

PART III

**REPORT ON
AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS**

REPORT ON AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS

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Executive Summary

I. General Findings

1. There are no formally laid down procedures governing establishment of autonomous institutions and it is observed that ministries/departments have been following their own procedures for setting up such institutions. (Paras 4 & 12).
2. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1998-99 (reports 4 and 5 of 2000) covers 496 autonomous institutions. However, based on the information furnished by the various ministries, departments etc., in reply to the questionnaire of the Expenditure Reforms Commission, it has been possible to compile a list of only 433 autonomous institutions. (Annexe I). In the absence of any authentic list maintained by each ministry/department, it cannot be said that this is a comprehensive, complete list of all existing autonomous institutions. (Para 5 & 7).
3. An analysis of the budget grants for the year 1999-2000 of some of the major ministries/departments reveals that over 300 autonomous institutions had a total budgetary support, by way of grants-in-aid of over Rs.8000 crore. Thus, the budgetary outgo for all autonomous institutions taken together could be in excess of Rs.10,000 crore. (Para 6)
4. Questionnaires calling for information relating to autonomous institutions were sent to all ministries/departments. Replies were received only in respect of 221 and that too not complete in all respects. (Ministry of HRD which has 114 autonomous institutions has sent information only in regard to 5 of them) (Para 10)
5. An analysis of information gathered from the audit reports of the CAG reveals that there has been a steady increase in the number (322 in 1995-96 to 437 in 1998-99) of autonomous institutions over the years as also the budgetary outlay on them. (Para 15)
6. Successive audit reports also show a steady increase, over the years, in the number of autonomous institutions whose accounts were either delayed or not provided for audit (86 in 1995-96 to 209 in 1998-99). (Para 15).
7. The audit reports further reveal progressive increase of pending utilisation certificates which stood at 37390 involving grants to the extent of Rs.8603.44 crore as on 31.3.1999 and included cases where such utilisation certificates were outstanding for more than 10 years. Clearly not much attention was being paid to non-furnishing of utilization certificates, and fresh grants appear to have been released in a routine fashion. These alarming figures have led to a public interest litigation being filed against Government. (Paras 17 & 18).

8. No worthwhile study had at all been conducted of the autonomous institutions, to check whether these were fulfilling the purposes for which these were set up and whether there was sufficient justification for continuing these (Para 20).

9. No structured periodic meetings between the ministries/departments and the autonomous institutions set up by them also appears to have been organized for review in the working of these autonomous institutions. There also appears to be no procedure in position for obtaining periodic management information from these. (Para 20).

10. The recommendation of the Rajya Sabha Committee on Papers laid on the Table that there should be standard forms of accounts for all autonomous institutions, is yet to be implemented though nearly two years have elapsed since the recommendation was made. (Para 21)

11. There has been a steady increase in the staff strength of the autonomous institutions over the years. Moreover, the overall strength of posts at group C and D level appear disproportionately high (77.39%) as compared to posts at group A&B levels. (Para 22, 23 and 24).

12. Of the 221 autonomous institutions for which information was made available (221), as many as 157 were found to be fully funded. The proportion of internal resources generation is also quite low in almost all the remaining institutions. (Para 25).

13. Almost all the autonomous institutions were following central government scales and other service conditions such as pension, Assured Career Progression Scheme, LTC, medical reimbursements etc., all of which was being met from grants. These were also found to be adopting successive revised scales as also the other recommendations of the various pay commissions for central government employees. In most cases, these institutions are seen to be following the same procedures and practices as in attached and subordinate offices of government, while at the same time being exempt from the close scrutiny of the other wings of government. (Para 25)

14. The nomenclature of some of the autonomous institutions suggest that many could be carrying out similar or overlapping functions. The activities of these organisations would need to be closely examined with a view to exploring the possibility of merging or winding up some. (Para 26)

15. All these indicate that in many of the autonomous institutions reduced accountability and non-reporting appears to have been construed as essential elements of autonomy. In the absence of information, the possibility of many of the activities undertaken by these organisations being either unnecessary or of not being of such importance as to require autonomy cannot be overruled. There is therefore a prima

facie case for bringing all these organisations under a system of increased reviews and controls. At the same time there are also several autonomous organisations, TIFR and IITs to cite only two examples, which are known the world over for the excellence of their output. It therefore appears necessary to put in place a system of reporting and screening that will ensure that organisations that are doing excellent work are encouraged further, even as those that are not in this category are not allowed to pre-empt for themselves a large chunk of scarce budgetary support at the expense of the more deserving ones. (Para 27).

II. Recommendations:

1. The first and foremost requirement is the compilation of a list of all autonomous institutions so far set up by Government of India, together with some basic information about each such organisation. Towards this end, all ministries/ departments should be required to furnish complete information as in Annexe II to the Department of Expenditure in respect of each of their autonomous organisations within a period of three months, with a clear indication that all Financial Advisers would be required to stop release of budgetary support with effect from 1st October, 2001 to organisations which claim to be autonomous organisations but which are not covered in the reports furnished to the Department of Expenditure. The information received in the Department of Expenditure could be processed by the SIU, brought out as a report that could serve as a basic reference document. This report should contain a detailed total picture as also information about each and every autonomous institution.

2. In the Budget for the year 2000-2001, it has been announced that no new autonomous institutions will be created without the approval of the Cabinet and also that these organizations will be encouraged to maximize generation of internal resources. In line with this decision, all ministries and departments should be required to seek approval of Cabinet in respect of the autonomous organisations for which Cabinet approval has hitherto not been taken. The opportunity should be availed to examine whether the activities undertaken are necessary at all; whether these need to be undertaken only by autonomous organisations or whether these could as well be undertaken by the concerned government agency following the normal rules and regulations and also whether efforts for maximising internal resource generation have been put in place so as to keep dependence on budgetary support to the minimum. Allowing a time period of three months for obtaining such Cabinet approval, all Financial Advisers should be instructed that wherever such Cabinet approval is not obtained, release of budgetary support should be stopped with effect from 1st October, 2001.

3. There has to be a system of "outside"/"peer" review of every autonomous organisation once in three or five years, depending on its size and nature of the activity. In respect of those organisations, where there has been no such outside review till

date, all ministries/departments should be required to straightaway arrange for such reviews to be taken up and completed before 31st December, 2001. These reviews should focus inter alia on :

- (a) the purposes for which the autonomous body was set up and whether these objectives have been or are being achieved
- (b) whether the activities should be continued at all, either because they are no longer relevant or have been completed or if there has been a substantial failure in achievement of objectives. The zero base budget approach should be followed in making this assessment
- (c) whether the nature of the activities is such that these need to be performed only by an autonomous organisation
- (d) whether similar functions are also being undertaken by other organisations – be it in the central government or state governments or the private sector - and if so whether there is scope for merging or winding up these organisations
- (e) whether the total staff complement, particularly at the support level is kept at a minimum, whether the enormous strides in information technology and communication facilities as also facilities for outsourcing of work on a contract basis have been taken into account in determining staff strength; and whether scientific/technical personnel are being deployed on functions which could well be carried out by non scientific/non technical personnel; etc. The last mentioned aspect becomes important in view of the special procedures followed both for recruitment and promotion of scientific/technical personnel.
- (f) whether user charges, wherever the output or services are utilised by others, are levied at appropriate levels
- (g) the scope for maximizing internal resources generation in the organisation so that the dependence upon government budgetary support could be kept at a minimum.

4. These reviews along with the earlier reviews already available in respect of organisations where such reviews are being periodically undertaken should form the basis for determining the programme of work as well as the budget support for these organisations in the future years. The budget support extended now should serve as a ceiling for the year 2002-03 and should be progressively reduced thereafter having regard to the scope for maximizing internal resources generation and restraining of expenditure growth.

5. Having regard to the vast expansion in the staff strength in these organisations, pending this review there should be a freeze on recruitment of staff in all the autonomous organisations at all levels. In addition, an adhoc cut of 10% in the total staff strength should be imposed, in all those institutions in which there have been substantial increase in staff strength in the recent years and/or in which the proportion of group C & D officials is quite high.

6. The review suggested above should facilitate issue of guidelines both for governing the functioning of all existing autonomous institutions and for the establishment of new ones. Stringent criteria need to be laid down for setting up of new autonomous organisations and for the type of activities to be undertaken by them. Pending issue of such guidelines there should be a ban on setting up of new autonomous organisations.

7. These reviews together with a consolidated report to be prepared by the SIU and the process of cabinet approvals referred to earlier should, at one level help to reduce the number of autonomous organisations and the outgo on them both by weeding out those activities which are no longer relevant or have been completed and by maximising internal resource generation. At another level, this process would also help to identify a small number of autonomous institutions – say 20 or so – whose performance is so outstanding and internationally acclaimed, as to warrant further encouragement by giving greater autonomy. Such organisations, even if the budgetary support required is in excess of 50% of the total funds required in the year, could be extended increased flexibility in matters of recruitment and financial rules and also exempted from orders issued from time to time for effecting adhoc cuts on expenditure, freeze in recruitment etc. These organisations should be increasingly enabled to devise and adopt staff structures, procedures and rules, as are best suited for improving the quality of their output. Such rules and procedures should however be clearly laid down so as to maximise transparency.

8. Such autonomous organisations, as also others with a budgetary support of more than Rs. 5 crore per annum, should be required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the parent ministry/department, spelling out clearly not only the input requirements – financial, manpower, etc. – but more importantly the output targets, i.e. details of programme of work and qualitative improvements in output aimed at. The output performance assessment should be an important element in determining the programme as well as the budget support for the next financial year and also for an evaluation of the performance of the senior officials of the institutions.

9. All ministries and departments should be required to either annex to their annual report or along with their annual report placed before the Parliament separate

reports, giving a detailed assessment of the performance of the autonomous institutions coming under them.

10. Considering the time lag in finalisation of audited accounts and enormous increase in pending utilisation certificates, all ministries and departments should be required to pay special attention to these issues and furnish to the Department of Expenditure every quarter a review of the position. Allowing a maximum of 9 months for the finalisation and auditing of accounts, as well as for furnishing of utilisation certificates, it should be stipulated that budgetary support would not be extended after that period. In other words, if for the year 2000-2001 either the accounts are not audited or the utilisation certificates not furnished before the end of December, 2001 then release of funds should be stopped altogether from 1st January 2002.

11. The Rajya Sabha Committee on Papers laid before Parliament, has suggested that there should be a suitable format for the accounts to be submitted by the autonomous institutions to bring about uniformity and transparency in the presentation of accounts. These suggestions are being further processed by a committee. Action in this regard needs to be expedited.

AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS

1. The terms of reference of the Expenditure Reforms Commission relating to autonomous institutions reads as follows:

“Review the procedure for setting up of Government funded autonomous institutions and their pattern of funding and suggest measures for effecting improvement and reducing budgetary support for their activities.”

2. The arrangement of having “autonomous institutions” has been in existence for a very long time. No papers could however be located to trace the policy relating to the origin and setting up of such institutions and as to when exactly they started. The dictionary meaning of the word “autonomous” is “self governing”. Obviously therefore, such autonomous institutions were set up whenever it was felt that certain functions had to be discharged outside the governmental set up, with some amount of independence and flexibility, without the day-to-day interference of the governmental machinery. For example, there are 17 universities as of date, which are autonomous institutions, some of which have been functioning for decades.

3. No reference regarding the procedure to be followed for setting up of autonomous institutions is found in the Transaction of Business Rules, and there is no mention in this regard in the Allocation of Business Rules of the Government of India. However, it is observed that such autonomous institutions were set up by the ministries/ departments concerned with the subject matter and are being funded through grants-in-aid, either fully or partially, depending on the extent to which such Institutions generate internal resources on their own. The rules relating to sanction of ‘grants-in-aid’ to such institutions and the various terms and conditions that should govern such ‘grants-in-aid’ as also the procedure for monitoring the proper utilisation of such grants-in-aid etc. are prescribed in the General Financial Rules (GFR) issued by the Ministry of Finance, which have been in existence since pre-Independence days. The Ministry of Finance also issues instructions from time to time regarding sanction of grants-in-aid by ministries/ departments to such autonomous institutions, besides instructions relating to powers for creation of posts and revision of pay scales etc. by such autonomous institutions.

4. It is observed that in the absence of any instructions prescribing the procedure in this regard, ministries/departments have been setting up such autonomous institutions from time to time, according to their felt needs and following their own procedures. While some have been set up as ‘statutory institutions’, as a sequel to the provisions contained in various acts, most others have been set up as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Further, while in some cases Parliamentary or Cabinet approval have been obtained, in certain other cases, such institutions have been set up over the years, by resolutions, notifications etc., or even with the approval of the minister concerned. No uniformity of approach appears to have been adopted in this regard.

5. The first task of the Commission was to ascertain the size of the problem by compiling as far as possible, a complete list of autonomous institutions functioning under various ministries/departments, as also the extent of financial support by government for such institutions. It was observed that no comprehensive centralised list of such autonomous institutions was available and the ministries/departments under whom such autonomous institutions function and to whom grants-in-aid were being sanctioned on a regular basis for several years, did not also appear to have compiled a comprehensive list of such institutions. However, in the Audit Report on Autonomous Institutions excluding those under scientific ministries/departments, published by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Report 4 of 2000) for the financial year ending 1998-99 the following information is available:

Year	No. of Autonomous Institutions (excluding those under scientific Ministries/Departments)	Grants given	Loans given
<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>			
1998-99	437*	4477.96**	659.97**

* : *Includes 17 Universities*

** : *Excludes information relating to 209 Institutions, whose accounts were not finalised or information had not been furnished.*

As regards autonomous institutions under scientific ministries/departments, the following information is available in CAG's Audit Report (Report 5 of 2000)

1998-99	59	1611.20	-
Total	496	6089.16	659.97

It was further gathered from the Office of the CAG that the total number of autonomous institutions could be more than 496, as their review covers only institutions known to be coming under the purview of Audit as on 31st March, 1999 and there could well be a number of autonomous institutions whose audit may not have been entrusted to the CAG, or may not come under the purview of the CAG's audit under the CAG's Act.

6. In the absence of a comprehensive list of autonomous institutions functioning under various ministries/departments, an analysis of the budget grants for the year 1999-2000 of some of the major ministries/departments was undertaken initially which, showed that 301 autonomous institutions, functioning under different ministries/departments had a total budgetary outlay, by way of grants-in-aid, of over Rs.8000 crore. As the actual number of autonomous institutions functioning under the various ministries/departments is much larger, the budget outlay on such autonomous institutions may well be over Rs.10,000 crore. In view of this huge outlay on grants-in-aid and the

recurring nature of the expenditure, there is indeed a need to have a close look at the procedure for setting up such autonomous institutions, the manner and extent of their financing, as also whether the circumstances and purpose for which such autonomous institutions were originally set up, still existed and justified their continuance, besides the measures that should be taken to progressively reduce the present level of heavy budgetary support.

7. Based on information gathered from different sources, a list of 433 autonomous institutions functioning under the various ministries/departments has been compiled and given at Annexe I. The following table gives a ministry-wise analysis of this number.

Sl.No	Name of Ministry/Department	No. of Institutions
1	Agriculture	10*
2	Atomic Energy	8
3	Chemicals & Fertilisers	3
4	Civil Aviation	1
5	Coal	1
6	Commerce	11*
7	Communications	2
8	Culture	26*
9	Defence	3
10	Environment & Forests	8
11	External Affairs	7
12	Finance	6
13	Food & Consumer Affairs	1
14	Health & Family Welfare	49*
15	Home Affairs	1
16	Human Resource Development	114*
17	Industry	13*
18	Information & Broadcasting	7
19	Information Technology	14*
20	Labour	15*
21	Law, Justice & Company Affairs	4
22	Mines & Minerals	3
23	Non-Conventional Energy source	2
24	Planning	2
25	Power	4
26	Railway	1
27	Rural Development	2
28	Science & Technology	29*

29	Small Scale Industries	17*
30	Social Justice & Empowerment	19*
31	Space	3
32	Surface Transport	22*
33	Textile	16*
34	Tourism	2
35	Urban Development	4
36	Water Resources	3
Total		433

8. It will be seen from the table that 36 ministries/departments have between them a total of 433 autonomous institutions. Further, while the Ministry of HRD has the largest number of autonomous institutions (114), 13 ministries/departments (marked *) out of 36 have between them the bulk of the autonomous institutions (355, constituting 82.2%) functioning under them.

9. In the absence of any authentic complete list of autonomous institutions of various ministries/departments and a detailed list of institutions audited by C&AG, it has not been possible to reconcile the two sets of figures. It was also found that some differences in the total figures were also due, for example to the fact that while IITs and Regional Engineering Colleges were being counted in one list as a single autonomous body, in the other list, each IIT and each Regional Engineering College was being treated as a separate body. In the list at Annexe I each of these institutions has been shown as a separate entity.

10. A questionnaire was sent to Financial Advisors of various ministries/departments to furnish certain basic information regarding the autonomous institutions functioning under them. In all, by the end of December, 2000, information was received in respect of 221 institutions. However, the information furnished was not complete in all respects in certain cases. The information as provided was analysed and discussions were also held with the FAs of those ministries/departments which are concerned with large autonomous institutions such as ICAR, CSIR, etc., as also the FAs of a few other ministries/departments.

11. The following table gives an analysis of the number of years for which such autonomous institutions have been functioning.

	Period of Existence	No. of Autonomous Institutions
I	For 25 years and above	83
II	From 10 years-24 years	84
III	From 5 years – 9 years	28
IV	For less than 5 years	22
V	No information furnished	4

12. An analysis of the manner in which these autonomous institutions were set up, is indicated below:

i.	Set up under a statute or act	77
ii	Set up with approval of Cabinet	33
iii	Set up with approval of ministers in the ministry/department concerned	56
iv	Others (details not available)	38
v	Information not furnished	17

13. Following table gives ministry/department wise details of the budget allocation for the current year (2000-2001) in respect of 203 out of 221 institutions for which information in this regard was available.

Name of Ministry/ Department	Number of Autonomous Institutions for which information is available	Grants-in-aid Budget for 2000-2001 (Rs. in crore)
Agriculture	8	1558.84
Chemicals & Fertilisers	2	14.21
Civil Aviation	1	16.20
Commerce	8	282.24
Communications	1	166.00
Culture	26	117.65
Environment and Forest	3	93.43
External Affairs	4	43.63
Finance	2	250.37
Food and Consumer Affairs	1	111.64
Health & Family Welfare	37	855.88
Home Affairs	1	6.55
Human Resource Development	5	470.26
Industry	13	590.71*
		(includes SSI)
Information & Broadcasting	1	8.47
Information Technology	9	164.95
Labour	4	25.70
Law Justice & Company Affairs	4	15.06
Mines	4	43.30
Non Conventional Energy Surces	2	6.73
Planning	2	51.33
Power	4	82.90

Rural Development	2	42.75
Science & Technology	23	1168.55
Social Justice & Empowerment	7	42.60
SSI	17	* Included in Industry
Surface Transport	3	72.06
Textiles	6	179.89
Water Resources	3	34.02
	203	6641.57

14. In spite of repeated reminders no information was received from Ministry of HRD in respect of 109 out of 114 autonomous institutions under it. The details of the other ministries/departments which had also not furnished complete information is given below:

Name of Ministry/Department (Other than Ministry of HRD)	No. of Autonomous Institutions for which information was not received
Agriculture	2
Atomic Energy	8
Commerce	3
Defence	3
Environment & Forests	1
External Affairs	3
Finance	3
Health & Family Welfare	7
Information & Broadcasting	6
Information Technology	2
Labour	10
Railway	1
Science & Technology	6
Social Justice & Empowerment	10
Space	3
Surface Transport	19
Textile	10
Tourism	2
Urban Development	4
Total	103

15. A perusal of the general remarks appearing in the CAG's Audit Report on autonomous institutions for the four years ending 1998-99 shows that the accounts of a large number of autonomous institutions had either been delayed or were not

furnished for Audit by CAG. The details are as follows:

<i>(Rs. in Crore)</i>				
Year	No. of Autonomous Institutions due for Audit (excluding those under Scientific Department)	No. whose A/cs were either delayed or not finalised	Grants/Loans sanctioned excluding those in Col. 3	
1	2	3	4	
			Grants	Loans
1995-96	322	86	2725.54	398.28
1996-97	323	99	3435.06	417.45
1997-98	431	186	2941.50	163.35
1998-99	437	209	4477.96	659.97

The above information shows that while on the one hand the number of autonomous institutions coming under the purview of CAG's Audit has been increasing year by year, the number of institutions whose annual accounts are delayed or were not finalised has also been increasing. Likewise, the amount of grants-in-aid/loans sanctioned for these Institutions, excluding those Institutions whose accounts were either delayed or not finalised, has also been increasing steadily over the years.

16. The G.F.R. provides that in respect of recurring grants, administrative ministries/department concerned should examine the annual audited statement of accounts of grantee institutions and obtain utilisation certificates, to satisfy themselves about the proper utilisation of grants released for the preceding year, before admitting their claim for grants-in-aid in the subsequent financial year. Such utilisation certificates are required to be furnished by the ministries/departments to the Controller of Accounts in respect of the grants released, to ensure that the grants had been properly utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. The rules also provide that the reports submitted by the internal audit parties of the department and audit/inspection reports received from the Indian Audit & Accounts Department and the performance reports should be obtained in the 3rd & 4th quarter in the year and should also be looked into while sanctioning further grants.

17. As far as could be ascertained, the above requirement of the rules were not being strictly followed by the ministries/departments either while budgeting for or before sanctioning of grants-in-aid for the various autonomous institutions and their periodical release. Moreover, as has been pointed out earlier, in a large number of cases the accounts of the earlier years had either not been finalised or had been delayed. Further, in every audit report of the CAG, there are adverse comments regarding the delay or non receipt of utilisation certificates, as also huge pendencies,

involving a very large amount of grants-in-aid. The progressive figures in this regard, as included in the CAG's Audit Report, for the last four years is given below:

a) Autonomous Institutions excluding those under Scientific Departments

Period Upto	No. of Pending utilization certificates (Progressive)	Amount involved (Rs. in crore)
31.3.96	22231	2940.74
31.3.97	23431	2936.40
31.3.98	26728	4495.99
31.3.99	32247	7997.77

b) Autonomous Institutions under Scientific Departments:-

31.3.99	5143	605.67
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Out of the above pending utilisation certificates, in 3019 cases aggregating to Rs.239.86 crore, the certificates were outstanding for more than 3 years and included 1041 cases aggregating to Rs.117.67 crore for which utilisation certificates were outstanding for more than 10 years.

18. Clearly the authorities releasing grants to such Institutions, have been releasing fresh grants, in most cases, without seeking to ensure that the previous grants have actually been utilised for the purposes for which these were sanctioned. The position is all the more unsatisfactory, as in a large number of cases, the accounts had either not been finalised or were delayed. The alarmingly high number of pending utilisation certificates, involving huge amounts, as indicated above has also attracted critical public attention and a public interest litigation has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. It was noted that instructions have also been issued by Secretary (Expenditure) to the secretaries of all ministries/departments for undertaking an urgent review in this regard. It has come to the notice of the Commission during discussions with some of the Financial Advisors that though in some cases the utilization certificates might have been received by the subject matter division of the ministry/department, these may not have been passed on to the Pay and Accounts Office concerned, who are to watch the receipt of such utilisation certificates. This shows a lack of appreciation of the importance of the utilisation certificates and the need for streamlining the existing procedure for monitoring the receipt and scrutiny of such utilisation certificates. In any case, to ensure full compliance in this regard, strict instructions would require to be issued to the PAOs not to release any fresh grants-in-aid, until an utilisation certificate is received for the previous grant.

19. The G.F.Rs also require that the annual reports and audited statements of accounts of autonomous/statutory institutions are to be laid on the table of the Parliament. In such cases, the departments of central government need not incorporate

performance-cum-achievement reports in the annual administrative reports. However, if the grants-in-aid exceeds Rs. 1 lakh, the departments of the central government should include in the administrative reports a review of the utilisation of the grants-in-aid individually, specifying in detail the achievements, vis-à-vis the amounts spent, the purpose and distribution of the grants. In cases where the grants-in-aid are for Rs.1 lakh or less, the departments of the central government should include in their administrative reports, their own assessment of the achievements or performances in a general way for facility of a complete and comprehensive study of the grants-in-aid paid by the ministry. The G.F.Rs also require that a review of the performance of the grantee institutions in receipt of grants-in-aid exceeding Rs.10 lakh per annum, should be undertaken by the sanctioning authority concerned, at least once in 3 to 5 years, in each case. Further, some of the leading non-officials interested in the object of particular grants are also to be associated with the review.

20. The information gathered from various ministries/departments shows that while administrative reports were being submitted to Parliament in most cases, these were not subjected to any critical review at any stage. Moreover, hardly any worthwhile study appears to have been undertaken on the performance of any of the autonomous institutions. It is also observed that no procedure had been prescribed for obtaining any systematic or periodical management information from the autonomous institutions, regarding various aspects of their performance. It also appears that no periodical structured discussions have been prescribed between the organisations and the ministries/departments, at a sufficiently high level, to examine financial and performance targets. The sanction of grants-in-aid to most autonomous institutions appears to be taking place in a routine fashion year after year.

21. The Rajya Sabha Committee on Papers laid on Table in its 60th Report (presented on 27th March, 98) observed that there was an urgent need for reviewing the methods of presentation of accounts of the central autonomous organisations, which usually take the pretext of not having a standard set of accounts, as prescribed by the Companies Act in respect of the companies incorporated under the Act. The Committee also observed that an important requirement is to present accounts, in a manner that even a layman, not having specialised knowledge of accountancy matters, can understand them easily. The Rajya Sabha Committee recommended that government should set up a committee of experts, to workout a format prescribing standard forms of accounts for all central autonomous institutions, to bring uniformity and transparency in the presentation of these accounts. A committee was accordingly set up by the government vide order dated 26th May, 99 with the Controller General of Accounts as Chairman and five other members. The committee was to submit its report within one year. Though a draft format of accounts is said to have been prepared,

as of December, 2000 these are yet to be finalised for adoption and implementation by the central autonomous institutions, even after more than 1½ years since the setting up of the committee.

22. In so far as the staff strength of the autonomous institutions is concerned, it is observed these were determined more or less on an ad hoc basis, at the time they were set up. The information received from 124 autonomous institutions, set out below, shows a steady increase in total staff strength:

Year	Staff Strength				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
1997	6973	7617	45608	15516	75714
1998	6967	8040	45136	16352	76495
1999	7614	7975	46251	16403	78243

23. Sixtyeight autonomous institutions have furnished details of staff strength for the year 1999 only. Inclusive of this, the total picture for 192 autonomous institutions for the year 1999 is as follows:

Year	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
1999	12493	13289	63058	25164	114004
	(10.95%)	(11.66%)	(55.32%)	(22.07%)	

[Note: The above analysis does not include: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which is one of the largest autonomous institutions, with a total staff strength of 34695 as also a total staff strength of 39,716 in respect of 18 bodies under 9 ministries/ departments where the break up was not made available]

24. No break up is available of the total staff strength as between technical/scientific and non-technical/non-scientific ministerial personnel. Though the nature of work performed in these 192 autonomous institutions could be quite varied and their requirement of scientific/technical & non-scientific/non-technical/ministerial persons at different levels may also be different, the overall figures and percentages, as shown above indicate prima facie an abnormally high group C and group D strength. While it would be logical to expect a high proportion of group A & B officials in such institutions, the proportion of group C & D officials is quite high at over 77% of the total staff strength. The reports received do not reveal that there has been any critical assessment of the requirements and no norms appear to have been prescribed, or adopted for deciding the ratio of staff between technical/scientific and non-technical/non-scientific staff at various levels.

25. The G.F.Rs provide that all autonomous institutions which receive more than 50% of their recurring expenditure in the form of grants-in-aid should formulate terms and conditions of service of their employees, which are by and large, comparable

to those applicable to similar categories of employees in central government. An analysis of information received from 221 autonomous institutions reveals that 157 were fully funded, while even almost all of the remaining 64 were receiving government budget support much in excess of 50% of their recurring expenditure. Almost all the autonomous institutions were found to be adopting central government scales of pay and were governed by the same rules in various service matters. All have been adopting the pay scales as revised and determined by successive Pay Commissions and the substantial additional expenditure involved in the adoption of the pay scales prescribed by the Fifth Pay Commission, including payment of arrears etc. w.e.f. 1.1.1996, were also met by way of additional grants-in-aid. Most autonomous institutions have also adopted the same pension scheme and other concessions, such as Assured Career Progression Scheme, L.T.C., medical reimbursement etc., as adopted by the government, the entire recurring expenditure in regard to which, is also met out of grants-in-aid. Thus, there did not appear to be much difference in the day-to-day working and organisational set up as also the conditions of service of the staff and officers of the autonomous institutions and the other central government offices. Thus these institutions function like attached or subordinate offices of government, without at the same time being subject to the close scrutiny of the other wings of the government.

26. A perusal of the nomenclature and the broad functions of some of the autonomous institutions as listed in Annexe-I as also the brief information gathered from the literature made available in some cases, showed that there is every possibility of overlapping or similar functions being performed by some of them. While there could be some merit in competition amongst such organisations having similar functions for better performance and also some of the organisations may have a marginally different role and may also be located in different cities, the feasibility of either merging or phasing out some of these over a period of time, would merit in depth examination.

27. From the position as analysed above it would appear that in many of these organisations freedom from accountability and non-transparency in areas that are not sensitive, is often being construed as an essential feature of autonomy. On the other hand, it is precisely in these organisations which are exempt from close scrutiny and clearances of other wings of the government, that there needs to be greater transparency and more of internal checks and balances, in order to ensure that autonomy is not misused or misapplied. In the absence of such reporting or review, the possibility of some of these organisations carrying out activities which are no longer current or relevant, or can be undertaken by following the normal procedures and without special dispensations cannot be ruled out. At the same time, the generic term 'autonomous body' includes within its scope institutions like TIFR, IITs, central universities, Regional Engineering Colleges, AIIMS, CSIR etc, some of which like TIFR & IITs, are classic

examples of their internationally known quality of output. It is therefore necessary to put in place a system of reporting and screening that will ensure that the organisations that are doing excellent work are encouraged further, even as those that are not in this category are not allowed to pre-empt for themselves a large chunk of scarce tax revenues at the expense of more deserving cases. It is against this backdrop that the Commission has framed its recommendations.

Recommendations

1. The first and foremost requirement is the compilation of a list of all autonomous institutions so far set up by Government of India, together with some basic information about each such organisation. Towards this end, all ministries/ departments should be required to furnish complete information as in Annexe II to the Department of Expenditure in respect of each of their autonomous organisations within a period of three months, with a clear indication that all Financial Advisers would be required to stop release of budgetary support with effect from 1st October, 2001 to organisations which claim to be autonomous organisations but which are not covered in the reports furnished to the Department of Expenditure. The information received in the Department of Expenditure could be processed by the SIU, brought out as a report that could serve as a basic reference document. This report should contain a detailed total picture as also information about each and every autonomous institution.

2. In the budget for the year 2000-2001, it has been announced that no new autonomous institutions will be created without the approval of the Cabinet and also that these organizations will be encouraged to maximize generation of internal resources. In line with this decision, all ministries and departments should be required to seek approval of Cabinet in respect of the autonomous organisations for which Cabinet approval has hitherto not been taken. The opportunity should be availed to examine whether the activities undertaken are necessary at all; whether these need to be undertaken only by Autonomous Organisations or whether these could as well be undertaken by the concerned government agency following the normal rules and regulations and also whether efforts for maximising internal resource generation have been put in place so as to keep dependence on budgetary support to the minimum. Allowing a time period of three months for obtaining such Cabinet approval, all Financial Advisers should be instructed that wherever such Cabinet approval is not obtained, release of budgetary support should be stopped with effect from 1st October, 2001.

3. There has to be a system of "outside"/"peer" review of every autonomous organisation once in three or five years, depending on its size and nature of the activity. In respect of those organisations, where there has been no such outside review till date, all ministries/departments should be required to straightaway arrange for such

reviews to be taken up and completed before 31st December, 2001. These reviews should focus inter alia on :

- a) the purposes for which the autonomous body was set up and whether these objectives have been or are being achieved
- b) whether the activities should be continued at all, either because they are no longer relevant or have been completed or if there has been a substantial failure in achievement of objectives. The zero base budget approach should be followed in making this assessment
- c) whether the nature of the activities is such that these need to be performed only by an autonomous organisation
- d) whether similar functions are also being undertaken by other organisations – be it in the central government or state governments or the private sector - and if so whether there is scope for merging or winding up these organisations
- e) whether the total staff complement, particularly at the support level is kept at a minimum, whether the enormous strides in information technology and communication facilities as also facilities for outsourcing of work on a contract basis have been taken into account in determining staff strength; and whether scientific/technical personnel are being deployed on functions which could well be carried out by non scientific/non technical personnel; etc. The last mentioned aspect becomes important in view of the special procedures followed both for recruitment and promotion of scientific/technical personnel.
- f) whether user charges, wherever the output or services are utilised by others, are levied at appropriate levels
- g) the scope for maximizing internal resources generation in the organisation so that the dependence upon government budgetary support could be kept at a minimum.

4. These reviews along with the earlier reviews already available in respect of organisations where such reviews are being periodically undertaken should form the basis for determining the programme of work as well as the budget support for these organisations in the future years. The budget support extended now should serve as a ceiling for the year 2002-03 and should be progressively reduced thereafter having regard to the scope for maximizing internal resources generation and restraining of expenditure growth.

5. Having regard to the vast expansion in the staff strength in these organisations, pending this review there should be a freeze on recruitment of staff in all

the autonomous organisations at all levels. In addition, an adhoc cut of 10% in the total staff strength should be imposed in all those institutions in which there have been substantial increase in staff strength in the recent years and/or in which the proportion of group C & D officials is quite high.

6. The review suggested above should facilitate issue of guidelines both for governing the functioning of all existing autonomous institutions and for the establishment of new ones. Stringent criteria need to be laid down for setting up of new autonomous organisations and for the type of activities to be undertaken by them. Pending issue of such guidelines there should be a ban on setting up of new autonomous organisations.

7. These reviews together with a consolidated report to be prepared by the SIU and the process of cabinet approvals referred to earlier should, at one level help to reduce the number of autonomous organisations and the outgo on them both by weeding out those activities which are no longer relevant or have been completed and by maximising internal resource generation. At another level, this process would also help to identify a small number of autonomous institutions – say 20 or so – whose performance is so outstanding and internationally acclaimed, as to warrant further encouragement by giving greater autonomy. Such organisations, even if the budgetary support required is in excess of 50% of the total funds required in the year, could be extended increased flexibility in matters of recruitment and financial rules and also exempted from orders issued from time to time for effecting adhoc cuts on expenditure, freeze in recruitment etc. These organisations should be increasingly enabled to devise and adopt staff structures, procedures and rules, as are best suited for improving the quality of their output. Such rules and procedures should however be clearly laid down so as to maximise transparency.

8. Such autonomous organisations, as also others with a budgetary support of more than Rs. 5 crore per annum, should be required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the parent ministry/department, spelling out clearly not only the input requirements – financial, manpower, etc. – but more importantly the output targets, i.e. details of programme of work and qualitative improvements in output aimed at. The output performance assessment should be an important element in determining the programme as well as the budget support for the next financial year and also for an evaluation of the performance of the senior officials of the institutions.

9. All ministries and departments should be required to either annex to their annual report or along with their annual report placed before the Parliament separate reports, giving a detailed assessment of the performance of the autonomous institutions coming under them.

10. Considering the time lag in finalisation of audited accounts and enormous increase in pending utilisation certificates, all ministries and departments should be required to pay special attention to these issues and furnish to the Department of Expenditure every quarter a review of the position. Allowing a maximum of 9 months for the finalisation and auditing of accounts, as well as for furnishing of utilisation certificates, it should be stipulated that budgetary support would not be extended after that period. In other words, if for the year 2000-2001 either the accounts are not audited or the utilisation certificates not furnished before the end of December, 2001 then release of funds should be stopped altogether from 1st January 2002.

11. The Rajya Sabha Committee on Papers laid before Parliament, has suggested that there should be a suitable format for the accounts to be submitted by the autonomous institutions to bring about uniformity and transparency in the presentation of accounts. These suggestions are being further processed by a committee. Action in this regard needs to be expedited.

MINISTRY-WISE LIST OF AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS**Ministry of Agriculture**

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | 1 | Coconut Development Board, Cochi |
| 2 | 2 | Indian Council of Agricultural Research |
| 3 | 3 | National Coop. Union of India |
| 4 | 4 | National Council for Cooperative training |
| 5 | 5 | National Dairy Development Board |
| 6 | 6 | National Horticulture Board |
| 7 | 7 | National Institute of Agricultural Marketing |
| 8 | 8 | National Institute of Agri. Extension Management |
| 9 | 9 | Veterinary Council of India |
| 10 | 10 | National Oil Seeds & Vegetable Oil Development Board |

Ministry of Atomic Energy

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 11 | 1 | Atomic Energy Education Society's School, Mumbai |
| 12 | 2 | Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai |
| 13 | 3 | Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar |
| 14 | 4 | Institute of Plasma Research, Gandhinagar |
| 15 | 5 | Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Meth. Physics |
| 16 | 6 | Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta |
| 17 | 7 | I.I.F.R., Mumbai |
| 18 | 8 | Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai |

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 19 | 1 | Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology |
| 20 | 2 | Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology |
| 21 | 3 | National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education & Res.(NIPER) |

Ministry of Civil Aviation

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 22 | 1 | Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|

Ministry of Commerce

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 23 | 1 | Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority |
| 24 | 2 | Coffee Board |
| 25 | 3 | Export Inspection Council and its Agencies |
| 26 | 4 | Indian Institute of Foreign Trade |
| 27 | 5 | Indian Institute of Packing |
| 28 | 6 | Marine Products Export Development Authority |
| 29 | 7 | Rubber Board |

30	8	Spices Board
31	9	Tea Board
32	10	Cashew Export Promotion Council
33	11	Tobacco Board

Ministry of Communications

34	1	Centre for Development of Telematics
35	2	T.R.A.I. General Fund

Ministry of Coal

36	1	Coal Miners' PF Organisation, Dhanbad
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Ministry of Culture

37	1	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library
38	2	Allahabad Museum Society
39	3	Asiatic Society, Calcutta
40	4	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies-Leh
41	5	Central Institute of higher Tibetan Studies-Varanasi
42	6	Centre for Cultural Resources & Training
43	7	Delhi Public Library
44	8	Gandhi Samriti and Darshan
45	9	Indian Museum, Calcutta
46	10	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts
47	11	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya ;Museum Sangharalaya
48	12	Kalakshetra Foundation
49	13	Khuda Bux Oriental Library Patna
50	14	Lalit Kala Akademy
51	15	Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies
52	16	National Council of Science Museum Calcutta
53	17	National Museum of History of Art Conservation of Museology
54	18	National School of Drama
55	19	Nav Nalanda Mahavihara
56	20	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library
57	21	Rampur Raja Library Board
58	22	Sahitya Akademy
59	23	Salarjung Museum
60	24	Sangeet Natak Akademy
61	25	Thanjavur Maharaja Sarasvati Mahal Library
62	26	Victoria Memorial Hall

Ministry of Defence

63	1	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling
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- 64 2 Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering & Winter Sports, Pehalgam
65 3 Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi

Ministry of Environment & Forests

- 66 1 Central Pollution Control Board
67 2 Central Zoo Authority
68 3 G.B.Pant Himalayan Institute of Environment
69 4 Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education, Dehradun
70 5 Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
71 6 Indian Plywood Research & Training Institute-Bangalore
72 7 Wildlife Institute of India
73 8 National Wastelands Development Board

Ministry of External Affairs

- 74 1 Indian Council for Cultural Relations
75 2 Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations
76 3 Indian Society of International Law
77 4 Society for Res. & Info. System for NAM & other Developed Countries
78 5 Indian Council for Social Science Research
79 6 Indian Council of World Affairs
80 7 Institute of Chinese Studies

Ministry of Finance

- 81 1 National Institute of Financial Management
82 2 National Institute of Public Finance & Policy
83 3 SEBI
84 4 Economic Research Institutes
85 5 Indian Investment Centre
86 6 Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

Ministry of Food & Consumer Affairs

- 87 1 Bureau of Indian Standards

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

- 88 1 All India Institute of Medical Sciences
89 2 All India Institute of Speech & Hearing
90 3 Cancer Institute, Chennai
91 4 Central Council for Indian Medicine
92 5 Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha
93 6 Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine
94 7 Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy
95 8 Central Council of Homeopathy

96	9	Central Council of Research in Homeopathy
97	10	Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow
98	11	Central Research Institute of Yoga, New Delhi
99	12	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta
100	13	CSIR - Health Wing
101	14	Dental Council of India
102	15	Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute
103	16	Indian Council of Medical Research
104	17	Indian Medical Association
105	18	Indian Nursing Council
106	19	Indian Red Cross Society
107	20	Institute of Human Behaviour & Allied Sciences
108	21	Institute of Post Graduate Training, Jamnagar
109	22	Institute of Naturopathy Yoga & Physiotherapy
110	23	International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai
111	24	Kasturba Health Society Sevagram
112	25	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology
113	26	Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis & Allied Diseases
114	27	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
115	28	Medical Council of India
116	29	Morarji Desai Institute of Yoga
117	30	National Academy of Medical Science
118	31	National Board of Examinations
119	32	National Illness Assistance Fund
120	33	National Institute of Ayurveda
121	34	National Institute of Biological Standardisation & Quality
122	35	National Institute of Homeopathy
123	36	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences
124	37	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune
125	38	National Institute of Unani Medicine
126	39	National Institute of Health & Family Welfare
127	40	National Institute of Siddha, Chennai
128	41	North East Indira Gandhi Institute of Health Medical Science
129	42	Pasteur Institute of India, Conoor
130	43	Pharmacy Council of India
131	44	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education Research
132	45	Rashtriya Ayurved Vidyapeeth New Delhi
133	46	Regional Cancer Centre Society

- 134 47 St. Johns Ambulance Association
 135 48 T.B. Association of India
 136 49 Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute

Ministry of Home Affairs

- 137 1 National Human Rights Commission

Ministry of Human Resource Development

- 138 1 Auroville Foundation Auroville
 139 2 Kendriya Hindi Siksha Mandal, Agra
 140 3 National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara
 141 4 National Council for promotion of Urdu Language
 142 5 University Grants Commission
 143 6 AICTE
 144 7 Aligarh Muslim University
 145 8 Assam University, Shillong
 146 9 Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
 147 10 Banaras Hindu University
 148 11 Board of Apprenticeship Training, Mumbai
 149 12 Board of Apprenticeship, Chennai
 150 13 Board of Apprenticeship, Kanpur
 151 14 Board of Practical Training, Calcutta
 152 15 Central Agricultural University, Imphal
 153 16 Central Institute of Indian Languages
 154 17 Central Tibetan Schools Society Administration
 155 18 Central University Pondicherry
 156 19 Children's Book Trust
 157 20 Delhi University
 158 21 Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College
 159 22 Engineering College, Jammu
 160 23 I.G.N.O.U.
 161 24 ICHR
 162 25 ICSSR
 163 26 IIIT, Allahabad
 164 27 Indian Council of Philosophical Research
 165 28 Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla
 166 29 Indian Institute of Information Technology
 167 30 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha
 168 31 Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
 169 32 Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta

170	33	Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow
171	34	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
172	35	IIT, Chennai
173	36	IIT, Delhi
174	37	IIT, Guwahati
175	38	IIT, Kanpur
176	39	IIT, Kharagpur
177	40	IIT, Mumbai
178	41	Institute of Higher Learning
179	42	ISM, Dhanbad
180	43	Jamia Milia Islamia
181	44	Jawaharlal Nehru University
182	45	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan
183	46	Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education
184	47	LBS Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
185	48	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindia Vishwavidyalaya
186	49	Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal
187	50	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
188	51	Nagaland University, Kohima
189	52	National Bal Bhawan
190	53	National Book Trust
191	54	National Commission of Women
192	55	National Council of Educational Research & Training
193	56	National Council of Teacher Education
194	57	National Culture Fund
195	58	National Gallery of Modern Art
196	59	National Institute of Adult Education
197	60	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering
198	61	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Dhanbad
199	62	National Institute of Public Coop. & Child Development
200	63	National Library, Calcutta
201	64	National Literacy Mission Authority
202	65	National Open School
203	66	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti
204	67	NBDC
205	68	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan
206	69	NIEPA
207	70	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Shillong
208	71	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

209	72	Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture
210	73	Punjabi University, Patiala
211	74	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
212	75	Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal
213	76	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan
214	77	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupathi
215	78	Regional Engineering College, Allahabad
216	79	Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur
217	80	Regional Engineering College, Jaipur
218	81	Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar
219	82	Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode
220	83	Regional Engineering College, Kurekshetra
221	84	Regional Engineering College, Nagpur
222	85	Regional Engineering College, Rourkela
223	86	Regional Engineering College, Srinagar
224	87	Regional Engineering College, Surat
225	88	Regional Engineering College, Warangal
226	89	Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur
227	90	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering Technology
228	91	School of Planning and Architecture
229	92	Shramik Vidya Peeths
230	93	Sports Authority of India
231	94	Technical Teachers Training Institute, Bhopal
232	95	Technical Teachers Training Institute, Calcutta
233	96	Technical Teachers Training Institute, Chandigarh +
234	97	Technical Teachers Training Institute, Chennai
235	98	Tej Pur University
236	99	University of Allahabad
237	100	University of Calcutta
238	101	University of Hyderabad
239	102	University of Jadavpur
240	103	University of Madras
241	104	University of Mumbai
242	105	University of Mysore
243	106	Vishwa Bharti University Shanti Niketan
244	107	Zonal Cultural Centre, Allahabad
245	108	Zonal Cultural Centre, Udaipur+
246	109	Zonal Culture Centre, Calcutta
247	110	Zonal Culture Centre, Chennai

- 248 111 Zonal Culture Centre, Nagaland
 249 112 Zonal Culture Centre, Nagpur
 250 113 Zonal Culture Centre, Patiala
 251 114 Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan

Ministry of Industry

- 252 1 Automotive Research Association of India
 253 2 Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore
 254 3 Central Pulp and Paper Institute
 255 4 Fluid Control Research Institute
 256 5 ID of Elect Measurement, Mumbai
 257 6 Indian Rubber Manufacturing Research Association
 258 7 National Council for Cement & Building Material
 259 8 National Institute of Design
 260 9 National Productivity Council
 261 10 National Small Industries Corporation
 262 11 Quality Council of India
 263 12 Development Council for Automotive & Allied Industries
 264 13 Footwear Design & Development Institute

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

- 265 1 Indian Institute of Mass Communication
 266 2 F.T.I.I., Pune
 267 3 Film Society of India
 268 4 National Centre for Children & Young People
 269 5 Prasar Bharti
 270 6 Press Council of India
 271 7 Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute, Calcutta

Ministry of Information Technology

- 272 1 Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune
 273 2 Centre for Electronics Design & Technology of India
 274 3 Centre for Liquid Crystal Research
 275 4 Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology Research
 276 5 Department of Electronics – Accreditation
 277 6 Education and Research Network India
 278 7 Electric & Computer Software Export Promotion Council
 279 8 Electronics Research & Development Centre of India
 280 9 National Centre for Software Technology
 281 10 Society for Applied Microwave Electronic Engineering and Research
 282 11 Society for Electronics Tests Engineering

- 283 12 Software Technology Parks of India
 284 13 Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh
 285 14 Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta

Ministry of Labour

- 286 1 Central Board for Workers Education
 287 2 Central Instructional Media Institute, Chennai
 288 3 Employees Provident fund Organisation
 289 4 Employees State Insurance Corporation
 290 5 V.V.Giri National Institute of Labour
 291 6 Advanced Training Institute, Chennai
 292 7 Advanced Trg. Inst. for Farm Machinery and Power, Ludhiana
 293 8 Advanced Trg. Institute for Electronics & Processed Instrumentation
 294 9 Central Institute for Research & Training in Employment services
 295 10 Central Staff Training & Research Institute, Calcutta
 296 11 Foreign Training Institute, Bangalore
 297 12 National Arbitration Promotion Board
 298 13 National Council for Training in Vocational Studies
 299 14 National Labour Institute, Noida
 300 15 National Regional Vocational Training Institute

Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs

- 301 1 Indian Law Institute
 302 2 Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies
 303 3 International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution
 304 4 National Legal Service Authority

Ministry of Mines & Minerals

- 305 1 J.L.Nehru Aluminium Research Dev.& Design Centre
 306 2 National Institute of Miners' Health
 307 3 National Institute of Rock Mechanics

Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

- 308 1 National Institute of Renewable Energy
 309 2 Centre for wind Energy Technology

Ministry of Planning

- 310 1 Indian Statistical Institute
 311 2 Institute of Applied Manpower Research

Ministry of Power

- 312 1 Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

- 313 2 Central Power Research Institute
 314 3 National Power Training Institute
 315 4 Energy Management Centre, Nagpur

Ministry of Railway

- 316 1 Centre for Railway Information Systems, New Delhi

Ministry of Rural Development

- 317 1 CAPART
 318 2 National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

- 319 1 Animal Welfare Board
 320 2 Central Adoption Research Agency
 321 3 Central Wakf Council
 322 4 Institute of Physically Handicapped
 323 5 National Institute for Rehabilitation Training & Research
 324 6 National Commission for Backward Classes
 325 7 National Commission for Minorities
 326 8 National Commission for Safaikaramcharis
 327 9 National Commission for SCs/STs
 328 10 National Institute of Mentally Handicapped
 329 11 National Institute of Hearing Handicapped
 330 12 National Institute of Orthopaedically Handicapped
 331 13 National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun
 332 14 National Trust for Mentally Retarded & Cerebral Palsy
 333 15 Rehabilitation Council of India
 334 16 Special office for linguistic Minorities –Allahabad
 335 17 Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi
 336 18 Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi
 337 19 Chief Commissioner for Handicapped, New Delhi

Ministry of Small Scale Industry

- 338 1 Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra
 339 2 Central Institute of Handtools, Jalandhar
 340 3 Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad
 341 4 Central Tool Room, Bhubaneshwar
 342 5 Central Tool Room, Ludhiana
 343 6 Central Toom Room Training Centre
 344 7 Coir Board, Kochi
 345 8 Electronics Service & Training Centre

346	9	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
347	10	Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad
348	11	Indo German Tool Room, Aurangabad
349	12	Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur
350	13	Indo-German Tool Room, Indore
351	14	Khadi & V.I. Commission, Mumbai
352	15	National Institute for Entrepreneur & Small Business Development
353	16	Process & Product Development Centre, Agra
354	17	Process cum Product Development Centre, Meerut

Ministry of Surface Transport

355	1	Seamen's PF Organisation
356	2	Calcutta Dock Labour Board
357	3	Calcutta Port Trust
358	4	Cochin Port Trust
359	5	DTC Employees PF Account
360	6	Inland Water Transport Authority of India
361	7	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
362	8	Kandla Dock Labour Board
363	9	Kandla Port Trust
364	10	Madras Dock Labour Board
365	11	Madras Port Trust
366	12	Mormugao Dock Labour Board
367	13	Mormugao Port Trust
368	14	Mumbai Dock Labour Board
369	15	Mumbai Port Trust
370	16	National Highways Authority of India
371	17	New Mangalore Port Trust
372	18	Paradip Port Trust
373	19	Tarrif Authority; for Major Ports
374	20	Tuticorin Port Trust
375	21	Vizag Dock Labour Board
376	22	Vizag Port Trust

Ministry of Science & Technology

377	1	International Advanced Res.Centre for Powder Metallurgy & New Materials
378	2	Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow
379	3	Centre for DNA Finger Printing & Diagnostics
380	4	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

- 381 5 Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi
 382 6 Indian Academy of Sciences Bangalore
 383 7 Indian Association for the cultivation of Science, Calcutta
 384 8 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune
 385 9 Indian National Academy of Engineering
 386 10 Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta
 387 11 J.L.Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore
 388 12 Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science
 389 13 National Accreditation Board for Testing & Collaboration Laboratories
 390 14 National Brain Research Centre
 391 15 National Centre for Cell Sciences, Pune
 392 16 National Centre for Plant Genome Research
 393 17 National Institute of Immunology
 394 18 Raman Research Institute, Bangalore
 395 19 S.N.Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta
 396 20 Sree Chitra Tirumal Medical Inst.of S&T, Thiruvananthapuram
 397 21 Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council
 398 22 Vigyan Prasar
 399 23 Bose Institute, Calcutta
 400 24 Indian Institute of Astro-Physics
 401 25 Indian Institute of Geo-magnetism, Mumbai
 402 26 National Academy of Science
 403 27 National Atlas & Thematic & Mapping Organisation
 404 28 Technology Development Board, New Delhi
 405 29 Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun

Ministry of Space

- 406 1 National MST Radar Facility Gadanki
 407 2 National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad
 408 3 Physical Research Laboratory Ahmedabad

Ministry of Textiles

- 409 1 ATIRA
 410 2 BITRA
 411 3 Central Silk Board
 412 4 Cotton Technology Mission
 413 5 IJRA
 414 6 Institute of Fashion Technology
 415 7 Jute Manufacturers Development Council
 416 8 MANTRA

417	9	National Centre for Jute Diversification
418	10	New NIFTs
419	11	NITRA
420	12	Silk & Art Silk Mills Research Association
421	13	SITRA
422	14	Textiles Committee, Bombay
423	15	Wool Development Board
424	16	WRA

Ministry of Tourism

425	1	Indian Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management
426	2	Institute of Hotel Management

Ministry of Urban Development

427	1	DDA
428	2	National Institute of Urban Affairs
429	3	NCR Planning Board
430	4	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council

Ministry of Water Resources

431	1	Brahmputra Board
432	2	National Institute of Hydrology
433	3	National Water Development Agency

**Proforma for furnishing of information relating to
Autonomous Institutions**

- (1) Name of the Autonomous Body, Year (Date if available) of setting up, Address in full.
- (2) Authority for setting up the Autonomous Body.
 - (a) Statutory- arising from an Act – Please name the Act(s)
 - (b) Parliamentary Approval – Please indicate how and when obtained.
 - (c) Cabinet Approval
 - (d) Approval of Minister
 - (e) Any other – Please give details.
- (3) Are documents relating to setting up the Autonomous Body available?
Yes/No (Please furnish copy where available)
- (4) Status of the Autonomous Body i.e. whether it is a Registered Society, Trust, etc. Enclose details of Memorandum of Association, Governing Body/Board/Council/Trust, etc.
- (5) Source of funding of the Autonomous Body?
 - (a) Fully funded through grant-in-aid from Government
 - (b) Partially funded, if so source of other funding
- (6) Procedure for release of Grant-in-aid by the Ministry/Department. Whether periodical or is subject to production of Accounts Etc.
- (7) Position regarding pendency of utilization certificate:
 - (a) Amount of Grants-in-aid for which utilization certificate is pending
 - (b) Period(s) for which utilization certificate is pending.
- (8)
 - (a) Sources of revenue with actual revenue for the last five years.
Is the revenue allowed to be used towards expenditure?
 - (b) Expenditure figures for the last five years.
 - (c) Receipts as a % of expenditure for the last five years
 - (d) Grants-in-aid as received during the last five years
 - (e) Grants-in-aid as a % of expenditure for the last five years
- (9)
 - (a) Budget Estimate for the year 2001-2002
 - (b) Performance budget, if any, showing activity wise Budget and Physical Targets for last three years.

- (10) (a) Staff Strength (if possible comparative figures as at the end of last three financial years) Groupwise i.e. Group A, B, C & D or equivalent. A copy of the organisation chart of the autonomous body, if available
- (b) Total expenditure on salary and allowances for the last three years.
- (11) What is the extent of Delegation of Powers to the Autonomous Body for creation of posts and for incurring of other expenditure?
- (12) (a) Is an independent Annual Report of the Autonomous Body submitted to the Parliament regularly? (Indicate position for the last five years.
- (b) If not, is a report relating to the Autonomous Body included in the Annual Report of the Ministry/Department?
- (13) Was any study of the Autonomous Body undertaken within the last five years and if so, by whom and when? (A copy of the report, if any, may be sent).
- (14) Are the accounts of the Body up to date? If not period up to which finalized and reasons for delay.
- (15) (a) Is the Autonomous Body audited by C&AG?
- (b) Were the accounts submitted for audit timely? If not period up to which accounts provided and audited and reasons for delay.
- (c) Date and year of last audit along with summary of findings.
- (16) Has any review been conducted of the Organisation as a result of zero-based budgeting or otherwise? If so, with what result?
- (17) Please give the amount of unspent balance (out of the funds released every year) carried forward by the autonomous body on 1st of April of the new financial year for the last three years.

Sl. No.	As on	Amount carried forward (Rs. lakhs)
1.	1 st April, 1998	
2.	1 st April, 1999	
3.	1 st April, 2000	

- (18) Indicate what efforts have been made by the Organisation to maximise the revenue on various items so as to bring about a reduction in the budgetary support to the autonomous body. Has any periodic review been made of the rates, charges etc., on such items, wherever possible?