

**EVALUATION STUDY ON
THE PATTERN OF FLOW AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS
BY THE KARBI ANGLONG AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL IN
ASSAM**

**Sponsored by the Planning Commission
Govt. of India**

K.P. KUMARAN



**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL CENTRE
NIRD LANE NH-37
JAWAHARNAGAR, KHANAPARA
GUWAHATI – 781 022
2003**

CONTENTS

Chapter	Title	Page
I	INTRODUCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology • Study Area • Karbi Anglong • Population • BPL Family • Economy 	1-7
II	STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL : ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AND DELIVERY MECHANISM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Body • Elected Body • Legislative Powers • Executive Powers • Financial Powers • Village Committee • Flow of fund and delivery mechanism 	8-14
III	REVENUE GENERATED AND FLOW OF FUND TO THE COUNCIL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue generated by the council • Pattern of allocation and utilization of grant in Aid • Allocation of grant in aid: Sector Wise • Sector wise allocation (Distribution of plan + non plan funds) 	15-31
IV	FLOW OF GRANT IN AID TO THE SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS AND ITS UTILIZATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departments under production sector • Departments under social sector • Departments under infrastructure sector • Problems encountered by the sectoral departments 	32-42
V	IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY THE SECTORAL DEPARTMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based scheme • Individual oriented scheme • Beneficiary oriented scheme • Scheme relating to training • Summary and Conclusion 	43-50

VI	SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of the District council and delivery mechanism • Flow of fund and delivery mechanism • Revenue generated by the council • Patterns of allocation and utilization of grant in Aid • Flow of grant in Aid to sectoral department and its utilisation • Implementation of development schemes by sectoral departments • Recommendations 	51-62
----	--	-------

LIST OF TABLES

Sl.No	Title of the Tables	Page no.
1.1	Block wise distribution of rural households and house holds below poverty line: Dist. Karbi Anglong	7
3.1	Revenue receipts under council sector 1996-97 to 2000-01	16
3.2	Pattern of allocation and utilization of grant in Aid	21
3.3	Sector wise allocation of grant in Aid	25
3.4	Sector wise allocation of grant in Aid(plan+non plan fund)	28
3.5	Sector wise expenditure of grant in Aid	30

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Sl.No	Title of the Tables	Page no.
1	Details regarding departments entrusted to the council	I: 1 -2
2	Office memorandum	II:1-11
3	Sectoral allocation and utilization	III: 1-7
4	Flow of funds and utilization by the departments under production sector	IV: 1-7
5	Flow of fund and utilization by the departments under social sector	V: 1-5
6	Flow of fund and utilization by the departments under infrastructure sector	VI: 1

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to thank the Director General Dr. A.V.S. Reddy, IAS and Deputy Director General Shri Mathew C. Kunnumkal, IAS of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad for their kind advice and help in carrying out the study. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Dr. B.K. Thapliyal former Director of NIRD (NERC) for entrusting me the responsibility of Carrying out the study and Dr. Omprakash the present Director NIRD (NERC) for his support and valuable suggestion in undertaking the study.

The collection of data made possible due to the kind co.operation and assistance extended by Mrs. L. Ingti the then Principal Secretary Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council. Many officials and staff of the secretariat and sectoral departments cooperated and provided us with the necessary data required for the study. I am indebted to all of them. I also thank Smt. J. Borborua senior Research officer, of the Commissioner Hill areas for her kind cooperation and help. Among others it was Bichitra Neog who shouldered the major responsibility of collecting the data mostly at the field level. His help in this regard is duly acknowledged. I sincerely thank Mrs. Reena Doley Patir who neatly typed the report and rendered other secretarial assistance.

K.P. Kumaran
Associate Professor

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Karbi Anglong (earlier known as the Mikir Hill) and North Cachar Hills (N.C Hills) are the two tribal districts of Assam administered by the autonomous district Councils. Both the districts came into existence in the year 1951. Before that the area formed part of Nagon district, Sivsagar district, United Khasi and Jaintia Hill district and Cachher district. Historically, this area was classified as backward tract and partially excluded areas by the govt. of India. After independence, constitution of India maintained special status by way of provisions contained in the sixth schedule of the constitution. As per provision of the sixth schedule, Karbi Anglong District Council was constituted on 23rd June 1952, with its headquarter at Diphu.

Under the sixth schedule of the constitution several measures were taken to provide reasonable autonomy to the district councils of Assam. These councils were vested with legislative, executive, Judicial and financial power and functions. With effect from 1st June 1970, some of the Development Departments of the Govt. of Assam functioning in the Karbi Anglong district have been placed under the administrative control of Karbi Anglong District Council.

Further, to give more economic powers and to expand the scope of the decentralisation of the development activities, a Memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed between the Govt. of Assam and the representatives of various autonomous district council Demand Committee, under the auspices of the central Govt. in New Delhi on April 1, 1995, through which more autonomy was granted to these Autonomous District Councils. Consequent of the MOU and subsequent

Govt. notification dated 29th June 1995, the power and functions of 30 subjects/ departments have been entrusted and delegated to the council in the year 1996 (For detailed information about the 30 departments see Annexure – I). Subsequently the name of Karbi Anglong District council was renamed as Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC). In pursuance of the decision taken as referred to above, an office memorandum no. HAD/57/95/316 dated December 31, 1996 was issued providing details of the administrative changes and modalities adopted for the management of subjects transferred to the Autonomous district Council. (To have an idea about the salient feature of the MOU please refer Annexure-II).

Although the council has been functioning for the last few decades it has got more autonomy and power in the year 1996 by entrusting and delegating 30 subjects under its control. These include both administrative and financial powers. On the administrative side, provision has been made to appoint a Principal Secretary, secretaries and deputy secretaries drawn from both the Indian Administrative service and Assam civil service. All the officers below the rank of zonal heads and staff of the entrusted departments to be placed under the control of the council. On the financial front, the executive committee of the council shall prepare the budget estimates and the council passes the budget of the entrusted subjects and sends it to finance department of the state for inclusion in the state budget. Accordingly, the Govt. provide grant in aid and other financial assistance to meet the expenditure incurred in the functioning of the entrusted subjects. By providing additional administrative and financial power through decentralisation,

the council has been functioning for the last 5 years. It is in this context, the study has been undertaken to understand the new role of the autonomous council and effectiveness of its functioning particularly focussing on the following specific objectives.

1. To study the role of the council in plan formulation.
2. To study the pattern of flow of funds to the council
3. To examine the delivery system in the context of devolution of funds among various Departments at various levels by the council.
4. To study adequacy of power and functions at various levels.
5. To suggest measures for improvement of delivery mechanism

Methodology:

The study is based on both primary as well as secondary data. Data on the structure and function of the KAAC was collected with the help of primary as well as secondary sources. The former sources mainly include, interviewing officials associated with the KAAC and the latter, through published materials. Flow of fund and its utilisation were collected at two levels, viz council as well as sectoral departments. Information about mobilisation of resources by the council and flow of Grant in Aid from the state Government to the sectoral departments through the council and the pattern of its expenditure by the sectoral departments was collected. Further, with the help of a checklist most of the sectoral department officials were contacted to have knowledge about the effectiveness and the problem involved in the implementation of development schemes by the sectoral departments. The field data required for the study was

collected from September to December 2001. During this period, as the council was dissolved and election due to be held, no attempts had been made to contact the elected representatives (Council members) to elicit information.

Study Area

The study was conducted in the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council of Assam. The collection of data involved different levels such as District Council, sub division, block and villages.

Karbi Anglong

The Karbi Anglong district is situated in the central part of Assam between 25 32 N to 26 36N' latitudes and 92 10' to 93 50'E longitude. It is bounded by Golaghat district in the east, Meghalaya and Morigaon district in the west, Nagaon and Golaghat district in the North and NC Hills and Nagaland in the south. It has the total geographical area of 10,434 sq. kms. which accounts for 13.3% of the total geographical area of the state. The area mostly consists of undulating and hilly terrain with numerous rivers and streams.

The district can be broadly divided into hill and plain areas. About 85 percent of the district covered by the hills. The highest peak in the district rises to a height of 136 meters. The ecological studies of forests of Karbi Anglong indicate a high amount of landscape heterogeneity promoting greater bio-diversity. These forest areas are rich in natural resources. There are 11 blocks in the district with 3 civil subdivisions and 4 revenue circles. The head quarter of the district is Diphu.

Population

As per the 1991 census the total population in the district is 6.63 lakhs. The total population in the rural area is 5.92 lakhs constituting 89 percent of the population, indicating the population in the district is predominantly rural. While the total urban population is 0.70 lakhs constituting 11 percent of the total population. According to the 2001 census the total population in the district increased to 8.12 lakhs.

The population in this district is predominantly tribal and they constitute 52 percent of the total population. The major tribal groups of this district are Karbis, Bodos, Kukis, Dimasas, Hmars, Garos, Rengma Nagas, Tiwas, Man (Tai speaking people). Besides, a large no. of non tribals also live together in this hill region. The SC population in the district is 28 lakhs and most of them are residing in the plain areas.

The literacy rate in the district as per the 1991 census is 36 percent and it has gone up 48 percent in the year 2001. As per the 1991 census, the literacy rate among male was 55.51 percent and that of females 34.35 percent as against the state level figures of 61.87 percent and 43.08 percent respectively. For the same period under reference, the distribution of literacy in the rural and urban areas was 33 percent and 59.9 percent respectively. In the year 1991 the density of the population in the district was 64 per sq. kms as against the state figure of 286 per sq. kms.

BPL family

As per the survey undertaken in the year 1998-99 the total no of households in the rural areas is 89,655. Out this, 52,701 families fall below the poverty line. The above statistics show that 59 percent of the rural households come under the BPL. Among the BPL families Lion's share of them (77 percent) is from the Sch. Tribes. While SC and others constitute 6 percent and 17 percent respectively.

(For details refer Table 1.1)

Economy

The economy of the district depends mainly on agriculture. Almost 90 percent of the population are engaged in agriculture. Shifting cultivation is practiced in high attitudes and continues to be main livelihood of the farming community. The district accounts for 11 percent of the total Jhoom cultivating families in the North Eastern region. The important crops included in the shifting cultivation are maize, seasamum, cotton, tapioca, ginger, turmeric, cucurbits etc. In the low lying areas other types of wet cultivation are carried out viz paddy, wheat, oil seed, sugarcane, potato and a varieties of horticultural crops.

Table (1.1)**Block wise distribution of Rural households and households below poverty line. Dist: Karbi Anglong**

Block	No. of Rural families	No. of Rural Family BPL	% of BPL family	SC	ST	Others	Women	No. of Physically handicapped	Total BPL family			
									SF	MF	RA	AL
Howraghat	18393	10830	58.88	1817	6869	2144	165	10	1905	3203	531	5191
Rongkhang	14610	8796	60.00	402	4943	3451	78	32	2897	3493	413	1993
Bokajan	14193	7806	55.00	618	7055	133	1848	-	4824	1703	7	1272
Lumbajong	12174	6574	54.00	315	4569	1690	339	-	1920	2244	220	2190
Samelangso	11147	6280	56.33	123	5608	549	252	31	1020	1718	198	3344
Nilip	5341	2937	54.98	10	2818	109	150	4	815	1089	298	735
Amri	3964	2995	75.55	1	2893	101	219	-	403	967	-	1625
Rongmongwe	3622	2354	64.99	-	2270	84	244	11	817	678	117	742
Chinthong	3112	2116	68.00	11	1647	458	216	11	295	1646	44	131
Socheng	3099	2013	64.95	13	1665	335	615	11	514	667	113	719
Total	89655	52701	58.78	3310 (6)	40337 (77)	9054 (17)	4126	110	15410	17408	1941	17942

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage).

CHAPTER - II

STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL: ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AND DELIVERY MECHANISM

Official Body

The administrative set up of the District Council is headed by a Principal Secretary. The Principal Secretary is also the chairman of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Formerly the Deputy Commissioner held this post. Below this, although 3 posts of Secretaries were sanctioned only one post got filled up. Below the Secretaries is the Deputy Secretaries. Although, there are 6 sanctioned posts, only 3 of them got filled up. Due to this reason apart from regular administrative responsibilities, each deputy secretary heads 6 to 7 sectoral departments. At Dy. Secretary level, senior financial and accounts officer was appointed on Consultancy basis. Below the Dy. Secretary are the non-Gazetted Officers like Asst. Secretary, office Superintendent, Clerks and Peons. Senior IAS officer in the rank of Commissioner and secretaries should have held the post of Principal Secretary and secretaries respectively. Nevertheless, officers belonging to the Assam Civil service hold all the posts.

All the sectoral departmental heads are stationed at district head quarter. Each department(Non-Technical) is headed by Additional Director or in other case Joint Director. Technical department is headed by additional director or superintendent.

Elected Body

The district council consists of both elected and nominated members. In the last dissolved council there were 30 members, of whom 26 members were elected

and the remaining 4 nominated by the Govt. The Council member consists of 11 executive Committee members consisting of 10 members and a chief executive member. The chief executive member is elected by the District Council. The district council has a chairman and a Deputy chairman who are elected by the members of the council. The tenure of the District Council is for five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

There is an executive committee of the autonomous council headed by the chief executive members. In addition to this a number of members not exceeding one third of the total number of members of the Karbi Anglong autonomous council are appointed by the Government of Assam as executive member on advice of chief executive member. However, the chairman and the Deputy Chairman are not eligible to hold office either as chief executive member or as a Member of the executive committee. The executive committee formulates policy decisions besides discharging day to day functioning and matters of the council. The provision of holding council session headed by its chairman and is also enshrined in the constitution to discuss and consider Acts Bills, Policy etc formulated by the executive committee of the council. The KAAC authority controls almost all development departments within its jurisdiction.

Under the sixth schedule of the constitution, several power and functions have been delegated to the council and they may be categorized into 3 broad heads, Viz. Legislative, executive and financial. The following are the details.

Legislative Powers

The KAAC has power in respect of all areas within the district to make laws with the assent of Governor in the following areas.

- # The allotment, occupation or use or the setting apart of land other than any land which is reserved forest, for the purpose of agriculture or grazing, or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town.
- # The management of any forest not being a reserved forest
- # The use of any canal or water course for the purpose of Agriculture
- # The regulation of the practice of Jhoom or other forms of shifting cultivation.
- # The establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers.
- # Any other matter relating to village or town administration including village or town policies and public health and sanitation.
- # The appointment or succession of chief or headman.
- # Inheritance of property, marriage, social customs etc.

Executive Powers

- # Under the executive powers, the council may establish, construct or manage primary schools, dispensaries, market, cattle, pounds, ferries, fisheries, road and waterways in the district.

Financial Powers

The following are the financial powers vested with the council.

- # Powers to assess and collect revenue and impose taxes

- # Power to levy and collect taxes on land and buildings and toll on persons residing within such areas.
- # Power to levy and collect taxes on profession, trades callings and employment
- # Taxes on entry of goods into market for sale and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries.
- # Taxes for the maintenance of schools, dispensaries and roads
- # Licenses or leases for the purpose of prospecting for or extracting minerals.

Village Committee

At area level constituency, Development Committees are formed (CDC). The CDC consists of chairman and president and members. Below the CDC, village level sub committees are formed to prepare village level development plans to be implemented in the village. The village plans are sent to the council through the central and Action Plan Committees, which is headed by chief of executive members.

Flow of Fund and Delivery Mechanism

In order to enable the KAAC to finance the expenditure incurred by the entrusted and delegated functions of the sectoral departments, funds have been made available to the council by the state Government. In this section, the institutional arrangements and mechanism made for the smooth delivery of fund were examined.

Out of the total plan budget outlay fixed for the state by the Central Government in consultation with the former, certain proportion of the fund is earmarked for both the hill districts under the Hill sub-Plan. Between the two hill districts, the plan fund is shared in the proportion of 70 percent for the KAAC and 30 percent for the North-Cachar Hills Autonomous Council on the basis of the population in each district.

Once the plan budget for the Hill district is finalised the Development Commissioner Hill areas makes the sectoral allocation. When the allocations are made on the basis of sector it would be communicated to the council. The council inturn pass on the details to the sectoral departments. Based on the sectoral allocation, each department prepares the annual action plan and submits it to the council for approval. Once it is approved, accordingly, the fund is transferred to the sectoral department. Of the annual plan allocation made for the council, 10 percent of it is earmarked for the Boarder Area Development. Another 7.5 percent of the plan fund-non salary component is earmarked for meeting administrative cost.

The plan and non-plan fund is released to the council on 6 monthly basis in two installments, the first instalment of 50 percent in the month of April and second instalment of other 50 percent in the month of October. The plan fund (which include state plan and special central assistance) is generally used for development activities while the non-plan fund is meant for meeting salary, wage, establishment cost and maintenance. Apart from plan and non-plan fund assistance under central sectoral scheme, central subsidy and share of centrally sponsored scheme directly goes to the council. The district council authorities

maintain a Personal Ledger Account (PLA) with the Diphu Treasury, in to which all receipts on account of entrusted and regular functions (non-entrusted) are credited and all expenditures on both accounts are met.

The district Department officer in consultation with the zonal heads, subject specialists, and field staff along with the concerned Drawing and Disbursing officers (DDOs) together prepare the annual plan involving the estimate for establishment cost and fund for developmental activities. The action plan is prepared every year and submits to the council. Subsequently, the council authorities convene a meeting with all the DDOs of the Department along with other officials for its approval. The number of DDOs in each department varies. For example nearly half of the sectoral Dept. has one DDO each. But other departments have more than one. The highest no. of DDOs were reported in the department of agriculture with 17, followed by public work 14 and community Development and Panchayat 12. The number DDOs in the other departments varies from 2 to 9.

For the release of non-plan fund the amount required by the Dept. is released on receipt of requisition along with vouchers. Therefore, the request along with vouchers (towards salary, work, establishment, cost, maintenance etc) submitted to the council secretary. After passing the bill by finance officer and the concerned deputy secretary (concerned with the sectoral department), it is sent to cash section for issue of cheque. Payment is made to the respective DDOs through cheque.

Quarterly utilisation report covering physical and financial achievement being prepared by each sectoral department and sent it to the commissioner hill areas.

CHAPTER - III

REVENUE GENERATED AND FLOW OF FUND TO THE COUNCIL

Revenue Generated by the Council

In the foregoing pages it was seen that the sixth schedule of the constitution of India provided wide-ranging financial powers to the autonomous Council. This include power to assess, levy and collect with in the autonomous council in respect of land and building, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment, animals, vehicles, boats, tolls or passengers and goods carried on ferries and the maintenance of schools, dispensaries and roads. In the case of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, the major source of revenue came from forest resources. Another major source or revenue is tax. It was informed that till 1995 Forest was the major source of revenue. However, subsequently due to the imposition of several restrictions by the Supreme Court on the collection of revenue from the forest there has been drastic reduction in the revenue receipt of the council. However, even today the major source of revenue generation comes from the forest wealth. Table (2.1) provides detailed information about the revenue receipts of the council during 1996-97 to 2000-2001. The information on revenue receipt had been collected under 10 major heads. They were Tax (which include professional, trade, entry, Bazaar, House and Motor Vehicle) land revenue, stamps, refund, printing forms, House rent, education, fisheries, forest and Other General Economic Services (OGES).

In the Year 1996-97 the total revenue earned by the council was Rs. 265.35 lakhs. Of this nearly half (49 percent) of the revenue was contributed by

Table (3.1)**Revenue Receipts under Council Sector 1996-97-2000-2001****(in lakh)**

Year	Tax (professional, Trade entry, Bazaar, House & Motor Vehicle)	Land Revenue	Stamps	Refund	Printing forms	House rent	Education	Fishe ries	Forest	Other General Econom ic Services (OGES)	Total
1996-97	100.50 (38)	7.55 (3)	2.52 (1)	16.17 (6)	0.02 (0)	2.24 (1)	2.23 (1)	2.79 (1)	313.32 (49)	0.01 (0)	265.35 (14)
1997-98	132.86 (47)	7.98 (3)	2.38 (1)	1.19 (1)	0.01 (0)	1.53 (1)	1.69 (1)	1.80 (1)	130.91 (46)	0.47 (0)	280.82 (14)
1998-99	232.79 (49)	8.46 (2)	2.46 (1)	1.07 (0)	0.10 (0)	5.53 (1)	1.73 (1)	1.15 (0)	220.61 (46)	0.01 (0)	473.91 (25)
1999-2000	189.47 (41)	7.00 (2)	3.13 (1)	5.68 (1)	-	1.59 (0)	0.95 (0)	1.96 (1)	255.95 (54)	1.08 (0)	466.81 (24)
2000-2001	221.01 (51)	8.75 (2)	0.97 (0)	1.00 (0)	0.02	0.26 (0)	1.36 (1)	0.99 (0)	203.36 (46)	0.56 (0)	438.28 (23)
Total	876.63 (45)	39.74 (2)	11.46 (1)	25.11 (1)	0.15 (0)	11.15 (1)	7.96 (0)	8.69 (1)	942.15 (49)	2.13 (0)	1925.17 (100)

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

the forest sources. Revenue from tax contributed 38 percent of the total receipt. The next highest contribution (6 percent) was generated from refund. Land revenue accounted for 3 percent of the total revenue. Sources from stamps, house rent, education and fisheries accounted for 1 percent each. While the contribution from printing forms and other general economic services was very negligible.

The revenue receipt reported for the year 1997-98 was Rs. 280.82 lakhs. In this year, 47 percent each of the revenue was generated through the collection of tax and forest resources accounted for 46 percent of the total revenue. The contribution from land revenue was 3 percent and house rent, education, fisheries and stamps respectively contributed 1 percent each. Revenue receipt from printing form, refund and OGES was very negligible.

The Revenue receipts of the council for the year 1998-99 were Rs. 473.91 lakhs. Of this major source of revenue 49 percent was received from taxes followed by forest 47 percent. The revenue receipt from land was 2 percent while sources from stamp and house rent contributed 1 percent each. Revenue receipts from the remaining sources were very negligible.

The revenue receipts for the year 1999-2000 were Rs. 466.81 lakhs. During the period highest contribution (54 percent) of revenue was mobilised from forest followed by taxes (41 percent). Revenue contribution from land was 2 percent and sources from stamps, refund and fisheries contributed 1 percent each. While the receipt from other remaining sectors was negligible.

For the year 2000-2001, the revenue receipt was Rs. 438.28 lakhs. Of this 50 percent of the source was from Taxes and 46 percent from forest. Land

revenue and OGES respectively accounted for 2percent and 1percent respectively. The contribution from the remaining sectors was very negligible.

Year wise collection of revenue during the period under study showed that in the year 1996-97, the total revenue receipt was Rs. 265.35 lakhs, while in the year 2000-2001 it increased to 438.28 lakhs, indicating an increase of revenue collection about 40 percent over 5 years. It was in the year 1998-99 the revenue collection picked up and it raised to Rs. 473.91 lakhs, showing an increase of over 40 percent as compared to the previous year. The major increase in receipt was due to better collection of taxes and that it is in this year highest collection under this head was reported as compared to other periods. However, in the subsequent years, there was a decline in the revenue collection.

At the aggregate level during the period under reference forest provided the major source (49 percent) of revenue followed by taxes 46 percent. Both heads together accounted for 95 percent of the total revenue. The remaining heads collectively contributed only 5 percent of the revenue.

The above analysis showed that the major source of revenue comes from the forest followed by tax. The major source of revenue from the forest accounted for sale of bamboo and timber, Minor Forest produce etc. While the lion's share of the revenue from tax came from professional tax, sale tax, excise tax etc. No sincere efforts have been made to enhance the revenue either by revising the tax rate or collecting it systematically. For eg. In the year 1996-97 the total tax receipt was Rs. 100.5 lakhs. The same was increased to Rs. 232.79 lakhs in the year 1998-99, indicating an increase of 132 percent over the previous period. In the

following year collection was declined and subsequently marginally improved. This kind of fluctuation was also observed in the case of collection of forest revenue as well. With respect to other heads also similar variation was observed. It was informed that the land revenue is collected at a very old rate and no attempts have been made to revise the tax rate. Similarly no seriousness is observed in fixing license fee for leasing out quarries. As no serious attempts have been made to revise the rate and coupled with irregularity in collection adversely affected the revenue receipt of the council. All the avenues for taxation was not properly tapped and collected. All these factors led to resource crunch in the council. Due to the above mentioned reasons revenue received from these sources were not sufficient enough to meet the salary and other perks given to the council members. In such cases it was reported case of diverting the grant in aid deposited in the PLA for meeting these expenditure.

Despite repeated visits and requests the details regarding expenditure of the revenue earned by the council sectors was not made available by the concerned officers. However, it was informed that the revenue received by the council is used mostly for meeting establishment cost of the council secretariat, purchase of vehicle, meeting TA and DA, contingency expenditure and maintenance work. Data provided for the year 2000-2001 showed that nearly three fourth of the revenue utilised for meeting the salary of the elected members of the council and the rest for meeting other than salary.

Pattern of Allocation and Utilisation of Grant in Aid.

To meet the expenditure of the delegated and entrusted 30 departments, the state Govt. is providing financial assistance through Grant in Aid to the council. As referred to earlier, the grant in aid to the council is released by the Govt. on a six monthly basis in April and October every financial year. Detailed information about the flow of Grant in Aid and its utilisation by the council is given below. The following details are based on the information provided by the council.

Table (3.2) provides detailed information about the flow of funds to the council and its utilisation during 1996-97 to 2000-2001. In the year 1996-97, the total allocation made under the plan fund was Rs. 7238.01 lakhs and under non-plan fund Rs. 3026.13 lakhs, aggregating the total Rs. 10264.14 lakhs. Under the plan fund the amount was over utilised by over Rs. 60.46 lakhs, while under the non-plan fund the extent of utilisation was 98 percent. At the aggregate level, the allocation and utilisation do not show any significant variation.

While in the year 1997-98 total allocation made aggregated to Rs. 11344.53 lakhs, with a contribution of Rs. 8056.6 lakhs and Rs. 3287.93 lakhs respectively from plan as well as non-plan funds. Here, the actual expenditure was Rs. 10559.15 lakhs, indicating expenditure-registered level to the extent of 93 percent. Further, the plan and non-plan fund wise expenditure was 93 percent (Rs. 7461.27 lakhs) in the case of former and 94 percent (Rs. 3079.68 lakhs) in the latter.

Table (3.2)
Pattern of Allocation and Utilisation of Grant in aid
(in lakh)

Year	Plan fund			Non-Plan fund			Plan+Non-Plan fund	Plan+Non-Plan
	Allocation	Expenditure	Unutilised/Over utilised	Allocation	Expenditure	Unutilised/Over utilised	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure
1996-97	7238.01 (100)	7298.47 (100.8)	(+) 60.46	3026.13 (100)	2962.2 (98)	11.4	10264.14 (100)	10260.67 (100)
1997-98	8056.6 (100)	7461.27 (93)	595.33	3287.93 (100)	3097.88 (94)	192.69	11344.53 (100)	10559.15 (93)
1998-99	8280.98 (100)	8466.08 (102)	(+) 185	4881.51 (37)	4421.55 (91)	459.96	13162.49 (100)	12887.63 (98)
1999-2000	8774.19 (100)	8745.73 (100)	28.46	5495.62 (100)	5683.51 (103)	(+)187.89	14269.81 (100)	14429.24 (101)
2000-2001	9249.7 (100)	9010.83 (97)	236.16	6779.03 (100)	6299.18 (93)	479.83	16028.73 (100)	15310.01 (96)
Total	41599.48 (100)	40982.38 (99)	-	23470.22 (100)	22464.32 (96)	-	65069.7 (100)	63446.7 (98)

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

The total amount of grant in aid received in the year 1998-99 was Rs. 13162.49 lakhs, with a contribution of Rs. 8280.98 lakhs and Rs. 4881.51 lakhs respectively towards plan fund as well as non-plan fund. Against this Rs. 12887.63 lakhs (98 percent) was reported to be expended. While the plan fund was over utilised and the non-plan fund was utilised only to the extent of 91 percent.

The receipt of grant in aid for the following year was Rs.14269.81 lakhs. In this plan fund and non-plan fund respectively constituted Rs. 8774.19 lakhs and 5495.62 lakhs. Against this expenditure effected was Rs. 14429.24 lakhs indicating marginal over utilisation of the fund. The utilisation of plan fund was cent percent while an over utilisation of Rs. 187.89 lakhs was reported in the case of non-plan fund.

While in the year 2000-2001, the receipt of grant in aid was Rs 16028.73 lakhs being the share of plan and non-fund respectively Rs. 9249.7 lakhs and 6779.03 lakhs. The same year against this the expenditure was Rs. 15310.01 lakhs (96 percent). In terms of plan and non-plan fund the same distribution was 97 percent and 93 percent respectively.

From the table, it may also be noted that the proportion of planfund and non-plan fund was 71 percent and 29 percent respectively for the first two years. In the subsequent years, the plan fund was kept on decreasing which was 63 percent in 1998.99 62 percent in 1999-2000 and 58 per cent in 2000-2001. While in the case of non-plan fund the distribution was 37percent, 38 percent, and 42 percent respectively for the period mentioned above. This showed that since 1998-99 there

was a steady decrease in the allocation of plan fund while increase in the of non-plan fund.

In the case of year wise allocation of Grant -in -Aid (plan+non-plan) it may be noted that there was steady increase in the flow of fund. In the first year, the total Grant -in-Aid allocated was Rs. 10264.14 lakhs, which was 11344.53 lakhs in the following year showing an increase of about 10 per cent. Between 1997-98 and 1998-99, the increase of allocation reported was 14 percent. Nevertheless, the increase in allocation between the year 1998-99 and 99-2000 was reduced to 8 per cent. While in the following year, the allocation increased slightly to 11 percent.

Attempts were also made to cross check the figures provided by the council particularly relating to plan fund with that of the figures made available by the office of Development Commissioner Hill areas. It is found that both the figures are not tallying. For eg. the plan fund figure provided by the council for the year 1996-97 was 7298.47 lakhs, while the figure furnished by the Hill area office in this regard was 8200.90 lakhs. Similarly for the year 1998-99 the figures were 8466.08 lakhs and 8127 lakhs respectively. The differences mainly may be due to incomplete data provided by the council.

Allocation of Grant in Aid: Sector wise

To have an idea about the allocation and utilisation of funds at the sectoral department level, all of them have been categorised in to three major sector viz. Production sector, social sector and infrastructure sector.

- I. Production sector (comprises the following sectoral Depts. (1) Industry (2) Animal husbandry and veterinary (3) Forest (4) Agriculture (5) Sericulture

- (6) Soil conservation (7) Fisheries (8) Handloom (9) Irrigation and (10) Flood control.
- II. Social sector comprises of (1) Education –Primary, Adult and college, (2) cultural affairs (3) Health and family affairs (4) Public health engineering (5) social welfare (6) Public relations (7) Tourism (8) weight and measures (9) Co-operatives (10) Food and civil supplies (11) land reform (12) Town and country planning and (13) Panchayat and Rural Development.
- III. Infrastructure sector Comprising (1) Public work Department and (2) Transport.

The above classification showed that out of the 27 sectoral departments studied 10 of them fall under production sector, 15 under social sector and 2 of them under infrastructure.

Table (3.3) Provides information about allocation and expenditure of grant in aid in terms of production, service and infrastructure sectors. Of the total outlay of Rs. 10264.14 lakhs, made in the year 1996- 97 the highest share of 41percent gone to social sector followed by infrastructure (30 percent) and production sector (29 percent). Although, at the aggregate level not much variation is observed in terms of allocation and expenditure, at sectoral levels over utilisation of fund was reported in the case of infrastructure and production sectors. While service sector showed under utilisation of funds.

In the year 1997-98 the total allocation was Rs. 11344.53 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 10559.15 lakhs, indicating a marginal decline in expenditure. In this year the highest allocation (37percent) was also made in the case of social

sector followed by infrastructure sector (32 percent) and production sector (31 percent). In terms of utilisation it may be noted that there is remarkable decline in utilisation (33 percent) against allocation of 37 percent. At the same time infrastructure and production sectors showed over utilisation of fund.

Table (3.3)
Sector wise allocation of Grant in Aid

(in lakh)

Year	Flow	Production Sector	Social Sector	Infrastructure Sector	Total
1996-97	Allocation	2986.54 (29)	4185.59 (41)	3092.01 (30)	10264.14 (100)
	Expenditure	3063.01 (30)	3978.08 (39)	3219.58 (31)	10260.67 (100)
1997-98	Allocation	3519.3 (31)	4150.35 (37)	3674.88 (32)	11344.53 (100)
	Expenditure	3399.66 (32)	3487.62 (33)	3671.87 (35)	10559.15 (100)
1998-99	Allocation	4326.9 (33)	4544.97 (35)	4290.62 (32)	13162.49 (100)
	Expenditure	4300.25 (33)	4658.02 (36)	3929.36 (31)	12887.63 (100)
1999-2000	Allocation	4249.65 (30)	5548.18 (39)	4471.98 (31)	14269.81 (100)
	Expenditure	4523.21 (31)	5302.67 (37)	4603.36 (32)	14429.24 (100)
2000-2001	Allocation	4848.7 (30)	5936.03 (37)	5244 (33)	16028.73 (100)
	Expenditure	4797.99 (31)	6250.78 (41)	4261.24 (28)	15310.01 (100)
Total	Allocation	19931.09 (31)	24365.12 (37)	20773.49 (32)	65069.7 (100)
	Expenditure	20084.12 (32)	23677.17 (37)	19685.41 (31)	63446.7 (100)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

While in the year 1998-99 under utilisation of fund was reported where the allocation and utilisation of funds were Rs. 13162.49 lakhs and Rs. 12887.63 lakhs respectively. Of the total allotment, 35 percent went to the social sector, 33

percent to the production sector and 32 percent to the infrastructure. However, in this year marginal increase in utilisation of fund was reported in the social sector against the allotted amount.

The allocation made for the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 14269.81 lakhs, while the expenditure effected was Rs. 14429.24 lakhs, indicating that there was over utilisation of grant in aid. The over utilisation of fund was very significant in the social sector. Here, the infrastructure sector reported under utilisation of allotted fund. In this year, the highest allocation of fund was reported in the social sector (39 percent) followed by infrastructure sector (31 percent) and production sector 30 percent.

In the year 2000-2001, the total allocation was Rs. 16028.73 lakhs and expenditure effected was Rs. 15310.01 lakhs, showing that the expenditure exceeded the allotment. At sectoral level, over utilisation may be noted mostly at the infrastructure level, followed by production sector and under utilisation was reported in the social sector.

At the aggregate level, during the period under reference, the total expenditure made was Rs. 63446.7 lakhs as against the total outlay of Rs. 65069.7 lakhs indicating under utilisation of the grant. At the sectoral level, the highest allocation was received by the social sector Rs. 23677.17 lakhs, (37percent) followed by production sector Rs 20084.12 lakhs (32 percent) and infrastructure sector Rs. 19685.41 (31 percent). But at the aggregate level, there exists remarkable variation between allocation and expenditure. But at the sectoral level this difference is very marginal.

The above analysis showed that all the years under reference maximum allotment of Grant in Aid was made in the social sector. It ranged from a high of 41 percent in the year 1996-97 to a low of 35 percent in the year 1998-99. In the case of production sector the highest of 33 percent was reported in the year 1998-99 and lowest of 29 percent in the year 1996-97. Where as in the case of infrastructure the highest of 33 percent reported in the year 1999-2000 and lowest in 1996-97. Over utilisation of grant in aid reported only in 99-2000. While in the remaining years under utilisation of fund was registered.

Sector wise Allocation (Distribution of Plan + non-plan funds)

Table (3.4) provides detailed information about sector wise allocation of grant in aid on the basis of plan and non-plan funds. At the aggregate level, the proportion of plan and non-plan components were 64 percent and 36 percent respectively. Year wise allocation of grant in aid showed that the proportion of plan and non-plan component remained 71 percent and 29 percent each respectively for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98. In the subsequent years, it may be noted that the plan component showed relative decline which was 63 percent in 1998-99 and 61 percent in 1999-2000 and 58 percent in 2000-2001. On the other hand, the non-plan component showed increasing trend. It was 37 percent in 1998-99 and 39percent in 1999-2000 and 42 percent in 2000-2001. At sectoral level also during the period under reference similar, trend was observed.

Table (3.4)

Sector wise allocation of Grant in Aid
(Plan+Non-plan) **(in lakhs)**

Year	Production Sector			Social Sector			Infrastructure Sector			Total		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
1996-97	2274.41	712.13	2986.54	2233.31	1952.28	4185.59	2730.29	361.72	3092.01	7238.01	3026.13	10264.14
	(76)	(24)	(100)	(53)	(47)	(100)	(88)	(12)	(100)	(71)	(29)	(100)
1997-98	2703.49	815.81	3519.3	2415.16	1735.19	4150.35	2937.95	736.93	3674.88	8056.6	3287.93	11344.53
	(77)	(23)	(100)	(58)	(42)	(100)	(80)	(20)	(100)	(71)	(29)	(100)
1998-99	2854.23	1472.67	4326.9	2507.14	2037.83	4544.97	2919.61	1371.01	4290.62	8280.98	4881.51	13162.49
	(66)	(34)	(100)	(55)	(45)	(100)	(68)	(32)	(100)	(63)	(37)	(100)
1999-2000	2891.26	1358.39	4249.65	2923.63	2624.55	5548.18	2959.30	1512.68	4471.98	8774.19	5495.62	14269.81
	(68)	(32)	(100)	(53)	(47)	(100)	(66)	(34)	(100)	(61)	(39)	(100)
2000-2001	3446.08	1402.62	4848.7	2997.62	2938.41	5936.03	2806	2438.00	5244	9249.7	6779.03	16028.73
	(71)	(29)	(100)	(50)	(50)	(100)	(54)	(46)	(100)	(58)	(42)	(100)
Total	14169.47	5761.62	19931.09	13076.86	11190.75	24365.12	14353.15	6420.34	20773.49	41599.48	23470.22	65069.7
	(71)	(29)	(100)	(54)	(46)	(100)	(69)	(31)	(100)	(64)	(36)	

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

At the sectoral level, for the period under reference, the proportion of plan and non-plan components with respect to production sector was 71 percent and 29 percent and that of social sector 54 percent and 46 percent and that of infrastructure 69 percent and 31 percent respectively. In general, it may be noted that the plan and non-plan components of grant in aid with regard to social sector did not show much variation. Where as in respect of the other two sectors viz production sector significant variation is observed.

Table (3.5) provides information about sector wise expenditure of grant in aid with special reference to plan and non-plan funds. From the table, it may be

noted that there is no uniform pattern of expenditure of plan and non-plan fund. At the aggregate level, for the period under reference, the plan and non-plan fund accounts for 65 percent and 35 percent of the total expenditure. Here also, like allocation, it may be seen that in the year 1996-97 and 1997-98, the plan component was 71 percent each and it brought down to 59 percent in the year 2000-2001, with a uniform decline. While in the case of non-plan, it was 29 percent the year 1996-97 and raised to 41 percent in year 2000-2001. In this case also over the years a uniform increase in expenditure of the non-plan fund was observed.

At the sectoral level, the share of plan and non-plan fund with respect to production and infrastructure did show high variation while in the case of social sector this difference was very marginal. Annexure (3) provides year wise detailed information about allocation and expenditure of grant in aid at major sectoral and department levels during 1996-97 – 2000-2001.

Table (3.5)
Sector wise expenditure of grant in aid

(Plan+Non-plan)

(in lakhs)

Year	Production sector			Social sector			Infrastructure sector			Total		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
1996-97	2350.62	712.39	3063.01	2217.42	1760.66	3978.08	2730.43	489.15	3219.58	7298.47	2962.2	10260.67
	(77)	(23)	(100)	(56)	(44)	(100)	(85)	(15)	(100)	(71)	(29)	(100)
1997-98	2620.87	778.79	3399.66	2056.58	1431.04	3487.62	2783.82	888.05	3671.87	7461.27	3097.88	10559.15
	(77)	(23)	(100)	(59)	(41)	(100)	(76)	(24)	(100)	(71)	(29)	(100)
1998-99	2948.89	1351.36	4300.25	2600.94	2057.08	4658.02	2916.25	1013.11	3929.36	8466.08	4421.55	12887.63
	(69)	(31)	(100)	(56)	(44)	(100)	(74)	(26)	(100)	(66)	(34)	(100)
1999-2000	3020.24	1502.97	4523.21	2795.69	2506.98	5302.67	2929.80	1673.56	4603.36	8745.73	5683.51	14429.24
	(67)	(33)	(100)	(53)	(47)	(100)	(64)	(36)	(100)	(61)	(39)	(100)
2000-2001	3382.96	1415.03	4797.99	2707.65	3543.13	6250.78	2920.22	1341.02	4261.24	9010.83	6294.18	15310.01
	(71)	(29)	(100)	(43)	(57)	(100)	(69)	(31)	(100)	(59)	(41)	(100)
Total	14323.58	5760.54	20084.12	12378.28	11298.89	23677.17	14280.52	5404.89	19685.41	40982.38	22464.32	63446.7
	(71)	(29)	(100)	(52)	(48)	(100)	(73)	(27)	(100)	(65)	(35)	(100)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

CHAPTER - IV

FLOW OF GRANT IN AID TO THE SECTORAL DEPARTMENTS AND ITS UTILISATION

In the foregoing pages, an attempt has been made to examine the flow of fund to the council and its utilisation by the sectoral departments as per the data provided by the council. Attempts were also made to contact all the sectoral departments to have an idea about the actual fund received by each department and the extent of its utilisation. Of the 30 departments contacted 23 of them furnished the information. Following are the details about the flow of funds to the sectoral departments and its utilisation as furnished by the respective sectoral Dept. Annexure IV, V and VI give details about the fund allocation and utilisation by the various departments under major sectors like production, social and infrastructure respectively.

Departments under production sector

Under the production sector of the 10 departments, 9 of them provided necessary information regarding receipt of grant in aid from the state Govt. and other sources and details of expenditure. The figures presented by the council in this regard and that provided by each of sectoral department are not comparable, as the information provided by the latter is not complete. Let us examine the details starting with the department of forest.

The forest areas of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council are controlled by three territorial divisions namely Karbi Anglong East division, Karbi Anglong west division and Hamren division. Besides this, there are three functional divisions

namely northern Afforestation division, Plan Division (Hills) and silvicultural Division. All these divisions are under the supervisory control of conservator of forests Karbi Anglong circle Diphu. Under the Department there are 7 DDOs, one for each division. The types of schemes implemented by the Forest Dept include; Community oriented plantation programmes, individual based cash crop programmes and beneficiary Oriented programme.

Only 5 divisions furnish information regarding flow of fund to the forest department. The combined flow of funds to the five divisions of forest department during 1996-97 to 2000-2001 is given in table 4 (a) of Annexure IV. The total plan fund received by all the 5 divisions together amounted to Rs. 2204.22 lakhs. In this the share of plan fund was Rs. 1863.37 lakhs (85 percent) and non-plan fund Rs. 340.9 lakhs (15percent). The plan and non-plan funds were fully utilised. An additive fund of Rs. 158.51 lakhs received also expended fully. At divisional level, allocation and utilisation of grant in aid and other sources given in Table 4(a –1) to 4(a-5) of Annuxure IV

During the last 3 years Hamren division received fund against plan fund to the tune of Rs. 20.80 lakhs. In addition to this, an additive fund amounting Rs. 55.15 lakhs was also received, Expenditure reported in both cases were total. Since 1997-98, the Hamren division has been utilising this amount to implement the scheme entitled “integrated Jhoomia Development Programme” (IJDP). This programme is intended to replace Jhoom cultivation by cash crops. The cash crop scheme implemented include Tea nursery, Tea plantation, Rubber nursery, Rubber plantation, Coffee nursery and coffee plantation. Its activities are spread

out in 22 villages. The fund for this programme is managed from the administrative head of the council by diverting 7.5 percent of the total share of the plan fund non-salary component received by the council from the state. From the current year onwards, it has been decided not to divert the fund for the scheme, instead, use it for meeting the deficit in the council. As these are long terms projects and if the fund flow is stopped in between it will adversely affect the already initiated cash crop schemes.

In the case of West Division, the total fund received for the period under reference was Rs. 557.16 lakhs. The share of plan fund was Rs. 461.26 lakhs (83 percent) and non-plan fund Rs. 95.89 lakhs (17 percent). Here also, full utilisation of fund was reported.

The activities undertaken by the East Forest Division include tea plantation, Rubber Plantation and Coffee Plantation and the number of beneficiaries benefited from this programmes were 74, 20 and 5 respectively. The total allocation to this division was Rs. 570.12 lakhs, where the share of plan fund was Rs. 551.04 lakhs (97 percent) and that of non-plan Rs. 19.8 lakhs (3 percent). Here also cent percent utilisation of the fund was registered.

The Northern Afforestation division engaged in plantation of quick growing species and social forestry plantations. The other scheme implemented includes integrated wasteland development, which is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the northern Afforestation division towards plan and non-plan, an amount of Rs. 693.73 lakhs and 203.5 lakhs respectively was received aggregating the total to

Rs. 995.67 lakhs. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 97.37 lakhs, was received towards, additive fund. In both cases full utilisation of fund was registered.

Silviculture division is involved in research work to find out suitable crop combinations, and appropriate methods for tree culture. This division is also propagating the cultivation of medicinal and rare plants. Since 1999-2000 this dept. has been implementing Non-Timber Forest produce scheme (NTFP). Under the programme, so far 250 families availed benefits. The total fund received by the department was 157.1 lakhs. In this the plan component was Rs. 135.44 lakhs and non-plan 21.66 lakhs. Cent percent utilisation of grant was reported.

The Department of Agriculture has taken up two broad strategies for development of agriculture in order to uplift the economic development of the people in the district. One of them is motivating Jhoom cultivating families to adopt permanent type of cultivation in the slope to promote cultivation of horticulture crops like pineapples, Mausambi, black paper, papaya and orange and cereals like paddy, Cotton, Maize, wheat and other commercial crops with improved technology in the valley. The other is the introduction of high yielding variety of paddy, maize, wheat, oil seeds like mustard, ground nut, soya- bean, sunflower and sugarcane and extension of area under arecanut, coconut and vegetables in the plane areas. Agriculture Dept. is implementing more than 30 schemes, which include both state and centrally sponsored programmes. The total grant received by the Dept. was Rs. 3674.4 lakhs. The share of plan fund and non-plan fund was respectively 2278.03 lakhs (62 percent) and 1396.37 lakhs (38 percent). In the

former case utilisation of the fund was cent percent while in the latter marginal over utilisation was reported. (Refer table 4(b) of Annexure IV.)

Several schemes related to Eri silk, mulbary Silk, Muga silk, Tasser Silk and Eri cocoon marketing were undertaken by the Dept. of Sericulture. The total grant received was Rs. 1062.1 lakhs (table 4(c)). Plan and non-plan funds respectively contributed Rs. 643 lakhs (61 percent) and 419.1 lakhs (39 percent). Here also maximum utilisation of fund was reported.

The Department of Fishery implements projects both at the individual and community levels. The data collected from the Dept. of fishery showed that the total grant in aid received was Rs. 371.34 lakhs (Plan fund Rs. 242.7 lakhs + non-plan fund Rs. 128.64 lakhs). Here also the utilisation was 80 percent and above in respect of plan and non-plan funds. (Table 4(d) of Annexure IV)

The Department of Handloom and Textiles implements several schemes and this include expansion and establishment of handloom training centers, production of handloom and Development of handloom organisation etc. Altogether, 129 handloom Co-operative societies are functioning in the district with an average number of 100 members in each society. Most of the members are females. Through the Dept. grant is paid to purchase loom and yarn. Weavers are paid margin money and subsidy so also help the weavers to market their products. The flow of fund to the Department was regular. The total fund received by the department amounted to Rs. 618.75 lakhs (see table 4(e) of Annexure IV). The share of plan fund and non-plan fund was Rs. 292.54 lakhs (47 percent) and

326.21 lakhs (53 percent) respectively, The utilisation of plan fund was 95 percent and non-plan fund 90 percent .

The Department of Minor Irrigation had taken up as many as 25 schemes under minor irrigation programme during the period under reference. Relatively good share of grant in aid goes to this department. (Table 4(f) of Annexure IV. The total grant so far received amounted to Rs. 5873.19 lakhs. Against this the plan fund share was Rs. 4947.56 lakhs (84 percent) and non-plan share Rs. 924.64 (16 percent). Here the data relating to utilisation of plan fund was not available. While that of non-plan fund marginal over utilisation was registered.

The Department of Flood Control implement schemes like anti erosion work, riverbank protection work etc. During the last 5 years, due to the efforts of this department, nearly 1140 hectores of land benefited from these schemes. The total grants rceived by this dept during the period under reference amounts to Rs. 929.82 lakhs. The Lion share of this amount came from plan fund Rs. 865.61 lakhs (93 percent) and the share of non-plan fund was Rs. 64.22 lakhs (7 percent), Here the utilisation of the former was 93 percent and latter 89 percent (Table (g) of AnnexureIV).

The District Industry and Commerce Centre undertakes training for the unemployed youth and entrepreneurs. The centre also recommends bank loans for eligible entrepreneurs. During the last 5 years the total grant-in-aid received by the centre amounted to Rs. 508.19 lakhs. (Table4(h)of Annexure IV). In this plan and non-plan components were 355.09 lakhs and 125.1 lakhs respectively. In respect

of plan fund the extent of utilisation reported was 85 percent and that of non-plan fund 92 percent.

During the period under reference the Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary implemented schemes such as piggery development scheme, Poultry Development Scheme. Dairy Development Scheme and Goatary Development Scheme. The number of beneficiaries covered under these schemes amounted to 6250. The total grant received for the period amounted to Rs. 1942.7 lakhs of this the plan fund was Rs. 1123.9 lakhs and non-plan fund Rs. 818.79 lakhs. In terms of utilisation level the former indicated 99 percent and latter 97 percent. (Table 4(I) Of Annexure IV)

Departments under social sector

Under the Social Sector out of the 15 departments, 11 of them provided information about the flow of funds and its utilisation. The Department of Health Services received a grant in aid of Rs. 3534.53 lakhs (Table: 5 (a) of Annexure V). The amount under plan component was 1635.45 lakhs (46 percent) and non-plan component Rs. 1898.08 lakhs (54 percent). In the case of plan fund over utilisation was reported while in the case of non-plan fund, the level of utilisation was 95 percent. Additive funds amounting Rs. 93.69 lakhs was provided for implementing centrally sponsored schemes such as Anti Malaria Programme, AIDS control programme and National Maternity Benefit scheme. Under this scheme maximum utilisation of Additive fund was also reported. Under the above three referred to schemes the following no of beneficiaries' viz. 7,76,289 and, 782 and 34522 respectively benefited.

The Dept. of Public Health Engineering (Table 5(b) of Annexure V) received only plan-fund to the tune of Rs. 686 lakhs during the period. Very poor utilisation of fund ie 347.29 lakhs (51 percent) was reported leaving almost half remained unutilised.

The grant in aid received by the Panchayat and Rural Development Department utilised for implementing community development programmes involving education, Agriculture, Minor irrigation, and animal husbandry. So far 22000 beneficiaries were covered under this programme. The share of plan and non-plan fund was 436.79 (38 percent) and 704.88 lakhs (62 percent) aggregating the total to Rs. 1141.67 lakhs. Here the utilisation of plan and non-plan funds was Rs. 368.69 lakhs (84 percent) and Rs. 704.88 lakhs (100 percent) respectively. (See Table: 5 (c) of Annexure V)

Several programme both state and centrally sponsored programmes were implemented by the Dept. of Social Welfare. During the last 5 years, 5356 beneficiaries received benefit under various programmes. The total grant in aid received during the period was Rs. 349.27 lakhs (Table: 5(d) of annexure V). While the share of plan and non-plan fund was 267.08 lakhs (76 percent) and 82.19 lakhs (24 percent) respectively. The utilisation in the former case was 92 percent and latter 93 percent.

The Cultural Affairs Department implements programme like Training, workshop on Drama, Folk dance, folk song and provide assistance to old and ailing artists. So far the department covered 275 beneficiaries under the above-

referred to programme. The Department of culture received a grant of Rs. 66.2 lakhs and the utilisation reported was 91 percent. (Table 5(e) of Annexure V).

The Dept. of District Information and Public Relations received a total grant of Rs. 66.2 lakhs in which the share of plan and non-plan fund was Rs. 5.86 lakhs and 60.3 lakhs respectively (Table 5(f) of Annexure V). This shows that the major source of fund received under the non-plan fund. Although maximum utilisation of plan fund was reported and same in respect of non-plan fund was only 68 percent.

The Department of Tourism implemented the following schemes during 1996-97 to 2000-2001. The major activities undertaken include construction of tourist lodge at Kanduli and Tika Hills and construction of cafeteria building at Havarpi tourist complex at Diphu and construction of Tadolangso lake at khanduli. In this department the total flow was Rs. 247.82 lakhs (Plan fund Rs.213.6 lakhs and non-plan fund Rs. 34.22 lakhs.). Receipt of an additional grant of Rs. 35 lakh from other sources also reported. Here also the utilisation of fund was good. For more details see (Table: 5(g) of annexure V)

In the case of Department of Town and Country Planning under utilisation of fund was reported. The total receipt of grant was Rs. 376.19 lakhs. The plan component and non-plan components were 291.54 lakhs and 84.65 lakhs respectively. The utilisation of plan fund was 61 percent and non plan fund 85 percent.

There are 36 Large Size Multipurpose societies and another 26 other types of societies functioning under the Registrar of Co-operative society in the district. The total grant received amounted to Rs. 912.98 lakhs and the utilisation was 86

percent. The remaining departments viz Legal Metrology and Civil Supplies received grant in aid respectively 61.40 lakhs, 35.6 lakhs. In both cases the extent of utilisation was above 90 percent. .

Departments under Infrastructure Sector

There are two Departments under the infrastructure sector viz. PWD and Transport. Earlier we have seen that based on the information furnished by the council the highest allocation under the sectoral department is made to the PWD Department. The data relating to the fund flow and its utilisation by the PWD was not furnished by the concerned Department. Therefore these details are not presented here. In the case of Transport Department the total grant in aid under plan fund received during the period was Rs. 30.5 lakhs of this 26.5 lakhs, utilised by the department indicating the extent of utilisation to 89 percent (Table 6(a) of Annexure VI).

The above analysis, showed that the quantum of fund received and its utilisation varies from department to department. Under the production sector the highest allocation was made to the dept of irrigation followed by agriculture and forest and the lowest was reported in the department of fishery. The fund utilisation was almost cent percent in respect of departments such as agriculture, forest and irrigation. While other depts. recorded utilisation level 85 percent and above. Among the social sector departments the highest allocation was reported in the case of health services followed by registrar co-operative societies and town and country planning. Here, cent percent utilisation of fund was reported in the case of tourism and legal metrology. Health department also showed very high level of

fund utilisation. In the case of department of town and country planning the utilisation was limited to 75 percent. Similarly, in the case of public health engineering fund utilisation was around half. In all other department the utilisation level was above 80 percent. Under the infrastructure sector the transport department registered fund utilisation 89 percent.

Problems encountered by the sectoral Department

Each sectoral department was contacted to elicit information about problem encountered in receiving the grant and its utilisation with the help of a Proforma. Based on the analysis of information provided by the sectoral departments, it is found that nearly 70 percent of them don't face any problem in receiving the grant in aid on time. The two divisions of the forest department viz Northern and silviculture division observed that there is delay in fund flow and it is irregular. Due to delay in receiving the fund the work to be implemented by the silviculture division in 1999-2000 had to be executed during 2000-2001. Since the forestry activities are seasonal and time bound, the non-release of funds on time practically makes the execution very difficult affecting the smooth implementation of the project. Departments like irrigation, health services also informed that they don't receive the fund on time. Another problem encountered by these department is that the whole money is not released at a time. When asked about the reason for delay it was informed that sometimes the Govt. release the fund late. Or in other times the council diverts the money meant for developmental programmes for other purposes. According to the health department, the delay experienced in

receiving fund on time was due to communication gap. Although nearly 70 percent of the departments recorded that they do not face any problems in receiving grant on time in the course of discussion it was made it clear that they do face problem in receiving fund on time.

When asked the departments whether the funds are adequate for the various activities most of the department responded negatively. Those who responded positively said that as the allocation to each department is known well in advance the action plan including the proposal for a particular year for undertaking developmental activities is limited to the allocation made for that year. However, some of the departments informed that the plan allocation in every year is not even sufficient enough to undertake minimum developmental programmes. Due to restricted allocation the progress of the work is hampered. Others informed that they received the fund but not on time. While others reported that in some cases they don't even receive the fund at all particularly the second instalment. Some of them also informed that the problem faced in receiving fund was due to diversion of fund from one department to other. In the case of three departments it was found that the telephone connections have been detached, as these departments did not have enough money to pay even the telephone bills.

In response to the question regarding problem in utilising the fund most of officers felt that if the fund had received on time, utilisation would have been faster and total. Department like Agriculture and Forestry felt that if the money is not received on time it will adversely effect the project initiated by the department as

the projects are seasonal. Department of industry informed that timely utilisation of fund is affected due to delay in approval of the project by the council. While the Seri-culture department faces problem in utilisation of fund due to non-receipt of beneficiary list, non-approval of the beneficiary list on time and due to location of project in remote areas where proper transportation facilities are not available. More over these regions are infested with insurgency problems.

CHAPTER - V

IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY THE SECTORAL DEPARTMENTS

Almost all the Sectoral departments are implementing certain development schemes for the socio-economic development of the people of KAAC with the help of Grant in Aid including additive funds received from the state Government. In general, the schemes implemented by these departments may be categorised into 3 viz, (1) community-based (2) Individual oriented (non BPL) and (3) beneficiary oriented (BPL). The problem faced by these departments for the smooth implementation of the schemes are many. These problems are mainly due to non-receipt of fund in time, irregular flow of fund, inadequate budget allocation for development work, lack of peoples participation while identifying the schemes, implementation of populist schemes without actually taking into account the need of the people for whom the project is formulated, misuse of benefits given to the beneficiaries, lack of continuity of the scheme, lack of monitoring of the scheme due to lack of officials including field staff or due to poor communication facilities, or due to the problem of insurgency.

Before we analyse the problems in detail let us examine some of the schemes implemented by the sectoral departments. In the following pages few cases of schemes implemented by the sectoral departments have been analysed and presented in order to have an idea about the problem that the departments face while implementing development schemes. The schemes presented below may be categorised into 4 types (1) Community based scheme (2) Individual

oriented scheme (non-BPL). (3) Beneficiaries oriented scheme (BPL) and (4) Scheme related to training.

Community Based Scheme

Case – I

Under the community based scheme one case was analysed. The department of fishery has been implementing community based fishery development programme in the district. On an average, every year, the department used to implement 12 to 14 such schemes. But from 1999-2000 the number of schemes implemented have been reduced to 6 to 7 due to lack of fund.

The implementation of community based fishery scheme involve the following procedures. The villagers interested in the project, approach the president or secretary of Constituency Development Committee to start a community based fish tank in the village. All those interested from the village can become a member and avail the benefit. Once the decision is taken, the final list of the beneficiaries along with the proposal sent to the district fishery officer. The concerned officials from the department visit the project area and make a feasibility study of the project. Based on the feasibility report decision is taken regarding starting of the project. Once it is approved accordingly the plan and budget are prepared. The cost of the project is determined as per the size of the tank. The operational cost of the scheme per Bigha ranges from Rs. 40,000/- to 50,000/-. The minimum and maximum cost of the project varies from Rs. 1 lakh to 3 lakhs. The project works include bunding, deepening of the tank and provision of necessary inputs. Once the work relating to bunding and deepening of the tank is

over, it is handed over to the village committee to execute the remaining work. The inputs supplied by the department include lime for cleaning water and other inputs like fish feed and seeds.

The Taralangu community water tank for fishery development was started in the year 1993-94. The total area covered under the project including land and water comes to 1 hectare. The total investment made towards this project was Rs. 3 lakh received in two installments. The fund received for the projects include both plan fund and additive fund. Although the expected duration of the project was one year, it took more than 2 years to complete the project.

There are 30 beneficiaries under the project. When the project was undertaken the local people took part in the construction work by receiving daily wage. When the tank was constructed only traditional variety of fish seed used and only one crop taken in a year. Now on an average per year the total collection of fish amounts to 400 kg. The collected fish is equally shared among all the members.

When the tank initially constructed there was lot of enthusiasm among the members. But now the members do not show much interest. No attempt has been made to increase the intensity of cropping by introducing high yielding variety. Similarly no efforts have been made by the members to maintain the tank by removing the silt and repairing the side wall which is damaged.

Individual Oriented Scheme

Under this category two schemes were studied. These schemes were implemented by, Agricultural Department and Panchayat and Rural Development Department.

Case - I

The department of Agriculture has been implementing a scheme entitled “Under one bigha mixed Horticulture scheme”. This was introduced in the year 1998 in order to provide Agricultural inputs to help small and marginal farmers who have at least one bigha of cultivable land. The scheme was introduced to check the spread of Jhoom cultivation in the district.

Under the scheme various planting materials like Arecanut, Banana, Coconut, Assam lemon, Pineapple, Ginger etc are supplied to the small and marginal farmers. Apart from planting materials agricultural implements like duo, Rake, hoe, Fencing rolls etc are also supplied to the farmers. According to the requirement or need of the beneficiaries they are free to select any one of the planting materials listed above for cultivation. According to the selection made by the farmers per bigha they would get planting materials as per indicated below. Arrecanut 75 in nos, coconut 15, Assam lemon 15, Pine apple 4,000, and Ginger 2 quintals. The total cost of the project per beneficiary per bigha comes to Rs. 26,475/-.

The scheme is identified jointly by the District Agricultural Officer, Sub Divisional Agricultural Officer, Horticulturist, and Chief Executive member of the council. The project is implemented by sub divisional Agricultural Officer and

District Agricultural Officer. So far 215 beneficiaries benefited from the project. The intake of beneficiaries was less due to fund constraints. The project is an on going one. Monitoring of the scheme is not at all done and the scheme ends with the supply of inputs to the farmer. Therefore, the actual impact of the scheme is not known.

Case - II

The Panchayat and Rural Development Department is implementing a scheme for the community development through the free supply of agricultural inputs like fertilizer, pesticide, and HYV seeds. The scheme was introduced in the year 1996-97 and it is an ongoing scheme. The benefits are given to small and marginal farmers in the Karbi Anglong district. Since its inception 50,800 beneficiaries benefited from this scheme.

The project is identified by the Dy. Director PR and RD along with Block Development Committee Chairman and Executive Member of the council. And the project is implemented at the block level by the BDO. The cost of the project is Rs. 10 lakhs. Duration of the scheme is one year. This scheme is also continuing. Here also the scheme ends with the distribution of agricultural inputs and no monitoring of the scheme is undertaken.

Beneficiary Oriented Scheme

Case - I

Under the Boarder Area Development Programme the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary has initiated a scheme called Dairy

Development scheme through distribution of livestock. In the year 1999 for the first time the scheme was implemented in the village Dhanshiri

The scheme is planned and implemented by constituting a committee consists of the chief of Boarder Area Development Committee, 2 members from the Constituency Development Committee, District Veterinary Officer and local Veterinary doctor. The total cost of the project was Rs. 10 lakhs. The money is given in two instalments.

As per the scheme 100 beneficiaries those who come under BPL families from the village Dhanshiri were selected and distributed cows at a rate of one per beneficiary. The distribution and selection of beneficiaries were done on the lines of IRDP. After identifying the beneficiary a tender was called to supply the required number of cows. In a public meeting 100 cows were distributed to the beneficiaries by the Chairman of the Boarder Area Development Committee.

When contacted some of the beneficiaries it was informed that many of them sold the cows, as they were not in need of cows. Moreover, they were not having the resources and knowledge of rearing a cow. They accepted as it was given free. As the scheme was not successful next year itself the scheme was terminated.

The main reason for the failure was that the scheme not formulated taking into account the need of the local people. In fact the people in this area are very poor and their immediate need is something else. Just by providing a cow will not help them to overcome the situation. Moreover, they don't have the skill knowledge

and resource to manage the livestock. Because of these reasons the beneficiaries sold the asset received under the scheme.

Scheme relating to Training

Case – I

The district industry centre plays a major role in identifying unemployed youths and providing them training and also help them to get financial assistance from bank and other institutions in order to make them successful entrepreneurs.

The industry centre started a knitting and tailoring centre at deopani in the year 1997. The project is initially proposed for 5 years. The total cost of the project is Rs 5 lakhs. The objective of the centre is to train unemployed youths and girls in knitting and tailoring. In a year 4 batches, each batch consisting of 10 selected unemployed youths are trained aggregating total number of 40 per year. Each batch under goes training for 3 months. For the last four years, this centre trained more than 200 peoples. During the training period, each youth is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 100/-. No other facilities or benefits are provided to them.

The training centre is equipped with 2 staff members, who give training to the selected unemployed youth. The class will start at 10.00 am and end by 4.00 pm. The Asst. Director of District Industry through an interview does the selection of beneficiary under this programme. No efforts have been made to rehabilitate the trained youths by providing any credit facilities. However, there is demand for this course as those who trained under this scheme some how finding self-employment. The total cost of the project is Rs. 5 lakhs.

Summary and Conclusion

The above cases examined with respect to selected schemes implemented by the sectoral departments highlighted how the scheme were identified and implemented and the problem they faced in implementing of their project. Earlier, we have seen that the flow of funds to the sectoral department is irregular, inadequate and not received on time.

The above cases examined pinpoint the problems involved in the implementation of development schemes. In most of the cases it is found that the identification of the scheme not done by taking into account the felt needs of the local people, there by denying the people an opportunity to participate in identifying the scheme meant for them. In few cases peoples representative from the constituency development committee and council members or local heads were involved in the identification of the scheme. Otherwise, mostly the officials did the Job. Moreover, the schemes implemented are not demand oriented and populist in nature. Therefore, people tend to misuse it. Continuity of the scheme is also not ensured either due to lack of fund or delay in receipt of fund.

In the most of the cases, it is also found that monitoring of the scheme restricted to review of works at the block or district level with out actual physical verification in the field. Certain departments such as agriculture and forests that are implementing land based schemes making efforts to monitor the project at various levels including at field. However, due to lack of communication facilities

and problems relating to insurgency, it was not done systematically. Lack of monitoring of the scheme also led to the misutilisation of the assistance given to the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study attempts to understand the pattern of flow and utilisation of funds by the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council in Assam. In so doing attempts were also made to understand the role of KAAC in plan formulation, adequacy of power and functions delegated at various levels and to suggest measures to improve delivery mechanisms. The study was conducted in the KAAC, Assam.

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Data on the structure and function of the Council was collected with the help of primary as well as secondary sources. The former attempts mainly included interviewing officials associated with the KAAC and latter through published data. Information about mobilisation of financial resources by the council and flow of grant in aid from the state Government to the sectoral departments through the council, and its pattern of utilisation by the sectoral departments were collected to have knowledge about the effectiveness of the system and to identify the problem associated with the smooth flow of fund and its utilisation.

The field data required for the study was collected during September to December, 2001. During this period, as the KAAC was dissolved most of the data collected from officials and elected representatives were not approached in this regard. Collection of data made at various levels viz District Council, sub divisions, blocks and villages.

Structure of the District Council and Delivery Mechanism

The administrative setup of the council is headed by a Principal Secretary, who is also Chairman of DRDA. Below this are secretaries and Deputy Secretaries. All these posts are filled up by officers belonging to the Assam Civil Service. Below Dy. Secretaries are the non Gazetted officers like Assistant Secretary, Office superintendent, clerks and peons. Each sectoral department is headed by either Additional Director or Joint Director or Superintendent.

The district council consists of both elected and nominated members. In the last dissolved council there were 30 members, of which 26 members were elected and the remaining 4 nominated by the Government. The council elects 11 committee members, out of them one member will be elected as chief executive member. The district council has a chairman and a deputy chairman whom the members of the council elect. The tenure of the district council is for five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

Flow of fund and Delivery Mechanism

In order to enable the KAAC to finance the expenditure incurred in respect of entrusted and delegated functions of the sectoral departments, funds have been made available to the council by the state Government. Out of the total budget outlay fixed for the state by the central Government in consultation with the former, certain proportion of the fund is earmarked for both the hill districts under the Hill Sub Plan. Between the two hill districts the plan fund is shared in

the proportion of 70 percent for the KAAC and 30 percent for the NC Hills autonomous Council on the basis of population. The plan and non-plan fund is released to the council on six monthly basis in two installments.

Once the budget outlay for the hill district is finalised, the Development Commissioner Hill areas makes the sectoral allocation. When the allocations were made on the basis of sector it would be communicated to the council. The council in turn passes on the details to the sectoral departments. Based on the sectoral allocation each department prepares the annual action plan and submits to the council for approval. Once it is approved the council transfer the share to the DDOs of the respective sectoral departments. Quarterly utilisation reports covering physical and financial achievement are prepared by each sectoral department and sent it to the Commissioner Hill areas.

Revenue Generated by the Council

Attempts have been made to study the source and receipt of revenue made under the council sector. The study showed that the main source of revenue comes from the forest followed by tax. The major source of revenue from the forest accounted for sale of bamboo and timber, Minor Forest Produce etc. While the major source of revenue in respect of tax comes from professional tax, sale tax, excise tax etc. In the year 1996-97 the total tax receipt was Rs. 100.5 lakhs. The same was increased to Rs. 232.79 lakhs in the year 1998-99 indicating an increase of 132 percent over the previous period. In the following year collection was declined and subsequently marginally improved. This kind of fluctuation was also observed in the case of collection of forest revenue as well.

Variation in collection of revenue with respect to other heads also showed variation. Several reasons were identified for the poor collection of revenue. The land tax is collected at a very old rate and no attempts have been made to revise the old rate. Similarly irregularity in collection adversely affected the revenue receipt. All the avenues for taxation were not properly tapped and collected. All these factors led to the resource crunch in the council. Due to the above mentioned reasons revenue received from these sources were not sufficient enough to meet the salary and other perks given to the council members. Under such circumstances, it was reported case of diverting grant in aid deposited in the PLA for meeting these expenditures. Expenditure details about the revenue earned by the council were not furnished despite making several visits to the council and sending reminders.

Pattern of Allocation and Utilisation of Grant in Aid

Information regarding pattern of allocation and utilisation of Grant in Aid is based on the data provided by the council.

In the year 1996-97, the total allocation made under the plan fund was Rs. 7238.01 lakhs and under non-plan fund Rs. 3026.13 lakhs aggregating the total to Rs. 10264.14 lakhs. Under the plan-fund, the amount was over utilised by over Rs. 60.46 lakhs. While under the non-plan fund, the extent of utilisation was 98 percent. At the aggregate level, the allocation and utilisation did not show any significant variation.

While in the year 1997-98, the total allocation made under both the heads put together aggregated to Rs. 11344.53 lakhs. In this the contribution of plan

and non plan fund was Rs. 8058.6 lakhs and Rs. 3287.93 lakhs respectively. Here, the actual expenditure was Rs. 10559.15 lakhs indicating expenditure level to the extent of 93 percent. In respect of plan and non-plan fund the distribution was 93 percent and 94 percent respectively.

The total amount of grant in aid received for the year 1998-99 was 13162.49 lakhs with share of Rs 8280.98 lakhs and Rs. 4881.51 lakhs towards plan and non-plan fund respectively. Against this, Rs. 12887.63 lakhs (98 percent) was expended. While the plan fund was over utilised and that of non-plan fund to the extent of 91 percent.

The receipt of Grant in Aid in the following year was Rs. 14269.81 lakhs. In this plan fund and non-plan fund respectively constituted Rs. 8774.19 lakhs and 5495.62 lakhs. Against this the expenditure effected was Rs. 14429.24 lakhs indicating marginal over utilisation. In this year utilisation of plan fund was cent percent while over utilisation of Rs. 187.89 lakhs reported in the case of non-plan fund.

Whereas in the year 2000-2001 receipt of grant in aid was Rs. 16028.73 lakhs being the share of plan and non-plan fund respectively Rs. 9249.7 lakhs and 6779.03 lakhs. The same year against this, the expenditure was Rs. 15310.01 lakhs. In respect of plan and non-plan fund, the same distribution was 97 percent and 93 percent respectively.

In the case of year wise allocation of Grant in Aid, it may be seen that there was steady increase in the flow of fund. Between 1996-97 and 1997-98 the increases in allocation of Grant in aid was 10 percent. Between 1997-98 and

1998-99 the increase in allocation reported was 14 percent. Nevertheless, the increase in allocation between the year 1998-99 and 99-2000 was reduced to 8 percent. While in the following year the allocation increased slightly to touch 11 percent.

Allocation and utilisation of fund at sectoral level showed that during the period under reference the maximum allocation of Grant in aid was made in the social sector. It ranged from a high of 41 percent in the year 1996-97 to a low of 35 percent in the year 1998-99. While in the case of production sector the highest was reported in the year 1998-99 and the lowest of 29 percent in the year 996-97. While in the case of infrastructure, the highest 33 percent reported in the year 1999-2000 and lowest in 1996-97. Over utilisation of grant in aid reported only in the year 1999-2000. While in the remaining years under utilisation of fund was registered.

Information also collected on the proportion of plan and non plan funds received by the council. At the aggregate level for the period under reference the proportion of plan and non plan fund was 64 percent and 26 percent respectively. At the sectoral level the same distribution was in the order of 71 percent and 29 percent for the production sector, 54 percent and 46 percent for the social sector and 69 percent and 31 percent for the infrastructure sector. In general, it was seen that plan and non plan components of granted in aid in respect of social sector did not show much variation, were as in the case of the other two sectors viz. production sector and infrastructure sector substantial variation was observed.

Attempts were also made to cross check the figures in respect of plan fund provided by the council with the figure made available by the office of the Development Commissioner for Hill Areas and it is found that both the figures do not tally, This discrepancy mainly may be due to incomplete information provided by the council.

Flow of Grant in Aid to Sectoral Departments And its Utilisation

All the Sectoral departments were contacted to have an idea about the actual fund received by each department and its utilisation. Out of the 30 departments contacted 23 of them furnished the information.

Under the production sector out of the 10 departments, 9 of them furnished the details regarding receipt and expenditure of grant in aid. The quantum of fund received and its utilisation varies from department to department. Under the production sector the highest allocation was made to the department of irrigation followed by agriculture and forest and the lowest reported in the department of fishery. The fund utilisation was almost cent percent in respect of departments such as agriculture, forest and irrigation. While other departments recorded utilisation level 85% and above. Among the social sector departments, the highest allocation was reported in the case of health services followed by Cooperative societies, and town and country planning. Here cent percent utilisation of fund was reported in the case of tourism and legal metrology. Health department also showed high level of fund utilisation. In the case of department of town and country planning and district information and

public relations the utilisation was limited to 75 percent . Similarly, in the case of public health engineering fund utilisation was around half. In all other departments the utilisation level was above 80 percent. Under the infrastructure sector the transport department registered fund utilisation 89 percent.

Several problems were identified which acts as a stumbling blocks for the smooth delivery of funds to the sectoral departments and its utilisation . The important problems identified in this regard were lack of fund with the council due to its diversion, inadequate and irregular flow of funds, delay in approval of the project, non approval of beneficiaries list, lack of communication between the council and the sectoral department, insurgency problems etc.

Implementation of Development schemes by sectoral Departments.

Almost all the sectoral departments are implementing developmental schemes for the socio-economic development of the people of KAA with the help of grant aid and other assistance received from the state Government. Several problems were faced by the departments while implementing the project. In most of the cases it was found that identification of the scheme done by the officials not by taking into account of the felt needs of the local people. In few cases people's representatives from the constituency development committee and council members or local heads were involved in the identification of the scheme. Otherwise mostly the officials do the job. The schemes identified are not demand oriented and populist in nature. Therefore, people tend to misuse it . Continuity of the scheme is also not ensured either due to lack of fund or delay in receipt of

fund. Due to financial problems terminating the scheme before completion of the project period, adversely affecting its successful implementation.

In most of the cases it is found that monitoring of the scheme restricted to review of works at the block or district level without actual Physical verification in the field. Apart from insurgency problem, lack of staff and communication facilities were identified as the major stumbling block in this regard. Lack of monitoring of the scheme also led to the misutilisation of the assistance given to the beneficiaries.

Recommendations

As compared to the plain areas, the flow of fund to the KAAC from the state is smooth. The council has given power to sanction appropriation of funds from one scheme to another within the same major head of account. However, diversion of fund from one head of account to another head is reported. For example in some cases, fund meant for two different heads goes into one account. Or in other cases fund meant for one particular head is diverted to another head. Therefore, proper head of accounts should be maintained and diversion of fund should be strictly avoided.

The fund flow from the council to the sectoral department is not regular and timely. There is a need for regular flow of fund to ensure trimly receipt and utilisation by the sectoral departments.

The council Secretariat does not have adequate staff. Even after entrusting the functions of several sectoral departments to the council sufficient no. of posts of staff or officers are not created for its effective functioning.

Although there are three sanctioned posts of secretaries and six posts of Deputy secretaries, in the former case only one and in the latter three posts were filled up. All the senior level posts including the principal secretary and secretaries were supposed to be held by officers from the Indian Administrative service. Nevertheless, in view of the local politics prevailing in the council none of the post was held by IAS officers but by officers belonging to Assam Civil Service. Congenial atmosphere should be created to attract the post by senior IAS officers.

Due to less number of Deputy Secretaries, each one of them has to look after 6 to 7 sectoral department. Similarly, number of filled in posts of superintendent are limited to two. The planning cell also suffers from inadequate staffs. Therefore there is a need to ensure adequate staff for effective functioning either by recruitment or redeployment.

Currently, the revenue generated by the council is not sufficient even to meet the establishment cost of the council including the salary and other perks given to the elected members. Therefore, cases of diversion of fund from the personal Ledger account for meeting these expenditures were reported. This could be avoided by strengthening the financial position of the council.

Rationalising and streamlining the rules and procedure involved in fixing and collection of taxes could enhance the revenue of the council. Due to political

reasons taxes are collected at a very old rate and collection is not done regularly and systematically. Similarly, revenue from the forest wealth should be collected systematically. There is also need for rationalising the license fee collected toward leasing out mines etc. Fixing of reasonable tax rate, rationalising the procedure involved in collection, timely and regular collection of taxes are the important steps to be taken to enhance the revenue of the council.

The concerned officials associated with the sectoral departments identify the development schemes. People are not consulted when the development schemes are identified. Only in few cases people' representatives are consulted in this regard. As the schemes are not need or demand oriented misutilisation of assistance given under the scheme is reported. Therefore, for the effective implementation of the development schemes it is necessary that peoples' active participation in identifying and implementing the schemes should be ensured.

In general, it is found that the over all success rate of the project is not satisfactory. Apart from financial constraints lack of proper monitoring is adversely affecting the proper implementation of the project. The monitoring of the scheme is not systematically done due to shortage of staff, or lack of communication facilities or insurgency problems. Currently, in most of the cases monitoring and evaluation of the scheme is restricted to review of the scheme in the office at district or block levels. Field level monitoring and evaluation is almost absent. Therefore, proper environment should be created for the officials with adequate support to move freely and monitor the development programmes.

The district is predominantly dominated by tribals and the traditional solidarity and values are still strong. Therefore, it is better to implement the schemes through community based organisations. In this context formation of Self-Help Groups particularly among the poor help to address their problems and grievances more effectively. Because of the peculiar location geography of the region and lack of education, people are not properly exposed to the developmental benefits made available at their disposal. Therefore , community based organisations including self-help Group should be used as a medium to create awareness about development programmes and self-development .

There are few NGOs functioning in the district. There fore, the help of NGOs may be sought for mobilising peoples participation for the effective implementation of developmental programmes particularly in areas where insurgency problem is severe.

There are several Cooperative societies in the district either passive or inactive. These Co. operative societies should be reactivated for the delivery of credit and agricultural inputs particularly to the poor including small and marginal farmers.

Currently the staff /officials are not sent for any training mainly due to financial problem. Regular training should be given to the staff and officials working in the council.

Thirty entrusted sectoral departments are functioning under the control of the council. Each department is functioning independently with out any co-ordination with other departments. Proper Co-ordination should be established

among the departments to avoid duplication of projects implemented by different departments and to ensure integrated development. Similarly, the council and DRDA are functioning independently. In this context, there is a need to integrate the functioning the DRDA with the council.

ANNEXURE – I

I - 1

**DEPARTMENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE KARBI ANGLONG AUTONOMOUS
DISTRICT COUNCILS UNDER PARA 6(2) OF SIXTH SCHEDULE TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

1. Industry
2. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary
3. Forest
4. Agriculture
5. P.W.D.
6. Sericulture
7. Education: (A) Primary Education upto the level of Higher Secondary Education..
(B) Adult Education
8. Cultural Affairs
9. Soil Conservation.
10. Co-Operation
11. Fisheries
12. Panchayat and Rural Development including DRDA
13. Handloom & Textile
14. Health & Family Welfare
15. Public Health Engineering.
16. Irrigation

I - 2

17. Social Welfare
18. Flood control Department
19. Sports & Youth Welfare
20. Weight & Measure
21. Food & Civil Supplies
22. Town & Country Planning
23. College Education (General), including Library Services, District Museum
& Archeology
24. Land Reforms
25. Publicity/Public Relation
26. Printing & Stationery
27. Tourism
28. Transport
29. Excise
30. Finance including Sales Tax on purchase of goods other than
Newspapers, Excise, and Professional Tax.

II - 1

ANNEXURE – II**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM HILL AREAS DEPARTMENT: DISPUR****No. HAD.57/95/316****Dated, Dispur, 31ST December, 1996****OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Whereas in pursuance to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), reached between the Chief Minister, Assam and the Autonomous State Demand Committee, Karbi Students' Association, N.C. Hills Students' Federation and Dimasa Students' Union on 1st April, 1995 in New Delhi, in the presence of the Union Home Minister, granting greater autonomy to the Autonomous Councils of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills within the framework of the sixth schedule to the Constitution of India.

And whereas the Assam Legislative Assembly vide its resolution, dated 12th April, 1995 adopted and approved the aforesaid Memorandum of Understanding, reached on 1st April, 1993 referred to above and the House resolved further that the jurisdiction of the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council for the executive powers would extend to the 30(thirty) subjects/departments listed in the Memorandum of understanding and to that extent the executive powers of the State shall stand entrusted and delegated to the above mentioned councils.

II - 2

And whereas the Governor of Assam has been pleased to entrust and delegate the functions relating to thirty subjects/ departments to which the executive powers of the State of Assam extends with the consent of the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-para (2) of paragraph of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, as listed in the Memorandum of understanding vide Notification No.HAD.57/95/63-64 dated on 29-06-1995 and published in the official gazette of the Government of Assam.

The following administrative changes and modalities are adopted for observance by the State Government and the Karbi-Anglong Autonomous Council for management of the subjects mentioned in the MOU dated 1.4.1995. The word Council, wherever it occurs in this Memorandum shall mean "The Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Diphu".

The modalities and administrative changes are:-

- (a) In order to enable the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council to finance the expenditure of the entrusted and delegated functions of the thirty subjects/departments without difficulty, the State Government shall make funds available as advance under the Head –"K-Deposits Advances; Part-III Advance not bearing interest Departmental Advance not bearing interest Departmental Advance-Special Advance". The Administrative Departments of the State Government shall release the funds on a six.

II - 3

- monthly basis in April and October of each financial year. It shall be the duty of the Council to submit separate detailed accounts every month to the Accountant General, Assam to make necessary adjustment by debit to the appropriate Head of Account of the State Budget.
- (b) It shall be the responsibility of the council to ensure that the existing Rules, instructions, norms guidelines, etc. of the Government of India and the State Government governing the implementation of the plan schemes relating to the entrusted subjects/departments and other matters including the non-plan matters relating to the entrusted subjects/departments are followed strictly till the council frames Rules on the same in terms of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the constitution of India, it being understood that the Rules, directions, etc. of the Government of India, comptroller & Auditor General of India and other sound financial managements/ principles shall always be followed.
- (c) The Council shall be competent to sanction reappropriation of funds from one scheme to another within the same Major Head of Account. The State Government shall move for transfer of funds from one Major Head of Account to another Major Head of Account. In respect of any of the thirty entrusted subjects/departments only on receipt of proposal to this effect from the council.

II - 4

- (d) The Council shall be fully responsible to the State Legislature in all matters relating to the funds transferred to the Council and for this purpose, the Principal Secretary and other secretaries to the Executive Committee of the Council shall be made available for examination by the public Accounts Committee and other committees of the State Legislature.
- (e) The Council shall appoint a Principal Secretary of it in the rank of commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Assam and for this purpose, the Government of Assam will place the services of the IAS Officer of Assam cadre of this rank at the disposal of the Council. The State Government will make available the services of two officers in the rank of secretary to the Government of Assam (one of whom will be from a Technical Deptt.) for appointment as Secretaries of the Council. The State Government will also make available three Deputy Secretaries (one of whom will be from a Technical Department and remaining ones from the Assam Civil Services) for appointment as Deputy Secretaries of the Council. All these officers shall on deputation from the state Government to the Council as per usual terms and conditions and their services shall be placed at the disposal of the council with prior consultation with council.

II - 5

- (f) The Zonal Heads of Departments from Hill Areas shall be withdrawn by the State Government officers in the rank of Additional Chief Engineer, PWD and its equivalent in all the entrusted Departments with all administrative, financial and technical powers of the Head of Department delegated by the State Government shall be posted and placed under the administrative control' of the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council.

The Additional Chief Engineer, P.W.D., and its equivalent Officers as mentioned above shall be posted within 31st January 1997. During the interim period, the existing Zonal Heads of Department stationed in Karbi Anglong district shall be placed under the administrative control of the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council.

- (g) The Chief Executive member/executive member/principal secretary/secretary to the executive committee of the council shall be competent to initiate/review/accept the Annual Confidential Reports (ACRS) of all the officers and staff placed under the administrative control of the council. The administrative control of council over the officers and staff at its disposal shall be complete in all matters of inter council transfer and posting. As regards disciplinary actions, against the Officers and staff of the entrusted subjects/departments, the council shall exercise the powers as the Borrowing Authority and the State Government shall exercise the powers as the lending Authority and both the State Govt. and the council shall follow the relevant rules, regulation etc. of the respective service rules, (JAS / ACS, etc.)

II - 6

- (h) The state government shall consult the council, while posting and transferring the officers of the entrusted subjects/ departments in or out of the council. Under no circumstances, the officers and staff not released by the council shall be accepted by the state government. Before deputing any officer or staff the government shall provides a panel of names, enabling the council to select and accept the same. The state government shall take necessary action under the relevant rules and procedure against the officers and staff, found involved in any prima-facie case of misconduct/ dereliction of duty etc. during the period of deputation to the council even after they are repatriated to the state government.
- (i) The salary and allowances of the Principal Secretary and other Secretaries/ Deputy Secretaries as well as the officers and staff of the entrusted subjects/departments who are on deputation to the council shall be paid by the council and necessary funds for this purpose shall be made available to the council by the State Government. In respect of provident Fund. Group Insurance and other related matters, these officers and staff shall continue to be controlled by the State Government. The council shall not be liable to pay any leave salary, pension contribution, etc. in respect of these officers and staff of the entrusted subjects / departments placed under the administrative control.

II - 7

- (j) The Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council shall prepare the estimates receipts and expenditure pertaining to Karbi Anglong Autonomous District in respect of entrusted subjects/departments as per the allocations, norms etc. communicated by the State Government.

The State Government shall prepare the estimated receipts and expenditures, pertaining to Karbi-Anglong Autonomous District in respect of non-entrusted subjects/departments and forward the same to the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council.

The Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council in their Council session shall consider the estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to Karbi Anglong Autonomous District in respect of 20th entrusted and non-entrusted subjects/departments and send the same alongwith the synopsis of their consideration to the State Government within the stipulated time as provided for in the paragraph 13 of sixth schedule to the constitution of India.

Ordinarily no change will be made in the estimated receipts and expenditures as considered by the Karbi-Anglong Autonomous Council in respect of the entrusted subjects/departments. However, for any reasons,

II - 8

if it becomes necessary to do so, the council shall be consulted and reasons for the proposed changes shall be explained.

The State Govt. shall then place the estimated receipts and expenditures as considered by the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, alongwith the synopsis before the State Legislature, as provided for in the paragraph 13 of the sixth schedule to the constitution of India.

- (k) In respect of the entrusted subjects/departments, the council shall prepare the annual plan by taking into account the special needs, physical resources, priorities, etc. as per the Annual plan allocation against each sector/sub-sector, etc. by following the norms and guidelines of the planning commission of the government of India. The council shall send the annual plan in respect of the entrusted subjects/departments to the development commissioner for Hill Areas of the State Government for inclusion in the Hill Areas Sub-plan of the state. The other plan activities such as evaluation, monitoring, compilation, quarterly review etc. of the Hill Areas sub-plan shall be performed by the development commissioner for Hill Areas as usual. In the finalisation of the Hill Areas sub-plan of the State of Assam by the planning commission of the Government of India, the Officials of the council shall be included in the state delegation.

II - 9

- (l) There shall not be any common outlay in respect of Karbi Anglong District. The existing schemes under 'common outlay' shall be transferred to the council as per their geographical locations.
- (m) All Centrally sponsored schemes/Central sector schemes/NEC schemes/externally Aided schemes, etc. in respect of the entrusted subjects/departments for which fund will be released by the state government to the council as per sanction and release by the government of India to the state govt. shall be implemented by the council as per the norms and guidelines of the development of India and communicated by the state government.
- (n) In case of any confusion/doubt/interpretation of any clause/clauses of the MOU, etc. arising out of any matter in exercise of the aforesaid delegated and entrusted powers, the matter shall be referred to the governor for final decision.

This office memorandum is issued after due consultation and with the consent of the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and it supersedes the office memorandum issued earlier from time to time on this subject in so far as they related to the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council. However, all actions taken acts done under the office: Memorandum so superseded shall be deemed to have been validly taken or done.

This office memorandum comes into force with immediate effect.

Sd/

(T.K. Kamila)
(Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam)

II-10

Memo.No.HAD.57/95/316-A, dated. Dispur, the 31st December, 1996

Copy for information & necessary action to:

1. Secretary to the Governor of Assam, Dispur.
2. Commissioner & Secretary to Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur
3. P.S. to all Ministers/Ministers of State, Assam, Dispur.
4. P.P.S. to Chief Minister, Assam Dispur.
5. P.S. to Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Dispur.
6. Chairman, Assam board of Revenue, Guwahati.
7. Chairman, assam Administrative Tribunal, Guwahati.
8. Chairman, assam State Electricity Board, Guwahati.
9. P.S. to all additional chief secretaries to the govt. of Assam, Dispur.
10. Joint secretary to the govt. of India (NE), Ministry of Home affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
11. All principal secretaries/commissioners & secretaries/secretaries to the government of Assam.
12. All Heads of department.
13. All Zonal Heads of Departments for the Hill Areas, Diphu, Haflong.
14. All Administrative departments.
15. The Principal Accountant General (Audit), Assam, Shillong/Guwahati.
16. Accountant General (A&E), assam, Shillong/Guwahati.
17. The development Commissioner for Hill Areas, Assam, Housefed Complex, Dispur, Guwahati – 6.

II-11

18. All Commissioners of Division.
19. The Principal Secretary, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Diphu.
20. The Principal Secretary, N.C. Hills Autonomous Council, Haflong.
21. All Deputy Commissioners.
22. All Sub-Divisional Officers.
23. The Principal Secretary, Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council, Dudhnoi.
24. The Principal Secretary, Bodoland Autonomous Council Kokrajhar.
25. The Principal Secretary, Mishing Autonomous Council, Gogamukh , North Lakhimpur .
26. The Principal Secretary, Lalung (Tiwa) Autonomous Council, Morigaon
27. Deputy Secretary, Political (Cabinet cell) Department, Dispur

By order etc.

Sd/
(A. MALIK)
Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Hill Areas Department.

III-1

ANNEXURE – III**Table (3 – 1): SECTOR WISE ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION PRODUCTION SECTOR**

Sectoral Dept.	1996-97						1997-98					
	Allocation			Utilisation			Allocation			Utilisation		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	total
Industry	81.70	14.91	96.61	81.70	14.91	96.61	107..27	22.78	130.05	105.48	22.73	128.21
AH & Vety.	183.61	123.38	306.99	183.61	123.38	306.99	192.70	130.83	323.53	176.62	121.63	298.25
Forest	371..87	43.00	414.87	371.87	41.99	413.86	467.60	63.85	531.45	482.30	60.36	542.66
Agriculture	381.20	110.69	491.89	377.48	110.69	488.17	432.60	156.29	588.89	426.65	156.95	583.6
Sericulture	119.58	56.57	176.15	119.58	56.57	176.15	133.00	60.68	193.68	132.12	60.84	192.96
Soil Conservation	113.40	149.93	263.33	113.40	149.93	263.33	123.99	147.50	271.49	97.60	145.39	242.99
Fisheries	48.69	16.48	65.17	48.69	16.48	65.17	65.53	22.88	88.41	57.32	22.69	80.01
Handloom	50.50	39.76	90.26	50.50	39.76	90.26	59.49	46.01	105.5	59.95	46.01	105.96
Irrigation	818.18	142.71	960.89	898.11	143.98	1042.09	1018.09	157.47	1175.56	990.70	134.67	1125.37
Flood Control	105.68	14.70	120.38	105.68	14.70	120.38	103.22	7.52	110.74	92.13	7.52	99.65
Total	2274.41	712.13	2986.54	2350.62	712.39	3063.01	2703.49	815.81	3519.3	2620.87	778.79	3399.68

III - 2

Table (3-2): SECTOR WISE ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION PRODUCTION SECTOR

Sectoral Dept.	1998-99						1999-2000					
	Allocation			Utilisation			Allocation			Utilisation		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	total
Industry	191.47	28.83	220.3	191.46	28.83	220.29	50.00	37.92	87.92	46.86	33.29	80.15
AH & Vety.	225.30	201.02	426.32	245.44	192.02	437.46	212.30	188.98	401.28	216.42	188.81	405.23
Forest	542.60	233.50	776.1	551.17	150.84	702.01	520.96	124.69	645.65	512.37	147.29	659.66
Agriculture	487.60	413.73	901.33	535.53	450.82	986.35	458.70	314.17	772.87	515.45	313.81	829.26
Sericulture	133.00	68.02	201.02	131.17	68.03	199.2	112.00	100.66	212.66	123.93	100.38	224.31
Soil Conservation	126.00	224.71	350.71	123.45	183.22	306.67	87.50	270.70	358.2	85.00	270.68	355.68
Fisheries	64.10	29.88	93.98	70.06	26.66	96.72	47.50	32.42	79.92	43.38	31.48	74.86
Handloom	59.52	80.68	140.2	57.25	51.71	108.96	52.50	76.91	129.41	49.32	101.95	151.27
Irrigation	920.14	180.60	1100.74	934.76	187.73	1122.49	972.30	197.44	1169.74	1049.27	301.25	1350.52
Flood Control	105.50	11.70	116.2	108.60	11.50	120.1	377.50	14.50	392.00	378.24	14.03	392.27
Total	2854.23	1472.67	4326.9	2948.89	1351.36	4300.25	2891.26	1358.39.26	4249.65	3020.24	1502.97	4523.21

III - 3

Table (3-3): SECTOR WISE ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION PRODUCTION SECTOR (2000-2001)

Sl. No.	Sectoral Department	Allocation			Utilisation			
		Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Unutilised
1.	Industry	70.00	40.07	110.07	40.07	27.30	67.37	42.7
2.	AH & Vety.	304.50	183.58	488.08	304.83	177.53	482.36	5.72
3.	Forest	621.90	121.03	742.93	654.74	153.86	808.6	(+) 65.67
4.	Agriculture	484.70	340.34	825.04	510.83	333.82	844.65	(+) 19.61
5.	Sericulture	117.18	101.85	219.03	112.88	101.84	214.72	4.31
6.	Soil Conservation	87.50	235.20	322.7	61.37	215.08	276.45	46.25
7.	Fisheries	65.50	34.78	100.28	52.08	25.08	77.16	23.12
8.	Hand loom	72.50	83.85	156.35	63.93	82.32	146.25	10.11
9.	Irrigation	1427.80	247.42	1675.22	1390.27	283.70	1673.97	1.25
10.	Flood Control	160.00	14.50	174.45	159.68	14.50	174.18	20.82
11.	Transport	35.00	-	35.00	32.28	-	32.28	2.72
	Total	3446.08	1402.62	4848.7	3382.96	1415.03	4797.99	

III - 4

Table (3-4): SECTOR WISE ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION SOCIAL SERVICE SECTOR

Sectoral Dept.	1996-97						1997-98					
	Allocation			Utilisation			Allocation			Utilisation		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	total
Education Primary	656.80	1254.79	1911.65	629.35	1189.10	1818.46	655.58	1027.70	1683.28	444.78	808.21	1252.95
Education Adult	16.61	3.01	19.62	34.85	3.06	37.8	24.06	2.97	27.03	23.82	2.31	26.13
Education College	94.39	94.39	188.78	38.87	47.82	86.69	82.50	40.45	122.95	76.08	40.25	116.33
Cultural affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.60	11.16	23.76	-	-	-
Health & Family Welfare	406.24	302.68	708.92	427.54	266.80	694.34	423.49	326.66	750.15	510.67	294.83	805.5
Public Health Engineering	706.56	101.82	808.38	734.10	101.82	835.92	788.51	106.45	894.96	766.96	86.12	853.08
Social welfare	32.72	20.65	53.37	32.72	20.65	53.37	39.90	11.22	51.12	35.27	10.78	46.05
Public relation	3.04	10.61	13.65	3.04	10.61	13.65	8.45	11.04	19.49	6.67	10.17	16.84
Tourism	57.00	3.83	60.83	57.00	3.83	60.83	96.90	3.69	100.59	1.74	3.55	5.29
Weight and measures	2.10	1.25	3.35	2.10	1.25	3.36	1.88	3.88	5.76	1.89	2.02	3.91
Cooperatives	139.87	14.65	154.52	139.87	14.65	154.52	145.60	50.38	195.98	140.00	44.42	184.42
Food & Civil	-	27.60	27.60		27.60	27.60	-	29.61	29.61	-	24.49	24.49
P.R. & R.D.	61.78	105.31	167.09	61.78	105.31	167.08	66.45	97.87	164.32	46.56	92.06	138.59
Town & Country	65.20	11.69	67.89	56.20	11.69	67.88	69.30	12.11	81.41	2.18	11.33	14.01
Total	2233.31	1952.28	4185.65	2217.42	1760.66	3916.3	2415.16	1735.19	4150.41	2056.58	1431.04	3487.59

III - 5

Table (3-5): SECTOR WISE ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION SOCIAL SERVICE SECTOR

Sectoral Dept.	1998-99						1999-2000					
	Allocation			Utilisation			Allocation			Utilisation		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	total
Education Primary	629.22	1081.84	1711.06	526.13	1090.32	1616.45	662.98	1456.96	2119.94	595.53	1456.96	2052.49
Education Adult	22.02	4.61	26.63	30.45	3.91	34.36	53.21	9.61	62.82	53.12	9.58	62.7
Education College	107.65	144.24	251.89	137.86	144.22	282.08	207.50	126.22	333.72	161.23	123.68	284.91
Cultural affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	7.50	-	7.50
Health & Family Welfare	465.90	332.66	798.56	518.18	386.13	904.31	518.68	472.11	990.79	536.55	477.09	1013.64
Public Health	876.96	139.41	1016.37	966.11	127.96	1094.07	1044.76	168.40	1213.16	1037.33	152.61	1189.94
Engineering												
Social welfare	41.40	26.91	68.31	39.84	22.15	61.99	70.00	20.80	90.8	72.35	17.66	90.01
Public relation	18.19	32.32	50.51	10.90	32.13	43.03	18.20	29.05	47.25	7.52	17.82	25.34
Tourism	46.90	4.57	51.47	90.63	4.43	95.06	62.00	6.30	68.3	61.89	5.33	67.22
Weight and Measures	5.60	6.05	11.65	4.93	4.62	9.55	3.50	8.79	12.29	5.85	6.36	12.21
Cooperatives	145.6	74.95	220.55	148.57	57.95	206.52	70.00	77.74	147.74	49.82	57.60	107.42
Food & Civil	-	35.59	35.59	-	33.42	33.42	-	48.00	48	-	28.68	28.68
P.R. & R.D.	78.4	133.10	211.5	105.13	129.80	234.93	133.10	179.95	313.05	129.80	139.42	269.22
Land reform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town & Country	69.30	21.58	90.88	22.21	20.04	42.25	72.70	20.62	93.32	77.20	14.19	91.38
Total	2507.14	2037.83	4544.97	2600.94	2057.08	4658.02	2923.63	2624.55	5548.16	2795.69	2506.98	5307.66

III - 6

Table (3-6): SECTOR WISE ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION SOCIAL SECTOR 2000-2001

Sl.No.	Sectoral Department	Allocation			Utilisation			
		Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Utilised
1.	Education Primary	619.74	1548.76	2168.5	491.16	1394.25	1885.41	283.1
2.	Adult	27.00	9.72	36.72	26.88	9.62	35.5	0.22
3.	College	92.15	273.73	365.88	79.02	214.37	293.39	72.49
4.	Cultural Affairs	7	-	7	6.66	-	6.66	0.34
5.	Health & Family welfare	858.49	510.87	1369.36	735.69	491.35	1227.04	142.32
6.	PHC	1009.33	177.65	1186.98	1062.23	1062.23	2124.46	(+)937.48
7.	Social Welfare	65.00	22.73	87.73	49.59	14.71	64.3	23.43
8.	Public relation	19.60	29.89	49.49	10.68	17.89	28.57	20.92
9.	Tourism	25.90	6.58	32.48	22.47	5.94	28.41	4.07
10.	Weight and Measures	6.71	9.28	15.99	6.74	7.21	13.95	2.04
11.	Co-operatives	70.00	88.88	158.88	42.48	58.58	101.06	57.82
12.	Food & Civil supply	-	50.98	50.98	-	27.23	27.23	23.75
13.	PR & RD	119.00	189.35	308.35	132.09	220.43	352.52	44.16
14.	Land reform	35.00	-	35.00	18.35	-	18.35	16.65
15.	Town & Country Planning	42.70	19.99	62.69	23.61	19.34	42.95	19.74
	Total	2997.62	2938.41	5936.03	2707.65	3543.15	6250.8	

III - 7

Table (3-7): SECTOR WISE ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION, INFRASTRUCTURE

Year	Sectoral Department	Allocation			Utilisation			
		Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Utilised
1996-97	PWD	2730.29	361.72	3092.01	2730.43	489.50	3219.58	(+)127.57
	Transport							
1997-98	PWD	2937.95	736.93	3674.88	2783.82	888.05	3671.87	3.01
	Transport							
1998-99	PWD	2919.61	1371.01	4290.62	2916.25	1013.11	3929.36	361.26
	Transport							
1999-2000	PWD	2959.30	1512.68	4471.98	2929.80	1673.56	4603.36	(+)131.38
	Transport							
2000-2001	PWD	2771.00	2438.00	5209	2887.94	1341.02	4228.96	(+)15.96
	transport	35	-	35	32.28	-	32.28	2.72
	Total	14353.15	6420.34	20773.45	14280.52	4504.89	19685.4	

ANNEXURE –IV**IV-1****FLOW OF FUNDS AND UTILISATION BY THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER
PRODUCTION SECTOR.****Table 4(a): Combined flow of Grant in Aid to all the 5 divisional office of the Dept.
of Forest 1996-97 – 2000-2001**

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		Other Sources		
Year	Total	Utilised	Total	Utilised	Total Plan+Non -plan	Total	Utilised
1996-97	256.99	256.83	30.89	30.89	287.88	-	-
1997-98	293.84	291.94	26.06	26.06	319.9	-	-
1998-99	437.93	433.88	84.22	90.22	522.15	35.04	35.04
1999-2000	410.55	417.86	88.16	143.33	498.71	109.0	109.0
2000-2001	464.06	460.16	111.57	111.57	575.63	14.47	14.47
Total	1863.37 (100)	1860.67 (100)	340.9 (100)	340.9 (100)	2204.27	158.51	158.51

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

**Table 4(a-1): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Hamren Forest Division 1996-
1997 – 2000-20**

(in lakh)

	Non-plan		Other sources		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non -plan
1996-97					
1997-98					
1998-99	6.30	6.30	6	6	6.3
1999-2000	11.25	11.25	55.15	55.15	11.25
2000-2001	3.25	3.25	-	-	3.25
Total	20.80 (100)	20.80 (100)	55.21 (100)	55.21 (100)	76.01

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate)

IV-2**Table 4 (a – 2): Flow of Grant in Aid to West Division 1996-97 –22000-2001**
(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	53.64	53.52	-	-	53.64
1997-98	118.28	116.38	-	-	118.28
1998-99	136.72	132.67	34.28	34.28	171
1999-2000	86.30	93.67	26.00	26.00	112.3
2000-2001	66.32	62.44	35.61	35.61	101.63
Total	461.26	458.66 (99)	95.89 (100)	95.89 (100)	557.16

(Figures parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 4 (a – 3): Flow of Grant in Aid to Karbi Anglong East Forest Division 1996-97 – 2000-2001)

(in lakh)

	<u>Plan fund</u>		<u>Non-plan fund</u>		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	62.04	62.04			
1997-98	109	109			
1998-99	130	130			
1999-2000	106	106			
2000-2001	144	144	19.80	19.80	163.8
Total	551.04 (100)	551.04 (100)	19.80 (100)	19.80 (100)	570.12

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate Percentage)

IV-3

Table 4 (a – 4): Flow of Grant In Aid to the Northern Afforestation Division

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		Other sources			
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non-plan	Other sources
1996-97	117.69	117.69	27.21	27.21			144.9	
1997-98	35.78	35.78	21.28	21.28			57.06	
1998-99	134.39	134.39	45.33	45.33	29.04	29.04	208.70	29.04
1999-2000	181.55	181.55	59.18	59.18	53.86		294.59	53.86
2000-2001	225.32	225.32	50.57	50.57	14.47		290.36	14.47
	694.73 (100)	694.73 (100)	203.57 (100)	203.57 (100)	97.37		995.67	97.37

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 4 (a – 5): Flow of Grant in Aid to Silvicultural Division

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	23.58	23.58	3.68	3.68	27.26
1997-98	30.78	30.78	4.78	4.78	35.56
1998-99	30.52	30.57	4.61	4.61	35.13
1999-2000	25.39	25.39	3.00	3.00	28.39
2000-2001	25.17	25.17	5.59	5.59	30.76
Total	135.44 (100)	135.43 (100)	21.66 (100)	21.66 (100)	157.1

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate Percentage)

IV-4

Table 4 (b): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Dept. of Agriculture 1996-97 – 2000-2001
(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	414.43	414.43	160.29	160.29	574.72
1997-98	432.60	432.60	(+)150.29	156.29	582.89
1998-99	487.60	487.60	413.73	413.73	901.33
1999-2000	458.70	458.70	332.00	332.00	790.7
2000-2001	484.70	484.70	340.06	340.06	824.76
Total	2278.03 (100)	2278.03 (100)	1396.37 (100)	1402.37 (100)	3674.4

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 4 (c): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Directorate of Sericulture 1996-97 –2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	133.00	121.03	77.95	60.95	210.95
1997-98	133.00	128.14	59.65	59.55	192.65
1998-99	133.00	131.77	76.26	68.19	209.26
1999-2000	112.00	109.30	102.62	91.30	214.62
2000-2001	132.00	88.20	102.62	81.80	234.62
Total	643.00 (100)	578.44 (90)	419.1	361.7 (86)	1062.1

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

IV-5

Table 4 (d): Flow of Grant in Aid to District Fishery Office 1996-1997 – 2000-2001
(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	44.30	41.08	16.48	16.48	60.78
1997-98	53.30	48.19	22.88	17.75	76.18
1998-99	53.10	42.84	23.34	17.79	76.44
1999-2000	37.5	37.49	32.07	31.26	69.57
2000-2001	54.50	25.33	33.87	21.12	88.37
Total	242.7	194.93 (80)	128.64	104.4 (81)	371.34

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 4 (e): Flow of Grant in Aid to Department of Handloom and Textiles 1996-97 –2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total	Utilised	Total	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan fund
1996-97	50.50	50.50	39.76	39.76	90.26
1997-98	59.52	59.49	46.01	40.01	105.53
1998-99	59.52	57.25	80.68	51.71	140.2
1999-2000	50.50	49.32	76.91	78.91	127.41
2000-2001	72.50	63.93	82.85	82.32	155.35
Total	292.54 (100)	280.45 (95)	326.21 (100)	292.71 (90)	618.75

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

IV-6

Table 4 (f): Flow of Grant in Aid to Dept. of Irrigation During 1996-97 – 2000-2001
(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan fund
1996-97	818.18	NA	142.71	92.15	960.89
1997-98	985.64	NA	157.47	87.73	1143.1
1998-99	920.14	NA	180.60	168.12	1100.74
1999-2000	984.8	NA	197.44	(+)293.55	1182.24
2000-2001	1938.8	NA	247.42	(+) 96.69	1486.22
Total	4947.56		925.64	938.24	5873.19

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 4 (g): Flow of Grant in Aid to Dept. of Flood Control During 1996-97 –2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total	Utilised	Total	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan fund
1996-97	105.50	105.17	11.32	11.32	116.82
1997-98	118.11	118.11	11.70	9.17	129.8
1998-99	104.50	104.34	11.70	11.43	116.2
1999-2000	377.50	367.71	14.50	12.84	392
2000-2001	160.00	109.78	15.00	12.79	175
Total	865.61	805.11 (93)	64.22 (100)	57.55 (89)	929.82

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

IV-7

Table 4 (h) : Flow of Grant in Aid to District Industry Centre 1996-97 – 2000-2001
(in lakh)

Non-plan fund					
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	70.48	70.48	23.25	23.25	93.73
1997-98	70.17	71.17	24.50	24.50	95.67
1998-99	72.14	72.14	30.75	29.60	102.89
1999-2000	72.20	50	35.50	33.10	107.70
2000-2001	70.10	34.12	38.10	30.10	108.20
Total	355.09 (100)	297.91 (85)	152.1 (100)	140.55 (92)	508.19

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 4 (i): Flow of Grant in Aid to Office of the District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary office 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

Plan fund		Non-plan fund			
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total Plan+Non-plan
1996-97	183.61	183.61	123.38	123.38	306.99
1997-98	193.20	176.62	130.83	121.63	324.03
1998-99	226.30	226.30	192.02	184.13	418.32
1999-2000	216.30	216.30	188.98	188.81	405.28
2000-2001	304.50	304.83	183.58	177.53	488.08
Total	1123.91	1107.66 (99)	818.79 (100)	795.48 (97)	1942.7

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate parentage)

V-I

ANNEXURE – V**FLOW AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS BY THE DEPARTMENTS
UNDER SOCIAL SECTOR.****Table 5 (a): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Dept. of Health Services during 1996-97 – 2000-2001**

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund			
Year	Total	Utilised	Total	Utilised	Plan+Non -plan fund	Total other sources
1996-97	230.70	273.72	294.31	266.47	525.01	11.1
1997-98	257.07	253.08	317.46	286.32	574.53	10.68
1998-99	303.17	(+)337.40	(+)320.36	(+)364.13	623.53	7.06
1999-2000	355.51	350.10	464.95	444.93	820.46	11.87
2000-2001	490.00	468.03	501.00	437.18	991	53.25
Total	1636.45	1682.33 (103)	1898.08	1799.03 (95%)	3534.53	93.96

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 5 (b): Flow of Grant in Aid to Dept. of Public Health Engineering During 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

Plan fund			
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Unutilised
1996-97	126	49.26	76.74
1997-98	126	49.90	76.10
1998-99	126	88.31	37.69
1999-2000	182	100.00	82.00
2000-2001	136	59.82	66.18
Total	686	347.29 (51)	338.71 (49)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

V-2

Table 5 (c): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total Allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan fund
1996-97	61.78	61.78	105.31	105.31	167.09
1997-98	66.45	46.56	97.87	92.03	164.32
1998-99	78.4	78.4	133.10	129.80	211.5
1999-2000	111.16	80.46	179.25	139.42	290.41
2000-2001	119.00	101.49	189.35	178.91	308.36
Total	436.79 (100)	368.69 (84)	704.88 (100)	645.47 (92)	1141.67

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 5 (d): Flow of Grant in Aid to Social Welfare Department During 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		Plan+Non-plan fund	Other sources
Year	Total	Utilised	Total	Utilised		
1996-97	62.57	57.02	17.19	18.92	79.76	0.69
1997-98	37.28	36.10	14.21	12.87	51.49	3.12
1998-1999	37.48	37.48	12.58	12.58	50.06	0.89
1999-2000	64.75	69.89	15.73	21.06	80.48	7.6
2000-2001	65.00	44.71	22.48	13.05	87.48	11.30
Total	267.08	245.2 (92)	82.19	78.46 (95)	349.27	23.6

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

V-3

Table 5 (e): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Office of Cultural Centre During 1996-97 - 2000-2001

(in lakh)

Year	Plan fund		
	Total allocation	Utilised	Unutilised
1996-97	-	-	-
1997-98	6.50	5.93	0.56
1998-99	8.00	7.40	0.6
1999-2000	4.15	4.26	-
2000-2001	4.20	3.41	.79
Total	22.86	21 (91)	1.95 (9)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 5 (f): Flow of Grant In Aid to the Office of District Information and Public Relation During 1996-97 – 2000-2001

Year	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		Plan+Non-plan fund
	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	
1996-97	-	-	-	-	
1997-98	0.91	.90	8.30	7.12	9.21
1998-99	1.65	1.63	14.99	16.64	16.64
1999-2000	1.65	1.60	19.53	8.42	21.03
2000-2001	1.65	1.60	17.52	8.92	19.17
Total	5.86	5.73 (98)	60.34	41.1 (68)	66.2

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

V-4

Table 5 (g): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Dept. of Tourism During 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		Other sources		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Total	Utilised	Plan+Non-Plan fund
1996-97	46.90	46.90	6.53	6.53	15.00	15.00	53.43
1997-98	46.90	46.90	7.60	7.60			54.5
1998-99	46.90	46.90	5.75	5.75			52.65
1999-2000	46.90	46.90	7.13	7.13	20.00	20.00	54.03
2000-2001	25.90	25.90	7.21	7.21			33.11
Total	213.6 (10)	213.6 (100)	34.22 (100)	34.22 (100)	35	35	247.82

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 5 (h): Flow of Grant in Aid to Dept. of Town and Country Planning During 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total	Utilised	Total	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan fund
1996-97	64.57	59.52	11.69	12.23	76.26
1997-98	64.70	50.87	12.11	12.11	76.81
1998-99	61.51	44.49	20.10	19.70	81.61
1999-2000	49.80	12.31	19.62	14.00	69.42
2000-2001	50.96	10.37	21.13	13.56	72.09
Total	298.54 (19)	177.56 (61)	84.65	71.6 (85)	376.19

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

V-5

Table 5 (i): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Office of the Registrar of Co-Operative Societies During 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan fund
1996-97	124.60	124.60	51.87	49.60	176.47
1997-98	145.60	145.60	55.99	52.49	201.59
1998-99	145.60	141.56	79.75	61.90	225.36
1999-2000	70.00	45.50	80.69	71.50	225.35
2000-2001	70.00	23.10	88.88	72.05	158.88
Total	555.8 (61)	479.36 (86)	357.18 (39)	307.54 (86)	912.98

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 5 (j): Flow of Grant in Aid to the Office of Legal Metrology During 1996-97 – 2000-2001

(in lakh)

	Plan fund		Non-plan fund		
Year	Total allocation	Utilised	Total allocation	Utilised	Plan+Non-plan fund
1996-97	4.67	4.67	1.98	1.98	6.65
1997-98	5.60	5.60	6.11	6.11	11.71
1998-99	5.60	5.60	7.48	7.48	13.08
1999-2000	5.60	5.60	9.42	9.42	15.02
2000-2001	5.60	5.60	9.42	9.42	15.02
Total	27.07 (100)	27.07 (100)	34.41 (100)	34.41 (100)	61.48

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)

VI-1

ANNXURE- VI**FLOW OF FUNDS AND UTILISATION BY THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR.****Table 6: Flow of Grant in Aid to Transport Department During 1996-97 – 2000-
2001**

(in lakh)

Year	Plan fund		
	Total	Utilised	Unutilised
1996-97	6.8	5.8	1.00
1997-98	6.5	5.2	1.3
1998-99	6.0	5.5	.50
1999-2000	5.8	5.2	.60
2000-2001	5.4	5.2	.20
Total	30.5 (100)	26.5 (89)	3.6 (11)

(Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage)