











REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

AUDIT OF FORESTS, ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND Report No. 2 of 2014

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

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PREFACE

- 1. This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India contains the results of Audit of 'Forests, Ecology, Environment and Wildlife Department'. The Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India.
- 2. The audit was conducted through a test-check of records (2008 to 2013) of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and field level offices viz., Divisional Forest Offices and Range/Beat Offices during May 2013 to February 2014.
- 3. The Audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

The recorded forest area of Nagaland is 9,222 sq. km which is 55.62 *per cent* of its geographical area. There are three Wildlife Sanctuaries, one National Park and one Zoological Park in the State. The main functions of the Department are to achieve the objectives envisaged in the National Forest Policy by conserving and preserving the State's forest and tree cover, to conserve the biological diversity of the State, to create employment opportunities, to ensure and encourage protection, conservation and management of wildlife habitats and to encourage people to plant trees in their community and private lands and ensure preservation of forests through community partnership under Joint Forest Management.

An Audit of the Department revealed areas of concern in planning, financial management, scheme/programme management, internal controls and monitoring.

Highlights

 The State had not framed a Forest Policy as recommended (March 2006) by the National Forest Commission even after a lapse of seven years.

(Paragraph 3.1)

Payments ranging from ₹ 0.63 crore to ₹ 26.47 crore were made without routing through Cash Book. Further, credits in the bank accounts ranging from ₹ 0.11 crore to ₹ 28.65 crore were not recorded in the Cash Book. This has also resulted in the amounts remaining out of Government Accounts.

(Paragraph 4.4.1.1)

★ The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GOI) deducted ₹ 8.66 crore out of funds provided under 13th Finance Commission grants during 2012-13 due to non-preparation of Forest Management Plans.

(Paragraph 5.1.1)

★ Free distribution of LPG connections to beneficiaries at a cost of ₹ 0.80 crore during November 2010 needs further investigation in the absence of clear evidence of actual distribution.

(Paragraph 5.1.4)

Transportation of illegal timber outside the North East in contravention of Hon'ble Supreme Court Orders cannot be ruled out due to non-maintenance of mandatory records in respect of Working Schemes and timber operations.

(Paragraph 5.3 & 5.4)

 Civil works under various schemes were carried out without framing/adhering to estimates resulting in wide variations in the actual works executed.

(Paragraph 5.7)

 No internal control systems existed in the Department and maintenance of records was poor.

(Paragraph 6)

There was no evidence that monitoring as envisaged under scheme guidelines were conducted.

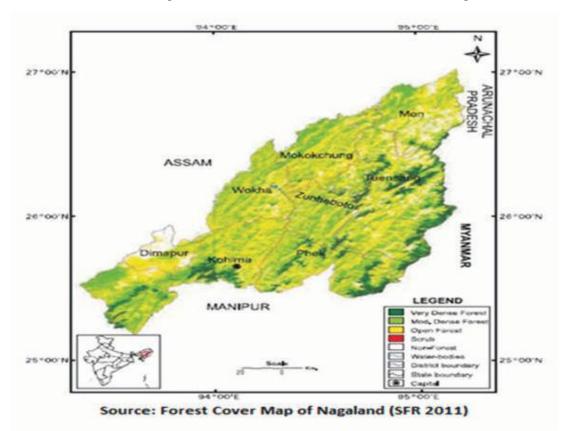
(Paragraph 7)

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

Chapter-1 Introduction

1.1 The Department

The total geographical area of Nagaland is 16,579 sq. km. As per Status of Forests Report (SFR), 2011 of the Forest Survey of India (FSI), the recorded forest area of the State is 9,222 sq. km which is 55.62 *per cent* of its geographical area. Reserved forests constitute 0.93 *per cent*, Protected Forests 5.51 *per cent* and Un-classed Forests constitute 93.56 *per cent*.



As per the SFR 2011, the forest cover in the State is 13,318 sq. km. which is 80.33 *per cent* of its geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 1,293 sq. km. under very dense forest, 4,931 sq. km. under moderately dense forest and 7,094 sq. km under open forest.

As per SFR 2011, comparison of forest cover¹ with previous assessment² showed a net loss of 146 sq. km of forest cover as shown in the table below:

Table 1.1. Change in forest cover						
Year of	Canopy	Canopy density classes (area in sq. km)				
assessment	Very dense forest Moderately dense Open forest					
		forest				
SFR 2009	1274	4897	7293	13464		
SFR 2011	1293	4931	7094	13318		
Net change	19	34	(-) 199	(-) 146		

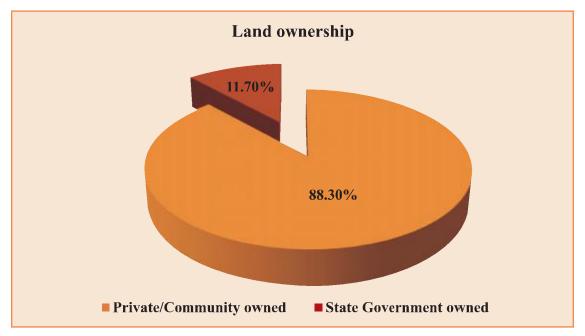
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¹ Satellite data of November 2008-February 2009

² Satellite data of December 2006-January 2007

The table reveals that there was increase of 19 sq. km in very dense forest, increase of 34 sq. km in moderately dense forest and a decrease of 199 sq. km in open forest. The decrease in forest cover was attributed by the FSI to shifting cultivation practised widely across the State.

Nagaland has a peculiar pattern of land ownership. Most land is owned by individuals, the village community as a whole or by clans within the village. As per Departmental records, 88.30 *per cent* of forest area in the State was private/community owned forests as shown below.



⁽Source: Departmental records)

The Department received grants from the Twelfth/Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) amounting to ₹ 70.62 crore during 2008-13 out of which an amount of ₹ 65.62 crore was expended during the period. The funds were spent to achieve the broad objectives of providing the finances for preservation so as to halt and reverse past declines in the quantum and the quality of area under forest and providing fiscal resources by which the State could enable alternative economic activities as a substitute for economic disability imposed by forest cover.

Apart from the above, the Department also implemented various schemes/programmes, centrally sponsored as well as under State Plan to achieve its objectives as detailed in *Appendix* I. The major schemes implemented by the Department during the period 2008-2013 are summarised in the succeeding paragraphs.

Intensification of Forest Management (IFM): The Scheme formerly known as the Integrated Forest Management Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 90 per cent contribution from GOI and the remaining 10 per cent from the State Government. The major components of the Scheme were strengthening of infrastructure for forest protection and forest fire control and management. A total amount of ₹ 11.41 crore was released and spent for implementation of the Scheme during 2008-13.

Working Schemes: As per Hon'ble Supreme Court Order (January 1998), felling of trees from forests, including private forests, shall be only in accordance with Working Plans/Schemes approved by the MoEF. Working Schemes prescribe the activities to be carried out scientifically in a specified forest area for a fixed number of years so that use/extraction of forest resources including timber are managed in a sustainable manner.

Working Schemes were prepared by the Working Plan Officer, Kohima as per guidelines of the National Working Plan Code and approved by the MoEF usually for an operation period of 5 years. The Division had prepared a total number of 72 working schemes, out of which 50 were in operation during the period from 2008-13. As most forests in Nagaland are private/community owned, village-wise Working Schemes were prepared on the application submitted by the concerned Village Councils.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): The Scheme sponsored by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India was launched in Nagaland during 2000-01 with the objectives of sustainable development and management of forest resources and to increase/improve forest and tree cover. A total amount of ₹ 49.41 crore was received directly from the NAEB and spent by the Department for implementation of the Scheme during 2008-13.

CHAPTER-2 FRAMEWORK OF AUDIT

Chapter-2 Framework of Audit

2.1 Organisational setup

The Commissioner and Secretary (Forests, Ecology, Environment and Wildlife) is the administrative head of the Department. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF) is the Head of the Department and is responsible for all forestry, wildlife and allied activities. The PCCF is assisted by four Additional Principal Chief Conservators of Forest (APCCF) who are in charge of the various wings¹ in Headquarters. The APCCFs are assisted by six Chief Conservators of Forest.

There are two territorial circles (Northern Territorial Circle² and Southern Territorial Circle³) headed by Conservators of Forest with their headquarters at Kohima.

There are seventeen Forest Divisions—nine Territorial Divisions headed by Divisional Forest Officers, six Functional Divisions headed by Deputy Conservator of Forests and two Wildlife Divisions (Dimapur and Kiphire) headed by Wildlife Wardens under Chief Wildlife Warden, Dimapur.

The Divisions, Ranges and Beats under the two Territorial Circles and one Functional Circle, Wildlife Divisions and Sanctuaries, National Parks & Zoological Parks under the Department are detailed in *Appendix* II.

2.2. Scope of Audit

The Audit of the Department was conducted during April 2013 to January 2014 covering the period 2008-2013. Of the 23 Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) under the Department, 13 DDOs including the Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests was covered in audit. The Grants from Twelfth/Thirteenth Finance Commission, a major Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. Intensification of Forest Management, major projects/activities implemented under State Plan and Non-Plan were covered in audit. Divisions/DDOs test-checked and expenditure covered in audit are detailed in *Appendix* III.

2.3 Audit objectives

The objectives of audit were to assess whether

- The Department had a proper system of planning and had an efficient system for Human Resource Management;
- The budget estimates were reliable and financial management was adequate and effective;
- Scheme/Programme management were carried out efficiently and effectively in an economical manner;
- Proper internal control mechanisms existed in the Department;
- > Proper monitoring mechanisms existed in the Department.

¹ Wildlife & Biodiversity, Administration, Environment & Climate Change, Territorial and Development & Planning

² Mon, Tuensang, Mokokchung and Zunheboto Divisions

³ Kohima, Dimapur, Phek, Wokha, Peren, Doyang Plantation Divisions and Social Forestry Division, Kohima.

2.4 Audit criteria

The major criteria applied were drawn from the following sources:

- Plan documents.
- > Guidelines of schemes/projects covered in audit.
- > Detailed Project Reports of schemes/projects covered in audit.
- ➢ General Financial Rules/Central Treasury Rules.
- > Departmental Codes and Manuals, Policies, Rules and Regulations.

2.5 Audit methodology

An 'Entry Conference' was held (16 April 2013) with the Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests to convey the audit objectives and the audit criteria. Records pertaining to the period from April 2008 to March 2013 were examined in the Office of the PCCF and selected divisions. The audit findings were discussed (13 March 2014) with the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests in an 'Exit Conference' and their replies have been considered while finalising the Report.

2.6 Acknowledgement

The Indian Audit and Accounts Department acknowledges the cooperation extended by the Department, especially the Field Officers, during the course of audit.

CHAPTER-3 PLANNING

AUDIT FINDINGS

Chapter-3 Planning

Objective I: To assess whether the Department had a proper system of planning and had an efficient system for Human Resource Management.

A well defined forest policy at the field level is essential for management and sustainable development of forests in a time-bound manner. Well defined and time-bound implementation of plans is also necessary to ensure that the field initiatives are systematic, need based and realisable. Audit scrutiny revealed the following deficiencies in the policy and planning process.

3.1 State Forest Policy

The National Forest Commission recommended (March 2006) that each State should have its own forest policy within the parameters of the National Forest Policy, 1988 for sustainable management of forests. However, the State had not framed its own forest policy even after a lapse of seven years. In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that the forest policy was framed and submitted to the State Government in February 2012 but the approval was awaited.

3.2 Preparation of Plans

Annual Work Plans (AWPs) were prepared and sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GOI) for obtaining funds for implementation of Integrated Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and Twelfth/Thirteenth¹ Finance Commission (TFC) Grants. An analysis of the AWPs and its actual implementation at the field level revealed the following deficiencies:

- AWPs were prepared at the State level without assessing the requirement/obtaining proposals from the field units.
- Funds under Thirteenth Finance Commission amounting to ₹ 8.66 crore was deducted by GOI during 2012-13 and further cuts during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are imminent due to non-preparation of Forest Management Plans as discussed in *Paragraph 5.1.1*.
- Estimates for civil works such as construction of quarters/offices, forest approach roads and water harvesting structures were prepared (on the basis of PWD SOR) and enclosed with the AWPs sent to the MoEF. However, those estimates were not followed by the implementing divisions/ranges resulting in wide variations during actual execution as discussed in *Paragraph 5.7*.
- To achieve the working plan and for identifying and carrying out annual activities, the implementing divisions were required to prepare and submit Annual Plan of Operation (APO) which were to be approved by the PCCF. It was however, seen that except for Wildlife Warden, Dimapur, none of the other test checked divisions had

¹ Twelfth Finance Commission (2008-09 & 2009-10) and Thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13).

prepared APOs in respect of State Schemes. Thus, activities under State schemes were carried out without any planning.

3.3 Human Resource Management

The Department did not furnish information regarding sanctioned strength of the divisions, policy for deployment of staff or trainings/skill upgradation conducted despite requisition (March 2013) and several subsequent reminders. Sanctioned strength was also not available in any of the divisions test checked. It was, however seen that there were wide variations in the total number of staff deployed in the divisions test checked as shown in the table below:

	I able 3.1: Men in position in five territorial divisions							
SI	Designation	DFO,	DFO,	DFO,	DFO,	DFO,		
No.		Dimapur	Mon	Mokokchung	Kohima	Peren		
1.	Deputy Conservator of Forests	1	1	1	1	1		
2.	Asst. Conservator of Forests	4	0	2	1	2		
3.	Forest Ranger	5	3	4	1	3		
4.	Dy. Forest Ranger	6	6	3	6	3		
5.	Forester I	25	26	12	7	5		
6.	Forester II	27	10	6	2	13		
7.	Forest Guard	64	38	33	18	42		
8.	Draughtsman	1	0	1	0	0		
9.	Boiler Driver	0	0	1	0	0		
10.	Other support staff	28	21	31	20	18		
	Total	161	105 ²	94	56	87		

(Source:-Departmental records)

2

It can be seen from the table above that the major variations were in the category of Forester (I & II) and Forest Guard though it was seen that the divisions at Dimapur, Mon and Mokokchung had the same number of Ranges/independent Beats (7 each), Kohima had 3 Ranges and Peren had 10 Ranges/independent Beats.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that a plan would be drawn up in this regard and staff deployed based on the work load and exigencies.

Including staff of Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary under Kiphire Wildlife Division drawing pay and allowances from Mon Division.

CHAPTER-4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Chapter-4 Financial Management

Objective II: To verify whether the budget estimates were reliable and financial management was adequate and effective.

4.1 Funds through State Budget

Several schemes/programmes were funded by the State Government (State Plan Schemes) and the Central Government (Centrally Sponsored Schemes) through the State Budget. The budget allocation for the Department was made under 'Grant No.52 –Forests, Ecology, Environment and Wildlife'. Budget allocation, expenditure and savings/excess during the period from 2008-09 to 2012-13 was as follows:

		Re	evenue	C	apital	Total		
Y	ear	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Savings (-)/ Excess (+)
	Plan	6.21	15.69	20.00	15.53	26.21	31.23	5.02
2008-09	Non-plan	21.74	20.32	0.00	0.00	21.74	20.32	(-) 1.42
	Total	27.95	36.01	20.00	15.53	47.95	51.55	3.60
	Plan	8.60	16.73	27.92	0.55	36.52	17.27	(-) 19.25
2009-10	Non-plan	26.63	24.76	0.00	0.00	26.63	24.76	(-) 1.87
	Total	35.23	41.49	27.92	0.55	63.15	42.03	(-) 21.12
	Plan	8.88	23.53	22.32	12.36	31.20	35.88	4.69
2010-11	Non-plan	35.28	29.80	0.00	0.00	35.28	29.80	(-) 5.48
	Total	44.16	53.33	22.32	12.36	66.48	65.68	(-) 0.79
	Plan	3.79	11.02	38.56	24.60	42.35	35.62	(-) 6.73
2011-12	Non-plan	39.65	41.23	0.00	0.00	39.65	41.23	1.58
	Total	43.44	52.25	38.56	24.60	82.00	76.85	(-) 5.15
	Plan	6.00	15.92	25.98	42.00	31.98	57.92	25.94
2012-13	Non-plan	44.37	41.99	0.00	0.00	44.37	41.99	(-) 2.38
	Total	50.37	57.91	25.98	42.00	76.35	99.91	23.56
Total	Plan	33.48	82.89	134.78	95.04	168.26	177.92	9.6 7
Total	Non-plan	167.67	158.10	0.00	0.00	167.67	158.10	(-) 9.5 7
Gran	id total	201.15	240.99	134.78	95.04	335.93	336.02	

Table 4.1: Details of revenue and capital expenditure on Forest etc.

(₹in crore)

/= •

(Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts)

4.2 Direct release of funds

(i) Funds for the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) were released directly by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), MoEF to the 20 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) till 2009-10 for implementation through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). The State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) was formed during 2009-10 and thereafter funds for the scheme were being routed through the SFDA to the FDAs. Funds were also received during 2011-12 from NAEB for preparatory activities under Green India Mission to be implemented by the SFDA.

The year-wise funds received directly from the NAEB are shown in the table below:

Table 4.2: Details of funds received directly from NAEB

		(₹ in crore)
Year	Name of scheme	Amount received
2008-09	National Afforestation Programme	6.66
2009-10	do	10.07
2010-11	do	10.11
2011-12	do	11.69
2011-12	Green India Mission	1.42
2012-13	National Afforestation Programme	10.88
Total		50.83

(Source:-Departmental records)

(ii) A total amount of \gtrless 2.23 crore was received directly by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Dimapur as financial assistance from the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), MoEF as detailed in the table below:

		(₹ in crore)
Year	Purpose	Amount received
	i) For Zoological Park, Rangapahar, Dimapur	0.92^{1}
2011-12	ii) For establishment of Conservation Breeding Centre for Blyth's	0.47
	Tragopan at Old Kohima Zoo.	
	i) For Zoological Park, Rangapahar, Dimapur	0.33
2012-13	ii) For establishment of Conservation Breeding Centre for Blyth's	0.51
	Tragopan at Old Kohima Zoo.	
Total		2.23

(Source:-Departmental records)

The amount was disbursed to the Wildlife Warden, Dimapur (₹ 0.98 crore) and Director, Zoological Park, Rangapahar, Dimapur (₹ 1.25 crore) by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Dimapur for execution of works approved by the CZA.

4.3 Collection of Revenue

The Department collected revenue in the form of forest royalty from sand, stone, timber and other minor forest produces. The position of revenue realisation during 2008-13 is shown in the table below:

			(₹ in crore)_
Year	Target	Achievement	Excess (+)/ Shortfall (-)
2008-09	4.50	4.67	0.17
2009-10	4.75	6.97	2.22
2010-11	5.25	6.04	0.79
2011-12	5.50	6.88	1.38
2012-13	NA	4.61	
Total		29.17	

Table 4.4: Targets and achievements in collection of forest royalty

(Source:-Departmental records)

Targets, if any, fixed for the year 2012-13 could not be furnished by the Department. It can be seen from the table that the achievement in collection of revenue had reduced during 2012-13. Reasons for sharp decline in revenue collection could not be stated by the Department.

4.3.1 Non revision of rates of royalty and licence fees etc.

The Department had not revised the rates of royalty for the last 13 years (last revision made in November 2001). Further, licence fees (registration, renewal) of Saw Mills and Wood based Industries had also not been revised since 2001. Had the Department revised the rates of royalty and licence fees from time to time, the revenue of the State would have substantially increased.

It was also seen that a proposal for revision in the rate of royalty, Registration/Licence fees for new Mills and Wood based Industries along with several steps (Creation of Vigilance Cell to monitor illegal movement of timber, setting up mobile checking units, setting up check gates in interstate boundaries to stop illegal movement of timber) to be taken to enhance

1

State Share of ₹ 0.14 crore not seen received by Director, Zoological Park.

Forest Revenue was pending with the State Government for approval since 2011. The Finance Department had also circulated (October 2010) measures to enforce deduction of forest royalty by various works divisions engaged in works. However, follow up action, if any, taken by the Forest Department in this regard was not available.

4.4 Financial irregularities

The financial irregularities noticed in audit are discussed in the following paragraphs:

4.4.1 Discrepancy between Cash Book and Bank Account

It was seen during audit that the office of the PCCF as well as all the divisions are operating current accounts in the banks. Funds drawn from the Treasury through Forest Cheques are deposited into the Bank accounts and payments to other divisions/ROs/third parties are made therefrom through cheques.

Scrutiny of bank account statements for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 furnished by the PCCF and other test-checked divisions revealed the following irregularities:

4.4.1.1 Receipts and payments without recording in Cash Book

Rule 13 of Receipts and Payments Rules provides that all monetary transactions should be entered in Cash Book as soon as they occur. Cross check of Cash Book and bank statements (2011-12 and 2012-13) in the Office of the PCCF and the other test-checked divisions revealed that payments ranging from \gtrless 0.63 crore to \gtrless 26.47 crore, the purpose of which could not be verified, were made without routing it through the Cash Book. Further, amounts ranging from \gtrless 0.11 crore to \gtrless 28.65 crore credited in the bank account were also not recorded in the Cash Book as shown in the table below:

	·		(₹ in crore)
Sl.	Name of Division	Bank debits not	Bank credits not recorded
No.		recorded in Cash Book	in Cash Book
1.	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests	24.29	21.10
2.	Working Plan Officer, Kohima (2012-13)	1.62	0.00
3.	Silviculture Division, Kohima	2.07	0.11
4.	DFO, Dimapur	0.63	0.28
5.	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	4.51	1.04
6.	Forest Utilisation Officer, Dimapur	26.47	28.65
7.	DFO, Mon	1.00	1.54
8.	DFO, Mokokchung	1.28	0.77
9.	DFO, Kohima	1.90	1.22
10.	DFO, Peren	2.53	0.60

 Table 4.5: Payments without routing through Cash Book

(Source:-Departmental records)

Payments without routing through Cash Book and credits in bank account not recorded in Cash Book, especially in the Office of the PCCF and the Forest Utilisation Division, indicate unaccounted receipts/payments and needs further investigation. This has also resulted in the amounts remaining out of Government Accounts.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that departmental investigation would be conducted and results intimated in due course of time.

4.4.1.2 Discrepancy in closing balances

Cross check of Cash Books and bank statements (2011-12 and 2012-13) of the test checked divisions revealed that the monthly balances in the bank accounts ranged from \gtrless 2 to \gtrless 1.69 crore though the closing balances in the Cash Books were invariably shown as 'Nil' as detailed in the following table:

	Table 4.0: Discrepancy in Closing Balances							
SI.	Name of Divisions	Monthly closing balance	Monthly closing balance as					
No.		as per Cash Books	per bank accounts					
1.	Working Plan Officer, Kohima (2012-13)	Nil	₹ 88,705 to ₹ 1.69 crore					
2.	Silviculture Division, Kohima	Nil	₹ 74 to ₹ 0.33 crore					
3.	DFO, Dimapur	Nil	₹ 831 to ₹ 0.40 crore					
4.	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	Nil	₹ 8,677 to ₹ 1.59 crore					
5.	Forest Utilisation Officer, Dimapur	Nil	₹ 2,368 to ₹ 1.32 crore					
6.	DFO, Mon	Nil	₹ 210 to ₹ 0.92 crore					
7.	DFO, Mokokchung	Nil	₹ 2 to ₹ 1.38 crore					
8.	DFO, Kohima	Nil	₹ 95,318 to ₹ 0.57 crore					

Table 4.6: Discrepancy in Closing Balances

(Source:-Departmental records)

Bank Reconciliation Statement to reconcile the difference could not be furnished though called for.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that necessary instructions in this regard had been issued to all the divisions.

CHAPTER-5 SCHEME/PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Chapter-5 Scheme/Programme Management

Objective III: To assess whether Scheme/Programme management were carried out efficiently and effectively in an economic manner.

The Department implemented various Schemes/Programmes/Projects, Centrally Sponsored as well as under State Plan. Of these, major schemes/projects implemented during the period 2008-13 were taken up for detailed analysis and joint physical verification. The schemes/projects covered in audit are shown in *Appendix* III. The important audit findings are discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.1 **Twelfth/Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) Grants**

An amount of ₹ 79.28 crore was allocated by the MoEF, GOI as grants-in-aid for Forests in line with the recommendations of the Twelfth/Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) to be released during 2008-13. The broad objectives of the Scheme were to provide the finances for preservation so as to halt and reverse past declines in the quantum and the quality of area under forest and to provide fiscal resources by which the State can enable alternative economic activities as a substitute for economic disability imposed by forest cover. An amount of \gtrless 70.62 crore was released by GOI during the period as shown in the table below: T٤

		0	(₹in crore)		
Year	Amount recommended by	Amount released by GOI	Expenditure		
	TFC and allocated by GOI				
2008-09	5.00	5.00	5.00		
2009-10	5.00	5.00	5.00		
2010-11	17.32	17.32	17.32		
2011-12	17.32	17.32	17.32		
2012-13	34.64	25.98	20.98^{1}		
Total:	79.28	70.62	65.62		

able 5.1: Amoun	t recommended	and released	l under TFC grant	S
wore ever ranno an		the research	ander is e grant	

(Source:-Departmental records)

Deficiencies in the implementation of the main components of the Scheme noticed during scrutiny of records in the office of the PCCF and the test-checked divisions are discussed in the following paragraphs:

5.1.1 Cut imposed on grant-in-aid due to non-preparation of Forest Management Plans

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) had stipulated that Working Plans or Districtwise Management Plans had to be prepared in order to manage the natural resources of the State in a sustainable manner and got approved from the MoEF. The TFC had linked the release of funds from the 3rd year, i.e., 2012-13 onwards to the completion of this work. As per Para 12.47 of the Report of the TFC, grants for the first two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) was untied and priority was to be given to the preparation of management plans. Release of grants for the last three years was to be in the ratio of number of plans approved to 80 per cent of the number of plans for the State. Guidelines reiterating the same was also issued (September 2010) by the Ministry of Finance, GOI.

¹

Out of ₹ 25.98 crore released by the GOI, ₹ 20.98 crore was spent during 2012-13 and the balance of ₹ 5 crore was parked in Civil Deposit (June 2013).

It was however, seen that the Department had not prioritised the preparation of Management plans during the first two years despite being reminded by the MoEF (December 2010) and became conscious of this aspect only in March 2012 when a Committee was formed to monitor the preparation of District-wise Management Plans and to ensure its timely completion. As a result of non-preparation and approval of Management Plans, the GOI deducted an amount of ₹ 8.66 crore from the allocated amount of ₹ 34.64 crore during 2012-13.

Scrutiny of records of Working Plan Officer, Kohima revealed that Sample Plot Enumeration which includes collection of data (forest inventory, collection and testing of soil and biomass) from 5,054 sample plots spread over the State was in progress for preparation of District Management Plans. It was stated that around 55 *per cent* of the enumeration had been done (June 2013) and the exercise was expected to be completed by April 2014.

Management Plans were to be framed based on the analysis of the data collected with the technical guidance of FSI. Further, meetings are required to be conducted with the local bodies/village authorities and testing of soil and biomass samples are to be completed before the draft management plans are written. As such, it is highly improbable that the Management Plans for the whole State would be completed before March 2014. As a consequence, it is certain that the GOI would impose further cuts from the allocation for 2013-14 and 2014-15.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that the data collection for framing the District Management Plans was actively progressing and would be completed at the earliest to avoid deduction of grants in future. However, the Department had not specified any time-frame for completing the work.

5.1.2. Delay in release of funds

As per guidelines, the grants were to be released by the GOI in five annual instalments in the first quarter and not later than July of each year. Scrutiny of records revealed that funds were released during 2008-13 in two instalments during the first two years and in single instalments during the last three years. Funds were released by GOI after July except for the 1st instalments during 2008-09 and 2009-10. The funds were in turn released to the Department by the State Government after delays ranging from 1 to 6 months as shown in the table below:

			v		8	(₹ in crore)
Year	Instal- ment	Date of release by GOI	Amount released by GOI	Date of release by State Government	Amount released by State Government	Extent of delay (in months)
2008-09	1^{st}	21.05.2008	2.50	23.10.2008	2.50	5 +
2008-09	2^{nd}	08.12.2008	2.50	25.03.2009	2.50	3 1/2 +
2000 10	1 st	21.06.2009	2.50	18.11.2009	2.50	5 +
2009-10	2^{nd}	08.12.2009	2.50	23.03.2010	2.50	3 1/2 +
2010-11	1 st	21.09.2010	17.32	25.10.2010	17.32	1 +
2011-12	1 st	13.09.2011	17.32	17.02.2012	8.66	5 +
2011-12				28.03.2012	8.66	6 +
	1 st	03.12.2012	25.98	18.01.2013	13.00	1 +
2012-13				20.03.2013	2.98	3 +
				30.03.2013	5.00	3 +

Table 5.2: Delay in release of funds under TFC grants

(Source:-Departmental records)

(Fin crore)

The delay in release of funds by GOI was due to delays in submission of AWPs and utilisation certificates of the previous releases while the reason for delay in release by the State Government was not available. These delays in release of funds to the Department adversely affected the implementation of the scheme as funds could not be made available to the implementing divisions during the months suitable for various forestry activities. Further, these delays also encouraged the practice of fictitiously booking expenditure in the same month of receipt of funds or in some cases before actual receipt of funds as discussed in *Paragraph 6.2*.

In reply (November 2013), the Department while accepting the fact that delay in release of funds by the Government had affected the implementation of various schemes stated that steps would be taken to ensure timely release of funds to the implementing divisions.

5.1.3 Establishment of nurseries for raising seedlings for public distribution

Scrutiny of records revealed that an amount of \gtrless 4.73 crore was earmarked in the AWPs during 2008-13 for establishment of nurseries in the Silviculture Division and the territorial divisions/ranges/beats for raising high quality seedlings for free distribution to the public. An expenditure of \gtrless 3.53 crore was incurred for the purpose in the test checked divisions during 2008-13 as shown in the following table:

		(\ in crore)
Sl.No.	Name of Division	Amount
1.	Silviculture Division	2.03
2.	Dimapur Division	0.30
3.	Mon Division	0.30
4.	Mokokchung Division	0.30
5.	Kohima Division	0.30
6.	Peren Division	0.30
	Total	3.53

Table 5.3: Expenditure on establishment of nurseries

(Source:-Departmental records)

No records were maintained in the divisions showing the number of seedlings raised, mortality and number of seedlings distributed to the public except in Central Nursery, Jalukie under Peren Division. The records maintained in Silviculture Division, Kohima were found to be rudimentary and incomplete. No survey was carried out to assess the requirement (numbers, species etc.) of seedlings for distribution and no criteria were being followed for selection of beneficiaries. Though it was stated by the Silviculturist that monitoring was conducted after distribution, no records to that effect were maintained. It was further seen that an amount of \mathbb{R} 1.01 crore (50 *per cent* of \mathbb{R} 2.03 crore) was shown as spent by Silviculture Division on payment of wages for raising nurseries without proper supporting documents.

It is thus, evident that TFC grants amounting to \gtrless 3.53 crore were spent on creation of nurseries and raising of seedlings without proper planning/assessment of requirement etc., and the activities of the divisions were based entirely on the funds made available each year. Further, in the absence of records of survey/monitoring, the success or otherwise of the scheme of distribution of free seedlings to the public could not be verified.

Over and above funds spent under TFC grants, an expenditure of \gtrless 0.88 crore was also incurred under State Plan on creation of nurseries for raising seedlings for free distribution to the public during 2008-13.

Joint physical verification of nurseries maintained in the divisions also revealed that maintenance was poor with the exception of the Central Nursery in Jalukie under Peren Division which was well maintained with several varieties of seedlings.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that all necessary records would be maintained and better monitoring and evaluation systems would be evolved.

5.1.4 Doubtful expenditure on free distribution of LPG connections

The Department had included in their works plan an innovative intervention *viz.*, 'Fuelwood saving initiatives-Free distribution of LPG' out of TFC grants received from GoI. An amount of \gtrless 0.80 crore was earmarked in the AWP of 2010-11 for free distribution of LPG connections to the public with the objective of saving fuel wood and the amount was released to the Forest Utilisation Officer (FUO), Dimapur in November 2010.

Scrutiny of records revealed that Supply order for 'Surya Green Label' domestic LPG stove with all accessories was issued (November 2010) to M/s Seyie Gas Service, Kohima by FUO without giving wide coverage through NIT as required under procurement rules. As per supply order, the Firm was to make arrangements for supply of 1000 units of Domestic LPG at ₹ 8,000 per connection. Full payment of ₹ 0.80 crore was also released (November 2010) to the Firm in advance.

As per the Division-wise distribution list, the connections were to be distributed as follows	
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SI No.	Division	No. of LPG connections provided
1.	Kohima	340
2.	Mon	190
3.	Mokokchung	100
4.	Tuensang	80
5.	Dimapur	80
6.	Zunheboto	50
7.	Peren	40
8.	Phek	40
9.	Wokha	40
10.	Forest Utilisation Officer (FUO)	40
	Total:	1000

Table 5.4: Division-wise distribution list for LPG connections

(Source:-Departmental records)

The list of beneficiaries was not readily available in the FUO, Dimapur and it was obtained later from the supplier. Scrutiny revealed that the list contained only the consumer names and colony/place names, mostly of Kohima town.

The FUO was not able to furnish the method followed for selection of beneficiaries. It was also evident that the Department was not at all involved in the distribution of connections to the beneficiaries and had left it entirely to the discretion of the firm. Further, the other test checked divisions were not aware of LPG connections distributed in their jurisdiction. Thus, the genuineness of actual distribution to the beneficiaries could not be verified and needs further investigation.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that selection of beneficiaries were done by higher authorities and distribution was carried out by the Firm after it was authenticated by the FUO. It was further stated that the Firm had distributed connections to the beneficiaries of other districts from Kohima. However, no evidence that the Department was involved in the selection of beneficiaries and distribution of LPG connections to them were furnished.

5.1.5 Avoidable expenditure on forest cover mapping and inventory of forest cover/ tree resources in Nagaland

Scrutiny of records in the office of the Working Plan Officer revealed that the Forest Survey of India (FSI) had submitted (May 2012) a 'Project Proposal' with financial implication of $\overline{\xi}$ 1.50 crore on being approached by the Nagaland Forest Department for technical assistance in forest resources inventory and forest cover mapping for preparation of working plan for Nagaland. The proposal was accepted by the Department and the full amount of $\overline{\xi}$ 1.50 crore was paid (March and June 2012) to the FSI.

Thereafter, an agreement was signed (November 2012) with the FSI outlining the terms and conditions for executing the works and the responsibilities of the Department and FSI were clearly outlined. As per the Agreement, FSI was to provide technical inputs including procurement of remote sensing data and generation of forest cover maps and other maps for Nagaland. An amount of \gtrless 0.78 crore was also included in the proposal for hardware/software, peripherals, workstations and DIP/GIS software.

It was however, seen that an expenditure of \gtrless 0.70 crore² was incurred on procurement of Satellite Images and setting up of GIS Cell (including purchase of the same hardware and software, furniture etc) in the office of the Working Plan Officer (WPO), Kohima. The hardware/software was procured from local firms by the WPO without giving wide publicity through NIT/Quotation as required under rules and CVC guidelines.

The justification of procurement of high end hardware/software when payment for the same purpose was already made to FSI could not be stated. No evidence of negotiations made, if any, with FSI for excluding cost of hardware/software, peripherals, workstations and DIP/GIS software was seen on record. Thus, the purchase of hardware/software for activities already outsourced to FSI by the Department was avoidable.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that the GIS cell was set up as it was mandatory as per Supreme Court directions.

5.1.6 Doubtful expenditure on purchase and distribution of barbed wire

Scrutiny of records revealed that a total amount of \gtrless 1.41 crore (\gtrless 0.91 crore in 2010-11 and \gtrless 0.50 crore in 2012-13) was released to the FUO, Dimapur for purchase and distribution of barbed wire to the various divisions. Barbed wire totalling 1,14,582.40 kgs. at a cost of $\end{Bmatrix}$ 1.41 crore were shown as procured by the FUO and distributed to the various divisions during November 2010 and January 2013. Scrutiny of records in the test checked divisions revealed that the barbed wire valued at \gtrless 0.75 crore shown as issued by the FUO was not received in the divisions concerned. Further, all those divisions had procured barbed wire on

² ₹ 0.50 crore under IFM and ₹ 0.20 crore under TFC

their own on various occasions for execution of works in their divisions. The FUO could not furnish any requisition/requirement of barbed wire received from the divisions or the specific purpose for which they were utilised. The reasons for procurement of barbed wire by the FUO instead of by the divisions could also not be stated.

Thus, the expenditure of \gtrless 0.75 crore on procurement and distribution of barbed wire in the test checked divisions was doubtful and needs further investigation.

5.1.7 Idle expenditure on establishment of Biological Data Centre

An amount of ₹ 0.20 crore was earmarked in the AWP during 2011-12 for establishment of a Biological Data Centre with the objective of collecting and creating a database of biological species to be made easily available and accessible to scientists/researchers for research work. The amount was released by the PCCF to the Silviculture Division for implementation during March 2012.

It was seen from the Cash Book that an amount of \mathbb{T} 13.40 lakh was spent for construction of the Centre and \mathbb{T} 6.50 lakh was spent on purchase of computers/accessories and stationeries. No expenditure on collection of data or creation of database was incurred. No technical manpower had been provided and the activity for which the Centre was established had not been carried out (November 2013) resulting in idle expenditure.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that the expenditure cannot be termed as idle as engagement of researchers and collection of data would begin as soon as funds are received. However, the fact remained that the activities for which the Centre was set up had not commenced even after a lapse of almost two years.

5.1.8 Diversion of funds

The TFC guidelines stipulate that funds should be utilised only for the purposes for which it was sanctioned and diversion of funds for activities other than those approved in the AWPs was not admissible.

An amount of \gtrless 0.20 crore was earmarked in the AWP of 2010-11 for renovation of office and quarters in Dimapur Division. It was however, seen that the amount was utilised for construction of a quarter cum-forest check gate at New Field, Dimapur (\gtrless 0.10 crore) and construction of a garage at Transit Camp, Forest Colony, Dimapur (\gtrless 0.10 crore).

5.1.9 Doubtful expenditure on establishment of Tragopan Breeding Centre, Kohima

An amount of \gtrless 1.56 crore (\gtrless 0.75 crore from PCCF and \gtrless 0.81 crore from Chief Wildlife Warden) was allocated to the Wildlife Warden, Dimapur during March 2013 for Tragopan conservation (Construction of Tragopan Breeding Centre and ex-situ conservation partially funded by Central Zoo Authority, GOI) and was released as Civil Advance to the Range Forest Officer, Kohima Zoological Park.

Scrutiny of records made available revealed that the whole amount was shown as spent during March 2013 against works³ executed. It was further seen that 1859 villagers/labourers were engaged at Tragopan Breeding Centre (TBC), Kohima and Old Zoo, Kohima during February-March 2013 for execution of works and an amount of ₹ 0.50 crore (32 *per cent* of the total funds) was paid as wages to them. Expenditure of ₹ 1.56 crore and engagement of such a large number people within the same month is prima facie doubtful and needs further investigation.

Joint physical verification (December 2013) revealed that some works were completed; some were in progress and some had not even commenced as indicated in the footnote.

5.1.10 Implementation of Peren District DPDB Hornbill reintroduction project

An amount of Rs.0.50 crore was included in the AWP of TFC during 2010-11 for 'Peren District DPDB hornbill reintroduction project (100 units @ Rs.50,000 each)'. The amount for the purpose was disbursed to DFO, Peren by the PCCF through inter departmental transfer during November 2010 which was in turn disbursed to the various ROs/BOs under the Division. On enquiry, it was stated by the DFO that the amount was utilised for different components of work such as survey and demarcation of boundary, construction of boundary pillars, creation of recreation sites, provision of alternate livelihood option for seven villages, awareness programme and documentation and plantation of local fruit trees for Hornbill food and nesting in fourteen villages. However, DPR/Action Plan for the Project or the manner in which it was implemented could not be furnished by the DFO or the PCCF indicating lack of proper planning. Further, no evidence of monitoring/evaluation carried out to study the impact of the Project could be furnished.

5.1.11 Identification and protection of village drinking water sources

A total amount of \gtrless 1.20 crore⁴ was earmarked in the AWPs of TFC during 2011-12 and 2012-13 for 'Identification and protection of village drinking water sources including soil erosion control measures and embankment with live hedges' out of which \gtrless 0.75 crore was allocated to the test checked divisions as shown in the table below:

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Amount
1.	Kohima Division (2011-12)-Jotsoma (100 ha.)	0.20
	Kohima Division (2012-13)- (33 ha.)	0.10
2.	Mokokchung Division (2011-12)-Longrangdong (50 ha.)	0.10
3.	Mon Division (2011-12)-Wakching (75 ha.)	0.15
4.	Peren Division (2012-13)-Tening (33 ha.)	0.10
5.	Dimapur Division (2012-13)-Niuland (33 ha.)	0.10
	Total	0.75

Table 5.5: Expenditure on Identification and protection of village drinking water sources (₹in crore)

(Source:-Departmental records)

³ (i) Construction of Tragopan Chick Raising Unit at TBC *(completed)*, (ii) Construction of Aviary for off-display at TBC *(work in progress)*, (iii) Construction of Chowkidar/Caretaker quarter at TBC *(completed)*, (iv) Construction of footpath at TBC *(work in progress)*, (v) Construction of vehicle parking and connected works at Old Zoo, Kohima *(not commenced)*, (vi) Construction of Water Body/Pond at Old Zoo, Kohima *(not commenced)*, and (vii) Construction of Security Wall at Old Zoo, Kohima *(not commenced)*.

⁴ ₹ 60 lakh during 2011-12 for 200 ha. and ₹ 60 lakh during 2012-13 for 300 ha.

Survey reports, DPR/Action plan, monitoring reports or the actual works proposed to be taken up could not be furnished either by the divisions or the PCCF.

Scrutiny of records and joint physical verification revealed that the divisions had mostly constructed water storage tanks with the funds allotted to them as detailed below.

- Mokokchung Division: ₹ 10 lakh was released to the RO, Mokokchung Range in March 2012 and payment of ₹ 5 lakh each was made to two individuals⁵. However, the works carried out could not be physically verified as the nature of work and location was not clear from the records.
- Mon Division: ₹ 15 lakh was released to RO, Naginimora Range in March 2012 and payment of ₹ 5 lakh each was made to three individuals/parties⁶. The works carried out were not clear from the records. It was stated by the RO that a water source was identified and an RCC water storage tank was constructed during March 2012 in Wakching town. Joint physical verification revealed that the water tank stated to be constructed was damaged and abandoned due to widening of road as shown in the photograph below.



Damaged and abandoned water storage tank in Wakching town

• *Peren Division:* ₹ 10 lakh was released to the RO, Tening Range in January 2013 and was spent on construction of four water collection tanks in different locations of Tening Town as per the records. During joint physical verification, water tanks were seen constructed as shown in the photograph below:



Water tanks constructed in Tening town

⁵ T.Yanger, Chuchuyimpang Village and Mayang, Ungma Village.

⁶ Smti Ejok Konyak and Shri Wanpen Konyak of Wakching Village, Alui Konyak and Smti Shangmoi Konyak of Tanhai Village, Shri Manjong Konyak of Shiyong Village.

Dimapur Division: ₹ 10 lakh was released to the RO, Niuland Range in January 2013 and payment was released to two individuals⁷. During joint physical verification, it was seen that two water tanks, a collection tank in the Range Office and the main tank in Hozukha village was constructed as shown in the photograph below:



Water tanks constructed at Range Office, Niuland and Hozukha Village

The absence of survey reports for identification of village water sources and DPRs/Action Plan specifying the works to be undertaken indicates that the works were implemented without proper planning. The Department could also not clarify as to how the objective of identifying and protecting village drinking water sources was achieved by construction of water tanks.

5.1.12 Wasteful expenditure on avenue plantation

An amount of ₹ 0.27 crore was earmarked in the AWP of 2008-09 for the work 'Urban-Plantation- Integrated avenue plantation from High School Police Point to Assembly Complex' with the objective of adding beauty and providing green lungs to urban areas. The amount was released to DFO, Kohima by the PCCF during November 2008 and was utilised during the same month. As per records, 2310 tree guards were put up along both sides of the road (total 6 km⁸) and plantation done with species such as Cherry, Plum and Pomegranate.

During joint physical verification, it was seen that the plantation was a failure as only around 100 tree guards were in existence out of which several were damaged. Further, only around 50 trees, mostly Cherry had survived indicating that it was abandoned after plantation. The present condition of the plantation is shown in the photograph below.



Present condition of avenue plantation from High School Police Point to Assembly Complex

^{₹ 7.50} lakh paid to Kahoto Sema of Hozukha village for construction of one water reservoir (12'x8') with CC work and CGI roofing and ₹ 2.50 lakh paid to Ihuto Sema of Hozukha village for GI pipes and plantation at water sources with hedge and soil erosion control measures and embankment works. (*a*) ₹ 4.50 lakh per km.

Thus, the objective of the plantation was not achieved and the expenditure of $\gtrless 0.27$ crore on the work was wasteful.

Audit findings on creation of infrastructure under TFC grants are detailed in Paragraph 5.7.

5.2 Intensification of Forest Management (IFM)

Intensification of Forest Management (IFM) Scheme formerly known as the Integrated Forest Management Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 90 *per cent* contribution from GOI and the remaining 10 *per cent* from the State Government. The major components of the Scheme were strengthening of infrastructure for forest protection and forest fire control and management. The amount sanctioned by MoEF, GOI as per AWP, the amount actually released and short releases during 2008-13 are shown in the table below:

Table 5.6: Amount sanctione	l by GOI and actual releases
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(₹in lakh)

Year	Amount to be released as per approved AWP		released as per actually		Amount released by GON to Department		Short release compared to approved AWP	
	GOI	GON	to GON	GOI	GON	GOI share	GON	
	(90%)	(10%)		share	share		share	
2008-09	222.48	24.72	222.48	222.48	24.72			
2009-10	274.95	30.55	274.05	274.05	30.45	0.90^{9}	0.10	
2010-11	184.41	20.49	183.51	143.92	15.99	40.49	4.50	
2011-12	433.71	48.19	346.97	39.59 ¹⁰	4.00 ¹¹	394.12	44.19	
2012-13 ¹²	0.00	0.00	0.00	346.97 ¹³	38.55 ¹⁴	(-) 346.97	(-) 38.55	
Grand total:	1115.55	123.95	1027.01	1027.01	113.71	88.54	10.24	

(Source:-Departmental records)

As per guidelines of the Scheme, the State Government was required to submit the AWPs for each financial year by the end of December of the preceding financial year to the MoEF. The first instalment was to be released by MoEF with the condition that the second instalment would be released only after receiving the Utilisation Certificate for at least 50 *per cent* of the first instalment.

It can be seen from the above table that an amount of \gtrless 0.99 crore (Central Share: \gtrless 0.89 crore & State Share: \gtrless 0.10 crore) sanctioned by MoEF during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 could not be availed by the Department. Further, though AWP amounting to \gtrless 5.78 crore for 2012-13 was submitted by the Department, it was not approved and funds were not sanctioned/released by MoEF.

Short releases during 2009-10 to 2011-12 and withholding of sanction by MoEF for the year 2012-13 was due to delays in submission of AWPs, delays in release of funds (both Central and State Share) by the State Government to the Department, delays or non-release of State Share and delays in submission of Utilisation Certificates/Progress Reports by the Department to MoEF, GOI.

⁹ 2nd installment not released by MoEF

¹⁰ Central Share of 2010-11 (₹ 35.99 lakh and ₹ 3.60 lakh) released in 2011-12.

¹¹ State Share of 2010-11 released in 2011-12.

¹² AWP for 2012-13 not approved and no funds released for the year.

¹³ Central share of 2011-12 released in 2012-13

¹⁴ State share for 2011-12 released during 2012-13.

Scrutiny of records related to the Scheme in the test checked divisions revealed the following deficiencies:

5.2.1 Idle expenditure on construction of Beat Office/quarters and approach road

Scrutiny of records in Mon Division revealed that an amount of ₹ 0.34 crore was released to DFO, Mon in March 2009 by the PCCF for construction of Range/Beat office along with approach road at Wakching Town under Naginimora Range. The amount was transferred to the Range Officer and shown as fully spent during March 2009. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 0.10 crore was shown as spent on wages for construction of approach road and the balance amount of ₹ 0.24 crore was spent for purchase of building materials and payment of wages for construction of a Beat Office at Wakching town. Further, an amount of ₹ 0.11 crore was spent during November 2010 for procurement of materials for construction of staff quarter (540 sft). Another amount of ₹ 0.08 crore (March and December 2009) was spent for construction of approach road to the proposed Beat Office. During joint physical verification, it was seen that both the buildings (Beat Office and quarter) were abandoned and in very poor condition as shown in the photographs below. It was stated by the Range Forest Officer, Naginimora that the Beat Office had not started functioning and no staff members were posted in Wakching.



Thus, the expenditure of \gtrless 0.53 crore on construction of Beat Office, staff quarters and approach road was idle.

5.2.2 Diversion of funds

As per Scheme guidelines, funds were to be spent in accordance with approved AWP and no deviation from the approved items of work was allowed without the prior concurrence of

GOI. This was also reiterated in all the sanction orders issued by the MoEF. Scrutiny of records however, revealed instances of deviation/diversion of funds as detailed below:

An amount of ₹ 12.20 lakh was released to the Range Forest Officer, Chumukedima by DFO, Dimapur in November 2008 for construction of a Forest Guard/Forester quarter (540 sq ft) under IFM. Scrutiny of records revealed that the amount was spent for purchase of building materials without specifying the number, type or size of the building constructed. It was however, seen during joint physical verification that the funds were actually utilised for construction of boundary wall around the land of the Chumukedima Range (office and four quarters) as shown in the photograph below. It was also stated by the Range Forest Officer that the funds were partially utilised for renovation of office and minor repairs of staff quarters as directed by higher authority.



Boundary Wall constructed and repair/renovation of office/quarters carried out with funds sanctioned for construction of staff quarter.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that priority was given for construction of boundary wall to save the Department's land from encroachers on the advice of the Secretary, Forest Department. However, the fact remained that funds were utilised for purposes other than for which it was sanctioned in violation of guidelines.

Audit findings on creation of infrastructure under IFM are detailed in Paragraph 5.7.

5.3 Working Schemes

As per Hon'ble Supreme Court Order (January 1998), felling of trees from forests, including private forests shall be only in accordance with Working Plans/Schemes approved by the MoEF. Working Schemes prescribe the activities to be carried out scientifically in a specified forest area for a fixed number of years so that use/extraction of forest resources including timber are managed in a sustainable manner.

Working Schemes were prepared by the Working Plan Officer, Kohima as per guidelines of the National Working Plan Code and approved by the MoEF usually for an operation period of 5 years. The Division had prepared a total number of 72 working schemes out of which 50 were in operation during the period 2008-13. As most forests in Nagaland are private/community owned, village-wise Working Schemes were prepared on the application submitted by the concerned Village Councils.

A Special Investigation Team (SIT) was also constituted (January 2000) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to issue guidelines from time to time and ensure that all court orders are followed. Elaborate procedures for marking of trees, felling and transportation of logs/timber from the forest to the mills and records to be maintained by the Range Forest Officers and the depots/mills were also framed on the basis of the Forest Act and guidelines issued by the SIT to regulate the operation of the Working Schemes. Scrutiny of records related to Working Schemes in the test checked divisions revealed that several prescribed records were not being maintained and procedures/guidelines were not being followed as discussed in the following paragraphs:

5.3.1 Non-maintenance of mandatory records

The Range/Beat Forest Officers (RFOs/BFOs) were to maintain Depot Registers showing the number of logs, volume, species and number of Transit Passes (TPs) issued. The RFOs/BFOs were also required to maintain Log Measurement Books (LMBs) signed by the DFOs for the depot volume allowed by the MoEF. Permission to issue TPs were to be issued by the DFOs only after forest royalty was realised for the timber/logs in the depot through Treasury Challan. Further, Depot Dispatch Registers were to be maintained showing the mills to which the logs were sold/transported, species, volume and details of royalty collected. Monthly reports were also to be sent to the Conservator of Forest (STC/NTC) by the DFOs.

Scrutiny of records in the test checked divisions revealed that most of the prescribed records were not being maintained. No information on the number of depots or their functioning was furnished to audit. Registers or other records showing the total quantity of timber extracted and royalty realised during the operation of the Working Schemes were also not maintained except in Dimapur Division.

Depot registers were not being maintained in any of the divisions test checked. In Dimapur Division, though Depot Register in respect of Kohoxu Working Scheme was furnished, it was seen that it was only a record of the TPs issued by the Range Forest Officer, Niuland.

Tree Marking Lists/Books (TMBs) showing the Tree Number, class/species, girth, length and volume of the trees to be harvested in a year in respect of each Working Scheme were to be submitted to the Conservator of Forests (Southern Territorial Circle/Northern Territorial Circle) every year to obtain permission for felling. TMBs in respect of most of the Working Schemes were not available or furnished to audit. In Mon Division, it was seen that identical TMBs showing the same Tree Number, class/species, girth, length and volume were submitted to the CF (NTC) several times in respect of Wanching Village and Zangkham Village Working Schemes indicating that the same trees were felled year after year during the operation of the Schemes.

In the absence of proper records, the actual quantity of timber extracted from Working Schemes and transported to Dimapur for onward despatch to various destinations through railway wagons, the total amount of royalty realised and their deposit into Government Account could not be verified. Further, due to non-maintenance of proper records, particularly Depot registers, possibility of inclusion of illegal timber extracted from other areas along with timber extracted from Working Schemes for transportation outside the State could not be ruled out and needs further investigation.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that Depot Registers are maintained by Working Scheme operators and are cross-checked by the RFOs/BFOs and the Department was following all guidelines as issued by competent authority. However, as per guidelines Depot Registers were to be maintained by the RFOs/BFOs and the records stated to be maintained by them were not furnished during audit.

5.3.2 Non-accountal of royalty realised

Records of total timber extracted from Working Schemes and royalty realised were not furnished in the divisions test checked except Dimapur. Thus, the royalty realised and their deposit into Government Account could not be vouchsafed. In Mon Division, where records were made available to audit, cross check of allotment orders issued to various wood based industries and amount of royalty realised shown in the Cash Book revealed that an amount of ₹ 25.68 lakh was not accounted for in respect of two Working Schemes as shown in the table below:

				(the taking
Name of Working Scheme	Period	Royalty to be	Royalty realised	Royalty not
		realised as per	as per Cash	accounted for
		allotment orders	Book	
Apao & Sowa Village (Aboi	March 2009 to June	32.97	17.13	15.84
Range)	2013			
Wanching Working Scheme	March 2009 to June	25.42	15.58	9.84
(Naginimora Range)	2012			
Total:		58.39	32.71	25.68

(₹in lakh)

(Source:-Departmental records)

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that royalty was not realised as the timber/log allotted was not fully purchased. The contention of the Department was not convincing as the amount of royalty realised was incorporated in the allotment orders in all cases and needs further investigation.

5.3.3 Submission of incorrect reports for extension of Working Schemes

Cross check of records revealed instances where the quantity of timber extracted was understated in the application for extension of the Schemes. The difference in the volume of timber extracted and royalty realised as per records available and that shown in the applications for extension of the schemes for which records were made available are detailed in the table below:

Table 5.6. Onderstatement of volume of timber extracted in application for extension of Scheme								
Name of Working Scheme	Extraction as per records		Extraction as per application for extension		Difference			
	I	ecorus	applicatio	application for extension				
	Volume	Royalty	Volume	Royalty	Volume	Royalty		
	(cu.m)	realised	(cu.m)	realised	(cu.m)	(₹ in lakh)		
		(₹ in lakh)		(₹ in lakh)				
Kohoxu (Niuland Range, Dimapur)	1918.42	10.35	1762.83	9.63	155.59	0.72		
Apao & Sowa (Aboi Range, Mon)	5701.73	25.58	1734.46	8.93	3967.27	16.65		

 Table 5.8: Understatement of volume of timber extracted in application for extension of Scheme

(Source:-Departmental records)

From the table above, it is evident that the volume of timber extracted was understated in the application for extension with the intention of extracting more timber than that allowed in the approved Working Scheme.

5.4 Timber operations

Complete records relating to extraction and transportation of timber were either not maintained or furnished to audit in the test checked divisions. Scrutiny of records made available to audit revealed the following discrepancies.

5.4.1 Non-maintenance of records

As per SIT instructions, The PCCF was to verify that wagons are being utilised for transportation of same category of timber for which the allocation had been made and that no diversion of wagons had been made to transport other category of timber and only the timber procured strictly in accordance with rules and provisions of Working Schemes was being transported and no illegally procured timber was being transported in the wagons. Further, all Original Transit Permits (OTPs) issued by the DFO of the Divisions where the Working Schemes were located had to be surrendered for obtaining lieu TP from Dimapur Division along with copies of Log Measurement Book. Register of issue of lieu TPs (Working Scheme wise) was seen maintained in Dimapur Division. However, this could not be cross verified as details of Original TPs (number, volume of timber etc) against which those lieu TPs were issued and names of the High Power Committee¹⁵ cleared mills in which round timber had been converted to sawn timber etc., were not recorded. Further, the same could not be cross verified in the test checked divisions as records were not maintained/furnished to audit. Therefore, it could not be confirmed whether all sawn timber transported through rail wagons outside the North Eastern region were sourced only from the Working Schemes.

It was also noticed that TP books were being printed and issued to the divisions from the office of the PCCF. Despite requisition (June 2013) and subsequent reminders, information regarding printing and issue of TP books to the divisions was not furnished. Further, issue register showing issue of TP books to the Range Forest Officers were not maintained in any of the divisions test checked. Therefore, proper utilisation of TPs by the divisions/ranges and deposit of the entire revenue realised into Government Account could not be verified.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that all norms/guidelines were being followed and the question of non-maintenance of records does not arise. However, the fact remained that the records stated to be maintained were not furnished during audit.

5.4.2 Transportation of timber to other State Governments, Public Sector Units and Government Organisations.

Scrutiny of records made available by Forest Utilisation Division (FUO), Dimapur revealed that timber (sawn timber, bally post etc.) were being transported to various State Governments, Public Sector units and other Government Organisations (Defence through DGS&D) through the FUO. No records except for a few Government Orders authorising the FUO to issue Transit Permits (TPs) for both roads and railways and to indent railway wagons for the transaction of all Government to Government supplies outside the State with DGS&D and Central Government Undertakings were furnished. No guidelines/orders/instructions followed or reports/returns sent to higher authority showing the quantity of timber transported

¹⁵ Constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in March 1997.

and revenue realised etc., could be furnished. Records such as Register showing details of lieu TPs issued against Original TPs were not maintained and there was no evidence to show that co-ordination/reconciliation of quantity of timber extracted from Working Schemes had ever been carried out with other divisions. Though large sums were seen credited and debited (*Paragraph 4.4.1.1*) in the current bank account operated by FUO, records of receipt from other Organisations/DGS&D and payment to the suppliers were not maintained.

In the absence of proper records and lack of transparency at all levels, it could not be verified whether only bonafide timber/logs extracted from Working Schemes were being issued to the suppliers for transportation to Dimapur and onward transportation by road/railway wagons to other State Governments/Government Organisations.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that efforts were being made to maintain all records.

5.4.3 Non-submission of reports/returns of wood based industries/timber transporters and records to be maintained by them.

As per guidelines issued by MoEF wood based industrial units and registered timber transporters were required to maintain daily, weekly and monthly abstract of receipts, conversion, stock and disposal. Each wood based industry was required to furnish those abstract to the DFO concerned every month. Registered timber transporters, other than wood based industries, were to furnish monthly abstract of total round timber and sawn timber received by them, saw mills from which received, despatched during the month and closing balance of round and sawn timber. Further, as per departmental guidelines the DFOs concerned were to conduct verification of records, survey and physical verification of the wood based units under their jurisdiction. The DFOs were required to submit monthly reports/returns in prescribed format (Proforma VI) to the concerned CFs/PCCF and the Regional Office of MoEF.

However, records relating to receipt of abstracts from the wood based industries, reports/returns sent to CF/PCCF/Regional Office of MoEF and details regarding inspections/verifications were not furnished by the test checked divisions indicating non-maintenance of such records.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that all reports/returns were being submitted regularly without any evidence to support their claim. The fact also remained that the test-checked divisions could not furnish any records during audit.

5.5 National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) sponsored by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India was launched in Nagaland during 2000-01 with the objectives of sustainable development and management of forest resources and to increase/improve forest and tree cover. Funds for the Scheme were released directly to the 20 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) till 2009-10 for implementation through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). The State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) was formed during

2009-10 and thereafter funds for the scheme were being routed through the SFDA to the FDAs.

Details of total funds received from NAEB for implementation of NAP were as follows: Table 5.9: Funds received under NAP

	(₹in crore)
Year	Amount received
2008-09	6.66
2009-10	10.07
2010-11	10.11
2011-12	11.69
2012-13	10.88
Total	49.41

(Source:-Departmental records)

As per the records furnished to Audit, an amount of ₹ 28.32 crore was received by the FDAs in the test checked divisions as shown in the table below:

											(₹in crore)
Year	Dima	pur	Mo	n	Moko	kchung	Koh	ima	Per	ren	Total
Ital	Regular	Jhum	Regular	Jhum	Regular	Jhum	Regular	Jhum	Regular	Jhum	Total
2008-09	0.88	0.85	1.08	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.95	5.14
2009-10	1.00	0.86	0.80	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.32	0.38	0.70	4.96
2010-11	0.88	0.54	0.76	0.88	0.94	0.65	0.47	0.49	0.27	0.25	6.13
2011-12	0.46	0.51	0.64	0.82	0.52	0.61	0.59	0.81	0.56	0.71	6.23
2012-13	0.40	0.54	0.49	0.73	0.46	0.60	0.63	0.74	0.56	0.71	5.86
Total	3.62	3.30	3.77	2.89	1.92	2.36	2.19	2.78	2.17	3.32	28.32

Table 5.10: Funds received by selected FDA's under NAP

(Source:-Departmental records)

Test check of records of the SFDA and the four selected FDAs revealed that all the funds received were being transferred to the JFMCs for carrying out the activities under the Scheme. No records of field inspections conducted by Range Forest Officers or periodical reports/accounts/progress reports submitted by the JFMCs, if any, were furnished. Interaction with selected JFMCs also revealed that most of them were not maintaining records of receipt and utilisation of funds. Further, it was seen there were no measureable parameters to assess the performance of the JFMCs. Therefore, the activities taken up and the success or otherwise of the scheme could not be verified in audit. The results of joint physical verification of selected JFMCs are detailed in *Appendix* IV.

The following discrepancies in the implementation of the Scheme were also noticed:

• As per Para 2.2 of NAP Revised Operational Guidelines, 2009, FDAs were to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the JFMCs implementing the Scheme indicating mutual obligations, rights and roles. The MoU should, *interalia*, include the right of FDAs to stop and withdraw funding from a JFMC if their performance was found to be unsatisfactory along with the procedure to be adopted in such cases. The FDAs, in turn, would also sign a similar MoU with the SFDA. However, the said clause was not included in the MoUs signed between the FDA and the JFMCs. Also, it was stated by DFO, Mon and DFO, Kohima that no MoU was signed between SFDA and FDA whereas DFO, Dimapur and DFO, Mokokchung did not furnish the MoU to Audit.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that action would be taken to frame MoUs between the SFDA and FDAs and necessary changes made to the MoUs between the FDAs and JFMCs.

- As per Para 6.5.2 of the guidelines, 80 *per cent* of the funds released to the FDA for implementation of the works to be undertaken by JFMCs would be transferred to the bank account of concerned JFMCs. When 50 *per cent* of the funds released to a JFMC had been utilised, the balance 20 *per cent* of the funds would be released. However, scrutiny of FDA's bank statements and Cash Book revealed that funds were released to the JFMCs in a single instalment in violation of guidelines.
- As per Para 9.1 of the guidelines, each project under the Scheme would be monitored by the FDA, SFDA and the State Forest Department officials through field inspections and otherwise. The Range Forest Officer would undertake field checks of the works undertaken by the JFMCs and submit periodical reports to the Chief Executive Officer (DFO). However, no periodical inspection reports were submitted to the Chief Executive Officer.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that monitoring was carried out and necessary instructions had been issued for its documentation.

• As per Annexure-D, Sl.No.6 of the guidelines, each JFMC shall submit a quarterly statement of accounts and progress of works carried out by them to the FDA. However, it was seen that JFMCs were not submitting quarterly statements to the FDAs.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that quarterly accounts were submitted by the JFMCs to the FDAs and was compiled by them as quarterly progress reports and submitted to SFDA. However, the test checked FDAs had stated that the JFMCs were not submitting statement of accounts.

• No Village Development Funds or Small & Micro Forest Enterprises as envisaged under NAP were created during the last 5 years.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that these activities could not be taken up due to fund constraints and the FDAs would take up the matter with the JFMCs.

- Minutes of meetings of General Body of FDA & Executive Body of FDA were not furnished. Thus, it could not be verified whether any meetings were held. In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that necessary instructions would be issued in this regard.
- Interaction with JFMC members in the test checked divisions revealed that JFMCs under FDA, Dimapur & FDA, Mon were not maintaining any records regarding receipt/expenditure of funds. Therefore, receipt of funds by the JFMCs and its proper utilisation could not be vouchsafed in audit.

5.6 Functioning of Rubber Processing Unit in Jalukie, Peren

During audit, it was seen that a Rubber Processing Unit along with a plantation (6500 trees planted during 1982-84) was functioning in Jalukie under Peren Division. On enquiry, it was stated that there were no orders/instructions regarding management of the Unit and it was being run on the basis of verbal instructions from the higher authority. It was further seen that

(... Ŧ)

revenue targets or the minimum rate for sale of dry rubber sheets were not fixed and no plantation journals were maintained.

Scrutiny in audit revealed that DFO, Peren had remitted a total amount of Rs.16.86 lakh being sale proceeds of 22,300 kilograms of dry rubber sheets during the period 2008-2013 to the Treasury as detailed in the table below:

											$(in \zeta)$
20	08-09	20	09-10	20	10-11	20	11-12	20	12-13	T	otal
Qty.	Amount										
(Kg.)		(Kg.)		(Kg.)		(Kg.)		(Kg.)		(Kg.)	
Nil	Nil	5800	336400	6000	510000	6500	520000	4000	320000	22300	1686400
100					-			-			

Table 5.11: Sale proceeds of rubber sheets remitted during 2008-13

(Source:-Departmental records)

It can be seen from the table that the production was 'nil' during 2008-09 and increased during 2009-10 to 2011-12 after which it declined in 2012-13. Decline in production was attributed to scarcity of water. Despite requisition, no other records regarding production and sale of rubber sheets were furnished. It was also seen that the sale proceeds collected were deposited into Treasury only once (March) every year.

Further scrutiny revealed that the expenditure on pay and allowances of the staff¹⁶ engaged for running of the Rubber Unit was ₹ 17.52 lakh¹⁷ per annum. The revenue earned from the Unit was only 18.26 *per cent* of the expenditure on pay and allowances of the staff during 2012-13.

5.7 Creation of infrastructure under Schemes/Programmes

A large portion of the funds ($\overline{\mathbf{e}}$ 60.87 crore) received under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes during 2008-13 was spent on creation of infrastructure such as construction of office buildings, staff quarters, forest approach roads and protection works (fencing/walls etc.) in various divisions/Wildlife sanctuaries throughout the State as detailed in *Appendix* V.

Four¹⁸ major projects were executed by the Engineering Wing attached to the Office of the PCCF manned by an Executive Engineer and a Junior Engineer. All the other works under various schemes/programmes were executed by the concerned Range Forest Officers in the divisions.

It was seen that the civil works in the test checked divisions were taken up without framing/conforming to the estimates and most divisions did not maintain Measurement Books (MBs). In divisions/ranges where MBs were furnished, it was seen that detailed measurement of the works executed, date of commencement and completion of work etc., were not recorded and the entries made were merely a replica of the entries recorded in the Cash Book. The works executed could not be compared with the estimates as expenditure was shown as incurred on procurement of materials and payment of wages.

¹⁶ One Dy. Forest Ranger, 3 forest guards, 6 rubber tappers and one night chowkidar.

¹⁷ \mathbf{E} 1.46 lakh per month (March 2013)

 ⁽i) Construction of Office Complex and staff quarters at Forest Colony, Dimapur, (ii) Construction of Shopping Complex-cum-Parking Plaza at Forest Colony, Dimapur (iii) Construction of office for STC/NTC at Kohima and (iv) Construction of Office Complex at Mon/Rest House at Naginimora.

The proposals for the works did not originate from the divisions/ranges but were taken up as and when funds were released on the instructions from the Office of the PCCF indicating that the works were fund driven and not need based. Further, works other than for which funds were sanctioned were also taken up. Important findings on execution of works under various schemes/programmes in the divisions test checked are discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.7.1 Deviation from estimates in construction of staff quarters

An amount of ₹ 9.82 crore¹⁹ was earmarked in the AWPs during 2008-13 for construction of various types of staff quarters/office throughout the State as detailed in *Appendix* V 1 (a) & 2 (a). As per the estimates enclosed with the AWPs, the cost per sft. was worked out at ₹ 2259.87²⁰ on the basis of NPWD SOR (2008). Findings of audit on construction of staff quarters are discussed below:

• It was seen that the estimate (₹ 12.20 lakh) prepared for a quarter with plinth area of 540²¹ sft. included a kitchen, a sitting room, 2 bed rooms, a verandah and a bathroom. Scrutiny of records and physical verification in the test checked divisions revealed that the funds were released to the Range Forest Officers and spent against procurement of construction materials and payment of wages within the same month. There were wide variations in the items and quantity of materials purchased across the divisions/ranges for construction of quarters with the same plinth area as detailed in *Appendix* VI (*a*). Joint physical verification also revealed that there were wide deviations from the estimates as also variations in the size and quality of the quarters with the same plinth area actually constructed across the divisions and ranges as shown in the following photographs.



¹⁹ IFM:₹ 4.07 crore and TFC: ₹ 5.75 crore

Rate per sft as per NPWD SOR 2008-₹ 1235.48 + ₹ 679.52 (Higher anticipated tender value-25%, site leveling and approach road-10%, Water supply & sanitary installation-12.5 %, Electrification-7.5%)=
 ₹ 1915 + ₹ 344.87 (Work charge and contingency-5% and Departmental charges-13%)=₹ 2259.87

²¹ Kitchen (80 sft.), Sitting room (132 sft), 2 Bed rooms (132 and 144 sft), Verandah (36 sft) and Bathroom (16 sft)



It was further seen that ₹ 0.14 crore was released to the Range Forest Officers, Namsa (₹ 0.07 crore) and Range Forest Officer, Naginimora (₹ 0.07 crore) by DFO, Mon during November 2010 for construction of Forester/Dy.Ranger quarter with plinth area of 700 sft. Estimates for the work were not found on record. ₹ 0.14 crore was also spent by Beat Officer, Mangkolemba for construction of two staff quarters during October 2012. An amount of ₹ 0.28 crore was released to the ROs/BOs, Athibung (₹ 0.07 crore), Tening (₹ 0.07 crore), Nsong (₹ 0.07 crore) and Ntu (₹ 0.07 crore) by DFO, Peren during October 2012 for construction of Quarters/Range Offices. The whole amount was spent by the Range Forest Officers/Beat Officers for procurement of materials and payment of wages (*Appendix* VI (*b*)) with wide variations across the divisions/ranges. Joint physical verification also revealed wide variation in the actual construction of the four quarters as shown in the photographs below:





Forest Guard/Forester quarter (700 sft. with estimate of ₹ 7 lakh) constructed in various Ranges

• An amount of ₹ 0.23 crore each was spent by RFO, Mon (March 2013) and RFO, Tseminyu (March 2012) for construction of residential quarters (1000 sft). Scrutiny of bills/vouchers revealed that there were wide variations in the items and quantity of materials procured as shown in *Appendix* VI (c).



An amount of ₹ 0.11 crore was earmarked in the AWP of 2011-12 for construction of Transit Camp (1000 sq ft.) for field officers at Mokokchung. However, an amount of ₹ 0.09 crore was shown as spent for the work by the RFO, Mokokchung Range during October 2012. ₹ 0.11 crore was also earmarked for construction of Transit Camp (1000 sq ft.) at Jalukie under Peren Division and ₹ 0.10 crore was shown as spent for the work during October 2012. Scrutiny of bills/vouchers revealed that there were wide variations in

the items and quantity of materials procured as shown in *Appendix* VI (*d*). Physical verification also revealed that the work in Jalukie Range was in progress (January 2014) as shown in the photograph below:



Transit Camp (1000 sft. with estimate of $\overline{\mathbf{T}}$ 10.80 lakh) constructed in various Ranges

The wide variation in the items and quantity of materials procured for construction indicates that the expenditure booked was fictitious and actual construction without adherence to the estimates was left entirely to the discretion of the Range Forest Officers. It was also seen during physical verification that the estimate was not at all followed as detailed in *Appendix* VII.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that construction cost varies depending on the location and distance, wages and labour cost without clarifying why these issues were not factored in while preparing the estimates. This indicates that the estimates were prepared with the sole intention of obtaining funds from GOI and execution was left to the discretion of the Field Officers.

5.7.2 Deviation from estimates in improvement of forest approach roads

An amount of \gtrless 4.68 crore²² was earmarked in the AWPs during 2008-13 for improvement of forest approach roads as shown in *Appendix* V 1 (b) and 2 (b).

As per the estimate enclosed with the AWPs, the cost per km was \gtrless 12.50 lakh²³ (NPWD SOR, 2008) and the components of work were maintenance of earthen shoulder, hill side drain clearance, clearance of landslides, WBM Gr I, WBM Gr II, contingency and departmental charges. Detailed analysis of records and joint physical verification of the works executed revealed that the actual execution of work was not consistent with the estimate as detailed in *Appendix* VIII. Joint physical verification also revealed that the components of works actually carried out were not as per the estimate as detailed in *Appendix* IX.

²² TFC: ₹ 3.25 crore and IFM: ₹ 1.43 crore

²³ Maintenance of earthern shoulder (₹ 14,216), hill side drain clearance (₹ 24,000), clearance of land slides (₹ 4,080), WBM Gr I (₹ 6.30 lakh), WBM Gr II (₹ 4.01 lakh), contingency (₹ 32,225) and departmental charges (₹ 1.44 lakh)

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that the cost would be much higher than the estimated cost if the actual items of works carried out were considered. It was however not clear as to how the Department could carry out extra works with the amount of funds sanctioned in the estimated cost.

5.7.3 Construction of fencing at Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary

An amount of \gtrless 1.95 crore was released to the Wildlife Warden, Dimapur by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Dimapur during February 2013 for implementation of works under TFC Grant. Out of this, an amount of \gtrless 0.95 crore was shown as spent for procurement of materials and payment of wages for construction of fencing at Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS). As per the bills, 2710 RCC posts at a cost of \gtrless 0.28 crore and GI Chain Link (12400 sqm) at a cost of \gtrless 0.33 crore were purchased and the whole amount was spent in February 2013 itself. It was however, seen from the photograph enclosed with the Utilisation Certificate that GI Chain Link Fencing with Angle Posts were constructed though no expenditure was incurred for procurement of Angle Posts. Further, it was also stated by the Range Forest Officer, SWS that the fencing was done with Angle Posts. Thus, the expenditure incurred on the work was excessive and needs further investigation.

In reply (November 2013), the Department while accepting the fact that Angle Posts were used instead of RCC posts for construction of the fencing stated that the cost were comparatively almost same. However, the fact remained that expenditure was incurred for procurement of RCC posts as per the records.

5.7.4 Construction of Ditch Fencing at Intanki National Park

A DPR at an estimated cost of ₹ 1.50 crore to be funded under HUDCO loan was submitted (July 2008) for construction of Ditch Fencing²⁴ at Intanki National Park with the objectives to reduce man-animal conflict and act as barriers to animals especially straying of wild elephants. After the loan was sanctioned, a revised estimate was submitted (March 2009) after reducing the length of the ditch fencing²⁵ and including two additional works²⁶. An amount of ₹ 1.32 crore was drawn by Wildlife Warden, Dimapur and released to the Range Forest Officer, Intanki National Park for execution of the works during March 2009.

It was seen from the Measurement Book (MB) that an amount of ₹ 1.27 crore was spent on procurement of construction materials and payment of wages during March 2009 without recording measurements, date of commencement/completion or specifying the nature of work executed. Therefore, the actual works executed and whether it was as per the estimate could not be verified and needs further investigation.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that the works were executed as per the estimate. However, the fact remained that the actual measurements, date of commencement/completion etc. were not recorded in the MBs.

Length-15.65 km, depth-1.83 m and width-2.44 m (top) and 1.52 m (bottom)

²⁵ From 15.65 km to 7.5 km (₹ 0.66 crore)

²⁶ (i) Protection camp at Intanki National Park (₹ 0.63 crore)and (ii) Security trenching around the protection camp (₹ 0.30 crore)

5.7.5 Construction of Office Complex and staff quarters at Forest Colony, Dimapur

Construction of Office Complex and staff quarters at Forest Colony, Dimapur was taken up (February 2006) at an estimated cost of ₹ 21.43 crore. The work was to be executed by the Engineering Wing attached to the office of the PCCF through a contractor²⁷. Work order was issued (February 2006) to the contractor for the estimated amount with the stipulation that work should be completed in 36 months.

Scrutiny of records made available to audit revealed the following:

(i) **Preparation of inflated revised estimate**

A revised estimate was prepared (date of revision and Government approval not on record) and the cost of work increased from \gtrless 21.43 crore to \gtrless 42.97 crore. However, except revised estimate submitted to C.E PWD (Housing) for technical sanction, other relevant records including copy of Government approval of the revised estimate was not furnished. Though the cost of work was revised to double the original cost, the scope of work was seen to be substantially reduced with the major changes being reduction in the number of Type-II buildings from 12 to 5 and cancellation of 2 nos of Type-VI buildings having estimated cost of \gtrless 6.89 crore²⁸ in the original estimate.

The reasons for revision of the estimate to almost double despite substantial reduction in the scope of work could not be stated. Government approval of the revised estimates was also not furnished.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that the revision became necessary as the original estimate was framed on the basis of plinth area while the contractor submitted tender on item rate. It was further stated that no provision was kept in the original estimate for departmental charges, electrification, service connection, road and landscaping of office compound and sanitation. Though it was stated that the revised estimates have been technically approved by competent authority, Government approval or the date of approval was not furnished.

(ii) Excess expenditure due to allowance of higher rates

Scrutiny of MBs and running bills revealed that the rates allowed for some items²⁹ were more than double the rates in NPWD SOR 2010 though the work order was issued during February 2006. Allowance of higher rates resulted in excess expenditure of ₹ 5.89 crore.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that item based rates and not rates as per SOR were approved by the Government. The fact however, remained that exorbitant rates were allowed in February 2006 which was even higher than the NPWD SOR 2010.

²⁷ M/s Singh Construction Co. Dimapur

As per original estimate-- Type-VI quarters (2 Nos) @ ₹ 169.08 lakh Type-II quarters (7 Nos) @
 ₹ 520.31 lakh.

²⁹ Rate for Torsteel work was @ 70,777 p/MT SOR while ₹ 90,000 p/MT was allowed. Similarly, the rate as per SOR for 1st class wood rebated frames 15x50mm (windows and doors) was ₹ 46,552.30 p/cum while ₹ 85,000/- p/cum was allowed.

(iii) Excess over revised estimates

As per the contract agreement, centage charges³⁰ of 12.50 *per cent* was added to the value of civil works to arrive at the total estimated cost. As such, if 12.50 *per cent* was deducted, the actual value of civil work in the revised estimate was only ₹ 36.38 crore³¹. However, it was seen that payments amounting to ₹ 39.49 crore for the civil works had been made to the contractor in 6 RA bills resulting in excess of ₹ 3.11 crore over the revised estimated cost.

In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that the value of civil works was increased from ₹ 36.38 crore to ₹ 41.67 crore as recommended by the building Committee. However, no supporting documents were furnished.

(iv) Allowance of exorbitant rate and payment for work not executed

Scrutiny of MBs revealed that exorbitant rates ($\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 1000 per sqm.) was allowed for 'distempering'. The rate allowed for distempering to another contractor for Kohima Office Complex Building³² was only $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 68.61 per sqm. The quantity of work shown to have been executed in the MB was 59433.6 sqm and an amount of $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 5.94 crore was paid³³ to the contractor against 'Distempering with oil bound distemper, surface and ceiling in 6 mm thick plaster & 12 mm thick' for all type of buildings as detailed in the table below:-

		Table 3.12. Quality of worr	x shown as execut	cu anu anno	uni paiu	
SI.No	RA Bill	Type of building	Qty.	Unit	Rate	Amount paid (in ₹)
1	2 nd	Office Building	8615.80	Sqm	1000	8615800
2	4^{th}	Type III quarters	9706.40	Sqm	1000	9706400
3	5 th	Type II quarters	10010.00	Sqm	1000	10010000
4	5 th	Type IV quarters	11125.00	Sqm	1000	11125000
5	6^{th}	Type II quarters	8430.40	Sqm	1000	8430400
6	6 th	Type V quarters	11546.00	Sqm	1000	11546400
		Total	59433.6			59434000

Table 5.12: Quantity of work shown as executed and amount paid

(Source:-Departmental records)

During joint physical verification along with the Executive Engineer, Forest Department, it was seen that the work of distempering with oil bound distemper was not actually executed. In reply (December 2013), the Department stated that item rates and not SOR rates were approved by Government. However, the fact remained that the rate allowed on this item of work which was not even executed was exorbitant. Further, no reasons were stated for payment made for work not actually executed.

5.7.6 Doubtful expenditure against construction of residential office

Scrutiny of records in the office of the PCCF revealed that an amount of ₹ 17.77 lakh (₹ 8.25 lakh during 2010-11 and ₹ 9.52 lakh during 2012-13) was spent for construction of residential office attached to PCCF's quarter at Kohima. As per bills furnished, the work was done departmentally and the payments were shown against purchase of materials and payment of wages during March 2011 and March 2013. Further scrutiny of bills revealed that construction materials were randomly procured. For instance, 27 bundles of CGI sheets (₹ 1.52 lakh) which could cover an area of 1412.30 sqm was procured whereas only 56.87 cft of

³⁰ Consultancy fee and electrification charges @ 5 *per cent* each and contingencies charges @ 2.50 *per cent*

^{31 ₹ 41,67,60,557-₹ 5,19,70,070 (12.5%)}

³² Work order issued in February 2009

³³ 2nd, 4th, 5th & 6th Running Account Bill

wood was purchased. Further, a large quantity of cement (800 bags) and bricks (67000) were shown as procured. Despite requisition (June 2013), the estimate of the work and the type/specifications of the building constructed was not furnished. The expenditure on the work was prima facie excessive and hence the entire expenditure was doubtful.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that bills furnished to audit included those for purchase of construction materials for other works and hence the expenditure was not excessive. However, scrutiny of the bills revealed that the whole expenditure was booked against this particular work.

CHAPTER-6 INTERNAL CONTROL

Chapter-6 Internal Control

Objective V: To assess whether internal control mechanism existed in the Department.

Internal controls in a Department are intended to give reasonable assurance that its operations are carried out according to laid down rules and regulations in an economic, efficient and effective manner. A built-in internal control system and adherence to codes and manuals minimise the risk of errors and irregularities and help the Department to achieve its objectives with optimum use of its resources.

The Department could not furnish any information on internal control systems despite requisition (March 2013) and several reminders. Thus, audit could not study the effectiveness of internal control systems, if any, in the Department.

However, it was seen that no internal audit either by the Department or the Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts had been carried out in the Directorate or in any of the divisions during the period covered by audit.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that efforts would be made to set up and follow a built-in internal control system.

6.1 Non-maintenance/production of records

Maintenance of various control registers in accordance with regulations is an important element of internal control structure. The registers including subsidiary registers are to be maintained in prescribed format. Maintenance of records in the office of the PCCF and the divisions test-checked was poor. The divisions were not maintaining separate files for the schemes/programmes implemented by them. The files furnished to audit contained loose papers kept in a disorganised manner without notes. Details of funds received under various schemes/programmes and the works undertaken could not be furnished by any of the divisions despite requisition and several reminders. Most of the works taken up or the expenditure there against could not be clearly identified from the Cash Book maintained by the divisions/ranges or even from the bills/vouchers enclosed with the monthly accounts. The Measurement Books, mandatory for execution of civil works were either not maintained or did not contain name of work, measurements, date of commencement and completion.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that necessary instructions in this regard had been issued to all the divisions.

6.2 Booking of expenditure before receipt of funds

Scrutiny of records revealed that the following amounts were booked as expenditure/shown as utilised before the funds were actually received (for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 for which bank statements were furnished) as shown in the following table:

Year	Name of Division	Amount	Date of utilisation	Date of actual receipt of funds (as per Bank Statement)
			as per Cash Book	/
	DFO, Dimapur	0.27	March 2012	03.04.2012
	DFO, Mon	0.84	March 2012	11.04.2012
	DFO, Mokokchung	0.70	March 2012	03.04.2012
2011-12	DFO, Peren	40.67	March 2012	12.04.2012
2011-12	Working Plan Officer, Kohima	1.69	March 2012	04.04.2012
	Silviculture Division, Kohima	0.40	March 2012	03.04.2012
	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	0.25	March 2012	03.04.2012
	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	1.76	March 2012	Received in instalments during 2012-13
	DFO, Mon	0.10	March 2013	09.04.2013
	DFO, Mokokchung	0.72	March 2013	Not seen credited till 31.03.2013
2012-13	DFO, Dimapur	0.50	March 2013	05.04.2013
2012-13	DFO, Peren	0.12	March 2013	Not seen credited till 31.03.2013
	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	0.75	March 2013	06.04.13
	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	0.81	March 2013	23.04.13

Table 6.1: Booking of expenditure before actual receipt of funds

(₹in crore)

(Source:-Departmental records)

It can be seen from the above table that the fraudulent practice of booking expenditure/showing utilisation before the funds were actually received was widely prevalent in the Department and was apparently done for accounting purposes. It was also evident that records (bills/cash memos showing random procurement of materials etc) were fabricated and the actual expenditure was incurred subsequently.

An amount of \gtrless 0.72 crore shown as received and spent by DFO, Mokokchung was not seen credited in the bank account till 31 March 2013 and subsequent receipt, if any, could not be verified as bank statement for the subsequent period was not furnished.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that booking of expenditure before receipt of funds were done in exceptional cases for accounting purposes and that necessary steps would be taken to avoid this practice in future.

6.3. Unauthorised expenditure on procurement of vehicles

Scrutiny of list of vehicles in the Department revealed that 59 vehicles were procured during 2008-13. Scrutiny of Cash Book maintained by the O/o the PCCF however, revealed that expenditure was incurred for procurement of only 37 vehicles during the same period as shown in the table below:

	Table 6.2: Details of vehicles procured					
Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles procured as per Cash Book	Number of vehicles procured as per list of vehicles	Difference			
Medium	2	2				
Light	13	31	(+) 18			
Motor Bike	22	26	(+) 4			
Total	37	59	(+) 22			

Table (). Details of vabiales pressured

(Source:-Departmental records)

It can be seen from the table that expenditure for procurement of 22 vehicles was not recorded in the Cash Book indicating that these vehicles were purchased with funds diverted from schemes/programmes by fraudulently booking expenditure against scheme activities. It was further seen that 15 vehicles (3 light, 2 medium and 10 motorbikes) shown as attached to the divisions test checked were not actually present in the divisions.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that procurement of some vehicles were done on project mode and was not shown in the Cash Book. The reply of the Department substantiates the fact that the vehicles were purchased with funds diverted from schemes/programmes.

6.4 Disbursement of scheme funds in Cash

Scrutiny of records made available to audit revealed that funds for implementation of the various schemes/programmes were being transferred to the divisions by cheque/Demand Drafts. In the divisions, it was seen that funds for implementation were transferred to the Range Forest Officers in cash with few exceptions. Subsequent expenditure for procurement of materials or payments to the beneficiaries could not be verified as no records were made available.

It was also seen that the High Level Monitoring Committee of TFC, while approving the Work Plan for 2011-12 had observed that large amounts of cash was disbursed under the TFC award. The Committee recommended that except for petty payments, disbursement of amounts should be through Account Payee cheques to ensure that it reaches the right beneficiary. It was also recommended that proper guidelines on utilisation of funds are formulated and communicated to the implementing divisions.

Despite the observations and recommendations of the HLMC, the Department had not evolved any system to ensure transparency in the transfer of funds.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that necessary instructions had been issued to all the divisions to follow the directions of HLMC in future.

CHAPTER-7 MONITORING

Chapter-7 Monitoring

Objective IV: To assess whether proper monitoring mechanism existed in the Department.

The Department could not furnish information regarding system in place to monitor the effective implementation of schemes/projects despite requisition (March 2013) and several reminders. Thus, audit was not able to study the effectiveness of the monitoring mechanism in the Department.

As per the guidelines (September 2010) of the 13th Finance Commission, every State was required to constitute a High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) to be headed by the Chief Secretary to ensure proper utilisation of the funds. The HLMC was responsible for monitoring physical and financial targets, ensuring adherence to the specific conditionalities in respect of the grant and approving Working Plans. Further, meeting of the HLMC was to be held on a quarterly basis to review the utilisation of the grants and to issue mid-course corrections, if necessary. Though it was seen that HLMC was formed (September 2011) and meeting held once a year to approve the Working Plans, no evidence that quarterly meetings were held for monitoring of the Scheme was available on record.

As per revised guidelines (March 2009) of IFM, the State Forest Department was responsible for regular monitoring and evaluation of the Scheme. A Review and Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of the PCCF was to be constituted and meetings were to be convened at least half yearly to review the progress of the scheme. It was seen from the files that though a Committee was formed (July 2009), only one meeting (August 2009) was convened till date.

The NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) had been appointed by the Planning Commission as a Third Party Monitoring Agency to assess effective implementation of projects funded under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) in the State. No evidence that monitoring was conducted during 2008-13 was available on record.

A Sub-Committee with Addl. Chief Secretary & Finance Commissioner as Chairman was constituted (August 2012) for physical verification of schemes implemented under TFC. It was seen that as per Departmental instructions, verification of works¹ taken up and implemented under the schemes were to be carried out. However, no evidence of verifications carried out could be furnished by the PCCF as well as the divisions test-checked.

Due to lack of proper monitoring, the deficiencies in implementation of various components of the schemes/programmes as discussed in *Paragraphs 5.1.3, 5.1.10, 5.1.11, 5.1.12, 5.2.1* and *5.5* were not identified in time to enable the Department to carry out mid-course corrections. Further, inconsistencies/irregularities in execution of works such as deviations from estimates in construction of buildings/roads, diversion of funds for activities not envisaged and payments without actual execution of works as detailed in *Paragraph 5.7*

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¹⁰⁰ *per cent* at the Range Forest Officer level, 25 *per cent* per Range at DFO level, 10 *per cent* each at CCF/CF level and 2 *per cent* at Addl. PCCF/PCCF level.

could not be detected and necessary corrective measures initiated as physical verification of works were not carried out.

In reply (November 2013), the Department stated that monitoring was carried out as per the guidelines. However, no records/documents in support were furnished despite further requisition in January 2014.

CHAPTER-8 CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter-8 Conclusion and Recommendations

8.1 Conclusion

The State Forest Policy had not been framed as recommended by the National Forest Commission even after a lapse of seven years. There was no uniformity in the deployment of personnel of various categories especially Foresters and Forest Guards in the divisions. Payments ranging from $\gtrless 0.63$ crore to $\gtrless 26.47$ crore were made without routing through Cash Book. Further, credits in the bank accounts ranging from ₹ 0.11 crore to ₹ 28.65 crore were not recorded in the Cash Book. This has also resulted in the amounts remaining out of Government Accounts. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GOI) deducted ₹ 8.66 crore out of funds provided under 13th Finance Commission grants during 2012-13 due to non-preparation of Forest Management Plans. The implementation of schemes were adversely affected due to delay in release of funds by the State Government to the Department and thereafter to the implementing divisions. Expenditure of ₹ 3.53 crore was incurred on creation of nurseries without proper planning/assessment of requirement. Schemes were implemented without proper planning and assessment of requirement resulting in idle/wasteful expenditure and diversion of funds. Transportation of illegal timber outside the North East in contravention of Hon'ble Supreme Court Orders cannot be ruled out due to non-maintenance of mandatory records in respect of Working Schemes and timber operations. Civil works under various schemes were carried out without framing/adhering to estimates resulting in wide variations in the actual works executed. No internal control systems existed in the Department and maintenance of records was poor. The practice of booking expenditure/showing utilisation before the funds were actually received was widely prevalent in the Department and was apparently done for accounting purposes. It was also evident that records (bills/cash memos showing random procurement of materials etc) were not factual and the actual expenditure was incurred subsequently. Proper Monitoring as required under scheme guidelines and Departmental instructions were not being carried out and properly documented.

8.2 **Recommendations**

- The Department should frame a State Forest Policy and obtain approval without further delay. Action should be taken to adopt proper norms to standardise the deployment of personnel.
- Steps should be taken to ensure that only actual transactions are recorded in the Cash Book and monthly reconciliation is carried out with the banks.
- The Department should prioritise preparation of Management Plans for the districts where sample plot enumeration was completed or nearing completion and make efforts to get it approved by the MoEF at the earliest.
- A system should be evolved to ensure that funds are released to the divisions/ranges for implementation of works without delay and at the most appropriate time of the year.

- A proper mechanism should be put in place for monitoring Working Schemes and Timber Operations and efforts should be made to bring about transparency in all related activities of the Department.
- Internal control mechanism should be established in the Department. Maintenance of records should be improved and standardised across divisions/ranges so as to bring more transparency in the activities undertaken by the Department.
- An effective monitoring mechanism should be set up and its activities properly documented.

K Nores

(R. Naresh) Accountant General (Audit), Nagaland, Kohima

Kohima The

Countersigned

(Shashi Kant Sharma) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

New Delhi The

APPENDICES



APPENDIX I (Reference: Paragraph 1.1, Page 2)

Statement showing expenditure on Schemes/programmes/activities during the period from April 2008 to March 2012

	(₹/	in crore)
SI. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme/activity	Total funds during 2008-13
Cen	trally Sponsored Schemes	Γ
1.	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS)	10.48
2.	Project Elephant	1.54
3.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries-Fakim Wildlife Sanctuaries	0.49
4.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats-Bonchu Community Reserve	0.11
5.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats-Khrokhropfu-Lephomi Community Reserve	0.12
6.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries-Intanki National Park	0.37
7.	Construction of Shopping Complex & Parking Plaza at Dimapur	11.13
8.	Accelarated Central Assistance (ACA)	1.56
9.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats-Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary	0.25
10.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats-Scaly-Mopungchuket Community Reserve	0.09
	Total (A):	26.14
Stat	e Plan	
1.	Working Schemes	0.03
2.	Bamboo and Cane Plantation	1.42
3.	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (State Share)	2.64
4.	Protection of Wildlife Habitats & Corridors	0.10
5.	Community Bio-Diversity Conservation	1.56
6	Twelfth/Thirteenth Finance Commission Grants	70.62
7.	Ditch Fencing at Intanki National Park(HUDCO)	1.50
8.	Betel Vine Conservation & Plantation	1.50
9.	Preservation of Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary (SPA)	1.00
	Tota(B):	80.37
	Grand Total (A+B)	106.51

APPENDIX II

(Reference: Paragraph 2.1, Page 5)

Statement showing Divisions, Ranges and Beats under Territorial and Functional Circles of Forest, Ecology, Environment and Wildlife Department

1. Divisions, Ranges and Beats under Northern Territorial Circles

Sl	Division	Ranges	Independent	Beats (non independent)
No.			Beats	
1.	Mokokchung	1. Mokokchung Hq.	1. Mangkolemba	Kabulong (attached to Mokokchung
		2. Tuli	2. Chantongya	Range)
		3. Longchem	3. Changchang	
		4. Longtho		
2.	Tuensang	1. Tuensang Hq.		1. Pungro (attached to Kiphire Range)
		2. Noklak		2. Shamator (attached to Tuensang Range)
		3. Longkhim	5 TTT	3. Chingmie (attached to Tuensang Range)
		4. Longleng	NIL	4. Noksen (attached to Tuensang Range)
		5. Sitap		
		6. Kiphire		
3.	Zunheboto	1. Zunheboto Hq.	1. Aghunato	
		2. Suruhoto	2. Atoizu	
		3. Satakha	3. V.K	NIL
		4. Akuluto		
		5. Pughoboto		
4.	Mon	1. Namsa	1. Longshen	
		2. Naginimora	2. Longching	NIL
		3. Mon Hq.	3. Aboi	INIL
		4. Tobu		

2. <u>Divisions, Ranges and Beats under Southern Territorial Circle</u>

Sl No.	Division	Ranges	Independent Beats	Beats (non independent)
1.	Kohima	 Kohima Hq. Chiephobozou Tseminyu 	NIL	 Jakhama (attached to Kohima Range) Sechu (Zubza) (attached to Kohima Range)
2.	Dimapur	 Dimapur Hq. Rangapahar Chumukedima Niuland Kuhuboto 	 Medziphema Piphema 	NIL
3.	Peren	 Peren Hq. Jalukie Ntu Ngaulwa (Heningkunglwa) Tening Mbaulwa Rubber Unit (HQ Jalukie) 	1. Athibung 2. Khelma 3. Nsong	NIL
4.	Phek	 Phek Chazouba Meluri Pfutsero 	 1. Khezakeno 2. Chizami 3. Phungkhungri 	1. Sekruzu (attached to Chazouba range)

5.	Wokha	1. Wokha Hq.	1. Doyang	
		2. Merapani	2. Changpang	NIL
		3. Baghty	3. Liphayan	
6.	Doyang Plantation	1. Doyang Afforestation Range	NIL	NIL
	Division, Wokha			INIL
7.	Social Forestry	Social Forestry Range, Kohima	NIL	NIL
	Division, Kohima			INIL

3. Divisions under Functional Circle

Sl No.	Division	Ranges
1.	Silviculture Division	1. Kohima Range
		2. Dimapur Range
		3. Mokokchung Range
2.	Working Plan Division, Kohima	1. Kohima Range
3.	State Environment & Forestry Training Institute	
	(SEFTI), Dimapur	
4.	Forest Utilisation Division, Dimapur	1. Forest Utilisation Range, Dimapur

4. Wildlife Divisions (District Wise Jurisdiction)

SI No.	Division	Districts
1.	Dimapur Wildlife Division	1. Dimapur District
		2. Kohima District
		3. Mokokchung District
		4. Wokha District
		5. Zunheboto District
		6. Peren District
2.	Kiphire Wildlife Division	1. Kiphire District
		2. Tuensang District
		3. Longleng District
		4. Mon District
		5. Phek District

<u>5.</u>	Sanctuaries, National Pa	rks & Zoological Parks
SI No.	District	Sanctuary/Park
1.	Dimapur	Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar
2,	Kiphire	Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary
3.	Mon	Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary
4.	Peren	Intanki National Park
5.	Kohima	Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary

APPENDIX-III

(Reference : Paragraph 2.2 & 5; Page 5 & 13)	
DDOs/Divisions selected and expenditure (2008-13) covered in audit	

		-				(₹in	crore)
Sl	Name of	Non	State	IFM*	TFC*	NAP*	Total
No.	DDO/Division	plan	Plan				
1.	Principal Chief	29.41	32.53	0.23	1.96	0.00	64.13
	Conservator of Forest,						
	Kohima						
2.	Working Plan Officer,	2.69	0.00	2.33	4.44	0.00	9.46
	Kohima						
3.	Silviculturist, Kohima	3.54	0.34	0.00	3.17	0.00	7.05
4.	DFO, Dimapur	18.92	0.15	0.68	2.70	6.92	29.37
5.	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	15.80	7.31	0.29	8.71	0.00	32.11
6.	Forest Utilisation Officer,	3.32	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.00	5.73
	Dimapur						
7.	Director, Nagaland	2.37	0.30	0.00	0.19	0.00	2.86
	Zoological Park,						
	Rangapahar, Dimapur						
8.	DFO, Mon	10.99	1.15	2.20	4.87	6.66	25.87
9.	DFO, Mokokchung	10.40	0.95	0.87	5.60	4.97	22.79
10.	DFO, Kohima	7.19	0.31	0.68	6.10	4.28	18.56
11.	DFO, Peren	10.56	0.35	0.88	3.03	5.49	20.31
12.	Conservator of Forest,	1.32	0.20	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.65
	Northern Territorial Circle,						
	Kohima						
13.	Conservator of Forest,	2.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00	2.14
	Southern Territorial Circle,						
	Kohima						
	Total:	118.51	43.59	8.18	43.43	28.32	242.03

Note: State Plan includes 10 working schemes which have been taken up for detailed audit.

*IFM: Intensification of Forest Management, TFC: Twelfth/Thirteenth Finance Commission Grants, NAP: National Afforestation Programme.

APPENDIX IV Results of joint physical verification of Joint Forest Management Committees (Reference: Para 5.5, Page 29)

SI No	Name of FDA	Name of the JFMC	Observations
No.		i) Molvum Village	Records are not being maintained. It was stated that 20 members (10 women) constitute the JFMC. Bamboo and Hollock Plantations were stated to have been carried out.
		ii) Tsiepama Village	No records are maintained. It was stated that the membership of JFMC was eight and there were no women members.
		iii) Medziphe – A Village	JFMC President, Secretary and Members were not present. JFMC entrusted a Youth Member to interact with Audit. No record of receipt of funds or expenditure was shown.
		iv) Ruzaphema Village	Records of funds received maintained in a Register but dates were not available. It was stated that the funds received were used for plantation of Teak, Hollock and also Pineapple, Banana etc. JFMC consists of 20 members of which 10 are women.
		v) Kiyeto Village	Register showing funds received from the Range Officer was shown.
1.	FDA, Dimapur	vi) Tenyiphe – II Village	Records of receipts of funds are stated to be maintained but the same was not shown. It was seen that most/all the plantations were done on the roadside and on the edges of football ground. It was stated that there are a total of 5 members in the JFMC with no women at present.
		vii) Vihokhu Village	No records of receipt of funds, expenditure are being maintained. It was stated that funds are received by cheque and also in cash during the period but could not be quantified. Activities based on advice of Department and those taken up included plantation of Teak and Bamboo in community as well in private land.
	*	viii) Tokugha Village	Records not maintained by JFMC. It was stated that all activities were done on advice of R.O. and ACF in charge of the Range monitors the activities.
		ix) Kohuxu Village	JFMC President or members were not present.
		x) Hozukhe Village	JFMC records not seen. It was stated to be with the President who was not present. Only one member was present and he was not able to confirm the funds received on activities undertaken.
		i) Jaboka Village	It was stated that there are 9 members including one woman in the JFMC. Register of receipts and expenditure stated to be maintained but was not shown to audit. It was stated that Plantation of Hollock, Khokan and other species were done during 2011-12 and R.O./Dy.R.O. visited the village to monitor the activities. Bamboo Plantation also done.
		ii) Tizit Village	It was stated that there are 10 members in the JFMC, 5 men and 5 Women. Records were not maintained for receipt or expenditure of funds. It was stated that Plantation of Khokan, Thuna & other species were done and R.O. visited the village from time to time.
2.	FDA, Mon	iii) Sangsa Village	It was stated that there are 7(Seven) members in the JFMC including two women. Records of receipts maintained and shown to Audit. It was further stated that Bamboo, Mixed plantation etc were done and the DFO, R.O. visited the village from time to time.
		iv) Wakching Village	It was stated that 10(Ten) members including 2 women are in the Committee. However, only 8 members were seen in the list. No records of receipt on expenditure were furnished to audit. It was further stated that Mixed plantation, Artificial Regeneration, Maintenance, Bamboo creation and Nursery were carried out and R.O. visited the village from time to time to monitor the activities.
		v) Wanching Village	It was stated that there are eight members in the committee including secretary and President & 3(Three) women members. No records of receipt & expenditure were produced to audit. It was further stated that Hollock, Tita Chapa and Khokon were planted in various areas and not in a compact area and R.O. visited the project area from time to time.

		vi) Apao Village	It was stated that 10(Ten) members are in the committee including President and Secretary & 3(Three) women members. Records stated to be maintained but were not shown to Audit. It was further stated that Plantation of Hollock, Khokon & Tita Chapa (1500 nos.) were carried out in 2009-10 and Range Officer visited the village from time to time to monitor the activities.
		vii) Mon Village	It was stated that 10(Ten) members including Secretary & President and no women members are there at Present. Records stated to be maintained but not shown to Audit. It was stated that plantation of Hollock & Khokon were done in 2010-11 & 2011-12 and Range Officer visited the village to monitor the activities.
		i) Changki Village	It was stated that Village Council is also acting as the JFMC and controls all activities. Records stated to be maintained alongwith Village Council records. It was further stated that around 3000 poly bagged seedling were given which was planted in several areas.
		ii) Longmisa Village	It was stated that 19 members including 5 women constitute the JFMC. Records of receipt and expenditure (from April 2013) furnished. It was further stated that plantation of Khokon and other mixed species were carried out in April 2013 and R.O. and other staff visited the plantation site during plantation.
		iii) Ungma Village	It was stated that there are $6(six)$ members in the Committee and no women members are there at present. Records of receipt and expenditure maintained and shown to audit. It was stated that Plantation of mixed species were carried out in 2012 and 2013 and R.O. visited the Plantation site once or twice during plantation.
		iv) Chuchuyimpang	It was stated that there are 17 members including 8 women in the committee. Records of receipt and expenditure maintained and furnished to Audit. It was stated that Bamboo Plantation & Mixed Species plantation were carried out in 2010-11 & 2012-13 respectively and R.O. and other forest staff visited the site during plantation.
3.	FDA, Mokokchung	v) Chungtia Village	It was stated that there are 11 members including 3 women. Records of receipts and expenditure maintained and furnished to Audit. It was further stated that plantation of Khokon and other mixed species were done and R.O. and other several other staff visited the plantation site during plantation.
		vi) Changtongya (Old) Village	As per records maintained by R.O., there are 8 (Eight) members including 3 (Three) women. The JFMC is not maintaining any records of receipt or expenditure. Stated that Range Officer is maintaining records on their behalf. It was further stated that Plantation of Khokon, Yongchak and other species done and the R.O. has visited the project several times.
		vii) Mokokchung Village	It was stated that there are 10 members in the committee and no women members are there at present. Records of receipts and expenditure maintained and shown to Audit. It was further stated that Khokon, Kadam, Naga Neem & Alder Plantation were carried out and R.O visited the site of plantation to monitor the activities.
	-	viii) Sungratsu Village	It was stated that 8 members are in the committee including 3 women. Records of receipts and expenditure under FDA is maintained and was shown to Audit. It was further stated that Plantation of Khokon was carried out and Range officer visited the plantation site to monitor the activities.
	-	ix) Longjang Village	It was stated that there are 15 (Fifteen) members including 3(Three) women in the committee. Records of resolutions adopted by the Committee and receipts and expenditure were shown to audit . It was further stated that Khokon and Yunchak Plantation were carried out by the Committee and R.O. visited the plantation site to monitor the activities.
		i) Old Peren Village	It was stated that there are total of 10 members including 3 women. Records stated to be maintained for JFMC (FDA) but not shown. Plantation of Hollock, Pine and Tita Chapa done. Plantation could not be done in plantation season (March – April) as funds were received late. RO/Forest Staff visits the plantation site from time to time.
4.	FDA, Peren	ii) Old Jalukie (Upper) village	It was stated that there are total 11 members including 3 women. Records such as meeting register, labour register etc maintained and shown to Audit. Teak, Monkey Rice and Mixed Species were received from the Department and planted during August 2013. R.O./staff visited the village during plantation.
		iii) Mhainamtsi Village	It was stated that there are total of 9 members including 3 women. Records not maintained. Teak and neem received were planted during September 2013. Seedlings picked up from Range office.
		iv) Lamhai Village	It was stated that there are total of 10 members including 3 women. Records stated to be maintained but not shown. Monkey Rice, Orium, Neem, Oak etc planted during July 2013. R.O./Staff visited the plantation site.

		v) Tening Village	No records of receipts/expenditure maintained. As per the list of members shown to Audit, there are total of 10 members including three women. Hollock planted during 2008-09 and neem planted during May 2013. R.O. and staff visited the plantation.
		vi) Mbaulwa Village	It was stated that 7 JFMC members are there including 2 Women. Records stated to be maintained by Secretary who was not present Hollock, Monkey rice and Bamboo Plantation done. R.O. has visited the plantation site.
		vii) Pelekie Village	It was stated that there are 5 JFMC members with no women members. Records stated to be maintained but not shown. Hollock, Monkey Rice planted during May 2013. R.O. has visited the plantation site.
*		viii) Saijang Village	It was stated that there are 9 JFMC members including 3 women. Records of receipts/payments not maintained. Teak plantation done during May 2013. Department staff (RO/Forester) visited the plantation site.
		ix) Imbung Village	Records of receipts/payment stated to be maintained but not shown. It was stated that there are 10 JFMC members including 2 women. Teak plantation done during April-May 2013. Department staff (RO/Forester) visited the plantation site.
5.	FDA, Kohima	i) Kigwema Village	Records of receipts/payments stated to be maintained but not shown. It was stated that there are 11 members of the JFMC including 2 women. Oak plantation done in 30+ ha. During 2011 and survival stated to be around 50 per cent. No funds were provided for EPA of for fencing the plantation site.
		ii) Khuzama Village	Records of receipts/payments stated to be maintained but not shown. It was stated that there are 8 members in the JFMC including 1 woman. Alder plantation done in around 45 ha. During 2007. It was also stated that funds for raising nursery was provided by the Department.
		iii) Jakhama Village	Records of receipts/payments stated to be maintained but not shown. It was stated that there are 9 members in the JFMC including 3 women. Cherry and pine planted. Funds not provided for EPA or fencing of plantation site.
		iv) Kohima D. Khel Village	Records of receipts/payments stated to be maintained but not shown. It was stated that there are 9 members in the JFMC including 4 women. Plantation carried out with mixed plantation (local) in around 30 ha. During 2009-10 at community land near Dzijii river. Public well and resting shed taken up under EPA.
		v) Chiechama Village	Records of receipts/payments shown to audit. It was stated that there are 6 members in the JFMC with no women. Only advance work carried out in 30 ha. during 2014 and funds for creation is awaited, JFMC constituted in 2008-09 had constructed waiting shed and other activities like jungle cutting, nursery creation and plantation of local species were carried out.

APPENDIX-V

Funds earmarked for creation of infrastructure under IFM, TFC and State Plan during 2008-13 (Reference: Paragraph 5.7.1 & 5.7.2; Pages 31, 32 & 35) (₹in lakh)

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(₹in lakh
SI.No.	Year	Particulars of work	Amount
1.		on of Forest Management Scheme	
(a)	Construction	n of staff quarters/Range Office	
1.	2008-09	Construction of Fgd/Forester quarter with plinth area of 540 sq ft @ ₹2259.87 per sft (₹12.20 lakh each)—2 Nos	24.40
2.		Construction of Forest Ranger quarter (720 sft) at ₹2259.87 per sq ft (₹16.87) –1 No	16.87
3.	2009-10	Construction of Fgd/Forester quarter with plinth area of 540 sft @ ₹2259.87 per sft (₹12.20 lakh each)—10 Nos	122.00
3.	2010-11	Construction of Fgd/Forester quarter with plinth area of 540 sft @ ₹2259.87 per sft (₹9.37 lakh each)—9 Nos	84.33
4.	1	Forester/Dy.Ranger quarter (700 sft) @ ₹2259.87 per sft (₹7 lakh each)—10 Nos	70.00
	2011-12	Range Offfice (20 ft x 50 ft=800 sft.) @ ₹2259.87 per sft.—5 Nos.	35.00
5.		Transit camps for field officers (1000 sft) at ₹2259.87 per sft (₹10.80 lakh each)—5 Nos	54.00
		Total for staff quarters/Range Office:	406.60
<i>(b)</i>		it of forest approach roads	1
1.	2008-09	Improvement of forest approach roads including soling and metalling @ ₹7.816 per km (Jaboka 3 km, Naginimora Hotahodi-2 km, Wangla-2 ½ km and Lapa ½ km)=8 km	62.53
2.	2009-10	Improvement of forest approach roads including soling and metalling @ ₹12.50 lakh per km10 km @ ₹8 lakh	80.00
		Total for forest approach roads:	142.53
(c)	Construction	n of water storage structures	
1.	2010-11	10 Nos. (18 x 12 x 3 ft) @ ₹0.59 lakh each	5.90
		Total for water storage structures:	5.90
		Total under IFM:	555.03
2.		rteenth Finance Commission grants	
(a)	Construction	n of staff quarters/Range Office	_
1.	2011-12	Residential quarters for staffs (1000 sft) @ ₹2259.87 per sft—5 Nos. @ ₹22.60 each	113.25
2.	2011-12	Improvement and maintenance of forest quarters in HQ and divisions—20 Nos. @ ₹0.50 each	10.00
3.	2012-13	Residential quarters for staffs (1000 sft) @ ₹2259.87 per sft—10 Nos. @ ₹22.60 each	226.00
4.		Construction of office building (1000 sft) @ ₹2259.87 per sft.—10 Nos. @ ₹22.60 lakh each	226.00
		Total for Staff quarters/Range Office:	575.25
Ъ)	Improvemen	t of forest approach roads	
1.	2011-12	Improvement of forest approach roads including soling and metalling of forest roads-10 km @ ₹12.50 lakh each	125.00
2.	2012-13	Forest patrolling/approach road including culverts, suspension bridges, patrolling foot paths—16 km @₹12.50 lakh	200.00
		Total for forest approach roads:	325.00
(c)	Construction	n of water storage structures for rainwater harvest	1
1.	2008-09	30 Nos. $(18 \times 12 \times 3 \text{ ft}) @ \overline{\overline{t}} 1.50 \text{ lakh each}$	45.00
2.	2009-10	40 Nos. (18 x 12 x 3 ft) @ ₹1.50 lakh each	60.00
3.	2010-11	10 Nos. @ ₹3 lakh each	30.00
4.	2011-12	Rain water harvesting structure to conserve rain water run-off—10 Nos. @ ₹4.40 each	44.00
5.	1	Construction of water harvesting ponds to collect water run-off during rainy season-20 Nos. @ ₹5 lakh each	100.00
		Total for water storage structures:	279.00
(d)	Others		275100
1.	2011-12	Security fencing and housing for IR (NAP) for protection from encroachment of protected areas—213 ha. @ ₹0.60 lakh each at Intanki National Park	127.80
2.	2011-12	Construction of patrolling camp at protected areas (Barrack type)—2 Nos. @ ₹47.50 lakh each at Intanki National Park and Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary	95.00
3.	2012-13	Security fencing of forest colony—2 Nos. @ ₹40 lakh each	80.00
4.	1	Construction of barrack for Intanki Armed Force at Intanki National Park—2 Nos. @ ₹50 lakh each	100.00
		Total for others:	402.80
		Total under TFC:	1582.0
3.	State Plan		
1.	2008-09	Ditch fencing for Intanki National Park under Negotiated Ioan (HUDCO)	150.00
2.		Fencing at Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar, Dimapur (SPA)	300.00
3.	2009-10	Forest Office Complex, Dimapur (SPA)	800.00
4.		Fencing at Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar, Dimapur (SPA)	200.00
5.		District office complex at old PCCF office (HUDCO)	350.00
<u>6.</u>		Office complex in Mon Division HQ (HUDCO)	150.00
7.		Infrastructure upgradation at SEFTI (HUDCO)	50.00
8.	2010-11	District office complex at old PCCF office	100.00
<u>9.</u>	201011	Forest Office Complex, Dimapur	100.00
9. 10.		Forest office complex, Dimapur-site services of complex and parking plaza at Forest colony, Dimapur	300.00
11.	2011-12	Construction of Range offices and staff quarters in divisions & ranges (SPA)	250.00
12.	2011.12	Forest Office complex and staff quarters at Dimapur (HUDCO)	1200.0
		Total under State Plan:	3950.0
			1 07000

Audit of Forests, Ecology, Environment and Wildlife Department

APPENDIX-VI

(Reference: Paragraph 5.7.1, Pages 32, 33, 34 & 35)

Statement showing variation in procurement of materials and payment of wages for construction of staff quarters

(a) Forest Guard/Forester quarter with plinth area of 540 sft. @ ₹ 2259.87 per sft (₹ 12.20 lakh each)

(a) Fore	(a) FOREST GUARD/FORESTER QUARTER WITH PUINT	inth area of 540 sit. a < 2259.8/ per sit (12.20 lakh each)	18.4627 2 2	per su (x 12.	20 Iakn eacn)				
SI No.	Particulars/items	Wakching, Naginimora Range,	ora Range,	Mon Rai	Mon Range, Mon	Aboi Range, Mon	ge, Mon	Nagaland Zoological	Coological
		Mon						Park, Dimapur	mapur
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1.	M.S Rod	23 Qtls	92000	14.65 Qtls	82020	19 Qtls.	00006	0.80 qtl	44513
5	Stone Chips	1400 cft + 5 trip @ 120 p/cft	204000	4 trips	34000	5 trips + 200 cft	109000	3000 cft	75000
ć,	Sand	800 cft	36000	1000 cft	60000	6 trips	120000	2600 cft	84500
4	Cement	300 bags	109500	143 bags	64350	160 bags	67200	600 bags	198000
5.	Bricks	8000 pcs	56000	10000 nos.	120000	5 trips	95000	27000	00066
6.	CGI Sheet	105 pcs	57750	13 bdls	45500	10 bdls	32000	8 bdls	23850
7.	Skilled/unskilled labour charge for building		97200		258725		123000		373500
8.	Hard Board	200 pcs	70000		0		0		0
9.	Fitting charges for Door & window	6 nos. of doors and 20 nos. of windows	53400		0		0		0
10.	Sanitary fittings	607 mandays	42490		0		0		74900
11.	Wages for Site levelling	1342 mandays	93940		104000		172547		0
12.	Other expenditures like electrical		167273		165845		114947		172437
1	Wiring, and miscellaneous Size Stone/Stone Boulder	1	1	12 trins	62400	9 trins	31300		0
14.	MS Grill	1	1	756 Kg	83160		0		0
15.	Timber	I	1			480 cft	144000	1700 cft	25500
	Total:		1079553		1080000		1098994		1171200

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	(u) FORESUELDY.KAUGER QUARTER WITH DIMULTAREA OF	inger quart	d mm Jan			3.2022 V W	100 311. (a) 1 2233.01 per 311 () / 14111 64011	/ IAN	II Eauly						
SI	Particulars/items	Namsa Range,	Range,	Naginimora	a Range,	Mangkolemba	olemba	Ath	Athibung	Tenning	Tenning Range,	Nsong Beat, Peren	at, Peren	Ntu Range, Peren	ge, Peren
No.		Mon	u	Mon	u	Range,	ge,	Rang	Range, Peren	Pe	Peren				
						Mokokchung (2 nos.)	hung (2 i.)								
		Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
1.	M.S Rod	18 qtls.	86400	14 qtls.	77000	39.29 qtls	225000		0		46467		45900		0
5.	Stone Chips	600 cft	21000	500 cft	27500	9 cum	12600		11200		0	300 cft	12400	600	36000
ю.	Sand	1200 cft	36000	650 cft	22750		0		24000		0	1100 cft	36500	006	7200
4.	Cement	400	66000	200 bags	94000	350 bags	157500		0		0	120	48200		0
		Dags										Dags			
s.	Bricks	12500 265	87500	0006	00006		0		47850	4000	61930	10000	70000	6000 705	33500
9	CGI Sheet	10 hdls	25000	8 hdls	36000	18 hdls	00006		C	COTT	C	9 hdls	24800	50H	0
1	Lahour charoe		194965		156600		542100		190000		240000		155700		160000
. ~	Hard Board	19 nos.	27070	35 nos.	19250		0		0		0		0		0
9.	Fitting charges for Door		0		46200		0		0		0		0		0
	& window														
10.	Sanitary fittings		5570		0		0		0		28947		0		0
11.	Wages for Site leveling		0	300 mandays	30000		0		0		84000		0		0
12.	Other expenditures like		47545		38800		186100		0		6486		0		0
	electrical wiring, and														
	miscellaneous														
13.	Sized Stone/Stone	4 trip	30000	5 trips	12500	6 trips	25200		0		0		0		0
	Boulder							_							
14.	MS Grill	284 Kgs	33150		0		0	_	0		10960		0		0
15.	Timber	400 cft	39800		0	320 cft	179500		62282		30188	172 cft	55040	225	112500
16	Painting charges							_			28172		0		0
	Total		700000		650600		1418000		335332		537150		448540		349200

(b) Forester/Dy.Ranger quarter with plinth area of 700 sft. (\overline{a} ₹ 2259.87 per sft ($\overline{\xi}$ 7 lakh each)

<u> </u>		•			
SI No.	Particulars/items	Mon Range, Mon	e, Mon	Tseminyu Range, Kohima	ige, Kohima
		(₹ 22.86 lakh)	lakh)	(₹ 22.74 lakh)	lakh)
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	M.S Rod	15 qtls	94500	2.5 qtl	172750
2	Stone Chips	800 cft	100000	1650 cft + 4 trips	56000
б	Sand	500 + 8 trips	157200	10403 cft	169000
4	Cement	360	182200	450 bags	193500
5	Bricks	13500	185000	35000	262500
9	CGI Sheet	15 bdls	93990	28 bdls	81200
7	Skilled/unskilled labour charge for building	2261 mandays	645000	1098 mandays	121690
8	Hard Board		0		0
6	Fitting charges for Door & window		0		0
10	Sanitary fittings		0		0
11	Wages for Site leveling	1250 mandays	339500	622 mandays	216930
12	Other expenditures like electrical wiring, and miscellaneous		43450		369140
13	Size Stone/Stone Boulder	21 trips	180000		0
14	MS Grill	294 kgs	105260		0
15	Timber	365	160000	1300 cft	632000
	Total:		2286100		2274710

(c) Residential quarters for staff with plinth area of 1000 sft. @ ₹ 2259.87 per sft (₹ 22.60 lakh each)

(n) II all	(n) ITARISH CAMP WITH PHILL ALCA OF TOUD SHE W > 2232.01 PCI SH (N 10.00 TANH CACH)	1) 116 1ad 10.0072	TO'ON TANTI CAN	ш)	
SI No.	Particulars/items	Mokokchung	hung	Jalukie	Jalukie, Peren
		(₹ 10.80 lakh)	lakh)	(₹ 10.8	(₹ 10.80 lakh)
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
	M.S.Rod	29.5 qtls	153400	43 qtls	241400
7	Stone Chips	2000 cft	60000	900 cft	36000
б	Sand	2000 cft	50000	2400 cft	61500
4	Cement	288 bags	129600	200 bags	76000
5	Bricks	23760 nos	237600	10000 nos	00002
9	CGI Sheet		0		0
7	Skilled/unskilled labour charge for building		319000		213000
8	Hard Board		0		0
6	Fitting charges for Door & window		0		0
10	Sanitary fittings		0		0
11	Wages for Site leveling		0		0
12	Other expenditures like electrical wiring, and		0		40000
	miscellaneous				
13	Size Stone/Stone Boulder		0	5 trip	15000
14	MS Grill		0		0
15	Timber	300 cft	108000	136 cft	70000
16	Paints		0		60000
17	Bamboo	200 nos	10000	150 nos	15000
18	Construction of toilet		0		30000
	Total:		1067600		927900

(d) Transit Camp with plinth area of 1000 sft. @ ₹ 2259.87 per sft (₹ 10.80 lakh each)

APPENDIX VII Results of joint physical verification of quarters constructed in selected divisions. (Reference: Para 5.7.1, Page 35)

				(Reference: Para 5.7.1, Page 35)
SI	Name of Division	Location of the	Name of	Observations
No.		Quarter	the Scheme	
	Mon	Wakching, Naginimora Rangc (540 sq ft.)	IFM	A very poorly maintained quarter containing 2 rooms (around 12 x 16 ft) and a verandah was shown adjacent to the Govt. High School, Wakching. The quarter was unoccupied and in very bad shape. No wiring had been done and there was no power connection/ Water supply.
2.	Mon	Mon Range (540 sq ft)	IFM	The staff quarter (type not specified) consisted of 2 rooms, one bathroom and one small room (total aroung 540 sq ft). The quarter was unoccupied and was stated as being used as Kitchen for the Transit camp.
3.	Mon	Aboi Range (540 sq ft)	IFM	The quarter had been allotted to 2 forest guards but it was unoccupied. Service connection/wiring was not done. The quarter contains 3 rooms (around 12 x 13 ft.) with a front verandah and a temporary toilet was constructed outside. Range officer stated that more money than expected was spont on foundation.
4.	Nagaland Zoological Park	Rangapahar (540 sq ft)	IFM	Two Quarters (Type-I) in the vicinity of Administrative Building of the Park was shown to audit.
5.	Mon	Namsa Range (700 sf ft)	IFM	A small yet compact and well designed quarter was seen constructed adjacent to the Namsa Range office. The quarter consists of 2 bedrooms (10 x 12 ft.), a small common area, a Kitchen, a toilet and a small verandah. Total plinth area was stated to be 500 sq.ft. Tiles were seen fitted in the bathroom and part of the Kitchen. The quality of construction was found to be good.
6.	Mon	Naginimora Range (700 sf ft)	IFM	A building stated to be around 1056 sq.ft. was seen. The quarter consists of 3 rooms (approx. 12 x 10 ft.) and one attached toilet. The overall quality of construction was found to be satisfactory.
	Mokokchung	Mangkolemba (700 sq ft)—2 Nos.	IFM	Two identical quarters with $2(two)$ rooms each (all 12×12 ft.) was seen constructed with one toilet attached with each quarter (7 $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ ft.). The plinth area was around 24 x 12 ft. excluding toilet. The quarters are still not occupied. Range Officer stated that one quarter will be used as Beat office and the other will be allotted to some staff. The quality of construction was found to be satisfactory. Wiring done and service connection taken.
×.	Peren	Athibung Beat (700 sq ft)	IFM	The quarter contained 3 rooms (9 x 9, 12 x 9 and 14 x 12), a verandah (6 x 21). A bathroom and kitchen also constructed. Wiring not done and service connection not provided. Stated that the quarter is being used as Beat Office but no furniture except for a table and few plastic chairs were seen.
6	Peren	Tening Range (700 sq ft)	IFM	The quarter contained 2 rooms (16 x 22 and 10 x 10) with attached toilet (6 x 6) and a verandah (7 x 6). Wiring not done and service connection not provided. Stated that the quarter is being used by R.O.
10.	Mon	Mon Range (1000 sq ft)	IFM	The quarter contained four rooms with three attached bathrooms with plinth area of around 1000 sq ft. Stated that the quarter is being used as a Transit Camp for officers.
11.	Kohima	Tseminyu (1000 sq fù/)	TFC	A poorly constructed building with CGI roofing consisting of 3 rons (12 x 12) with a small storeroom, a toilet and verandah was seen. All the windows were made of wood with panes of very poor quality. Though the building was constructed recently, several cracks were seen to have developed on the floor and walls. Wiring done but service connection has not been provided.
12.	Mokokchung	Mokokchung Range (1000 sq ft)	IFM	A poorly constructed building with 2 rooms (10 x 12 and 11 x 20) with attached bathrooms was seen. A common area with a small space for Kitchen also seen. The total plinth area of the building was around 700 sq ft only. It was seen that the ceiling made with sack/tarpaulin sheet was filled with water in several places due to leakage in the CGI roofing. The windows/doors were made entirely of very poor quality wood.
13.	Peren	Jalukic Range (1000 sq ft)	IFM	It was seen that the construction of the building was still in progress though the funds were received in October 2012 and shown as utilised during the same month. Structure and roofing has been completed and plastering works has not been taken up. It was seen that the building under construction consists of 2 rooms (16 x 22 and 12 x 16) with two attached toletes (8 x 6 and 5 x 6).

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APPENDIX-VIII

(Reference: Paragraph 5.7.2, Page 35) Statement showing variation in procurement of materials and payment of wages for construction of road.

						Mon Range, Road at	, Road at	Forest approach road	oach road	Improveme	Improvement of Road (2	Soiling &	Soiling & metalling of
SI. No.	ltem of work	DFO, Dim Appros Rangapa	DFO, Dimapur, Forest Approach Road Rangapahar (2 km)	DFO, Dim Colony Ap (2	DFO, Dimapur, Forest Colony Approach Road (2 km)	Forest Colony (Length Not Available)	olony Available)	(2.5 km) at Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary	Singphan Inctuary	km) at Koł Col	km) at Kohima Forest Colony	drainange removal fro Km DFO Ja	drainange and landslide removal from 0 point to 1 Km DFO office road, Jalukie
		Qty.	Amt	Qty.	Amt	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.
	Survey & demarcation of Forest A/road		23000		0		0		0		0		0
2	Jungle clearance felling and uprooting		70000		0		0		0		0		0
б	Earth work		298000		0		0	25 trips	37500		0		0
4	Wages for earth filling and clearing		0		0		161000		7500		0		0
	(2300 units @ Rs.70)												
5	Wages for soiling & metalling		0		0	1450 units	101500		0		0	1	245000
9	Wages for Nala Cutting		0		0	1480 units	103600		0		0		0
7	Wages for breaking stones		0		0	2395 units	167650		0		0	50 trips	100000
%	Wages for Drain making		196000		0	1470 units	102900		0		0		0
9.	Wages for black topping		0		0	2858 units	200060		0	6810	885000		0
10.	Cost of soiling and metalling		370000		0		0		0		0		0
11.	Being cost of stone chips	750 @ 641.87	481400	22 trips	277500	12 trips	87600		0	26 trips	215200		0
12.	Carriage charge		150000		20000		0		0	32 trips	165625		0
13.	Stone metal		0	12 trips	162000	15 trips	40500	70 trips	560000	70 cft	2100		0
14	Sand		0	5 trips	25000	9 trips	67500	900 cft	157500	10 trips	44000		0
15	Stone Dust		0					800 cft	100000		0		0
16	Red Soil		0	10 trips	35000		0		0		0		0
17	Hiring of Road roller		0	20 days	80000	30 days	105000	25 days	37500	15 days	32945		0
18	Bitumen		0	110 barrel	000626	51 drums	471750		0	113 barrels	926600		0
19	Firewood		0	25 stacks	62500	7 trips	90940		0	9 stacks	28400		0
20	Sand Gravel		0	12 trips	54000		0		0		0		0
21	Stone Boulder		0				0	200 trips	1100000	9 trips	60300	110 trips	355000
22	Labour charge		0	65000 sq.ft	780000		0		0		0		0
23	FR		15600		0		0		0		5080		0
24	Workers welfare board (1%)		0		25000		0		0		0		0
25	Providing drainage on both sides of road landslide removal		0				0						100000
	Total		1604000		250000		1700000		200000		2365250		800000

(62)

APPENDIX IX

Results of joint physical verification of newly constructed Approach Roads. (Reference: Para 5.7.2, Page 35)

Sl No.	Name of Division	Location of the Road	Name of the Scheme	Observations
1.	Mon	Wakching, Naginimora Range	IFM	A road (Kacha) starting from near Wakching Town and leading to Govt. High School, Wakching was shown to audit. It was seen that the road extends upto JNV Wakching. The road doesn't reach the Beat office and ends near the Govt. High School.
2.	Dimapur	Rangapahar Range	IFM	A stretch of road leading from Razaphe to Kiyeto Village was seen. It was stated that the road (metalling) was carried out and HP culverts were constructed as an approach road to Rubber Plantation. The actual work carried out could not be verified as the road to Kiyeto is undergoing upgradation by some other Department.
3.	Dimapur	Forest Colony	TFC	Road constructed inside Forest Colony (around 2 Km) – approach road to office complex, approach road to transit camp.
4.	Mon	Singphan	TFC	It was stated that the road from Main gate to Rest House was improved with soiling and metalling (³ / ₄ Chips and metal)
5.	Kohima	Lower and Upper Forest colony	TFC	It was stated that the road leading to upper forest colony and lower forest colony was blacktopped.
6.	Peren	Jalukie	IFM	It was stated that soling, metalling and side drain construction on the road (0 point to DFO's Office) was done. However, the work was not visible as it was done four years back.

Glossary of Abbreviations

APOs	Annual Plan of Operation	
AWP	Annual Work Programme	
BO	Beat Officer	
CF	Conservator of Forests	
CZA	Central Zoo Authority	
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer	
FDA	Forest Development Agency	
FSI	Forest Survey of India	
FUO	Forest Utilisation Officer	
GOI	Government of India	
GON	Government of Nagaland	
HLMC	High Level Monitoring Committee	
IFM	Intensification of Forest Management	
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee	
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests	
NABCONS	NABARD Consultancy Services	
NAEB	National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board	
NAP	National Afforestation Programme	
NTC	Northern Territorial Circle	
ОТР	Original Transit Pass	
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests	
RO	Range Officer	
SFDA	State Forest Development Agency	
SFR	Status of Forest Report	
SIT	Special Investigation Team	
STC	Southern Territorial Circle	
TFC	Twelfth/Thirteenth Finance Commission	
ТР	Transit Pass	