NUTA BULLETIN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NAGPUR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

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YEAR: 32) 15th April 2007 (No: 03)

AGENDA

of the General Body Meeting of NAGPUR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS'ASSOCIATION to be held at 12.00 noon on SUNDAY, the

Smt. L.R.T. College of Commerce, Ratanlal Plot, AKOLA

Agenda of the General Body Meeting of Nagpur University Teachers' Association to be held at 12.00 noon on Sunday, the 20th May 2007 at Smt. L.R.T. College of Commerce, Ratanlal Plot, AKOLA is as follows:

ITEM NO. 442 : CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES :

(A) **TO CONFIRM** the minutes of the General Body meeting of Nagpur University Teachers' Association held at 12.00 noon on Sunday, the 8 th October, 2006 at Jeevan Vikas Mahavidyalaya, Thugaon Deo, Tal.: Narkhed Dist.: Nagpur.

Notes :- 1) Copy of the minutes was Circulated on pages 65 to 68 of 2006 NUTA Bulletin.

2) Corrections, if any, were invited in the copy of the

2) Corrections, if any, were invited in the copy of the Minutes of the General Body Meeting of Nagpur University Teachers' Association held at 12.00 noon on Sunday, the 8 th October, 2006 at Jeevan Vikas Mahavidyalaya, Thugaon Deo, Tal.: Narkhed Dist.: Nagpur. vide No.CIM/22 Dated 2nd November, 2006 published on page 77 of 2006 NUTA Bulletin. No correction was received.

ITEM NO. 443: APPROVAL TO THE ANNUAL REPORT:

TO CONSIDER AND APPROVE the Annual Report regarding the working of the Association for the calendar year ending on 31st December, 2006.

Notes: (i) As per Article VI (b) (iii) of the Constitution of NUTA, the Annual Report of the working of the Association is prepared by the Executive Committee (vide item No.02 of 2007) and is to be placed for the approval of the General Body.

- (ii) The Copy of the Annual Report is circulated in this NUTA Bulletin on page 43 to 46
- (iii) Dr. E.H.Kathale, Secretary will present the Annual Report on behalf of the Executive Committee.

ITEM NO. 444: APPROVAL TO THE ANNUAL BUDGET:

TO APPROVE the Annual Budget of the Association for the Financial year commencing on 1st April, 2007.

Notes: (i) Prof. S.A.Tiwari, Treasurer, NUTA, will present the Budget on behalf of the Executive Committee.

(ii) The copy of the Budget is circulated on page No.42 of 2007 NUTA Bulletin.

ITEM NO.445:

APPOINTMENT OF THE AUDITORS:

TO CONSIDER AND APPROVE the following resolution for the appointment of Auditors for the Financial year ending on 31st March, 2007 namely:-

"C.R.Sagdeo & Co. Chartered Accountant "Prabha Niwas" Nagpur be appointed as auditor for the Financial year ending on the 31st March 2007"

Notes :

- (i) As per Article VII of the Constitution of NUTA the "General Body shall appoint auditors annually in the Annual Meeting of the Association."
- (ii) The Executive Committee resolved to recommend the above resolution, (Vide item No. 04 of 2007) which is now placed before the General Body for its approval.
- (iii) Dr. S.A.Tiwari, Treasurer, on behalf of the Executive Committee, will move the resolution.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING NOTICE: 2 Date: 15.04.2007

From

Dr.E.H.Kathale,

Secretary, NUTA,

N-162, Reshim Bagh, Nagpur-440 009.

To,

All the members

of the Nagpur University Teachers' Association Dear members,

- I have the honour to inform you that in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Article VIII of the Constitution of NUTA, the Executive Committee has decided to have the meeting of General Body at **12.00 Noon** on the date and at the place mentioned below.
- 2. Agenda of the General Body meeting is printed in this NUTA Bulletin. If you propose to suggest any amendments to any of the proposals/Resolutions included in the Agenda, you may send it to me within a period of one week from the date of the posting of this Bulletin. It will not be possible for the amendments received after the due date to be included in the additional agenda. Please send one copy of your amendment to Prof. B.T.Deshmukh, President, NUTA, 3, Subodh Colony, Near Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati-444 604.
- 3. Rules for proposing amendments to the proposals/ resolutions are printed on page 97 of 1977 NUTA Bulletin. You are requested to kindly make it convenient to attend the meeting.

Yours faithfully, Sd/- **Dr. E.H.Kathale** Secretary, NUTA

Date and Place of the meeting

at 12.00 Noon on, Sunday, the 20th May, 2007 at

Smt. L.R.T. College of Commerce, Ratanlal Plot, AKOLA

विषय क्रमांक ४४६ : नुटा पदाधिकाऱ्यांची मा. शिक्षण सहसंचालकांशी झालेली बैठक

मा. सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांच्याशी नुटा पदाधिकाऱ्यांच्या दि. २३.३.२००७ रोजी झालेल्या वैठकीचे इतिवृत्त व त्या इतिवृत्तासोवत प्राप्त झालेली सहपत्रे विचारात घेणे.

- नोटस् :- (१) मा. सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांना संघटनेच्या सहसचिवांनी दिनांक २१.३.२००७ रोजी नुटा पदाधिकाऱ्यांसोवत बैठकीच्या आयोजनावावत दिलेले पत्र सन २००७ च्या नुटा वुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ४८ वर प्रसृत केलेले आहे.
- (२) डॉ.प्रविण रघुवंशी, सहसचिव, नुटा, अमरावती यांना दिनांक २३.३.२००७ रोजी संपन्न झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त पाठविल्याबाबतचे मा. सहसंचालक उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांचे पत्र क्रमांक ससं/उशि/लले/०७/७५५ दिनांकीत २४.०३.२००७ सन २००७ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ४८ वर प्रमुत केलेले आहे.
- (३) दिनांक २३.३.२००७ रोजी सायंकाळी ५.०० वाजता मा. सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती ह्यांच्या दालनात संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांसोवत झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त सन २००७ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ४८ वर प्रसृत केलेले आहे.
- (४) धनाकर्ष त्वरित मिळणेबाबत मा. सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांनी शाखा प्रबंधक, स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडीया, कॅम्प बँन्च, अमरावती यांना दिलेले पत्र क्रमांक ससं/उशि/अनु-४/०७/१८६ दिनांकीत १७.०१.२००७ सन २००७ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ४९ वर प्रमृत केलेले आहे.
- (५) वेतन अनुदानाची देयके त्वरित पारित करणेबावत मा. सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांनी जिल्हा कोषागार अधिकारी, अमरावती. यांना दिलेले पत्र क्रमांक ससं/उशि/अनु-४/०७/३४३ दिनांकीत ०९.०२.२००७ सन २००७ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ४९ वर प्रसृत केलेला आहे.
- (६) अशासकीय अनुदानीत कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान, विधी महाविद्यालयांना महागाई भत्त्याची रक्कम देण्यासाठी अनुदान मंजूर करणे या विषयावरील मा. शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-९ यांचा आदेश क्रमांक अर्थसं-२००६/३०९९६/अशा./लेखा-२ दिनांकीत १७ मार्च, २००७ सन २००७ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ५० वर प्रसृत केलेले आहे.
- (७) संघटनेचे सहसचिव डॉ. प्रविण रघुवंशी यांनी सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांना दिनांक २१.३.२००७ रोजी लिहिलेल्या पत्रातील मुद्दा क्रमांक १ व ३ बाबत दिनांक २३.०३.२००७ रोजी झालेल्या बैठकीत देण्यात आलेली माहिती सन २००७ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ५० वर प्रमृत केलेले आहे.
- (८) अशासकीय अनुदानीत कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान विधी महाविद्यालयांना थिकत अनुदान मंजूर करणे या विषयावरील मा. शिक्षण संचालक, (उच्च शिक्षण) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-९ यांचा

आदेश क्रमांक अर्थसं-२००६/३०९१६/अशा./लेखा-२ दिनांकीत १७ मार्च, २००७ सन २००७ च्या नृटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ५१ वर प्रसृत केलेले आहे.

(९) उच्च शिक्षण संचालनालयाचे आदेश क्रमांक अर्थसं-२००६/३०९१६/अशा/लेखा-२ दिनांक १७ मार्च, २००७ चे विवरणपत्र सन २००७ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ५१ वर प्रसृत केलेले आहे

विषय क्रमांक ४४७ : सर्व रिक्त जागा त्वरित भरणे

प्रा.बी.एन.गर्गे हे पुढील प्रस्ताव मांडतील :

सर्व महाविद्यालयांमध्ये व विद्यापीठ शिक्षण विभागांमध्ये २००७-२००८ सत्राच्या प्रारंभीच प्राध्यापकांच्या सर्व जागा कायमस्वरुपी भरल्या जाव्यात.

विषय क्रमांक ४४८ :

समाजकार्य महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी निवृत्ती वेतनापासून वंचित असणे

प्रा.आर.एन.ठाकरे हे पूढील प्रस्ताव मांडतील :

समाजकार्य महाविद्यालयामधील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी निवृत्ती वेतनापासून अद्यापही वंचित आहेत इतर महाविद्यालयामधील सर्व शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांना निवृत्ती वेतनाचा लाभ मिळतो. केवळ समाजकार्य महाविद्यालयामधील कर्मचाऱ्यांना मात्र निवृत्ती वेतनाचा लाभ मिळत नाही. समाजकार्य महाविद्यालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना निवृत्ती वेतन मिळावे असा ठराव करण्यात येत आहे.

विषय क्रमांक ४४९ : वेतन वेळेवर व नियमित अदा करण्यासाठी कोअर बँकिंग प्रणाली लागू करणे

प्रा.विवेक रा. विश्वरूपे हे पुढील प्रस्ताव मांडतील :

महाराष्ट्र सरकारने महाराष्ट्रातील अनुदानित अशासकीय महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक आणि शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन वेळेवर व नियमितपणे अदा करण्यासाठी कोअर बँकिंग प्रणाली लागू करण्यासाठी त्वरीत आवश्यक कार्यवाही करावी असा ठराव ही सभा करीत आहे.

BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR - 2007-2008

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTING YEAR OF THE TRUST: 2007-2008 (AS PER SCHEDULE VII-A OF THE B.P.T.A. 1950)

Name of the Trust: NAGPUR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Regn. of the Trust: B.P.T.A. Regn. No. F-1594 & Soc. Regn. Act. Regn. No. MAH-15-73(NGP)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	RS. P. ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS		Rs. F
I. OPENING BALANCE :		A) NON-RECURRING:	
i) Cash in hand		i) Major Repairs or rebuilding	
ii) Cash in Bank	15,000 00	of the assets etc.	
		ii) Net purchase of immovable property	
II. ESTIMATED RECEIPTS:		B) RECURRING:	
(A) NON RECURRING		i) Rents, rates taxes etc	5,000.00
i) Ordinary Donations to be		ii) Administrative Expenses	·
received for specific earmarked		a) Stationery, Typing,	
objects (permanent subscription		Cyclostyling & Printing	2,50,000.00
to NUTA Bulletin)		b) Travelling Expenses	40,000.00
ii) Ordinary Donations		c) Postage and Telephone	15,000.00
		d) Misc. expenses	4,000.00
(B) RECURRING:		e) Bank commission	400.00
i) Rent etc. on immovable property		f) Legal Expenses	1,000.00
ii) Interest on Fixed Deposits	3,00,000 00	g) Audit fees	1,650.00
iii) Dividend shares etc		h) Affiliation fees	
iv) Income from Agri. land		i) MFUCTO	4,000.00
v) Other revenue Receipt		ii) AIFUCTO	7,000.00
vi) Legal Aid Fund		iii) Contribution to public	
		trust\ admn. Fund	
III.REALISATION FROM		vi) Books Library	12,000.00
DISPOSAL OF ASSETS:		iii) Payment of Salaries	9,600.00
		iv) Transfer of Depreciation Fund	
IV EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE	44,650 .00	v) Special & Current repairs of building	
OVER INCOME:		Furniture etc	10,000.00
		vi) Excess of income over expenditure	
TOTAL Rs.	3,59,650.00	TOTAL Rs.	3,59,650.00

NOTE: Estimated enrolment of members during the year is expected to be 10. On this account the Association will receive an estimated amount of Rs. 1,00,010/- However this amount cannot be included in the estimated receipts because this amount is to be invested in fixed deposit receipts or any other Govt. Securities as per Artcle III of the Constitution . - Sd. **S. A. Tiwari**, Treasurer.NUTA

SECRETARY'S REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE

ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON

31st DECEMBER, 2006

Prepared by the Executive Committee of NUTA under artical (VI)(b)(ii) of the Constitution of NUTA and presented by Secretary on behalf of the NUTA Executive

Dear Friends.

- (1) It gives me great pleasure to accord you all a cordial welcome on behalf of the Executive Committee of NUTA and on my own behalf. It is indeed a proud privilege for me to place before this august body a brief account of our activities and achievements during the year 2006.
- (2) Right from its inception, NUTA has been committed to the cause of the welfare of the teaching community. In keeping with this commitment, the organization took up several issues concerning teachers during the period of this report.
- (3) During the current reporting year, the organization achieved success in getting a few of our demands fulfilled by the Government. The President of the organization, Prof. B.T.Deshmukh followed up the issues in the legislative council with his usual perseverance and got the relevant orders issued by the Government. They include G.R. dated 9th May, 2006, and G.R. dated 4th Oct. 2006, on release of increased D.A., G.R. dated 10th May, 2006, and G.R. dated 4th October, 2006, regarding Dearness Relief on Pension/Family Pension. As you know organizational pressures built up by different organizations in the field is mainly instrumental in moving the government. Some of the important government Resolutions issued during the year under report are G.R. dated 16th August 2005 regarding time bound promotion to the employees falling in group C & D, leave-travel facility and re-imbursement of medical expenses w.e.f. 20.05.2006 to the teaching and Non-teaching employees of aided social work colleges.
- (4) Prof. B.T. Deshmukh, President, NUTA and his associates in the Legislative Council with their parliamentary skills and perseverance succeeded in getting the positive assurances from the minister of the concerned departments on important issues like placement of Lecturers (Senior Scale) into selection Grade, implementing the salary scheme to the teachers and non-teachers of Sant Bhagwan baba Arts College, Sindkhed Raja, Payment of arrears to the lecturers of Social Work, College, Amravati, Problem of Fixation of Pension to the Instructors working in Govt. I.T.I. in Unrevised scale, the issue of counting of service rendered by the teachers in no grant schools for the purposes of placement in senior scale and selection grade, placement of lecturers working in SGB Amravati university area into selection Grade, Non payment of salaries due to non release of grants to the teachers and non-teachers of Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh college of technical education Amravati, timely placement of lecturers into senior scale and selection grade in the State of

(5) ELECTION TO THE EXECUTIVE OF MFUCTO:

The General Council of MFUCTO, which met at Mumbai on the 24th December, 2006 elected the new Executive Committee for the period 2006-2008. I am glad to inform you that the following members of the NUTA Executive Committee were elected to the MFUCTO Executive Committee.

Dr. E.H.Kathale, General Secretary

Prof. V.B.Dhone, Vice President (Nagpur)

Prin. S.T.Sangale, Vice President (Amravati)

Prof. B.T.Deshmukh, Executive Committee Member,

Prof. A.W. Dhage, Executive Committee Member,

Prin. Dr. Prakash Hiwarkar, Executive Committee Member.

Dr. Sunil Hajare, Executive Committee Member,

Prof. Subhash Gawai, Executive Committee Member,

Dr. P.B.Raghuwanshi, Executive Committee Member.

On behalf of all of you, I congratulate all these elected representatives. I take this opportunity to bring on record the contribution and services rendered to the state level organization by Members of the outgoing Executive Committee particularly Dr. S.A. Tiwari, Dr.R.B. Golait, Prof. S.R. Kalmegh and Prof. M.D. Misal.

(6) Participation in Action Programme:

The members of NUTA participated in various action programmes in response to the call given by AIFUCTO and MFUCTO from time to time to press for the solutions to pending problems of the teaching community.

Friends, you are all aware that NEC of AIFUCTO had accepted the Action programme finalized at the National Convention of workers held under the auspices of Sponsoring Committee of trade unions. You are also aware that the General Body meeting of NUTA, held on 8th Oct. 2006, had resolved to participate in the Action programme. I am pleased to inform this august body that all these agitational programmes were successfully implemented under the able leadership of NUTA.

(7) Problem of NET / SET affected Teachers:

Friends, you are aware that Government of Maharashtra, had issued a G.R. on 18th October, 2001, whereby teachers appointed on or after 11.12.1999 were to be terminated before completion of their probation period. Some of the teachers from different Universities of Maharashtra were issued termination orders and other teachers falling in this category were in the process of issuance of termination orders as a consequence of resolution dated 18.10.2001. Many of such teachers had filed petitions before the Mumbai High Court and the Benches of Mumbai High Court at Nagpur and Aurangabad and they were granted status quo/stay. You are also aware that Mumbai High Court had delivered an important judgement in respect of this bunch of petitions on 18.4.2002. According to this decision of the Mumbai High Court a time bound programme was given to submit the proposals to the UGC for the grant of relaxation by the respective universities before 18th December, 2002. You are also aware that MFUCTO too had submitted a memorandum to the UGC on appointment of teachers in the universities and colleges in Maharashtra and the NET/SET qualification condition dated 30th March, 2003 and requested the UGC to provide an opportunity to the MFUCTO to explain in person the various aspects of this problem in the form of improper treatment of NET/SET qualification condition. The UGC had informed that the matter was under consideration of the Commission and it was in consultation with the universities in the State of Maharashtra. However, it is a matter of grave concern that UGC did not respond positively and an opportunity to MFUCTO has not so far been given to explain its stand on the issue. On the contrary UGC had pressurized the universities in Maharashtra through the State Government for submitting the proposals of non NET/ SET teachers who were appointed from 1991 to 31st December, 1999 for seeking relaxation from NET/SET. In fact while submitting the proposal of the Lecturers who were appointed after 31st December, 1999, the Vice Chancellor of Amravati University and the Registrar of Nagpur University had made it very clear that the teachers appointed between 1991 and 1999 require no relaxation/Exemption as they were lawfully appointed. In view of delay on the part of the UGC to comply

with the directions contained in the two Division Bench judgements and in view of the untold sufferings of the Non NET/SET teachers in Maharashtra by arbitrary acts on the part of the UGC and the Universities in our State, MFUCTO adopted an important Resolution on 11.9.2005 to direct its fight against the U.G.C. for its failure to resolve the issue.

You are aware that all the agitational programmes against U.G.C. were successfully implemented under the able leadership of MFUCTO. Friends, I would like to bring to your notice that NUTA and MFUCTO have maintained consistently that since NET/SET was never brought as a mandatory entry point condition for teachers in Maharashtra, Non- NET/SET teachers who number more than 6000, came to be appointed during the period from 19th September 1991 when the original UGC Notification on NET was issued till December 1999 and/or 4th April 2000 when the new Notification on qualifications was issued. Therefore, treating the 6000 Non-NET/SET teachers as "non qualified" teachers would not be legal, just and proper, In fact, all those teachers who were appointed on or after 19th September 1991 till December 1999 or 4.4.2000 when the new UGC Notification was issued, should be completely cleared from the applicability of the NET/SET qualification condition. Many of these teachers have completed as many as 10 to 14 years service and are denied placement benefits in the senior Scale and Selection Grade.

In the Midst of these developments, MFUCTO decided that it should go ahead with its considered decision to file CON-TEMPT PETITION in the Hon'ble High Court at Bombay against the Chairman of the UGC (Dr. Sukhdev Thorat), the Union Govt. of India (HRD Ministry) and the Secretary of the UGC for the contempt having been committed by them of the two Hon'ble Division Bench judgments through omissions and commissions. Accordingly the Contempt petition has been filed and when it came up for admission, the Hon'ble Court decided that notice should be issued by the Hon'ble Court to all the Respondents which procedure has been completed. MFUCTO also gave a copy of the said Contempt petition to Dr. B.L.Mungekar when the MFUCTO delegation met him. MFUCTO is confident that the long standing injustice done to Non-NET/SET teachers in the State of Maharashtra will finally be removed and these 6000 young teachers will join the ranks of other teachers in getting their placement benefits in the senior scale and selection grade by counting of their total service, I assure all of you that NUTA and MFUCTO have been carefully watching the situation and will see that the interests of non NET/SET teachers are fully protected.

- (8) I propose through this report, to convey important landmark developments regarding NET-SET affected teachers :-
- (1) Relevant extracts from the judgement of THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY BENCH AT AURANGABAD in WRIT PETITION NO.: 5022 OF 2001 delivered on 20th February 2002 are as follows:-
 - "25. The next sub clause of clause 2 viz. subclause (b) states

that those Lecturers who are not successful in obtaining the NET/SET qualifications by December, 2003 will be continued in service till their retirement and except the annual increment they shall not be entitled for any other benefits like financial benefits, promotion, senior grade or selection grade. It further states that till their retirement they shall be continued in the pay scale of Rs. 8,000-13,000. We certainly find fault with this clause. When the Government has adopted the Regulations as framed by the Commission and if the Commission does not provide for such a clause in its Regulations, the State Government cannot deviate from the said Regulation. If the appointees upto 11th December, 1999 failed to obtain the NET/SET qualifications by December, 2003. Undoubtedly they continued to be unqualified to hold the post of Lecturer and they can not be continued beyond December, **2003.** The concession granted by the State Government in this clause is contrary to the Regulations framed by the Commission.'

- "30. In the result, the petition is rejected summarily subject to our observations that clause 2(b) of the impugned Government Resolution dated 18th October, 2001 is unsustainable and the same is quashed and set aside. We also hold that the cases of candidates appointed from 12th October, 1999 till 18th October, 2000 are required to be examined so as to ascertain the applicability of the first proviso to clause 2 of the 1991 Regulations as well as 2000 Regulations before their services are sought to be terminated by the respective universities and/ or colleges/institutions."
- (2) Relevant extracts from the judgement of the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, APPELLATE SIDE IN WRIT PETITION NO. 5782 OF 2001 DELIVERED ON 18TH APRIL 2002 are as follows:-
- "5. In view of the fact that no time limit is fixed by the Aurangabad bench. In our opinion, interest of justice require that such time limit is fixed. The process of receiving the requests from the management for consideration regarding relaxation etc. of the conditions by the UGC will take time and it would therefore be appropriate to fix some time limit. The managements where they are directed to approach the UGC for relaxation shall do so within four months from the date of the order of this court. The concerned University then process the same and forward them to UGC. This be done by the concerned Universities within four months of receiving the requests from the managements. The UGC will have then four months time to process the applications and request so made and then take decision."
- (3) Extracts from the letter by Dr. S.N.Patil Vice Chancellor AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY, AMRAVATI. Dated 10 December 2002 to the UGC are as follows:-
- "12) REQUEST in respect of (A) Cases covered by Second proviso of para 2 of "UGC Regulation 2000 :-

Every teacher (approved by this university) mentioned (at Sr.No. 1 to 30) in column No. 2 of the Appendix-A working as a lecturer in the college mentioned in column No. 3, was duly

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG: NEW DELHI - 100 002 No. F.1-1/2006 (PS) Meeting: 17th November 2006

Shri. Joyce Shankaran,

Principal Secretary,

Higher and Technical Education Department, Mantralaya Annexe, Mumbai-400 032.

Sub: UGC's Regulation regarding minimum qualification required for the appointment and career advancement of teachers in the Universities and Institutions affiliated to it.

Sir

with reference to your D. O. letter No. USG 2003/(50/03)/UN1-4 dated 24.08.06 on the above subject I am directed to say that exemption to M.Phil/Ph.D. degree holders from NET is effective from 14.06.06 For the candidates appointed earlier to this date the exemption has to be fought from UGC. You are, therefore requested to send the information separately for three categories as mentioned at point No. 3 of your letter to enable the Commission to take further necessary action in the matter.

Yours Faithfully, (Dr. (Mrs) Pankaj Mittal) Joint Secretary

selected by a duly constituted selection committee on a date mentioned in column No. 6 of Appendix-A, and was having the then requisite minimum qualification (mentioned in column No. 4 of Appendix-A) as were existing at that time. (NET/SET was prescribed as a compulsory qualification at the recruitment level in this university for the first time by Direction No. 7 of 1999, dated 27.12.1999 (Please refer enclosure No. 7) published in the Amravati University Gazette on 30.12.1999 on page No. 97) As per the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court of India referred at 2 above, U.G.C. Regulation 1991 regarding NET/SET can be implemented prospectively. In supersession of all previous notifications, U.G.C. issued "UGC Regulation 2000" notification. Every teacher mentioned in Appendix-A is covered by second proviso of Para 2 of the 2000 Regulation. It is the considered view of this university that NET/SET qualification is not applicable to the teachers mentioned in the Appendix-A as they are covered by second proviso of para 2 of the UGC regulation 2000 and protected by the supreme court judgement referred at 2 above. U.G.C. may kindly confirm this view of the university"

- (4) Extracts from the letter by the Registrar, NAGPUR UNIVERSITY Nagpur Dated: 17th December, 2002 to the UGC are as follows:-
- "12) REQUEST IN RESPECT OF (A) Cases covered by Second proviso of para 2 of "UGC Regulation 2000"

Every teacher (approved by this University) mentioned (at Sr. No. 1 of 22) in column No. 2 of the Appendix A working as a lecturer in the affiliated College mentioned in column No.9, was selected by a duly constituted selection committee on a date mentioned in column No. 7 of Appendix A, and was having the then requisite minimum qualification (mentioned in column No. 5 of Appendix A) as were existing at that time. NET/SET was prescribed as a compulsory qualification at the recruitment level in this University for the first time by direction No. 7 of 1999 dated 28.12.1999. As per the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court of India referred at 2 above NET/SET regulation can be implemented prospectively. In supersession of all previous notification. Every teacher mentioned in appendix A is covered by second proviso of para 2 of the 2000 Regulation. It is the considered opinion of this University that NET/SET qualification is not applicable to the teachers mentioned in the Appendix A as they are covered by second proviso of para 2 of the UGC regulation 2000 and protected by the Supreme Court judgement referred at 2 above, UGC may kindly confirm this view of the University."

(5) Extracts from the MEMORANDUM TO THE UGC submitted by the President and the Secretary of MAHARASHTRA FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE TEACHERS' ORGANISATIONS dated Mumbai,

30th March 2003 are as follows:-

"4.5 The services of such teachers could not be terminated for the reasons that

- a) They were selected by duly constituted selection committee;
- b) As candidates, they possessed the then requisite minimum qualification prescribed under the Statute;
- c) All these cases fell under Second Proviso to Clause 2 of the UGC Regulation, 2000;
- d) The decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in University of Delhi V/s. Raj Singh & Others applied to them;
- e) The UGC Regulations applied only to candidates who wanted to become Lecturers and not to the Lecturers who were already appointed;
- f) The second Proviso to Clause 2 was only to be prospective in operation and not retrospective;
- g) After the Government and the Universities prescribed NET/SET as minimum entry point conditions for Lecturers with a clear direction that no non NET/SET candidate should be appointed as Lecturers, the Universities did not appoint any such candidates as Lecturers and when the colleges appointed such candidates, the Universities have rejected approval of such appointments."
- $\mbox{``5.4}$ In view of the foregoing, the MFUCTO requests that the UGC
- (a) Immediately issue direction to all Non Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra that in respect of Lecturers appointed prior to the cut off date, viz. 30th December 1999, NET/SET qualification condition is not applicable; and"
- 5.5 The MFUCTO desires that the UGC provide an opportunity to the MFUCTO to explain in person the various aspects of this human problem in the form of improper treatment of NET/SET qualification conditions in the State of Maharashtra. The MFUCTO deputation would wait on the Chairman of the UGC on any appointed day and time at New Delhi so that the complicated issues involved in this vexed problem will stand settled once and for all and injustice would stand removed. It is towards this end that the MFUCTO is submitting this Memorandum and is seeking immediate appointment for discussion."
- (6) Details of the contempt petition filed by NUTA before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Nagpur Bench Nagpur are as follows:-

Contempt petition No. 18082/2006, Filed on 20.11.2006

Prayer clause (1) Initiate contempt action against Respondent No. 1 UGC for its act of **failure in disposing off** the proposals pertaining to relaxation of minimum qualification received from Sant Gadgebaba Amravati

महाराष्ट्र शासन : उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण विभाग,

क्रमांक : युएसजी-२००३/(५०/०३) विशि-४ : मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-४०० ०३२

दिनांक ५ डिसेंबर २००६

प्रति,

कुलगुरू,

सर्व विद्यापीठे

विषय : नेट-सेट परीक्षा शिथिल करणे/ सूट देणे.

संदर्भ : 9) विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाचे क्र. D.O.No. F.1-1/2002 (PS) Exemp, दिनांक १४ जून २००६ चे पत्र.

- २) विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाचे पत्र क्र. एफ-१-१/२००६ (पीएस मिटिंग) दि. ४.७.२००६
- ३) विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाचे पत्र क्र. एफ-१-१/२००६ (पी.एस) मिटिंग दि. १७.११.२००६ महोदय

पीएच.डी. व एम.फिल धारकांना, नेट/सेट परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण होण्यापासून विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाने दि. १४.६.२००६ पासून सूट दिल्याचे त्यांनी संदर्भिय क्र. ३ च्या दि. १७.११.२००६ च्या पत्रान्वये कळविलेले आहे. (प्रत जोडली आहे.) त्याचप्रमाणे ज्यांची दि. १४.६.२००६ पूर्वी नियुक्ती झालेली आहे व ज्यांनी दि. १४.६.२००६ पूर्वी पीएच.डी. एम.फिल अर्हता प्राप्त केलेली आहे किंवा यापैकी कोणतीच अर्हता धारण केलेली नाही त्यांचेवाबत आयोगाने संदर्भीय अ. क्र. २ येथील दि. ४.७.२००६ च्या पत्रान्वये आपल्याकडून माहिती मागविलेली आहे. सबब ही एकत्रित माहिती तात्काळ परस्पर विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगास पाठवावी.

आपली

(सं.अ.घोरपडे)

कार्यासन अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र शासन

University on 10.12.2002 within a period of 4 months and contempter be dealt with as per law.

- (2) Grant any other relief that deem suitable in the circumstances of the cases.
- (7) **Details of the contempt petition filed by MFUCTO** before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are as follows :-

Contempt petition No. HC/Civil Apple Juridication Contempt petition No. 318/2006 in Writ Petition No. 55/2002, 5782/2001 & 63 to 128/2002, Filed on ** Sept 2006

Prayer clause :- (a) Respondents Nos. 1,2 & 3 be held guilty of Contempt of Court by willful and deliberate disobedience of the two orders of the Division Bench of this Hon'ble Court dated 20th February 2002 and 18th April 2002 in Writ Petition No. 5022 of 2001 and also in the said bunches of Writ petitions.

- (b) that Respondents Nos. 1,2 & 3 after being held guilty of the contempt of Court may be dealt with and or punished in acordance with section 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act by sending the Respondents Nos. 1, 2 & 3 to imprisonment in civil prison for such period as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper and/or in such other manner as deemed fit and proper,
- (c) that Respondents Nos. 1 & 2 their officers, servants and agents may be directed by an order and mandatory injunction of this Hon'ble court to forthwith examine the cases of
- (i) those candidates appointed on or after 11th December 1999 till 3rd April 2000,
- (ii) those candidates appointed on or after 4th April 2000 till 12th June 2000
- (iii) those candidates appointed between 13th June 2000 to 17th October 2001 in the Non Agricultural Universities and Colleges in the State of Maharashtra for grant of exemption/relaxation from NET/SET qualification condition under the proviso 2 of the UGC Notification dated 4.4.2000 as per the said original orders of this Hon'ble Court.
- (d) for interim and ad interim orders in terms of prayer (c) above.
 - (e) for exemplary damages and compensation,
- (f) for compensatory costs of the petition and of the petitioner.
- (g) for such other and further reliefs, orders and directions as the nature and circumstances of the case may require and justify or as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper.

Order of the High Court thereon - HC directed that in respect of the contempt petition, notices from the court be issued in Addition to the notices already issued by the petitioner.

After notices were issued by the Court, Joint Director of HE Mumbai Region and DHE, Pune, have filed AFFIDAVITS on Behalf of the State of Maharashtra.

(9) FARMERS' SUICIDES IN VIDARBHA:

Friends, you are aware that NUTA right from its establishment, has been committed towards social problems of the society. You are also aware that Prof. B.T. Deshmukh, MLC and President of NUTA, since last 20 years has been raising the issue of growing backlog in Vidarbha in the development sectors on the floor of the legislative council. The growing incidences of suicides of farmers in Vidarbha region is a matter of serious concern. NUTA strongly believes that the ever mounting backlog in the development sectors of irrigation and connectivity of agriculture pumps, unreliable dryland farming, constant failure and resultant indebtedness are some of the principal causes behind the suicide phenomena. Prof. B.T. Deshmukh has always criticized the government for stepmotherly treatment to Vidarbha in budgetary allocation causing Vidarbha's backwardness. According to Prof. B.T.Deshmukh, packages will not be helpful to stall the incidences of farmers' suicides in Vidarbha. The lop-sideness of the economy has to be done away with bringing the Vidarbha at par with the developed regions of the state, is the only permanent solution of the problem.

Friends, Prof. B.T.Deshmukh's advocacy that the irriga-

tion backlog is the main reason behind suicides committed by the farmers in vidarbha has been well appreciated by all the concerned. Helpline, a social organization from Amravati has taken up this issue at Governor's level, which has brought some fruitful results. Friends, you are aware that NUTA at its General Body meeting held at Chandur Bazar on 21st May 2006 had expressed concern regarding growing incidences of farmers' suicides in Vidarbha and also expressed indignation against the government towards its apathy and lack of positive approach with respect to the problem. The General Body also resolved its total agreement with the proposal passed in the meeting of the public representatives held on 8th Feb, 2006, under the leadership of Helpline. I congratulate the leadership of "Helpline' for their efforts in creating awareness regrading the social problem of vital importance.

(10) Tasks Ahead:

Friends, It is true that some of our demands have been met by the struggle of NUTA under the able leadership of the MFUCTO. However, some of the old issues have remained to be resolved and in the meantime new issues have been thrown up which the teachers have to face such as contractual appointments, commodification of education, starting of self financing courses and institutions and exploitation of teachers and non-teaching staff working in the said system. You are aware that the NUTA is committed to taking up the problems of every section of the teaching community irrespective of their number and strength in the organization. NUTA Executive Committee is aware that it will have big tasks ahead viz'

- a) Oppose the move of the Central Government towards privatization of pension and Gratuity,
 - b) Fight for implementation of the UGC leave package,
 - c) Justice to NET/SET affected teachers;
- d) Compelling government to withdraw orders on contractual appointments,
- e) Release of pension to teachers on the date of their retirement.
- f) The discrimination caused by the government regarding the date of implementation of fifth pay commission pay scales to the teachers of unaided engineering colleges has also not been done away with. It would be an important task for us to see that justice is done to them;
- g) Enactment of suitable legislation for providing penalties for non-compliance of the Grievance committee recommendations.
- h) Ambani-Birla report alongwith Waghmare Committee has posed a serious challenge before the field of education in general and higher education in particular. It will have to be fought tooth and nail in the years to come.

(11) **MEMBERSHIP OF NUTA**:

The NUTA membership has reached upto 5164 at the end of year. This year the increase in membership is 220.

- (a) I am glad to inform you that NUTA Bulletin has completed 31st year of its purposeful existence. This year we have circulated 120 pages of NUTA bulletin. If you go through the NUTA bulletin from first to the last page, you will find that NUTA Executive has tried to give up-to-date information to all its members about their problems and how the NUTA Executive particularly its President Prof. B.T. Deshmukh has focussed them at Maharashtra Govt. level through the Legislative Council.
- (b) I am thankful to the press and their representatives both from Nagpur and Amravati areas, for wide coverage of the activities of the Association. This report shall not be complete unless I acknowledge the active cooperation and support of all the members of NUTA and also from non-members i.e. University, College and Junior College Teachers in the activities of the Association and response given by them to the various calls given by NUTA from time to time.

Yours (Dr. E.H. Kathale) Secretary, NUTA

Merger of 50 % Dearness Allowance/Dearness Relief for purpose of retirement benefits Clarifications

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA: FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Circular No. PEN-1006/72/SER-4

Mantralaya, Mumbai-400 032, dated 20th September 2006

CIRCULAR

By Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. PEN-1004/185/SER-4, dated 20th July 2004, orders regarding merger of Dearness Allowance/Dearness Relief equal to 50% of the basic pay/existing pension with the effect from 1st August 2004, have been issued.

2. While implementing these orders certain points have been raised for clarifications Government is now pleased to clarify as under:-

Point No.1: Whether the Dearness pay (50% of basic pay) or Dearness Pension/Family pension (50% of Pension/Family Pension) as the case may be, is to be taken into account-

- a) while calculating Retirement Gratuity/Death Gratuity.
- b) for the purpose of commutation of pension and
- c) for the purpose of family pension?

Clarification: a) Retirement Gratuity/Death Gratuity should be calculated after taking into account the dearness pay (i.e. 50% of basic pay) only in the cases of those employees who retired/will retire after 1st August 2004.

- b) Only those employees who retired/will retire after 1st August 2004 are entitle for commutation of revised pension i.e. pension calculated after taking into account, the basic pay plus dearness pay (50% of the basic pay)
- c) In such cases where eligible family member of late Government servant is family pensionholder as on 1st August 2004, Dearness Relief equal to 50% of the present family pension should be merged with the family pension.

In such cases where the Government servants who died while in service or on retirement, after 1st August 2004, family pension should be calculated after merger of dearness allowance equal to 50% of the last basic pay drawn by him.

Point No.2: Whether minimum pension of Rs. 1275/- has been enhanced to Rs. 1913/-?

Clarification: Minimum basic pension continues to be Rs. 1275/-in respect of those employees, who retired upto 31st July 2004. In such cases Dearness Relief equal to 50% of present pension will be merged with pension and shown distinctively as Dearness pension. However, on conversion of 50% Dearness Allowance into Dearness pay from 1st August 2004 the basic pension/family pension in case of those employees, who retired/will retire after 1st August 2004, should not be less than Rs. 1913/-

Point No.3: Whether of the pensioners who are on re-employment on 1st August 2004 are eligible for Dearness pension (i.e.for the benefit of merger of Dearness Relief equal to 50% of the basic pension)?

Clarification: No. Since the re-employed pensioners are not eligible for Dearness Relief on their pension during the period of re-employment, the pensioners who are on re-employment on 1st August 2004 are not eligible for the benefit of merger of Dearness relief equal to 50% of the basic pension.

Point No.4: Whether i) the State Government employees who at the time of their absorption in PSUs/Autonomous bodies/Local bodies had opted for receiving the monthly pension and therefore, are in receipt of monthly pension as on 1st August 2004 and

ii) The State Government employees who had drawn lump sum amount in lieu of Pension on absorption in PSUs / Autonomous bodies/ Local bodies and have become entitled to restoration of 1/3 commuted portion of pension and therefore, are in receipt of monthly pension as

RULES FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS (Reproduced from page 97 of 1977 NUTA Bulletin)

- 1. Any proposal before the meeting may be amended (a) by leaving out a word or words or (b) by leaving out a word or words in order to add or insert a word or words or (c) by adding or inserting a word or words.
- 2. An amendment to be in order shall: (a) not constitute a direct negative to the original resolution: (b) be relevent to and within the scope of the resolution to which it is moved.

on 1st August 2004 are eligible for Dearness pension (i.e. for the benefit of merger of Dearness Relief equal to 50% of the basic pension) with effect from 1st August 2004.

Clarification: Yes

3. This Government Circular is available on the web site of Government of Maharashtra i.e. "www.maharashtra.gov.in" and its computer code number is 20060927173203001

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra

(Usha P. Mahajan)

Deputy Secretary to Government.

New Defined Contribution Pension Scheme Clarification ..

Government of Maharashtra Finance Department

Circular No.: CPS 1006/87/SER-4 Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032 Dated 12th January 2007

CIRCULAR

By Government Resolution, finance Department No. CPS 1005/126/SER-4 dated 31st October 2005, a new "Defined Contribution Pension Scheme" has been made applicable to the Government Servants who are recruited on or after 1st November 2005 in State Government Service.

- 2. In regard to the above scheme Government is further pleased to clarify that in cases where a government servant who was already in government service prior to 1st November 2005 on a pensionable establishment, and applied for the post on pensionable establishment in the same or other department and subsequently was appointed in the new post on or after 1st November 2005, will be covered under the Maharashtra Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1982 and General Providend Fund Scheme provided all the following conditions are fulfilled -
- i) The earlier appointment of the Government servant should be a regular appointment i.e. he should have been appointed after fulfillment of all the requirements (e.g. age-limit, educational qualification, appointment through Maharashtra public Service Commission/Selection Board etc.) prescribed under the recruitment rules for the concerned post.
- ii) The Government servant should have completed the probation period of the earlier post satisfactorily.
- iii) The government servant should have applied for the new post through proper channel/with proper prior permission of the administrative authority concerned.
- iv) The period of break, if any, in service in between the above two appointments, should not be more than the joining time permissible under the rules of transfer.

However, in cases where all the above conditions are not fulfilled such Government servants will be governed by the New Defined contribution Pension Scheme.

- 3. The above clarification shall apply, mutatis mutandis to the employees who are recruited on or after 1st November 2005 in the services of the Zilla Parishada, Recognised and Aided Educational Institutions, Non-Agricultural Universities and affiliated Non-Government Colleges and Agricultural Universities etc., to whom the existing pension scheme and General provident Fund Scheme is applicable.
- 4. This Government circular is available on the web site of Government of Maharashtra i.e. "www.maharashtra.gov.in and its computer code number is 20061220150757001.

By order in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

Usha P. Mahajan Deputy Secretary to Government

PR : P54 of 2006 NB

सहसंचालक कार्यालय, उच्च शिक्षण,

अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती-४४४ ६०४ : दूरध्वनी क्रमांक ०७२१-२५३१२३५

दिनांक २३.३.२००७ रोनी सायंकाळी ५.०० वानता सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती ह्यांच्या दालनात नुटा या शिक्षक संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांसोबत झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त

दिनांक २३.३.२००७ रोजी सायंकाळी ५.०० वाजता सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती ह्यांच्या दालनात नुटा या शिक्षक संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांसोबत झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त

नुटा या शिक्षक संघटनेचे खालील पदाधिकारी या बैठकीस सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांच्या कार्यालयात उपस्थित होते.

- १. डॉ.श्री.प्रविण रघुवंशी,
- २. प्रा.श्री. सुभाष गवई,
- ३. प्रा.श्री.ध.ग.गुडधे,
- ४. डॉ.श्री.एम.आर.खेरडे,
- ५. डॉ.श्री. विजयकुमार भांगडीया,
- ६. प्रा.श्री.विलास आर ठाकरे.

सर्वप्रथम सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती यांनी सर्व उपस्थितांचे स्वागत केले आणि त्यानंतर चर्चेस सुरुवात झाली. खालील चार विषयांवर चर्चा करण्याची संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांनी विनंती केली होती.

- 9. नियमित वेतनाबाबत,
- २. भविष्य निर्वाह निधी अग्रिमांच्या प्रकरणांबाबत,
- ३. वेतन निश्चितीच्या थकबाकीबाबत,
- ४. वेतन निश्चितीच्या प्रलंबित प्रकरणांबाबत.

या बैठकीमागील भूमिका समजावून सांगतांना डॉ. श्री. प्रविण रघुवंशी यांनी सांगितले की, सहसंचालक कार्यालयात दि. २७.४.२००६ रोजी मा. शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांची जी बैठक संपन्न झाली त्यामध्ये मा. शिक्षण संचालकांनी संघटनेच्या प्रतिनिधींसोबत दर तीन महिन्यांतून एकदा सहविचार

प्रेषक : प्रा.डॉ.प्रवीण रघुवंशी, सहसचिव, बुटा, बुटी प्लॉट, राजापेठ, अमरावती. दि. २१.३.२००७

प्रति,

मा. सहसंचालक,

उच्चशिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग,

अमरावती

विषय : नुटा शिक्षक संघटनेकडे खालील प्राप्त तक्रारीबाबत माहिती करुन घेणे व चर्चा करुन निकाली काढण्याबाबत संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांसोबत बैठकीचे आयोजन करणेबाबत.

महोदय,

मा. संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांच्यासोबत नुटा शिक्षक । संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांची सभा दि. २७.४.२००६ रोजी अमरावती विभागीय । सहसंचालक कार्यालयात झालेल्या बैठकीमध्ये केलेल्या करारानुसार दर । तीन मिहन्यानंतर शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या काही तक्रारी असल्यास । त्याच्या निवारणार्थ मा. सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग । यांच्याशी चर्चा करुन ते प्रकरण निकाली काढण्याबाबत सर्वानुमते ठराव । संमत करण्यात आला होता. त्या अनुषंगाने आम्ही खालील सही करणार । संघटनेचे पदाधिकारी पुढील काही तक्रारीबाबत आपणाशी चर्चा केल्याप्रमाणे । शुक्रवार, दि. २३.३.२००७ रोजी सायंकाळी ५.०० वाजता आपल्या । कार्यालयात चर्चा करण्यासाठी भेट देत आहोत.

तरी आपण वेळ देऊन खालील तक्रारीबाबत/मुद्याबाबत कार्यालयीन | माहिती घेऊन संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्याचे समाधान करावे व रितसर | त्याबाबत लेखी माहिती संघटनेला कळवावी ही विनंती.

चर्चेचे विषय-

- 9) नियमित वेतनाबाबत
- २) जी.पी.एफ च्या लोन प्रकरणाबाबत
- ३) वेतन निश्चितीतील प्रकरणाच्या थकबाकीबाबत
- ४) वेतन निश्चितीबाबत प्रलंबीत प्रकरणे

आपले विश्वासू

(डॉ.प्रविण रघ्वंशी)

(प्रा. सुभाष गवई)

सभा घ्यावी असे आदेश दिले होते त्यास अनुसरून प्रलंबीत प्रश्न सोडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने ही बैठक असल्याचे सांगितले. त्यानंतर विषयनिहाय चर्चेस सुरुवात झाली.

नियमित वेतनाबाबत

दर महिन्याच्या १ तारखेला वेतन देण्यात यावे असे शासनाचे आदेश असतांना देखील गेल्या काही महिन्यापासून वेतन महिन्याच्या १५ तारखेशिवाय झालेले नाही याचे कारण काय? अशी विचारणा डॉ. रघुवंशी यांनी केली. दर महिन्याच्या १८ ते २० तारखेपर्यंत या कार्यालयामार्फत वेतन अनुदानाचे देयक कोषागारात सादर केले जाते आणि ते त्या महिन्याच्या २५-२६ ताऱखेपर्यंत कोषागाराने पारित करणे अपेक्षित आहे असे सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. तथापि, कोषागार कार्यालयातील काही कर्मचारी निलंबीत झालेले असल्यामुळे तेथे चौकशीचे काम सुरु आहे. तेथे नवीन आलेले कर्मचारी देयके त्वरेने पारित करीत नाहीत अशी वस्तुस्थिती असल्याचे सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. कोषागाराने देयक पारित केल्यानंतर धनाकर्ष तयार करण्याकरिता बँक देखील आठ दिवसापर्यंत वेळ घेत असते व त्यामुळे काही महिन्यात विलंब झाल्याचे सहसंचालकांनी स्पष्ट केले. यासंबंधात कोषागार अधिकारी आणि शाखा प्रबंधक, स्टेट बँक, अमरावती यांना या कार्यालयाने पत्र दिले असल्याचे सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. तसेच, कार्यालयातील प्रशासन अधिकाऱ्यांसह स्वतः सहसंचालक याबाबत कोषागार /बँकेच्या अडचणीमुळे शासनाने जे वेळापत्रक निश्चित करुन दिले आहे त्याप्रमाणे काम होत नसल्याची बाब शासनास कळविली आहे काय? याबाबतची विचारणा प्रा.श्री. सुभाष गवई यांनी केली. सदर पत्राची प्रत उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभागास दिली असल्याचे यावर सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. फेब्रुवारी, २००६ ते फेब्रुवारी २००७ या कालावधीत या कार्यालयाने कोषागारात देयक केव्हा सादर केले. ते कोषागाराकडून पारीत कधी झाले व शहरातील/शहराबाहेरील महाविद्यालयांना प्रत्यक्षात वेतनाच्या धनादेशाचे वाटप कधी झाले. याचा तपशिल दाखविणारा तक्ता यावेळी प्रशासन अधिकाऱ्यांनी उपस्थित पदाधिकाऱ्यांसमोर ठेवला. वेतन हे वेळेवरच झाले पाहिजे याकरिता हे कार्यालय सतत प्रयत्नशिल असल्याचे यावेळी सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले.

भविष्य निर्वाह निधी अग्रिमांच्या प्रकरणांबाबत

भविष्य निर्वाह निधीमधून अग्निम काढण्याकरिता अर्ज केल्यानंतर लवकर अग्निम मंजूर होत नसल्याच्या तक्रारी संघटनेकडे आल्याचे डॉ. रघुवंशी यांनी सांगितले. कार्यालयातील श्रीमती सुखदेवे ह्या पदोन्नतीस पात्र असल्यामुळे त्यांना पदोन्नती देण्यात आली व त्यांचे काम सोपविलेल्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना हे काम नवीन असल्यामुळे प्रकरणे निकाली काढण्याची गती कमी झाली व त्यानंतर कोषागाराकडूनही अनेक देयकांवर आक्षेप आल्यामुळे देखील प्रलंबीत प्रकरणांची संख्या वाढल्याचे सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. तसेच, दररोजचे भारनियमन, कार्यालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे निवडणुकांच्या कामावर जाणे, याच काळांत वार्षिक अंदाजपत्रक, सांख्यिकी माहिती,

सहसंचालक कार्यालय, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती-४४४ ६०४

दूरध्वनी क्रमांक ०७२१-२५३१२३५

क्रमांक ससं/उशि/लले/०७/७५५ : दिनांक २४.०३.२००७

प्रति,

डॉ.प्रविण रघवंशी.

सहसचिव, नुटा, अमरावती

विषय : दिनांक २३.३.२००७ रोजी संपन्न झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त पाठविण्याबाबत.

महोदय

दिनांक २३.३.२००७ रोजी या कार्यालयात संपन्न झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त आणि बैठकीच्या वेळी ठेवण्यात आलेल्या कागदपत्रांच्या प्रती यासोबत आपणाकडे पाठविण्यात येत आहेत.

आपला विश्वासू

स्वा/- सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण,

अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती

सहपत्र - वरीलप्रमाणे

पदांच्या आढावा इत्यादींची माहिती काढण्यात कर्मचारी गुंतणे ह्या सर्व कारणांचा एकत्रित परिणाम यावर झाला. मात्र प्रलंबित प्रकरणे निकाली काढण्याचे युद्ध पातळीवर प्रयत्न करण्यात येत असल्याचेही सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. या कामाकरिता शासकीय विदर्भ ज्ञानविज्ञान संस्थेतून एक कर्मचारी तात्पुरत्या स्वरुपात कार्यालयात घेण्यात आल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. सध्या प्रलंबीत असलेली प्रकरणे साधारणपणे एप्रिल २००७ मध्ये निकाली निघतील व त्यानंतर येणाऱ्या अर्जावर वेळीच एका महिन्यात कार्यवाही होत राहील असे सहसंचालकांनी स्पष्ट केले. या कार्यालयाचे काम हे हजारो शिक्षक, शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या पगाराशी निगडीत असल्यामुळे संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांना विनंती करुन निवडणूकांच्या कामातून सुट मिळवावी असे प्रा. गवई म्हणाले. तसेच, भविष्य निर्वाह निधी अग्रिमाचे अर्ज निकाली काढतांना लग्न, आजार इ. साठी प्राधान्यक्रम ठरवावा असेही त्यांनी सुचविले.

वेतन निश्चितीच्या थकबाकीबाबत

वेतन निश्चितीची थकबाकी बऱ्याच काळापासून मिळालेली नसल्याची बाब डॉ. रघुवंशी यांनी मांडली. फिडर कॅडरमधील फरक, स्थान निश्चिती/ विरिष्ठ वेतनश्रेणीचा फरक, एम.फील/पीएच.डी च्या वेतनवाढींचा फरक, वैद्यकीय देयके आणि रजा रोखीकरण या बाबींवरील ५,६६,६१,०००/- थकीत अनुदान संचालनालयाच्या दि. १७.३.२००७ च्या आदेशानुसार प्राप्त झाले असल्याचे सहसंचालकांनी यावर सांगितले. सदर आदेश या कार्यालयास २०.३.०७ रोजी प्राप्त झाले व त्याचे देयक लगेच दि. १९.३.२००७ रोजी कोषागारात सादर करण्यात आले. तसेच महागाई भत्त्याच्या थकबाकीचे रुपये ३,१०,९१,०००/- चे अनुदान संचालनालयाच्या दि. १७.३.२००७ च्या आदेशानुसार प्राप्त झाले व त्याचे देयक देखील दि. २९.३.०७ रोजी कोषागारात सादर करण्यात आल्याचे सहसंचालकांनी स्पष्ट केले. देयक पारीत होताच अनुदानाचे वाटप तातडीने करण्यात येईल असेही त्यांनी यावेळी सांगितले.

वेतन निश्चितीच्या प्रलंबीत प्रकरणांबाबत

स्थाननिश्चितीची काही प्रकरणे प्रलंबीत असल्याचे डॉ.रघुवंशी यांनी सांगितले. यावर अकोला जिल्ह्यातील ३, बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यातील ४, अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील २ आणि यवतमाळ/वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील ४ प्रकरणे असल्याचे व त्यावर कार्यवाही सुरु असल्याचे सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. प्रा. श्री. गवई यांनी महिला महाविद्यालय, अमरावती येथील दोन प्रकरणे प्रलंबीत असल्याचे सांगितले. सदर प्रकरण तपासले असता महाविद्यालयाने प्रकरणासोवत सेवापुस्तक न पाठविल्यामुळे ते प्रलंबीत असल्याचे आढळून आले. यावर महाविद्यालयाकडून सेवापुस्तक मागवून घेण्यात येईल व कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल असे सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. एम.फिल/पीएच.डी. च्या वेतनवाढी

सहसंचालक कार्यालय, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती-४४४ ६०४

दूरध्वनी क्रमांक ०७२१-२५३१२३५ क्रमांक ससं/उशि/अनु-४/०७/१८६ : दिनांक १७.०१.२००७

प्रति,

शाखा प्रबंधक, स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडीया, कॅम्प ब्रॅन्च, अमरावती.

विषय :- धनाकर्ष त्वरित मिळणेबाबत.

आपले बँकेमार्फत, पाच जिल्ह्यातील अशासकीय महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतनाचे धनाकर्ष तयार करण्यात येत असते. माहे डिसेंबर २००६ चे वेतन अनुदानाचे धनाकर्ष तयार करण्याकरीता दिनांक १०.०१.२००७ रोजी आपले बँकेमध्ये कोषागार, अमरावती यांनी पारीत केलेला धनादेश व यादी सादर करण्यात आली. धनाकर्ष घेण्याकरीता या कार्यालयातील संबंधीत कर्मचारी रोज आपले बँकेमध्ये येत आहे परंतु अद्यापपर्यंत धनाकर्ष तयार झालेले नाहीत असे उत्तर देण्यात येते. सदर धनादेश हे वेतनाचे असल्यामुळे वेळेच्या आत संबंधीत महाविद्यालयांना वितरीत करणे आवश्यक आहे. आज तारखेपर्यंत (दिनांक १८.०१.२००७) धनाकर्ष प्राप्त न झाल्यामुळे. महाविद्यालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेतन अदा करता आले नाही त्यामुळे कर्मचाऱ्यांनी असंतोष व्यक्त केलेला आहे. या कार्यालयाकडून धनादेश व यादी प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर किमान दोन दिवसात धनाकर्ष देण्यात यावे. तसेच कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेतनाअभावी काही परिस्थिती निर्माण झाल्यास हे कार्यालय जबाबदार राहणार नाही. कृपया, वेतनाचे धनाकर्ष त्वरित देण्याविषयी संबंधीत अधिकारी/कर्मचारी यांना योग्य ते आदेश आपले स्तरावरुन देण्यात यावे.

> सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती

करिता या कार्यालयात प्रकरणे सादर केल्यानंतर ती लवकर मंजूर होत नसल्याचे संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांचे मत पडले. तथापि, ह्या वेतनवाढी लागू करण्याकरिता प्राचार्य सक्षम असल्यामुळे त्यांनी प्रकरणे या कार्यालयास पाठविण्याची आवश्यकताच नाही असे सहसंचालकांनी सांगितले. तशा आशयाचे पत्र सर्व प्राचार्यांना द्यावे अशी विनंती डॉ. रघुवंशी यांनी केली. त्यास सहसंचालकांनी होकार दिला.

सहसंचालकांनी बैठकीच्या वेळी आवश्यक ती कागदपत्रे वेळेवर उपलब्ध करुन दिल्यामुळे त्यातून कार्यालयीन कामकाजातील पारदर्शकता दिसून आल्याचे मत डॉ.रघुवंशी यांनी व्यक्त केले आणि त्याबद्दल सहसंचालकांचे आभार मानले.

सरतेशेवटी, आपल्या व्यस्त कार्यक्रमातून या बैठकीसाठी वेळ दिल्याबद्दल प्रा.श्री.गवई यांनी सहसंचालकांचे आभार मानले व बैठक समाप्त झाली. स्वा/- सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती

क्रं. उशिसं/२००५/लेखा -२ **शिक्षण संचालनालय, (उच्च शिक्षण) : महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पूणे-9**

डॉ. एस.एन.पठाण, शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) दि. ११.४.२००५ : परिपत्रक

Note:- "खाजगी अनुदानित महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे एक तारखेस वेतन देणे बाबत" या विषयावरील उपरोक्त पत्र सन २००५ च्या नुटा बुलेटीनच्या पृष्ठ ३६ वर प्रमृत करण्यात आले आहे.

सहसंचालक कार्यालय, उच्च शिक्षण, अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती-४४४ ६०४

दूरध्वनी क्रमांक ०७२१-२५३१२३५ क्रमांक ससं/उशि/अन्-४/०७/३४३ : दिनांक ०९.०२.२००७

प्रति.

जिल्हा कोषागार अधिकारी, अमरावती.

विषय :- वेतन अनुदानाचे देयके त्वरित पारीत करणेबाबत महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयाचे अनुषंगाने सविनय सादर करण्यात येते की, या कार्यालयाकडून अशासकीय महाविद्यालयातील जवळपास ४५०० शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतनाकरीता वेतन अनुदान धनादेश व धनाकर्षाद्वारे अदा करण्यात येते.

अशासकीय महाविद्यालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन दर महिन्याला एक तारखेला अदा करण्याबाबत शासनाच्या सूचना आहेत. त्यादृष्टीने संबंधीत महाविद्यालयांना किमान दर मिहन्याच्या २७ तारखेपर्यंत धनादेश/धनाकर्ष अदा करणे गरजेचे आहे. महाविद्यालयांना २७ तारखेला धनाकर्ष किंवा धनादेश द्यावयाचे असल्यास किमान २५ तारखेपर्यंत कोषागाराने धनादेश पारीत करुन देणे आवश्यक आहे. वेतन अनुदानाचे धनादेश हे आपले कोषागारातील पी.एल.ए. खात्यामधून पारीत करण्यात येते म्हणजेच पी.एल.ए. खात्याला दरमहिन्याच्या २४ तारखेपर्यंत वेतन अनुदानाचे देयक पारीत होवून रक्कम चलानद्वारे जमा होणे गरजेचे आहे.

संचालनालयांकडून दरमहिन्याचे वेतन अनुदानाचे आदेश प्राप्त | झाल्यानंतर त्वरीत वेतन अनुदानाचे निरंक देयके आपले कोषागारामध्ये | १८ तारखेपूर्वी पारीत करण्याकरीता सादर करण्यात येते. परंतु मागील | दोन महिन्यापासून आपले कोषागाराकडून सदर देयक ही जवळपास १० | ते १२ तारखेनंतरच पारीत करण्यात येत असल्यामुळे संबंधीत | महाविद्यालयाला वेतन अनुदानाचे धनादेश/धनाकर्ष वेळेवर वितरित होवू | शकत नाही. विलंबाने पगार झाल्यामुळे महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक व | शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचान्यांमध्ये असंतोष निर्माण झालेला आहे.

आपणास विनंती करण्यात येते की, या कार्यालयाचे वेतन अनुदानाचे निरंक देयके किमान दरमहिन्याच्या २० तारखेपर्यंत पारीत करुन द्यावे, जेणेकरुन कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन वेळेवर होवू शकेल.

> आपला विश्वासू स्वा/- सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण अमरावती विभाग, अमरावती.

महाराष्ट्र शासन : शिक्षण संचालनालय (उच्च शिक्षण) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे ४११ ००१

फोन नं. ०२०/२६१२२११९, २६१३०६२७, २६१२४६३९ फॅक्स ०२० /२६११११५३ क्रमांक अर्थसं-२००६/३०९१६/अशा./लेखा-२ दिनांक १७ मार्च, २००७

आदेश

विषय - अशासकीय अनुदानीत कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान, विधी महाविद्यालयांना महागाई भत्त्याची रक्कम देण्यासाठी अनुदान मंजूर करणे. शासन निर्णय वित्त विभाग क्रमांक मभावा ११०६/प्र क्र.५/सेवा-९ दिनांक ९ मे, २००६ अन्वये शासनाने महागाई भत्त्याचे दरात ३ टक्क्याने तसेच

मभावा १९०६/प्र क्र.१९/सेवा-९ दिनांक ४ ऑक्टोबर २००६ अन्वये ५ टक्के अशी एकूण ८ टक्के वाढ केलेली आहे. त्यानुसार सन २००६-०७ या आर्थिक वर्षामध्ये सुधारित अंदाजपत्रकामध्ये याबावत अतिरिक्त तरतुदीची मागणी करण्यात आलेली होती आता सुधारित अंदाजपत्रकामध्ये सन २००६-०७ या आर्थिक वर्षामध्ये वाढीव महागाई भत्त्यामुळे देय असलेली रक्कम अदा करण्यासाठी तरतुद उपलब्ध करुन देण्यात आलेली आहे. त्यानुसार खाली नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे या संचालनालयाच्या अधिपत्याखालील विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांना त्यांचे नावासमोर दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे महागाई भत्त्याची रक्कम अदा करण्यासाठी तरतुद मंजूर करण्यात येत आहे.

अ.न.	विभागाचे नाव	 महागाई भत्त्या	एकूण	
		दि. १.५.२००६ ते	दि. १.९.२००६ ते	रक्कम
		२८.२.२००७	२८.२.२००७	
9.	विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) पुणे	२७१७५	३३६७४	६०८४९
₹.	विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) कोल्हापूर	30000	२८६०३	५८६०३
₹.	विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) जळगाव	94920	१८२२५	३३४१२
8.	विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) औरंगाबाद	90400	90400	३५०००
۷.	विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) नांदेड	93200	93200	२६४००
ξ.	विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) अमरावती	१५४६१	१५६३०	३ 9०९9
७.	विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) नागपूर	9८५००	92400	<i>३७</i> ०००
	एकूण	१३७०२३	१४५३३२	२८२३५५

(एकूण रु. अञ्चावीस कोटी तेवीस लाख पंचावन्न हजार फक्त)

या आदेशान्वये मंजूर करण्यात आलेली रक्कम ही विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांनी सादर केलेल्या माहितीवरुन उपलब्ध करुन देण्यात येत आहे. ही रक्कम ज्या वावींसाठी मंजूर करण्यात आलेली आहे त्याच वावींवर खर्च करण्याची जवावदारी विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांची आहे. अन्यथा यावावतची जवावदारी संबंधीत विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांचेवर निश्चित करण्यात येईल. तसेच उपरोक्त वावनिहाय रक्कमाचे महाविद्यालयनिहाय वाटप कसे करण्यात आलेले आहेत यावावतचे आदेश विभागीय सहसंचालकांनी संबंधीत महाविद्यालयास देवून त्याची एक प्रत संचालनालयास पाठवावी. तसेच या रक्कमांचे वाटप संबंधीत महाविद्यालयांनी कशा पद्धतीने केलेले आहे यावावतचा संपूर्ण तपशील एक महिन्याच्या आत संचालनालयाकडे सादर करावा.

(डॉ.का.म.कूळकर्णी)

शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१

नुटा शिक्षक संघटना अमरावती यांची दिनांक २३.०३.२००७ रोजी होणाऱ्या बैठकीचे मुद्दा क्र. १ व ३ बाबतची माहिती

विषय क्र. १

अ.न.	माहे	आदेश क्र. च दि.	पारीत झाल्याचे		शहराबाहेरील म.वि.	शेरा
		कोषागारात सादर	दिनांक	वाटप	वाटप (डीडी)	
		केल्याचा दिनांक		(धनादेश)		
9	7	3	X	⁽	६	9
9.	फेब्रु व मार्च ०६	१००९/१५.४.०६	१९.४.०६	२०.४.०६	२८.४.०६	
२	एप्रिल ०६	२०५४/२५.४.०६	१४.५.०६	१५.५.०६	१५.५.०६	
3	मे ०६	२२४८/१५.५.०६	३१.५.०६	१.६.०६	६.६.०६	
8	जून ०६	३६५१/१९.६.०६	१९.७.०६	११.७.०६	७.७.०६	
ų	जुलै ०६	४००९/२१.७.०६	३१.७.०६	9.८.०६	८.८.०६	
६	ऑगस्ट ०६	४३८२/२८.८.०६	३०.८.०६	३१.८.०६	८.९.०६	
9	सप्टे ०६	४६८६/२५.९.०६	४.१०.०६	५.9०.०६	१२.१०.०६	
6	ऑक्टो ०६	४७८५/१०.१०.०६	१७.१०.०६	१८.१०.०६	२६.१०.०६	
9	नोव्हे ०६	५१०६/१०.११.०६	9.9२.०६	२.१२.०६	५.9२.०६	
90	डिसें ०६	५६००/१८.१२.०६	8.9.00	4.9.00	90.9.00	
99	जाने ०७	90८/90.09.00	99.2.00	9२.२.०७	२२.२.०७	
92	फेब्रु ०७	843/26.2.00	90.3.00	२०.३.०७	डिडी अप्राप्त	

विषय क्र. ३

महागाई भत्ता ३ टक्के व ५ टक्के वाढीवसह वेतन माहे फेब्रुवारी ०७ पासून संचालनालयाचे आदेश प्राप्त झाले त्यानुसार कार्यवाही करण्यात आलेली महागाई भत्त्याची थकवाकी, फिडर कॅडरची थकवाकी, रजा रोखीकरणारची थकवाकी, वैद्यकीय देयके व स्थाननिश्चितीची थकवाकीचे संचालनालयाचे आदेश दि. १७.०३.२००७ अन्वये तरतूद प्राप्त झाली त्यानुसार दिनांक २०.३.२००७ रोजी देयके कोषागारामध्ये सादर केलेले आहे.

महाराष्ट्र शासन शिक्षण संचालनालय (उच्च शिक्षण) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पूणे ४११ ००१

फोन नं. ०२०/२६१२२११९, २६१३०६२७, २६१२४६३९ फॅक्स ०२० /२६११११५३ क्रमांक अर्थसं-२००६/३०९१६/अशा./लेखा-२ दिनांक १७ मार्च, २००७

आदेश

विषय - अशासकीय अनुदानीत कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान, विधी महाविद्यालयांना थिकत अनुदान मंजूर करणे.

शासन निर्णय उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण विभाग क्रमांक एनजीसी-१२९८/(४६१९)/युएनआय-४ दिनांक ११ डिसेंबर, १९९९ अन्वये शासनाने शिक्षक कर्मचाऱ्यांना विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाने विहीत केलेल्या पाचव्या वेतन आयोगाच्या वेतनश्रेण्या लागू केलेल्या आहेत. त्यामधील तरतुदीनुसार राज्यातील अकृषी विद्यापीठांमधील शिक्षक कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेगवेगळे लाभ देण्यात आलेले आहेत. तसेच फिडर केडरमध्ये वेतननिश्चिती करण्याबावत शासनाने दिनांक १७.५.२००५ अन्वये आदेश दिलेले आहेत. त्यामुळे फिडर केडरमध्ये वेतनिश्चितीचे शासनाचे दिनांक १७.५.२००५ चे आदेश आणि शासन निर्णय दिनांक ११ डिसेंबर १९९९ मधील परिच्छेद क्रमांक १२ ते १६ अन्वये शिक्षकांना विहीत अटी पूर्ण करताच वरिष्ठ वेतनश्रेणी, निवडश्रेणी व फिडर केडर मध्ये स्थाननिश्चिती तसेच एम.फिल/पीएच.डी. धारण करणाऱ्या अधिव्याख्यात्यांना अतिरिक्त वेतनवाढी इ. बाबी मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. तसेच दरवर्षी वेतन अनुदानासाठीच रक्कम कमी पडत असल्यामुळे वैद्यकीय देयके तसेच सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचान्यांची रजा रोखीकरण याचेसाठीच्या आवश्यक रक्कमा वितरीत करण्यात आलेल्या नव्हत्या. आता शासनाने वरील बाबींसाठी चालू आर्थिक वर्षामध्ये तरतूद उपलब्ध करुन दिलेली आहे. त्यानुसार विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांनी दिलेल्या माहितीनुसार सोवत जोडलेल्या विवरणपत्रानुसार ६ विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांना खालीलप्रमाणे बाबिनिहाय एकूण रु. ४४,६६,३७,०००/- चौरेचाळीस कोटी सहासष्ट लाख सदोतीस हजार फक्त) एवढी रक्कम या आदेशान्वये वितरीत करण्यात येत आहे तसेच सदरहू रक्कम खर्च करण्यास या आदेशान्वये परवानगी देण्यात येत आहे.

तपशील	रक्कम रु.
फिडर केडर मधील फरक	२३,७७,७७०००
स्थाननिश्चिती/वरिष्ठ वेतनश्रेणी फरक	9४,३४,३५,०००
एम.फिल /पीएच.डी.च्या वेतनवाढी दिल्यामुळे फरक	9,40,94,000
वैद्यकीय देयके	२,७२,०३,०००
रजा रोखीकरण	२,३२,०७,०००
एकूण	४४,६६,३७,०००

या आदेशान्वये मंजूर करण्यात आलेली रक्कम ही विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांनी सादर केलेल्या माहितीवरुन उपलब्ध करुन देण्यात येत आहे. ही रक्कम ज्या वावींसाठी मंजूर करण्यात आलेली आहे त्याच वावींचर खर्च करण्याची जवावदारी विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांची आहे. अन्यथा यावावतची जवावदारी संवंधीत विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांचेवर निश्चित करण्यात येईल. तसेच उपरोक्त वावनिहाय रक्कमाचे महाविद्यालयनिहाय वाटप कसे करण्यात आलेले आहेत यावावतचे आदेश विभागीय सहसंचालकांनी संवंधीत महाविद्यालयास देवून त्याची एक प्रत संचालनालयास पाठवावी. तसेच या रक्कमांचे वाटप संवंधीत महाविद्यालयांनी कशा पद्धतीने केलेले आहे यावावतचा संपूर्ण तपशील एक महिन्याच्या आत संचालनालयाकडे सादर करावा.

(डॉ.का.म.कुळकर्णी) शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण)

महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पूणे-१

या संचालनालयाचे आदेश क्रमांक अर्थसं-२००६/३०९१६/अशा/लेखा-२ दिनांक १७ मार्च, २००७ चे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये हजारात)

अ.क्र. विभागाचे नाव		या आदेशान्वये मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या रक्कमांचा बाबनिहाय तपशील			एकूण	
	फिडर	वरिष्ठ/ निवड	एम.फिल/पीएच.डी	वैद्यकीय	रजा	
	केडर	श्रेणीमध्ये	च्या वेतनाढी	देयके	रोखीकरण	
		स्थाननिश्चिती	दिल्यामुळे देय फरक			
9. विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) मुंबई	१६३३६	४४०३३	२२५२	२६६९	४७६७	७०३५७
२. विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) कोल्हापूर	७४५४८	६३२९०	३८ ९०	८ 9८५	५४४६	१५५३५९
३. विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) जळगाव	३४५७५	४८९३	१२८१	६२३१	२५००	४९४८०
४. विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) नांदेड	१७८१९	११८६४	२९७५	३०४७	२२१८	३७९२३
५. विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) अमरावती	३६५८६	७५२६	२४०९	५०४५	५०९५	५६६६१
६. विभागीय सहसंचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) नागपूर	५७६१३	११८२९	२२०८	२०२६	3929	७६८५७
एकूण	२३७७७७	१४३४३५	૧ ५૦૧ 	२७२०३	२३२०७	४४६६३७

(डॉ.का.म.कुळकर्णी)

शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-9

केंद्रशासकीय कर्मचा-यांना १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या महागाई भत्ता वाढीचा आदेश राज्यशासकीय कर्मचा-यांना लागू करणे.

महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद : मंगळवार, दिनांक ३ एप्रिल २००७ : पहिले अधिवेशन २००७

केंद्रशासकीय कर्मचा-यांना १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या महागाई भत्ता वाढीचा आदेश राज्यशासकीय कर्मचा-यांना लागू करणे यावाबत सर्वश्री व्ही.यू.डायगव्हाणे, प्रा.बी.टी.देशमुख, वसंतराव खोटरे वि. प. स. यांनी दिलेली नियम ९३ अन्वये सूचना.

श्री. जयंत पाटील (अर्थमंत्री) : सभापती महोदय, सन्माननीय सदस्य सर्वश्री व्ही.यु.डायगव्हाणे, प्रा.बी.टी.देशमुख, वसंतराव खोटरे यांनी केंद्रशासकीय कर्मचा-यांना १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या महागाई भत्ता वाढीचा आदेश राज्यशासकीय कर्मचा-यांना लागू करणे या विषयावर नियम ९३ अन्वये जी सूचना दिली होती, तिला अनुलक्षून आपण निदेश दिल्याप्रमाणे मला निवेदन करावयाचे आहे. निवेदनाच्या प्रती सदस्यांना अगोदरच वितरित केलेल्या असल्याने मी हे निवेदन सभागृहाच्या पटलावर ठेवतो.

सभापती : निवेदन सभागृहाच्या पटलावर ठेवण्यात आले आहे.

सूचना

ज्याअर्थी राज्यातील शासकीय अधिकारी, कर्मचारी, खाजगी क्षेत्रातील शिक्षक, कर्मचारी व निवृत्तीवेतनधारकांना केंद्र शासनाच्या कर्मचान्यांप्रमाणे राज्य शासनाने वेळोवेळी वाढीव महागाई भत्ता देण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारले आहे आणि ज्याअर्थी केंद्र शासनाने त्यांचेकडील कर्मचान्यांना १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून ६ टक्के वाढीव महागाई भत्ता पूर्वलक्षी प्रभावाने देण्याचा निर्णय घेतला आहे, आणि;

ज्याअर्थी राज्य शासनाने उक्त निर्णय त्वरीत घ्यावा अशी सर्व शिक्षक कर्मचारी, शासकीय अधिकारी व कर्मचारी संघटनांची मागणी आहे, आणि;

ज्याअर्थी राज्यातील शिक्षक कर्मचारी (खाजगी संस्था संलग्न) यांना यापूर्वी राज्य शासनाने मान्य केलेल्या ३ टक्के व ५ टक्के वाढीव महागाई भत्त्याची थकबाकी अद्यापही दिलेली नाही आणि;

ज्याअर्थी यासाठी लागणारी तरतुद ५ डिसेंबर, २००६ रोजी पूरक मागणीद्वारे मंजूर होऊनही जिल्हावार निधीचे वाटप झालेले नाही, आणि;

ज्याअर्थी या मागणीसाठी विदर्भ माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघाने दिनांक २८ फेब्रुवारी, २००७ रोजी विदर्भातील सर्व जिल्ह्यात आंदोलन केले आहे. आणि;

ज्याअर्थी राज्य शासनाने वेळेत निर्णय/कार्यवाही न केल्यामुळे राज्यातील सर्व कर्मचाऱ्यांत असंतोष पसरलेला आहे.

त्याअर्थी हे सभागृह तिव्र चिंता व्यक्त करीत आहे.

मा. श्री. जयंत पाटील, वित्तमंत्री यांचे निवेदन

केंद्र शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांना दिनांक १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या ६ टक्के महागाई भत्ता वाढीचा आदेश नुकताच शासनास प्राप्त झाला आहे. सदर वाढ राज्य शासकीय व इतर कर्मचाऱ्यांना लागू करण्यावावत आवश्यक ती कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल.

राज्यातील मान्यताप्राप्त अनुदानित माध्यमिक/उच्च माध्यमिक शाळांतील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांना यापूर्वी मंजूर केलेला ३ व ५ टक्के महागाई भत्ता देण्यासाठी विधीमंडळाच्या हिवाळी अधिवेशन, २००६ मध्ये रु. २३०.७९ कोटी एवढ्या रकमेची पुरवणी मागणी सादर करण्यात आली होती.

सदर पुरवणी मागणी मान्य होऊन विनियोजन विधेयक मंजूर झाल्यानंतर दिनांक ९ फेब्रुवारी, २००७ च्या शासन निर्णयान्वये त्याचे वितरण करण्यात आले.

सदर वस्तुस्थिती पाहता कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये असंतोष पसरलेला आहे, असे म्हणणे संयक्तिक नाही.

श्री. व्ही.यू.डायगव्हाणे : सभापती महोदय, २० लाख शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांचा हा प्रश्न आहे. नुकत्याच अर्थसंकल्पाच्या वेळी माननीय अर्थमंत्री श्री. जयंत

पाटील यांनी सांगितले होते की, "राज्याची आर्थिक स्थिती मजबूत आहे. कर्ज वाढले म्हणून घाबरण्याचे कारण नाही. राज्यापुढे आता आर्थिक अडचण राहिलेली नाही." सभापती महोदय, यापूर्वी राज्य शासनाने २४ महिन्यांचा महागाईभत्ता गोठवलेला आहे. आता केंद्र शासनाने १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून ६ टक्के दराने वाढीव महागाई भत्ता देण्याचे मान्य केलेले आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर राज्य शासन, हे अधिवेशन संपण्यापूर्वी केंद्रशासनाप्रमाणे १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून देय ठरणारी ६ टक्के दराने महागाई भत्त्यात वाढ देण्याचा शासन निर्णय निर्गमित करणार आहे काय? तसेच तो निर्णय जसाच्या तसा सर्व स्तरावरील शिक्षक कर्मचन्यांना लागू होईल असा निर्णय घेतला जाईल काय?

श्री. जयंत पाटील : सभापती महोदय, केंद्रशासनाने १ जानेवारी, २००७ पासून ६ टक्के दराने महागाई भत्ता देण्याच्या संदर्भात आदेश काढलेले आहेत. त्यासंदर्भातील आदेश राज्य शासनास आताच प्राप्त झालेला आहे. त्या आदेशावर प्रोसेस करुन लवकरच कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल.

श्री. व्ही.यू.डायगव्हाणे : सभापती महोदय, ६ टक्के दराने महागाई भत्ता वाढ देण्याच्या संदर्भात आदेश केव्हा काढला जाईल? यासंदर्भात माननीय मंत्रीमहोदयांनी स्पेसिफिक उत्तर द्यावे.

प्रा. बी.टी.देशमुख: सभापती महोदय, माननीय वित्तमंत्र्यांनी राज्य

राज्य शासकीय व इतर पात्र कर्मचाऱ्यांना दिनांक १ एप्रिल, २००७ पासून महागाई भत्ता वाढ मंजूर करण्याबाबत

महाराष्ट्र शासन : वित्त विभाग

शासन निर्णय, वित्त विभाग क्रमांक : मभवा ११०७/प्र.क्र. २७/ सेवा-९ : मंत्रालय, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२ **दिनांक १० एप्रिल, २००७**

पहा :- १) शासन निर्णय, वित्त विभाग क्रमांक मभवा ११०६/प्र.क्र.१९/ सेवा-९. दिनांक ४ ऑक्टोबर, २००६

शासन निर्णय

राज्य शासकीय कर्मचारी व महागाई भत्ता अनुज्ञेय असणाऱ्या इतर सर्व पात्र पूर्णकालिक कर्मचाऱ्यांना महागाई भत्ता वाढ मंजूर करण्याचा प्रश्न शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होता.

- २. शासन असे आदेश देत आहे की, दिनांक १ एप्रिल, २००७ पासून सुधारित वेतनश्रेणीतील मूळ वेतन अधिक त्यावर अनुज्ञेय महागाई वेतनाच्या ३५ टक्के दराने महागाई भत्ता वाढ मंजूर करण्यात यावी.
- ३. महागाई भत्त्याची रक्कम प्रदान करण्यासंदर्भात विद्यमान तरतुदी व कार्यपद्धती आहे तशाच यापुढेही लागू राहतील.
- ४. शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांना अनुज्ञेय असलेल्या महागाई भत्त्यामुळे येणारा खर्च, हा त्यांचे वेतन व भत्ते यासंबंधीचा खर्च ज्या लेखा शीर्षाखाली खर्ची घालण्यात येतो, त्याच लेखा शीर्षाखाली खर्ची घालण्यात यावा. अनुदानप्राप्त संस्था, नगरपरिषदा व जिल्हा परिषदा यांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या बाबतीत, संबंधित प्रमुख लेखा शीर्षाखालील ज्या उपलेखा शीर्षाखाली त्यांच्या सहाय्यक अनुदानाबाबतचा खर्च खर्ची घालण्यात येतो, त्या उप लेखा शीर्षाखाली हा खर्च खर्ची घालण्यात यावा.
- ५. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या वेबसाईटवर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संगणक सांकेतांक २००७०४१०१०५३४५००१ असा आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

(आ.श्रा.जिवने)

शासनाच्या अवर सचिव ।

शासकीय कर्मचा-यांच्या दोन्ही संघटनांसमवेत २१ डिसेंबर २००१ रोजी आपल्या दालनात बैठक घेतली होती. या बैठकीच्या संदर्भात श्री. र. ग. कर्णिक, निमंत्रक, समन्वय समिती, सरकारी-निमसरकारी कर्मचारी संघटना तसेच श्री. ग.दि. कुलथे, सरचिटणीस, महाराष्ट्र राजपत्रित अधिकारी महासंघ यांना २१ डिसेंबर. २००१ रोजीच्या एकसारख्या पत्राने कळविले आहे की. "वरील विषयाच्या संदर्भात मा. वित्तमंत्री (वित्त व नियोजन) यांच्या दालनात आज, दिनांक २१ डिसेंबर, २००१ रोजी आपण व आपल्या समितीच्या पदाधिका-यांबरोबर झालेल्या बैठकीत घेतलेले निर्णय पढील प्रमाणे आपणास कळविण्यात येत आहेत". अशी सुरुवात करुन "दिनांक १ एप्रिल, २००३ पासून संबंधित पात्र कर्मचाऱ्यांना केंद्र शासनाच्या सत्रानसार अनुज्ञेय महागाईच्या भत्त्याच्या वाढी रोखीने देय राहतील." असे त्यांनी संघटनांना लेखी कळविले. व तसेच शब्दशः त्यांनी सभागृहात तारांकित प्रश्न क्रमांक २२७७३ च्या उत्तरात मंगळवार, दिनांक २६ मार्च २००२ रोजी सांगितले. त्यानंतर २५ जुलै २००३ रोजी या विषयावरील लक्षवेधी सूचनेवर झालेल्या अनुपुरक चर्चेत सभापती महोदय, या सभागृहात माननीय मंत्रीमहोदयांनी जे शब्द उच्चारलेले आहेत ते मी जसेच्या तसे आपल्याला वाचून दाखवितो. त्यांनी असे म्हटले होते की, "त्यांच्या बरोबर चर्चा करुन पुन्हा आपण केंद्राप्रमाणे महागाई भत्ता देण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारलेले आहे." सभापती महोदय, आता सुध्दा सरकारी-निमसरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांना महागाई भत्ता देण्याच्या संदर्भात केंद्रशासनाचा जी.आर. आताच मिळालेला आहे असे माननीय मंत्रीमहोदयांनी सांगितलेले आहे. माननीय मंत्रिमहोदयांना येथे ठामपणे सांगण्यास कोणतीही अडचण नाही, कारण या संदर्भात धोरणात्मक निर्णय पूर्वीच झालेला आहे. रेकॉर्डवर देखील तसे आलेले आहे. तसेच दोन्ही संघटनांना देखील लिहुन दिलेले आहे. तेव्हा वाढीव डी.ए.च्या संदर्भात येत्या दोन दिवसांत चार दिवसात आदेश निर्गमित होतील काय ?

श्री.जयंत पाटील : सभापती महोदय, आम्हाला केंद्र शासनाकडून जी.आर.प्राप्त झाला नव्हता म्हणून आम्ही थांवलो होतो. आता आम्हाला जी.आर.प्राप्त झालेला असल्यामुळे पुढील कार्यवाही करण्यास हरकत राहिलेली नाही. (अडथळा) सन्माननीय सदस्य म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे आदेश निर्गमित करण्यात येईल. (अडथळा) डी.ए.मध्ये वाढ झालेली आहे ती द्यावीच लागणार आहे. या संदर्भात लवकरात लवकर कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल.

सभापती : मी मंत्रिमहोदयांना विचारु इच्छितो की, त्यांनी उत्तर देताना सांगितले की, सन्माननीय सदस्य म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल. याचा अर्थ हे अधिवेशन संपण्यापूर्वी आदेश निर्गमित करण्यात येईल असा समजायचा का ?

श्री.जयंत पाटील: सभापती महोदय, सन्माननीय सदस्य श्री.व्ही.यू.डायगव्हाणे यांनी प्रश्न विचारला की, अधिवेशन संपण्यापूर्वी आदेश निर्गमित करण्यात येतील काय ? मी त्याचे उत्तर "आपण म्हणता त्याप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल" असे दिलेले आहे. सन्माननीय सदस्य प्रा.वी.टी.देशमुख यांनी प्रश्न विचारला की, डी.ए. देण्याबावत केव्हा कार्यवाही करणार आहात ? त्याचे उत्तर मी लवकरात लवकर कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल असे दिलेले आहे. दोन्ही सन्माननीय सदस्यांचे प्रश्न वेगळे असल्यामुळे त्याची वेगळी उत्तरे देण्यात आलेली आहेत.

प्रा.बी.टी.देशमुख: सभापती महोदय, या संदर्भात यापूर्वी देखील माननीय मंत्रिमहोदयांनी आश्वासने दिलेली आहेत आणि त्याप्रमाणे आदेश काढलेले आहेत. सुरुवातीस वित्त विभागामार्फत आदेश काढले जातात, मग जिल्हापरिषद आणि नगरपालिकामार्फत आदेश काढले जात होते. आता वित्त विभागाच्या प्रत्येक आदेशामध्ये असा उल्लेख असतो की, हा आदेश सर्वांना लागू आहे. असे असताना शिक्षण विभागात आणि उच्च शिक्षण विभागात काही तज्ज्ञ अधिकारी मंडळी आहेत ते गोलगोल फिरत राहतात. तेव्हा माझा मंत्रिमहोदयांना प्रश्न आहे की, आदेशाप्रमाणे दोन्ही विभागांनी कार्यवाही करणे आवश्यक आहे असे या दोनही विभागांना कळविले जाईल का ?

श्री.जयंत पाटील : सभापती महोदय, मी सन्माननीय सदस्यांना सांगू इच्छितो की, तज्ज्ञ मंडळी शिक्षण विभागात असणार नाही तर कुठे असणार? आदेशात कोणत्याही नुटी राहू नयेत अशाप्रकारचे आदेश निर्गमित करण्याचा प्रयत्न करु. मी या निमित्ताने सभागृहाला सांगू इच्छितो की, एक टक्का वाढ होते त्यावेळी शासनावर वर्षाला १२० कोटी रुपयांचा बोजा पडतो. आता तर सहा टक्के वाढ झालेली आहे म्हणजे वर्षाला ७२० कोटी रुपयांचा बोजा शासनावर पडणार आहे. पुन्हा जून मिहन्यात जर चार टक्के वाढ झाली तर १२०० कोटी रुपयं द्यावे लागतील. त्याप्रमाणे अर्थसंकल्पामध्ये तरत्द केलेली आहे.

Dearness Relief on pension/family pension

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA: FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Government Resolution: No. DRP-1007/38/SER-4 Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, dated 11th April 2007

Read :- Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. DRP 1006/74/SER-4 Dated 4th October 2006.

RESOLUTION

Government is pleased to decide that dearness relief shall be paid to the State Government Pensioners/Family Pensioners on their basic Pension/Family Pension and Dearness pension/Dearness family pension (if any) at the rate of 35% with effect from 1st April 2007.

- 2. Payment of dearness relief involving a fraction of a rupee shall be rounded off to the next higher rupee.
- 3. It will be the responsibility of the Pension Disbursing Authority, i.e.Pay and Accounts Officer, Mumbai/Treasury Officers, as the case may be, to calculate the quantum of dearness relief payable in each individual case.
- 4. Government is also pleased to direct that above decision should, **mutatis mutandis**, apply to those employees including family pensioners of Recognised and Aided Educational Institutions, Non -Agricultural Universities and Affiliated Non Government Colleges and Agricultural Universities to whom the pension scheme is made applicable.
- 5. In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 248 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (Mah. V of 1962) and of all the other powers enabling it in that behalf, Government is further pleased to decide that the above decision shall apply to the pensioners including family pensioners of Zilla Parishads.
- 6. State Government Employees who had drawn lumpsum payment on absorption in a PSU/Autonomous body/Local Bodies and have become entitled to restoration of 1/3rd commuted portion of pension as well as revision of the restored amount in terms of Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. COP 1099/306/SER-4, dated 15th November 1999 will also be entitled to the payment of dearness relief on full pension as per the provisions of Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. COP-1001/50/SER-4, dated 9th April 2001, at the prescribed rate and from the date, prescribed in paragraph 1 above.
- 7. The expenditure on this account should be debited to the Budget Heads to which the retirement benefits of the employees mentioned in the above paras are debited and should be met from the grants sanctioned thereunder.
- 8. All orders in force in regard to the payment of relief on pension sanctioned by Government from time to time will, *Mutatis Mutandis*, apply to the dearness relief now sanctioned.
- 9. This Government Resolution is available on the web site of Government of Maharashtra i.e. "www.maharashtra.gov.in" and its computer code number is 2007041012155001.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

(Usha P.Mahajan)
Deputy Secretary to Government

वेतन पथक स्थापन करणेबाबत.... अनुदानित महाविद्यालये व विद्यापीठांकरिता महाराष्ट्र शासन : उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग

शासन निर्णय, क्रमांक वेतन २००६/(८७/०६)/मशि-३ मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई ४०० ०३२ **दिनांक १७ फेब्रुवारी, २००७**

पहावे : शासन निर्णय, शालेय शिक्षण विभाग, क्रमांक पीआरई-१०९६/१३१९/प्रशि-१ दिनांक ३० मे, १९९७

प्रस्तावना :- राज्यातील अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयातील व अकृषि विद्यापीठातील अनुदानित शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांना अनुक्रमे विभागीय सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण आणि शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण यांचेकडून शासन निर्णय, दिनांक ३ ऑक्टोबर १९७९ व दिनांक २९ डिसेंबर, १९९९ मध्ये विहित केलेल्या कार्यपद्धतीनुसार वेतन अदायगी केली जाते. या पद्धतीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात कालापव्यय होतो आणि वेतन अदायगीमध्ये विविध टप्पे येतात. त्यामुळे सहसंचालकांकडून महाविद्यालयांना वेतनाच्या रकमेचे धनादेश वा धनाकर्ष वेळेत वितरित करण्यामध्ये बऱ्याच अडचणी येतात. सध्याच्या पद्धतीमध्ये कोषागारातून वेतन देयक मंजूर झाल्यावर विभागीय सहसंचालकांच्या स्वीय प्रपंची खात्यात वेतन देयकाची रक्कम जमा केली जाते. त्यानंतर संबंधित प्राचार्यांच्या नावे धनादेश / धनाकर्ष तयार करुन ते वितरित केले जातात. ज्या बँकेमध्ये शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचाऱ्यांची खाती आहेत. तेथे हा धनादेश/धनाकर्ष जमा केला जातो आणि भविष्य निर्वाह निधीची वर्गणीची व कर्जाच्या परतफेडीच्या हप्त्याची रक्कम महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्याकडून विभागीय सहसंचालक कार्यालयास धनाकर्षाद्वारे जमा केली जाते. या पद्धतीत बदल करुन शालेय शिक्षण व क्रीडा विभागाकडे असलेल्या वेतन पथकाच्या धर्तीवर उच्च शिक्षण संचालनालयाअंतर्गत येणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयातील व विद्यापीठातील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या वेतन अदायगीसाठी वेतन पथकाची स्थापना करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती.

शासन निर्णय :- वेतन अदायगीमधील विलंब दूर करण्यासाठी वेतनाच्या अदायगीत अचूकता व कार्यक्षमता आणण्यासाठी प्रत्येक विभागीय सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण यांच्या कार्यालयात वेतन पथक स्थापन करण्यास शासनाची मंजुरी देण्यात येत आहे. वेतनपथकाची रचना खालीलप्रमाणे आहे. :-

अ.	न. पदनाम	पदसंख्या
9.	प्रशासन अधिकारी	9
₹.	वरिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी	9
	लेखापाल	9
8.	वरिष्ठ लिपिक	2
५.	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	3
ξ.	सेवक	9
	एकूण	9

- २. वेतनपथकाची कार्यकक्षा व कार्यपद्धती सोबतच्या परिशिष्टात दिल्यानुसार असेल.
- ३. वेतन पथकातील वरील पदांवर शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण हे विभागीय सहसंचालकांच्या आस्थापनेवर सध्या कार्यरत असलेल्या कर्मचाऱ्यांतून निवड करुन नियुक्ती करतील. त्यामुळे या निमित्ताने कोणताही अतिरिक्त आर्थिकभार शासनावर पडणार नाही.
- ४. संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण यांची वेतन पथकाद्वारे बँकेमार्फत वेतन अदा करण्यासाठी प्रस्तावित केल्याप्रमाणे बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र या बँकेची या कामासाठी निवड करण्यात येत असून या वेतनपथकाद्वारे बँकेमार्फत वेतन अदायगीसाठी शासनाची मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.
- ५. बॅंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र या बॅंकेवरोबर योग्य तो करारनामा करण्यासाठी संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांना प्राधिकृत करण्यात येत आहे. तथापि, सदरच्या करारनाम्यावर स्वाक्षरी करण्यापूर्वी हा करारनामा शासनाकडून मान्य करुन घेण्यात यावा.
- ६. बॅंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्रच्या संबंधित शाखेत वेतन पथकाचे आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्यांच्या पदनामाने चालू (Current) खाते शुन्य रकमेने (Zero Balance) उघडावयाचे आहे. कार्यालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना आहरण व संवितरण (अ. व सं.) अधिकाऱ्यांच्या बॅंकेतच शून्य रकमेने वेतन बचत खाते उघडणे किंवा पे ऑर्डरद्वारे वेतन स्वीकारून त्यांच्या

पसंतीच्या कोणत्याही बँकेतील खात्यात पे ऑर्डर जमा करणे हे पर्याय उपलब्ध असतील. पे ऑर्डरह्वारे वेतन स्विकारल्यानंतर संबंधित कर्मचारी त्यांच्या पसंतीच्या बँकेत त्याच्या खात्यात वेतन व भत्त्याप्रीत्यर्थ स्वीकारलेली पे ऑर्डर जमा करू शकतो. तथापि असेही नमूद करण्यात येत आहे की, जर कर्मचाऱ्यांनी आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्यांचे खाते असलेल्या बँकेतच वेतन वचत खाते उघडले तर त्यांना आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्यांने जमा केलेला एकत्रित वेतन व भत्त्याचा धनादेश वटल्याबरोबर वेतन व भत्त्याची रक्कम त्विरत मिळू शकेल. कर्मचाऱ्याने दुसरा पर्याय निवडल्यास त्यांना वेतन व भत्ते मिळण्यास काहीसा विलंब होऊ शकतो. ज्या शहरांमध्ये इ.सी.एस. सुविधा उपलब्ध आहे. त्या शहरांमध्ये विनामूल्य इ.सी.एस. सुविधेद्वारे वेतन व भत्त्यांचे वितरण करण्यांचे बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्रने मान्य केले आहे. अशा ठिकाणी आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी इ.एस.एस.द्वारे वेतन व भत्त्यांचे वितरण कर शकतील. त्यासाठी भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेने विहित केलेली कार्यपद्धती लागू असेल.

७. आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्याने त्यांच्या कार्यालयातील अधिकारी/ कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या वेतनाचा धनादेश कोषागाराकडून प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर सदर धनादेश बॅकेतील वरीलप्रमाणे पदनामाने अघडलेल्या स्वतःच्या चालू खात्यात जमा करावा, तसेच धनादेशाबरोबर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे नांव, पदनाम, बॅंक खाते क्रमांक, संबंधित महिन्याची कर्मचाऱ्याच्या खात्यात जमा करावयाची वेतनाची रक्कम, इत्यादी तपशील बँकेला त्यांच्या गरजेनुसार त्यांनी विहित केलेल्या नमुन्यात हार्डकॉपीवर शक्यतो फ्लॉपीसह/पेन ड्रॉईव्हवर उपलब्ध करुन द्यावा. कर्मचाऱ्यांना उपलब्ध असलेल्या वरील पर्यायांसाठी बँक मागणी करत असल्यास स्वतंत्र हार्डकॉपीवर शक्यतो फ्लॉपीसह/पेन डॉईव्हसह पर्यायनिहाय आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्यांने माहिती उपलब्ध करुन द्यावी. धनादेश जमा केल्यानंतर बँकेने तो तात्काळ वटण्यासाठी पाठविणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापि, बॅंकेत सदर धनादेश केंव्हा जमा केला जातो त्यावर तो वटण्यास किती कालावधी लागेल हे ठरू शकते. उदा. हाय. व्हॅल्यू धनादेश असल्यास व तो सकाळी १० ते १०.३० च्या दरम्यान सादर झाल्यास तो त्याच दिवशी वटला जाईल. अशा पद्धतीने धनादेश वटल्यानंतर आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्याने हार्डकॉपी/फ्लॉपीवर/पेन ड्रॉईव्हवर उपलब्ध करुन दिलेल्या उपरोक्त तपशिलानुसार संबंधित कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या वेतन बचत खात्यात बॅंक वेतनाची रक्कम जमा करील किंवा कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या नावांने पे ऑर्डर देईल. सदर योजना रोख रकमेची हाताळणी कमी व्हावी व बँक ट्रान्झॅक्शन टॅक्स (BCTT) भरावा लागू नये या उद्देशाने सुरु करण्यात आलेली असल्याने आहरण संवितरण अधिकारी किंवा बॅंकेने रोखीने व्यवहार करू नये अशा स्पष्ट सूचना देण्यात येत आहेत.

- ८. ज्या कर्मचाऱ्यांनी पे ऑर्डरह्वारे वेतन स्वीकारण्याचा पर्याय स्वीकारला असेल त्यांना वगळून उर्वरित कर्मचाऱ्यांनी म्हणजेच ज्यांनी आ. व सं. अधिकाऱ्यांचे खाते असलेल्या कॅकतच वेतन बचत खाते उघडले असेल केंवा योजनेत सामील असलेल्या कोणत्याही एका बँकेत वेतन खाते उघडले असेल त्यांना त्यांचे वेतन सुलभ व शिघ्रतेने उपलब्ध होण्यासाठी बँकेने विनाशुल्क ए.टी.एम. कार्ड/डेबिट कार्ड, बँकेच्या बचत खात्यासाठी विहित असलेल्या संख्येची धनादेश पुस्तिका व खात्यातील व्यवहाराचे मासिक विवरणपत्र अथवा पासबुक देणे बँकांवर बंधनकारक आहे. त्याव्यतिरिक्त सदर खाते हे वेतन बचत खाते असल्याने या खात्यात शून्य किमान रक्कम शिल्लक असण्याची सुविधा योजनेतील बँका कर्मचाऱ्यांना उपलब्ध करुन देणार आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्याचे चालू खाते देखील शून्य रकमेने उघडता येईल. खात्यात शून्य किमान रक्कम शिल्लक असण्याची मुभा असेल. निःशुल्क धनादेश पुस्तिका व बँकेतून केलेल्या व्यवहाराचे मासिक विवरणपत्र दिले जाईल तसेच या कुठल्याही व्यवहारांसाठी शुल्क आकारले जाणार नाही.
- ९. अधिकाऱ्यांनी/कर्मचाऱ्यांनी उपरोक्त कोणत्याही पद्धतीने वेतन स्वीकारण्याचे मान्य केल्यानंतर वेतन वितरित केल्याचे व त्यांनी वेतन स्वीकारले आहे यासाठी ॲक्वेटन्स रोलवर सही करणे वंधनकारक आहे.
 - १०. आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्याच्या चालू खात्यातील व्यवहार व

कार्यालयीन रोखवही (कॅशबुक) याचा मेळ होणे सुकर व्हावे म्हणून वॅंक खात्यावर मागील महिन्यात झालेल्या व्यवहाराचे मासिक विवरणपत्र संबंधित बॅंकेच्या शाखेने वेतन पथकास पाठविणे आवश्यक राहील.

- 99. नियंत्रक अधिकाऱ्यांनी प्रत्येक कार्यालयाच्या निरीक्षणाचे वेळी वॅक खात्यातील व्यवहारासंबंधी सखोल तपासणी करावी व सदर वॅंकेचे व्यवहार विहित पद्धतीने झाल्याची वैयक्तिक खात्री करावी.
- 9२. बॅंक किंवा बॅंकेच्या शाखेकडून त्यांच्या चुकीमुळे वेतन व भत्त्याचे अतिप्रदान झाल्याने जर शासनास नुकसान झाले तर त्या रकमेची भरपाई बॅंक करेल.
- 9३. "बॅंकेमार्फत वेतन व भत्त्याचे प्रदान" या योजनेखाली आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्याच्या चालू खात्यासाठी संबंधित बॅंकांकडून देण्यात येणाऱ्या कोणत्याही सेवा व सुविधेसाठी बॅंक कोणतेही आकार लावणार नाही.
- 9४. या योजनेअंतर्गत डिडिओ अकाऊंट उघडणे, सदर अकाऊंट कार्यान्वित करणे तसेच शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांचे मासिक वेतन व भत्त्यांच्या पे-ऑर्डर प्रदान करणे या प्रयोजनांसाठी व तत्संवंधीच्या आवश्यक त्या सर्व कार्यवाहीसाठी वँकेला कोणतेही अभिकर्ता शुल्क (एजन्सी चार्जेस/ कोणताही आकार) मंजूर केले जाणार नाहीत.
- 9५. सर्व संबंधित कर्मचाऱ्यांची बॅंकेत खाती उघडल्यावर व सर्व औपचारिक तयारी पूर्ण झाल्यावर, वेतन पथकाच्या कार्यान्वयनासाठी संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण स्वतंत्रपणे आदेश निर्गमित करतील.
- 9६. हा शासन निर्णय वित्त विभागाच्या सल्लामसलतीनंतर व त्या विभागाच्या अनौपचारिक संदर्भ क्रमांक ४९८/२००६/व्यय-५, दिनांक २२.६.२००६ अन्वये निर्गमित करण्यात येत आहे.
- १७. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या या www.maharashtra.gov.in वेबसाईटवर उपलब्ध असून त्याचा सांकेतांक क्रमांक २००७०२१७१६२७१०००१ हा आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

(अरविंद चौधरी) सहसचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग,

शासन निर्णय, क्रमांक : वेतन २००६/(८७/०६)/मिश-३ दिनांक १७ फेब्रुवारी, २००७

परिशिष्ट

वेतनपथक - उच्च शिक्षण वेतनपथकाची कार्यपद्धती व कार्यकक्षा खालील प्रमाणे असेल -

- (9) या शासनिर्णयाद्वारे स्थापन करण्यात येणाऱ्या वेतनपथकाच्या कार्यकक्षेत, अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयातील शासनमान्य पदावरील मान्यताप्राप्त सर्व कर्मचारी व अधिकारी आणि सर्व अकृषि विद्यापीठातील अधिकारी/कर्मचारी यांचे वेतन अदा केले जाईल. हे वेतन अदा करतांना कर्मचाऱ्याची भविष्य निर्वाह निधी, कर्जाची परतफेड व मान्य असलेल्या वेतनातील कपाती केल्या जातील.
- २. अशासकीय अनुदानित माध्यमिक शाळातील शिक्षक /शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांना बँकेमार्फत वेतन व भत्ते प्रदान करण्याबाबतची योजना शासन निर्णय, दिनांक २९ मे १९७३ नुसार वेतन पथकामार्फत कार्यरत आहे. त्याचपद्धतीवर मान्यताप्राप्त अनुदानित खाजगी महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक/शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन बँकेमार्फत देण्याची योजना अस्तित्वात आहे. त्याधर्तीवर ही योजना रावविण्यात येत आहे.
- ३. वेतनपथकातील कामे प्रशासन अधिकारी (उच्च शिक्षण) यांच्या नियंत्रणाखालील करण्यात येणार असून पथकाचे प्रमुख प्रशासन अधिकारी (उच्च शिक्षण) राहतील. अनुदानित अशासकीय महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक/शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्याचे वेतन, वेतनपथकामार्फत अदा करण्याच्या दृष्टीने विभागीय सहसंचालक यांना वेतन अनुदान देयकावर प्रतिस्वाक्षरी करण्यास संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे हे प्राधिकृत करतील. ज्या अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयांना शासनाच्या नियमानुसार १०० टक्के अनुदान अदा करण्यात येते अशा महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी वेतन पथकामार्फत वेतन मिळण्यास पात्र असतील.
- ४. जी विनाअनुदानित महाविद्यालये शासनाच्या निकषानुसार १०० टक्के अनुदान मिळण्यास पात्र ठरतील आणि ज्यांना प्रत्यक्ष अनुदान अदा

करण्यासाठी विहित कार्यपद्धतीनुसार अर्थसंकल्पात आर्थिक तरतूद केली जाईल व तसे आदेश निर्गमित केले जातील, अशाच महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन वेतनपथकामार्फत अदा केले जाईल.

- ५. सदर वेतनपथक विभागीय सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण यांच्या कार्यालयात स्थित राहिल. संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांचे वेतनपथक व त्यामधील कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या कामकाजावर पूर्ण नियंत्रण राहिल.
- ६. वेतनेत्तर अनुदानाच्या अदायगीबाबत स्वतंत्रपणे आदेश निर्गमित करण्यात येतील
- ७. अनुदानित महाविद्यालयातील मान्यताप्राप्त अनुदानित वर्ग व अनुदानित विषय विचारात घेऊन त्या महाविद्यालयातील मागील वर्षाच्या १ ऑक्टोबरच्या विद्यार्थी संख्येवर विभागीय सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण हे त्या महाविद्यालयांच्या शिक्षकांचा व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचा कार्यभार मंजूर करतील आणि त्याला संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, पुणे यांची मान्यता प्राप्त करतील. संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांनी मंजूरी दिलेल्या शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन, वेतनपथकामार्फत दिले जाईल.
- ८. शासनाने विद्यापीठातील प्रशासकीय व शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांची जी पदे मंजूर केलेली आहेत त्यांचेच वेतन वेतनपथकामार्फत विले जाईल
- ९. अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयांनी व विद्यापीठांनी प्रत्येक आर्थिक वर्षी चारमाही, आठमाही व अकरामाही अंदाजपत्रकाद्वारे वेतन अनुदानाची मागणी संबंधित वेतनपथकांकडे वेळेच्या आत सादर करावी वेतनपथकांनी सदर वेतन अनुदानाची मागणी एकत्रित करुन ती संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांना सादर करावी.
- 9०. ज्या पदांना विभागीय सहसंचालकांनी, विद्यापीठाच्या मागासवर्गीय कक्षाने, विद्यापीठ अनुदानाच्या निकषास अनुसरुन व विद्यापीठाने मान्यता दिलेली असेल अशा मंजूर पदांचा वेतन पथकाच्या कार्यकक्षेत समावेश होईल. तसेच सदरहू पद विहित पद्धतीनुसार भरलेले असावे.
- 99. अनुदानास पात्र असलेल्या विषयाचे अध्यापन करणाऱ्या मान्यताप्राप्त शिक्षक कर्मचाऱ्यांची वेतन देयके महाविद्यालये व विद्यापीठे संबंधित वेतनपथकास सादर करतील. वेतनपथकामार्फत नियमानुसार मान्यता देऊन संबंधित कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या खात्यावर ती रक्कम जमा करण्यात येईल आणि या विषयाची माहिती वेतनपथक महाविद्यालयांचे प्राचार्य व संबंधीत विद्यापीठाच्या कुलसचिवांना देईल.
- 9२. ज्या अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयाकडे वेतनपथके अस्तित्वात येण्यापूर्वीची वेतन अनुदानाची वसूलप्राप्त थकबाकी आहे, अशा महाविद्यालयाच्या वेतन अनुदानाचे निर्धारण करुन त्यातून वसूलपात्र रक्कम पुढील देय वेतनाच्या अनुदानातून मासिक हप्त्यात वसूल करावी.

भविष्य निर्वाह निधी

- 9. अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयातील भविष्य निर्वाह निधीची वर्गणी जमा करणे, त्याच्या हिशोबाची पावती देणे, भविष्य निर्वाह निधी परतावा नापरतावा अग्रीम, अंतिम भविष्य निर्वाह निधी रक्कम देण्याचे काम वेतन पथकामार्फत केले जाईल.
- २. शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे भविष्य निर्वाह निधी परतावा व नापरतावा अग्रीम भविष्य निर्वाह निधीतून मंजूर करण्याचे काम वेतनपथका मार्फत केले जाईल.
- ३. विद्यापीठांच्याबाबतीत परतावा व नापरतावा अग्रीमाचे प्रस्ताव संबंधित विद्यापीठाचे कुलसचिव वेतनपथकास सादर करतील. वेतनपथक संबंधित कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या बँक खात्यावर मंजूर अग्रीमाची रक्कम जमा करतील. वेतनपथक त्या त्या वेळी अशा मंजूरीची माहिती कुलसचिवांकडे अग्रेपित करतील.
- ४. प्रमाणसंहिता नियम १९८४ मधील प्रकरण क्रमांक ६ मधील तरतूदी भविष्य निर्वाह निधीबाबत जशाच्यातशा लागू राहतील. शिक्षक/शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या वर्गणीची रक्कम वेतनातून कपात केल्यावर एकत्रितपणे चलानाने शासकीय कोषागारात जमा करण्याची कार्यवाही वेतनपथकाकडून केली जाईल.
- ५. संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांनी विभागीय सहसंचालक, उच्च शिक्षण व वेतन भविष्य निर्वाह निधी पथक यांच्या कार्यालयाकरीता या अनुषंगाने एक सविस्तर नियमावली तयार करुन कार्यपद्धती विहित करुन द्यावी.

Knowledge Commission: Note on Higher Education MISMATCH BETWEEN DIAGNOSIS AND PRESCRIPTION

Prof. Thomas Joseph, President, AIFUCTO

Massive Changes in the Offing

The Note on Higher Education submitted by the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) to the Prime Minister on the 29th of November 2006 merits serious discussion, especially because the recommendations are likely to be accepted and implemented. The Prime Minister has entrusted the high profile Commission with the job of leading India by hand into the Knowledge Century. The different voices from within the Commission over the issue of reservation of seats in professional colleges and the unsavory form in which it found its expression through the media has had some adverse impact on the credibility of the Commission as a cohesive think tank which could prescribe the panacea for the problems confronting the country in the post-industrial world. Yet the Commission continues to wield tremendous influence with the PMO where momentous decisions that could make or break the nation are taken. Against the above background, it is surprising that the Note on Higher Education has received only scant media attention, despite the fact that the Note has put forward recommendations deeply affecting the entire spectrum of higher education in the country.

The 19 page Note, now available on the website of NKC, contains seven chapters, in addition to an introduction. While the introduction sets out the broad concerns about quantity, quality and equity, all of which are perceived to require urgent attention, questions relating to Universities, Undergraduate Colleges, Regulation, Financing, Quality, National Universities and Access are taken up separately in the seven chapters that follow. Following are the major recommendations:

- 1. Create 1500 universities in the next eight years.
- 2. Establish an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE) which would take over most of the functions presently undertaken by UGC and other regulatory agencies.
- 3. Minimize the role of UGC to that of a funding agency, and that of AICTE, MCI and BCI to that of professional associations.
- 4. Increase public spending on higher education and diversify the sources of funding.
- 5. Establish 50 National Universities, Public or Private, 10 of them in the next three years.
- 6. Reform Existing Universities by revising the curricula every three years, introducing internal evaluation, course credit and semester systems, promoting research, attracting and retaining talent in teaching through a system of differential pay scales across and within universities and colleges, instituting incentives and disincentives for teacher performance/nonperformance, scrapping the system of career advancement and introducing a scheme for promotion of teachers through open competition, reforming governance structures by reducing the size and composition of decision making bodies and ensuring freedom from political interference.
- 7. Restructure undergraduate colleges by granting autonomy to individual colleges/college clusters, converting some of them into community colleges, and bringing the majority of them under the governance of Central Board of Undergraduate Education /State Boards of Undergraduate Education.
- 8. Improve the system of institutional and social accountability by compulsory information disclosure, teacher evaluation by students, improving infrastructure and training facilities for teachers, networking colleges, permitting foreign universities to operate in competition with Indian Universities and by promoting diversity and differentiation at every level.
- 9. Permit individual institutions to fix the fee structure, subject to the condition that at least 20% of the total expenditure of the institution shall be recovered in the form of fees.
- 10. Ensure access for all deserving students by following a "needs blind admission policy", through a system of National Scholarship Scheme.
 - 11. Even as reservations are to continue, develop a

comprehensive "deprivation index" that would ensure that the benefits of affirmative action accrue to all that deserve them.

Conceptual Issues

While some of the universally accepted and little implemented recommendations have been included, there are also a number controversial propositions which need to be discussed in detail at various levels before being accepted for implementation. Some of these prescriptions actually run counter to the objectives set forth in the introductory chapter. This dichotomy between diagnosis and prescription points to a deeprooted failure to properly appreciate the synergies among the objectives of expansion, excellence and inclusion. Equity is perceived only as a necessary concession to marginalized sections in a democratic set up rather than as an integral component of expansion and excellence. While the question of ameliorating individual deprivation is partially addressed through a large number of free ships and scholarships, the larger question of ameliorating societal deprivation by extending the boundaries of the universities to include the larger society is totally ignored. In this respect, the Note marks a significant break with the recommendations in the Report of the Kothari Commission. Way back in 1966, the Kothari Commission had set forth a three dimensional role for universities and colleges, namely, teaching, research and extension. Though the third dimension of extension has not been implemented with any seriousness, it has always been accepted as a worthy goal to be pursued. The NKC Note has given a quite burial to the goal of extension in higher education. It is not difficult to see why the Knowledge Commission could coldshoulder a goal, which has for long been regarded as central to higher education in this country. At the root of the marginalization of the goal of extension is the internalization of the individualistic, competitive philosophy of capitalist

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT NO.22

Requests for changes in address for the purpose of mailing and correspondence, have been reaching us frequently from the members. So to record these changes in Life Member's Register systematically, and to follow up these changes effectively, steps have been taken by The Treasurer.

2. We hereby acknowledge the receipt of the requests for change in address from members whose Life Membership Numbers and changed addresses are included in Twenty Eighth List of Changed Addresses of Life Members of NUTA. Details of the said list are as follows:-

TWENTY EIGHTH LIST:- Serialized Nos of the changed Addresses from 1271 to 1331 (Notified in 2007 Ex. File on Page 7 & 9). The Life membership Numbers of those requesting members are as follows:-

- 33, 245, 389, 414, 581, 593, 681, 741, 745, 800, 867, 930, 1422, 2124, 2137, 2305, 2319, 2518, 2596, 2678, 2714, 2892, 3005, 3005, 3115, 3314, 3323, 3366, 3381, 3386, 3429, 3435, 3449, 3523, 3531, 3535, 3535, 3798, 3902, 3906, 3909, 3992, 4038, 4083, 4084, 4085, 4100, 4135, 4257, 4362, 4431, 4475, 4577, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4678, 4691, 4713, 4714, 4792 = Total 61
- 3. No separate and individual acknowledgement shall be issued in this regard.
- 4. Hereafter requests for change in address shall be sent only to me. (Prof. S.A. Tiwari, Treasurer NUTA, 42, Shankar Nagar, Amravati-444 606.)
- 5. Members may please note that such requests sent to any other office bearer of NUTA Executive may not be speedily and effectively followed up. We hope that the members shall continue to cooperate with us to serve them better.
- 6. Acknowledgement No. 21 was published on page No 57 of 2005 NUTA Bulletin, containing address changes from 1203 to 1270 in Lists No. 27 of changed addresses.

26.03.2007

S.A. Tiwari Treasurer, NUTA globalization, which runs deep through the NKC Note on Higher Education.

Despite the rhetoric of inclusion, the Note pursues the logic of exclusion, both at the conceptual and operational levels. Apart from marginalizing the goal of extension, the Note has indirectly posited a distinction between average excellence and superior excellence, by arguing that we have to ensure "average quality of higher education in every sphere" and at the same time create institutions that are "exemplars of excellence at par with the best in the world". This is old wine in new bottles, a repetition of the concept of islands of excellence flourishing in a vast ocean of mediocrity that was put forward through the New Education Policy (NEP) of 1986. The moot question is not whether all institutions can register the same level of excellence, but whether it is appropriate to set differential institutional excellence as a goal to be pursued. Such differential goals are often set to justify the inequitable practice of preferential treatment meted out to select institutions, select faculty and select students in funding and status, which is not quite often justified by the output by such institutions/ faculty/students. Preferential practices pursued in the past needs to be reviewed in the light of the performance of institutions which have been given such treatment. The question whether the most pampered institutions, which have squandered scarce national resources leaving the majority of the institutions high and dry, have produced commensurate output in the form of national wealth and national leadership needs to be answered through an objective assessment of their performance. It is also necessary to interrogate the usefulness of the yardstick of global standards, as a measure of excellence in Indian higher education. Application of uniform measuring scales across institutions all over the world may fail to give due credit to diversity, which is an essential ingredient of creativity.

Operational Issues

The operational strategy of the divisive agenda proposed by the Knowledge Commission is to pit one set of institutions, level of education, subjects, teachers and students against another. A distinction is sought to be drawn between universities and colleges, between undergraduate and post graduate education, between those who teach commercially viable disciplines and others who teach traditional disciplines and between National and Provincial Universities. The rationale of segregating undergraduate from post graduate education is not clear, more so when integration of undergraduate and post graduate studies is recommended in the proposed National Universities. The need for ensuring the services of the most accomplished faculty members in National Universities is also recognized in the Note. But the services of such teachers would be denied to large majority of undergraduate students, once undergraduate education is de-linked from post graduate and research education. That would run counter to the recommendation for greater integration of research and teaching which the NKC Note advocates. Undergraduate education is the foundation upon which the whole edifice of higher education is built up. Strengthening undergraduate education is essential for strengthening postgraduate education and research. This is possible only through greater integration of undergraduate education with post graduate education and research. While the Commission recognizes the need for integrating different levels of higher education, it reserves such opportunities for a small coterie who will be fortunate enough to gain admission to National Universities and Autonomous colleges. The large majority will be condemned to join mediocre institutions affiliated to Central Board of Undergraduate Education or State Board of Undergraduate Education which would set the curricula and

All India Federation of University & College Teachers' Organizations

It is reported that "knowledge commission" has submitted a report to Prime Minister having far reaching consequences in Higher Education, which include "creation of State/National boards, for UG studies", "to have different scales of pay for UG/PG/Different Subjects". All affiliates are requested to see the full text available on the website of "National Knowledge Commission" and discuss the same in their unit meetings and submit the proposals to

Prof. Thomas Joseph - President, AIFUCTO, t.thomas.joseph@gmail.com

Dr. V.K. Tewari- General Secretary,, AIFUCTO, tewari_vk@rediffmail.com

-Prof. Ashok Barman - Secretary, AIFUCTO

conduct examinations for them.

Though diversity is recognized as an essential condition for excellence, the opportunities for diversity and excellence are available only for the elect few. The large majority is condemned to uniformity and mediocrity. Even the existing facilities for limited diversity will be lost by the establishment of National/ State Boards of Undergraduate Education. A better and more viable alternative would be to encourage existing undergraduate colleges to start postgraduate and research studies. A scheme for the separation of a large number of institutions from the stream of higher education is part of a clever strategy to introduce differential scales of pay for college and university teachers. A move in this direction has already been set in motion by Prof. Mungekar Committee through its recommendation for differential qualification for undergraduate and postgraduate teachers and its implementation by the UGC.

The agenda of differential salary is sought to be justified in the Note as part of a scheme of incentives and disincentives for ensuring quality. The argument is that better teacher performance can be ensured through a system of reward and punishment. But this comes with a rider that big salary differences between faculty members would threaten the identity of the professoriate and that universities will never be able to compete with salaries being paid elsewhere. Unfortunately, the train of thought is not pursued to its logical conclusion. The blind faith in competition and monetary rewards has given little room for thinking better alternatives. An aggressive teacher who jumps to the top overtaking his seniors would still be doing only his part of the teaching. At the same time, he could cause severe heartburn among others he had overtaken for a pittance. The greater commitment of one teacher comes at the price of lesser commitment of many he has overtaken. The net impact of a scheme of promotion through open competition on the student community is likely to be less edifying than the present scheme of career advancement. Obviously, the rules of the market and the rules of the campus have to be different. The one thrives on competition, the other on cooperation. What we need today is greater cooperation between institutions, between teachers and students, both at the State, National International levels, While physical goods and services shrink while sharing, intellectual goods and services grow while sharing. It appears that this simple truth has been lost on the Knowledge Commission.

The logic of the market is pursued with single minded devotion in the Note. It refuses to see any distinction between Public and Private Universities, Indian and foreign Universities, Indian and foreign students, Indian Universities operating in India and abroad. In fact, the Note recommends that it is necessary to formulate appropriate policies for the entry of foreign institutions into India and promotion of Indian institutions abroad, while ensuring a level playing field for foreign and domestic institutions within the country. The same rules that apply to domestic institutions should also be applicable to foreign institutions. The rules will be the same for Government and private institutions. The rule of the market will apply equally to all.

The Commission's recommendation to permit individual institutions to fix the fee would render education unaffordable to the majority. While Punnayya Committee set up by the UGC and the CABE Committee on the Financing of Higher Education have recommended a ceiling on the maximum fees that can be levied from students, the NKC Note has proposed a ceiling on the minimum fees to be levied. The recommendation is intended to create the policy framework for a legislation that would nullify the Supreme Court order which gives the Government the right to fix nonexploitative fee even in private professional colleges. Under the new arrangement, the sky is the limit for private entrepreneurs in education. The proposal to encourage philanthropic contributions and institution of 100,000 Government scholarships will have only marginal impact in ensuring access for the marginalized groups. The Knowledge Commission has traversed long distances from the constitutional scheme of imparting education as a charitable activity to arrive at its market philosophy of imparting education as an entrepreneurial activity. Charity, under the new dispensation, is not an obligation, but only benevolence. The net result of the reforms proposed by the National Knowledge Commission in Higher Education would be the opposite of the projected goals of expansion, excellence and inclusion..

From: Sam Pitroda, Chairman, The National Knowledge Commission 29th November 2006

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Higher education has made a significant contribution to economic development, social progress and political democracy in independent India. But there is serious cause for concern at this juncture. The proportion of our population, in the relevant age group, that enters the world of higher education is about 7 per cent. The opportunities for higher education in terms of the number of places in universities are simply not adequate in relation to our needs. Large segments of our population just do not have access to higher education. What is more, the quality of higher education in most of our universities leaves much to be desired.

At the outset, we would also like to stress that foundations are critical. We believe that an emphasis on expansion and reform of our school system is necessary to ensure that every child has an equal opportunity to enter the world of higher education. We are engaged in consultations on school education. We will send our recommendations in this crucial area in due course. In this letter, we focus on higher education.

The NKC has engaged in formal and informal consultations on this subject with a wide range of people in the world of higher education. In addition, we consulted concerned people in parliament, government, civil society and industry. The concerns about the higher education system are widely shared. **There was a clear, almost unanimous, view that higher education needs a systematic overhaul,** so that we can educate much larger numbers without diluting academic standards. Indeed, this is essential because the transformation of economy and society in the twenty-first century would depend, in significant part, on the spread and the quality of education among our people, particularly in the sphere of higher education. And it is only an inclusive society that can provide the foundations for a knowledge society.

The objectives of reform and change in our higher education system, as you have often stressed, must be expansion, excellence and inclusion. We recognize that meaningful reform of the higher education system, with a long-term perspective, is both complex and difficult. Yet, it is imperative. Our analysis, diagnosis and prescriptions are set out in a detailed note on higher education which is attached. In this letter, we simply highlight our prescriptions.

A. EXPANSION

- 1. Create many more universities. The higher education system needs a massive expansion of opportunities, to around 1500 universities nationwide, that would enable India to attain a gross enrolment ratio of at least 15 per cent by 2015. The focus would have to be on new universities, but some clusters of affiliated colleges could also become universities. Such expansion would require major changes in the structure of regulation.
- 2. Change the system of regulation for higher education. The present regulatory system in higher education is flawed in some important respects. The barriers to entry are too high. The system of authorising entry is cumbersome. There is a multiplicity of regulatory agencies where mandates are both confusing and overlapping. The system, as a whole, is over-regulated but under-governed. We believe that there is a clear need to establish an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE). The IRAHE must be at an arm's-length from the government and independent of all stakeholders including the concerned Ministries of the Government, along the lines specified in our attached Note.
- The IRAHE would have to be established **by an Act of Parliament**, and would be responsible for setting the criteria and deciding on entry.
- It would be the only agency that would be authorized to accord degree granting power to higher education institutions.
- \bullet It would be responsible for monitoring standards and settling disputes.
- It would apply exactly the same norms to public and private institutions, just as it would apply the same norms to domestic and international institutions.
 - It would be the authority for licensing accreditation agencies.
- The role of the UGC would be re-defined to focus on the disbursement of grants to, and maintenance of, public institutions in higher education. The entry regulatory functions of the AICTE, the MCI and the BCI would be performed by the IRAHE, so that their role would be limited to that of professional associations.

- 3. Increase public spending and diversify sources of financing. The expansion of our system of higher education is not possible without enhanced levels of financing. This must necessarily come from both public and private sources.
- Since government financing will remain the cornerstone, government support for higher education should increase to at least 1.5 per cent of GDP, out of a total of at least 6 per cent of GDP for education.
- Even this would not suffice for the massive expansion in higher education that is an imperative. It is essential to explore other possibilities that can complement the increase in public expenditure.
- Most public universities are sitting on a large reservoir of untapped resources in the form of land. It should be possible to draw up norms and parameters for universities to use their available land as a source of finance.
- It is for universities to decide the level of fees but, as a norm, fees should meet at least 20 per cent of the total expenditure in universities. This should be subject to two conditions: first, needy students should be provided with a fee waiver plus scholarships to meet their costs; second, universities should not be penalized by the UGC for the resources raised from higher fees through matching deductions from their grants-in-aid.
- We should nurture the tradition of philanthropic contributions through changes in incentives for universities and for donors. At present, there is an implicit disincentive in both tax laws and trust laws. These laws should be changed so that universities can invest in financial instruments of their choice and use the income from their endowments to build up a corpus.
- Universities should also seek to tap other sources such as alumni contributions and licensing fees. We need to create supportive institutional mechanisms that allow universities to engage professional firms for this purpose.
- It is essential to stimulate private investment in education as a means of extending educational opportunities. It may be possible to leverage public resources, especially in the form of land grants, to attract more (not-for-profit) private investment.
- 4. Establish 50 National Universities. We recommend the creation of 50 National Universities that can provide education of the highest standard. As exemplars for the rest of the nation, these universities shall train students in a variety of disciplines, including humanities, social sciences, basic sciences, commerce and professional subjects, at both the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The number 50 is a long term objective. In the short run, it is important to begin with at least 10 such universities in the next 3 years. National Universities can be established in two ways, by the government, or by a private sponsoring body that sets up a Society, Charitable Trust or Section 25 Company.

Since public finance is an integral constituent of universities worldwide, most of the new universities shall need significant initial financial support from the government. Each university may be endowed with a substantial allocation of public land, in excess of its spatial requirements. The excess land can be a subsequent source of income generation. Exceptions need to be made in existing income tax laws to encourage large endowments. Further, there should be no restriction on the utilization of income in any given period or in the use of appropriate financial instruments. And these universities should have the autonomy to set student fee levels and tap other sources for generating funds.

The National Universities we propose shall admit students on an all-India basis. They shall adopt the principle of needs-blind admissions. This will require an extensive system of scholarships for needy students. Undergraduate degrees in the National Universities, in a three-year programme, should be granted on the basis of completing a requisite number of credits, obtained from different courses. The academic year shall therefore be semester-based and students shall be internally evaluated at the end of each course. Transfer of credits from one National University to another shall also be possible. An appropriate system of appointments and incentives is required to maximize the productivity of faculty in these National Universities. Strong linkages shall be forged between teaching and research, universities and industry, and universities and research laboratories. The National Universities shall be department-based and shall not have any affiliated colleges.

B. EXCELLENCE

- 5. Reform existing universities. Our endeavour to transform higher education must reform existing institutions, where some steps listed below, and explained in the attached note, are essential.
- Universities should be required to revise or restructure curricula at least once in three years.
- Annual examinations, which test memory rather than understanding, should be supplemented with continuous internal assessment which could begin with a weight of 25 per cent in the total to be raised to 50 per cent over a stipulated period.
- We propose a transition to a course credit system where degrees are granted on the basis of completing a requisite number of credits from different courses, which provides students with choices.
- Universities must become the hub of research once again to capture synergies between teaching and research that enrich each other. This requires not only policy measures but also changes in resource allocation, reward systems and mindsets.
- There must be a conscious effort to attract and retain talented faculty members through better working conditions combined with incentives for performance.
 - The criteria for resource allocation to universities should seek to

- strike a much better balance between providing for salaries or pensions and providing for maintenance, development or investment. It should also recognize the importance of a critical minimum to ensure standards and strategic preferences to promote excellence.
- The elements of infrastructure that support the teaching-learning process, such as libraries, laboratories and connectivity, need to be monitored and upgraded on a regular basis.
- There is an acute need for reform in the structures of governance of universities that do not preserve autonomy and do not promote accountability. Much needs to be done, but two important points deserve mention. The appointments of Vice-Chancellors must be freed from direct or indirect interventions on the part of governments, for these should be based on search processes and peer judgment alone. The size and composition of University Courts, Academic Councils and Executive Councils, which slow down decision-making processes and sometimes constitute an impediment to change, need to be reconsidered on a priority basis.
- We need, and should strive to create, smaller universities which are responsive to change and easier to manage.
- 6. **Restructure undergraduate colleges.** The system of affiliated colleges for undergraduate education, which may have been appropriate

BEFORE THE BENCH AT NAGPUR OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY WRIT PETITION NO. 4266 OF 2006

1. Bhupesh s/o Marotrao Mude, aged about 29 years, occupation- nil, r/o 50, Mehervihar Colony, Panchadip Nagar Nagpur and others..... Petitioners

Versus

- 1. Union of India, through its Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) New Delhi.
- 2. University Grant Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg New Delhi 110 002
- 3. The State of Maharashtra, Through its Secretary, Higher and Technical Education Department, Mantralaya Mumbai 400 032. Respondents
- Petition under Article 226 and Article 227 of the Constitution of India

Prayer

The petitioners therefore most humbly and respectfully pray the this Hon'ble Court may kindly be pleased to:-

- (a) Quash and set aside the impugned notification date 14.07.2006 annexure-N, issued by the second respondent, being illegal, arbitrary and Unsustainable, by issuing a writ of Certiorari, any other appropriate writ, order or direction,
- b) Grant Stay to the effect, operation and execution the impugned notification dated 14.06.2006 annexure-N, passed the second respondent till decision of the present petition;
 - c) Grant ad-interim relief in terms of prayer clause (b);
- (c) -i Quash and set aside the impugned corrigendum dated 05.09.2006 annexure-T issued by the third respondent, being illegal, arbitrary and Unsustainable, by issued a writ of Certiorari or any other appropriate writ, order or direction;
- (c)-ii Grant stay to the effect, operation and execution of the impugned corrigendum dated 05.09.2006 annexure-T, issued by the third respondent till decision of the present petition;
 - (c) iii Grant ad-interim relief in terms of pray clause (c)-ii

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY NAGPUR BENCH- NAGPUR WRIT PETITION NO. 4266 OF 2006

Office notes, office memoranda of coram. Apprangmes, Court's order or directions and Registrar's order ... Court of Judge's Orders

Mr. S. V.Manohar, Advocate for petitioners.

Mr. S.K. Mishra, Asstt. Solicitor General for respondent no. 1

Mr. D.B. Yengal, AGP for Respondent No. 3

CORAM: A.H. JOSHI AND R.C. CHAVAN, JJ DATED: 06TH MARCH, 2007

1. Heard learned Advocate Mr. S.V. Manohar for petitioners, Learned Asstt. Solicitor General Mr. S.K. Mishra for respondent no. 1 and learned AGP Mr. D.B. Yengal for Respondent No. 3

None appears for the University Grants Commission, though served.

- 2. The Notification dated 14th June 2006 issued by the University Grants Commission is challenged in this petition.
- 3. Now, by impugned Notification, the University Grants Commission has waived the Condition of passing of National Eligibility Test (NET) for shall for Post graduate as well as undergraduate teachers for the candidates who possess Ph.D. and M.Phil. degree respectively.
- 4. It is alleged that this notification is issued in contrast with University grants Commission's policy of advancement and standard of education and for bringing uniformity all over India, which policy was brought on record before various Courts and as noted by the Hon'ble supreme Court in the case of University of Delhi Vs. Raj Singh and others (AIR 1995 SC 336) as well as placed on record before this court in writ petition No. 2536 of 2003 through University Grants Commission's affidavit.

- 5. Further challenge in the petition is also that the amendment has been carried out without following the procedure laid down under section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as the Notification does not reveal that the amendments were tabled before the House prior to its publication.
- 6. Petitioners further contend that they had pursued their study for acquiring National Eligibility Test, in preference to the study of M.Phil or Ph.D., and now by the amendment, their reasonable expectation for which they had chosen a particular course of education is deviated and they are thereby deprived of an opportunity of employment, as until they acquire Ph.D./M.Phil, they cannot be considered for employment as lecturers, which they were reasonably expecting based upon prevailing regulations relating to the eligibility for appointment. This sudden change thereby violates their fundamental rights.
- 7. This court has noted that consequent upon University grants Commission's act of altering the eligibility. the state of Maharashtra has also issued a consequential notification dated 5th September, 2006, which is at annexure-T and adopted the said criteria.
- 8. This court finds that University Grants Commission though was served, has failed to appear. In this situation, the court was left to hear the petition in absence of the University Grants Commission.
- 9. For the background, which is recorded herein before and in the premises that University Grants Commission has failed to appear in spite of notice, this court considers it proper and issues Rule, and grants interim relief in terms of prayer clauses (b) and (c)-ii with notice to respondent no. 2 to show cause as to why relief should not be continued during hearing and pendency of petition. Hearing is expedited.

50 years ago, is no longer adequate or appropriate and needs to be reformed. Indeed, there is an urgent need to restructure the system of undergraduate colleges affiliated to universities.

- The most obvious solution is to provide **autonomy to colleges** either as individual colleges or as clusters of colleges, on the basis of criteria that have been stipulated in our note. However, this would be able to provide a solution for a limited proportion, or number, of undergraduate colleges.
- Some of these affiliated colleges could be remodelled as **community colleges**, which could provide both vocational education and formal education.
- A Central Board of Undergraduate Education should be established, along with State Boards of Undergraduate Education, which would set curricula and conduct examinations for undergraduate colleges that choose to be affiliated with them. These Boards would separate the academic functions from the administrative functions and, at the same time, provide quality benchmarks.
- New undergraduate colleges could be established as community colleges, could be affiliated with the Central Board of Undergraduate Education or State Boards of Undergraduate Education, or could be affiliated with some of the new universities that are established.
- 7. **Promote enhanced quality.** The higher education system must provide for accountability to society and create accountability within. An expansion of higher education which provides students with choices and creates competition between institutions is going to be vital in enhancing accountability.
- There should be stringent information disclosure norms for all educational institutions such as their financial situation, physical assets, admissions criteria, faculty positions, academic curricula, as also their source and level of accreditation.
- Evaluation of courses and teachers by students as well as peer evaluation of teachers by teachers should be encouraged.
- There must be a focus on upgrading infrastructure, improving the training of teachers and continuous assessment of syllabi and examination systems.
- It is particularly important to enhance the ICT infrastructure. Websites and webbased services would improve transparency and accountability. A portal on higher education and research would increase interaction and accessibility. A knowledge network would connect all universities and colleges for online open resources.
- It may be necessary to rethink the issue of salary differentials within and between universities alongwith other means of attracting and retaining talented faculty members. Such salary differentials between and within universities could be effective without being large.
- It is necessary to formulate appropriate policies for the entry of **foreign institutions** into India and the promotion of Indian institutions abroad, while ensuring a level playing field for foreign and domestic institutions within the country.
- The system of higher education must recognize that there is bound to be diversity and pluralism in any system of higher education, and avoid a uniform one-sizefits-all approach. This sense of pluralism must recognise, rather than ignore or shy away from, such diversity and differentiation.

C. INCLUSION

8. Ensure access for all deserving students. Education is the fundamental mechanism for social inclusion through the creation of more opportunities. It is, therefore, essential to ensure that no student is denied

- the opportunity to participate in higher education due to financial constraints. We propose the following measures.
- Institutions of higher education should be encouraged to adopt a needs blind admissions policy. This would make it unlawful for educational institutions to take into account any financial factor while deciding whether or not to admit a student.
- There must be a well-funded and extensive National Scholarship Scheme targeting economically underprivileged students and students from historically socially disadvantaged groups.
- 9. Affirmative action. A major aim of the higher education system must be to ensure that access to education for economically and historically socially underprivileged students is enhanced in a substantially more effective manner.
- Reservations are essential but they are only a part, and one form, of affirmative action.
- Disparities in educational attainments are related to caste and social groups, but are also strongly related to other indicators such as income, gender, region and place of residence. Therefore, we need to develop a meaningful and comprehensive framework that would account for the multi-dimensionality of differences that still persist. For example, a deprivation index could be used to provide weighted scores to students and the cumulative score could be used to supplement a student's school examination score.

The recommendations set out in our letter require action at three different levels: reforms within existing systems, changes in policies, and amendments in, or the introduction of, new statutes or legislation. The suggested changes would also be implemented at three different levels: universities, state governments and the central government. As a next step, we would like to meet with you and concerned colleagues to work out the modalities of implementation.

In conclusion, it is important for us to recognize that there is a quiet crisis in higher education in India which runs deep. And the time has come to address this crisis in a systematic, forthright manner. Our recommendations in this letter constitute an important beginning. The changes suggested by us are essential and would make a real difference. Of course, the process of reform and change is continuous. And there is more to be done. We are writing to you, separately, about vocational education. We hope to send you separate recommendations in the sphere of professional education for medicine, engineering, law, management, architecture and design, as also open and distance education. We do recognise that a comprehensive reform of the school system is necessary to ensure that every child has an equal opportunity to enter the world of higher education. And we are deliberating on this issue.

We will continue to think about the next steps in higher education. But we must emphasize the urgency of the situation, because our future depends on it. We are convinced that it is important to act here and now. At the same time, we believe that there is an opportunity in this crisis. Given the demographic reality of a young India, expansion, inclusion and excellence in higher education can drive economic development and social progress. Indeed, what we do in the sphere of higher education now can transform economy and society in India by 2025.

Thank you and warm personal regards,

Sam Pitroda, Chairman, The National Knowledge Commission

Copy to: Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning

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