

No.15-15/2016-Budget
Government of India
Department of Agriculture & Research Education(DARE)
Budget & Finance Division

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 1st Nov 2016

Office Memorandum

Subject: Constitution of Committee for Impact Assessment/Evaluation of National Academy of Agricultural Sciences(NAAS).


The National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) was established on June 5, 1990 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to focus on the broad fields of agricultural sciences including crop husbandry, animal husbandry, fisheries, agro-forestry and interface between agriculture and agro-industry. The NAAS receives grant from DARE.

2. As per GFR208(v), a system of external or peer review of autonomous organisations every three or five years depending on the size and nature of activity should be put in place. The review should focus on details mentioned in para 208(v) {(a) to (g)}, copy attached for perusal and necessary action. In this context, a Committee has been constituted to undertake Impact Assessment/Evaluation of the NAAS. The composition of the committee is given below:

- | | | |
|------|---|--------------------|
| i. | Dr. C.R. Bhatia(Ex-Secy, DBT) | : Chairman |
| ii. | Dr. Sudhir Supory(Ex-VC, JNU) | : Member |
| iii. | Dr. Kishan Lal(Ex-President, NSA) | : Member |
| iv. | Dr. Mrutyunjaya(Ex-Director, NAIP) | : Member |
| v. | Dr. J.P Khurana(Director, DU, South Campus) | : Member |
| vi. | ADG(PIM) | : Member Secretary |

3. The Committee should carry out an independent review. The Member Secretary, who is from ICAR, should be able to provide required information. The Committee may consult IFD/AS & FA, if required. The Committee may submit report as early as possible.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.


(U.S. PANDEY)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel : 23385362

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Copy to: Secretary(DARE)/AS & FA/NAAS/Website of DARE

Grants-in-aid and Loans

Rule 206.— As a general principle grants-in-aid can be given to a person or a public body or an institution having a distinct legal entity. Thus grants-in-aid including scholarships may be sanctioned by an authority competent to do so under the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978 to :—

- (a) institutions or organizations set up as Autonomous Organization under a specific statute or as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or Indian Trusts Act, 1882 or other statutes.
- (b) Voluntary organizations or Non-Government Organisations carrying out activities which promote the welfare schemes and programmes of the Government should be selected on the basis of well-defined criteria regarding financial and other resources, credibility and type of activities undertaken.
- (c) Educational and other institutions by way of scholarships or stipends to the students.
- (d) Urban and Rural local self Government institutions.
- (e) Co-operative societies.
- (f) Societies or clubs set up by Government servants to promote amongst themselves social, cultural and sports activities as recreational avenue.

Rule 207.— The Ministry or Department of the Central Government directly concerned with the aim or activity of the Institution should consider requests for grants-in-aid in consultation with the concerned Financial Adviser. The Financial Adviser may associate a representative of Ministry of Finance, wherever considered necessary.

Rule 208. General Principles for setting up of Autonomous Organizations referred to under Rule 206 (a).— (i) No new autonomous institutions should be created by Ministries or Departments without the approval of the Cabinet.

(ii) Stringent criteria should be followed for setting up of new autonomous organizations and the type of activities to be undertaken by them. The Ministry or Department should examine in detail; (a) whether the activities

proposed to be taken up are necessary at all; (b) whether these activities, if necessary, need to be undertaken by setting up an autonomous organization only or whether these could be performed by the concerned Government agency or any other organization already existing.

(iii) All autonomous organisations, new or already in existence should be encouraged to maximise generation of internal resources and eventually attain self sufficiency.

(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 organisation to meet its revenue expenditure.

(v) A system of external or peer review of autonomous organisations every three or five years depending on the size and nature of activity should be put in place. Such a review should focus, *inter alia*, on:

- (a) the objective for which the autonomous organization 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. A zero-based 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 organization.
- (d) whether similar functions are also being undertaken by other organizations, 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 the organisations under review.
- (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 or technical personnel are being deployed on functions which could well be carried out by non-scientific or non-technical personnel, etc.
- (f) whether user charges, wherever the output or services are utilised by others, are levied at appropriate rates.
- (g) the scope for maximizing internal resources generation in the organization so that the dependence upon Government budgetary support is minimised.

(vi) An organization whose performance is found to be outstanding and internationally acclaimed as a result of the review envisaged under (v) above could be granted greater autonomy and increased flexibility in matters of recruitment and financial rules thereby enabling it to devise and adopt staff structures, procedures and rules suited to improving their productivity.

(vii) Autonomous organisations as defined in (vi) above as also others with a budgetary support of more than Rupees five crores per annum, should be required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Administrative Ministry or Department, spelling out clearly the output targets in terms of details of programme of work and qualitative improvement in output, along with commensurate input requirements. The output targets, given in measurable units of performance, should form the basis of budgetary support extended to these organisations.

Rule 209. (1) Principles and Procedure for award of Grants-in-aid.—

Any Institution or Organisation seeking grants-in-aid from Government will be required to submit an application which includes all relevant information such as Articles of Association, bye-laws, audited statement of accounts, sources and pattern of income and expenditure, etc., enabling the sanctioning authority to assess the suitability of the Institution or Organization seeking grant. The application should clearly spell out the need for seeking grant and should be submitted in such form as may be prescribed by the sanctioning authority. The Institution or Organization seeking grants-in-aid should also certify that it has not obtained or applied for grants for the same purpose or activity from any other Ministry or Department of the Government of India or State Government.

NOTE : In order to obviate duplication in grants-in-aid, each Ministry or Department should maintain a list of Institutions or Organizations along with details of amount and purpose of grants given to them on its website.

Rule 209. (2) The Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry or Department concerned should lay down the rules or pattern of assistance under the broad guidelines contained in this Chapter and instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time. All sanctions of grants-in-aid issued by a Ministry or Department of the Central Government or an Administrator in exercise of their powers under Rule 20 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rule, 1978, as amended from time to time, should conform to the pattern of assistance or rules governing such grants-in-aid.

Rule 209. (3) Award of grants should be considered only on the basis of viable and specific schemes drawn up in sufficient detail by the Institution or Organization. The budget for such schemes should disclose, *inter alia*, the specific quantified and qualitative targets likely to be attained against the outlay.

Rule 209. (4) Subject to the following terms and conditions, grants-in-aid towards administrative expenditure may be sanctioned to voluntary organizations to ensure a certain minimum staff structure and qualified personnel

to improve their effectiveness and expand their activities under the following conditions :—

- (a) The grants-in-aid should not exceed twenty-five per cent of approved administrative expenditure on pay and allowances of the personnel of the voluntary organization concerned;
- (b) Grants-in-aid to meet administrative expenditure to any private institutions other than the voluntary organizations should not ordinarily be sanctioned. In exceptional cases such grants can be considered for sanction in consultation with Internal Finance Wing.

Rule 209. (5) Every order sanctioning a grant shall indicate whether it is recurring or non-recurring and specify clearly the object for which it is being given and the general and special conditions, if any, attached to the grant. In the case of non-recurring grants for specified object, the order shall also specify the time-limit within which the grant or each instalment of it, is to be spent.

Rule 209. (6) (i) The sanctioning authority may prescribe conditions regarding quantum and periodicity for release of Grants-in-aid in instalments in consultation with the Financial Adviser. However, the release of the last instalment of the annual grant must be conditional upon the grantee institutions providing reasonable evidence of proper utilization of instalments released earlier.

(ii) In order to avoid delay in sanction or release of grants-in-aid to the grantee Institutions, the Ministry or Department should impress upon Institution or Organization desiring grants from Government, to submit their requirement with supporting details by the end of October in the year preceding the year for which the grants-in-aid is sought. The Ministry or Department should finalize their examination of the requests with the utmost expedition and make the necessary budget provision where it is decided to sanction grants. The Institution or Organization should be informed of the result of their requests by April of the succeeding year.

(iii) When recurring grants-in-aid are sanctioned to the same Institution or Organization for the same purpose, the unspent balance of the previous grant should be taken into account in sanctioning the subsequent grant.

(iv) (a) All grantee Institutions or Organizations which receive more than fifty per cent of their recurring expenditure in the form of grants-in-aid, should ordinarily formulate terms and conditions of service of their employees which are, by and large, not higher than those applicable to similar categories of employees in Central Government. In exceptional cases relaxation may be made in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Grantee Institutions or Organizations should be encouraged to take advantage of the pension or gratuity schemes or group insurance schemes or house buildings loans or vehicle loans schemes, etc., available in the market for employees instead of undertaking liability on their own or Government account.