Kolasib - Sentlang) were charged at 33 KV and Sentlang - Zuangtui (Lower) Line with a length of 26 CKT was not charged during 2007-12.

The Department in their reply stated (November 2012) that the unused line would be dismantled for use in maintenance work.

Transmission losses

3.2.20 While energy is carried from the generating station to the consumers through the Transmission & Distribution (T&D) network, some energy is lost, which is termed as T&D loss. Transmission loss is the difference between energy received from the generating station/Grid and energy sent for distribution. The details of transmission loss from 2007-08 to 2011-12 are given below:

Table-3.2.4

Particulars	Unit	Year				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Power received for transmission	MUs	371.12	388.86	364.48	437.05	463.43
Net power transmitted	MUs	356.28	383.79	359.09	431.69	456.80
Actual Transmission loss	MUs	14.84	5.07	5.39	5.36	6.63
	percentage	4.00	1.30	1.48	1.23	1.43
Target Transmission loss as per the CEA norm	percentage	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Target Transmission loss as per JERC norms[11]	percentage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transmission loss in excess of CERC norm (Valued at realization per unit as at Para 1.9 row 4)	MUs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Rate per unit in ₹	2.97	3.32	2.94	2.22	3.47
	₹ in crore	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

From the above it is clear that the transmission losses have been within the CEA norms. However, JERC in Tariff Order for the year 2012-13 had observed that the Department was not calculating T&D Losses properly and Transmission and Distribution Losses could not be worked out separately in the absence of sufficient data.

Grid Management

Maintenance of Grid and performance of State Load Despatch Centre

3.2.21 Transmission and Grid Management are essential functions for smooth evacuation of power from generating stations to the consumers. Grid Management ensures moment-to-moment power balance in the interconnected power system to take care of reliability, security, economy and efficiency of the power system. Grid management in India is carried out in accordance with the standards/directions given in the Grid Code issued by CEA. National Grid consists of five regions *viz.*, Northern, Eastern, Western, North Eastern and Southern Grids, each of these having a Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC), an apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the concerned region. The Mizoram State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC), a constituent of North Eastern Regional Load Despatch Centre (NERLDC), Shillong, ensures integrated operation of power system in the State. The State Load Despatch Centre under the Department started functioning in June 2006.

Infrastructure for load monitoring

3.2.22 Remote Terminal Units/Sub-Station Management Systems (RTUs/SMSs) are essential for monitoring the efficiency of the transmission system and the loads during

[11] Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for the States of Manipur and Mizoram, though started functioning in February 2008, has not fixed norm for Transmission Loss for the State

emergency in load dispatch centres as per the Grid norms for all Sub-Stations. It was, however, observed that none of the 132 KV Sub-Stations and Generators of the Department have been provided with RTUs/SMSs for recording real time data for efficient Energy Management System. Further, the SLDC did not have any data storing or back up facilities thus reducing it to a mere observation centre.

Grid discipline by frequency management

3.2.23 As per Grid Code, the transmission utilities are required to maintain Grid discipline for efficient functioning of the Grid. All the constituent members of the Grid are expected to maintain a system frequency between 49 and 50.5 Hertz (Hz) (49.2 and 50.3 Hz with effect from April 2010). Due to various reasons such as shortages in generating capacities, high demand, Grid indiscipline in maintaining load generation balance, inadequate load monitoring and management, Grid frequency goes below or above the permitted frequency levels. To enforce the Grid discipline, the RLDC issues three types of violation messages (A, B, C). Message A is issued when the frequency is less than 49.2 Hz and over-drawl is more than 50 MW or 10 *per cent* of schedule whichever is less. Violation B message is issued when frequency is less than 49.2 Hz and over-drawl is between 50 and 200 MWs for more than ten minutes or 200 MW for more than five minutes. Message C (serious nature) is issued 15 minutes after the issue of message B when frequency continues to be less than 49.2 Hz and over drawl is more than 100 MW or ten *per cent* of the schedule whichever is less. Audit observed that type A and B messages received were 42 and 41 numbers in 2009-10; 13 and 3 in 2010-11 and 41 and 1 in 2011-12. Only 3 type C messages were received during the above period (2 in April and 1 in May 2010).

Grid discipline

3.2.24 For maintenance of Grid discipline the CERC takes up *suo motu* petition on over drawl of power from the Grid at a lower frequency thus putting the Grid to the risk. Year wise number of violations of Grid discipline during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given below:

Table-3.2.5

Sl. No.	Year	Number of occasionsof violation
1.	2009-10	245
2.	2010-11	379
3.	2011-12	351

Sources: Compiled from the data furnished by NERLDC/Power System Operation Corporation Limited. Further details based on seriousness of the violations were not furnished

From the above, it could be observed that the Grid indiscipline had increased during last three years. Although NERLDC, did not levy any penalty on the Department for the violations, yet increasing trend indicated increased pressure on the Grid which was not in the interest of the State.

Backing Down Instructions (BDI)

3.2.25 When the frequency exceeds the ideal limits *i.e.*, situation where generation is more and drawl is less (at a frequency above 50 Hz) SLDC takes action by issuing Backing Down Instructions (BDI) to the Generators to reduce the generation for ensuring the integrated Grid operations and for achieving maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of the power system in the State. Failure of the generators to follow the SLDC instructions would constitute violation of the Grid code.

It was observed that SLDC did not maintain records showing BDIs issued and generators' failure to comply with the same.

Planning for power procurement

3.2.26 The Department draws long term supply plan taking into account the contracted generation capacity, allocation from central sector and future committed projects and evolves net additional requirement of power. It also draws day ahead plan for assessing its day to day power requirement. The details of total electric energy requirement, total energy supplied and shortfall in energy supply for the five years 2007-08 to 2011-12 are given below:

Table-3.2.6

(Figures in MUs)

Sl. No.	Details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Electrical energy requirement[12]	278.00	306.00	334.00	367.00	399.00
2.	Electrical energy supplied[13]	278.64	262.03	229.67	317.99	315.99
3.	Electrical energy short supplied	--	43.97	104.33	49.01	83.01
4.	Percentage of short supplies	0	14.37	31.24	13.35	20.80

It could be seen from the above that whereas the energy requirement and energy supplied steadily increased during 2007-12, the percentage of short supply of energy ranged between zero *per cent* in 2007-08 and 31.24 *per cent* in 2009-10.

The gap in demand and supply position and deficient planning in maintaining the actual generation and actual drawl of power in lines with the commitment made under scheduled generation and scheduled drawl of power leads to variation between actual drawl and scheduled drawl which is accounted through Unscheduled Interchange (UI), worked out by NERLDC for each 15 minutes time block. UI charges are payable/receivable to/from the pool for the drawl/non-drawl of energy in variation from the pre-committed weekly schedules.

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[12] 17th Electric Power Survey

[13] P&E Department is an integrated utility. Hence Electrical Energy Supplied was taken as Net Generation + Power Purchase – Transmission and Distribution Losses

In addition to normal UI charges payable, additional UI charges are payable on over drawl of energy when the system frequency is below 49.2 Hz and on non-drawl of scheduled quantity when the system frequency is above 49.5 Hz. The levying of Additional UI charges acts as a commercial deterrent to curb over drawls/non-drawls compared to weekly plans during low/ high frequency conditions.

The net outgo on account of UI charges and Additional UI charges paid/payable by the Department during the last three years ending 31 March 2012 was ₹ 45.45 crore and ₹ 2.69 crore respectively as detailed below:

Table-3.2.7

(₹ in crore)

Year	UI charges paid	Additional UI charges paid	Remarks
2009-10	12.58	0.49	*Details of UI and Additional UI charges paid by the Department during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were not furnished*
2010-11	11.18	0.64	
2011-12	21.69	1.56	
Total	**45.45**	2.69	--

Since the rates for energy procured through UI is substantially higher than the rate of energy generated and procured from Central Generating Stations, the Department should have minimised drawl of power through UI. On year-to-year basis, payment of UI charges and Additional UI charges indicates an upward trend. The Department had not taken any action to check this undesirable upward trend.

Payment of Reactive Energy Charges - ₹ 33.16 lakh

3.2.27 The Reactive Energy Charge (VAr) is a charge for "non-working" power, or power that has to be made up due to inefficiencies at the customer's load source. To regulate Reactive energy (VAr) drawls/return by the Regional Entities except Generating Stations from/to EHV grid, Clause (1) of Section 6.6 of the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), stipulates that:

- The Regional Entity pays for VAr drawl when voltage at the metering point is below 97 *per cent,*
- The Regional Entity gets paid for VAr return when voltage is below 97 *per cent,*
- The Regional Entity gets paid for VAr drawl when voltage is above103 *per cent, and*
- The Regional Entity pays for VAr return when voltage is above 103 *per cent*

The charge for reactive drawal as specified in IEGC was 10 paise/KVAr *w.e.f.* 01 April 2010 to be escalated at 0.5 paise/KVAr per year thereafter, unless otherwise revised by the CERC.

Scrutiny of the Reactive Energy Account revealed that during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12, the Department had incurred an expenditure of ₹ 33.16 lakh as reactive energy charges as detailed below:

Table-3.2.8

(₹ in lakh)

Year*	Amount payable	Amount receivable	Net Amount payable
2009-10	1.61	0.04	1.57
2010-11	12.79	0.08	12.71
2011-12	22.15	3.27	18.88
Total	**36.55**	**3.39**	**33.16**

* *Details of Reactive Energy Charges paid during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 were not made available to audit*

From the above, it can be seen that there was a gradual annual increase in the reactive energy charges paid by the Department. The increasing trend indicated inefficiencies at Department's load sources. These inefficiencies could have been checked by increasing Plant Load Factor by installation of suitable equipments. Thus, steps may be taken to contain the increasing trend of reactive energy charges.

Disaster Management

3.2.28 Disaster Management (DM) aims at mitigating the impact of a major break down on the system and restoring it in the shortest possible time. As per the Best Practices, DM should be set up by all power utilities for immediate restoration of transmission system in the event of a major failure. It is carried out by deploying Emergency Restoration System, DG sets, vehicles, fire fighting equipments, skilled and specialized manpower.

Disaster Management Centre, National Load Dispatch Centre, New Delhi will act as a Central Control Room in case of disasters.

Inadequate facilities for Disaster Management

3.2.29 As part of DM programme, it is essential to carry out mock drills at frequent intervals for starting up generating stations during black start operations. It was observed that, out of the 13 Generating Stations owned by the Department, black start facilities were available only in three generating stations in the state which pointed to the inadequacy in the preparedness for DM. Diesel Generating (DG) sets and Synchroscopes[14] form part of DM facilities at EHT Sub-Stations connecting major generating stations. None of the generating stations in the state had DG sets or Synchroscopes. Further, the Department failed to address the security needs of the vulnerable section of the installations which could be soft targets for terrorists and sabotage.

Energy Accounting and Audit

3.2.30 Energy Accounting and Audit is necessary to assess and reduce the transmission losses. The Department was, however, still functioning as an integrated utility pending

[14] It is a device that indicates the degree to which two system generators or power networks are synchronised with each other

separation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution functions and did not conduct Energy Accounting and Audit effectively. Hence, data on transmission and distribution losses compiled by the Department remained inaccurate. Further, the Department had not complied with JERC's directive given in last Tariff Order (January 2011) to conduct Energy Audit by providing meters on all the feeders (132 KV, 66 KV, and 11 KV) and at distribution transformers to identify the high loss areas and to accordingly take appropriate measures to reduce both technical and commercial losses to the level fixed by the Commission.

Material Management

3.2.31 The key functions in material management are laying down inventory control policy, procurement of materials and disposal of obsolete inventory. The Department had not formulated any procurement policy and inventory control mechanism for economical procurement and efficient control over inventory.

Failure to adhere to the tender procedures resulted in procurement of 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Power Transformers at higher cost

3.2.32 The Superintending Engineer, Aizawl Power Circle floated (March 2007) tender for manufacture, testing, supply, delivery at site including supervision of erection and commissioning of two 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Power Transformers for 132 KV Central Sub-Station, Melriat from the manufacturers or their authorised dealers. The Department received four tenders out of which one tender was rejected as it did not meet the payment terms. Out of remaining 3 tenders, the offer (₹ 4.29 crore) made by M/s PRM Power and Projects Pvt. Limited, Jaipur was the Lowest (L1) followed by the offer (₹ 5.53 crore) of M/s Energy Technologies, Jaipur (L2). However, while submitting proposal (October 2007) to the State Purchase Advisory Board (SPAB) it was stated that past experience with L1 was not satisfactory and it had no past experience in using Transformers of Skipper make offered by the L1 party. However, considering the huge difference between the L1 and L2 rates as well as the fact that the Transformers offered by both the tenderers had ISI Certificates, SPAB advised that the L1 and L2 parties be asked to produce Certificates from the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) to prove that the Transformers offered met the technical specifications. The State Purchase Advisory Board thereafter approved purchase of transformers from L2 party and the Department purchased six transformers from the L2 party.

It was observed that, the without waiting for CPRI certification from L1 party, the Department had finalized the tender with the L2 party in spite of the fact that the Department had previously been accepting the transformers of the specifications offered by L1. Rejecting the offer after evaluating it as L1 was not in accordance with tender procedures. The Department also did not negotiate with the L2 to bring down their offer at L1 rate for taking advantage of the competitive bidding. Thus, the department failed to adhere to the tender procedures which resulted in purchase of six Nos. of Transformers from L2 party at a higher cost of ₹ 3.72 crore.

The Department in their reply stated (November 2012) that the L1 tenderer *viz.* M/s PRM Power Projects (P) Limited could not produce CPRI Certificate and therefore its offer was not considered.

The reply of the Department was not tenable as the party was not rejected on the basis that the transformers offered did not meet technical considerations in accordance with the bid. Moreover, the reply of the Department indicated that past record of the L1 party was not the main criteria for not considering its offer. The Department had also not followed procedures in award of tender to ensure competitive prices.

Excess payment to suppliers on account of CST - ₹ 66.32 lakh

3.2.33 The Department placed five Purchase Orders amounting to ₹ 16.58 crore on M/s Energy Technologies, Jaipur for purchase of various equipment and material during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12.

As per Clause 1 of the General Terms and Conditions of these Purchase Orders, the prices were FOT (Free on Truck) destination basis *viz.* including Excise Duty, Central Sales Tax against 'D' Forms, freight, insurance, installation & Commissioning, Testing Charge *etc.*

Prior to 1 April 2007, the Department, though not a registered dealer under Central Sales Tax (CST) Act availed concessional rate of CST on purchases by furnishing 'D' Forms. But by Taxation Law Amendment Act, 2007 (effective from 1 April 2007), the facility of inter-State purchases by Government Departments against 'D' Forms was withdrawn.

Consequent upon Department's inability to furnish 'D' Forms, the Suppliers M/s Energy Technologies, Jaipur requested for payment of CST at 4 *per cent* and the Department agreed for the same. Accordingly, the Department made a payment of ₹ 66.32 lakh towards CST.

It was observed that the rates of CST on interstate purchases against 'C' or 'D' Forms were 4 *per cent* during the period prior to April 2007. On interstate purchases without 'C' or 'D' Forms, CST was payable at local VAT rates. For power transformers the local VAT rate (VAT prevailing in U.P *i.e.* the State from where the supplier was purchasing goods) during the period of purchase of the power transformers was also 4 *per cent*. The suppliers had already loaded 4 *per cent* CST (payable against 'D' Form) in their offered price. Since CST against 'D' Form that was loaded in the price and local VAT rate were same, the suppliers had not suffered any additional liability on account of the Department's inability to give 'D' Forms as specified in the purchase orders.

In view of above, the payment of ₹ 66.32 lakh to the suppliers tantamounted to dual reimbursement of CST component on purchase of power transformers.

The Department in their reply stated (November 2012) that the CST @ 4 *per cent* claimed by the suppliers due to non-availability of Form 'D' was the tax paid on subsequent sale of transformers and so it was payable. Reply of the Department was not tenable as the supplies were through transfer of documents of title.

Monitoring and Control

3.2.34 The performance of the Sub-Stations and lines of 132 KV on various parameters like Maximum and Minimum voltage levels, breakdowns, voltage profiles should be recorded/ maintained as per the Grid code standards. It was noted that the year-wise cumulative performance of the Sub-Stations and lines were neither being maintained nor consolidated for evaluation of annual performance of the Sub-Stations and lines. However, the field units (Divisions) compile the monthly MIS reports indicating the performance of the units as well as equipments installed. Though, these reports were forwarded to the office of the Chief Engineers/Engineer-in-Chief, they were not consolidated for deriving a holistic performance position of the Sub-Stations and lines.

Review of the envisaged benefits of T&D schemes

3.2.35 The Department completed construction of 1 EHT Sub-Station and erected a total length of 225.760 CKM of EHT lines during the review period. While approving the T&D schemes, the Department envisaged benefits in terms of reduction in line losses, improvement in voltage levels and the load growth to be achieved by the new schemes. It was, however, observed that there was no mechanism in position to assess whether such envisaged benefits were achieved on completion of construction of such Sub-Stations/ Lines.

Internal Controls and Internal Audit

3.2.36 Internal control is a process designed for providing reasonable assurance for efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and statutes. Internal Audit is designed to ensure proper functioning as well as effectiveness of the internal control system and detection of errors and frauds.

Audit observed that during the last five years ended 31 March 2012, Internal Audit was not conducted in the Department.

Conclusions

3.2.37 The Performance Audit revealed

- Absence of comprehensive long term plans for enhancing transmission network keeping in view the growth in demand and separate annual plans.
- Delay in execution of projects contributing to time and cost overruns.
- Lack of proper planning and coordination in formulation of projects and their timely implementation.
- Cases of abnormal overloading of transformers and under utilisation of transmission lines.
- Shortfall in installation of reactors/ shunt capacitors resulting in payment of reactive charges.
- Inadequate disaster management and monitoring system.

Recommendations

3.2.38 The Department needs to-

- ❖ Prepare comprehensive long term and annual plans for enhancing transmission network along with separate annual plans.
- ❖ Adhere to the recommendations of Task Force for efficient and timely execution of its projects.
- ❖ Avoid under utilisation of transmission lines.
- ❖ Comply with safety regulations for disaster management.
- ❖ Strengthen the monitoring systems for better management and control of the transmission infrastructure.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO)

3.3 Avoidable loss of ₹ 1.95 crore on Procurement and Processing of Passion Fruit

The Company purchased raw Passion Fruit for manufacture of passion fruit juice in excess of its installed capacity and without having required demand for the product resulting in loss of ₹ 1.95 crore by way of damage of raw passion fruit (₹ 62.92 lakh) and passion fruit juice (₹ 1.32 crore).

Fruit Juice Concentrate Plant of Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (the Company) at Chhingchhip in Aizawl district was commissioned in May 1998 with an installed capacity to process 964 MT of raw fruits (Pineapple, Orange and Passion Fruit) per annum (3.213 MT per day) for production of Juice Concentrate, Jam, Ready To Serve juices *etc*. For procurement of raw passion fruit, the Company received financial assistance from time to time from the Government of Mizoram (GoM).

During the year 2008-09, the Company procured 1,576.193 MT of raw passion fruit. Out of the raw passion fruit procured, only 946.986 MT was processed to manufacture passion fruit juice.

It was noticed in audit that in spite of installed processing capacity of only 3.1213 MT per day, the daily procurement of the raw passion fruit during the season of 2008-09 ranged between 0.288 and 17.783 MT. Since the raw passion fruit was required to be processed on the same day after procurement/harvesting to avoid its deterioration, processing of the entire quantity of fruit procured was not possible. Moreover, the Company did not have any cold storage facility to enable it process the raw passion fruit as and when required. Thus, the Company could either not process some of the raw material or processed it after a delay of three to four days which affected quality of the product.

During the year 2008-09, the Company could not process 629.207 MT of raw passion fruit valuing ₹ 62.92 lakh due to capacity constraints and therefore this whole quantity of raw material was damaged.

Similarly, during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12, 2.44 lakh litres of passion fruit juice valuing ₹ 1.32 crore was found to be of inadequate quality and unsuitable for sale/further processing due to poor quality of product and processing of raw fruit after a delay of more than one day.

Further, audit also noticed that the Company had been processing the raw passion fruit without ascertaining the demand and its storage infrastructure. Against market demand of about 0.10 lakh litres of passion fruit juice per annum, the Company had produced 1.72 lakh of the passion fruit juice during 2008-09. Processing of the passion fruit juice in excess of the market demand during 2008-09 also contributed to the damage of the fruit juice as its shelf life was limited.

Thus, failure of management to procure raw material matching installed capacity of its plant and market demand resulted in loss of ₹ 1.95 crore.

The Management in its reply stated (June 2012) that during the year 2008-09, production of passion fruits in the State was higher compared to previous and succeeding years and due to pressure from the farmers and as per the instruction of GoM, entire quantity of fruits offered were procured without considering quality of the material, processing capacity of the plant and demand for the product in the market.

The reply of the management was not acceptable as it could not safeguard its interests by not appraising the GoM of its liability to handle large volume of raw material due to limited installed capacity of its plant, absence of cold storage facility and limited demand of the product.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and the Government admitted (December 2012) the audit findings.

Recommendation: The Company should enhance its processing capacity by completing the ongoing up-gradation/expansion of the plant without further delay and explore possibility of marketing the product outside the State by tying up with marketing agencies.

Mizoram Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (ZOHANDCO)

3.4 Claiming excess rebate on sale of handloom cloths

The Company claimed excess rebate of ₹ 1.27 crore on sale of handloom cloth by reporting inflated sales figures during the period 2002-03 to 2008-09.

Government of India (GoI) introduced (February 2004) a scheme for reimbursement of special rebate @ 10 *per cent* to be allowed to the State level handloom organisations and

societies on the retail sale of handloom cloth. The scheme objective was to sustain the employment cycle by supplementing the ongoing marketing efforts and reviving production in the handloom sector. It was expected that with the introduction of the Scheme, the handloom organisations and societies would be able to liquidate the handloom stock available with them by giving rebate on such sales, thereby ensuring the scope for further production/ procurement of handloom materials from weaver(s)/their member(s) or member societies/ handloom weavers' cooperative societies. The scheme was effective from the financial year 2002-03.

The entire assistance under the scheme was in the form of Central Grant to be released through the State Government. The 10 *per cent* rebate was applicable for direct retail sales to consumers for goods which had either been produced by the implementing agency itself or procured from the handloom weavers attached to it/ member handloom weavers/ cooperative societies. The implementing agencies were required to submit their claim(s), certified by a Chartered Accountant on a periodic basis and in the prescribed proforma to the State Government for scrutiny and onward transmission of the same to GoI with its recommendations for release of funds.

Scrutiny of records revealed that the Company had claimed rebate of ₹ 1.31 crore on reported sales of ₹ 13.06 crore under the scheme during the period from 2002-03 to 2008-09, out of which the GoI had released an amount of ₹ 25.33 lakh so far (December 2012). Balance amount was not settled so far by the GoI.

It was also observed that sale of handloom cloth made by the Company during the above period was only ₹ 35.87 lakh and therefore it was eligible for a rebate of ₹ 3.59 lakh only instead rebate of ₹ 1.31 crore. Thus, the Company had reported inflated sales (verified by the Chartered Accountants) in their claim(s) which had resulted in raising of excess claim for rebate amounting to ₹ 1.27 crore (Details given in **Appendix-3.4.1)**.

In their reply the Government admitted (December 2012) the fact that sales reported for claiming rebate were different from actual sales.

3.5 Corporate Governance in State Government Companies

Introduction

Through the system of Corporate Governance the Board of Directors (BoD) of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) direct and control their affairs in the best interest of the shareholders by ensuring greater transparency in operations and better timely and meaningful financial reporting.

Section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides *inter alia* that Directors' Responsibility Statement (DRS) is to be attached to the Directors' Report for submission to shareholders. According to sub section 2AA of Section 217 of the Act *ibid*, the BoD has to report to the shareholders that it had taken proper and sufficient care for safeguarding the assets of the Company and preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

Further, in terms of Section 292A of the Companies Act, 1956 notified in December 2000, every Public Limited Company having paid up capital of not less than ₹ five crore shall constitute an Audit Committee at the Board level. The Act also provides that the Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors, if any, and the Director in charge of Finance should attend and participate in the meetings of the Audit Committee.

Out of six working State Government Companies, Audit reviewed matters relating to Corporate Governance of five companies (all unlisted) as detailed in **Appendix-3.5.1** covering the period 2007-08 to 2011-12. Audit findings are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Board of Directors (BoD)

The responsibility of good governance rests on the BoD to ensure that principles of Corporate Governance both as stipulated by the law and those expected by the stakeholders' interests are kept at the highest level. In order to meet this responsibility, every Company should hold meeting of the BoD at regular intervals. Every Director should attend these meetings to share the expertise and knowledge and to guide the affairs of the Company.

Meetings of BoD

Section 285 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that "in case of every Company a meeting of BoD shall be held at least once in every three months and at least four such meetings shall be held every year. It was noticed that two Companies *viz.* MAMCO and ZOHANDCO did not hold the required minimum number of meetings in any year under the review. MIFCO held four meetings in 2009-10, ZENICS held four meetings each in 2007-08 & 2009-10 and ZIDCO held four meetings in 2011-12. In other years they did not hold the required minimum number of meetings. The interval between two meetings ranged from 3 and 29 months in the case of MAMCO, Nil and five months in MIFCO, 1 and 25 months in ZOHANDCO, Nil and six months in ZENICS and 1 and 11 months in ZIDCO. This indicated that BoD meetings were not held in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Attendance of Directors in Board meetings

It was observed that in MIFCO no leave of absence was granted to Directors who did not attend the meetings. Further, entry and exit of Directors into and from the Board were not mentioned in the minutes any of the PSUs.

Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet

Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that (1) At every Annual General Meeting (AGM) of a Company held in pursuance of section 166, the BoD of the Company shall lay before the company - (a) a balance sheet as at the end of the period specified in sub-section (3) and (b) a profit and loss account for that period. The profit and loss account shall relate - (a) in the case of the first AGM of the Company, to the period beginning with the incorporation of the Company and ending with a day which shall not precede the day of the meeting by more than nine months and (b) in the case of any subsequent AGM of the

Company, to the period beginning with the day immediately after the period for which the account was last submitted and ending with a day which shall not precede the day of the meeting by more than six months, or in cases where an extension of time has been granted for holding the meeting under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 166, by more than six months and any extension so granted.

As on 31 August 2012, accounts of all the five companies were in arrears for a period ranging between 1 and 11 years and the total number of accounts in arrears were 24. Delay in placing accounts before the AGMs by these companies (considering accounts in arrears and adopted during the period 2007-08 to 2010-11) ranged between 5 and 131 months.

Delay in placement of Annual Reports before State Legislature

As per Section 619 A (3) of the Companies Act, 1956 where State Government is a member of a Company, the State Government shall cause an Annual Report on the working and affairs of the Company along with the Audit Report and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) to be placed before State Legislature within three months from the date of Annual General Meeting (AGM) in which the accounts have been adopted. Annual Report consists of a report by the BoD on the working of the Company as required by Section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956, Annual Financial Statements for the year and Auditor's Report thereon with the Comments/ Supplementary Report of the C&AG. The placement of the Annual Report before the State Legislature gives it an opportunity to have important information regarding the performance of the Company in which the State Government is a major shareholder. It was observed that though four years' accounts were adopted in AGMs of ZIDCO during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, these Annual Reports have not been placed in the State Legislature so far. Similarly, Annual Report for the year 1999-2000 adopted by ZOHANDCO in March 2011 and Annual Report for the year 2001-02 adopted by ZENICS in December 2009 have not been placed in the State Legislature so far. Annual Reports of MAMCO and MIFCO also were either not placed or placed belatedly before State Legislature due to delay in conducting AGMs.

Directors' Report to shareholders

Section 217(2AA) of the Companies Act, 1956 requires that a report of the BoD including Director's Responsibility Statement (DRS) be attached to every balance sheet laid before the shareholders at the AGM. ZIDCO did not prepare and attach Directors' Report to its balance sheet laid before the shareholders at the AGM held during any year under review. The Directors' Report of other PSUs except MAMCO did not include DRS.

Addendum to Directors' report

As per section 217(3) of the Companies Act, 1956 the Board is bound to give full information and explanation in an addendum to the Board's Report on every reservation, qualification or adverse remark contained in Auditors' Report.

It was noticed that Directors' Report of MAMCO, MIFCO, ZOHANDCO and ZENICS did not include such an addendum to the Board's Report in contravention of the provisions of the Act cited above.

Audit committee

In terms of Section 292A of the Companies Act, 1956 which came into effect in December 2000 every public limited Company having paid up capital of not less than ₹ five crore shall constitute an Audit Committee at the Board level. The Act also provides that the Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors, if any, and the Director in charge of finance should attend and participate in the meetings of the Audit Committee. The main functions of Audit Committee are to review the financial reporting system to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible. It should interact with the auditors periodically about internal control systems, review half yearly and annual financial statements before submission to the BoD and ensure compliance of internal control systems. This provision was applicable to all the five PSUs reviewed. However, none of the PSUs had constituted Audit Committee.

Appointment of Company Secretary

According to Section 383A of the Companies Act, 1956 all Companies having paid up share capital of ₹ five crore and above shall have a whole time Company Secretary. It was observed that none of the PSUs had appointed whole time Company Secretary, though paid up capital exceeded ₹ five crore in every PSU.

Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

Section 166 read with Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that the AGMs are to be held on the earliest of the following dates:

- 15 months from the date of last AGM;
- The last day of the calendar year;
- Six months from the close of the financial year.

The earliest of the above happens to be six months from the close of the financial year. It was noticed that ZENICS held no AGM where as ZOHANDCO held AGM twice during the period under review. The interval in holding AGM in other PSUs varied between Nil and 18 months during the above period.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply was awaited (March 2013).

CHAPTER-IV

GENERAL SECTOR

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Audit report for the year ended 31 March 2012 deals with the findings on audit of the State Government units under General Sector.

The names of the State Government Departments and the total budget allocation and expenditure of the State Government under General Sector during the year 2011-12 are given in the table below:

Table-4.1.1

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Departments	Total Budget Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Legislative Assembly	14.78	14.29
2.	Governor	4.08	4.00
3.	Council of Ministers	6.52	5.69
4.	Law and Judicial	18.79	15.39
5.	Vigilance	4.58	3.72
6.	Finance	365.98	344.92
7.	Mizoram Public Service Commission	4.17	3.98
8.	Secretariat Administration	61.95	58.31
9.	Parliamentary Affairs	0.51	0.50
10.	General Administration Department	53.21	47.88
11.	Home	386.92	372.07
12.	Printing and Stationery	14.04	13.42
13.	District Councils	202.20	202.48
Total		**1137.73**	**1086.65**

Besides the above, the Central Government has been transferring funds directly to the implementing agencies/Department under the General Sector of the State Government. The major transfers for implementation of flagship programme of the Central Government are detailed below:

Table-4.1.2

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Implementing Agency	Amount of funds transferred during the year
General Administration Department	Training Sponsored Programme	A.T.I	44.06

Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Mizoram, 2011-12

CHAPTER-V

REVENUE SECTOR

5.1 Trend of revenue receipts

5.1.1 The tax and non-tax revenue raised by the Government of Mizoram during the year 2011-12, the State's share of net proceeds of divisible Union taxes and duties assigned to States and grants-in-aid received from the Government of India during the year and the corresponding figures for the preceding four years are mentioned below:

Table-5.1.1

(₹ in crore)

Particulars of revenue receipts	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I. Revenue raised by the State Government					
• Tax revenue	71.96	94.62	107.58	130.44	179.07
• Non-tax revenue	130.30	158.67	126.51	146.72	168.03
Total	**202.26**	**253.29**	**234.09**	**277.16**	**347.10**
II. Receipt from the Government of India					
• State's share of divisible Union taxes	368.92	383.39	394.53	451.66	827.38
• Grants-in-aid	1,468.56	2,016.45	2,334.89	2,126.55	2,650.42
Total	**1,837.48**	**2,399.84**	**2,729.42**	**2,578.21**	**3,477.80**
III. Total receipts of the State	**2,039.74**	**2,653.13**	**2,963.51**	**2,855.37**	**3,824.90**
IV. Percentage of I to III	**9.92**	**9.55**	**7.90**	**9.71**	**9.07**

Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Mizoram, 2011-12

The above table indicates that during the year 2011-12, the revenue raised by the State Government was 9.07 *per cent* of the total revenue receipts (₹ 3,824.90 crore) against 9.71 *per cent* in the preceding year. The balance 90.93 *per cent* of receipts during 2011-12 was from the Government of India.

5.1.2 The following table presents the details of tax revenue raised during the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12:

Table-5.1.2s

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 2011-12 over 2010-11
1.	Sales tax	62.04	77.51	85.94	104.70	142.16	(+) 36
2.	State excise	1.69	1.87	2.10	2.39	2.31	(-) 3
3.	Stamps and registration fee	0.23	0.46	0.39	0.34	0.69	(+) 103
4.	Taxes on vehicles	5.37	5.50	6.71	7.72	16.71	(+) 116
5.	Taxes on goods and passengers	1.07	1.43	1.39	1.72	2.05	(+) 19
6.	Other taxes on income and expenditure, tax on professions, trades, callings and employment	0.08	6.22	8.29	9.24	12.63	(+) 37
7.	Land revenue	1.48	1.63	2.76	4.33	2.52	(-) 42
Total		**71.96**	**94.62**	**107.58**	**130.44**	**179.07**	**(+) 37**

Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Mizoram, 2011-12

The reasons for variation were not found on record.

5.1.3 The following table presents the details of the non-tax revenue raised during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Table-5.1.3

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 2011-12 over 2010-11
1.	Interest receipts	15.60	32.91	17.85	12.72	15.60	(+) 23
2.	Other non-tax receipts	22.59	18.98	21.38	37.65	32.57	(-) 13
3.	Forestry and wild life	2.98	2.20	2.53	2.40	3.19	(+) 33
4.	Miscellaneous general services (including lottery receipts)	1.53	3.01	10.00	9.43	0.45	(-) 95
5.	Power	83.60	93.40	67.86	72.63	109.52	(+) 51
6.	Medical and public health	0.66	0.55	0.27	0.19	0.31	(+) 63
7.	Co-operation	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	(+) 50
8.	Public works	0.45	2.02	4.12	1.70	1.42	(-) 16
9.	Police	0.34	3.56	0.26	7.33	0.95	(-) 87
10.	Other administrative services	2.53	2.02	2.23	2.65	4.00	(+) 51
Total		**130.30**	**158.67**	**126.51**	**146.72**	**168.04**	**(+) 15**

Source: Finance Accounts

The reasons for variation were not found on record.

5.1.4 Variations between the budget estimates and actuals

The variations between the budget estimates and actuals of revenue receipts under the principal heads of Tax and Non-Tax revenue for the year 2011-12 are mentioned in the following table:

Table-5.1.4

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Budget estimates	*Actual revenue*	Variations excess (+)/shortfall (-)	Percentage of variation
	Tax revenue				
1.	Sales tax	135.23	142.16	(+) 6.93	(+) 5
2.	State excise	2.40	2.31	(-) 0.09	(-) 4
3.	Taxes on vehicles	15.60	16.71	(+) 1.11	(+) 7
4.	Taxes on goods and passengers	3.22	2.05	(-) 1.17	(-) 36
5.	Other taxes & duties on commodities and services	0.52	0.37	(-) 0.15	(-) 29
6.	Land revenue	10.64	2.52	(-) 8.12	(-) 76
	Non-Tax Revenue				
1.	Interest receipts	32.00	15.60	(-) 16.4	(-) 51
2.	Forestry and wild life	6.60	3.19	(-) 3.41	(-) 52
3.	Medical and public health	0.93	0.31	(-) 0.62	(-) 67
4.	Miscellaneous. general services	9.10	0.45	(-) 8.65	(-) 95
5.	Power	118.93	109.52	(-) 9.41	(-) 8

Source: Budget and Finance Accounts

The reasons for variation were not found on record.

5.1.5 Cost of collection

The gross collection of major revenue receipts, expenditure incurred on collection and percentage of such expenditure to gross collection during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 along with the relevant all India average percentage of expenditure on collection to gross collections for 2010-11 are mentioned in the following table:

Table-5.1.5

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Year	Collection	Expenditure on collection of revenue	Percentage of expenditure on collection	All India average percentage for the year 2010-11
1.	Sales tax	2009-10	85.94	6.84	7.96	0.75
		2010-11	104.70	8.49	8.11	
		2011-12	142.16	0.18[1]	0.13	
2.	Taxes on vehicles	2009-10	6.71	3.67	54.69	3.71
		2010-11	7.72	5.39	69.82	
		2011-12	16.71	4.92	29.44	

Source: Finance Accounts

5.1.6 Analysis of arrears of revenue

The arrears of revenue as on 31 March 2012 in respect of the principal heads of revenue as reported by the Departments was ₹ 21.59 crore as per details mentioned in the following table:

Table-5.1.6

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2012	Amount outstanding for more than five years
1.	Taxes/VAT on Sales, Trades *etc.*	14.04	--
2.	Taxes on Vehicles	6.72	3.95
3.	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	0.83	1.02
Total		**21.59**	**--**

Source: Departmental figures

5.1.7 Arrears in assessment

The details of Sales Tax/VAT assessment cases pending at the beginning of the year 2011-12, cases which became due for assessment during the year, cases disposed during the year and number of cases pending at the end of the year 2011-12 as furnished by Taxation Department are mentioned below:

[1] Except this case, expenditure on collection of revenue were inclusive of Direction and Administration charges

Name of revenue	Opening balance as on 31 March 2011	New cases due for assessment during the year 2011-12	Total assessment due	Cases disposed of during the year 2011-12	Balance at the end of the year 2011-12	Percentage of disposals to the total assessment 5 to 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taxes/VAT on Sales, Trades *etc.*	2,434	1,692	4,126	1,162	2,964	28.16

Source: Departmental figures

Thus, the percentage of pending cases at the end of 2011-12 was 71.84 *per cent*. The Government has not fixed any norm prescribing the number of assessments to be completed by each assessing officer during a specified period. Immediate action needs to be taken to finalise the pending assessment cases.

5.1.8 Evasion of Tax

The details of cases of evasion of tax detected, cases finalised and demands for additional tax raised in 2011-12, as reported by the Departments concerned are mentioned in the following table:

Name of tax/duty	Case pending as on 31 March 2011	Cases detected during the year 2011-12	Total	Number of cases in which assignments/ investigation completed and additional demand including penalty *etc.*, raised during the year 2011-12		Number of pending cases as on 31 March 2012
				No. of cases	(₹ in lakh)	
Sales Taxes/VAT	502	588	1,090	615	801.80	475
Taxes on Vehicles	24,383	17,829	42,212	6,543	27.25	35,669
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	2,931	1,254	4,185	2,072	10.57	2,113

5.2 Response of the Departments/Government towards audit

Transactions and maintenance of important accounts and other records of the Departments are test checked and Inspection Reports containing audit findings are issued to the Head of the Office so audited for comments and/or compliance. Audit findings of serious nature are processed into draft paragraph and forwarded to the Administrative Head of the concerned Department through demi-official letter drawing their attention to the audit findings with a request to furnish their response within six weeks. The response of the Departments/ Government towards audit is discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

5.2.1 Failure of Senior officials to enforce accountability and protect the interest of the State Government

The Principal Accountant General (Pr.AG) (Audit), Mizoram conducts periodical inspection of the Government Departments to test check the transactions and verify the maintenance

of important accounts and other records as prescribed in the rules and procedures. These inspections are followed up with the Inspection Reports (IRs) incorporating irregularities detected during the Inspection and not settled on the spot, which are issued to the Heads of the Offices inspected with copies to the next higher authorities for taking prompt corrective action. The Heads of the Offices/Government are required to promptly comply with the observations contained in the IRs, rectify the defects and omissions and report compliance through initial reply to the Pr.AG within one month from the date of issue of the IRs. Serious financial irregularities are reported to the Heads of the Departments and the Government.

Inspection Reports issued upto December 2011 disclosed that 418 paragraphs involving ₹ 68.95 crore relating to 148 IRs remained outstanding at the end of June 2012 as mentioned in the following table along with the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Particulars	June 2011	June 2012
Numbers of outstanding IRs	134	148
Number of outstanding audit observations	419	418
Amount involved (₹ in crore)	65.10	68.95

The Department-wise details of the IRs and audit observations outstanding as on 30 June 2012 and the amounts involved are mentioned in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Name of Receipts	No. of Outstanding IRs	No. of Outstanding Audit Observations	Money Value involved (₹ in crore)
1.	Land Revenue	Land Revenue	20	41	6.70
2.	Excise	State Excise	1	1	-
3.	Taxation	Taxes/VAT on Sales, Trade *etc.*	66	189	35.93
4.	Transport	Taxes on Vehicles/ Taxes on Goods and Passengers	14	44	3.92
5.	Forest & Environment	Forest & Wild Life	46	137	8.89
6.	Geology and Mineral Resources	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1	6	13.51
Total			**148**	**418**	**68.95**

Even the first replies required to be received from the Heads of Offices within one month from the date of issue of the IRs were not received for 31 IRs issued upto December 2011. This large pendency of the IRs due to non-receipt of the replies is indicative of the fact that the Heads of Offices and Heads of the Departments failed to initiate action to rectify the defects, omissions and irregularities pointed out by us in the IRs.

It is recommended that the Government takes suitable steps to install an effective procedure for prompt and appropriate response to audit observations as well as takes action against officials/officers who fail to send replies to the IRs/paragraphs as per the

prescribed time schedules and also fail to take action to recover loss/outstanding demand in a time bound manner.

5.2.2 Departmental Audit Committee Meetings

In order to expedite settlement of the outstanding audit observations contained in the IRs, Departmental Audit Committees are constituted by the Government. These committees are chaired by the Secretaries of the concerned administrative Department and attended by the concerned officers of the State Government and officers of the Principal Accountant General (Pr. AG). The audit committees need to meet regularly in order to expedite clearance of the outstanding audit observations. However, during the year 2011-12, no departmental Audit Committee meeting was held.

The Government may ensure holding of frequent meetings of these committees for ensuring effective action on the audit observations leading to their settlement.

5.2.3 Response of the Departments to the draft audit paragraphs

Seven draft paragraphs proposed for inclusion in the Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2012 were forwarded (September 2012) to the Secretaries/Commissioners of the respective Departments through demi-official letters. The administrative Secretaries/Commissioners of the concerned Departments did not furnish (March 2012) replies of three draft paragraphs out of seven draft paragraphs.

5.2.4 Compliance with the earlier Audit Reports

In the Audit Reports 2001-02 to 2010-11 cases of under assessments, evasion, non/short levy of taxes/penalty, loss of revenue, failure to raise demands *etc.* involving ₹ 72.76 crore were reported. As of March 2012, the Departments concerned have accepted observations of ₹ 0.93 crore. Audit Report wise details of cases accepted and recovered are given in the following table:

(₹ in crore)

Year of Audit Report	Total money value	Accepted money value	Recovery made
2001-02	1.17	NIL	--
2002-03	3.07	0.53	--
2003-04	4.98	0.27	--
2004-05	5.30	NIL	--
2005-06	10.04	NIL	--
2006-07	12.14	NIL	--
2007-08	4.98	0.04	--
2008-09	5.74	NIL	--
2009-10	8.85	NIL	--
2010-11	16.49	0.09	--

5.3 Analysis of the mechanism for dealing with the issues raised by Audit

In order to analyse the system of addressing the issues highlighted in the Inspection Reports/ Audit Reports by the Departments/Government, the action taken on the paragraphs and

Performance Audits included in the Audit Reports of the last 10 years in respect of one Department is evaluated and included in each Audit Report.

The succeeding paragraphs 5.3.2.1 to 5.3.2.2 discuss the performance of the departments in dealing with the cases detected in the course of local audit conducted during the last 10 years and also the cases included in the Audit Reports for the years 2001-02 to 2010-11.

5.3.1 Position of Inspection Reports

The summarised position of Inspection Reports issued during the last three years, paragraphs included in these Reports and their status as on 30 June 2012 are given in the following table:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance			Addition during the year			Clearance during the year			Closing balance during the year		
	IRs	Paras	Money Value	IRs	Paras	Money Value	IRs	Paras	Money Value	IRs	Paras	Money Value
2010-11	126	373	39.09	21	91	61.24	2	56	18.17	145	408	82.16
2011-12	145	409	82.16	18	91	10.91	9	50	22.44	154	450	70.64
2012-13	154	450	70.64	8	75	2.37	0	10	1.00	162	515	72.01

We reminded the Department periodically to furnish replies to the outstanding audit observations.

5.3.2 Assurances given by the Department/Government on the issues highlighted in the Audit Reports

5.3.2.1 Recovery of accepted cases

The position of paragraphs included in the Audit Reports of the last 10 years and those accepted by the Department and the amount recovered are mentioned in the following table:

(₹ in crore)

Year of Audit Report	No. of paragraphs included	Money value of the paragraphs	No. of paragraphs accepted	Money value of accepted paragraphs	Amount recovered as of 31 March 2012	Cumulative position of recovery of accepted cases
2001-02	8	1.17	NIL	NIL	--	--
2002-03	15	3.07	7	0.53	--	--
2003-04	16	4.98	2	0.27	--	--
2004-05	10	5.30	NIL	NIL	--	--
2005-06	24	10.04	NIL	NIL	--	--
2006-07	15	12.14	NIL	NIL	--	--
2007-08	11	4.98	1	0.04	--	--
2008-09	6	5.74	NIL	NIL	--	--
2009-10	4	8.85	NIL	NIL	--	--
2010-11	3	16.49	1	0.09	--	--

However, information on the recovery of accepted cases was not available.

The Departments need to evolve a strong mechanism to monitor and ensure recovery of accepted cases.

5.3.2.2 Action taken on the recommendations accepted by the Departments/Government

The draft Performance Audits (PAs) conducted by the Pr. AG are forwarded to the concerned departments/Government for their information with a request to furnish their replies. These PAs are also discussed in an Exit Conference and the Department's/Government's views are included while finalising the PAs for the Audit Reports.

The following paragraphs discuss the issues highlighted in the performance audit on the Departments featured in the last 10 Audit Reports including the recommendations and action taken by the departments on the recommendations accepted by it as well as the Government.

Year of Audit Report	Name of the performance audit	No. of recommendations	Details of the recommendations accepted
2001-02	Finance (Taxation) Department	NIL	--
2002-03	Mizoram State Transport	NIL	--
2003-04	--	NIL	--
2004-05	a) Receipts under taxes on Motor Vehicles	5	--
	b) Information technology audit of the vehicle registration system in Mizoram	NIL	--
2005-06	--	NIL	--
2006-07	--	NIL	--
2007-08	--	NIL	--
2008-09	Transition from Sales Tax regime to Value Added Tax (VAT) System in Mizoram	6	--
2009-10	--	NIL	--
2010-11	Performance Audit on cross verification of declaration Forms in Inter State Trade and Commerce	5	--

5.4 Result of audit

5.4.1 Position of local audit conducted during the year

Test check of the records of 21 units of Taxation, Environment & Forest, Excise and other departments conducted during the year 2011-12 revealed underassessment/short levy/loss of revenue/non-realisation of outstanding revenue aggregating ₹ 886.41 lakh in 26 cases. Of these the Departments recovered ₹ 14.58 lakh in 9 cases and ₹ 32.60 lakh relating to the previous years in 16 cases.

5.4.2 This Report

This Report contains seven paragraphs (selected from the audit detections made during the local audit referred to above and during earlier years which could not be included in earlier

reports) and involving financial effect of ₹ 25.24 crore. The Departments/Government have accepted audit observations involving ₹ 22.85 crore out of which ₹ 0.07 crore has been recovered. The replies in the remaining cases have not been received (March 2013). These are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS DEPARTMENT

5.5 Drawal of fund before execution of works

The Department drew an amount of ₹ 35 lakh from the Government Accounts presenting false bills before execution of works.

The Environment & Forests (E&F) Department, Government of Mizoram accorded (March 2010) administrative approval and expenditure sanction of ₹ 35 lakh for construction of following buildings under Twelfth Finance Commission Grants during 2009-10:

Table-5.5.1

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Amount (₹ in lakh)
(i)	Construction of Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)'s Office Building at Khawzawl	1 No.	15.00
(ii)	Construction of DFO's Quarter at Khawzawl	1 No.	12.00
(iii)	Construction of staff Quarter at Khawzawl	2 Nos.	8.00
Total		**--**	**35.00**

Source: Departmental records

Scrutiny (August 2012) of the records of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF), Mizoram, Aizawl revealed that the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Khawzawl Wildlife Division submitted a subsidiary cash account of the Division for the month of March 2010 to the PCCF showing the expenditure of entire amount of ₹ 35 lakh against the completion of departmentally executed work of the above four buildings.

The cash account of the DFO and vouchers attached to the monthly accounts disclosed that ₹ 35 lakh was disbursed in March 2010 to the different labourers and firms against the Muster Rolls and the firm's bills for supply of materials during the period January – March 2010.

Further scrutiny of records disclosed that the DFO, Khawzawl Wildlife Division sought the approval (18 June 2010) of the Chief Wildlife Warden, E&F Department, Mizoram proposing that the new buildings to be constructed at the existing forest complex, Khawzawl and not on the land allotted by the Village Councils for establishment of new Khawzawl Wildlife Division Complex as it was not accessible from the main road. Accordingly, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Mizoram approved (24 June 2010) the proposals for construction of buildings at the existing forest complex, Khawzawl.

It is evident from the above that even before actual commencement of the construction works of the buildings, the Department irregularly encashed ₹ 35 lakh from the Government Accounts in March 2010 by presenting false bills showing completion of buildings. The entire fund was kept out of Government Accounts by the DFO, Khawzawl.

While accepting the facts, the Deputy Conservator of Forests (Headquarters) stated (September 2012) that the expenditure of ₹ 35 lakh was booked in March 2010 to avoid lapse of fund. Further, all the four construction works of the building were executed departmentally starting from May 2010 and completed in October 2010 by utilising the sanctioned amount of ₹ 35 lakh. However, Measurement Books (MBs) were not submitted by the DFO to the PCCF and all the vouchers were already furnished with the March 2010 Accounts and no further vouchers were prepared.

The Department failed to furnish any records to indicate that work was completed at a later date as claimed by it with supporting vouchers, MBs and Inspection Reports *etc*.

In admitting the facts, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Mizoram stated (January 2013) that the cash accounts had to be booked and that works had been shown as completed in order to keep pace with the closing of financial year of 2009-10. However, as on date the construction of these four buildings has been completed at Khawzawl despite their procedural lapse and late initiation of works in the field.

The reply of the Chief Wild Wildlife Warden is not tenable as the entire amount of ₹ 35 lakh was drawn in March 2010 by presenting false bills and the actual execution of work (as claimed by the Department), was only done between May 2010 and October 2010. This is a matter of serious financial irregularity violating all norms of financial propriety, in addition to having a risk of misappropriation of Government money.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

5.6 Unauthorised diversion of Fund

The Field Director, Dampa Tiger Reserve unauthorisedly diverted and released an amount of ₹ 60 lakh to the Deputy Commissioner, Mamit for meeting the expenditure on Contingency Fund.

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GoI) in the revised Guidelines (February 2008) for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger proposed the following financial packages in relocating people living in and around tiger reserved forest areas:

Option-I Payment of the entire package amount of ₹ 10 lakh (per family) to the family, in case the family opts so, without involving any rehabilitation/relocation process by the Forest Department.

Option-II The following package (per family) is proposed, at the rate of ₹ 10 lakh per family:

(i)	Agriculture land procurement (two hectare) and development	35 *per cent* of the package
(ii)	Settlement of rights	30 *per cent* of the package
(iii)	Homestead land and house construction	20 *per cent* of the package
(iv)	Incentive	5 *per cent* of the package
(v)	Community facilities commuted by the family (access road, irrigation, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, tele-communication, community center, religious places of worship, burial/cremation ground)	10 *per cent* of the package

The above cost norms are indicative in nature to facilitate flexibility for State/site specific situation, and may be modified to allow inter component as well as inter family adjustments by respective State Governments as per site specific requirements.

The allocation process would be monitored/implemented by the following two committees:

(i) State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC): under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and member from the Secretaries of the related departments, State Principal Chief Conservator of Forests *etc*.

(ii) District Level Implementing Committee (DLIC): under the Chairmanship of the District Collector and member from the Chief Executive Officer, Representative Officials from PWD, Social Welfare, Health, Agriculture, Education, Power & Irrigation and Director of Tiger Reserve.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger', the GoI, MoEF, National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) released (February 2010) central assistance (100 *per cent*) of ₹ 20.43 crore to the Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram.

Scrutiny (May 2012) of the records of the Field Director, Dampa Tiger Reserve, West Phaileng revealed that out of ₹ 20.43 crore the Field Director unauthorisedly diverted and released (February 2012) an amount of ₹ 60 lakh to the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Mamit District, who was the Chairman of the DLIC on Village Relocation, for meeting the contingency fund as per telephonic instructions of the DC without obtaining any recommendations from the SLMC/DLIC. This fact was confirmed (July 2012) by the Field Director. The subsidiary cash account in support of expenditure of ₹ 60 lakh along with relevant vouchers were, however, not submitted by the DC, Mamit to the Field Director.

As per the packages for relocating people living in and around tiger reserved forest areas as mentioned above, there was no provision for incurring expenditure under Contingency head. Moreover, before incurring any expenditure for relocating people in the forest areas formal approval of the DLIC on Village Relocation was required, which was not obtained.

Thus, the Field Director unauthorisedly diverted the fund of ₹ 60 lakh to the DC for incurring expenditure under contingency fund, which is not an admissible item of expenditure.

The Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF) (Headquarter), Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Mizoram furnished (January 2013) a statement of expenditure of ₹ 60 lakh incurred by the Deputy Commissioner, Mamit during the period from March 2012 to June 2012 which was not admissible under the scheme. The DCF (Headquarter) also insisted that the work items were actually implemented in the new village (Andarmanik village, situated around Dampa Tiger Reserved Forests).

While conducting audit of the accounts of the Deputy Commissioner, Mamit in the month of November 2012 with cross verification of the Bank Account maintained by State Bank of India, Mamit Branch (under Account No. 32108818836) revealed that the expenditure recorded in the Subsidiary Cash Book maintained for the Andarmanik village Account did not tally with the actual drawals as recorded in the Bank Accounts. The detail of variation between cash book and bank account is depicted in the following table:

Table-5.5.2

(₹ in lakh)

Transactions as per Cash Book		**Transactions as per Bank Account**			
Date	**Amount of Expenditure**	**Date**	**Bank Balance**	**Amount Withdrawn**	
				Date	**Amount**
March 2012	38.00	21.03.2012	1.76	21.05.2012	4.00
May 2012 to June 2012	22.00	21.03.2012 (Deposit)	60.00	23.05.2012	7.00
				11.06.2012	10.00
				19.06.2012	40.00
Total	**60.00**	**--**	**61.76**	**--**	**61.00**

Source: Departmental records

The above variations clearly implied that the subsidiary cash book maintained by the DC, Mamit did not indicate true and fair picture of the actual transactions as the expenditure of ₹ 38 lakh in March 2012 was not supported by withdrawal of fund from the Bank Account. Thus, the entire expenditure of ₹ 60 lakh remained doubtful which needs to be probed by the Government.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

5.7 Excess drawal of fund and disbursement without routing through the cash account

The Department drew an excess amount of ₹ 54.68 lakh and disbursed an amount of ₹ 177.38 lakh without routing through the cash account entailing risk/ misappropriation.

Towards payment of rental charges for the land under occupation by the Army in Mizoram for the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007, the Defence Estate Officer,

Guwahati Circle under Ministry of Defence, Government of India released (March 2011) a sum of ₹ 198.30 lakh to the Government of Mizoram. The Defence Estate Department released the fund subject to certain conditions, *viz.* that prior to disbursement of the amount, the claims must be duly verified with regard to the identity and ownership status of the claimants, their entitlement to receive the amount, passes issued to them *etc.* are in accordance with the Land Laws of Mizoram in force.

Accordingly, the State Finance Department (Budget Branch) allocated (August 2011) an amount of ₹ 198.30 lakh to the Director, Land Revenue & Settlement Department (LR&SD) for payment of rental charges for the land under occupation of the Army in Mizoram.

Scrutiny (July 2012) of the records of the Director, LR&SD revealed that on receipt of the allocation of fund of ₹ 198.30 lakh, the Director submitted (September 2011) the Rental Assessment Report to the Revenue Department of the Government of Mizoram in respect of land occupied by the Army/Para Military Forces for the period from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007 containing a claim of assessed amount of ₹ 143.26 lakh payable to 540 beneficiaries in seven locations as per details given in the following Table:

Table-5.5.3

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Locations	No. of beneficiaries	No. of persons who are included as Court/dispute *etc.* cases	Total amount Payable	Actual amount drawn
1.	Bawngkawn Brigade	51	--	12.68	12.68
2.	Military Hospital	13	--	4.61	4.61
3.	EME Area	106	4	85.20	85.20
4.	Helipad Area	45	1	13.15	13.15
5.	Supply Area	82	2	19.94	19.94
6.	MES	8	--	1.40	1.40
7.	Pukpui, Lunglei	235	13	6.29	60.97
Total		**540**	**20**	**143.26**	**197.94**

Source: Departmental records

Despite the fact that the Director, LR&SD submitted (September 2011) a proposal of expenditure sanction of ₹ 143.26 lakh, the State Government, Revenue Department accorded (November 2011) expenditure sanction for drawal and disbursement of ₹ 197.94 lakh after increasing the assessed amount in respect of Pukpui, Lunglei location to ₹ 60.97 lakh from ₹ 6.29 lakh. The reason for enhancement in rent payable to the tune of ₹ 54.68 lakh in respect of beneficiaries under Pukpui, Lunglei was not on record.

The Deputy Director (Drawing and Disbursing Officer) of the Directorate drew the amount of ₹ 197.94 lakh on 15 December 2011 which was entered in the cash book indicating that the entire amount of ₹ 197.94 lakh had been disbursed to the 540 beneficiaries on 15 December 2011, which was incorrect since the entire amount was not fully disbursed to

the beneficiaries. However, it was seen from the scrutiny of payment register revealed that out of ₹ 197.94 lakh drew, only an amount of ₹ 177.38 lakh had been disbursed actually during December 2011 to July 2012 to 496 beneficiaries, leaving an undisbursed balance of ₹ 20.56 lakh in respect of 44 beneficiaries.

Thus, besides drawal of fund of ₹ 54.68 lakh in excess of the assessed claim, the Department irregularly retained ₹ 197.94 lakh as fully disbursed on the date of its drawal. Out of ₹ 197.94 lakh irregularly retained, ₹ 177.38 lakh was subsequently disbursed during December 2011 to July 2012 without routing through the Cash Account. Such retention of cash outside Government Account is a highly irregular financial practice and fraught with the risk of misappropriation of Government money.

While accepting the facts, the Finance & Accounts Officer of the Directorate of LR&SD stated (July 2012) that to avoid lapse of fund the entire sanctioned amount of ₹ 197.94 lakh was shown as disbursed on 15 December 2011. The amount could not be immediately disbursed as a number of beneficiaries did not turn up to receive their claims till July 2012.

The reply also does not explain the reason why an inflated amount of ₹ 197.94 lakh was drawn. Further, the fact that an amount of ₹ 20.56 lakh representing claims due to 44 beneficiaries still remained undisbursed (till July 2012) also raises serious doubt on the authenticity of the claimants.

The Government in its reply stated (November 2012) that expenditure sanction of ₹ 143.26 lakh submitted by the Department contained an erroneous figure of ₹ 6.29 lakh instead of actual amount of ₹ 60.96 lakh, which was revised later on. The Government contention could not be factually verified as it did not furnish the relevant copies of correspondence made with the Department with regard to the discrepancies.

TAXATION DEPARTMENT

5.8 Evasion of tax

Two dealers concealed taxable sales worth ₹ 2,270.39 lakh and evaded tax of ₹ 112 lakh.

Section 31(7) (b) of the Mizoram Value Added Tax (MVAT) Act, 2005 provides that if the Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that the dealer has furnished incomplete and incorrect returns in order to evade or avoid payment of tax for any period, he shall direct the dealer to pay a sum not exceeding twice the amount of tax assessed by way of penalty.

Test check of records of the Assistant Commissioner of Taxes, Central Zone, Aizawl in September 2010 and November-December 2011 revealed that the two dealers concealed taxable sales worth ₹ 2,270.39 lakh and evaded tax of ₹ 112 lakh as discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

5.8.1 As per records made available to audit, the details of gross turnover of purchase, taxable turnover of sales and tax payable in respect of one dealer[2] for the assessment year 2009-10 are worked out in audit as under:

Table-5.5.4

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars		at 4 *per cent*	at 12.5 *per cent*	Total
Opening Stock		5.28	57.99	63.27
Add:	Gross Purchase turn over	27.23	1154.66	1181.89
Total Stock		32.51	1212.65	1245.16
Less:	Taxable turn over of sales	15.79	1100.03	1115.82
Closing Stock		16.72	112.62	129.34
Tax payable		0.63	137.50	138.13

It was, however, noticed that the Assessing Officer (AO) while assessing the dealer irregularly accepted the less taxable turnover of sales of ₹ 860.76 lakh (@ 4 *per cent*: ₹ 9.87 lakh + @ 12.5 *per cent*: ₹ 850.89 lakh), as declared by the dealer in his returns for the year 2009-10 with corresponding payable tax of ₹ 106.75 lakh (@ 4 *per cent*: ₹ 0.39 lakh + @ 12.5 *per cent*: ₹ 106.36 lakh), which resulted in the short assessment of tax of ₹ 31.38 lakh (₹ 138.13 lakh – ₹ 106.75 lakh). The tax evaded would be even higher if the information on profit earned on sales was made available to Audit.

The evasion of tax occurred mainly due to irregular acceptance by the AO of concealed taxable sales turnover of ₹ 255.06 lakh (@ 4 *per cent*: ₹ 5.92 lakh + @ 12.5 *per cent*: ₹ 249.14 lakh) of the dealer.

The dealer had already deposited the assessed tax of ₹ 106.75 lakh. The dealer is thus, required to pay the balance tax of ₹ 31.38 lakh besides a penalty of a sum not exceeding ₹ 62.76 lakh for concealment of taxable sales turnover.

While accepting the facts, the Department assured (December 2011) that the dealer would be re-assessed.

The Government informed (February 2013) that the dealer had been served a notice of hearing for re-assessment of 2009-10 on 30 January 2012 to appear before the Assessing Officer on 12 February 2014. Further development is awaited (March 2013).

5.8.2 The Assessing Officer (AO) while assessing another dealer[3] for the year 2005-06 and 2007-08 determined the dealer's sales at ₹ 271.56 lakh and ₹ 84.57 lakh respectively after deducting 30 *per cent* as labour and non-material cost as allowed by the Act. The dealer was not assessed for the year 2006-07 without any recorded reason. Scrutiny of the information obtained from the Public Health Engineer Department, Aizawl Water Supply

[2] M/s National Business Enterprise, Aizawl (TIN 15110024042)
[3] M/s Johnson Eastern Power, Zuangtui, Aizawl (TIN 15110137008)

Division, Aizawl, however, revealed that the dealer was paid ₹ 3,235.17 lakh during the years 2005-08 on account of works contract. This resulted in concealment and escapement of turnover of ₹ 2,879.04 lakh. After deducting 30 *per cent* from the concealed turnover on account of labour and non-material cost, the taxable turnover was ₹ 2,015.33 lakh having a tax effect of ₹ 80.62 lakh calculated at the rate of 4 *per cent* but, the same was not levied and realised. Further, the dealer was also liable to pay maximum penalty of ₹ 161.24 lakh.

The Department accepted (January 2011) the fact pointed out in audit and notified the dealer for re-assessment. However, progress of re-assessment and realisation of tax was awaited (July 2012).

The Government stated (February 2013) that a closer examination of the case is being carried out and a final decision was still kept at bay. Further development is awaited (March 2013).

5.9 Short levy of tax

Acceptance of dealer's returns without proper verification of records led to escapement of turnover of ₹ 315.33 lakh resulting in short levy of tax of ₹ 15.12 lakh.

Section 31(7) (b) of the Mizoram Value Added Tax (MVAT) Act, 2005 provides that if the Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that the dealer has furnished incomplete and incorrect returns in order to evade or avoid payment of tax for any period, he shall direct the dealer to pay a sum not exceeding twice the amount of tax assessed by way of penalty.

Test check of records of the Assistant Commissioner of Taxes, North Zone, Aizawl in October–November 2011 revealed that the Assessing Officer (AO) accepted a dealer's[4] sales return of ₹ 4,102.61 lakh and tax payment of ₹ 164.10 lakh for the assessment year 2008-10 as correct without enhancing or decreasing the tax payable and accordingly finalised the assessment without imposing any additional tax in his assessment. The AO was also satisfied that the dealer sold out all taxable purchases made during the assessment period with the closing balance at the end of 2009-10 as nil. Scrutiny, however, revealed that the dealer purchased goods worth ₹ 4,417.94 lakh taxable @ 4 *per cent* during the year by utilising 13 Form – 'C' declaration having tax effect of ₹ 176.72 lakh at purchase value. Thus, there was a minimum escapement of turnover of ₹ 315.33 lakh (₹ 4,417.94 lakh – ₹ 4,102.61 lakh) implying short-levy of tax of ₹ 12.61 lakh. The short-levy of tax would be even higher if the information on profit earned on sales was made available to Audit. Besides, the dealer was also liable to pay a sum not exceeding ₹ 25.22 lakh as penalty for furnishing incomplete and incorrect returns.

The Department agreed to the Audit observation and re-assessed (January 2012) the dealer after taking the dealer's purchase at ₹ 4,417.94 lakh with a profit of 1.5 *per cent* and levied tax of ₹ 179.22 lakh and penalty of ₹ 0.70 lakh. The tax and penalty imposed in the re-assessment at the instance of Audit amounting to ₹ 15.82 lakh remained unpaid.

[4] M/s Vees Communications Pvt. Ltd., Chanmari, Aizawl (TIN 15111369009)

The Government in their reply (February 2013) stated that out of balance tax of ₹ 15.82 lakh an amount of ₹ 6.50 lakh was already deposited by the dealer in September 2012, leaving a balance of ₹ 9.32 lakh (March 2013).

5.10 Under-assessment of tax

There was under-assessment of tax of ₹ 9.03 lakh due to mistake in computation of tax.

Section 31(7) (b) of the Mizoram Value Added Tax (MVAT) Act, 2005 provides that if the Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that the dealer has furnished incomplete and incorrect returns in order to evade or avoid payment of tax for any period, he shall direct the dealer to pay a sum not exceeding twice the amount of tax assessed by way of penalty.

Test check of records of the Assistant Commissioner of Taxes, South Zone, Aizawl in October 2011 revealed that the Assessing Officer while assessing a dealer[5] for the assessment year 2005-10 in January 2011 determined the dealer's purchase at ₹ 552.04 lakh (4 *per cent:* ₹ 291.75 lakh + 12.5 *per cent:* ₹ 260.29 lakh). The AO deducted ₹ 164.05 lakh (4 *per cent:* ₹ 87.53 lakh + 12.5 *per cent:* ₹ 76.52 lakh) on account of closing stock and damage goods and after adding 3 *per cent* profit from the net purchase value of ₹ 387.99 lakh (4 *per cent:* ₹ 204.22 lakh + 12.5 *per cent:* ₹ 183.77 lakh) and wrongly computed the tax payable by the dealer at ₹ 24.44 lakh out of the realisable amount of ₹ 32.07 lakh (4 *per cent:* ₹ 8.41 lakh + 12.5 *per cent:* ₹ 23.66 lakh). Further scrutiny of records, however, revealed that the dealer imported taxable goods worth ₹ 569.78 lakh (4 *per cent:* ₹ 268.10 lakh + 12.5 *per cent:* ₹ 301.68 lakh) by utilising 'C' & 'F' forms during the period 2005-10. Thus, there was escapement of turnover resulting in under-assessment of tax of ₹ 9.03 lakh as worked out in the following table:

Table-5.5.5

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	4 *per cent* taxable goods	12.5 *per cent* taxable goods	Total
1.	Sales returned by dealer	143.03	127.61	270.64
2.	Purchased as per Audit	333.78	236.00	569.78
3.	Less: Closing stock	19.70[6]	61.22	80.92
4.	Less: Damaged & returned	-	15.30	15.30
5.	Stock for sale	314.08	159.48	473.56
6.	Sales at profit of 3 *per cent*	9.42	4.78	14.20
7.	Taxable Sales Turn over	323.50	164.26	487.76
8.	Tax payable	12.94	20.53	33.47
9.	Tax paid			24.44
10.	Balance payable Tax			9.03

[5] M/s Lalat Enterprise, Bara bazaar, Aizawl (TIN 15120035048)

[6] 30 per cent of purchase made during the years in respect of 4 *per cent* taxable goods was taken as closing stock as was done by AO

Thus, the dealer was liable to pay a balance tax of ₹ 9.03 lakh. Besides, the dealer was also liable to pay a sum not exceeding ₹ 66.94 lakh as penalty for furnishing incomplete and incorrect returns.

The Department stated (March 2012) that re-assessment is under process and development in this regard would be intimated to Audit. However, results of re-assessment and recovery of tax is awaited (July 2012).

The Government in their reply (February 2013) stated that the Assessing Officer did not find any miscalculation in terms of break-up of items specified under IT Goods which are taxable at four *per cent*.

In considering the Government reply, the Audit has re-verified (March 2013) the dealer's records available with the Assessing Officer and found that the dealer's purchased turn over was ₹ 268.10 lakh during 2005-10 under IT Goods against the total purchased turn over of ₹ 569.78 lakh. Thus, the dealer is liable to pay the balance tax along with the penalty as observed in Audit.

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

5.11 Loss of revenue

There was loss of revenue of ₹ 68.03 lakh due to settlement of broomstick mahals by negotiation, besides loss of ₹ 11.48 lakh due to unauthorised waiver of settled amount of mahals.

Rule 19 of the Mizoram Sale of Forest Produce Mahals (MSFPM) Rules, 2002 provides that if the tenderer whose tender has been accepted fails to pay the security deposit or to pay the installments on due dates, the sale of mahal[7] shall be liable to be cancelled and the mahal shall be resold at the risk of defaulting tenderer whose security deposit and installments, if deposited, shall be forfeited to the Government as Forest Revenue. Under Rule 22, it is mentioned that the forest produce in the mahal after settlement will remain at the mahaldar's risk and the Forest Department will in no way be responsible for damage caused by fire or any other factors.

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF), Mizoram fixed the royalty rate of broomstick for all forest divisions of Mizoram at Rupees seven per Kg with effect from 15 February 2005.

(a) Scrutiny (October 2010) of records of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Mizoram, Aizawl revealed that in response to the application of the Mizoram Forest Produce Marketing Agency (MIFMA), the Department issued (22 October 2007) work order to the

[7] Mahal means a defined geographical area where from certain forest produce are sold on condition of their removal within a specified period.

MIFMA for operation of broomstick mahals under 10 Territorial Forest Divisions in Mizoram for extraction of seven lakh Kg of broomstick at the negotiated rate of ₹ 13.32 lakh during the operation period from November 2007 to June 2008, without insisting on applying the royalty rate fixed by the PCCF on the actual broomstick to be extracted and calling of tender for the mahal.

The total royalty of seven lakh Kg of broomstick at the royalty rate as fixed by PCCF was ₹ 49 lakh. Thus, due to settlement of broomstick mahals at the negotiated amount of ₹ 13.32 lakh without inviting tender and non-levy of prescribed royalty, the Department incurred a loss of Government revenue of ₹ 35.68 lakh.

The first instalment of ₹ 6.66 lakh was deposited by the mahaldar on October 2007 along with a security deposit of ₹ 1.33 lakh. The second and third instalments of ₹ 3.33 lakh each were to be deposited by the mahaldar on 22 November 2007 and 22 December 2007 respectively.

The mahaldar, however, deposited the second instalment of ₹ 3.33 lakh belatedly in January 2008 and requested to waive the third instalment of ₹ 3.33 lakh inspite of continuous operation of mahals till the termination of the operation period. The Department, however, without terminating the operation of mahals for its resale at the risk of defaulting mahaldar and without forfeiture of the security deposit (₹ 1.33 lakh) irregularly waived (August 2008) the payment of third instalment of ₹ 3.33 lakh.

Thus, the Department extended undue favour to the mahaldar in operation of the mahals with the loss of Government revenue ₹ 3.33 lakh.

(b) Again, the Department issued (October 2008) work order to the MIFMA for operation of Broomstick mahals under 10 Territorial Forest Divisions in Mizoram for extraction of seven lakh Kg of broomstick at the negotiated rate of ₹ 16.65 lakh during 2008-09 without insisting on applying the prescribed royalty rate on the actual broomstick to be extracted and call of tender for the mahals.

The total royalty of seven lakh Kg of broomstick at the prevailing royalty rate was ₹ 49 lakh. Thus, due to settlement of broomstick mahals at the negotiated amount of ₹ 16.65 lakh without inviting tender and non-levy of prescribed royalty, the Department incurred a loss of Government revenue of ₹ 32.35 lakh.

Against the settled amount of ₹ 16.65 lakh, the mahaldar, however, deposited only an amount of ₹ 8.50 lakh as first instalment in January 2009. Payment of the second instalment of ₹ 8.15 lakh was however, irregularly waived by the Government to adjust the reported loss incurred by the mahaldar in operation of 10 mahals during 2007-08.

The action of the Government in waiving the second instalment to adjust the loss incurred by the mahaldar during 2007-08 was not justified as the Forest Produce in the mahals after settlement remained at mahaldar's risk and Forest Department was in no way responsible for damage caused by unforeseen factors, and thus could not give such waiver.

Thus, due to the above undue favour given to the mahaldar, the Government incurred a loss of revenue of ₹ 8.15 lakh.

In their reply the E&F Department stated (October 2012) that the Government found the case to be genuine and after careful consultation with Finance Department waived the 3rd instalment and allowed MIFMA to operate broomstick mahal during 2008-09. However, reply of the Department is not acceptable as it is already mentioned above that the action taken by the action of the Government was not justified.

The matter was reported (September 2012) to the Government and their reply is awaited (March 2013).

CHAPTER-VI

FOLLOW UP OF AUDIT OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Non-submission of *suo moto* Action Taken Notes

With a view to ensuring accountability of the executive in respect of all the issues dealt with in various Audit Reports, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), issued (May 2000) instructions for submission of *suo moto* replies on all paragraphs and reviews featured in the Audit Report within three months of its presentation to the legislature. For submission of the Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on its recommendations, the PAC provided six months time.

Review of follow up action on submission of *suo moto* replies and of ATNs as of 31 March 2013 on paragraphs included in the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India disclosed that the Departments of the State Government had not submitted *suo moto* replies to 16 paragraphs/reviews featured in the Audit Reports for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, as mentioned below:

Table-6.1.1

Year of Audit Report	Date of presentation of the Audit Report to the Legislature	Number of paragraphs/ reviews included in the Audit Report (excluding standard paragraphs)	Total number of paragraphs and reviews for which *suo moto* explanatory notes are awaited	Number of Departments
2010-11	26.07.2012	18	16	11
Total		**18**	**16**	**11**

Source: Legislative Assembly secretariat

Thus, due to the failure of the respective Departments to comply with the instructions of the PAC, the objective of ensuring accountability of the executive remained inadequate.

6.2 Response to audit observations and compliance thereof by the Executive

Accountant General (Audit) conducts periodical inspection of Government Departments to test check the transactions and verify the maintenance of significant accounting and other records as per the prescribed rules and procedures. These inspections are followed by Inspection Reports (IRs) issued to the Heads of Offices inspected, with a copy to the next higher authorities. Rules/ orders of the Government provide for prompt response by the Executive to the IRs issued by the Accountant General to ensure corrective action in compliance with the prescribed rules and procedures and accountability for the deficiencies, lapses, *etc.*, noticed during his inspection.

The Heads of Offices and next higher authorities are required to comply with the observations contained in the IRs and rectify the defects and omissions promptly and report their compliance to the Accountant General. Serious irregularities are also brought to the notice of the Head of the Department by the Office of the Accountant General.

A review of IRs issued during 1995-2012 revealed that 750 paragraphs relating to 138 IRs remained outstanding as of March 2012.

No audit committee meeting was held during 2011-12.



Aizawl
The 30 April 2013

(L. Tochhawng)
Principal Accountant General (Audit),
Mizoram

Countersigned



New Delhi
The 02 May 2013

(Vinod Rai)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Appendix-1.3.1
Statement showing amount drawn and kept in 8443 - Civil Deposit and expenditure thereagainst
(Reference: Paragraph-1.3.8.3.1; Page-8)

(₹ in crore)

Month and Amount drawn and kept in '8443-Civil Deposit'			Month and amount drawn out of '8443- Civil Deposit'		Expenditure		Balance
Month	**Amount**	**Purpose**	**Month**	**Amount**	**Month**	**Amount**	
March 2009	0.15	TFC (Data base)	May 2009	0.15	May 2009	0.02	0.13
					June 2009	0.03	0.10
	3.28	Housing Loan	September 2009	0.19	--	--	--
	0.19	Minor Works	October 2009	1.97	October 2009	1.97	0.29
					November 2009	0.10	0.19
			December 2009	1.31	December 2009	1.31	0.19
					March 2010	0.09	0.10
					April 2010	0.10	-
Sub total	**3.62**	--	--	**3.62**	--	**3.62**	**Nil**
March 2010	3.75	TFC	July 2010	6.27	July 2010	6.27	-
	0.25	Minor Works	October 2010	2.53	Oct 2010	2.53	-
	5.05	Housing Loan	February 2011	0.25	March 2011	0.24	0.01
					May 2011	0.01	-
Sub total	**9.05**	--	--	**9.05**	--	**9.05**	**Nil**
March 2011	2.85	Minor Works	August 2011	4.09	August 2011	4.09	-
	5.00	Housing Loan	September 2011	1.26	September 2011	1.26	-
			November 2011	2.50	November 2011	2.50	-
Sub total	**7.85**	--	--	**7.85**	--	**7.85**	**Nil**
March 2012	8.00	Housing Loan	--	8.00	--	--	8.00
Sub total	**8.00**	--	--	**8.00**	--	--	**8.00**
Total	**28.52**	--	--	**28.52**	--	**20.52**	**8.00**

Appendix-1.3.2

Statement showing details of amount drawn and disbursement made thereagainst

(Reference: Paragraph-1.3.8.4; Page-8)

Sl. No.	Name of DDO	Amount drawn			Disbursement made		Balance (As of October 2012) (₹ in lakh)
		Date	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Purpose	Month	Amount (₹in lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=(4-7)
1.	Deputy Director (Accounts) LAD	31.03.2008	544.00	Housing Loan (LIC)	April 2008	1170.20	
			414.30	TFC Grant	May 2008	340.00	
			240.32	Repayment of Housing Loan (HUDCO)	August 2008	14.30	
			300.00	Grants-in-Aid for MNF returnee	November 2008	14.12	
			40.00	Construction of Office Building			
		Sub total	**1538.62**	--	--	**1538.62**	**Nil**
		31.03.2009	385.21	TFC Grant	May 2009	451.36	
			79.26	Revision of V.C. E/Roll 2009	June 2009	3.19	
					April 2010	9.92	
		Sub total	**464.47**	--	--	**464.47**	**Nil**
		31.03.2010	35.08	TFC Grant	April 2010	50.08	
			4.00	Operation & Maintenance of Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan (PMSA)	June 2010	6.00	
			15.00	Grants-in-Aid for building technology research centre	February 2011	4.00	
			6.00	Economically Weaker Section for Housing assistance			
		Sub total	**60.08**	--	--	**60.08**	**Nil**
		31.03.2011	25.82	Minor Works	May 2011	0.86	
					June 2011	10.00	
			6.00	Economically Weaker Section for Housing assistance	July 2011	6.00	
					August 2011	14.96	
		Sub total	**31.82**	--	--	**31.82**	**Nil**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=(4-7)
2.	DLAO, Lunglei	31.03.2008	24.27	Minor Works	April 2008	21.61	
					May 2008	2.15	
					June 2008	0.30	
			0.71	V.C's remuneration	August 2008	0.20	
					September 2008	0.22	
					October 2008	0.50	
		Sub total	**24.98**	--	--	**24.98**	**Nil**
		31.03.2009	91.79	Minor Works	April 2009	96.38	
			6.05	V.C's remuneration	May 2009	1.00	
			0.22	Stationeries & POL	June 2009	0.20	
					July 2009	0.48	
		Sub total	**98.06**	--	--	**98.06**	**Nil**
		31.03.2010	49.27	Minor Works	April 2010	44.36	
			1.70	V.C's remuneration	May 2010	4.45	
			1.30	Housing Loan (LIC)	June 2010	0.58	
					August 2010	0.88	
					September 2010	2.00	
		Sub total	**52.27**	--	--	**52.27**	**Nil**
		31.03.2011	75.84	Minor Works	April 2011	73.37	
			3.89	V.C's remuneration	May 2011	3.85	
			1.23	Housing Loan (LIC)	June 2011	0.18	
					July 2011	0.08	
					August 2011	0.25	
					September 2011	3.23	
		Sub total	**80.96**	--	--	**80.96**	**Nil**
		29.03.2012	190.77		April 2012	98.84	91.93
		Sub total	**190.77**		--	**98.84**	**91.93**
3.	DLAO, Champhai	31.03.2009	24.30	Minor Works	April 2009	17.42	8.91
			2.03	V.C's remuneration	May 2009	8.42	0.49
					June 2009	0.35	0.14
					July 2009	0.14	--
		Sub total	**26.33**	--	--	**26.33**	**Nil**
4.	DLAO, Mamit	31.03.2012	35.00	Minor Works	April 2012	31.54	11.11
			7.65	V.C's remuneration	May 2012	11.11	--
		Sub total	**42.65**	--	--	**42.65**	**NIL**
Total	**2611.01**	--	--	--	**91.93**		

Appendix-2.3.1
Statement showing details of selected Districts, Blocks and Villages

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.5.2; Page-36)

Sl. No.	Name of District (No. of Blocks in the District)	Selected Blocks under the District (No. of Villages in the Blocks)	Selected Villages under the Block	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1.	Lunglei (4)	Lungsen (62)	1.	Vairawkai
			2.	Sihphirtlang
			3.	Upper Lungrang
			4.	Lungrang 'S'
			5.	Silkur
			6.	Nunsury
			7.	Khawmami
			8.	Bindasora
			9.	Lungsen
			10.	Zodin, Tlabung
			11.	Serhuau
			12.	Tipperaghat
			13.	Chengkawllui
			14.	Chhumkhum
			15.	Phairuangkai
		Hnathial (23)	1.	South Vanlaiphai
			2.	Pangzawl
			3.	Aithur
			4.	Rawpui
			5.	Hnathial 'N'
			6.	Hnathial 'S'
2.	Lawngtlai (4)	Lawngtlai (41)	1.	Zochachhuah
			2.	Electric veng
			3.	Bazar
			4.	Diltlang
			5.	AOC veng
			6.	Chawngtelui
			7.	Chawngte – P
			8.	Sihtlangpui
			9.	Tuidangtalng
			10.	College veng
			11.	Lawngtlai - III
		Bungtlang 'S' (27)	1.	Chikhurlui
			2.	vaseikai
			3.	Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)
			4.	Tuichawngtlang
			5.	Hmunnuam
			6.	Bungtlang 'S'
			7.	Karlui

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
3.	Kolasib (2)	Thingdawl (17)	1.	Serkhan
			2.	Lungdai
			3.	North Chaltlang
			4.	Kawnpui South
			5.	Bualpui
		Bilkhawthlir (30)	1.	Meidum
			2.	Rengtekawn
			3.	Bukvannei
			4.	Bilkhawthlir South
			5.	Kolasib – I (Hmar Veng)
			6.	Kolasib –V (Saidan)
			7.	North Chhimluang
			8.	Kolasib – VI (New Diakkawn)

Source: Departmental records

Appendix-2.3.2

Statement showing village-wise approval of works under Action Plan 2011-12 in respect of Lawngtlai District without earmarking the estimated cost of the approved works

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.10.2; Page-43)

Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Work	Volume/Unit	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lawngtlai	1. Kawlchaw 'W'	1. Constn. of fish pond	2387.50 cum	Nil
		2. Traditional water point	208.38 cum	Nil
	2 Chawntlangpui	3. Constn. of side drain	0.286 km	Nil
		4. Planting of sampling with bamboo fencing	0.84 hac	Nil
		5. Constn. of water canal	0.99 ha	Nil
		6. Constn. of water point	124.31 cum	Nil
	3. Saikah	7. Constn. of side drain	0.313 km	Nil
		8. Constn. of water reservoir	90.69 cum	Nil
		9. Planting of sampling with bamboo fencing	0.86 hac	Nil
		10. Constn. of water canal	1.09 hac	Nil
		11. Constn. of fish pond	1997.42 cum	Nil
	4. R. Vanhne	12. Constn. of water reservoir	49.98 cum	Nil
		13. Constn. of fish pond	1028 cum	Nil
		14. Constn. of public water point	101.59 cum	Nil
	5. Rulkual	15. Constn. of water reservoir	85.92 cum	Nil
		16. Constn. of fish pond	1856.52 cum	Nil
	6. Saizawh 'E'	17. Constn. of side drain	0.334 km	Nil
		18. Constn. of fish pond	2120.78 km	Nil
	7. Council Veng	19. Constn. of water reservoir	117.70 cum	Nil
	8. AOC Veng	20. Constn. of side drain	702.81 m	Nil
		21. Constn. of water reservoir	75.93 cum	Nil
		22. Afforestation	3.86 hac	Nil
		23. Constn. of irrigation canal	2.95 hac	Nil
		24. Constn. of traditional water point	438.42 cum	Nil
		25. Constn. of terracing	438.42 hac	Nil
	9. Bazaar	26. Constn. of side drain	1396.99 m	Nil
		27. Constn. of water reservoir	143.76 cum	Nil
		28. Afforestation	7.42 hac	Nil
		29. Constn. of irrigation canal	10.02 hac	Nil
		30. Constn. of traditional water point	858.83 cum	Nil
	10. Chawnhu	31. Constn. of side drain	371.13 m	Nil
		32. Constn. of water reservoir	59.03 cum	Nil
		33. Afforestation	2.83 hac	Nil
		34. Constn. of irrigation canal	3.71 hac	Nil
		35. Constn. of traditional water point	352.21 cum	Nil
		36. Constn. of terracing	0.57 hac	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
	11. Diltlang	37. Constn. of side drain	686.78m	Nil
		38. Afforestation	4.14hac	Nil
		39. Constn. of irrigation canal	5.45 hac	Nil
		40. Constn. of traditional water point	462.48 cum	Nil
		41. Constn. of terracing	0.80 hac	Nil
	12. Lawngtlai III	42. Constn. of side drain	2028.29 m	Nil
		43. Constn. of water reservoir	213.74 cum	Nil
		44. Afforestation	10.86 hac	Nil
		45. Constn. of irrigation canal	13.50 hac	Nil
		46. Constn. of traditional water point	1199.64 cum	Nil
	13. Mampui	47. Constn. of side drain	473.47 m	Nil
		48. Afforestation	3.25 hac	Nil
		49. Constn. of irrigation canal	4.26 hac	Nil
		50. Constn. of traditional water point	369.58 cum	Nil
		51. Constn. of terracing	0.62 hac	Nil
	14. Ngengpuikai	52. Constn. of side drain	388.40 m	Nil
		53. Constn. of water reservoir	53.79cum	Nil
		54. Afforestation	2.70 hac	Nil
		55. Constn. of irrigation canal	3.56 hac	Nil
		56. Constn. of traditional water point	312.11 cum	Nil
		57. Constn. of terracing	0.53 hac	Nil
	15. Thingkah	58. Bouldering of road	508 m	Nil
		59. Constn. of side drain	712.67m	Nil
		60. Constn. of water reservoir	75.67 cum	Nil
		61. Afforestation	3.87 hac	Nil
		62. Constn. of irrigation canal	4.91 hac	Nil
		63. Constn. of traditional water point	432.41 cum	Nil
		64. Constn. of terracing	0.75 hac	Nil
	16. Lawngtlai I	65. Bouldering of road	1184 m	Nil
		66. Constn. of side drain	1652.50m	Nil
		67. Constn. of water reservoir	168.99 cum	Nil
		68. Afforestation	8.96 hac	Nil
		69. Constn. of irrigation canal	11.80 hac	Nil
		70. Constn. of traditional water point	998.48 cum	Nil
Total	**16 Villages**	**70 works**	**---**	**Nil**

Source: Departmental records

Appendix-2.3.3

Statement showing calculation of period of delay in release of State Share against the Central Share during 2007-12 pertaining to three sample Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib)

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.11.4; Page-46)

Year	No. of instalment	Release of Central Share		Release of State Share					Remarks (Calculation showing release of State Share against Central Share under instalment No.)
		Date of Release	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Target Date of Release	Amount required to be released (10.42 *per cent* of Central Share)	Actual release		Period of delay (in days)	
						Date of release	Amount (₹ in lakh)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
A. Lunglei District									
2007-08	1	28.03.07	100.00	12.04.07	13.13	22.02.08	30.57	244 to 298	No. 1 & 2
	2	07.06.07	356.68	22.06.07	38.10				
	3	26.07.07	120.00	10.08.07	12.50	17.03.08	48.00	79 to 199	No. 3 & 4
	4	14.12.07	200.00	29.12.07	20.84				
2008-09	1	04.04.08	125.15	19.04.08	13.04	19.06.08	32.52	61 to 173	No. 4 of 2007-08 and No. 1 of 2008-09
	2	14.05.08	2714.00	29.05.08	282.80	24.07.08	271.40	56	No. 2
	3	30.12.08	851.00	14.01.09	88.67	30.12.08	85.10	---	---
	4	13.02.09	500.00	28.02.09	52.10	16.03.09	25.09	16	No. 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
2009-10	1	10.07.09	1000.00	25.07.09	104.20	19.09.09	100.00	55 to 203	No. 4 of 2008-09 and No. 1 of 2009-10
	2	13.11.09	1094.00	28.11.09	114.00	10.02.10	121.55	74	No. 2
	3	08.12.09	47.26	23.12.09	4.92	---	---	---	---
	4	08.02.10	1152.00	23.02.10	120.04	---	---	---	
	5	16.03.10	100.00	01.04.10	10.42	---	---	---	
	6	16.03.10	300.00	01.04.10	31.26	---	---	---	
2010-11	1	31.03.10	2469.43	15.04.10	257.31	05.08.10	5.25	112 to 230	No. 3 of 2009-10 and No. 1 of 2010-11
	2	16.04.10	1093.70	01.05.10	113.96	26.09.10	418.91	140 to 215	No. 4, 5, & 6 of 2009-10 and No. 2 of 2010-11
	3	21.01.11	1684.76	05.02.11	175.55	23.03.11	113.93	46	No. 3
	4	01.03.11	257.45	16.03.11	26.83	---	---	---	---
	5	21.03.11	193.47	05.04.11	20.16	---	---	---	---
2011-12	1	01.04.11	2784.94	16.04.11	290.19	12.09.11	222.47	149 to 180	No. 4 & 5 of 2010-11 and No. 1 of 2011-12
	2	27.10.11	1174.20	11.11.11	122.35	---	---	---	---
	3	03.01.12	1983.52	18.01.12	206.68	07.02.12	290.11	20 to 88	No. 2 & 3
	4	14.03.12	342.32	29.03.12	35.67	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
B. Lawngtlai District									
2007-08	1	07.03.07	4.50	22.03.07	0.47	07.11.07	49.78	---	---
	2	21.03.07	1.78	05.04.07	0.19	---	---	---	---
	3	10.12.07	616.80	25.12.07	64.27	22.02.08	78.13	60	No. 3
						07.03.08	100.00	---	---
2008-09	1	04.04.08	750.46	19.04.08	78.20	19.06.08	75.05	61	No. 1
	2	15.05.08	364.00	29.05.08	37.93	24.07.08	36.40	56	No. 2
	3	28.08.08	500.00	12.09.08	52.10	28.11.08	50.00	77	No. 3
	4	05.02.09	769.00	20.02.09	80.13	16.03.09	76.90	24	No. 4
2009-10	1	01.05.09	1023.30	16.05.09	106.60	09.09.09	24.12	115	No. 1
	2	06.08.09	600.99	21.08.09	62.62	---	---	---	---
	3	26.11.09	442.23	11.12.09	46.08	20.12.09	102.33	9 to 121	No. 2 & 3
	4	12.03.10	926.00	27.03.10	96.49	---	---	---	---
2010-11	1	16. 04.10	762.66	01.05.10	79.47	05.08.10	49.14	97	No. 1
	2	24.06.10	1104.04	09.07.10	115.08	05.08.10	60.10	27	No. 2
	3	11.01.11	1517.88	26.01.11	158.16	23.03.11	7.09	56 to 257	No. 2 & 3
							96.46		
							79.45		
							11.45		
	4	07.03.11	123.79	22.03.11	12.90	---	---	---	---
2011-12	1	01.04.11	2155.93	16.04.11	224.65	12.09.11	267.47	148 to 229	No. 3 & 4 of 2010-11 and No. 1 of 2011-12
	2	27.10.11	332.64	11.11.11	34.66	---	---	---	---
	3	03.01.12	2683.78	18.01.12	279.65	07.03.12	224.58	49 to 117	No. 2 & 3

Source: Departmental records

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
C. Kolasib District									
2008-09	1	01.04.08	19.65	16.04.08	2.05	19.06.08	1.96	63	No. 1
	2	28.05.08	63.07	12.06.08	6.57	24.07.08	6.31	41	No. 2
	3	18.06.08	117.00	03.07.08	12.19	13.08.08	11.70	40	No. 3
	4	10.11.08	199.49	26.11.08	20.79	30.12.08	19.95	73	No. 4
	5	06.02.09	127.00	21.03.09	13.23	16.03.09	12.70	Nil	No. 5
2009-10	1	26.05.09	967.35	10.06.09	100.79	17.08.09	83.92	82	No. 1
	2	06.08.09	568.12	21.08.09	59.19	13.11.09	12.82	170	No. 1
	3	16.12.09	500.00	31.12.09	52.10	---	---	---	--
	4	09.03.10	229.00	24.04.10	23.86	---	---	---	--
	5	25.03.10	100.00	09.04.10	10.42	---	---	---	--
2010-11	1	16.04.10	627.39	01.05.10	65.37	04.08.10	34.27	347	No. 2 of 2009-10
	2	24.06.10	1208.56	09.07.10	125.93	06.09.10	112.37	126 to 215	No. 3,4 and 5 of 2009-10 and No. 1of 2010-11
	3	03.02.11	767.56	18.02.11	79.97	23.03.11	191.25	32 to 258	No. 2 & 3
	4	30.03.11	107.60	15.04.11	11.21	--	--	---	---
2011-12	1	15.06.11	926.84	30.06.11	96.57	28.10.11	79.96	119	No. 1
	2	01.11.11	1162.82	16.11.11	121.16	07.03.12	107.76	111	No. 2
	3	04.01.12	1487.52	19.01.12	154.99	22.03.12	38.55	62	No. 3

Appendix-2.3.4

Statement showing Village Councils-wise transactions of fund for execution of works under wage component, material component and for Administrative cost during four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) in respect of 44 Village Councils under 06 Blocks

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.11.9; Page-49)

Name of Block (District)	Name of the Village Council		Amount of transaction during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (₹ in lakh)
A. Lungsen (Lunglei District)	1.	Silgur	24.92
	2.	Nunsury	101.71
	3.	Bindasora	34.90
	4.	Zodin	175.38
	5.	Serhuan	37.88
	6.	Tipperaghat	102.66
	7.	Chengkawllui	58.50
Sub-total	**07**	**Villages**	**535.95**
B. Hnathial (Lunglei District)	1.	South Vnalaiphai	193.41
	2.	Pangzawl	222.71
	3.	Aithur	17.90
	4.	Rawpui	114.76
	5.	Hnathial 'N'	386.20
	6.	Hnathial 'S'	313.54
Sub-total	**06**	**Villages**	**1248.52**
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai District)	1.	Zochachhuah	36.62
	2.	Electric Veng	65.46
	3.	Bazar	178.67
	4.	Diltlang	117.91
	5.	AOC Veng	100.09
	6.	Chawngtelui	41.80
	7.	Chawngte-P	147.12
	8.	Sihtlangpui	53.58
	9.	Tuidangtlang	38.33
	10.	College Veng	158.80
	11.	Lawngtlai III	285.27
Sub-total	**11**	**Villages**	**1223.65**
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai District)	1.	Chikhurlui	69.07
	2.	Vaseikai	78.76
	3.	Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	20.46
	4.	Tuichawngtlang	51.87
	5.	Hmunnuam	46.76
	6.	Bungtlang 'S'	202.56
	7.	Karlui	105.03
Sub-total	**07**	**Villages**	**574.51**
Grand Total	**31**	**Villages**	**3582.63**

Appendix-2.3.5

Statement showing Village-wise cumulative number of House Holds (HH) registered and Cumulative number of Job Cards issued during 2007-08 and 2011-12 in 52 sample villages under 06 Blocks

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.12; Page-49)

Name of Block (District)	Name of Village	Cumulative No. of HH registered		Cumulative No. of Job Card issued	
		2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
A. Lungsen (Lunglei Distrct)	1. Vairawkai	44	30	44	30
	2. Sihphirtlang	20	21	20	21
	3. Upper Lungrang	70	59	70	59
	4. Lungrang 'S'	300	205	300	205
	5. Silgur	64	64	64	64
	6. Nunsury	287	286	287	286
	7. Khawmawi	195	202	195	202
	8. Bindasora	118	111	118	111
	9. Lungsen	492	506	492	506
	10. Zodin	423	411	423	411
	11. Serhuan	105	105	105	105
	12. Tipperaghat	321	321	321	321
	13. Chengkawllui	169	167	169	167
	14. Chhumkhum	58	61	58	61
	15. Phairuangkai	195	252	195	252
Sub-total	**15. Villages**	**2861**	**2801**	**2861**	**2801**
B. Hnathial (Lunglei Distrct)	1. South Vnalaiphai	367	378	367	378
	2. Pangzawl	519	529	519	529
	3. Aithur	40	35	40	35
	4. Rawpui	181	180	181	180
	5. Hnathial 'N'	858	872	858	872
	6. Hnathial 'S'	701	699	701	699
Sub-total	**06. Villages**	**2666**	**2693**	**2666**	**2693**
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai Distrct)	1. Zochachhuah	64	80	64	80
	2. Electric Veng	232	232	232	232
	3. Bazar	350	491	350	491
	4. Diltlang	242	283	242	283
	5. AOC Veng	245	270	245	270
	6. Chawngtelui	83	96	83	96
	7. Chawngte-P	304	315	304	315
	8. Sihtlangpui	94	130	94	130
	9. Tuidangtlang	66	83	66	83
	10. College Veng	372	428	372	428
	11. Lawngtlai III	585	470	585	470
Sub-total	**11. Villages**	**2637**	**2878**	**2637**	**2878**

Name of Block (District)	Name of Village	Cumulative No. of HH registered		Cumulative No. of Job Card issued	
		2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai Distrct)	1. Chikhurlui	60	68	60	68
	2. Vaseikai	153	172	153	172
	3. Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	47	43	47	43
	4. Tuichawngtlang	116	128	116	128
	5. Hmunnuam	91	104	91	104
	6. Bungtlang 'S'	405	517	405	517
	7. Karlui	194	275	194	275
Sub total	**07. Villages**	**1066**	**1307**	**1066**	**1307**
Grand Total	**39. Villages**	**9230**	**9679**	**9230**	**9679**
E. Thingdawl[1] (Kolasib Distrct)	1. Serkhan	166	198	152	185
	2. Lungdai	556	592	545	568
	3. North Chaltlang	219	254	208	236
	4. Kawnpui South	1119	1160	1109	1146
	5. Bualpui	361	381	352	363
Sub total	**05. Villages**	**2421**	**2585**	**2366**	**2498**
F. Bilkhawthlir[2] (Kolasib Distrct)	1. Meidum	152	215	146	201
	2. Rengtekawn	251	362	249	353
	3. Bukvannei	95	103	84	92
	4. Bilkhawthlir South	542	470	515	456
	5. Kolasib – I (Hmar Veng)	750	860	732	839
	6. Kolasib –V (Saidan)	442	365	435	325
	7. North Chhimluang	95	87	86	80
	8. Kolasib – VI (New Diakkawn)	345	394	342	364
Sub total	**08. Villages**	**2672**	**2856**	**2589**	**2710**
Grand Total	**13. Villages**	**5093**	**5441**	**4955**	**5208**

Source: Departmental records

[1] Thingdawl Block under Kolasib district during 2008-09 and 2011-12
[2] Bilkhawthlir Block under Kolasib district during 2008-09 and 2011-12

Appendix-2.3.6

Statement showing Village Council-wise Registered House Holds (HH), HH provided works, persondays generated including women persondays in the sample 52 Village Councils under 06 Blocks during 2007-12

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.14; Page-51)

Name of Block (District)	Sl. No.	Name of Village Council	Registered H/H	H/H demanded works	H/H provided works	Persondays generated	Women persondays generated	Percentage of Women persondays
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. 2007-08								
Lungsen (Lunglei District)	1	Vairawkai	48	48	48	885	301	34
	2	Sihphirtlang	20	20	20	340	116	34
	3	Upper Lungrang	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	4	Lungrang 'S'	300	300	300	7087	2410	34
	5	Silgur	64	64	64	1563	531	34
	6	Nunsury	287	287	287	6980	2373	34
	7	Khawmawi	195	195	195	4456	1515	34
	8	Bindasora	118	118	118	2834	964	34
	9	Lungsen	492	492	492	11902	4285	36
	10	Zodin	423	423	423	5805	1974	34
	11	Serhuan	105	105	105	2844	967	34
	12	Tipperaghat	321	321	321	8504	2891	34
	13	Chengkawllui	169	169	169	4961	1687	34
	14	Chhumkhum	58	58	58	1174	411	35
	15	Phairuangkai	195	195	195	4970	1690	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. Hnathial (Lunglei District)	16	South Vanlaiphai	367	367	367	7592	2581	34
	17	Pangzawl	519	519	519	14204	4829	34
	18	Aithur	40	40	40	1087	370	34
	19	Rawpui	181	181	181	3738	1308	35
	20	Hnathial 'N'	858	858	858	21825	7421	34
	21	Hnathial 'S'	701	701	701	19669	6687	34
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai District)	22	Zochachhuah	64	64	64	6208	2111	34
	23	Electric Veng	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	24	Bazar	350	350	350	8173	2861	35
	25	Diltlang	242	242	242	23474	7981	34
	26	AOC Veng	245	245	245	5849	1989	34
	27	Chawngtelui	83	83	83	8051	2737	34
	28	Chawngte-P	304	304	304	29488	10026	34
	29	Sihtlangpui	94	94	94	9118	3100	34
	30	Tuidangtlang	66	66	66	6402	2241	35
	31	College Veng	372	372	372	8928	3036	34
	32	Lawngtlai III	585	585	585	14919	5072	34
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai District)	33	Chikhurlui	60	60	60	7515	2555	34
	34	Vaseikai	153	153	153	19592	6661	34
	35	Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	47	47	47	3087	1050	34
	36	Tuichawngtlang	116	116	116	11214	3813	34
	37	Hmunnuam	91	91	91	8680	3125	36
	38	Bungtlang 'S'	405	405	405	39330	13372	34
	39	Karlui	194	194	194	26223	8916	34
Total (2007-08)	**39 villages**		**8932**	**8932**	**8932**	**368671**	**125957**	**34**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B. 2008-09							
A. Lungsen (Lunglei District)	1	Vairawkai	44	44	44	4708	1601	34
	2	Sihphirtlang	16	16	16	2194	768	35
	3	Upper Lungrang	70	70	70	7174	2439	34
	4	Lungrang 'S'	300	300	300	24708	8401	34
	5	Silgur	64	64	64	7077	2548	36
	6	Nunsury	287	287	287	29320	9969	34
	7	Khawmawi	212	212	212	24669	8387	34
	8	Bindasora	118	118	118	11912	4050	34
	9	Lungsen	534	534	534	63184	22114	35
	10	Zodin	423	423	423	45106	15336	34
	11	Serhuan	105	105	105	11067	3763	34
	12	Tipperaghat	321	321	321	29883	10160	34
	13	Chengkawllui	169	169	169	18718	6364	34
	14	Chhumkhum	56	56	56	6640	2258	34
	15	Phairuangkai	245	245	245	31611	10748	34
B. Hnathial (Lunglei District)	16	South Vanlaiphai	412	412	412	50835	17284	34
	17	Pangzawl	531	531	531	69806	23734	34
	18	Aithur	36	36	36	4524	1538	34
	19	Rawpui	188	188	188	24330	8272	34
	20	Hnathial 'N'	936	936	936	119485	40625	34
	21	Hnathial 'S'	732	732	732	92813	31556	34
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai District)	22	Zochachhuah	92	92	92	9200	3128	34
	23	Electric Veng	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	24	Bazar	462	462	462	46200	15708	34
	25	Diltlang	242	242	242	24200	8228	34
	26	AOC Veng	246	246	246	24600	8364	34
	27	Chawngtelui	103	103	103	10300	3502	34
	28	Chawngte-P	325	325	325	32500	11050	34
	29	Sihtlangpui	111	111	111	11100	3774	34
	30	Tuidangtlang	76	76	76	7600	2584	34
	31	College Veng	389	389	389	38900	13226	34
	32	Lawngtlai III	680	680	680	68000	23120	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai District)	33	Chikhurlui	62	62	62	4184	1423	34
	34	Vaseikai	155	155	155	14981	5243	35
	35	Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	45	45	45	4126	1403	34
	36	Tuichawngtlang	116	116	116	11728	3988	34
	37	Hmunnuam	99	99	99	9078	3177	35
	38	Bungtlang 'S'	446	446	446	42204	14349	34
	39	Karlui	209	209	209	19515	6635	34
E. Thingdawl (Kolasib District)	40	Serkhan	166	152	152	9191	3124	34
	41	Lungdai	556	545	545	2563	871	34
	42	North Chaltlang	219	208	208	2625	892	34
	43	Kawnpui South	1119	1109	1109	2379	808	34
	44	Bualpui	361	352	352	2198	747	34
F. Bilkhawthlir (Kolasib District)	45	Meidum	152	146	146	3438	1168	34
	46	Rengtekawn	251	249	249	3497	1188	34
	47	Bukvannei	95	84	84	2250	765	34
	48	Bilkhawthlir 'S'	540	515	515	2283	776	34
	49	Kolasib – I (Hmar Veng)	750	732	732	2908	988	34
	50	Kolasib –V (Saidan)	442	435	435	2296	780	34
	51	North Chhimluang	95	86	86	3314	1126	34
	52	Kolasib – VI (New Diakkawn)	345	342	342	3178	1080	34
Total (2008-09)	**52**	**villages**	**14748**	**14612**	**14612**	**1100300**	**375130**	**34**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.	**2009-10**							
Lungsen (Lunglei District)	1	Vairawkai	38	38	38	2388	812	34
	2	Sihphirtlang	16	16	16	1553	528	34
	3	Upper Lungrang	70	70	70	4708	1648	35
	4	Lungrang 'S'	223	223	223	17475	5942	34
	5	Silgur	64	64	64	4417	1502	34
	6	Nunsury	287	287	287	22281	7576	34
	7	Khawmawi	208	208	208	7980	2713	34
	8	Bindasora	118	118	118	5864	1994	34
	9	Lungsen	522	522	522	34475	11722	34
	10	Zodin	423	423	423	36087	12991	36
	11	Serhuan	105	105	105	8747	2974	34
	12	Tipperaghat	321	321	321	27446	9332	34
	13	Chengkawllui	169	169	169	14291	4859	34
	14	Chhumkhum	54	54	54	3504	1191	34
	15	Phairuangkai	230	230	230	19650	6681	34
B. Hnathial (Lunglei District)	16	South Vanlaiphai	412	412	412	30301	10302	34
	17	Pangzawl	523	523	523	42243	14363	34
	18	Aithur	36	36	36	2864	974	34
	19	Rawpui	185	185	185	14738	5158	35
	20	Hnathial 'N'	938	938	938	70039	23813	34
	21	Hnathial 'S'	732	732	732	59040	20074	34
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai District)	22	Zochachhuah	77	77	77	7700	2618	34
	23	Electric Veng	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	24	Bazar	370	370	370	37000	12580	34
	25	Diltlang	244	244	244	24400	8296	34
	26	AOC Veng	232	232	232	23200	7888	34
	27	Chawngtelui	103	103	103	10300	3502	34
	28	Chawngte-P	327	327	327	32700	11445	35
	29	Sihtlangpui	119	119	119	11900	4046	34
	30	Tuidangtlang	76	76	76	7600	2584	34
	31	College Veng	344	344	344	34400	11696	34
	32	Lawngtlai III	677	677	677	67700	23018	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai District)	33	Chikhurlui	75	75	75	6544	2225	34
	34	Vaseikai	160	160	160	16845	5727	34
	35	Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	42	42	42	4495	1528	34
	36	Tuichawngtlang	120	120	120	12845	4367	34
	37	Hmunnuam	101	101	101	10621	3611	34
	38	Bungtlang 'S'	466	466	466	49049	16677	34
	39	Karlui	236	236	236	20922	7323	35
E. Thingdawl (Kolasib District)	40	Serkhan	178	165	165	9191	3124	34
	41	Lungdai	571	558	558	9894	3363	34
	42	NorthChaltlang	238	222	222	9941	3379	34
	43	Kawnpui South	1128	1117	1117	7936	2698	34
	44	Bualpui	368	342	342	10108	3436	34
F. Bilkhawthlir (Kolasib)	45	Meidum	179	175	175	9998	3399	34
	46	Rengtekawn	407	394	394	8685	2952	34
	47	Bukvannei	110	98	98	14877	5058	34
	48	Bilkhawthlir South	587	575	575	9956	3385	34
	49	Kolasib – I (Hmar Veng)	820	802	802	10150	3451	34
	50	Kolasib – V (Saidan)	374	355	355	9126	3102	34
	51	North Chhimluang	110	94	94	10212	3472	34
	52	Kolasib – VI (New Diakkawn)	400	398	398	10434	3547	34
Total (2009-10)	**52**	**Villages**	**14913**	**14738**	**14738**	**938820**	**320646**	**34**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. 2010-11								
Lungsen (Lunglei District)	1	Vairawkai	33	33	33	3781	1286	34
	2	Sihphirtlang	21	21	21	2327	791	34
	3	Upper Lungrang	61	61	61	6027	2049	34
	4	Lungrang 'S'	223	223	223	17400	5916	34
	5	Silgur	64	64	64	5845	2046	35
	6	Nunsury	287	287	287	26127	8883	34
	7	Khawmawi	200	200	200	25863	8793	34
	8	Bindasora	118	118	118	10209	3471	34
	9	Lungsen	519	519	519	59127	20694	35
	10	Zodin	423	423	423	39309	13365	34
	11	Serhuan	105	105	105	9718	3304	34
	12	Tipperaghat	321	321	321	29390	9993	34
	13	Chengkawllui	169	169	169	15318	5208	34
	14	Chhumkhum	54	54	54	6209	2173	35
	15	Phairuangkai	264	264	264	16654	5662	34
B. Hnathial (Lunglei District)	16	South Vanlaiphai	399	399	399	41436	14088	34
	17	Pangzawl	529	529	529	53555	18209	34
	18	Aithur	37	37	37	3827	1301	34
	19	Rawpui	190	190	190	19400	6596	34
	20	Hnathial 'N'	931	931	931	95355	32421	34
	21	Hnathial 'S'	706	706	706	72772	26198	36
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai District)	22	Zochachhuah	82	82	82	7544	2565	34
	23	Electric Veng	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	24	Bazar	491	491	491	45172	15358	34
	25	Diltlang	245	245	245	22540	7664	34
	26	AOC Veng	246	246	246	22632	7695	34
	27	Chawngtelui	98	98	98	9016	3065	34
	28	Chawngte-P	343	343	343	31556	10729	34
	29	Sihtlangpui	118	118	118	10856	3800	35
	30	Tuidangtlang	75	75	75	6900	2346	34
	31	College Veng	394	394	394	36248	12324	34
	32	Lawngtlai III	731	731	731	67252	22866	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai District)	33	Chikhurlui	64	64	64	40964	13928	34
	34	Vaseikai	156	156	156	18691	6355	34
	35	Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	42	42	42	6264	2130	34
	36	Tuichawngtlang	115	115	115	10355	3521	34
	37	Hmunnuam	101	101	101	12900	4386	34
	38	Bungtlang 'S'	471	471	471	48764	16580	34
	39	Karlui	236	236	236	20918	7321	35
E. Thingdawl (Kolasib District)	40	Serkhan	186	177	177	10079	3426	34
	41	Lungdai	583	562	562	10147	3449	34
	42	NorthChaltlang	246	231	231	9809	3335	34
	43	Kawnpui South	1139	1129	1129	8971	3050	34
	44	Bualpui	372	352	352	11576	3935	34
F. Bilkhawthlir (Kolasib District)	45	Meidum	208	199	199	11083	3768	34
	46	Rengtekawn	412	403	403	9975	3391	34
	47	Bukvannei	115	104	104	12394	4213	34
	48	Bilkhawthlir South	484	456	456	13609	4627	34
	49	Kolasib – I (Hmar Veng)	830	826	826	11744	3992	34
	50	Kolasib –V (Saidan)	368	375	375	5936	2018	34
	51	North Chhimluang	103	96	96	13151	4471	34
	52	Kolasib – VI (New Diakkawn)	427	427	427	11189	3804	34
Total (2010-11)	**52**	**villages**	**15135**	**14999**	**14999**	**1117884**	**382559**	**34**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E. 2011-12								
Lungsen (Lunglei District)	1	Vairawkai	30	30	30	2705	920	34
	2	Sihphirtlang	21	21	21	1891	643	34
	3	Upper Lungrang	59	59	59	5736	1950	34
	4	Lungrang 'S'	205	205	205	16581	5638	34
	5	Silgur	64	64	64	5759	2016	35
	6	Nunsury	286	286	286	28906	9828	34
	7	Khawmawi	202	202	202	19581	6658	34
	8	Bindasora	111	111	111	10465	3558	34
	9	Lungsen	506	506	506	46240	15722	34
	10	Zodin	411	411	411	38069	12943	34
	11	Serhuan	105	105	105	15992	5437	34
	12	Tipperaghat	321	321	321	28906	9828	34
	13	Chengkawllui	167	167	167	14023	4768	34
	14	Chhumkhum	61	61	61	6100	2074	34
	15	Phairuangkai	252	252	252	21945	7461	34
B. Hnathial (Lunglei District)	16	South Vanlaiphai	378	378	378	35109	12288	35
	17	Pangzawl	519	519	519	47491	16147	34
	18	Aithur	35	35	35	3248	1104	34
	19	Rawpui	180	180	180	16379	5569	34
	20	Hnathial 'N'	872	872	872	70806	24074	34
	21	Hnathial 'S'	699	699	699	61744	20993	34
C. Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai District)	22	Zochachhuah	80	80	80	8000	2720	34
	23	Electric Veng	304	304	304	29278	10247	35
	24	Bazar	491	491	491	49100	16694	34
	25	Diltlang	283	283	283	28300	9622	34
	26	AOC Veng	270	270	270	27000	9180	34
	27	Chawngtelui	96	96	96	9600	3264	34
	28	Chawngte-P	315	315	315	31500	10710	34
	29	Sihtlangpui	130	130	130	13000	4420	34
	30	Tuidangtlang	83	83	83	8300	2905	35
	31	College Veng	428	428	428	42800	14552	34
	32	Lawngtlai III	470	470	470	47000	15980	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Bungtlang 'S' (Lawngtlai District)	33	Chikhurlui	68	68	68	8109	2757	34
	34	Vaseikai	172	172	172	13450	4573	34
	35	Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	43	43	43	5101	1734	34
	36	Tuichawngtlang	128	128	128	14938	5079	34
	37	Hmunnuam	104	104	104	13202	4489	34
	38	Bungtlang 'S'	517	517	517	58853	21187	36
	39	Karlui	275	275	275	26473	9001	34
E. Thingdawl (Kolasib District)	40	Serkhan	198	185	185	12281	4175	34
	41	Lungdai	592	568	568	12628	4293	34
	42	NorthChaltlang	254	236	236	11708	3980	34
	43	Kawnpui South	1160	1146	1146	10445	3551	34
	44	Bualpui	381	363	363	12201	4148	34
F. Bilkhawthlir (Kolasib)	45	Meidum	215	201	201	13200	534	34
	46	Rengtekawn	362	353	353	14456	4915	34
	47	Bukvannei	103	92	92	8326	2830	34
	48	Bilkhawthlir South	470	456	456	14370	4885	34
	49	Kolasib – I (Hmar Veng)	860	839	839	8706	2960	34
	50	Kolasib –V (Saidan)	365	325	325	9236	3140	34
	51	North Chhimluang	87	80	80	8472	2880	34
	52	Kolasib – VI (New Diakkawn)	394	364	364	12436	4228	34
Total (2011-12)	**52**	**villages**	**15182**	**14949**	**14949**	**1080145**	**365252**	34

Appendix-2.3.7

Statement showing physical performance of 52 sample Village Councils under 06 Blocks in 03 sample Districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) during the year 2007-12

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.15.4 & 2.3.15.5; Page-54 & 56)

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Village Council	Name of Works/ Activities	Physical performance attained																			
		2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Bungtlang 'S' Block under Lawngtlai District																					
Karlui	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.65	2	5.65	2	3.42	2	3.42	2	4.64	2	4.64
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	3	27.22	3	27.22	7	24.74	7	24.74	2	6.81	2	6.81	5	12.00	5	12.00	4	18.00	4	18.00
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13.19	4	13.19	5	12.00	5	12.00	4	18.00	4	18.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Va-seikai	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	1	7.08	1	7.08	1	8.92	1	8.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	20.33	1	20.33	1	10.00	1	10.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10.00	1	10.00	2	12.43	2	12.43	2	8.92	2	8.92
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hmun-nuam	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.00	2	5.00	2	3.48	2	3.48	1	3.57	1	3.57
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	9.00	1	9.00	2	8.00	2	8.00	0	0	0	0	2	5.00	2	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	1	2.35	1	2.35	2	6.93	2	6.93	3	7.00	3	7.00	2	10.00	2	10.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tuichawng-tlang	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	1	3.38	1	3.38	0	0	0	0	2	2.43	2	2.43	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	11.64	1	11.64	3	10.00	3	10.00	2	8.00	2	8.00	2	5.00	2	5.00	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.43	2	6.43	2	5.00	2	5.00	2	11.02	2	11.02
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10.00	3	10.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chikhurlui	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	1	1.77	1	1.77	0	0	0	0	2	4.15	2	4.15	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	7.79	1	7.79	1	3.00	1	3.00	0	0	0	0	5	10.00	5	10.00	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.36	1	3.36	5	10.00	5	10.00	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.00	1	4.00	10	25.00	10	25.00	3	11.41	3	11.41
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bungtlang 'S'	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	5	18.14	5	18.14	3	5.10	3	5.10	3	3.51	3	3.51	2	7.81	2	7.81
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	5	40.81	5	40.81	5	15.00	5	15.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	5	15.00	5	15.00	5	10.00	5	10.00	10	25.00	10	25.00	10	35.00	10	35.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	40.00	10	40.00	15	30.00	15	30.00	10	40.00	10	40.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kawnkhua (Sekulhkai)	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	1	2.00	1	2.00	0	0	0	0	1	1.51	1	1.51	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	3.20	1	3.20	1	2.70	1	2.70	0	0	0	0	1	1.50	1	1.50	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.05	1	2.05	1	1.50	1	1.50	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	2	7.17	2	7.17
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
B. Lawngtlai Block under Lawngtlai District																					
Electrict Veng	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	57.40	18	57.40
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.06	2	8.06
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuidangtlang	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.20	1	1.20	2	4.90	2	4.90	3	5.00	3	5.00
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	6	7.02	6	7.02	8	6.10	8	6.10	8	6.30	8	6.30	7	4.86	7	4.86	5	3.70	5	3.70
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	2	2.30	2	2.30	2	1.60	2	1.60	2	0.77	2	0.77	3	3.90	3	3.90
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.70	1	0.70	2	2.20	2	2.20	1	2.10	1	2.10
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sihtlangpui	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	1	1.80	1	1.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.00	2	4.00
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	6	9.70	6	9.70	10	12.50	10	12.50	3	3.10	3	3.10	0	0	0	0	2	3.10	2	3.10
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7.40	6	7.40	6	6.80	6	6.80	4	9.40	4	9.40
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4.20	3	4.20	6	7.90	6	7.90	4	6.20	4	6.20
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
College Veng	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	2	1.60	2	1.60	2	7.00	2	7.00	0	0	0	0	3	12.00	3	12.00
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	9.30	2	9.30	11	34.60	11	34.60	13	36.00	13	36.00	6	24.00	6	24.00	15	67.90	15	67.90
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	1	3.30	1	3.30	1	5.40	1	5.40	2	16.20	2	16.20	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	2	5.80	2	5.80	2	4.30	2	4.30	4	11.10	4	11.10	3	10.60	3	10.60
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Lawngtlai-III	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.44	1	4.44	3	22.19	3	22.19
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	15.37	2	15.37	7	46.25	7	46.25	10	56.45	10	56.45	1	7.84	1	7.84	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	2	17.33	2	17.33	1	6.99	1	6.99	2	18.83	2	18.83	4	33.89	4	33.89
	Other works	0	0	0	0	4	13.43	4	13.43	7	23.03	7	23.03	15	69.88	15	69.88	15	48.52	15	48.52
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zochachhuah	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.30	1	1.30	1	1.50	1	1.50	1	2.10	1	2.10
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	6	6.60	6	6.60	10	8.20	10	8.20	5	5.40	5	5.40	2	1.50	2	1.50	5	3.90	5	3.90
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.20	6	3.20	6	6.00	6	6.00	3	4.30	3	4.30
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.50	4	2.50	3	4.00	3	4.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
AOC Veng	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.90	2	4.90	0	0	0	0	1	1.90	1	1.90
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	6.40	2	6.40	12	30.20	12	30.20	7	15.50	7	15.50	3	5.50	3	5.50	10	34.50	10	34.50
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9.40	4	9.40	5	17.20	5	17.20	3	10.90	3	10.90
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.80	1	0.80	4	9.10	4	9.10	1	4.40	1	4.40
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chawngtelui	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0	0	0	3	4.70	3	4.70
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4.80	4	4.80	1	1.80	1	1.80
	Rural connectivity	6	6.90	6	6.90	9	9.40	9	9.40	7	8.10	7	8.10	2	1.00	2	1.00	3	2.80	3	2.80
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	2.50	1	2.50	2	4.20	2	4.20
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.20	3	3.20	5	4.20	5	4.20	5	5.50	5	5.50
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chawngte-P	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.90	1	0.90	1	8.80	1	8.80	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	6	30.50	6	30.50	8	25.20	8	25.20	5	14.70	5	14.70	3	7.10	3	7.10	7	22.20	7	22.20
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	2	10.00	2	10.00	6	20.40	6	20.40	5	16.20	5	16.20	4	23.50	4	23.50
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.40	1	3.40	3	10.10	3	10.10	4	16.10	4	16.10
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawngtlai-II	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	1	2.50	1	2.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	4.70	1	4.70	8	28.70	8	28.70	14	42.60	14	42.60	8	40.40	8	40.40	19	69.90	19	69.90
	Land Development	1	3.60	1	3.60	3	21.20	3	21.20	1	5.10	1	5.10	2	8.00	2	8.00	2	15.80	2	15.80
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9.10	3	9.10	3	12.30	3	12.30	3	15.00	3	15.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ditlang	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	1	0.90	1	0.90	1	1.80	1	1.80	1	3.00	1	3.00	2	9.40	2	9.40
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	6	23.70	6	23.70	10	27.50	10	27.50	6	16.50	6	16.50	1	4.70	1	4.70	13	33.50	13	33.50
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.30	2	6.30	5	15.70	5	15.70	2	12.80	2	12.80
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5.90	3	5.90	5	12.60	5	12.60	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Lungsen Block under Lunglei District																					
Sihphirtlang	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	1	1.05	1	1.05	1	0.69	1	0.69	2	1.45	2	1.45	1	0.50	1	0.50
	Land Development	1	0.35	1	0.35	2	1.29	2	1.29	2	1.36	2	1.36	2	2.02	2	2.02	2	2.03	2	2.03
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Vairawkai	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.00	1	2.00
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	0.91	1	0.91	1	2.85	1	2.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	1.83	1	1.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.00	1	1.00	2	4.85	2	4.85	1	2.69	1	2.69
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Lungrang	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.40	1	2.40
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	3	10.67	3	10.67	2	7.93	2	7.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.35	1	2.35	1	3.00	1	3.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.00	2	7.00	1	3.00	1	3.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Lungrang 'S'	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.59	2	7.59	2	6.04	2	6.04
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	7.30	2	7.30	2	9.87	2	9.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	4	20.00	4	20.00	3	13.17	3	13.17	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.99	1	8.99	0	0	0	0
Silgur	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.47	2	4.47
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	1.61	1	1.61	3	7.29	3	7.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.00	2	4.00	2	3.54	2	3.54	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.27	2	4.27	2	4.00	2	4.00	3	5.00	3	5.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.99	1	6.99	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nunsury	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	7.19	2	7.19	2	10.20	2	10.20	2	7.74	2	7.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.28	2	6.28	3	16.95	3	16.95
	Other works	0	0	0	0	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	30.00	4	30.00	5	30.00	5	30.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.99	1	7.99	0	0	0	0
Khawmawi	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9.09	2	9.09
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	4.59	1	4.59	2	10.19	2	10.19	0	0	0	0	2	10.00	2	10.00	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	2	10.00	2	10.00	0	0	0	0	2	13.65	2	13.65	2	10.00	2	10.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	11.15	2	11.15	2	9.09	2	9.09	2	10.00	2	10.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.99	1	7.99	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bindasora	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.81	2	7.81
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	2.92	1	2.92	2	6.27	2	6.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	2	6.00	2	6.00	1	2.32	1	2.32	2	6.23	2	6.23	1	3.00	1	3.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	6	2	5.00	2	5.00	2	7.00	2	7.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lungsen	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.37	2	8.37
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	12	2	12	2	15.08	2	15.08	2	10.75	2	10.75	0	0	0	0	2	10.00	2	10.00
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	5	25.00	5	25.00	3	15.00	3	15.00	4	23.48	4	23.48	4	25.00	4	25.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	5	25.00	5	25.00	3	15.00	3	15.00	10	50.00	10	50.00	4	25.00	4	25.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.99	1	9.99	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Zodin	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	5.98	2	5.98	4	26.46	4	26.46	5	33.44	5	33.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9.36	2	9.36	3	11.10	3	11.10
	Other works	0	0	0	0	4	20.00	4	20.00	5	30.00	5	30.00	8	50.00	8	50.00	7	50.00	7	50.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.99	1	8.99	0	0	0	0
Serhuan	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	2.93	2	2.93	2	8.40	2	8.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.00	2	7.00	2	8.63	2	8.63
	Other works	0	0	0	0	1	3.00	1	3.00	3	9.01	3	9.01	2	7.39	2	7.39	3	12.00	3	12.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tipperaghat	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	8.76	2	8.76	2	10.78	2	10.78	2	8.53	2	8.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14.35	2	14.35	2	10.24	2	10.24
	Other works	0	0	0	0	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	6	30.00	6	30.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.99	1	8.99	0	0	0	0
Chengkawllui	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	5.11	2	5.11	2	9.28	2	9.28	0	0	0	0	2	10.35	2	10.35	2	10.54	2	10.54
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	3	10.00	3	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	7.00	2	7.00	3	11.00	3	11.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11.54	2	11.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chhumkhum	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	1.21	1	1.21	2	4.97	2	4.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	2	4.00	2	4.00	2	3.34	2	3.34	2	4.00	2	4.00	2	4.00	2	4.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.00	1	2.00	2	4.31	2	4.31	3	6.56	3	6.56
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phairuangkai	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16.99	3	16.99
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	5.12	2	5.12	2	8.02	2	8.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10.00	3	10.00
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	3	10.00	3	10.00	2	8.10	2	8.10	2	9.17	2	9.17	3	10.00	3	10.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	4	20.00	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.99	1	8.99	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
D. Hnahthial Block under Lunglei District																					
South Vanlaiphai	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.14	1	2.14	2	3.20	2	3.20	1	1.49	1	1.49
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	4	9.00	4	9.00	3	21.92	3	21.92	5	15.65	5	15.65	7	18.73	7	18.73	7	19.26	7	19.26
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	4	28.48	4	28.48	12	17.37	12	17.37	9	25.26	9	25.26	8	21.75	8	21.75
	Other works	0	0	0	0	2	9.45	2	9.45	4	6.43	4	6.43	13	35.44	13	35.44	5	10.99	5	10.99
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.99	1	8.99	0	0	0	0
Hnahthial South	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	4	15.21	4	15.21	1	2.10	1	2.10	2	7.29	2	7.29	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	7.46	1	7.46	8	34.70	8	34.70	7	29.41	7	29.41	9	39.40	9	39.40	5	26.81	5	26.81
	Land Development	2	15.21	2	15.21	19	41.62	19	41.62	8	27.61	8	27.61	11	31.74	11	31.74	7	40.32	7	40.32
	Other works	0	0	0	0	10	23.06	10	23.06	7	9.94	7	9.94	10	22.89	10	22.89	5	19.30	5	19.30
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.99	1	8.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hnahthial North	Water conservation	1	2.03	1	2.03	5	22.07	5	22.07	4	15.08	4	15.08	3	15.61	3	15.61	4	12.61	4	12.61
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	4	17.06	4	17.06	25	66.54	25	66.54	17	50.04	17	50.04	15	56.51	15	56.51	9	41.56	9	41.56
	Land Development	4	14.97	4	14.97	13	31.01	13	31.01	5	10.02	5	10.02	7	34.20	7	34.20	6	34.98	6	34.98
	Other works	0	0	0	0	7	17.07	7	17.07	7	8.69	7	8.69	5	25.21	5	25.21	2	9.21	2	9.21
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.99	1	9.99	0	0	0	0
Pangzawl	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8.52	5	8.52	2	7.63	2	7.63	2	8.05	2	8.05
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	2	15.62	2	15.62	20	60.00	20	60.00	0	0	0	0	10	20.00	10	20.00	5	20.00	5	20.00
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	4	19.50	4	19.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10.00	5	10.00
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	40.00	14	40.00	5	50.00	5	50.00	5	30.00	5	30.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.99	1	9.99	0	0	0	0
Rawpui	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.47	1	2.47	2	3.01	2	3.01	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	6	11.05	6	11.05	5	12.08	5	12.08	5	15.67	5	15.67	7	10.11	7	10.11
	Land Development	2	4.46	2	4.46	9	8.46	9	8.46	6	8.72	6	8.72	9	25.41	9	25.41	7	11.26	7	11.26
	Other works	0	0	0	0	8	10.04	8	10.04	6	2.25	6	2.25	7	10.85	7	10.85	3	5.23	3	5.23
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.99	1	7.99	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Aithur	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3.02	10	3.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	1	1.12	1	1.12	10	2.68	10	2.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	9	2.00	9	2.00	7	2.00	7	2.00	6	2.08	6	2.08	5	1.39	5	1.39
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5.00	10	5.00	10	4.00	10	4.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.99	1	6.99
E. Thingdawl Block under Kolasib District																					
Serkhan	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.08	0	0	1	17.10	0	0	1	17.83	0	0	2	19.78
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.93
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.44	0	0	4	7.73	0	0	4	14.35
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.87
Lungdai	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13.97	0	0	1	55.20	0	0	2	52.99	0	0	1	71.72
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8.83	0	0	7	15.96	0	0	1	7.84
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
North Chaltlang	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.17
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5.46	0	0	2	22.07	0	0	1	22.66	0	0	1	23.96
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.93	0	0	4	7.43	0	0	4	13.80
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.73
Kawnpui ‘S’	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26.39	0	0	2	88.66	0	0	1	101.30	0	0	3	103.99
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21.92	0	0	6	8.83	0	0	6	36.44
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bualpui	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.74	0	0	2	34.57	0	0	2	40.75	0	0	3	38.57
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7.78	0	0	5	8.86	0	0	5	18.75
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.73
F. .Bilkhawthlir Block under Kolasib District																					
Meidum	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.5
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.07	0	0	6	23.84	0	0	7	30.13	0	0	3	27.34
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.66
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rengtekawn	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.71	0	0	6	37.51	0	0	8	41.95	0	0	5	47.59
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.73
Bukvannei	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.94	0	0	4	15.75	0	0	5	16.77	0	0	4	11.78
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.90
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bilkhawthlir 'S'	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	1	6.8	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.90	0	0	4	59.70	0	0	6	70.86	0	0	5	73.35
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.66
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.66
Kolasib – I (Hmar Veng)	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7.50
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21.40	0	0	6	146.75	0	0	7	110.25	0	0	5	44.66
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kolasib – V (Saidan)	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	38.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	24.50	0	0	4	32.73
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.70
North Chhimluang	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.90	0	0	5	11.85	0	0	6	23.64	0	0	4	9.83
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.90
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kolasib-VI (New Diakkawn)	Water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10.95	0	0	6	53.14	0	0	5	50.63	0	0	7	65.08
	Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.73
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.73
Total (A + B + C + D + E + F)	**Water conservation**	1	2.03	1	2.03	23	76.45	23	76.45	39	76.10	47	114.64	31	85.47	32	92.27	45	156.63	50	170.30
	Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4.80	4	4.80	1	1.80	2	4.30
	Rural connectivity	89	356.33	89	356.33	217	640.36	235	770.94	130	395.72	175	961.86	100	302.51	155	906.77	143	470.68	190	1041.06
	Land Development	10	38.59	10	38.59	94	270.84	94	270.84	101	239.92	101	239.92	135	418.25	135	418.25	115	446.28	117	450.71
	Other works	0	0	0	0	61	216.85	61	216.85	110	332.08	128	374.98	175	580.91	201	629.72	130	469.04	155	602.07
	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	105.88	12	105.88	2	15.98	15	127.82

Appendix-2.3.8

Statement showing physical performance of 03 sample districts (Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Kolasib) during the year 2007-12

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.16; Page-56)

Year	Physical performance attained								Component-wise works expenditure (₹ in lakh)				
	Name of Works/ Activities	Completed works			Ongoing works			Total expenditure on works	Wage component	Material component			Grand Total
		Units		Expenditure	Units		Expenditure		Wages on unskilled labourers	Wages on skilled/ semi-skilled labourers	Material	Total	
		No.	Size	(₹ in lakh)	No.	Size	(₹ in lakh)	(₹ in lakh)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A. LUNGLEI DISTRICT												
2007-08	Rural connectivity	25	30 km	443.22	18	122.45 km	296.10	739.32	--	--	--	--	--
	Other activities	329	329 cum	109.20	381	381.00 cum	127.08	236.28	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub total	**354**	--	**552.42**	**399**	--	**423.18**	**975.60**	**975.60**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**975.60**
2008-09	Land development	15	40.00 Ha	20.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	20.00	--	--	--	--	--
	Rural connectivity	227	220 cum	1369.61	347	425 km	3125.15	4494.76	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub total	**242**	--	**1389.61**	**347**	--	**3125.15**	**4514.76**	**3962.48**	**220.91**	**331.37**	**552.28**	**4514.76**
2009-10	Land development	60	60 Ha	120.00	20	40 Ha	40.00	160.00	--	--	--	--	--
	Rural connectivity	210	130 km	2000.00	134	91 km	1526.21	3526.21	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub total	**270**	--	**2120.00**	**154**	--	**1566.21**	**3686.21**	**2785.24**	**225.24**	**675.73**	**900.97**	**3686.21**
2010-11	Water conservation/ harvesting	25	--	50.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	50.00	--	--	--	--	--
	Land development	20	30 Ha	50.00	10	20 Ha	20.00	70.00	--	--	--	--	--
	Rural connectivity	50	100 km	1515.79	169	108 km	4157.32	5673.10	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub total	**95**	--	**1615.79**	**179**	--	**4177.32**	**5793.10**	**3605.61**	**833.18**	**1354.31**	**2187.49**	**5793.10**
2011-12	Water conservation/ harvesting	5	160 cum	22.50	5	160 cum	20.50	43.00	--	--	--	--	--
	Renovation of traditional water bodies	15	150 cum	4.50	20	135 cum	3.50	8.00	--	--	--	--	--
	Land development	15	15 Ha	20.28	10	10 Ha	8.50	28.78	--	--	--	--	--
	Rural connectivity	321	321 km	4862.71	156	168 km	1874.34	6737.05	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub total	**356**	--	**4909.99**	**191**	--	**1906.84**	**6816.83**	**4300.60**	**1177.04**	**1339.19**	**2516.23**	**6816.83**
Grand total (A)		**1317**	--	**10587.81**	**1270**	--	**11198.70**	**21786.50**	**15629.53**	**2456.37**	**3700.60**	**6156.97**	**21786.50**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	B. LAWNGTLAI DISTRICT												
2007-08	Rural connectivity	18	368 km	927.36	164	261 km	594.55	1521.91	--	--	--	--	--
Sub total		**18**	--	**927.36**	**164**	--	**594.55**	**1521.91**	**1519.11**	**1.00**	**1.80**	**2.80**	**1521.91**
2008-09	Rural connectivity	299	171.76 km	1917.44	85	77.32 km	361.13	2278.57	--	--	--	--	--
	Flood control & protection	32	20.28 cum	88.89	14	2.75 cum	22.76	111.65	--	--	--	--	--
	Water conservation/ harvesting	11	350.76 cum	26.55	12	320.00 cum	60.89	87.44	--	--	--	--	--
	Renovation of traditional water bodies	4	15.55 cum	3.70	11	124.00 cum	16.35	20.05	--	--	--	--	--
	Land development	183	224.86 Ha	186.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	186.05	--	--	--	--	--
Sub total		**529**	--	**2222.63**	**122**	--	**461.13**	**2683.76**	**2455.76**	**82.00**	**146.00**	**228.00**	**2683.76**
2009-10	Rural connectivity	574	244.76 cum	1494.54	Nil	Nil	Nil	1494.54	--	--	--	--	--
	Drought proofing	179	2481.27 Ha	284.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	284.28	--	--	--	--	--
	Land development	30	21.63 Ha	3.25	158	142.81 Ha	1338.17	1341.42	--	--	--	--	--
Sub total		**783**	--	**1782.07**	**158**	--	**1338.17**	**3120.24**	**2464.24**	**219.00**	**437.00**	**656.00**	**3120.24**
2010-11	Rural connectivity	1005	149.75 cum	1031.37	Nil	Nil	Nil	1031.37	--	--	--	--	--
	Flood control & protection	105	15 cum	151.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	151.28	--	--	--	--	--
	Water conservation/ harvesting	42	8 cum	28.17	Nil	Nil	Nil	28.17	--	--	--	--	--
	Drought proofing	493	624 Ha	1005.72	Nil	Nil	Nil	1005.72	--	--	--	--	--
	Micro irrigation works	6	3 Ha	3.96	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.96	--	--	--	--	--
	Land development	358	346.04 Ha	1217.51	Nil	Nil	Nil	1217.51	--	--	--	--	--
Sub total		**2009**	--	**3438.01**	--	--	--	**3438.01**	**2577.01**	**287.00**	**574.00**	**861.00**	**3438.01**
2011-12	Rural connectivity	411	289.81 cum	1985.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	1985.28	--	--	--	--	--
	Flood control & protection	55	353.60 cum	305.65	Nil	Nil	Nil	305.65	--	--	--	--	--
	Water conservation/ harvesting	151	117 cum	633.34	Nil	Nil	Nil	633.34	--	--	--	--	--
	Drought proofing	109	321.16 Ha	322.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	322.28	--	--	--	--	--
	Irrigation facility	118	7.50 cum	184.96	Nil	Nil	Nil	184.96	--	--	--	--	--
	Land development	392	602.96 Ha	1959.37	Nil	Nil	Nil	1959.37	--	--	--	--	--
Sub total		**1236**	--	**5390.88**	--	--	--	**5390.88**	**3149.88**	**672.00**	**1569.00**	**2241.00**	**5390.88**
Grand total (B)		**4575**	--	**13760.95**	**444**	--	**2393.85**	**16154.80**	**12166.00**	**1261.00**	**2727.80**	**3988.80**	**16154.80**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	C. KOLASIB DISTRICT												
2008-09	Rural connectivity	66	NA	549.99	NIL	NIL	NIL	549.99	--	--	--	--	--
	Water conservation/ harvesting	NIL	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	--	--	--	--	--
	Renovation of traditional water bodies	NIL	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	--	--	--	--	--
	Land development	NIL	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	--	--	--	--	--
Sub total		**66**	**--**	**549.99**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**549.99**	**506.99**	**12.00**	**31.00**	**43.00**	**549.99**
2009-10	Rural connectivity	284	NA	2296.93	NIL	NIL	NIL	2296.93					
	Water conservation/ harvesting	03	NA	10.23	NIL	NIL	NIL	10.23					
	Land development	01	NA	4.21	NIL	NIL	NIL	4.21					
	Other works	04	NA	9.62	NIL	NIL	NIL	9.62					
Sub total		**292**	**--**	**2320.99**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2320.99**	**1836.56**	**96.88**	**387.55**	**484.43**	**2320.99**
2010-11	Rural connectivity	339	NA	2523.19	NIL	NIL	NIL	2523.19					
	Water conservation/ harvesting	11	NA	25.46	NIL	NIL	NIL	25.46					
	Land development	06	NA	14.71	NIL	NIL	NIL	14.71					
	Micro irrigation works	02	NA	7.56	NIL	NIL	NIL	7.56					
	Other works	12	NA	90.91	NIL	NIL	NIL	90.91					
Sub total		**370**	**--**	**2661.83**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2661.83**	**2202.50**	**153.11**	**306.22**	**459.33**	**2661.83**
2011-12	Rural connectivity	360	NA	3155.39	NIL	NIL	NIL	3155.39					
	Land development	41	NA	97.95	NIL	NIL	NIL	97.95					
	Water conservation/ harvesting	30	NA	115.44	NIL	NIL	NIL	115.44					
	Irrigation facility	11	NA	36.70	NIL	NIL	NIL	36.70					
	Other works	51	NA	379.37	NIL	NIL	NIL	379.37					
Sub total		**493**	**--**	**3784.85**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3784.85**	**2291.00**	**680.65**	**813.20**	**1493.85**	**3784.85**
Grand total (C)		**1221**	**--**	**9317.66**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**9317.66**	**6837.05**	**942.64**	**1537.97**	**2480.61**	**9317.66**
Grand total (A + B + C)		**7113**	**--**	**33666.42**	**1714**	**NIL**	**13592.55**	**47258.96**	**34632.58**	**4660.01**	**7966.37**	**12626.38**	**47258.96**

Source: Departmental records

Annexure-2.3.9

Statement showing list of 27 side drains constructed in 27 villages for flood control during 25 May 2011 to 9 June 2011 under Bungtlang South Block (Lawngtlai District)

(*Reference: Paragraph-2.3.16.1; Page-57)*

Sl. No.	Name of village	No. of H/H	Name of work	Specification (in km)	Wages Days	Wages rate	Amount spent (₹ in lakh)	Man Days
1	Bolisora	146	Construction of side drain for flood control	3.22	14	129	2.63	2044
2	Bungtlang South	472	Construction of side drain for flood control	8.49	14	129	8.52	6608
3	Chamdur P-I	80	Construction of side drain for flood control	2.54	14	129	1.45	1120
4	Chamdur P-II	40	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.02	14	129	0.72	560
5	Chamdurtlang I	102	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.54	14	129	1.84	1428
6	Chamdurtlang-II	39	Construction of side drain for flood control	0.61	14	129	0.70	546
7	Chikhurlui	64	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.92	14	129	1.16	896
8	Damlui	139	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.67	14	129	2.51	1946
9	Dumzautlang	71	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.14	14	129	1.28	994
10	Fangfarlui	61	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.76	14	129	1.10	854
11	Hmunnuam	101	Construction of side drain beside playground for flood control	2.09	14	129	1.82	1414
12	Jognasury	185	Construction of side drain for flood control	3.67	14	129	3.34	2590
13	Karlui	237	Construction of side drain for flood control	4.71	14	129	4.28	3318
14	Laitlang	44	Construction of side drain for flood control	0.52	14	129	0.80	616
15	M. Kawmpui	239	Construction of side drain for flood control	3.31	14	129	4.32	3346
16	Mautlang	79	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.55	14	129	1.43	1106
17	Nghalimlui	183	Construction of side drain for flood control	2.00	14	129	3.30	2562
18	Ngunlingkhua	65	Construction of side drain for flood control	0.96	14	129	1.17	910
19	Pandawnglui	103	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.90	14	129	1.86	1142
20	Saikhawthlir	43	Construction of side drain for flood control	0.81	14	129	0.80	602
21	Sekulhkai	41	Construction of side drain for flood control	0.75	14	129	0.74	574
22	T. Dumzau	80	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.61	14	129	1.44	1120
23	Tuichawngtlang	116	Construction of side drain for flood control	2.33	14	129	2.09	1624
24	Tuisentlang	135	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.83	14	129	2.44	1890
25	Vaseikai	157	Construction of side drain for flood control	1.87	14	129	2.84	2198
26	Vathuampui	240	Construction of side drain for flood control	5.58	14	129	4.33	3360
Total		**3262**	--	**59.40**	--	--	**58.91**	**45368**

Source: Departmental records

Annexure-2.3.10

Statement showing details of village-wise execution of 123 plantations work in 42 Village Councils under Lawngtlai Block during 2010-12

(Reference: Paragraph-2.3.16.2; Page-57)

Sl. No.	Name of Village	No. of works	Sanction Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of Work Order	Expenditure incurred on			Total (₹ in lakh)	Date of commencement	Date of Completion
					Wages (₹ in lakh)	Material (₹ in lakh)	Wages for skilled & semi-skilled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2010-2011										
1	AOC	2	7.17	2.6.2010	3.82	3.35		7.17	3.6.2010	26.6.10
2	Bazar	2	10.98	2.6.2010	7.59	3.39		10.98	3.6.2010	26.6.10
3	Chandmari	2	15.99	2.6.2010	11.26	4.73		15.99	3.06.10	26.6.10
4	Chandmari -II	2	4.24	2.6.2010	2.89	1.35		4.24	3.6.2010	7.7.10
5	Chawngte - P	2	8.10	22.6.2010	5.39	2.71		8.10	3.6.2010	2.8.10
6	Chawngtelui	2	2.58	2.6.2010	1.62	0.96		2.58	23.6.10	29.7.10
7	Chawnhu	2	4.73	2.6.2010	2.43	2.3		4.73	2.6.10	10.7.10
8	Chawntlangpui	1	1.68	2.6.2010	1.10	0.58		1.68	3.6.10	14.6.10
9	College Veng	2	9.04	2.6.2010	5.85	3.19		9.04	3.6.10	28.6.10
10	Council Veng	2	8.87	2.6.2010	5.96	2.91		8.87	3.6.10	7.7.10
11	Darnamtlang	2	1.37	2.6.2010	0.83	0.54		1.37	3.6.10	28.6.10
12	Diltlang	2	6.35	2.6.2010	4.05	2.3		6.35	3.6.10	24.6.10
13	Hmawngbu	2	4.64	2.6.2010	2.77	1.87		4.64	2.6.10	27.6.10
14	Hmawngbuchhuah	2	2.38	22.6.2010	1.68	0.7		2.38	3.6.10	28.6.10
15	Hmunlai	2	2.86	2.6.2010	1.52	1.34		2.86	3.6.10	28.6.10
16	Hruitezawl	2	3.31	2.6.2010	2.31	1		3.31	3.6.10	29.6.10
17	Kakichhuah	2	2.39	2.6.2010	1.55	0.84		2.39	3.6.10	28.6.10
18	Kawlchaw	2	4.33	11.5.2010	2.07	2.26		4.33	3.6.10	8.7.10
19	Kawrthindeng	2	3.40	19.7.2010	2.44	0.96		3.40	23.6.10	30.7.10
20	Lawngtlai - III	2	16.56	2.6.2010	11.26	5.3		16.56	2.6.10	28.6.10
21	Lawngtlai - D	2	12.72	2.6.2010	9.05	3.67		12.72	3.6.10	28.6.10
22	Lunggauka	2	2.76	2.6.2010	1.92	0.84		2.76	3.6.10	28.6.10
23	Mampui	2	5.19	2.6.2010	2.99	2.2		5.19	3.6.10	28.6.10
24	Malbu 'L'	2	2.09	2.6.2010	1.37	0.72		2.09	2.6.10	28.6.10
25	Ngengpuikai	2	4.06	2.6.2010	2.52	1.54		4.06	3.6.10	28.6.10
26	Ngenpuitlang	2	3.35	2.6.2010	1.68	1.67		3.35	3.6.10	28.6.10
27	Paithar	2	5.98	2.6.2010	2.41	3.57		5.98	3.6.10	3.7.10
28	R. Vanhe	2	3.83	2.6.2010	0.96	2.87		3.83	3.6.10	3.7.10
29	Rulkual	2	8.57	2.6.2010	1.65	6.92		8.57	7.6.10	30.6.10
30	Sabualtlang	2	2.16	2.6.2010	1.52	0.64		2.16	3.6.10	26.6.10
31	Saikah	2	6.75	2.6.2010	1.86	4.89		6.75	2.6.10	28.6.10
32	Saizawh - E	2	2.97	2.6.2010	1.88	1.09		2.97	3.6.10	29.6.10
33	Sakeilui - I	2	1.49	2.6.2010	0.93	0.56		1.49	3.6.10	28.6.10
34	Sakeilui - II	2	2.26	2.6.2010	1.55	0.71		2.26	3.6.10	28.6.10
35	Sihtlangpui	2	3.08	2.6.2010	1.89	1.19		3.08	2.6.10	10.7.10
36	Sumsilui	2	6.20	2.6.2010	4.49	1.71		6.20	3.6.10	28.6.10
37	Thingkah	2	6.71	11.5.2010	3.80	2.91		6.71	2.6.10	26.6.10
38	Tuidangtlang	2	2.08	2.6.2010	1.11	0.97		2.08	3.6.10	28.6.10
39	Tuikhurlui	2	2.20	2.6.2010	1.38	0.82		2.20	3.6.10	28.6.10
40	Tuithumhnar	2	3.44	2.6.2010	1.75	1.69		3.44	3.6.10	26.6.10
41	Zochachhuah	2	1.79	2.6.2010	1.27	0.52		1.79	3.6.10	28.6.10
Total (2010-11)		**81**	**210.65**		**126.37**	**84.28**		**210.65**		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2011-2012										
1	AOC	1	3.47	16.05.2011	1.28	2.19		3.47	17.5.11	20.5.11
2	Bazar	1	6.86	16.05.2011	2.54	4.32		6.86	17.5.10	20.5.11
3	Chandmari -I	1	10.53	16.05.2011	3.87	6.66		10.53	25.6.11	29.6.11
4	Chandmari - II	1	2.82	16.05.2011	1.08	1.74		2.82	17.5.11	20.5.11
5	Chawngte - P	1	4.75	16.05.2011	1.78	2.97		4.75	17.5.11	20.5.11
6	Chawngtelui	1	1.34	16.05.2011	0.50	0.84		1.34	17.5.11	20.5.11
7	Chawnhu	1	1.92	16.05.2011	0.69	1.23		1.92	17.5.11	20.5.11
8	Chawntlangpui	1	1.47	16.05.2011	0.52	0.95		1.47	17.5.11	20.5.11
9	College Veng	1	5.40	16.05.2011	2.04	3.36		5.4	23.5.11	26.5.11
10	Council Veng	1	6.07	16.05.2011	2.12	3.95		6.07	16.5.11	19.5.11
11	Darnamtlang	1	0.82	16.05.2011	0.31	0.51		0.82	17.5.11	20.5.11
12	Diltlang South	1	2.60	16.05.2011	1.39	1.21		2.6	17.5.11	20.5.11
13	Electric Veng	1	4.11	16.05.2011	1.52	2.59		4.11	17.5.11	20.5.11
14	Hmawngbu	1	2.42	16.05.2011	0.88	1.54		2.42	17.5.11	20.5.11
15	Hmawngbuchhuah	1	1.53	16.05.2011	0.55	0.98		1.53	17.5.11	20.5.11
16	Hmunlai	1	1.10	16.05.2011	0.44	0.66		1.1	17.5.11	20.5.11
17	Hruitezawl	1	2.03	16.05.2011	0.75	1.28		2.03	17.5.11	20.5.11
18	Kakichhuah	1	1.47	16.05.2011	0.54	0.93		1.47	17.5.11	20.5.11
19	Kawlchaw W	1	1.94	16.05.2011	0.70	1.24		1.94	17.5.11	20.5.11
20	Kawrthindeng	1	2.34	16.05.2011	0.84	1.5		2.34	17.5.11	20.5.11
21	Lawngtlai I	1	8.28	16.05.2011	3.04	5.24		8.28	17.5.11	20.5.11
22	Lawngtlai III	1	6.42	16.05.2011	2.35	4.07		6.42	17.5.11	20.5.11
23	Lunghauka	1	1.83	16.05.2011	0.66	1.17		1.83	17.5.11	20.5.11
24	Mampui	1	2.76	16.05.2011	1.05	1.71		2.76	17.5.11	20.5.11
25	Mualbu 'L'	1	1.10	16.05.2011	0.42	0.68		1.1	17.5.11	20.5.11
26	Ngengpuikai	1	2.24	16.05.2011	0.84	1.4		2.24	17.5.11	20.5.11
27	Ngengpuitlang	1	1.75	16.05.2011	0.64	1.11		1.75	17.5.11	20.5.11
28	Paithar	1	2.14	16.05.2011	0.77	1.37		2.14	17.5.11	20.5.11
29	Sabualtlang	1	1.29	16.05.2011	0.46	0.83		1.29	17.5.11	20.5.11
30	Saikah	1	1.63	16.05.2011	0.58	1.05		1.63	17.5.11	20.5.11
31	R.Vanhne	1	0.92	16.05.2011	0.36	0.56		0.92	17.5.11	20.5.11
32	Rulkual	1	1.42	16.05.2011	0.54	0.88		1.42	17.5.11	20.5.11
33	Saizawh 'L2'	1	1.66	16.05.2011	0.62	1.04		1.66	17.5.11	20.5.11
34	Sakeilui I	1	0.65	16.05.2011	0.32	0.33		0.65	17.5.11	20.5.11
35	Sakeilui II	1	0.84	16.05.2011	0.51	0.33		0.84	17.5.11	20.5.11
36	Sihtlangpui	1	1.68	16.05.2011	0.61	1.07		1.68	17.5.11	20.5.11
37	Sumsilui	1	3.86	16.05.2011	1.40	2.46		3.86	17.5.11	20.5.11
38	Thingkah	1	3.78	16.05.2011	1.31	2.47		3.78	17.5.11	20.5.11
39	Thiangtlang	1	1.11	16.05.2011	0.39	0.72		1.11	17.5.11	20.5.11
40	Tuikhurlui	1	1.08	16.05.2011	0.43	0.65		1.08	17.5.11	20.5.11
41	Tuithumhnar	1	1.50	16.05.2011	0.55	0.95		1.5	17.5.11	20.5.11
42	Zochachhuah	1	0.46	16.05.2011	0.42	0.04		0.46	17.5.11	20.5.11
Total (2010-11)		**42**	**113.39**		**42.61**	**70.78**		**113.39**		
Grand Total (2010-2012)		**123**	**324.04**		**168.98**	**155.06**		**324.04**		

Source: Departmental records

Appendix-3.1.1
Statement showing particulars of up to date paid-up capital, loans outstanding and manpower as on 31 March 2012 in respect of Government companies

(Reference: Paragraph-3.1.5; Page-74)

(Figures in column 5 (a) to 6 (c) are ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector & Name of the Company	Name of the Department	Month and year of incorpo-ration	Paid-up Capital[$]				Loans[**] outstanding at the close of 2011-12				Debt equity ratio for 2011-12 (Previ-ous year)	Manpower (No. of employees)[©] (as on 31 March 2012)
				State Govern-ment	Central Govern-ment	Others	Total	State Govern-ment	Central Govern-ment	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5 (a)	5 (b)	5 (c)	5 (d)	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	6(d)	(7)	(8)
Working Government Companies													
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING													
1.	Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited	Trade & Commerce	February 1993	624.10	_	-	624.10	-	-	-	-	-	25
Total of the Sector				**624.10**	**-**	**-**	**624.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25**
FINANCING													
2	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Industries	February 1978	1150.10	-	428.00	1578.10	935.25	-	2157.94	3093.19	-	59
Total of the Sector				**1150.10**	**-**	**428.00**	**1578.10**	**935.25**	**-**	**2157.94**	**3093.19**	**-**	**59**
MANUFACTURING													
3.	Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited	Information & Communication Technology	March 1991	969.90	-	-	969.90	-	-	-	-	-	40
4.	Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited	Industries	December 1989	1864.00	136.00	-	2000.00	-	-	-	-	-	88
Total of the Sector				**2833.90**	**136.00**	**-**	**2969.90**	-	-	-	-	-	**128**
MISCELLANEOUS													
5	Mizoram Handloom And Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	Industries	December 1988	977.35	-	-	977.35	-	-	-	-	-	55
6.	Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation Limited[3]	Industries	August 2011	-	-	15.00	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of the Sector				**977.35**	**-**	**15.00**	**992.35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55**
Grand Total				**5585.45**	**136.00**	**443.00**	**6164.45**	**935.25**	**-**	**2157.94**	**3093.19**	**-**	**267**

[$] Paid-up capital includes share application money of ₹ 517.65 lakh (Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited - ₹ 79 lakh & Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited - ₹ 22 lakh, Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited - ₹ 470.65 lakh)

[**] Loans outstanding at the close of 2011-12 represent long-term loans only

[©] Regular employees only

[3] Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation is a deemed Government Company

Appendix-3.1.2

Statement showing grants and subsidy received/receivable, guarantees received, waiver of dues, loans written off and loans converted into equity during the year and guarantee commitment at the end of March 2012

(Reference: Paragraph-3.1.9 & 3.1.30; Page-76 & 81)

(Figures in column 3 (a) to 6 (d) are ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector & Name of the Company	Equity/loans received out of budget during the year		Grants and subsidy received during the year				Guarantees received during the year and commitment at the end of the year@		Waiver of dues during the year			
		Equity	Loans	Central Government	State Government	Others	Total	Received	Commitment	Loans repayment written off	Loans converted into equity	Interest/ penal interest waived	Total
(1)	(2)	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	4 (c)	4 (d)	5 (a)	5 (b)	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	6 (d)
Working Government Companies													
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING													
1.	Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of the Sector		**25.00**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCING													
2	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited	-	-	-	45.00(G)	-	45.00(G)	-	1939.50	-	-	-	-
Total of the Sector		-	-	-	**45.00(G)**		**45.00(G)**		**1939.50**	-	-	-	-

@ Figures indicate total guarantees outstanding at the end of the year

(1)	(2)	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	4 (c)	4 (d)	5 (a)	5 (b)	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	6 (d)
MANUFACTURING													
3.	Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited[4]	115.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited	-	-	-	312.55(G)	-	312.55(G)	34.65	-	-	-	-	-
Total of the Sector		**115.00**	**-**	**-**	**312.55(G)**	**-**	**312.55(G)**	**34.65**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
MISCELLANEOUS													
5	Mizoram Handloom And Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	-	-	123.90(G)	229.58(G)	-	353.48(G)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation Limited[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of the Sector		**-**	**-**	**123.90(G)**	**229.58(G)**	**-**	**353.48(G)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Grand Total		**140.00**	**-**	**123.90(G)**	**587.13(G)**	**-**	**711.03(G)**	**34.65**	**1939.50**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

[4] Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation is a deemed Government Company

Appendix-3.1.3

Summarised financial results of Government companies for the latest year for which accounts were finalised

(Reference: Paragraph-3.1.14; Page-77)

(Figures in column 5 (a) to (6) and (8) to (10) are ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector & Name of the Company	Period of Accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit (+)/ Loss (-)				Turn-over	Impact of Accounts Com-ments#	Paid up Capital	Accumu-lated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	Capital em-ployed@	Return on capi-tal em-ployed$	Percent-age return on capital employed
				Net Profit/ Loss before Interest & Depreciation	Interest	Depre-ciation	Net Profit/ Loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5 (a)	5 (b)	5 (c)	5 (d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Working Government Companies														
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING														
1.	Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited	2008-09	2010-11	(-) 67.31	1.58	9.38	(-) 78.27	-	-	545.10*	(-) 464.20	1302.63	(-) 76.69	-
Total of the Sector				**(-) 67.31**	**1.58**	**9.38**	**(-) 78.27**	**-**	**-**	**545.10**	**(-) 464.20**	**1302.63**	**(-) 76.69**	**-**
FINANCING														
2.	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2009-10	2010-11	(-) 110.12	28.37	3.73	(-)142.22	87.08	-	1578.10	(-) 1960.69	4646.14	(-) 113.85	-
Total of the Sector				**(-) 110.12**	**28.37**	**3.73**	**(-)142.22**	**87.08**	**-**	**1578.10**	**(-) 1960.69**	4646.14	**(-) 113.85**	**-**
MANUFACTURING														
3.	Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited	2001-02	2009-10	(-) 41.11	-	7.93	(-) 49.04	6.48	-	389.90	(-) 308.98	80.92	(-) 49.04	-

Impact of accounts comments include the net impact of comments of Statutory Auditors and CAG and is denoted by (+) increase in profit/ decrease in losses (-) decrease in profit/increase in losses

@ Capital employed represents net fixed assets (including capital works-in-progress) plus working capital except in case of finance companies/corporations where the capital employed is worked out as a mean of aggregate of the opening and closing balances of paid up capital, free reserves, bonds, deposits and borrowings (including refinance)

$ Return on capital employed has been worked out by adding profit and interest charged to profit and loss account.

* Includes share capital contribution pending allotment

Sl. No.	Sector & Name of the Company	Period of Accounts	Year in which finalised	Net Profit (+)/ Loss (-)				Turn-over	Impact of Accounts Com-ments#	Paid up Capital	Accumu-lated Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	Capital em-ployed@	Return on capi-tal em-ployed$	Percent-age return on capital employed
				Net Profit/ Loss before Interest & Depreciation	Interest	Depre-ciation	Net Profit/ Loss							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5 (a)	5 (b)	5 (c)	5 (d)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
4.	Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited	2009-10	2010-11	(-) 118.42	-	46.40	(-)164.82	50.57	(+) 0.60	2000.00*	(-) 1833.42	1716.08	(-) 164.82	-
Total of the Sector				**(-) 159.53**	**-**	**54.33**	**(-)213.86**	**57.05**	**(+) 0.60**	**2389.90**	**(-) 2142.40**	**1797.00**	**(-) 213.86**	**-**
MISCELLANEOUS														
5.	Mizoram Handloom And Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	2003-04	2012-13	(-) 8.51	-	12.79	(-) 21.31	12.85	(+)64.00	512.70	(-) 490.58	200.86	(-) 21.31	-
6.	Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation Limited [5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of the Sector				**(-) 8.51**	**-**	**12.79**	**(-) 21.31**	**12.85**	**(+)64.00**	**512.70**	**(-) 490.58**	**200.86**	**(-) 21.31**	**-**
Grand Total				**(-) 345.47**	**29.95**	**80.23**	**(-)455.66**	**156.98**	**(+) 64.60**	**5025.80**	**(-) 5057.87**	**7946.63**	**(-) 425.71**	**-**

Source: Departmental records

[5] Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation is a deemed Government Company

Appendix-3.1.4

Statement showing investments made by the State Government in working PSUs by way of equity, loans, grants and others during the period in which the accounts have not been finalised as on 31 March 2012

(Reference: Paragraph-3.1.24; Page-80)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	Year upto which Accounts finalized	Paid up capital as per latest finalized accounts	Investment made by State Government during the years for which accounts are in arrears				
				Year	Equity	Loans	Grants	Others
Working Companies								
Sector : Agricultural Marketing								
1.	Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited	2008-09	545.10	2009-10 2010-11 2011-12	27.00 27.00 25.00	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sector : Financing								
2.	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2009-10	1150.10	2010-11 2011-12	- -	63.25 -	45.00 45.00	- -
Sector : Manufacturing								
3.	Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited	2001-02	389.90	2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12	52.50 17.50 17.50 50.50 64.50 40.00 45.00 22.50 115.00 155.00	- - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -
4.	Mizoram Food & Allied Industries Corporation Limited	2009-10	1864.00	2010-11 2011-12	- -	- -	263.70 312.55	- -
Sector : Miscellaneous								
5.	Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	2003-04	656.70	2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12	40.00 50.00 45.00 47.50 58.50 55.00 24.65 -	- - - - - - - -	10.00 10.00 - 18.00 5.00 5.00 159.91 229.58	- - - - - - - -
6.	Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation Limited[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			**4605.80**		**979.65**	**63.25**	**1103.74**	

[6] Mizoram Mineral Development Corporation is a deemed Government Company

Appendix-3.1.5
Statement showing operational performance of Power and Electricity Department for the last three years ending 31 March 2012

(Reference: Paragraph-3.1.32; Page-82)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	*Installed Capacity (MW) :*			
	(a) Thermal (Diesel)	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*
	(b) Hydel	*17.05*	*29.35*	*29.35*
	(c) Gas	-	-	-
	(d) Others (HFO based)	*22.92*	*22.92*	*22.92*
	Total :	*40.47*	*52.77*	*52.77*
2.	*Normal Maximum Demand in the State (MKwh)*	*99.00*	*107.00*	*115.00*
3.	*Power Generated (MKwh) :*			
	(a) Thermal (Diesel)	*0.018*	*0.01*	*0.01*
	(b) Hydel	*13.48*	*31.93*	*22.78*
	(c) Gas	-	-	-
	(d) Others(HFO based)	*4.01*	*1.72*	-
	Total :	*17.51*	*33.66*	*22.79*
	Less : Auxiliary Consumption (MKwh) (Percentage in bracket)			
	(a) Thermal (Diesel)	*0.0002 (1.11)*	*0.0169 (0.98)*	*0.00 (0)*
	(b) Hydel	*0.1604 (1.19)*	*0.0224 (0.07)*	*0.46 (2.06)*
	(c) Gas	-	-	-
	(d) Others	*0.0381 (0.95)*	- -	-
	Total :	*0.1987*	*0.0393*	*0.46*
4.	*Net Power Generated (MKwh)*	*17.33*	33.48	22.33
5.	*Power purchased (MKwh)*	*347.15*	403.57	441.10
6.	*Free power received (MKwh)*	-	-	-
7.	*Total power available for sale (MU) (4+5+6)*	*364.48*	437.05	463.43
8.	*Power sold (MU) :*			
	(a) Within the State	*190.70*	*237.56*	*252.05*
	(b) Outside the State	*38.97*	*80.43*	*63.94*
	Total :	*229.67*	**317.99**	**315.99**
9.	*Transmission and Distribution Losses (MU)*	*134.81*	*119.06*	*147.44*
10.	*Load Factor (Percentage)*			
	(a) Diesel	-	-	-
	(b) Hydel	-	-	-
11.	**Percentage of Transmission and Distribution Losses to Total power available for sale (7/9x100)**	*36.99*	*27.24*	*31.74*
12.	*Number of villages/town electrified*			
	(a) Villages	*570*	*623*	*661*
	(b) Towns	*22*	*22*	*22*
	Total :	*592*	*645*	*683*
13.	*Number of Pumpsets/ Well energised (Public water supply)*	*25*	*25*	*38*
14.	*Number of Sub-Stations (i.e., 33 KV and above)*	*46*	*50*	*50*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
15.	*Transmission/ Distribution lines (in KM)*			
	(a) High Voltage (i.e. 132 KV, 66 KV & 33 KV)	*1583.40*	*1700.70*	*1817.99*
	(b) Medium Voltage (i.e. 11 KV)	*4300.41*	*4624.03*	*4947.64*
	(c) Low Voltage	*2243.97*	*2251.97*	*2717.61*
	Total :	*8127.78*	*8576.70*	*9483.24*
16.	*Connected Load (in MW)*	*240.540*	*243.000*	*279.710*
17.	*Number of consumers*	*158195*	*178149*	*178900*
18.	*Number of Employees :*			
	(a) Technical	*1537*	*1278*	*1545*
	(b) General	*589*	*589*	*589*
	Total :	*2126*	*1867*	*2134*
19.	*Consumers/Employees ratio*	*74.41:1*	*95.42:1*	*83.83:1*
20.	*Total expenditure on staff during the year (₹ in crore)*	*52.18*	65.85	64.47
21.	*Percentage of Expenditure on Staff to total Revenue expenditure*	*26.30*	*28.53*	*17.41*
22.	*Units sold in million units (percentage share to total units sold in bracket)*			
	(a) **Domestic**	*129.16 (56.24)*	*174.40 (54.85)*	*170.92 (54.09)*
	(b) *Agriculture*	*0.5 (0.22)*	*0.12 (0.04)*	*0.095 (0.03)*
	(c) *Industry*	*1.75 (0.76)*	*1.88 (0.59)*	*2.09 (0.66)*
	(d) *Commercial & Public Lighting*	*17.01 (7.40)*	*21.69 (6.82)*	*24.93 (7.89)*
	(e) *Others*	*42.28 (18.41)*	*39.47 (12.41)*	*54.02 (17.10)*
	(f) *Interstate*	*38.97 (16.97)*	*80.43 (25.29)*	*63.935 (20.23)*
	Total :	*229.67*	*317.99*	*315.99*
23.	*Revenue (₹ in crore)*	*67.62*	*72.36*	*112.06*
24.	*Expenditure (₹ in crore) :*			
	(a) Cost of Fuel (HSD Oil)	*3.29*	*1.67*	*0.02*
	(b) Cost of Power purchase	*78.81*	*108.93*	*150.81*
	(c) Operations & Maintenance	*13.03*	*41.01*	*45.02*
	(d) Establishment expenditure	*52.18*	*65.85*	*64.47*
	(e) Others - Miscellaneous expenditure	*51.12*	*13.33*	*109.94*
	Total :	*198.43*	*230.79*	*370.26*
25.	*Profit (+)/Loss (-)*	*(-)130.81*	*(-)158.43*	*(-)258.20*

Appendix-3.1.6
Statement showing working results and operational performance of Mizoram State Transport for the last three years ending 31 March 2012

(Reference: Paragraph-3.1.34; Page-83)

I. Working Results

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Total revenue	1.98	2.31	2.14
2.	Operating revenue	1.82	2.06	1.78
3.	Total expenditure	12.89	20.96	19.87
4.	Operating expenditure	10.85	14.12	14.62
5.	Total loss	10.91	18.65	17.73
6.	Operating loss	9.03	12.06	12.84

II. Operational Performance

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Average number of vehicles held	54	54	52
Average number of vehicles on road	32	27	31
Percentage of utilisation of vehicles	59%	50%	50%
Number of employees	650	650	650
Employee vehicle ratio	1:12	1:12	1:12
Number of routes operated at the end of the year	23	22	21
Route Kilometers	3064	3082	2460
Kilometers operated (in lakh)			
(a) Gross	12.21	10.54	11.75
(b) Effective	11.91	10.29	11.46
(c) Dead	0.30	0.25	0.29
Percentage of dead kilometers to gross kilometers	2.46	2.38	2.47
Average kilometers covered per bus per day	127	130	126
Average revenue per kilometer (₹)	16.62	22.46	18.21
Average operating expenditure per kilometer (₹)	91.08	137.27	124.43
Profit (+)/Loss(-) per kilometer (₹)	(-)74.46	(-)114.81	(-)106.22
Passenger kilometers operated (in lakh kilometers)	185.23	154.41	108.48
Occupancy ratio (Load factor)	49	49	46

Appendix-3.2.1

Statement showing Time overrun and Cost overrun of Completed/Ongoing Projects

(Reference: Paragraph-3.2.12; Page-90)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity of Sub-Station/ Length of Transmission Line	Date of Approval	Scheduled Date of Completion	Actual/ Expected Date of Completion	Original Estimated Cost (₹ in lakh)	Actual Cost (₹ in lakh)	Time overrun (No. of months)	Cost overrun (₹ in lakh)
Sub-Station									
1.	Melriat	2 x12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	March 2006	22-06-2009	29-03-2012	1341.44	1462.00	30	120.56
132 KV Lines									
1.	Khawzawl to E. Lungdar	47.890 KM	March 2001	31-03-2001	13-12-2007	538.47	836.86	71	298.39
2.	Bairabi to Bawktlang	30.010 KM	July 2003	July 2005	16-09-2008	456.00	605.00	28	149.00
3.	Saitual to Darlawn	60.590 KM	March 2001	31-03-2001	14-02-2012	699.56	1249.03	131	579.47
4.	Khawzawl to Champhai	30.00 KM	December 2006	30-12-2009	21-12-2011	589.56	660.54	24	70.98

Appendix-3.2.2

Statement showing Load Centre-wise Transformation Capacity as on 31 March 2012[7]

(Reference: Paragraph-3.2.14; Page-97)

Name of Load Centre	Aizawl			Kolasib		Serchip	Lunglei	Total
Name of Sub-Stations	Luangmual	Zuangtui	Saitual	Bawktlang	Bairabi	Bukpui	Khawiva	
Number of Transformers and Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	132/33 KV (2 x 12.5 MVA)	132/33 KV (2 x 12.5 MVA)	132/33 KV (1 x 6.3 MVA)	132/33 KV (1 x 12.5 MVA), 132/66 KV (1 x 12.5 MVA) and 66/33 KV (2 x 6.3 MVA[8])	132/33 KV (1 x 3MVA)	132/33 KV (1 x 12.5 MVA & 1 x 6.3 MVA)	132/33 KV (2 x 12.5 MVA)	128.10 MVA
Maximum Demand (MW)	62			8		14	16	100
Minimum Demand (MW)	25			4		8	8	45
Average Demand (MW)	48			5		10	12	75
Essential Load	20	46	--	4		--	--	70
Unrestricted Load								
(i) As per information furnished by the Department	31	28	4	5	3	19	17	107
(ii) As per 17th Electric Power Survey	33.32	30.09	4.30	5.37	3.22	20.42	18.27	115

[7] Source: Records of Department

[8] Excluded in the total figure

Appendix-3.2.3
Statement showing details of under utilisation of Transmission Lines
(Reference: Paragraph-3.2.18; Page-99)

Sl. No.	Name of the 132 KV Transmission Line	Year of Commission	Line Length (in Circuit KM)	Name of feeding Sub-Stations/ Voltage ratio	Name of receiving Sub-Stations/ Voltage ratio
1.	Khawiva - Lawngtlai	1990	57.000	Khawiva (132/33 KV)	Lawngtlai (33/11 KV)
2.	Saitual - Khawzawl	1995	43.000	Saitual (132/33 KV)	Khawzawl (33/11 KV)
3.	Luangmual - W. Phaileng	1995	75.000	Luangmual (132/33 KV)	W. Phaileng (33/11 KV)
4.	Bukpui - E. Lungdar	1996	45.510	Bukpui (132/33 KV)	E. Lungdar (33/11 KV)
5.	Bukpui - Thenhlum	1997	71.380	Bukpui (132/33 KV)	Thenhlum (33/11 KV)
6.	Khawiva - Lungsen	1997	37.340	Khawiva (132/33 KV)	Lungsen (33/11 KV)
7.	Khawzawl - Ngopa	2006	57.270	Khawzawl (33/11 KV)	Ngopa (33/11 KV)
8.	Khawzawl - E. Lungdar	2007	47.890	Khawzawl (33/11 KV)	E. Lungdar (33/11 KV)
9.	Khawzawl to Champhai	2011	30.000	Khawzawl (33/11 KV)	Champhai (33/11 KV)
10.	Saitual to Darlawn	2011	60.590	Saitual (132/33 KV)	Darlawn (33/11 KV)
Total			**524.980**	--	--

Source: Departmental records

Appendix-3.4.1
Statement showing Excess Rebate Claimed/Received on Sale of Handloom Clothes
(Reference: Paragraph-3.4; Page-110)

Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
Opening Balance	19,39,968	12,00,843	7,75,957	7,41,944	NA	NA	NA	
Purchases	8,60,612	6,76,165	3,99,410	1,13,280	1,66,080	11,400	18,810	
Total	28,00,580	18,77,008	11,75,367	8,55,224	NA	NA	NA	
Sales	13,09,625	10,13,971	6,37,992	3,46,175	90,563	16,887	1,71,364	**35,86,577**
Adjustments	(-)2,90,112	(-)87,080	(+)2,04,569	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Closing Stock	12,00,843	7,75,957	7,41,944	NA	4,35,111	NA	NA	
Rebate claimed	3,05,565	7,45,246	19,23,245	2,23,902	27,39,574	43,92,194	27,28,987	**1,30,58,713**
10 *per cent* of Sales	1,30,963	1,01,397	63,799	34,618	9,056	1,689	17,136	**3,58,658**
Excess Rebate claimed	1,74,602	6,43,849	18,59,446	1,89,284	27,30,518	43,90,505	27,11,851	**1,27,00,055**
Rebate received	3,05,565	4,16,835	18,10,119	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	**25,32,519**

Appendix-3.5.1

List of Companies

(Reference: Paragraph-3.5; Page-111)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
1.	Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (MAMCO)
2.	Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO)
3.	Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (ZOHANDCO)
4.	Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited (ZENICS)
5.	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited (ZIDCO)