

**Transparency Audit of Disclosures
u/s 4 of the Right to Information Act
by the Public Authorities**

By

A N Tiwari & M M Ansari

A Report Submitted to

Central Information Commission

New Delhi

November 2018

Dated the 12th November, 2018.

Dear Shri R K Mathur,

We have the honour to submit to you our report relating to the audit of online disclosures by Public Authorities through their websites. We sincerely thank you for this opportunity given to us to advise on and supervise the exercise of website audits in the light of section 4 of the RTI Act. This has been a highly rewarding experience for us and equally creative. It is our belief that this exercise will set the ground rules for the methodology and approaches to evaluating online disclosure standards.

Thanking you once again.

With kind regards.

We remain

Yours Sincerely


A N TIWARI


M M ANSARI

Shri R K Mathur
Chief Central Information Commissioner
New Delhi

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PREFACE

The celebrated RTI Act is an acknowledged charter of people's right to information and, at the same time, it is an invocation to the Indian state to embrace transparency as central to its functioning. The last Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its report has radically altered the governance landscape. ARC recommended that the Official Secrets Act of the government of India should be revised in the light of the provisions of the RTI Act. That however remains a distant dream given the national state bureaucracies' natural inclination toward secrecy. Yet, due largely to the RTI Act, state institutions are now under positive pressure to make their functions progressively more transparent.

The RTI Act is predominantly about the demand side of information dissemination, i.e, demand for information disclosure by the citizen and the processes that go with it. But, there is also a supply-side to this Act, which relates to voluntary disclosure of information held by Public Authorities. The mandate for *suo motu* disclosure is contained in Section 4 of the Act. This section has now emerged as the focal point at which most disclosure related efforts of the Public Authorities converge. The audit exercise, which the undersigned were mandated by the CIC to supervise, relates to online disclosure of information by public authorities through their respective websites in terms of section 4 of the RTI Act.

This section 4 sets out in some detail, the parameters for information disclosure, on one hand, and on other, it defines the transparency horizon to be aimed for by the state instrumentalities. We observed that this latter aspect of the section 4 – the proverbial “woods” – is often lost sight of in “counting of trees”, i.e, a routine adherence to the subject list of the section. Yet, it must be readily conceded that even the “counting of trees” exercise has the potential to significantly expand the horizons of transparency in government, if done with methodological rigour. Thus, we ensured that methodology was central to the present exercise which has resulted in this report.

During our study of the various facets of online disclosure audit- verification and authentication of disclosures, we found that several government agencies had done quite serious work specially in regard to introduction of advanced transparency – promoting technologies, use of social media and improving and standardizing website designs, among

several other similar initiatives. We have attempted to capture all these developments in the format for section 4 related disclosures. Our study of these initiatives outside the remit of the RTI Act lent credence to the point that transparency is a much broader and deeper concept- and multidimensional too, which cannot be limited by any straitjacket. But, this is a subject for a later and much more elaborate study. For the present our approach is limited to RTI section 4.

The CIC rightly reckoned that section 4 of the RTI Act, with all its structural limitations, can still become an ideal window for the citizen to peek into the twilight world of state bureaucracies and, even to shine a light onto it. At another level, when Public Authorities compete with each other for brownie points for better information disclosure on their websites and its superior quality, transparency is the gainer, so is the citizen.

If the present audit exercise achieves this objective even in a limited measure, it shall be highly satisfying to us as Advisers.

We received copious support from the officers and the staff of CIC in our engagement with the audit exercise. Their experience of the internal functioning of the government was a valuable asset, so was their hard work to accomplice the given task. Our grateful thanks to them.

The Chief Central Information Commissioner Shri R K Mathur was the conceptualiser, the motivator and the implementer of this idea. His boundless enthusiasm, determination and experience made our task easier than it really was. He acted purposefully to remove hurdles – and there were many – to guide the exercise to fruition. We cannot thank him enough.

We have also had enlightened discussions with the Members of the Commission. At various stages of our work, Shri A.K. Gehlot, Joint Secretary, Shri Y K Singhal, Joint Secretary, Shri Piyush Agrawal, Registrar, Umesh K. Joshi, Dy Registrar, Shri Gajinder Singh Kataria, DEO and Shri Vaibhav Kumar of IIPA provided us help and support for finalization of the Report.

At the initial stages of the work, Shri K. Govindrajulu, Joint Director and Shri Govind H of ISTM provided intellectual inputs for developing and designing proforma for evaluating websites of public authorities.

None of the above mentioned, we need hardly add, can be held responsible for the errors and omissions that might have still remained in this Report.

We have great pleasure and feel honoured to submit this report to the Chief Central Information Commissioner.

A. N. Tiwari and M. M. Ansari

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Transparency Audit of Disclosures u/s 4 of the Right to Information Act by the Public Authorities

‘Democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information which are vital to its functioning and also to contain corruption and to hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed.’

(The Preamble of the RTI Act 2005)

I. Context:

The Right to Information Act, which allowed the citizen unprecedented access into information under the control of public authorities, has multiple dimensions. The most commonly known and, equally widely utilised, is the straightforward filing of requests by the information seekers and the subsequent process of first and second appeals. This is the demand side of the transparency law. The other dimension, which is the law’s supply-side, is a scheme of voluntary disclosure of information by public authorities (PAs) through a variety of means, principal among which is the disclosure through websites.

Section 4 of the RTI Act provides the broad outline of the contents of the websites. Disclosures under this section are expected to: i) enable the citizen to access the information held by PAs without their having to take recourse to the provisions of RTI Act; and, b) promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government to promote participatory governance.

Most PAs have, quite creditably, also taken a host of transparency related initiatives that are independent of Section 4 of the RTI Act. Several other Acts and Rules as well as directions of the government provide for disclosure of certain classes of information for the benefit of citizens.

Section 4 of the RTI Act comprehensively deals with supply side of information held or under the control of Government and its instrumentalities. Aware that the Right to information cannot be made operational in letter and spirit without the government’s

initiative to proactively disclose maximum information, the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) directed all the PAs, vide its order dated April 15, 2013, to ensure regular audit of mandatory disclosures by a third party. Specifically, the DoPT directed as under:

- 4.4 *Each ministry/public authority should have its proactive disclosure package audited by third-party every year. The audit should cover compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines as well as adequacy of the items included in the package. The audit should examine whether there are any other types of information which could be proactively disclosed. Such audit should be done annually and should be communicated to the Central Information Commission annually through publication on their own websites. All public authorities should proactively disclose the names of the third-party auditors on their websites. For carrying out third-party audit through outside consultants also, ministries/public authorities should utilise their plan/non-plan funds.*
- 4.5 *The Central Information Commission shall examine third- party audit reports for each ministry/public authority and offer advice/recommendations to the concerned ministries/public authorities.*
- 4.6 *Central information commission should carry out sample audit of few of the ministries/public authorities each year with regard to adequacy of items included as well as compliance of the ministry/public authority with these guidelines.*
- 4.7 *Compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines, it's audit by third-party and its communication to the Central information commission should be included as RFD target”.*

Subsequently, and in partial compliance with the above direction, a Report titled “*Transparency Audit: Towards an Open and Accountable Government*” 2015, was prepared under the auspices of the Central Information Commission (CIC), which outlined the framework of conducting disclosure audit to verify and authenticate disclosure of information. This Report has been in public domain. This report and the transparency audit – guidelines of the Ministry of personnel dealt with the audit of public authorities in order to evaluate their transparency – readiness. At another level, however, the disclosures made by public authorities through their websites also needed to be evaluated and graded. This

exercise may not be as comprehensive as the transparency audit recommended in the above-mentioned report, yet could be a significant pointer to the differential levels of *suo motu* disclosures by public authorities.

In the light of the above, CIC decided that it was now time to make a general assessment of Section 4 disclosures made through websites by various PAs and to take stock of its quality, strengths and weaknesses. Accordingly, an exercise was undertaken to evaluate the extent of mandatory disclosures on websites of the PAs.

II. Major Objectives:

The main objective of this exercise is two-fold. One is to make a thorough assessment of voluntary disclosures and the other is to indicate the areas and directions for increasing transparency in PAs. Specifically, the major objectives of this exercise are as under:

- i) To take stock of, and to assess, quantitative and qualitative compliance by PAs of the mandated *suo motu* disclosures under Section 4 of the RTI Act;
- ii) To identify the areas for improvement in information disclosure by PAs; and,
- iii) To suggest measures for improving the content and quality of the disclosures as well as to identify the areas requiring special focus or impetus in terms of disclosures.

III. Approach and methodology:

The report on '*Transparency Audit: Towards an Open and Accountable Government*', apart from providing a conceptual framework and practical guide for ascertaining the level of transparency at different PAs, also contained a suggestion about the approach to evaluating the contents of the websites of the public authorities. That approach forms the basis of the current exercise.

Due credit has been given to the efforts made by the government to promote e-office and e-governance for improvement of institutional efficiency, and the resultant increase in online digital operations.

Similar credit has also been given to public authorities' efforts to familiarise public with its policies and programmes and to take the people into confidence before any legislative initiative.

The methodology of the present exercise was as follows:

Step-1:

A comprehensive format containing all the relevant indicators was designed and developed for evaluating disclosure by PAs. In doing so, care was taken to identify and capture all the relevant parameters that are mentioned in section 4 of the RTI Act as well as other information that has been prescribed by the CIC, the Courts, provisions under different Acts and the directions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). Broadly, information has been grouped under six categories as described below and the detailed format is attached as Annex-1.

1. Organisation and Function

- Are organisational details given?
- Have all the designated officers been appointed?
- Is the objective and purpose of the establishment given in clear and concise terms?
- Annual reports including information regarding number of RTI applications received and disposed of in that year.
- Are RTI application queries reflected in the FAQs on the PA website? (random check)
- Monthly reports of RTI applications received and disposed.

2. Budget and Programmes

- Are the budget details furnished on the website?
- Are the comprehensive end-to-end e-procurement details disclosed under Section 4?
- Information about fees, tolls, or other kinds of revenue that may be collected under authorization from the Government, information in respect of outputs and outcomes, process of selection of the private sector party may also be proactively disclosed.

- All discretionary /non-discretionary grants/ allocations to state governments/ NGOs/Other institutions by Ministry/Department should be placed on the website of the Ministry/Department concerned.
- Annual Accounts of all legal entities who are provided grants by Public Authorities should be made available through publication, directly or indirectly on the Public Authority's website.
- Are all the payments made under PPP projects disclosed in a periodic manner along with the purpose of making such payments?
- Is the PA proactively disclosing the CAG & PAC paras and the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) (After these have been laid on the floor of both the houses of Parliament)?
- Is the PA disclosing details of foreign and domestic official tours undertaken by the Minister(s) and officials of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India and above and Heads of departments?
- Is the nature of official tours, places visited, number of people included in the official delegation and total cost of such travel undertaken disclosed?

3. Publicity and Public Interface

- It should be the endeavour of all public authorities that all entitlements to citizens and all transactions between the citizen and government are gradually made available through computer-based interface. The 'Electronic Delivery of Services Bill, 2012 under formulation in Government of India would provide the necessary impetus.
- Websites should contain detailed information from the point of origin to the point of delivery of entitlements/ services provided by the Public Authorities to citizens. Service delivery standards and performance indicators and penalties for non-compliance to standards of service delivery should be prominently published.
- Orders of the public authority should be uploaded on the website immediately after they have been issued.
- Information must be presented from a user's perspective, which may require re-arranging it, simplifying it, etc. However, original documents in original formats should continue to be made available because these are needed for community monitoring of government's functioning. Is this fact observed on the PA website?

4. E-Governance / Digitisation

- Website should contain all the relevant Acts, Rules, forms and other documents which are normally accessed by citizens.
- While adhering to the standards of government guidelines as laid down by Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, the following principles additionally should also be kept in view to ensure that websites' disclosures are complete, easily accessible, technology and platform neutral and in a form, which conveys the desired information in an effective and user-friendly manner.
- Maintain reliability of information and its real time updation, information generation in a digital form should be automatically updated on the basis of key work outputs, like a muster roll and salary slip (NREGA in Andhra Pradesh) or formalization of a government order (Andhra Pradesh). Such an approach will lead to automation of proactive disclosure.
- The 'National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy' by the Department of Science and Technology is based on the principle that all publicly funded information should be readily available. The policy has been notified in March 2012 and the schedule should be strictly adhered to.
- Information and data should be presented in open data formats whereby it can be pulled by different Application Protocol Interfaces to be used in different fashions more appropriate to specific contexts and needs. Information/ data can, for instance, be presented in powerful visual ways using visualisation techniques. Such visual representation of information/ data can give insights that may remain largely hidden in a textual or tabular presentation of data. In some contexts, pictures and audio/videos recordings etc may be more useful. There have been moves in some parts of the country to video record Gram Sabha meetings. A picture of a NREGA worksite, for instance, may tell much more than words can. All such different media and forms should be used for proactive disclosure.
- Every webpage displaying information or data proactively disclosed under the RTI Act should, on the top right corner, display the mandatory field 'Date last updated (DD/MM/YY)'.
- The data about digitized record may include the name of the record and any categorization or indexing used; the subject matter and any other information that is

required to be compiled in relation to a file as prescribed by Manual of Office Procedure (and to be prescribed by MOP for electronic records that is under finalization by DARPG), the division/ section/ unit/ office where the record is normally held; the person, with designation, responsible for maintaining the record; and the life span of the record, as prescribed in the relevant record retention schedule.

- The government has issued directions to all the Ministries/ Departments to include a chapter on RTI Act in the Annual Reports submitted to parliament. Details about compliance with proactive disclosure guidelines should be mandatorily be included in the relevant chapter in Annual Reports of Ministries / departments. Is the Annual Report regularly prepared and uploaded on the website?

5. Information as prescribed

- Each Central Ministry/Public Authority should appoint a senior officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary and not below rank of Additional HOD in case of attached offices for ensuring compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines. The Nodal Officer would work under the supervision of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department or the HOD of the attached office, as the case may be. Nodal Officers of Ministry/ Department and HOD separately should also ensure that the formations below the Ministry/Department/Attached Office also disclose the information as per the proactive disclosure guidelines. Is this fact mentioned anywhere on the website?

6. Information disclosed on own initiative

- Maximum weightage would be given to the items/ information disclosed with a purpose that public may have minimum resort to use of RTI Act to obtain information.

(Based on above description, the format for evaluation of websites of PAs is attached at Annex-1)

Step-2:

Transparency audit pro-forma was sent to 2092 PAs, which figure in the records of CIC. The first request letter was emailed by the office of CIC on July 12, 2018 asking the PAs to make self-assessment and return the pro-forma within a month. Due to inadequate response, reminders were subsequently sent on August 2, 14, 30 and September 27, 2018. In all, only 838 PAs (40%) have responded till October 31, 2018.

The response from the top 100 PAs that have been receiving large number of RTI application has been rather low. Disclosure by such PAs is separately analysed to ascertain if there is any connection between the level of website disclosure and the number of RTI applications received by them.

The feedback received from the PAs has been carefully examined and vetted by the CIC's Team of evaluators in order to ascertain the accuracy in reporting. Based upon this, as well as other inputs, an as-is-where-is evaluation of the websites has been made.

As a preliminary step the information obtained by the evaluators was grouped into two categories, namely, "Meets the requirement," and "Partially meets the requirement."

"Meets the requirement" comprises websites which disclosed either all, or most, of the information as mandated by the section 4 of RTI Act in a section by section analysis.

"Partially meets the requirement" reflects the incomplete disclosure of the mandated information.

Where a certain Section (or sub-section) of Section 4 is 'not applicable' to a Public Authority, the same has to be mentioned as such on the website. This is deemed to be meeting the requirement. If it is not mentioned clearly, it is taken as "Partially meeting the requirement".

Where systematic (Section and sub-section-wise) mandated disclosure is not made on the website, the information is deemed to be 'Not Disclosed and non-compliant' with RTI Act.

Step-3:

Finally, based on the level of disclosures, PAs have been marked and graded, for which the following procedure was followed.

First, it is admitted that there are no objective criteria for assigning appropriate numerical value to different parameters, which are largely qualitative. The evaluation of disclosures has to be made by the peer group on the basis of domain knowledge and experience of working with the PAs. All the qualitative indicators need to be converted into measurable quantitative values, on the scale of 1 to 100. Accordingly, numerical value to each parameter was assigned for marking and grading PAs, as explained below.

Second, in view of relative significance of each of the identified parameter, the following weightages were assigned:

| Parameter | Weight % |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Organisation and Functions | 10% |
| 2. Budget and Programme | 30% |
| 3. Publicity and Public Interface | 25% |
| 4. E-Governance | 20% |
| 5. Information as may be Prescribed | 10% |
| 6. Information disclosed on own initiative | 5% |
| Total: | 100% |

These weights are further distributed across the sub-parameters in the respective categories, as illustrated below.

The weight of, say 10%, under the category of ‘organisation and function’ is divided by the number of sub-indicators, 13 in this case, to equalize the marks of the sub-indicators, which comes to 7.7, which is further divided by the number of indicators, 6, under the sub-indicator within the category of sub-indicator, which comes to 1.28

This procedure has been followed throughout this exercise. It is important to note that:

- i) A Public Authority scores full marks, as worked out above, when it ‘meets the disclosure requirement’;
- ii) If a PA ‘meets partial requirement’, it gets fifty percent marks under the relevant parameter;
- iii) ‘zero’ mark is given when required information is not disclosed; and,
- iv) if the identified information is ‘not applicable’, PA is not marked. The appropriate weight is ‘reduced’ from both the numerator as well as the denominator to ensure that a PA is neither rewarded nor penalised on account of information that is not applicable to a PA.

The final score may be grouped as under:

| Score (% age) | Grade |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 90-100 | A |
| 80-89 | B |
| 70-79 | C |
| 60-69 | D |
| Below 60 | E |

The PAs that score less than 60% score of marks are grouped under E, which indicate PAs in this group do not meet the minimum disclosure requirements.

Finally, PAs may be graded as A, B, C, D and E on the basis of the score of marks obtained as indicated above. Based on our assessment, all the indicators and sub-indicators are assigned appropriate values, within the maximum marks indicated against each parameters and sub-parameters.

On the basis of total scores, the PAs scoring 90 to 100 marks, are graded ‘A’, and score of 80 to 89 as ‘B’, 70 to 79 as ‘C’, 60 to 69 as ‘D’ and ‘E’ for score lower than 60.

It is important to note that no attempt is made to make direct comparisons of one public authority with some others as they may not be comparable in terms of their mandatory activities and public interface.

Limitations:

This exercise is confined to the evaluation of websites of the public authorities relating to disclosures u/s 4 of the RTI Act. No attempt was made to establish direct contact with the public authorities for physical inspection of record of disclosure. PAs were contacted only through E-mail for obtaining their comments and observations on the preliminary evaluation made by the evaluators.

A greater reliance is made on the feedback obtained from the PAs.

It is readily admitted that there can be no optimal solution regarding the best scheme of marking the websites for their quality and content. A certain amount of subjectivity is inescapable. However, an attempt has been made to link the numerical evaluation to the website disclosures as rationally as possible, free from bias. The experience and the domain knowledge of the experts and practitioners has been used for this purpose. With time, better systems of numerical evaluation are sure to come about and usefully employed.

IV. Analysis of Data and Interpretation of Results:

All the total 2092 PAs, as per CIC's record, were directly approached between July to October 2018, for obtaining feedback and comments of PAs on the basis of proforma supplied to them, as Annex-1.

The proforma was also put on the website of CIC for information and use of all the PAs. In all, 838/2092, 40%, replied by October 31, 2018. This analysis is therefore based on these responses.

Table-1, presents summary results on categorisation of PAs under different grades on the basis of overall scores on all the parameters. Based on the total respondents of 838, a significant majority of PAs 292 (35%) fall under grade E whereas merely 19 % score the highest-grade A. The rest of PAs fall in between B, C and D grades, in the range of 13 to 19 %, as may be seen in Table-1.

Table - 1: Number of Public Authorities with Different Levels of Transparency

| Grade/ Score of Marks | Number of Public Authorities | % age of Public Authorities |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A (90-100) % | 158 | 19% |
| B (80-89) % | 157 | 19% |
| C (70-79) % | 118 | 14% |
| D (60-69) % | 113 | 13% |
| E (Below 60%) | 292 | 35% |
| Total PAs | 838 | 100% |

Table - 2, presents the parameter-wise and grade-wise disclosure status of PAs. Over 85% of PAs do not disclose information relating to: budget and programme, publicity and public interface and E-governance. On the key parameters such as these, PAs have been reluctant to ensure mandatory disclosures, as evident from the results shown below.

Table 2: Number of Public Authorities by Grades under different Parameters

| S. No. | Grade / Parameter | A | B | C | D | E | Total |
|--------|---|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| 1 | Organisation and Functions | 288 | 160 | 130 | 78 | 182 | 838 |
| | (Percentage) | (34) | (19) | (15) | (9) | (22) | (100) |
| 2 | Budget and Programme | 228 | 88 | 70 | 57 | 395 | 838 |
| | (Percentage) | (27) | (11) | (8) | (7) | (47) | (100) |
| 3 | Publicity and Public Interface | 374 | 111 | 71 | 64 | 218 | 838 |
| | (Percentage) | (45) | (13) | (8) | (8) | (26) | (100) |
| 4 | E-Governance | 286 | 123 | 92 | 79 | 258 | 838 |
| | (Percentage) | (34) | (15) | (11) | (9) | (31) | (100) |
| 5 | Information as may be Prescribed | 198 | 38 | 30 | 70 | 502 | 838 |
| | (Percentage) | (24) | (5) | (4) | (8) | (60) | (100) |
| 6 | Information disclosed on own initiative | 217 | 5 | 91 | 10 | 515 | 838 |
| | (Percentage) | (26) | (1) | (11) | (1) | (61) | (100) |

The disclosure status as briefly pointed out in Table 1 and 2, may be seen in Annexure-2, which presents the detailed results with respect to each respondent PA.

V. Major Findings and Observations:

An assessment of disclosure by PAs reveals that certain vital information is not fully displayed on the official websites of the different government departments. The missing information largely falls in the following categories:

- Decision-making process, the delegation of powers, duties, and responsibilities of officials and the system of compensation paid to them;
- Information relating to consultation with public on the proposed major policy decisions, as required, are not available;
- Minutes of meetings of various committees and boards, details of the relevant Acts, rules, instruments, manuals, office orders, custodians of various categories of documents held by the organization;

- Policy on transfer and posting of senior officers deployed at important and sensitive places;
- RTI applications and appeals received and their responses, details of Public Information Officers, Appellate Authority, Nodal Officer and other facilities available to citizens for obtaining information;
- Details of domestic and foreign visits undertaken by the senior officials;
- Details of the mechanism to redress grievances of affected persons, mainly employees, clients, and customers;
- Discretionary and Non-discretionary Grants and details of the beneficiaries of subsidy;
- Criteria/ guidelines for allocation and utilization of CSR funds by the Public Sector Enterprises;
- Sources and methods of funding political parties or identification of donors; and,
- Details about Public-Private Partnerships and outcomes of such ventures.

VI. Recommendations:

That a full-fledged transparency audit of the instrumentalities of the government alone can determine the transparency preparedness of these instrumentalities is now considered a given. However, since the audit of that scale and content needs huge preparation, trained auditors, an institution for audit oversight and definitive arrangements for implementation of the audit recommendations, it is a considerable task. While such an exercise waits to be undertaken, as a first step, evaluation of the websites of the public authorities to determine their compliance with the mandated provisions of section 4 of the Right to information law can be extremely useful. Comprehensive information disclosures on websites of PAs, which are carefully designed and regularly updated will doubtless make a significant difference in terms of the Public authority – public interface. The increase in the trust quotient between the public and the Public authority brings in huge benefits in terms of improvement in delivery efficiency and other rewards.

The following points need careful attention:

1. Regularity of website audit – the audit of public authorities’ websites should not be sporadic but regular. CIC will need to play a key role in ensuring this. These audits should become a firm basis for progressive and incremental changes in the design and the content of the websites indicating the public authority’s seriousness about mandatory disclosures.
2. CIC and DoPT may consider setting up a web-based mechanism to: (a) note all update dates of the websites, (b) send out advance reminders to PAs ’website managers, or nodal officers, regarding the approaching update dates, and (c) pursue defaulting PAs to effect updates and demand compliance from their nodal officers.
3. CIC/DoPT may consider setting up a separate dedicated unit for website monitoring and auditing.
4. Audit oversight – caution should be exercised to ensure that website audits are done only under the supervision of a central authority such as the CIC and not by any organisation which wants two minutes of fame under the RTI sun.
5. Methodology – the website audit should be done through a predetermined methodology approved by the central authority such as the CIC either directly or through a peer group created for this purpose.
6. Choice of auditors – in order to ensure that the audits are not slipshod or non-serious, the choice of auditors must be made carefully by the central authority/CIC.
7. Utilising the services of the Nodal Officers – the services of the Nodal Officers can be usefully requisitioned for monitoring the websites in order to ensure the quality and the quantity of online disclosures as well as to keep the websites updated.
8. The role of the Nodal Officer will go a long way in achieving the goals set out in section 4 of the RTI act relating to disclosures of information by public authorities. It is strongly urged that this institution is extensively used to achieve the stated objectives of supply-side disclosures set out in RTIA.
9. Incentives – a scheme of incentives should be put in place to encourage PAs take interest in the design and the content of the websites. The Nodal Officers should be similarly incentivised for exceptional work and dedication.

VII. Conclusion

We have been at pains to point out in our report that while the audit of the websites of the Public Authorities is a necessary step in the direction of ushering in greater transparency in the functioning of the state instrumentalities, the ultimate objective still remains the embrace of transparency by them as central to governance. This task can be performed only by the government who control all supply side of information. It is our hope that the initiative taken by the Central Information Commission to evaluate disclosure standards on websites of public authorities shall usher in the change which the RTI Act enjoins. We repeat that institutional transparency is the final frontier of the Right to information movement.

A FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSPARENCY AUDIT

The RTI Act under section 4 provides a comprehensive framework for promoting openness in the functioning of the public authorities.

While Section 4(1) (a) provides a general guideline for record management, so that the information could be easily stored and retained, the sub-sections b, c and d of Section 4 relate to the organizational objects and functions. Sub-sections (b), (c) and (d) of Section 4 of the RTI Act and other related information can be grouped under six categories; namely, 1-organisation and function, 2- Budget and programmes, 3- Publicity and public interface, 4- E. governance, 5- Information as prescribed and 6. Information disclosed on own initiative.

1. Organisation and Function

| S. No. | Item | Details of disclosure | Remarks/ Reference Points (Fully met/partially met/ not met- Not applicable will be treated as fully met/partially met) |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1.1 | Particulars of its organisation, functions and duties [Section 4(1)(b)(i)] | (i) Name and address of the Organization | |
| | | (ii) Head of the organization | |
| | | (iii) Vision, Mission and Key objectives | |
| | | (iv) Function and duties | |
| | | (v) Organization Chart | |
| | | (vi) Any other details-the genesis, inception, formation of the department and the HoDs from time to time as well as the committees/ Commissions constituted from time to time have been dealt | |
| 1.2 | Power and duties of its officers and employees [Section 4(1)(b)(ii)] | (i) Powers and duties of officers (administrative, financial and judicial) | |
| | | (ii) Power and duties of other employees | |
| | | (iii) Rules/ orders under which powers and duty are derived and | |
| | | (iv) Exercised | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| | | (v) Work allocation | |
| 1.3 | Procedure followed in decision making process [Section 4(1)(b)(iii)] | (i) Process of decision making Identify key decision making points | |
| | | (ii) Final decision making authority | |
| | | (iii) Related provisions, acts, rules etc. | |
| | | (iv) Time limit for taking a decisions, if any | |
| | | (v) Channel of supervision and accountability | |
| 1.4 | Norms for discharge of functions [Section 4(1)(b)(iv)] | (i) Nature of functions/ services offered | |
| | | (ii) Norms/ standards for functions/ service delivery | |
| | | (iii) Process by which these services can be accessed | |
| | | (iv) Time-limit for achieving the targets | |
| | | (v) Process of redress of grievances | |
| 1.5 | Rules, regulations, instructions manual and records for discharging functions [Section 4(1)(b)(v)] | (i) Title and nature of the record/ manual /instruction. | |
| | | (ii) List of Rules, regulations, instructions manuals and records. | |
| | | (iii) Acts/ Rules manuals etc. | |
| | | (iv) Transfer policy and transfer orders | |
| 1.6 | Categories of documents held by the authority under its control [Section 4(1)(b)(vi)] | (i) Categories of documents | |
| | | (ii) Custodian of documents/categories | |
| 1.7 | Boards, Councils, Committees and other Bodies constituted as part of the Public Authority [Section 4(1)(b)(viii)] | (i) Name of Boards, Council, Committee etc. | |
| | | (ii) Composition | |
| | | (iii) Dates from which constituted | |
| | | (iv) Term/ Tenure | |
| | | (v) Powers and functions | |
| | | (vi) Whether their meetings are open to the public? | |
| | | (vii) Whether the minutes of the meetings are open to the public? | |
| | | (viii) Place where the minutes if open to the public are available? | |
| 1.8 | Directory of officers and employees | (i) Name and designation | |
| | | (ii) Telephone , fax and email ID | |

| | | | |
|------|---|---|--|
| | [Section 4(1) (b) (ix)] | | |
| 1.9 | Monthly Remuneration received by officers & employees including system of compensation [Section 4(1) (b) (x)] | (i) List of employees with Gross monthly remuneration (ii) System of compensation as provided in its regulations | |
| 1.10 | Name, designation and other particulars of public information officers [Section 4(1) (b) (xvi)] | (i) Name and designation of the public information officer (PIO), Assistant Public Information (s) & Appellate Authority (ii) Address, telephone numbers and email ID of each designated official. | |
| 1.11 | No. Of employees against whom Disciplinary action has been proposed/ taken (Section 4(2)) | No. of employees against whom disciplinary action has been (i) Pending for Minor penalty or major penalty proceedings (ii) Finalised for Minor penalty or major penalty proceedings | |
| 1.12 | Programmes to advance understanding of RTI (Section 26) | (i) Educational programmes (ii) Efforts to encourage public authority to participate in these programmes (iii) Training of CPIO/APIO (iv) Update & publish guidelines on RTI by the Public Authorities concerned | |
| 1.13 | Transfer policy and transfer orders [F No. 1/6/2011- IR dt. 15.4.2013] | | |

2. Budget and Programme

| S. No. | Item | Details of disclosure | Remarks/ Reference Points (Fully met/partially met/ not met- Not applicable will be treated as fully met/partially met) |
|--------|--|---|---|
| 2.1 | Budget allocated to each agency including all plans, proposed expenditure and reports on disbursements made etc. [Section 4(1)(b)(xi)] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Total Budget for the public authority (ii) Budget for each agency and plan & programmes (iii) Proposed expenditures (iv) Revised budget for each agency, if any (v) Report on disbursements made and place where the related reports are available | |
| 2.2 | Foreign and domestic tours (F. No. 1/8/2012-IR dt. 11.9.2012) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Budget (ii) Foreign and domestic Tours by ministries and officials of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government and above, as well as the heads of the Department. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Places visited b) The period of visit c) The number of members in the official delegation d) Expenditure on the visit | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Information related to procurements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Notice/tender enquires, and corrigenda if any thereon, b) Details of the bids awarded comprising the names of the suppliers of goods/ services being procured, c) The works contracts concluded – in any such combination of the above- and d) The rate /rates and the total amount at which such procurement or works contract is to be executed. | |
| 2.3 | Manner of execution of subsidy programme [Section 4(i)(b)(xii)] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Name of the programme of activity (ii) Objective of the programme (iii) Procedure to avail benefits (iv) Duration of the programme/ scheme (v) Physical and financial targets of the programme (vi) Nature/ scale of subsidy /amount | |

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|--|
| | | allotted | |
| | | (vii) Eligibility criteria for grant of subsidy | |
| | | (viii) Details of beneficiaries of subsidy programme (number, profile etc) | |
| 2.4 | Discretionary and non-discretionary grants [F. No. 1/6/2011-IR dt. 15.04.2013] | (i) Discretionary and non-discretionary grants/ allocations to State Govt./ NGOs/other institutions | |
| | | (ii) Annual accounts of all legal entities who are provided grants by public authorities | |
| 2.5 | Particulars of recipients of concessions, permits of authorizations granted by the public authority [Section 4(1) (b) (xiii)] | (i) Concessions, permits or authorizations granted by public authority | |
| | | (ii) For each concessions, permit or authorization granted a) Eligibility criteria b) Procedure for getting the concession/ grant and/ or permits of authorizations c) Name and address of the recipients given concessions/ permits or authorisations d) Date of award of concessions /permits of authorizations | |
| 2.6 | `CAG & PAC paras [F No. 1/6/2011- IR dt. 15.4.2013] | CAG and PAC paras and the action taken reports (ATRs) after these have been laid on the table of both houses of the parliament. | |

3. Publicity Band Public interface

| S. No. | Item | Details of disclosure | Remarks/ Reference Points (Fully met/partially met/ not met- Not applicable will be treated as fully met/partially met) |
|--------|--|---|---|
| 3.1 | <p>Particulars for any arrangement for consultation with or representation by the members of the public in relation to the formulation of policy or implementation there of</p> <p>[Section 4(1)(b)(vii)]</p> <p>[F No 1/6/2011-IR dt. 15.04.2013]</p> | <p>Arrangement for consultations with or representation by the members of the public</p> <p>(i) Relevant Acts, Rules, Forms and other documents which are normally accessed by citizens</p> <p>(ii) Arrangements for consultation with or representation by</p> <p>a) Members of the public in policy formulation/ policy implementation</p> <p>b) Day & time allotted for visitors</p> <p>c) Contact details of Information & Facilitation Counter (IFC) to provide publications frequently sought by RTI applicants</p> <p>Public- private partnerships (PPP)</p> <p>(i) Details of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), if any</p> <p>(ii) Detailed project reports (DPRs)</p> <p>(iii) Concession agreements.</p> <p>(iv) Operation and maintenance manuals</p> <p>(v) Other documents generated as part of the implementation of the PPP</p> <p>(vi) Information relating to fees, tolls, or the other kinds of revenues that may be collected under authorisation from the government</p> <p>(vii) Information relating to outputs and outcomes</p> <p>(viii) The process of the selection of the private sector party (concessionaire etc.)</p> <p>(ix) All payment made under the PPP project</p> | |
| 3.2 | <p>Are the details of policies / decisions, which affect public, informed to them</p> <p>[Section 4(1) (c)]</p> | <p>Publish all relevant facts while formulating important policies or announcing decisions which affect public to make the process more interactive;</p> <p>(i) Policy decisions/ legislations taken in the previous one year</p> <p>(ii) Outline the Public consultation process</p> <p>(iii) Outline the arrangement for consultation before formulation of</p> | |

| | | policy | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 3.3 | Dissemination of information widely and in such form and manner which is easily accessible to the public [Section 4(3)] | Use of the most effective means of communication (i) Internet (website) | |
| 3.4 | Form of accessibility of information manual/handbook [Section 4(1)(b)] | Information manual/handbook available in (i) Electronic format | |
| | | (ii) Printed format | |
| 3.5 | Whether information manual/handbook available free of cost or not [Section 4(1)(b)] | List of materials available (i) Free of cost | |
| | | (ii) At a reasonable cost of the medium | |

4. E. Governance

| S.No. | Item | Details of disclosure | Remarks/ Reference Points (Fully met/partially met/ not met- Not applicable will be treated as fully met/partially met) |
|-------|---|---|--|
| 4.1 | Language in which Information Manual/Handbook Available [F No. 1/6/2011-IR dt. 15.4.2013] | (i) English | |
| | | (ii) Vernacular/ Local Language | |
| 4.2 | When was the information Manual/Handbook last updated? [F No. 1/6/2011-IR dt 15.4.2013] | Last date of Annual updation | |
| 4.3 | Information available in electronic form [Section 4(1)(b)(xiv)] | (i) Details of information available in electronic form | |
| | | (ii) Name/ title of the document/record/ other information | |
| | | (iii) Location where available | |
| 4.4 | Particulars of facilities available to citizen for obtaining information [Section 4(1)(b)(xv)] | (i) Name & location of the faculty | |
| | | (ii) Details of information made available | |
| | | (iii) Working hours of the facility | |
| | | (iv) Contact person & contact details (Phone, fax email) | |
| 4.5 | Such other information as may be prescribed under section 4(i)(b)(xvii) | (i) Grievance redressal mechanism | |
| | | (ii) Details of applications received under RTI and information provided | |
| | | (iii) List of completed schemes/ projects/ Programmes | |
| | | (iv) List of schemes/ projects/ programme underway | |
| | | (v) Details of all contracts entered into including name of the contractor, amount of contract and period of completion of contract | |
| | | (vi) Annual Report | |
| | | (vii) Frequently Asked Question (FAQs) | |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| | | (viii) Any other information such as a) Citizen's Charter | |
| | | b) Result Framework Document (RFD) | |
| | | c) Six monthly reports on the | |
| | | d) Performance against the benchmarks set in the Citizen's Charter | |
| 4.6 | Receipt & Disposal of RTI applications & appeals [F.No 1/6/2011-IR dt. 15.04.2013] | (i) Details of applications received and disposed | |
| | | (ii) Details of appeals received and orders issued | |
| 4.7 | Replies to questions asked in the parliament [Section 4(1)(d)(2)] | Details of questions asked and replies given | |

5. Information as may be prescribed

| S. No. | Item | Details of disclosure | Remarks/ Reference Points (Fully met/partially met/ not met- Not applicable will be treated as fully met/partially met) |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| 5.1 | Such other information as may be prescribed [F.No. 1/2/2016-IR dt. 17.8.2016, F No. 1/6/2011-IR dt. 15.4.2013] | <p>(i) Name & details of (a) Current CPIOs & FAAs (b) Earlier CPIO & FAAs from 1.1.2015</p> <p>(ii) Details of third party audit of voluntary disclosure (a) Dates of audit carried out (b) Report of the audit carried out</p> <p>(iii) Appointment of Nodal Officers not below the rank of Joint Secretary/ Additional HoD (a) Date of appointment (b) Name & Designation of the officers</p> <p>(iv) Consultancy committee of key stake holders for advice on suo-motu disclosure (a) Dates from which constituted (b) Name & Designation of the officers</p> <p>(v) Committee of PIOs/FAAs with rich experience in RTI to identify frequently sought information under RTI (a) Dates from which constituted (b) Name & Designation of the Officers</p> | |

6. Information Disclosed on own Initiative

| S. No. | Item | Details of disclosure | Remarks/ Reference Points (Fully met/partially met/ not met- Not applicable will be treated as fully met/partially met) |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| 6.1 | Item / information disclosed so that public have minimum resort to use of RTI Act to obtain information | | |
| 6.2 | Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW) is followed (released in February 2009 and included in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedures (CSMOP) by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, Govt. Of India) | (i) Whether STQC certification obtained and its validity. (ii) Does the website show the certificate on the Website? | |

Mandatory Disclosure Audit of Respondent Public Authorities

| S. No. | Name of Public Authority | % | Grade |
|---------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, Zone-II, JODHPUR | 100% | A |
| 2 | Allahabad Museum | 99% | A |
| 3 | Assistant High Commission of India(ACHI), KANDY | 94% | A |
| 4 | Atomic Energy Regulatory Board(AERB) | 93% | A |
| 5 | Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow | 91% | A |
| 6 | Bank of India | 93% | A |
| 7 | Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Chandigarh | 96% | A |
| 8 | Bharat Electronical Ltd | 92% | A |
| 9 | Broadcast Engineering Constulatants India Ltd | 90% | A |
| 10 | Cabinet Secretariat | 96% | A |
| 11 | CCBF Suratgarh | 100% | A |
| 12 | CCBF, Andeshnagar | 98% | A |
| 13 | Central Administrative Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench | 100% | A |
| 14 | Central Board of Film Certification | 92% | A |
| 15 | Central Cattle Breeding Farm | 93% | A |
| 16 | Central Council for Homoeopathy | 91% | A |
| 17 | CENTRAL DRUGS TESTING LABORATORY, chennai | 95% | A |
| 18 | Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP &TI)Hessarghatta | 91% | A |
| 19 | Central Industrial Security Force | 97% | A |

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|-----------|--|-------------|----------|
| 20 | Central Information Commission | 94% | A |
| 21 | Central Institute for Cotton Research | 95% | A |
| 22 | Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture | 93% | A |
| 23 | Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) | 97% | A |
| 24 | Central Soil & Materials Research Station | 100% | A |
| 25 | Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences | 92% | A |
| 26 | CGST & Central Excise Delhi Zone | 97% | A |
| 27 | CHANDIGARH SCHEDULED CASTES, BACKWARD GLASSES & MINORITIES, FINANCIAL & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD | 100% | A |
| 28 | CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (DZ) | 98% | A |
| 29 | CHRS, Ongole | 100% | A |
| 30 | Consulate General of India Edinburgh | 90% | A |
| 31 | Consulate General of India in Jeddah | 100% | A |
| 32 | Consulate General of India, Hamburg | 100% | A |
| 33 | Consulate General of India, Jaffna | 100% | A |
| 34 | Consulate General of India, sydney | 98% | A |
| 35 | Consulate General of India, Osaka-Kobe | 100% | A |
| 36 | Consulate of India,Bandar Abbas,Iran | 100% | A |
| 37 | DCPW-MHA (Department of Coordination (Police Wireless)) | 100% | A |
| 38 | Deendayal Port Trust | 93% | A |
| 39 | Delhi Co Operative Housing Finance Corporation Limited (DCHFC Ltd) | 93% | A |
| 40 | Delhi Metro Rail Corporation | 93% | A |
| 41 | DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE & STATISTICS | 96% | A |
| 42 | Directorate of Jute Development | 90% | A |

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|-----------|--|-------------|----------|
| 43 | Directorate of Prosecution, Delhi govt. | 92% | A |
| 44 | DIRECTORATE OF PULSES DEVELOPMENT | 97% | A |
| 45 | Directorate of Prohibition, GNCTD | 99% | A |
| 46 | Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan | 99% | A |
| 47 | DRT 2 Chandigarh | 94% | A |
| 48 | DRT I Chandigarh | 98% | A |
| 49 | Dte. of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | 100% | A |
| 50 | Economics and statistics UT of Pondicherry | 97% | A |
| 51 | Embassy of india Havana | 96% | A |
| 52 | Embassy of India, Algiers | 96% | A |
| 53 | Embassy of India, Astana | 97% | A |
| 54 | Embassy of India, Hanoi | 97% | A |
| 55 | Embassy of India, Lisbon | 95% | A |
| 56 | Embassy of India, Minsk | 95% | A |
| 57 | Embassy of India, Moscow | 94% | A |
| 58 | Embassy of India, Paramaribo | 100% | A |
| 59 | Embassy of India, Seoul | 100% | A |
| 60 | Embassy of India, Vientiane | 90% | A |
| 61 | Embassy of India, Zagreb | 95% | A |
| 62 | ERNET India | 91% | A |
| 63 | Fishery Survey of India, Kochi | 93% | A |
| 64 | Fishery Survey of India, Mormugao | 90% | A |
| 65 | Food Corporation Of India | 94% | A |

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| 66 | General Insurance Corporation of India | 96% | A |
| 67 | GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE DEPOT, MUMBAI | 97% | A |
| 68 | Heavy Water Plant (Talcher) | 98% | A |
| 69 | Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin) | 95% | A |
| 70 | Heavy Water Plant(Baroda) | 95% | A |
| 71 | High Commission of India, Malta | 98% | A |
| 72 | High Commission of India, Windhoek | 98% | A |
| 73 | HIGH COURT OF DELHI | 98% | A |
| 74 | Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) | 95% | A |
| 75 | ICAR- Indian Institute of Water Management | 93% | A |
| 76 | ICAR-Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal | 96% | A |
| 77 | ICAR-National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms (NBAIM) | 93% | A |
| 78 | ICAR-National Research Centre on Pig, Rani, Guwahati | 91% | A |
| 79 | IHM MUMBAI | 91% | A |
| 80 | IHM Shimla | 90% | A |
| 81 | IIM Shillong | 95% | A |
| 82 | IIM, Raipur | 98% | A |
| 83 | IIT Allahabad | 96% | A |
| 84 | India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited, New Delhi | 96% | A |
| 85 | India Meteorological Department | 91% | A |
| 86 | Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (ICAR) | 100% | A |
| 87 | Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) | 100% | A |
| 88 | Indian Institute of Management Visakhapatnam | 100% | A |

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|------------|--|-------------|----------|
| 89 | Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata | 99% | A |
| 90 | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) Bhopal | 96% | A |
| 91 | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Thiruvananthapuram | 93% | A |
| 92 | Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) Gwalior | 100% | A |
| 93 | Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology | 94% | A |
| 94 | Indian National Science Academy | 100% | A |
| 95 | Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) | 95% | A |
| 96 | Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Govt. of NCT Delhi | 91% | A |
| 97 | Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) | 91% | A |
| 98 | INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIAT TRAINING & MANAGEMENT (ISTM) | 94% | A |
| 99 | Kasturba Institute of Technology | 97% | A |
| 100 | Life Insurance Corporation of India | 97% | A |
| 101 | MIDHANI Limited | 96% | A |
| 102 | Ministry of Civil Aviation | 94% | A |
| 103 | Ministry of Food Processing Industry | 98% | A |
| 104 | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 93% | A |
| 105 | Ministry of Youth Affairs | 92% | A |
| 106 | MSME – Development Institute, Hubli | 99% | A |
| 107 | MSME Development Institute, Kolkata | 99% | A |
| 108 | MSME DI Goa | 94% | A |
| 109 | MSME DI Solan | 93% | A |
| 110 | MSME DI, Kanpur | 90% | A |
| 111 | MSME Testing Centre, Kolkata | 94% | A |

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|------------|---|-------------|----------|
| 112 | MSME-DI Mumbai | 97% | A |
| 113 | Narmada Control Authority | 98% | A |
| 114 | National Anti Doping Agency(NADA), M/o Youth Affairs | 91% | A |
| 115 | National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata Bench | 97% | A |
| 116 | National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) | 96% | A |
| 117 | National Council of Educational Research & Training | 100% | A |
| 118 | National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities(NIEPMD) | 94% | A |
| 119 | National Institute for Social Defence | 100% | A |
| 120 | National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management (ICAR)-NIASM | 90% | A |
| 121 | National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology (NIANP-ICAR) | 98% | A |
| 122 | National Institute of Biologicals | 93% | A |
| 123 | NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PLANT GENOME RESEARCH, New Delhi | 99% | A |
| 124 | National Institute of Technology, Surthkal | 90% | A |
| 125 | National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) | 92% | A |
| 126 | National Law University, Delhi | 98% | A |
| 127 | National Research Centre for Integrated Pest Management | 95% | A |
| 128 | National Research Development Corporation | 100% | A |
| 129 | National Seeds Corporation Ltd. | 99% | A |
| 130 | NIAH, Baghpat | 92% | A |
| 131 | NISTADS, New Delhi | 93% | A |
| 132 | Office of the Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai zone -I | 95% | A |
| 133 | Official Liquidator Ranchi, Ministry of Corporate Affairs | 100% | A |
| 134 | Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) | 93% | A |

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| 135 | Permanent Mission of India, Geneva | 96% | A |
| 136 | Pondicherry University | 97% | A |
| 137 | Port Health Organisation, Cochin | 93% | A |
| 138 | Power System Operation Corporation Ltd | 91% | A |
| 139 | Prime Minister's Office | 93% | A |
| 140 | Pt Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital | 93% | A |
| 141 | PUNJAB & SIND BANK | 100% | A |
| 142 | Quality Control Cell Bhubaneswar | 93% | A |
| 143 | Regional Fodder Station Chennai | 99% | A |
| 144 | Regional Fodder Station Hyderabad | 100% | A |
| 145 | Regional Fodder Station, Kalyani | 100% | A |
| 146 | Regional Office (ECZ), Ranchi, Ministry of Environment & forests | 100% | A |
| 147 | Registrar of Companies cum Official Liquidator Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh | 94% | A |
| 148 | REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, Bangaluru | 96% | A |
| 149 | Registrar of Companies, Pune (Registrar of Companies does not its own website | 94% | A |
| 150 | RITES, Ltd. | 90% | A |
| 151 | Sikkim University | 97% | A |
| 152 | Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India(SUUTI), Mumbai | 93% | A |
| 153 | Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) HQs | 100% | A |
| 154 | Supreme Court Of India | 92% | A |
| 155 | SVP National Police Academy | 94% | A |
| 156 | Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) | 99% | A |
| 157 | Tool Room & Training Centre, MSME | 92% | A |

| | | | |
|------------|--|-------------|----------|
| 158 | Vijaya Bank | 100% | A |
| 159 | Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI) Zone-III, Umiam | 90% | B |
| 160 | Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited | 86% | B |
| 161 | AIRPORT BORDER QUARANTINE, AMRITSAR | 88% | B |
| 162 | AIRPORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, MUMBAI | 87% | B |
| 163 | Allahabad Bank | 89% | B |
| 164 | Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute, Ministry of steel | 82% | B |
| 165 | Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT) (W R) Mumbai | 86% | B |
| 166 | Board of Practical Training, Eastern Region, Kolkata | 88% | B |
| 167 | Building Material and Technology Promotion Council | 84% | B |
| 168 | CCBF, Hesserghatta | 89% | B |
| 169 | CECRI, Karaikudi | 90% | B |
| 170 | Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore Bench | 81% | B |
| 171 | Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. | 86% | B |
| 172 | Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDCSO) New Delhi | 82% | B |
| 173 | Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Mumbai | 87% | B |
| 174 | Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering | 90% | B |
| 175 | Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), cochin | 87% | B |
| 176 | Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) | 84% | B |
| 177 | Central Potato Research Institute | 87% | B |
| 178 | Central Soil Salinity Research Institute | 87% | B |
| 179 | Central University of Rajasthan | 85% | B |
| 180 | CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION | 89% | B |

| | | | |
|------------|--|------------|----------|
| 181 | Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) | 84% | B |
| 182 | CHRS, Ahmedabad | 85% | B |
| 183 | CICEF, Bangalore | 86% | B |
| 184 | CIFNET KOCHI | 90% | B |
| 185 | Cochin Shipyard Ltd. | 80% | B |
| 186 | Community Services Department, North DMC | 87% | B |
| 187 | Consulate General of India Hong Kong | 88% | B |
| 188 | Consulate General of India, Perth | 90% | B |
| 189 | Council of Architecture | 86% | B |
| 190 | Delhi Institute of Heritage Research and Management (DIHRAM) | 82% | B |
| 191 | Department of Administrative Reforms & PG | 89% | B |
| 192 | Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) | 85% | B |
| 193 | Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals | 88% | B |
| 194 | Department of Expenditure | 86% | B |
| 195 | Department of Health Research | 85% | B |
| 196 | Department Of Higher Education | 90% | B |
| 197 | Department of Justice, | 86% | B |
| 198 | Department of Land Resources | 83% | B |
| 199 | Department of Space-ISRO | 85% | B |
| 200 | DIPAM (Old name Department of Disinvestment) | 82% | B |
| 201 | Directorate General of Employment, Ministry of Labour & Employment | 81% | B |
| 202 | Directorate of Construction, Services & Estate Management(DCSEM) | 80% | B |
| 203 | Directorate of Floricultural Research-ICAR | 87% | B |

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|------------|---|------------|----------|
| 204 | Directorate of Marketing And Inspection, Deptt of Agriculture & cooperation | 80% | B |
| 205 | Dr. Ambedkar Institute of hotel management, Chandigarh | 89% | B |
| 206 | EdCIL (India) Limited | 84% | B |
| 207 | Embassy of India, Beirut | 88% | B |
| 208 | Embassy of India, Berne | 86% | B |
| 209 | Embassy of India, Bogota (Colombia) | 88% | B |
| 210 | Embassy of India, Guatemala City | 86% | B |
| 211 | Embassy of India, Paris | 84% | B |
| 212 | Embassy of India, Tel Aviv, Israel | 89% | B |
| 213 | Embassy of India, Vienna | 85% | B |
| 214 | Embassy of India, Yangon, Myanmar | 90% | B |
| 215 | Export Inspection Council of India | 86% | B |
| 216 | Fishery Survey of India, Mumbai | 84% | B |
| 217 | Fluid Control Research Institute | 82% | B |
| 218 | GAIL (India) Limited | 88% | B |
| 219 | GAIL Gas Limited | 80% | B |
| 220 | Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) | 89% | B |
| 221 | Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited | 88% | B |
| 222 | Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) | 89% | B |
| 223 | GST Commissionerate, Chandigarh ,Office of Chief Commissioner of GST, Chandigarh Zone | 90% | B |
| 224 | GST, Shillong | 88% | B |
| 225 | Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology(GNDIT), GNCT of Delhi | 80% | B |
| 226 | Heavy Water Board (CO), HWP (Thal) and HWP (Hazira) | 87% | B |

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| 227 | Heavy Water Plant (Kota) | 85% | B |
| 228 | High Commission of India, Georgetown | 86% | B |
| 229 | High Commission of India, Ottawa | 85% | B |
| 230 | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) | 87% | B |
| 231 | Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) | 85% | B |
| 232 | I I M Udaipur | 85% | B |
| 233 | ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research, Kozhikode, Kerala | 88% | B |
| 234 | ICAR-National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune | 88% | B |
| 235 | IHM Goa | 86% | B |
| 236 | IIIT_Lucknow | 90% | B |
| 237 | INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES | 82% | B |
| 238 | Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Headquarters | 86% | B |
| 239 | Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute | 81% | B |
| 240 | Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology | 81% | B |
| 241 | Indian Institute of Astro Physics | 83% | B |
| 242 | Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad | 87% | B |
| 243 | Indian Institute of Management Bangalore | 84% | B |
| 244 | Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK) | 88% | B |
| 245 | Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Kanpur | 85% | B |
| 246 | Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISER) Tirupati. | 83% | B |
| 247 | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata | 89% | B |
| 248 | Indian Institute of Technology , Madras | 82% | B |
| 249 | Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur | 83% | B |

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| 250 | Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) | 85% | B |
| 251 | Indian Rare Earth Limited | 84% | B |
| 252 | INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY | 88% | B |
| 253 | Industries Department, GNCTD | 84% | B |
| 254 | Institute of Chartered Accountant of India | 81% | B |
| 255 | Institute of Life Sciences | 86% | B |
| 256 | IRCON International Limited | 85% | B |
| 257 | ITI Ltd.Department of Telecommunications | 89% | B |
| 258 | LNJP National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science | 80% | B |
| 259 | Maharshi Sandeepani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP) | 81% | B |
| 260 | Ministry Of Housing And Urban Affairs | 81% | B |
| 261 | Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | 83% | B |
| 262 | Ministry of Steel | 84% | B |
| 263 | Ministry of Textiles | 82% | B |
| 264 | Model Jail Chandigarh, DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION, U.T. OF CHANDIGARH | 88% | B |
| 265 | MSME Development Institute, Bangalore | 82% | B |
| 266 | MSMEDI, Ahmedabad | 84% | B |
| 267 | MSMEDI, Cuttack | 86% | B |
| 268 | MSME-DI, Ranchi | 88% | B |
| 269 | MSMEDI, Thrissur | 81% | B |
| 270 | National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning | 87% | B |
| 271 | National Centre for Trade Information(NCTI) | 88% | B |
| 272 | National Dairy Research Institute (ICAR) | 88% | B |

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| 273 | National Handloom Development Corporation Limited | 88% | B |
| 274 | National Innovation Foundation India, Department of Science & Technology | 86% | B |
| 275 | National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad | 82% | B |
| 276 | National Institute of Plant Health Management | 87% | B |
| 277 | National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fiber Technology | 82% | B |
| 278 | National Institute of Rock mechanics | 86% | B |
| 279 | NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSTFDC) | 81% | B |
| 280 | National Service Scheme | 85% | B |
| 281 | National Test House | 86% | B |
| 282 | National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd. | 82% | B |
| 283 | National Water Development agency | 89% | B |
| 284 | Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) | 80% | B |
| 285 | NGRI, Hyderabad | 88% | B |
| 286 | NIT Goa | 89% | B |
| 287 | Office of CAG of india, IA&AD | 86% | B |
| 288 | Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) | 86% | B |
| 289 | Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks | 88% | B |
| 290 | Office of the Pr. Commissioner , CGST & Central Exice, Raipur | 85% | B |
| 291 | OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX, KARNATAKA & GOA REGION BANGALURU | 87% | B |
| 292 | Petroleum Conservation Research Association | 88% | B |
| 293 | PORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, CHENNAI | 84% | B |
| 294 | PORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, KANDLA | 89% | B |
| 295 | President Secretariate | 89% | B |

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| 296 | Process and Product Development Centre (PPDC) , Agra | 86% | B |
| 297 | Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority | 88% | B |
| 298 | Publication Division (B & R section) | 89% | B |
| 299 | Quality Control Cell (QCCBNG) , Bangalore | 90% | B |
| 300 | Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd | 87% | B |
| 301 | Rajya Sainik Board Delhi | 88% | B |
| 302 | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam | 86% | B |
| 303 | Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan | 82% | B |
| 304 | Regional fodder station, Hisar | 89% | B |
| 305 | Regional Office(SEZ),Chennai, Ministry of Environment , Forest & Climate Change | 88% | B |
| 306 | Sports Authority of India | 88% | B |
| 307 | State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), U.T. Chandigarh | 81% | B |
| 308 | Sugarcane Breeding Institute (ICAR) | 87% | B |
| 309 | Syndicate bank | 80% | B |
| 310 | Tezpur University | 88% | B |
| 311 | university of delhi | 88% | B |
| 312 | UTI Infrastructure Technology And Services Limited. | 84% | B |
| 313 | Victoria Memorial Hall | 85% | B |
| 314 | Vishakhapatnam Special Economic Zone (VSEZ) | 88% | B |
| 315 | Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. | 89% | B |
| 316 | Acharya Narendra Dev College | 80% | C |
| 317 | AIRPORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, DELHI | 79% | C |
| 318 | Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) | 77% | C |

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| 319 | Board of Apprenticeship Training, Chennai | 75% | C |
| 320 | Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology | 71% | C |
| 321 | Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited | 77% | C |
| 322 | Bureau of Indian Standards | 71% | C |
| 323 | CCMB, Hyderabad | 72% | C |
| 324 | Central Agricultural University, Imphal | 74% | C |
| 325 | Central bank of India, department of finance services | 71% | C |
| 326 | CENTRAL DRUG STANDARD CONTROL ORGANISAATION, KOLKATA | 73% | C |
| 327 | Central Poultry Development Organization (NR) | 74% | C |
| 328 | Central Silk Board | 79% | C |
| 329 | Central University of Orissa | 80% | C |
| 330 | Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS), Ministry of Water resource | 71% | C |
| 331 | Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Pune | 70% | C |
| 332 | Coffee Board, Bangaluru, Ministry of Commerce & Industry | 78% | C |
| 333 | Consulate General of India, Frankfurt | 78% | C |
| 334 | Consulate General of India, St. Petersburg | 78% | C |
| 335 | Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Department of Expenditure | 76% | C |
| 336 | Cotton Corporation of India Ltd | 77% | C |
| 337 | CSIR-CSIO, Chandigarh | 75% | C |
| 338 | Defence Institute of Advanced Technology | 77% | C |
| 339 | Delhi Sanskrit Academy | 75% | C |
| 340 | Delhi Urban Art Commission | 79% | C |
| 341 | Department of Atomic Energy | 79% | C |

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| 342 | Department of Commerce | 74% | C |
| 343 | Department of Health & Family Welfare | 71% | C |
| 344 | Department of Heavy Industries | 71% | C |
| 345 | Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion | 75% | C |
| 346 | Department of Pensions & Pensioners Welfare | 78% | C |
| 347 | Department Of Personnel & Training | 72% | C |
| 348 | Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR) | 76% | C |
| 349 | Directorate General of Foreign Trade | 78% | C |
| 350 | Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) | 80% | C |
| 351 | Directorate of Purchase and Stores | 71% | C |
| 352 | Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (Headquarters) | 72% | C |
| 353 | Directorate of Weed Science Research (ICAR) | 78% | C |
| 354 | Dr. Goswami Giridhari Lal Shastri Prachya Vidya Pratishthanam | 75% | C |
| 355 | DRT-II Chennai | 74% | C |
| 356 | Drugs Control Department, Govt.. of NCT of Delhi | 80% | C |
| 357 | Embassy of India, Bamako | 74% | C |
| 358 | Embassy of India, Buenos Aires | 80% | C |
| 359 | Embassy of India, Cairo | 77% | C |
| 360 | Embassy of India, Tunis | 76% | C |
| 361 | Embassy of India, Ukraine | 73% | C |
| 362 | Engineering Projects India Ltd. | 76% | C |
| 363 | Gandhi Smriti Darshan Samiti | 74% | C |
| 364 | Govt. Medical College Hospital, Chandigarh | 73% | C |

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| 365 | GST Commissionerate, Ludhiana ,Office of Chief Commissioner of GST, Chandigarh Zone | 76% | C |
| 366 | High Commission of India, Canberra | 77% | C |
| 367 | High Commission of India, Dhaka | 79% | C |
| 368 | High Commission of India, Lilongwe | 77% | C |
| 369 | Hindustan Copper Ltd. | 76% | C |
| 370 | Hindustan Prefab Ltd. | 76% | C |
| 371 | I I M Kashipur | 73% | C |
| 372 | ICAR - Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi. | 74% | C |
| 373 | IHM , Chennai | 75% | C |
| 374 | IHM GURDASPUR | 75% | C |
| 375 | India Trade Promotion Organisation | 74% | C |
| 376 | Indian Air Force | 70% | C |
| 377 | Indian Institute of Management Rohtak | 74% | C |
| 378 | Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISER), Pune | 72% | C |
| 379 | Indian Institute of Technology Goa | 78% | C |
| 380 | Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur | 77% | C |
| 381 | Indian National Academy of Engg. (INAE) | 78% | C |
| 382 | Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women(IGDTUW), Govt. of Delhi | 72% | C |
| 383 | Institute of Actuaries of India(IAI) | 79% | C |
| 384 | INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND CATERING TECHNOLOGY, Kovalam (IHM Thiruvananthapuram) | 73% | C |
| 385 | Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS) | 71% | C |
| 386 | Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (HQ), New Delhi | 79% | C |
| 387 | Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education | 80% | C |

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| 388 | Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya | 75% | C |
| 389 | Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) | 76% | C |
| 390 | Military Engineer Services | 75% | C |
| 391 | Ministry of Human Resource Development | 74% | C |
| 392 | Ministry of Parliamentary affairs | 75% | C |
| 393 | Ministry of Shipping | 73% | C |
| 394 | Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment | 71% | C |
| 395 | Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR | 74% | C |
| 396 | Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad | 80% | C |
| 397 | MSME-DI Raipur | 77% | C |
| 398 | National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources | 71% | C |
| 399 | National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research,Goa | 73% | C |
| 400 | National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting(NCMRWF), Ministry of Earth Sciences | 73% | C |
| 401 | NATIONAL Housing Bank(NHB) | 70% | C |
| 402 | National Informatics Centre | 72% | C |
| 403 | National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research | 76% | C |
| 404 | National Institute of Open Schooling | 76% | C |
| 405 | National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology | 71% | C |
| 406 | National Institute of Technology, Silchar | 79% | C |
| 407 | National Institute of Urban Affairs | 75% | C |
| 408 | National Internet Exchange Of India | 76% | C |
| 409 | National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC LTD.) | 72% | C |
| 410 | National Research Centre on Equines (ICAR) | 75% | C |

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| 411 | National Trust for the Persons with Cerebral Palsy, Autism, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disability | 72% | C |
| 412 | New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) | 75% | C |
| 413 | NHPC Ltd. | 76% | C |
| 414 | NIELIT, Kohima | 79% | C |
| 415 | Niti Aayog | 73% | C |
| 416 | North Eastern Council (NEC) | 76% | C |
| 417 | Office of the Regional Administrator, Yanam | 73% | C |
| 418 | Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) | 77% | C |
| 419 | Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) | 77% | C |
| 420 | Organisation & Method Department, North DMC | 73% | C |
| 421 | PDPM-IIITDM, Jabalpur | 72% | C |
| 422 | Raman Research Institute | 79% | C |
| 423 | Regional Centre for Biotechnology, Faridabad Haryana | 71% | C |
| 424 | Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare, Chennai | 77% | C |
| 425 | Regional Office, South zone Bangalore, Ministry of Environment & Forests | 79% | C |
| 426 | Registrar of Companies, Coimbatore | 79% | C |
| 427 | SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL | 71% | C |
| 428 | Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee | 75% | C |
| 429 | Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), Department of Science & Technology | 77% | C |
| 430 | Tariff Commission | 73% | C |
| 431 | The North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd (NEDFi), Guwahati | 73% | C |
| 432 | UPPER YAMUNA RIVER BOARD | 71% | C |
| 433 | V.V. Giri National Labour Institute | 77% | C |

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| 434 | Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority | 66% | D |
| 435 | Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Delhi | 66% | D |
| 436 | ATOMIC MINERALS DIRECTORATE FOR EXPLORATION & RESEARCH | 62% | D |
| 437 | Babu Jagjiwan Ram National Foundation | 62% | D |
| 438 | Bank of Baroda | 68% | D |
| 439 | Bank of Maharashtra | 62% | D |
| 440 | Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Department of Pharmaceuticals | 60% | D |
| 441 | Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Mumbai | 62% | D |
| 442 | Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies (BPIBS) | 66% | D |
| 443 | Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Science | 67% | D |
| 444 | CCBF, Dhamrod | 62% | D |
| 445 | CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL, JABALPUR BENCH, Jabalpur | 65% | D |
| 446 | Central Agroforestry Research Institute(ICAR) | 66% | D |
| 447 | Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) | 66% | D |
| 448 | Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute | 62% | D |
| 449 | Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi | 65% | D |
| 450 | CENTRAL SHEEP AND WOOL RESEARCH INSTITUTE | 65% | D |
| 451 | Central University of Tamil Nadu | 64% | D |
| 452 | CFTI, Chennai | 70% | D |
| 453 | Chief Commissioner of Custms & Central Excise, Vadodara ZONE | 69% | D |
| 454 | COIR BOARD | 65% | D |
| 455 | Consulate General of India Phuenstholing | 61% | D |
| 456 | Consulate General of India, Toronto | 64% | D |

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| 457 | Consultancy Development Centre | 62% | D |
| 458 | Container Corporation of India Ltd. | 67% | D |
| 459 | Dena Bank | 68% | D |
| 460 | Department of empowerment of person with disablites | 67% | D |
| 461 | Department of Financial Services | 69% | D |
| 462 | Department Of Posts | 70% | D |
| 463 | Director General of Civil Aviation | 66% | D |
| 464 | Directorate General All India Radio | 62% | D |
| 465 | Directorate General of Aeronautical Quality Assurance (DGAQA) | 67% | D |
| 466 | Directorate of Gurdwara Elections, Govt. of N.C.T of Delhi | 68% | D |
| 467 | Directorate of Millets Development | 65% | D |
| 468 | Directorate of Oilseeds Development, Hyderabad | 67% | D |
| 469 | Directorate of Rice Development, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation | 64% | D |
| 470 | Directorate of Training UTCS | 65% | D |
| 471 | Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandher | 63% | D |
| 472 | DRT, Aurangabad | 62% | D |
| 473 | ECGC LTD | 62% | D |
| 474 | Embassy of India Ljubljana | 65% | D |
| 475 | Embassy of India Male | 62% | D |
| 476 | Embassy of India, Brasilia | 68% | D |
| 477 | Embassy of India, Sofia | 67% | D |
| 478 | Embassy of India, Warsaw, Poland | 69% | D |
| 479 | FFDC, Kannauj | 68% | D |

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| 480 | Forensic Science Laboratory Govt of NCT of delhi | 65% | D |
| 481 | GST Commissionerate, Jalandher ,Office of Chief Commissioner of GST, Chandigarh Zone | 70% | D |
| 482 | High Commission of India, Kampala | 66% | D |
| 483 | ICAR-Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute(CCARI), GOA | 66% | D |
| 484 | ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes (CIRB) | 69% | D |
| 485 | ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources | 61% | D |
| 486 | IFCI Limited (IFCI) | 63% | D |
| 487 | IHM Hyderabad | 67% | D |
| 488 | IIT, Ropar | 64% | D |
| 489 | India Coast Guard | 61% | D |
| 490 | Indian Army | 69% | D |
| 491 | Indian Bank | 63% | D |
| 492 | Indian Institute of Information Technology Dharwad | 69% | D |
| 493 | Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM),Jammu | 67% | D |
| 494 | Indian Institute of Management Indore | 68% | D |
| 495 | Indian Institute of Management(I I M) Tiruchirappalli | 68% | D |
| 496 | Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Patna | 62% | D |
| 497 | Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneshwar | 62% | D |
| 498 | Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar | 69% | D |
| 499 | Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee | 65% | D |
| 500 | Institute of Hotel Management(IHM), Pusa, New Delhi | 69% | D |
| 501 | Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre(JNARDDC), Nagpur | 68% | D |
| 502 | Labour Bureau | 60% | D |

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| 503 | Labour Department Delhi | 63% | D |
| 504 | Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre | 66% | D |
| 505 | Malavya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur | 69% | D |
| 506 | MECON Limited | 69% | D |
| 507 | Ministry of culture | 68% | D |
| 508 | Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology | 64% | D |
| 509 | MSTC Limited | 68% | D |
| 510 | National Centre for Cell Science(NCCS) | 65% | D |
| 511 | National Centre of Organic Farming | 66% | D |
| 512 | National Council for Cement and Building Materials | 65% | D |
| 513 | National Green Tribunal | 62% | D |
| 514 | National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur | 70% | D |
| 515 | National Institute of Technology, Calicut | 61% | D |
| 516 | National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) | 67% | D |
| 517 | NCHMCT NOIDA | 65% | D |
| 518 | NIPER, Rae Bareli | 61% | D |
| 519 | NISCAIR | 70% | D |
| 520 | NIT Mizoram | 68% | D |
| 521 | North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation (NEHHDC) | 68% | D |
| 522 | North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology | 64% | D |
| 523 | North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) | 66% | D |
| 524 | Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) | 66% | D |
| 525 | Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) | 61% | D |

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| 526 | Office of the Chief Commissioner of Goods & Service Tax and Customs, Shillong Zone | 65% | D |
| 527 | Punjab Engineering College | 68% | D |
| 528 | Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology | 68% | D |
| 529 | Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Ministry of Women & Child Development | 62% | D |
| 530 | REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, BHUBENESWAR | 67% | D |
| 531 | Rehabilitation Council of India, Ministry of social, Justice & Empowerment | 69% | D |
| 532 | Reserve Bank Of India | 60% | D |
| 533 | Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. | 62% | D |
| 534 | Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology(SVNIT) | 68% | D |
| 535 | Secretariate of Vice President | 69% | D |
| 536 | Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited | 63% | D |
| 537 | SPMCIL Bank Note Press | 63% | D |
| 538 | SPMCIL Currency Note Press Nashik | 63% | D |
| 539 | Survey Of India | 69% | D |
| 540 | Tata Institute of Fundamental Research | 67% | D |
| 541 | Tata Memorial Centre | 68% | D |
| 542 | The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs | 70% | D |
| 543 | The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd | 60% | D |
| 544 | Union Bank of India | 67% | D |
| 545 | United India Insurance Co. Ltd. | 67% | D |
| 546 | Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology | 65% | D |
| 547 | Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (AMPRI) | 50% | E |
| 548 | Aghakar Research Institute (ARI), Pune | 23% | E |

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| 549 | Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, Zone-V (KOLKATA) | 36% | E |
| 550 | Airport Health Organisation, Chennai | 49% | E |
| 551 | Airport Health Organisation, NSCBI Airport, Kolkata | 25% | E |
| 552 | AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA | 57% | E |
| 553 | All INDIA INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND | 38% | E |
| 554 | Ambedkar University Delhi | 47% | E |
| 555 | Andhra Bank | 20% | E |
| 556 | AQCS, New Delhi | 56% | E |
| 557 | Armed Forces Films & Photo Division (AFFPD) | 10% | E |
| 558 | Aryabhat Institute of Technology | 26% | E |
| 559 | Banaras Hindu University | 46% | E |
| 560 | Bansagar Control Board | 34% | E |
| 561 | Bharat Coking Coal Limited | 56% | E |
| 562 | BHEL | 46% | E |
| 563 | Bhopal Memorial Hospital & Research Center (BMHRC) | 47% | E |
| 564 | Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT) (NR) Kanpur | 43% | E |
| 565 | Botanical Survey of India, Kolkatta | 51% | E |
| 566 | Brahmaputra Board, Ministry of water resources RD and GR | 58% | E |
| 567 | Braithwaite and Co Ltd | 45% | E |
| 568 | Braithwaite Burn And Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ) | 49% | E |
| 569 | Bureau of Civil Aviation Security | 58% | E |
| 570 | CAPART | 57% | E |
| 571 | CDRI, Lucknow | 56% | E |

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| 572 | CEERI, Pilani | 6% | E |
| 573 | Central University of Himachal Pradesh | 25% | E |
| 574 | Center of Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB) | 41% | E |
| 575 | Central Citrus Research Institute (ICAR) | 45% | E |
| 576 | Central Council for Research in Siddha | 51% | E |
| 577 | Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (CBI) New Delhi | 34% | E |
| 578 | Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata | 16% | E |
| 579 | Central Ground Water Board | 47% | E |
| 580 | Central Institute for Research on Goats | 43% | E |
| 581 | Central Institute of Post- Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) | 42% | E |
| 582 | Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture | 33% | E |
| 583 | Central Mine Planning and Design Institute | 46% | E |
| 584 | Central Poultry Development Organization (WR), Mumbai | 31% | E |
| 585 | Central Public Works Department | 48% | E |
| 586 | Central Reference Library | 48% | E |
| 587 | CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KASAULI | 25% | E |
| 588 | Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar | 41% | E |
| 589 | Central University of Karnataka | 58% | E |
| 590 | Central University of Kashmir | 47% | E |
| 591 | Central University of Punjab | 45% | E |
| 592 | Central Vigilance Commission | 55% | E |
| 593 | Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD) | 39% | E |
| 594 | Centre for High Technology (CHT) | 1% | E |

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| 595 | Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology, Ministry of Earth Science (MoES) | 31% | E |
| 596 | Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (CMET) | 56% | E |
| 597 | CFTI, Agra | 60% | E |
| 598 | CGI Melbourne | 41% | E |
| 599 | CGIT cum Labour Court No.1, Mumbai | 21% | E |
| 600 | Chennai Port Trust | 52% | E |
| 601 | Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai-II Zone | 47% | E |
| 602 | CIHT, Jalandhar | 18% | E |
| 603 | CIMAP, Lucknow | 36% | E |
| 604 | Collectorate Karaikal | 31% | E |
| 605 | Consulate General of India, Chicago | 42% | E |
| 606 | Consulate General of India, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | 42% | E |
| 607 | Consulate General of India, San Francisco | 43% | E |
| 608 | Consulate General of India, Istanbul | 36% | E |
| 609 | Corporation Bank | 56% | E |
| 610 | CSIR - National Aerospace Laboratories, Bengaluru | 38% | E |
| 611 | CSIR Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai | 34% | E |
| 612 | CSIR Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI) | 56% | E |
| 613 | CSIR Human Resource Development Group | 47% | E |
| 614 | CSIR Madras Complex, Chennai | 48% | E |
| 615 | CSIR National Chemical Laboratory | 39% | E |
| 616 | CSIR-Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi | 38% | E |
| 617 | CSIR-INDIAN INSTITUTE & PETROLEUM, DEHRADUN | 51% | E |

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| 618 | CSIR-Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, bhubaneswar | 60% | E |
| 619 | CSIR-NIO | 56% | E |
| 620 | CSIR-SERC, Chennai | 59% | E |
| 621 | Damodar Valley Corp. | 45% | E |
| 622 | Debts Recovery Tribunal Visakhapatnam | 25% | E |
| 623 | Delhi Financial Corporation | 57% | E |
| 624 | Delhi Nursing Council | 39% | E |
| 625 | Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) | 57% | E |
| 626 | Delhi Technological University (DTU) | 53% | E |
| 627 | Department of Consumer Affairs | 59% | E |
| 628 | Department of Defence Production Sectt. | 43% | E |
| 629 | Department Of Economic Affairs | 59% | E |
| 630 | Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare | 38% | E |
| 631 | Department of Fertilisers | 45% | E |
| 632 | DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE | 19% | E |
| 633 | DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE | 40% | E |
| 634 | Department of Revenue and Disaster management (DRDM), Puducherry | 42% | E |
| 635 | DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT | 43% | E |
| 636 | Department of Science & Technology, UT of Chandigarh | 56% | E |
| 637 | Director General Armed Forces Medical Service (DGAfMS) | 24% | E |
| 638 | Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes | 52% | E |
| 639 | Directorate General of Mines Safety, ministry of labour & employment | 50% | E |
| 640 | Directorate General of Performance Management (DGPM), New Delhi | 54% | E |

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|------------|---|------------|----------|
| 641 | Directorate of Adult Education | 1% | E |
| 642 | Directorate of Audit, GNCT of Delhi | 37% | E |
| 643 | Directorate of AYUSH, Homoeopathic Wing, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | 45% | E |
| 644 | Directorate of Forest Education, Dehradun | 35% | E |
| 645 | Directorate of Standardisation | 22% | E |
| 646 | Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (a Central University) | 57% | E |
| 647 | Dr. B.R. Sur Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital | 28% | E |
| 648 | Dr. N.C.Joshi Memorial Hospital | 58% | E |
| 649 | DRDM,Puducherry | 42% | E |
| 650 | Dredging Corporation of India Ltd., Visakhapatnam | 38% | E |
| 651 | DRT-III, Chennai | 46% | E |
| 652 | Eastern Coalfields Limited | 45% | E |
| 653 | Embassy of India, Amman | 48% | E |
| 654 | Embassy of India, Baghdad | 36% | E |
| 655 | Embassy of India, Bangkok | 52% | E |
| 656 | Embassy of India, Budapest | 31% | E |
| 657 | Embassy of India, Madrid, Spain | 55% | E |
| 658 | Embassy of India, Panama | 48% | E |
| 659 | Embassy of India, Thimphu | 59% | E |
| 660 | Employees State Insurance Corporation | 56% | E |
| 661 | Engineers India Limited | 59% | E |
| 662 | Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) | 57% | E |
| 663 | FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited(FAGMIL) | 47% | E |

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|------------|---|------------|----------|
| 664 | Fertilizer and Chemical Travencore Limited (FACT) | 33% | E |
| 665 | G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development | 43% | E |
| 666 | General Services Organisation, Kalpakkam | 34% | E |
| 667 | Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) | 25% | E |
| 668 | High Commission of India, Pretoria, South Africa | 19% | E |
| 669 | Hindustan Newsprint Ltd | 47% | E |
| 670 | Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd | 35% | E |
| 671 | ICAR- Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands) | 55% | E |
| 672 | ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region | 22% | E |
| 673 | ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture | 50% | E |
| 674 | ICAR-National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases | 44% | E |
| 675 | ICAR-National Research Centre on Meat | 52% | E |
| 676 | ICAR-National Research Centre on Yak | 43% | E |
| 677 | IDBI Bank Ltd | 47% | E |
| 678 | IGIB, Delhi | 31% | E |
| 679 | IHBT, Palampur | 51% | E |
| 680 | IHM Bangaluru | 53% | E |
| 681 | IHM Bhubaneswar | 23% | E |
| 682 | IHM Guwahati | 55% | E |
| 683 | IHM Gwalior | 48% | E |
| 684 | IHM Srinagar | 45% | E |
| 685 | IHM, Hajipur | 36% | E |
| 686 | IICT Hyderabad | 42% | E |

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| 687 | IICT, Hyderabad | 21% | E |
| 688 | IIM Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh | 12% | E |
| 689 | IIT Hyderabad | 46% | E |
| 690 | IIT Indore | 49% | E |
| 691 | IIT Palakkad | 23% | E |
| 692 | India Government Mint, Kolkata | 20% | E |
| 693 | India Government Mint, Noida | 23% | E |
| 694 | India Security Press, Nashik Road | 55% | E |
| 695 | Indian Association for the Cultivation Of Science (IACS) | 45% | E |
| 696 | Indian Council of World Affairs(ICWA), MEA | 8% | E |
| 697 | Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | 27% | E |
| 698 | Indian Institute of Chemical Biology(IICB), Kolkata | 41% | E |
| 699 | Indian Institute of Information Technology Vadodara | 43% | E |
| 700 | Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sri City, Chittoor | 32% | E |
| 701 | Indian Institute of Maize Research (ICAR) | 46% | E |
| 702 | Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums (ICAR) | 8% | E |
| 703 | Indian Institute of Packaging | 51% | E |
| 704 | Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi | 59% | E |
| 705 | Indian Institute of Technology Jammu | 43% | E |
| 706 | Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati | 38% | E |
| 707 | Indian maritime university, chennai | 50% | E |
| 708 | Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services | 36% | E |
| 709 | Indian Overseas Bank | 23% | E |

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| 710 | Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute | 37% | E |
| 711 | Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation (Formerly CSWCRTI) | 26% | E |
| 712 | Indira Gandhi Center for Atomic Research | 25% | E |
| 713 | Indira Gandhi National Open University | 40% | E |
| 714 | Indo Tibetan Border Police | 49% | E |
| 715 | Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), Lucknow | 28% | E |
| 716 | Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority | 51% | E |
| 717 | International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy | 50% | E |
| 718 | International Institute of Population Sciences | 53% | E |
| 719 | Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University) | 27% | E |
| 720 | Joint Plant Committee | 41% | E |
| 721 | Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi | 15% | E |
| 722 | Kandla Special Economic Zone, Gandhidham, Department of Commerce | 53% | E |
| 723 | KIOCL Limited | 56% | E |
| 724 | LHMC and SMT. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi | 17% | E |
| 725 | Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) | 17% | E |
| 726 | MEME DI, Gangtok | 38% | E |
| 727 | Ministry of AYUSH | 48% | E |
| 728 | Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region | 31% | E |
| 729 | Ministry of Mines | 53% | E |
| 730 | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | 51% | E |
| 731 | Ministry of Petroleum and natural Gas | 45% | E |
| 732 | Ministry of Power | 48% | E |

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| 733 | Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship | 48% | E |
| 734 | Ministry of Tourism | 54% | E |
| 735 | MSME DI JAIPUR | 50% | E |
| 736 | MSME DI Karnal | 32% | E |
| 737 | MSME DI Nagpur | 25% | E |
| 738 | MSME Testing Centre, Chennai | 26% | E |
| 739 | NABARD | 23% | E |
| 740 | NATIONAL ACADEMY OF CUSTOMS, INDIRECT TAXES & NARCOTICS, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE | 4% | E |
| 741 | National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (NACIN), Faridabad | 8% | E |
| 742 | National Academy of Sciences | 55% | E |
| 743 | National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali | 42% | E |
| 744 | National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources | 36% | E |
| 745 | National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) | 43% | E |
| 746 | National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) | 32% | E |
| 747 | National Commission for Safai Karamchari | 53% | E |
| 748 | National Council of Science Museum | 54% | E |
| 749 | National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) | 46% | E |
| 750 | National Defence College | 20% | E |
| 751 | National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST) | 29% | E |
| 752 | National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped/ National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities | 49% | E |
| 753 | National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped | 26% | E |
| 754 | National Institute of Immunology | 55% | E |
| 755 | National Institute of Mounatareeing and allied sports | 53% | E |

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| 756 | National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya | 56% | E |
| 757 | National Institute of Technology, Puducherry | 45% | E |
| 758 | National Institute of Technology, Raipur | 35% | E |
| 759 | National Institute of Technology, Sikkim | 45% | E |
| 760 | National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli | 59% | E |
| 761 | National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand | 55% | E |
| 762 | National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases(NITRD) | 45% | E |
| 763 | National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics | 25% | E |
| 764 | National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. | 45% | E |
| 765 | National Productivity Council | 45% | E |
| 766 | National Research Centre for Litchi (ICAR) | 51% | E |
| 767 | National Research Centre on Camel (ICAR), BIKANER | 38% | E |
| 768 | National Research Centre on Pomegranate (ICAR) | 54% | E |
| 769 | National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation | 48% | E |
| 770 | National Security Guard | 47% | E |
| 771 | National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme | 54% | E |
| 772 | Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital | 40% | E |
| 773 | NEPA Ltd., Neapanagar, M.P. | 31% | E |
| 774 | NIELIT - Agartala | 59% | E |
| 775 | NIELIT Jammu/ srinagar | 60% | E |
| 776 | NIELIT, Ranchi | 30% | E |
| 777 | NIEPA, New Delhi | 51% | E |
| 778 | NIFPHATT, Kochi | 19% | E |

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| 779 | NLC India Limited | 56% | E |
| 780 | North East Centre for Technology Application & Reach (NECTAR) | 1% | E |
| 781 | North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat | 48% | E |
| 782 | North Eastern Electric Power Corporation | 43% | E |
| 783 | North Eastern Police Academy | 59% | E |
| 784 | North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong | 55% | E |
| 785 | Northern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute | 32% | E |
| 786 | Nuclear Power Corporation of India | 31% | E |
| 787 | Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) | 26% | E |
| 788 | O/o Chief Judge, Govt. of Puducherry (Judicial Department Puducherry) | 22% | E |
| 789 | Office of Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Mumbai | 59% | E |
| 790 | Office of Regional Director, Chennai(Ministry of Corporate Affairs) | 11% | E |
| 791 | Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities | 50% | E |
| 792 | Office of the Commissioner of Customs (Exports), Nhava-sheva, Raigad | 18% | E |
| 793 | Office of The Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Guwahati | 59% | E |
| 794 | Oil India Limited (OIL) | 57% | E |
| 795 | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 49% | E |
| 796 | Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. | 52% | E |
| 797 | PEC Ltd. | 33% | E |
| 798 | Port Health Organisation, Visakhapatnam, MOHFW | 32% | E |
| 799 | Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons With Physical Disabilites | 24% | E |
| 800 | Punjab National Bank | 53% | E |
| 801 | Rail Tel Corporation of India Ltd. | 49% | E |

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| 802 | Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore | 18% | E |
| 803 | Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation(RRRLF) | 39% | E |
| 804 | Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development | 41% | E |
| 805 | Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh | 8% | E |
| 806 | Regional Office For Health & Family Welfare,(Bihar and Jharkhand) | 0% | E |
| 807 | Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare,Lucknow | 29% | E |
| 808 | Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare,Thiruvananthapuram | 54% | E |
| 809 | REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY Welfare, SHIMLA | 0% | E |
| 810 | REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, SRINAGAR | 38% | E |
| 811 | Rubber Board | 39% | E |
| 812 | Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy,Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | 21% | E |
| 813 | School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal | 52% | E |
| 814 | Secretariat of the ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA | 51% | E |
| 815 | Services Sports Control Board (SSCB) | 43% | E |
| 816 | Sethusamudram Corporation Ltd | 20% | E |
| 817 | Shipping Corp. of India Ltd. | 52% | E |
| 818 | Shree Chitra Triunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology | 58% | E |
| 819 | SIDBI | 37% | E |
| 820 | Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) | 52% | E |
| 821 | Spices Board | 50% | E |
| 822 | SPMCIL Corporate Office | 44% | E |
| 823 | State Bank of India | 54% | E |
| 824 | Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTR) | 30% | E |

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| 825 | Tea Research Association | 38% | E |
| 826 | Technology Development Board | 30% | E |
| 827 | Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) | 16% | E |
| 828 | Telecom Consultants of India | 56% | E |
| 829 | Textile Committee | 47% | E |
| 830 | The Jute Corporation of India Limited | 56% | E |
| 831 | The Marine Products Export Development Authority | 49% | E |
| 832 | Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) ,MoHUA | 0% | E |
| 833 | Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI) | 56% | E |
| 834 | TRIFED | 20% | E |
| 835 | Tungabhadra Board | 51% | E |
| 836 | UCO Bank | 57% | E |
| 837 | Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre | 46% | E |
| 838 | Vigyan Prasar, Noida | 58% | E |

**Mandatory Disclosure Audit of Respondent Public Authorities
(Top 30/100 Respondents that receive highest number of RTI Complaints)**

| S. No. | Name of Public Authority | % | Grade |
|---------------|---|------------|--------------|
| 1 | AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA | 57% | E |
| 2 | Allahabad Bank | 89% | B |
| 3 | Bank of Baroda | 68% | D |
| 4 | Bank of India | 93% | A |
| 5 | Central Information Commission | 94% | A |
| 6 | Delhi Metro Rail Corporation | 93% | A |
| 7 | Department Of Economic Affairs | 59% | E |
| 8 | Department of Financial Services | 69% | D |
| 9 | Department of Health & Family Welfare | 71% | C |
| 10 | Department Of Higher Education | 90% | B |
| 11 | Department Of Personnel & Training | 72% | C |
| 12 | Department Of Posts | 70% | D |
| 13 | Employees State Insurance Corporation | 56% | E |
| 14 | Food Corporation Of India | 94% | A |
| 15 | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) | 87% | B |
| 16 | Indian Air Force | 70% | C |
| 17 | Indian Army | 69% | D |
| 18 | Indian Bank | 63% | D |
| 19 | Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) | 85% | B |

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|-----------|---|------------|----------|
| 20 | Life Insurance Corporation of India | 97% | A |
| 21 | Military Engineer Services | 75% | C |
| 22 | Ministry Of Housing And Urban Affairs | 81% | B |
| 23 | Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment | 71% | C |
| 24 | President Secretariate | 89% | B |
| 25 | Prime Minister's Office | 93% | A |
| 26 | Punjab National Bank | 53% | E |
| 27 | Reserve Bank Of India | 60% | D |
| 28 | State Bank of India | 54% | E |
| 29 | Supreme Court Of India | 92% | A |
| 30 | Syndicate bank | 80% | B |