NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH

Date: 05.02.2020

To
The Assistant Audit Officer (AP-10)

Subject : Settlement of outstanding Paras- reg.

Sir,

Please find enclosed annotated replies of previous years outstanding Paras.

Accounts Officer

Accounts Officer
National Institute of Technical Teachers'
Training and Research
Sector -26, Chandigarh-160 019

AUDIT AND INSPECTION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH

FOR THE PERIOD 01-04-2018 TO 31-03-2019

Para 1-A	INTRODUCTORY	Replies of the Management
	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh formerly known as Technical Teachers Training Institute (TTTI) was established in 1967 with the collaboration of Royal Netherland Government (upto 1974) to meet the requirements of training of polytechnic teachers for growth and development of polytechnics in the Northern Region of the country. The institute was renamed as National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) in the year 2003. The institute has been recognized as a research centre by Punjab University, Chandigarh in 2006 as well as Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar (Punjab) in 2005 for pursuing research work leading to Doctorate of Philosophy i.e. Ph.D. The activity of institute is education and training programme, Curriculum Development, Instructional Material Development, Research and Development, Extension Services, Consultancy in Technical Education and Technology Areas.	Needs no comments please.
	The position of Budget allotment received from the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development in the shape of Grant-in-aid and the expenditure incurred there against during the last three years was as under: **Budget Allocation** | **Expenditure**	

Year	Capital	Internal Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total
2016-17	800.00	2388.00	3188.00	652.26	2368.97	3021.23
2017-18	1049.99	3046.31	4096.31	858.86	2632.68	3491.54
2018-19	1400.83	3066.18	4478.91	1342.04	2983.34	4325.38

The Audit of the Accounts of the institute under CAG'S DPC Act, 1971 for the year 2018-19 was conducted by audit party headed by Shri Manoj Kumar Gautam, Assistant Audit Officer (from 29-07-2019 to 30-07-2019) and assisted by Shri Ram Kumar, Supervisor (from 22-07-2019 to 02-08-2019) under the supervision of Shri Munish Kumar, Sr. Audit Officer (from 22-07-2019 to 02-08-2019).

The Post of Director of Institute during the period covered under audit was held by Dr SS Pattnaik.

DISCLAIMER

The Inspection Report has been prepared on the basis of information furnished and made available by the Auditee Unit. The Office of the Director General of Audit (Central) Chandigarh disclaims any responsibility for any false information and/or non-information furnished by the Audited unit.

The results of the present audit are embodied in succeeding paragraph.

Section B: Other Incidental Findings

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para 1-A	**Peace Meal Purchases amounting Rs 83.93 lacs**	
	Rule 149 of General Financial Rules 2017 provides that the Government e-Market place (GeM) - DGS&D or any other agency authorized by the Government will host an online Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for common use Goods and Services. DGS&D will ensure adequate publicity including periodic advertisement of the items to be procured through GeM for the prospective suppliers. The procurement of goods and services by Ministries of Departments will be mandatory for Goods or Services available on GeM. The credentials or suppliers on GeM shall be certified by DDGS&D. The procuring authorities will certify the reasonability of rates. The GeM portal shall be utilized by the Government buyers for direct on-line purchases. Further rules (i) to (viii) of Rule 149 laid down the instructions/guidelines for procurement of articles through GeM and the relevant GFR Rules shall be applicable. Sr. No. (viii) of said Rule specifically provides that a demand for goods shall not be divided into small quantities to make peace meal purchases, to avoid procurement through L-1. Buying/bidding/revenue auction on GeM of the necessity of obtaining the sanction of higher authorities with reference to the estimated value of the total demand.	The items which have same technical specifications (Desktops and Laptops) are purchased through GeM in one purchase order. Further, whenever technical specifications of the items is different, they have been purchased separately through GeM. Therefore, no item(s) have been purchased on piece-meal basis.

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
	Test check of the record of the office of Director, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research for the period 2018-19, it was noticed that Computer Science and Engineering Department of the institute procured frequently Desktop/Lap tops after a gap of fifteen days in most of the purchases made amounting to Rs 83,92,756/- (annexure enclosed) as per record made available to audit. Whereas (iii) of Rule 149 of General Financial Rules 2017 provides that above Rs 30,00,000/- through the supplier having lowest price meeting the requisite quality. Special rates and delivery period after mandatory detaining bids, using online bidding or reverse auction tool provided on GeM. Procurement of computer particles by the Institute for Rs 83,92,756/- resulted into piece meal purchases and contravention of the said rule. On being pointed out in audit, the institute did not submit any reply.	
Para 2	**Retention of unutilized amount of sponsored projects of Rs 179.97 lacs**	
	The activity of the institute is to educate and impart of training programmes curriculum development, instructional material development, Research and Development, Extension Services and Consultancy in Technical Education and Technology areas. Test check of the records of the Office of the NITTTR, Chandigarh for the year 2018-19, it depicted from the summary of sponsored projects carried from the previous year, that 32 sponsored projects was having unspent balances	The sponsored projects are not closed as yet. The activities of these sponsored projects are underway. As suggested by Audit unspent balance of these projects will be refunded to sponsoring agencies on their closure please. Keeping in view the above, the para may be dropped.

	as on 01-04-2018 and some project received the credit during 2018-19 for different sponsored projects as per annexure enclosed. Further test check also depicted that an amount of Rs 97,36,018.09 was available with the institute and further received an amount of Rs 2,67,54,853.00. Total funds on account of sponsored project was available with the institute amounting to Rs 3,64,90,871/- against an amount of Rs 1,84,94,153/- was incurred and having an unutilized amount of Rs 1,79,96,718/- which was required to be refunded to the sponsored agencies as per provision of General Financial Rules. As would be evident from the Sr. No. 6,7,8,12,23,24 of annexure against the opening balance was available but no expenditure took place during 2018-19. In this regard, the following audit observations are made. 1. Latest status of the sponsored projects along with the liabilities, if any, may be informed to audit. 2. Retaining of huge unspent/unutilized receipt in case of completed sponsored projects, if any, may also be justified to audit which can further lead to misutilization of available receipts. On being pointed out in audit, these projects are not closed as yet and the unspent amount will be refunded after closure of projects. Documents in support of reply not furnished. Final reply will be awaited in audit.	

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para No.3	**Delay in deposit of receipts in Government Account amounting to Rs 22.73 lacs.**	
	Rule 6(i) of Receipt and Payment Rule 1983 provides that all moneys received by or tendered to Government Officers on account of revenues or receipts or dues of the Government shall, without undue delay, be paid in full into the accredited bank for inclusion in Government Account. Pay-in-slip in form GAR/(using perforated duplicates for carbon copying) shall be used for the purpose. Moneys received as aforesaid shall not be utilized to meet departmental expenditure except as authorized in sub-rule (2) nor otherwise kept apart from the accounts of the Government. The department concerned to ensure that all the receipts and dues of the Government are correctly and promptly assessed, collected and credited into Government Account. During test check of records of the office of Director National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh for the year 2018-19, it was noticed that amount received in cash on account of guest house charges during the period 2018-19 amounting to Rs 22,73,440/- as per annexure enclosed was not deposited into the bank which was in contravention of the said rule which further resulted into loss of receipt of interest to the institute. Retention of heavy cash balances can also lead to unforeseeable contingencies and also chances of misutilisation of Government receipts as the receipts were deposited into bank after a period of delay ranging from 5 days to 73 days. On being pointed out, the institute stated that the point is noted and the amount in excess of immediate need of the institute will be promptly deposited in bank in future. Final action will be awaited.	It is stated that revenue generated by the institute is appropriated to cover the expenditure on the operation and maintenance of the institute. Suitable amount of receipt is kept in the chest to meet day to day expenditure of the institute. The suggestion made by Audit is noted and the amount in excess of immediate need of the institute will be promptly deposited in Bank in future. Projection of Audit is regarding Govt. Accounts. Institution is an Autonomous Body and does not fall under Govt. Accounts. Revenue Generation is head for Maintenance expenses of the institute.

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para No.4	**Irregular diversion of receipts Rs 39.11 lacs**	
	Rule 198 of General Financial Rules 2017 provides that a Ministry or Department may procure certain non consulting services in the interest of economy and efficiency and it may prescribed detailed instructions and procedures for this purpose without, however, contra venting the basic guidelines under Rules 199 to 206 of General Financial Rules 2017. Test check of the record of the office of Director, NITTTR, Chandigarh for the period 4/2018to 3/2019, it was noticed that the NITTTR hired the manpower on account of Attendant (6), Sweeper (10), Civil and Electrical Maintenance and Security of Hostels and Guest House (12) through outsourcing agency i.e. M/s Daksh Detective Services. Further test check also depicted that their wages on account of services availed from the deployed manpower was reimbursed from the Rent Receipt of Hostel amounting to Rs 39,10,959/- as per (annexure enclosed), whereas the Rule of Receipt and Payment Rules 1983 provides that payment of revenue, receipt and dues of the Government into Government Accounts shall without undue delay, be paid in full into the accredited bank for inclusion in the Government Account. Paid-in-slip form GAR (I) (using perforated duplicates for carbon copying) shall be used for the purpose. Further received as aforesaid shall not be utilized to meet departmental expenditure except as authorized. The wages of the deployed staff was required to be drawn from the budget of salary head against the existing strength (against the manpower authorized delayed), which further resulted into irregular drawl of wages by diverting the head of account.	Expenditure on account of wages paid to Hostel and Guest House Staff is not met from the Grants received from the Government of India. However, this expenditure is being met from the Internal Resource Generation (IRG) as per decision of the Board of Governors. It is further stated that revenue generated by the institute is appropriated to cover the expenditure on operation and maintenance of the institute. Amount in excess of the immediate need is deposited in the accredited bank of the institute. In view of this para may please be settled. Projection of Audit is regarding Govt. Accounts. Institution is an Autonomous Body and does not fall under Govt. Accounts. Revenue Generation is head for Maintenance expenses of the institute.

	In this regard whether the wages drawn were authorized by the competent authority being principal employer of the institution may please be informed to audit. On being pointed out in audit, the institute stated that wages on account of hired staff for guest house shall be met from the IRG as per BOG. Reply of the institute was not tenable and audit is in view of that the matter may be taken up with the Board of Governors as per provision of Receipt and Payment 1983. Final reply will be awaited in audit.	
Para 5	**Non adjustment of LTC Advances amounting to Rs 3.05 lacs**	
	Rule 292 (i) of General Financial Rules, 2017 provides that leave travel concession claim of a government servant shall fall due for payment on the date succeeding the date of completion of return journey. The time –limit for submission of the claims shall be as under: i. In case advance drawn: within thirty days of the due date. ii. In case advance not drawn: within sixty days of the due date. In case of (i) above if the claim is not submitted within one month of the due date, the amount of advance shall be recovered but the Government Employee shall be allowed to submit the claim as under (ii) above. In case of failure to submit the claim in both the cases within the prescribed timelines, the claim shall stand forfeited. During the test check of records of the office of Director, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh for the year 2018-19, it was noticed	It is submitted that an Inquiry is underway against Shri Sunil Jassal, Associate Professor, where non-submission of LTC Bill and non-adjustment of LTC advance is also one of the matters of enquiry. With respect of Shri Manmohan Singh, Senior Librarian the case has been settled. He has submitted the required documents. Advance has been adjusted. Excess amount of advance has been recovered along with Interest.

	that LTC advances amounting to Rs 3,05,000/- were drawn by the two officer (detail given below) were lying outstanding for final settlement as on 31-03-2019.	

Name and Designation	Date of Drawal	Amount	Remarks
Shri Man Mohan Singh, Senior Librarian	23-05-2018	Rs 1,30,000/-	Adjustment Bill
Shri Sunil Jassal, Assistant Professor	23-05-2018	Rs 1,75,000/-	Not Submitted
Total		Rs 3,05,000/-	So far as per record.

Delay in the adjustment of involving huge amount of advance can lead to mis-utilization of Government money.

Action may be taken to recover the unspent amount, if any, along with interest as per provision.

On being pointed out in audit the institute stated that the delay was on account of misplacement of original document and inquiry was conducted. The reply of the department was not considered tenable and recovery may be effective as per rule. Final action will be awaited in audit.

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para 6	**Non auction of condemned articles/equipments Rs 1.02 Crore.**	
	Rule 217 of General Financial Rules 2017, provides for the disposal of goods that: (i) An item may be declared surplus or obsolete or unserviceable if the same is of no use to the Ministry or Department. The reasons for declaring the item surplus or obsolete or unserviceable should be recorded by the authority competent to purchase the item. (ii) The competent authority may, at his discretion, constitute a committee at appropriate level to declare item(s) as surplus or obsolete or unserviceable. (iii) The book value, guiding price and reserved price, which will be required while disposing of the surplus goods, should also be worked out. In case where it is not possible to work out the book value, the original purchase price of the goods in question may be utilized. A report of stores for disposal shall be prepared in Form GFR-10. (iv) In case item becomes unserviceable due to negligence, fraud or mischief on the part of a Government Servant, responsibility for the same should be fixed. (v) Sale of Hazardous waste/scrap batteries/electronic waste: Scrap lots comprising of hazardous waste batteries etc. shall be sold keeping in view the extant guidelines of Ministry of Environment and Forest. Prospective bidders of such lots of hazardous waste/scrap batteries/e-waste should be in possession of registration, valid on 9the date of	The obsolete/unserviceable equipment worth Rs 799227.15 for the year 2017-18 were not sold due to Covid-19 Lockdown. Now these items will be included in the sale of written off equipments/obsolete for the year 2018-19. The BoG in its 49th meeting vide item No. B 49.5.1 held on 13.02.2020, approved the Written Off equipment/stores to Rs.9802492.70 for the year 2018-19. Collection of written off material for the year 2018-19is under process.

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<td>
e-Auction and on the date of delivery, as recycler/pre-processor agency.

Further Rule from 218 to Rule 221 of General Financial Rules 2017 provides the mode of disposals.

During the test check of the record pertaining to the NITTTR, Chandigarh for the year 2018-19, it was noticed unserviceable equipments/scrap items amounting to Rs 10216211.80/- were lying idle in the store and awaiting disposal as under:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Book value of Unserviceable Equipments/Scrap Items in Rs</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>During 2015-17</td><td>744373.00
(Yet to be auction)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>During 2018-19</td><td>9802492.70
(Reserved price yet to be fixed)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>10216211.80</td></tr>
</table>

Audit is of the view that action in this regard may please be taken to dispose off the unserviceable articles as per provision of Rule to avoid the further deteriorated condition of unserviceable articles and in case of delay the possibility of less revenue receipt on account of auction can occur on account of scrap etc.

On being pointed out in audit, the institute stated that store items will be disposed off after the approval of Board of Governors. Final action will be awaited in audit.
</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr><th>Para No.</th><th>Comments raised by the Audit</th><th>Reply of the Institute</th></tr>
<tr><td>Para 7</td><td>Acute shortage of Staff</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	In realization of the need for better quality technicians to meet the large scale industrialization of the country, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh formerly known as Technical Teachers Training Institute (TTTI) was established in 1967 with the collaboration of Royal Netherland Government (upto 1974) to meet the requirements of training of polytechnic teachers for growth and development of polytechnics in the Northern Region of the country. The institute was renamed as National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) in the year 2003. The institute has been recognized as a research centre by Punjab University, Chandigarh (in 2006) as well as Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar (Punjab) (in 2005) for pursuing research work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy i.e. Ph.D. The activity of the institute is to import Education and Training Programme, Curriculum Development, Instructional Material Development, Research and Development, Extension Services and Consultancy in Technical Education and Technology Areas. It was designed to meet the requirements of developing polytechnic education in the Northern Region covering the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh. During the audit of the record pertaining to NITTTR, Chandigarh for the year 2018-19, it was noticed that there was an acute shortage of staff in the institute detailed:	Efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts in a phased manner. Some of the advertisement (vide Advt. Nos. 157/2019, 166/2019, 169/2019 and 170/2019) have already been given in the Newspapers to fill-up faculty positions on priority basis.

Sr No	Category	Sanctioned Strength	Men in Position	Vacant
1	Faculty	65	41	24
2	Sr. Administrative and Technical Staff (Group-A)	15	07	08
3	Administrative and Technical Staff (Group-B)	34	17	17
4	Jr. Administrative and Technical Staff (Group C)	134	68	66
	Total	**248**	**133**	**115**

As would be evident from the above, that the institute was in acute shortage of staff as on 31-03-2019 in different cadres for the smooth working of the institute. This issue was also pointed out in previous LAR.

Efforts/action in this regard to meet the shortage of staff requirement in different cadres may please be intimated to audit.

On being pointed out in audit, the institute did not submit any reply.

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para 8	**Non conducting of Physical Verification of Stock Items**	
	Rule 213 (I) and 215 of General Financial Rules, 2017 inter alia envisage that, physical verification of all the fixed assets, library books should be undertaken at least once in a year and discrepancies, if any, should be recorded in the stock register for appropriate action by the competent authority. Verification should always be made in the presence of the officer, responsible for the custody of the inventory being verified. A certificate of verification along with the findings should be recorded in the stock register. Discrepancies, including shortages, damages and unserviceable goods, if any, identified during verification, should immediately be brought to the notice of the competent authority for taking appropriate action. During the test check of the records of the office of Director, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh for the year 2018-19, it was noticed that no physical verification of library books stock register and Rural Development Department for the year 2017-19 was not conducted till date. In the absence of non verification of stock the excess/shortage of store/stock items could not be verified. On being pointed out in audit, the institute did not submit any reply.	Physical verification of Fixed Assets for the year 2018-19 has already been conducted and certificate in this regard submitted to the audit party at the time of conducting the audit. However, a copy of the same is enclosed. Consolidated report of physical verification has also been prepared at the time of audit. Value of un-serviceable/obsolete items comes out to Rs 1,00,69,733.30 approximately and shown to Audit. Copy of the same is enclosed. Physical verification of library books has been conducted by the committee constituted by the Director and the report of physical verification submitted to Director for further action.

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute

<table>
<tr><td>Para 9</td><td>Payment of Audit Fee on Provisional Basis: Rs 2,38,175/-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Audit Fee for Balance Sheet and Propriety Audit of National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 works out to Rs 2,38,175/- as detailed below:
<table>
<tr><th>Designation of the audit personnel</th><th>Date of audit</th><th>Working days</th><th>Charges per day (on provi-sional basis)</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td>AAO X 1

Supervisor X 1</td><td>02-07-2019 to 02-08-2019</td><td>AAO-17 working days Supervisor-18

Total 35 days</td><td>Rs 6805/-</td><td>2,38,175/-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Total</td><td>2,38,175/-</td></tr>
</table>
The above fees have been calculated on provisional basis, as the rates are pre-revised. Difference arising between the audit fee paid and audit fee payable due to revision of audit fee may have to be paid at the later date.

Aforesaid audit fee for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 Rs 2,38,175/- along with previous pending audit fee, if any, may be paid via Cheque/Draft in favour of Pay and Accounts Officer, O/o the Principal Accountant General (A & E) Punjab and U.T. Chandigarh.</td><td>Audit fee amounting to Rs 2,38,175/- has already been paid through Cheque No. 052008 to Director General of Audit (Central) Sector 17, Chandigarh vide our letter No. NITTTR/B&ITA/Audit/5670 dated 25-09-2019.</td></tr>
</table>

Part-III Follow-up on outstanding paras from previous reports

LAR 2002-03

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para 2	**Outstanding advance payments Rs 19.27 lacs**	Out of 19.27 lakh a sum of Rs.8,19,180.80 has already been adjusted. The amount was mobilized as advance for construction of quarters in sector 29. Rs.10.00 lakh were given to Capital Project U.T Chandigarh for construction of staff quarters in 1995-96 and 1996-97. The Quarters (5+1) were handed over and were being used by the Institute. Statement of account was required to be submitted by Capital Project, U.T Chandigarh. It is learnt that due to multiple transfer of concerned officials, the same has not been received. The amount however remained utilized in execution of these works.
Para 1:	**Excess Payment of Rs 29733/-**	NBCC has not claimed may dues since then. Amount due to NBCC is more than 29733/- Adjustment will be made from final bill of NBCC whenever submitted. NBCC has not submitted final claim after completion of works. The Para may please be settled

LAR 2013-14

<table>
<tr><th>Para No.</th><th>Comments raised by the Audit</th><th>Reply of the Institute</th></tr>
<tr><td>Para 6</td><td>
Difference in assets in the Register of Fixed Assets and Balance Sheet.
General Financial Rules (Rule 190) inter alia envisages that the Officer-in-charge of stores shall maintain suitable item-wise lists and accounts and prepare accurate returns in respect of the goods and materials in his charge making it possible at any point of time to check the actual balances with the book balances. Separate accounts shall be kept for fixed Assets such as plant, machinery, equipment, furniture, fixtures etc. in the Form GFR – 40.
Scrutiny of the Register of Fixed Assets, maintained by the Institute, revealed that there is difference in the figures of assets purchased during the year 2013-14 as shown in the Balance Sheet and as shown in the register of fixed assets as shown below :
<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>Particulars</th><th>As per Register of fixed assets</th><th>As per Balance Sheet</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(Amount Rs.</td><td>In lakh)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Equipments</td><td>305.05</td><td>304.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Computer including Printers and software</td><td>258.03</td><td>218.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Furniture, fixture & Electrical Installation</td><td>29.56</td><td>35.57</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>592.64</td><td>558.68</td></tr>
</table>
Thus, there was a difference of Rs. 33.96 lakh which was not reconciled by the Institute. Reasons for the difference of Rs. 33.96 lakh in the figures of assets purchased during the year 2013-14, as shown in the Balance Sheet and as shown in the register of fixed assets may be intimated to audit.
</td><td>The assets figures pointed out have been reconciled. The entry of bills purchase of equipment, Computer, Software and Furniture etc. during the month of March,2014 were recorded in Central Store during the same month. However, these bills were processed for payment by the Central Store during April,2014 and passed for payment in 2014-15. This led to difference in figures with accounts ledger.</td></tr>
</table>

LAR 2015-16

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<tr><td>Para-5</td><td></td><td>Non settlement of accounts of Deposit Works</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Para 3.6(5) of CPWD works Manual provides that accounts against the Deposit Works should be settled expeditiously after the completion of Deposit Works.

During the test check of the records of National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training Institute (NITTTR), Chandigarh, it has been observed that projects allotted to CPWD as deposit work had already been completed but the final accounts in respect of these Deposit works have yet not been settled by the CPWD. Further as per the record provided it has been observed that NITTTR has not made any sincere efforts by taking up the matter with the respective agencies for the settlement of these accounts:</td><td colspan="2">Latest Form CPWD 65 has been received from CPWD in respect of Deposit Works executed on behalf of Institute. Necessary Adjustment of Advance outstanding stands made in the Books in the financial year 2018-19.

Para may kindly be dropped.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sr No</td><td>Year</td><td>Name of Work</td><td>Executing Agency</td><td>Amount of Deposit in Rupees</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2013-14</td><td>Renovation of Institute Labs (Refrigerator and AC, Electrical Machine, Thermal Lab Electronic Lab) and Class rooms in NITTTR, Sector-26, Chandigarh</td><td>CCD-1,CPWD</td><td>73,50,000/</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>2014-15</td><td>Renovation of Institute Laboratories/ Class rooms</td><td>CCD-1,CPWD</td><td>17,64,246</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>2014-15</td><td>Providing fire fighting in boys and Girls Hostel, NITTTR, Chandigarh</td><td>CCD-1,CPWD</td><td>13,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Final outcome will be awaited in audit.</td><td>Total:</td><td>1,04,14,246/-</td></tr>
</table>

LAR 2016-17

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para 2	**Adjustment of expenditure of previous year(s) from grants of subsequent years against the terms and conditions of release of grant: Rs 5.14 Crore** **The National Institute of Technical Teacher's Training & Research (NITTTR), Chandigarh is receiving grants under the heads Plan (Non Recurring) creation of Capital Assets, Plan (General)-Recurring, Non Plan Recurring Salary and Non Plan (Recurring) Salary Part B & General from the Ministry of Human Resource & Development (MHRD), Government of India. As per the terms and conditions inserted into the sanction letter (s) while releasing all these grants, it has been clearly mentioned that the sanctioned grant shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure during the current year as per norms approved by the government and subject to the provisions contained in General financial Rules. It has further been instructed that the Institute shall furnish to the government a certificate that the grant has been utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.** **During the propriety audit of the Institute for the year 2016-17, it has been noticed that, the Institute has adjusted expenditure of previous year 2015-16 Rs.252.68 lakh (Rs.72.67 lakh) (Plan – General-Recurring) Rs.43.77 lakh (Non Plan-Recurring-Salary) and Rs.136.24 lakh (Non Plan Recurring-Salary Part B & General) from the grants received during the year 2016-17 which was sanctioned to meet the expenditure for the year 2016-17 as per the terms and conditions of sanction letter (s) of grant. The adjustment was made by the Institute on its own basis without**	Adjustment of expenditure of previous years from the grant of current years has been reverted as per approval of BOGs. Proforma correction has been made by increasing the opening balances for the year 2018-19 of various heads and decreasing the opening balance of IRG.

	getting specific approval from MHRD. Thus adjustment of previous expenditure's was made by overlooking the above's terms * conditions of the sanction letter (s), and is considered inappropriate. **It has been further noticed that, on the similar pattern the Institute has, in the year 2015-16 also, adjusted expenditure of the year 2014-15 amounting Rs.261.64 lakh (Plan Non Recurring Rs.48.88 lakh, Plan-General-Recurring Rs.73.53 lakh and Non Plan Recurring Rs.139.23 Lakh) from the Grant sanctioned for the year 2015-16 which is also considered inappropriate, in absence of the specific approval of the granting authority.** **Confirmation of facts and figures was sought along with the comments of the management of Institute and in this connection following intimation was sought:** **1 Whether any specific approval for adjusting the overspent balances of previous year (s) from the current year grant of MHRD has been sought by the Instiutte or not ?** **2 If no specific approval has been obtained as mentioned at (1) above, reasons for adjusting the overspent balances of previous year (s) from the current year grant, without the specific approval of MHRD?** **3 If specific approval has been obtained as mentioned at (1) above, the same may please be shown to audit.** **The Institute in its reply stated that the overspent balances are carried over to next financial year on the analogy of unspent balances under a particular head of Account/scheme. These UCs are admitted by MHRD. In case, Institute do not carry over the unspent balances (minus Balances) to the next financial year, Institute is likely to loose the claim on overspent balance. This is appropriate as per the procedure prescribed by MHRD. Ministry**	

	takes into account the unspent or overspent balance under a particular scheme before releasing the grant of subsequent year. **The reply is not tenable as the practice of carrying over the overspent balances on the analogy of unspent balances is not in order as the specific approval (s) of MHRD has to be obtained in both the cases i.e for carrying over the unspent balance or the overspent balances, and the same has not been obtained by the Institute either before carrying over the unspent balances or their adjustment of unspent balances from subsequent grants. The Institute has to meet the expenditure of the respective year to the extent of sanctioned grant and the excess expenditure has to be met out of the Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) of the Institute. Therefore, the Institute has no right to claim the overspent balances which have been incurred in excess than the sanctioned grant, thus, the reply of the Institute is also not in order that they would have loose the claim on overpayment balance if Institute do not carry over the unspent balances (minus balances) to the next financial year.**	
Para 3	**Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) from Consultancy Projects.** **General Financial Rule (GFR) 208 (iii) inter alia states that all autonomous organizations, new or already in existence should be encouraged to maximize generation of internal resources and eventually attain self sufficiency. As per Rule, 208 (iv) Instead of giving recurring grants, wherever possible, the Ministry or Department may consider creating a Corpus fund, the returns on investment of which, along with their internally generated resources should enable the autonomous organization to meet its revenue expenditure.**	As laid down in rule 208 (iii) and (iv) of General Financial Rules (GFRs), consultancy projects are undertaken to maximize Institute's internal revenue. As per practice norms for allocation of consultancy fund; according to which service tax, expenditure incurred for execution of consultancy project and overheads are first charged to the gross project receipt. After deduction of these charges, the balance amount so arrived at is captioned as Figure-D (In this case Rs.

The Institute is taking up four types of consultancy projects from various organizations. The Board of Governors in its meeting dated 20.07.2007 has approved the rules and Regulations in respect of Sponsored Research and Consultancy Services by the Institute vide agenda item No.B.8.4.3. According to these rules the following allocation of receipt on accounts of consultancy services was approved (in the Column IV of table given below here we have given details of allocation of Receipts from CP-58 project undertaken by the Institute during the period covered under audit):

Particular	Allocation	
I	II	III
Gross Receipts (Say A)	A	A
Direct Expenditure (Say B)	As per Actual Expenditure undertaken in Project minimum 10 present of (A—Service tax)	B
Overhead charges (Say C)	15 percent of A	C
Balance D	A-B-C	D
Institute's Share(SayE)	40 percent of D in case of projects upto Rs.1 lakh and 50 percent in Case of projects more than Rs.1 lakh	E
Balance (F)	D-E	F
Staff welfare Fund(Say G)	10 percent of F	G
Distribution among faculty and staff (Say H)	In cases of for Library Consultancy and Core Consultancy 50	H

3916732/-). The fund under Figure-D is divided into two parts i.e. (i) 50% amount allocated to institute Share-Figure-E; and (ii) balance 50% of amount earmarked for Staff Welfare Fund and for distribution among employees in prescribed percentage Figure-F. The purpose of dividing Figure-D in two parts is to earmark distinctly the Institute Share which is to be allocated as Institute's internal revenue. For this project, Figures under Caption E and F work out to be Rs. 19,58, 366/- each. It is, therefore, clear that fund under figure 'E' (Institute Share) only constitute institute revenue and to be allocated as such. Funds under Figure-'F' do not constitute institute share/revenue and are to be distributed among employees (including staff welfare fund). Thus, contention of audit that entire amount available under Figure 'D' should be allocated to IRG is not in line with aforesaid Rules and Regulations. Also, crediting entire amount under 'D' to IRG would unnecessarily inflate revenue figures because the same amount would get debited to IRG while distributing it among Institute employees. Therefore, institute has correctly treated Rs.

	percent. In cases of Institutional Consultancy 60 percent and in cases of knowledge consultancy 70 percent of F in each case) directly engaged including Director (5 percent) & Head of Department (5 percent)		
Distribution among institute employee in proportion to their basic pay (Say J)	**33 percent of F**	**I**	**646261**
Distribution among other(say K)	**Total 7 percent of F: Accounts 3 percent, Administration 2 percent and other as decided by Principal Investigator: 2 percent**	**J**	**58751+39 167(remaining 5 percent)**

A) In view of above captioned provisions of GFR, the Institute should treat whole of the surplus amount as per 'D' above (after meeting the direct expenditure and overhead charges from the receipts under the projects) and the overhead charges levied in the project as per "C" above as its IRG by transferring the same to Corpus of the Institute and distribution to staff may be met out of Institute Corpus/IRG.

19,58,366/- (Figure-E) as IRG and balance 50% i.e. Rs. 19,58,366/- (Figure-F) distributed to employees, allocated to staff welfare fund as an expenditure to the concerned project CP- 58 . The Institute also does not agree to audit's view that the percentage i.e. 10% for Staff Welfare Fund should be worked out on Figure- D to increase the amount of Staff Welfare Fund. While this method of calculation is in contravention of the prescribed norms/formula, it will also result in reduction of the amount of Institute Share meaning thereby the Institute revenue to 10% i.e. Rs. 1.95,836/- in the instant case. This will be a loss to the Institute. As regards allocations of consultancy fund to various heads of accounts, there is no such mention in above referred rules of GFRs as observed by audit.

(B)It may be stated that the consultancy project passes through many stages. Firstly, Pre-Award stage. The concerned department prepares proposals for consultancy projects, obtains approval/sanction of the Director and get it placed under Operational Plan of the Institute with IMCO. The department also communicate and make correspondence with sponsored Client

	It has been noticed that, in the above case of CP-58 the Institute had treated Rs.1958366/- as its IRG from the project and the balance surplus of Rs.1958366 has been charged as expenditure to the concerned CP-58 project on account of distribution to staff. In audit, IRG of this project has been worked out to Rs.3916732, i.e Net Receipts after meeting expenditure and overhead charges. Thus, in present scenario, the Institute is reporting lesser IRG to the MHRD, which is not correct in view of the aforesaid provisions of GFR. **B) A scrutiny of the Consultancy Project-CP-58 revealed that, the Direct expenditure Rs.5779861 (as per B above) included payment of honorarium of Rs.570350/- to the staff directly involved in the project. Further, payment of honorarium Rs.1018350/-(as per 1 above) was made to the similar staff out of the surplus funds as per the Institute policy approved by Board of Governors(BOG) in its meeting dated 20.07.2006. Therefore, double payment being made to the similar staff for the same work done. Which is considered inappropriate. Had the Institute not charged this honorarium (Rs.570350/-) as expenditure in the project, this would have resulted in more income Rs.285175/-(50% 0f 570350/- Institute share of surplus) to the benefit of the institute and increasing the student welfare fund by Rs.57035/-(10% of 570350).** **Confirmation of facts and figures was sought along with the comments of the management of Institute and in this connection following intimation was sought:**	Agency and pursue the proposals till these are finally accepted by the client Agency. The department also prepares Agreement which is signed between the Institute and the Agency. Secondly, Post-Award Stage. The consultancy projects become operative only after these are sanctioned by the Director and registered under the Operational Plan of the Institute with IMCO. Then, arrangements for actual execution of projects are made i.e. hiring or arranging required place/building, manpower, vehicles, experts, etc. All these stages are handled by the faculty and staff of the concerned department. From the initial stage of formulating project-proposals to the stage of project sanction, the faculty and staff of concerned department are directly and actively involved. The distribution of consultancy amount under the category of 'people directly involved' is for handling these functions/tasks by the department's staff/faculty. Besides, the manpower, experts, Institute-faculty and staff are also engaged for project related tasks such as setting of question papers, printing of question papers, packing of question papers, conduct of

	1. **Whether the aforesaid policy in respect of the Rules and Regulations for Sponsored Research and Consultancy Services by the Institute were made in concurrence/ got approved from the Ministry of Human Resource Development or not ?** 2. **In view of the GFR provisions contained in Rule 208 as mentioned earlier, the management of the Institute may consider the increase in Institute's share vis-à-vis surplus distribution amongst staff in modification of policy approved by BOG(20.07.2007).** 3. **Reasons for reporting lesser IRG earned out of consultancy projects.** **Reply is awaited**	examination, result preparation, handing over of result, processing documents relating to individual related candidates and handling correspondence/communication with client at later dates after conduct of examination and declaration of result. The manpower staff/faculty/expert) deployed for actual execution of consultancy project i.e. at operative stage as discussed above is paid under the caption 'Direct Expenditure'. Such manpower is engaged according to requirement of the project from within as well as outside the institute. In case concerned department's faculty/staff is required, they are also deployed for duty at project execution stage. It may be stated that a person is deployed for certain tasks at more than one stage also, if required. The projects are executed generally on Sunday and holidays. Processing the consultancy projects from the initial stage of 'Proposal Formulation' to the stage of their 'Sanction' by the staff of concerned department is different stage while actually executing the projects after sanction is different stage. These are not the same stages of work .

		As clarified above, no double payment was made to any staff member/faculty deployed for processing and actual execution of any work at any stage of CP-58. Only at the close of project payment to staff directly involved is made and not at various stages. In view of the explanation given above Para may please be dropped.
Para 5	**Compliance of AICTE Guidelines in respect of Career Advancement Scheme.** **Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, in context of a complain received by them, made (18 may 2016) certain observation and informed, inter-alia, that the Institute had not followed AICTE guidelines while allowing Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) to its faculty members. The promotions under CAS made in 2014 may be reviewed forthwith to ensure that AICTE guidelines are followed and further asked to fix the responsibility for not following the prescribed norms and procedures. The Board of Governors in its 36th meeting held on 9.8.2016, with the exception of the Ministry representatives, after seeing the relevant documents and detailed discussion, advised the institute to send a reply to the Ministry with clarifications relating to the issue.**	The AICTE guidelines of Career Advancement Scheme and instructions of MHRD are being followed . Para may kindly be dropped.

	In this connection, the following information and documents were sought:- **(i) The detail of AICTE guidelines relating to Career Advancement Scheme and** **(ii) Relevant documents in support of the compliance made in respect of CAS guidelines and fulfillment of eligibility criteria (prescribed under AICTE guidelines) by the faculty members promoted in 2014.** **(iii) Copy of the reply sent to the Ministry as per the directions dated 9..8.2016, received from Board of Governors.** **The Institute in its reply stated that matter will be taken up in the next meeting of the Finance Committee/BOG. Final outcome would be watched in audit.**	
Para 7	**Insurance of the properties of the Institute** **It has been noticed that, as per the Annual Report for the year 2015-16, the Institute is having Fixed Assets valuing Rs.35.38 crore as on 31.03.2016. In this connection intimation that whether the institute has got insurance cover for these Fixed Assets and renewed the same time to time protect the interests of the Institute along with the relevant records, Audit of the view that if it has not taken the insurance cover of these Fixed Assets, it may consider taking insurance cover for these Fixed Assets to protect the interests of the institute.** **The Institutes in its reply stated that no insurance is made for fixed assets.**	Action has been initiated for the insurance of Institute properties in consultation with other departments of the Institute. Para may kindly be dropped.

LAR 2017-18

Para No.	Comments raised by the Audit	Reply of the Institute
Para 1	**Loss on account of payment made to the Contractor due to not being able to defending the case regarding cancellation of contract for construction of New Administrative Block and Hostel Block – Rs 78.00 lacs.** The TTTI Chandigarh (Now NITTTR Chandigarh) enter into an agreement with NBCC Ltd., a Government of India Enterprises as consultant on 28.02.1995 for construction of two buildings namely New Administrative Block and Hostel Block in the premises of the institute at a cost of Rs.211 lakh. As per the terms and conditions of this agreement of consultancy, the NBCC Ltd., invited tenders for construction of work on turnkey basis from reputed contractors and this work was finally allotted to M/s Vijay Kumar Grag, the contractor on 21.04.1995. As per the agreement signed by NBCC Ltd. With the contractor this work was to be completed within 12 months from the date of its commencement. During execution of the work many problems such as slow rate of progress, defective quality of material etc were noticed. The contractor was informed in writing to take corrective steps to resolve the problems but due to not paying any by him show cause notice was sent to the contractor by NBCC Ltd and finally this	Detailed reply vide letter no NITTR/B&ITA Audit /10584 dated 01/02/2019 (photocopy is enclosed) already sent to Audit office Keeping in view legal and administrative constraints in order to avoid contempt/attachment of properties of Government agency as per District court's orders. action taken by the department is legal and statuary binding to implement the Arbitration awards in true letter and spirit in this case. Details of amount paid as a result of arbitration award and amount kept with the institute is as under: **(A)** Amount paid to NBCC as per Arbitration award/court orders through RTGS on 10/08/2017 and 25/01/2018 Rs.78.56 lacs **(B)** Amount of performance security of Contractor Rs. 10.59 lacs (C) Value of Material at site and running bills of contractor Rs.7.82 lacs Total Rs.18. 41 lacs

	contract was terminated on 12.10.1995 for the reasons that during the period of five and half month, only 9% value of work was done by the contractor. The institute(NITTTR) withheld the payment of Rs.18.41 lakh of the contractor on account of Performance Guarantee, Running bill and Material at site and temporary works etc. The Contractor viz M/s Vijay Kumar Garg Pvt LTD. Initiated arbitrary proceeding against NBCC and after completion of 12 hearing an award was pronounced on 23.06.2008 (i.e after eight years of completion of hearing) where under NBCC Ltd was made liable to pay an amount of Rs.33.75 lakh within 90 days from the date of issue of this award. NITTTR Chandigarh filed an appeal on 22.09.2008 under Arbitration Conciliation Act in Hon'able District Court Chandigarh against this award. The Hon'able District Court deleted the name of NITTTR from the list of award as respondent no 2 and passed the award on 29.4.2011 against the objector (NBCC Ltd). NBCC requested (18.06.2011) NITTTR Chandigarh to release the award payment of Rs.38.41 lakh for which the award was passed as JD-NBCC was of the view that NITTTR Chandigarh was liable to pay the amount. As per the 22nd meeting of BOG of NITTTR it was approved after taking legal opinion that NITTTR is not governed by the award and is not liable to make payment as per the said award as suggested by NBCC. NBCC served a legal notice to NITTTR on 7.7.2012 to release the payment within 30 days or initiate Arbitration proceedings. First meeting of the Arbitration matter between NBCC and NITTTR Chandigarh was held on 16.11.2015 and the final proceedings of Arbitration pronounced the award in favor of NBCC and directed to NITTTR Chandigarh to pay the claimant a um of Rs.78.04 lakh within 45 days from the date of award. Accordingly due to not being able to defend its case despite its name deleted from the first award (In case of Arbitration between the contractor and NBCC) and it was the consultant viz NBCC Ltd. Who was responsible for appointing the contractors viz M/s Vijay Kumar Garg entered into an agreement and terminated the same NITTTR Chandigarh had unnecessarily paid an amount of Rs78.56	withheld. Interest accrued/ earned on Fixed Deposit of withheld amount Rs. 18.41 lacs up to 30/06/2017 including principal till date of payment to NBCC Rs.61.20 Lacs. Hence, the institute made strenuous efforts to defend itself but keeping in view award granted by the Hon'ble Arbitration Tribunal payment was made to NBCC to avoid further litigation in this regard and further accumulation of interest on account of arbitration award. In view of compliance of Honorable Cou orders by the department as above the Para ma please be dropped.

	lakh for which only the consultant was responsible. Had the NITTTR included the clause in the agreement that in case of any dispute with the contractor for timely completion of this turnkey project only the Consultant viz NBCC Ltd. would be responsible such type of situation might not have arisen. Hence due to not including proper clause in agreement with the Consultant and also not defending its case properly NITTTR has suffered a loss of Rs.78.56 lakh apart from incurring expenditure during arbitration proceedings/court case and also wasting institute precious time and engaging its manpower for unnecessary arbitration/court proceedings reasons for which may be intimated to audit. Besides the above, following further information may also be furnished to audit. A copy of the Agreement signed by the Consultant NBCC Ltd. With the Contractor M/s Vijay Kumar Garg for this work. Total Expenditure incurred on the construction of this project after this was taken over from the contractor M/s Vijay Kumar Garg. Total amount of payments already made to the contractor before termination of the contract.	
Para 2	**Irregular release of payments against the contractor's bills for the construction works of NITTTR executed through BSNL.** For construction of five works as detailed below for NITTTR an MOU was signed between BSNL and NITTTR on 14.12.2016: 1. Renovation of PG Hostel Rooms and Corridors at NITTTR sector-26 Chd 2. Renovation of 13 Nos.T-II Houses (10 Nos T-II Sector-26 and 3 Nos. T-II at Sector 29) of NITTTR Chandigarh 3. Construction of Basket Ball Ground in NITTTR Campus Sector-26 Chandigarh. 4. Miscellaneous Civil Works(Residential/Admin. Buildings) of NITTTR Chandigarh 5. Construction of New T-IV/T-V Staff Quarters of NITTTR at Sector -42 Chandigarh	The work was assigned to BSNL after entering into memorandum of understanding and the work was got executed by BSNL under the terms & conditions of MOU. Further the payments to the BSNL was released after getting the report of the work committee of the NITTTR regarding its quality and defects. BSNL is also providing test reports of the material used in the renovation works and the same are available on the record. MOU was signed between NITTTR and BSNL for five works as explained by the Audit in this para. It is submitted that out of these five works shown at Sr.No. 1,2 & 4 has since been executed and handed over to the institute by the BSNL. The work shown at Sr.No. 3 not yet allotted/

	The BSNL had agreed to execute the above works on PMC basis @ 4.80% plus applicable service tax on the gross amount of work done. As per the terms of MOU the SNL was responsible for carrying out the quality control tests and inspection and submit the same to NITTTR on regular basis. BSNL shall have to get the testing of materials from NITTTR or from other Government agencies in case of tests not available in NITTTR as required as per specification from time to time. Besides all the works executed by BSNL through any agency had to be inspected by the Committee constituted by the Director of the Institute, to access the quality of the work as per specification laid down in the tender. It has been observed in audit that the contractor's bills presented through BSNL for the above works being executed are being passed y NITTTR without obtaining any certificate regarding the quality test conducted from time to time by NITTTR or any other Government Department for ensuing of material used for that work. Besides no record regarding inspections conducted by NITTTR authorities to assess the quality of work as per specifications laid down has been made available to audit. This shows that the quality of materials used or works executed is not being ensured by NITTTR authorities making the payments passed against the contractor's bills so presented as irregular, reasons for which may be assigned to Audit. Besides the MOU signed between BSNL and NITTTR to execute these works is also deficient as there may be included the following clauses to safeguard the interest of the Institute: 1. Time within each of the above had to be completed as time should be the essence of such type of MOUs or agreements. 2. As the contractor had been engaged by BSNL, the responsibility for making compensation for any dispute that may arise between BSNL and the Contractor during the construction may be of BSNL as in earlier case	started. The work shown at Sr.No. 5 is still under progress. As regards, deficiencies in the MOU signed between NITTTR and BSNL authority to execute the renovation works., the same as advised by the Audit Office is being incorporated in the new MOU's as well as in existing MOU's by issuing corrigendum. Hence, the observations of audit is strictly adhered to. Keeping in view the prevailing unforeseen circumstances the Para may please be dropped.

	regarding construction of building at NITTTR premises though NBCC, the Institute(NITTTR) was not able to defend itself in arbitrary proceedings and had to make huge payments to NBCC without any fault of NITTTR. It appears that the authorities of the Institute has not learnt any lesion from its past mistakes and taking the government grants for granted without safeguarding the interest of the Institute reasons for which may also be intimated. 3. The clause regarding responsibility regarding any major/minor repair if needed within one or two years after execution of each construction work if any fault be noticed in work during that period. 4. Facts and figures as stated above may be confirmed.	
Para 3	**Non auction of condemned articles/equipments: Rs.2.71 Crore** Rule no.217 of GFR 2017 provides for the disposal of Goods: i) An item may be declared surplus or obsolete or unserviceable if the same is of no use to the Ministry or Department. The reasons for declaring the item surplus or obsolete or unserviceable should be recorded by the authority competent to purchase item. ii) The competent authority may, at his discretion, constitute a committee at appropriate level to declare item(s) surplus or obsolete or unserviceable. iii) The book value, guiding price and reserved price , which will be required while disposing of the surplus goods, should also be worked out. In case where it is not possible to work out the book alue, the original purchase price of the goods in question may be utilized. A report of stores for disposal shall be prepared in Form GFR-10.	It is stated that physical verification of institute stores is conducted every year in the month of April. Board of Governors vide item No.B.40.2 in its 40th meeting held on 22-03-2018, has approved the proposal of the institute to write off material for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The process to write-off equipment/items for the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 has been completed and Sale proceeds amounting to Rs.5,91,134/- has been deposited in the Institute account by 8 successful bidders vide Cash Receipt No 35,41,78of book No 916 & Cash receipt no 02 to 05 & 026 of book no 917 0n 03/01/2019 to 10/01/2019. Keeping in view compliance and observing of regular procedure of disposal of unserviceable /obsolete store items as laid down in guidelines and Codal provisions under GFR's Rules by the Institute, the Para may kindly be dropped.

	iv) In case item becomes unserviceable due to negligence, fraud or mischief on the part of Government servant, responsibility for the same should be fixed. v) Sale of Hazardous waste/Scrap Batteries/Electronic waste: Scrap lots comprising of Hazardous waste, batteries etc. shall be sold keeping in view the extant guidelines of Ministry of Environment & Forest. Prospective bidders of such lots of hazardous waste/scrap batteries e-waste should be in possession of registration, valid on the date of e-Auction and on the date delivery, as recycler/preprocessor agency. Further the mode of disposals are provided in rule 218 to 221 Of GFR 2017-18. During the audit of the record pertaining to the NITTTR, Chandigarh it was noticed unserviceable equipment/scrap items amounting to Rs.2.71 Crore were lying idle awaiting disposal. Detailed as under: BOOK VALUE OF UNSERVICEABLE EQUIPMENTS/Scrap items (in Rs.) 1. During2015-16 1,27,53,928/- 2. During 2016-17 1,01,37,674/- 3. During 2017-18 42,20,092/- Total 2,71,11,668/- These may be disposed off immediately to avoid further deterioration and amount received in lieu of should be deposited into govt. accounts. The disposal may be made as early as possible under intimation to audit.	