

**OVERVIEW**

This Report contains results of performance audit of (i) Security and Maintenance of Assets of the Visva Bharati University (ii) Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata and (iii) Environmental management by Mumbai Port Trust.

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**Visva Bharati University**

**Security and Maintenance of Assets of the Visva Bharati University**

The Visva Bharati University (University), founded by Rabindranath Tagore in December 1921 was declared an Institution of National Importance in 1951. It is a unique repository of the rich cultural and intellectual properties.

The University has over the years acquired movable properties worth Rs. 24.61 crore, but no physical verification of its assets was carried out by the University during last five years. Besides, the University possesses artifacts of antiquity, manuscripts and rare photographs of archeological and historical importance and other objects of interest.

The Security systems of the University suffered from various lacunae. Theft of 53 items from the Rabindra Bhavana Visitors' Gallery, which included personalia of the great poet and his family apart from the Nobel medallion of the first Nobel Laureate of the country detected in June 2004 pointed towards the apathy of VB in the security matters.

There was no system of imparting training to the security personnel belonging to the general cadre of the University. The problem of manpower was being resolved by outsourcing. Fire fighting arrangements in the campus were grossly inadequate; the University has already lost properties worth Rs. 25.18 lakh due to a fire that engulfed its Zoology Department in June 2005.

The University is grossly lacking in its efforts towards conservation and restoration of its possession of artifacts-indoor as well as outdoor. This neglect has resulted in its invaluable treasures getting gradually lost to wear and tear and ravages of nature.

*(Paragraph 1)*

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata**

Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata was established in 1995 by the Government of India as an autonomous educational institution under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. A performance audit of the Institute conducted for 2001-02 to 2005-06 brought out that the activities of the Institute had so far remained limited to running a single post-graduate diploma course in Cinema with intake of 40 students. Plans for short-term courses were never implemented.

Ad-hoc approach towards management of academic activities of the Institute reflected in non framing of annual academic calendar, examination schedule, etc. led to delays in completion of the course. So far not a single batch has completed the course in time; the delay sometimes extended to five years. Because of such delays, the Institute could enrol only six batches so far and had to skip enrolment of new batches during five years. Maintenance of records relating to admission, projects done by the students or classroom sessions taken by the faculty etc. was unsystematic.

While basic controls relating to framing of budgetary estimates were non-functional, the Institute did not make concrete efforts to augment internal revenue generation. Human resource management by the Institute was characterized by violations of the Institute's recruitment rules, non-framing of duties and responsibilities of different categories of staff etc.

Its asset management was also unsystematic. No physical verification of the assets was conducted during last five years. There was no Internal Audit Department. Instances of student unrest and unruliness were common.

Overall the Institute gives the impression of an organization lacking a systematic approach in management of its affairs as an educational institution.

*(Paragraph 2)*

**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**

**Mumbai Port Trust**

**Environmental management by Mumbai Port Trust**

The Mumbai Port Trust is governed primarily by the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 and to a certain extent by the Indian Ports Act, 1908 as amended. To devise and implement the measures for prevention and control of pollution,

the responsibility of monitoring in the Port area was entrusted to the Pollution Control Cell of the Port.

The performance audit of management of environment-related activities of MbPT conducted with focus on management of air quality monitoring, water quality monitoring and waste disposal revealed several deficiencies in the management of environment-related activities. The Port did not have a documented Environmental Management Plan. No Environmental Management Audit was conducted and consequently no report was submitted to MPCB till December 2006. The Pollution Control Cell of the Port that was responsible for environmental management in the Port was not manned properly. Pollution Control Equipments procured by the Port for satisfying conditions of environmental clearances either remained unutilised or were dysfunctional.

The methodology adopted by the Port for air monitoring varied significantly from that of National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring in respect of periodicity, use of equipment and duration of samples to be taken. MPCB reports of harbour water showed levels of certain water pollutants in excess of safe limits. The Port had, however, continuously reported water pollution levels within prescribed acceptable limits. MPCB and MOEF did not effectively monitor the implementation of pollution mitigation measures committed for implementation by the Port.

*(Paragraph 3)*