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‘नुटा बुलेटीन’

रौप्य महोत्सवी विशेषांक मालिका

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विशेषांक आठवा

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वेतन अनुदान व्यवस्था

विशेषांक

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‘नुटा बुलेटीन’ रौप्य महोत्सवी विशेषांक मालिकेतील आजचा हा आठवा विशेषांक. या अंकामध्ये वेतन अनुदान व्यवस्थेशी संबंधित शासन निर्णय, परिपत्रके, तसेच “नियमीत वेतन व्यवस्था” या संदर्भातील समितीचे गठन व त्या समितीचा अहवाल इत्यादी महत्त्वपूर्ण दस्तऐवज प्रसृत करण्यात आले आहेत.

प्रा. अनिल सोमवंशी, मुख्य संपादक

प्रा. सुभाष गवई, संपादक :

: प्रा.सुशील काळमेघ, प्रकाशक



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(9)

Grant-in-aid to Junior College classes attached to Colleges during 1976-77.

Procedural instructions for release of the -----

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA  
EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
Resolution No. HSC/1077/XX-XXI  
Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay 400 032,  
Dated 7th January 1977**

**Read--** (i) Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department, No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 6th May 1976.

(ii) Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 11th June 1976.

(iii) Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department, No. USG/4276/XXXII, dated 28th September 1976.

**RESOLUTION**

The Government has prescribed a grant-in-aid formula for payment of grants to Junior College classes, as laid down in clause No. XIX in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department, No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 6th May 1976. This year (1976-77) being the first year of the application of the new grant-in-aid formula to the Junior College classes, some transitional arrangements for release of grant were prescribed in respect of Junior College classes attached to Colleges, which were as under :-

(i) The grant equal to entire anticipated expenditure for the year on salary and allowance and contribution of the Management to the provident fund scheme in respect of approved teaching staff for teaching Junior College classes minus total amount of tuition fees recoverable at sanctioned rates only from fee paying students, shall be payable quarterly for the quarters July-September, October-December, January-March and April-June; [vide item (ii) under "Junior College classes attached to colleges" in clause No. XIX in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 6th May 1976].

(ii) Pending determination of the complement of teaching staff required at the collegiate level for the academic year 1976-77 and the teaching staff allocable to the Junior College level, it would not have been possible to pay the instalment of grant for the Junior College classes attached to colleges for the quarter July-September, 1976 in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the grant-in-aid formula as mentioned above. The Colleges having Junior College classes attached to them which have collected tuition fees for the full term from the Junior College students from whom the tuition fee is recoverable, should have adequate funds at their disposal to pay the salary and allowances to teachers teaching Junior College classes for a period of 3 months from July-September, 1976. Therefore, it was directed that only these institutions which have continued the practice of collecting tuition fees on monthly basis from Junior College students should be paid ad-hoc "on account" instalment of grant at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per division of First Year Junior College/ Second Year Junior College of any stream for the quarter July-September, 1976. This amount was to be adjusted while releasing the subsequent quarterly instalment of grant for the year 1976-77 in respect of Junior College classes attached to colleges, in accordance with the procedure laid down in para 2 XIX of Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 6th May 1976; (vide paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department, No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 11th June 1976)

(iii) As regards the college teachers whose services were determined as fully surplus to the requirements of teaching at the collegiate level and who were served with the notices of termination of their appointment as college level teachers with effect from 1st October 1976 and who have been absorbed as Junior College teachers from the same date, the expenditure on their salary till 30th September 1976 was to be held admissible while assessing the grant payable to the college concerned as per rules in force for assessment of grants to colleges. On their re-appointment as teachers at the

Junior College level with effect from 1st October 1976 the expenditure for the period from 1st October 1976 onwards on their salary and allowances either in their existing collegiate scales. (i.e. Rs. 300-600, 400-800) or the Junior College scale (Rs. 300-650), as the case may be, according to the option exercised by the teacher concerned, was to be held admissible while assessing the grant payable of the Junior College classes attached to the colleges; [vide paragraph 2 (II) (ii) of Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department, No. USG/4276/XXXII, dated 28th September 1976].

2. By this time, the work of scrutiny by Ad-hoc Committee set up by Universities of the Information submitted by colleges regarding their teaching staff, so as to determine those who are fully surplus to the requirements at the college level but can be absorbed at the Junior College level, has been more or less completed. The College authorities are thus, now in position to furnish the information regarding teaching staff teaching exclusively the Junior College classes attached to the respective colleges as also details regarding the anticipated expenditure on their salary, allowances and contribution of the management to the provident fund scheme in respect of teaching staff for the period from June, 1976 (i.e. salary etc. for May 1976 payable in June 1976 to March 1977, i.e. salary etc. for February 1977 payable in March 1977). The Principals of non-Government Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in the State having Junior College classes attached should, therefore, furnish at the earliest the above information in the accompanying pro-forma "A" and "B" to the Education Officer of the Zilla Parishad concerned/Deputy Director of Education, Greater Bombay, as the case may be, with copy to the Director of Education (Higher Education), Pune. (While furnishing the information in pro-forma "A", the Principals should include the expenditure on salary etc. of the concerned teaching staff rendered fully surplus at the college level who have been absorbed at the Junior College level to taken exclusively the Junior College classes and paid from the college funds for the period from June to September 1976. Reckoning of this expenditure for assessing maintenance grant due to the Junior College classes shall be in suppression of the orders referred to in sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) of paragraph I above. Having thus reckoned it while assessing the grant during the current year to Junior College classes, including it again in the approved expenditure of the college for the current year while assessing the grant due to the college next year (1977-78) will not arise and should be avoided. The Principals should further indicate the fees recoverable from the fee paying students for the period from June/July 1976 to March 1977 (i.e. tuition fees for both the terms of the current academic year where the fee is recovered on term basis and tuition fee for the months of June/July 1976 to March 1977 where the fee is recovered on monthly basis).

3. On getting the information in the pro-forma "A" and "B", the Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads /the Deputy Director of Education, Greater Bombay should take immediate action and release the quarterly grants in respect of Junior Colleges to the Colleges concerned, for three quarters July 1976 to September 1976, October 1976 to December 1976 and January 1977 to March 1977, in one lump sum, under intimation to the Director of Education (Higher Education). While arriving at the amount of grant so payable to the Junior Colleges, they should adjust the ad-hoc "on account" grant of Rs. 2,500 per Junior College Division paid, if any, in accordance with the orders issued in Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department, No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 11th June 1976.

4. The expenditure incurred on this account should be debited to the head "277-Education-D-Pre-University Education (V) Assistance to the Non-Government Institutions (V) (b) Schemes in the Five Year Plan (i) grant-in-aid to non-Government Junior Colleges "Demand No. 70" or "277-Education-B-Secondary-Tribal Area sub-Plan Schemes in the Five Year Plan-opening of classes/standards, Expansion of Secondary Schools, Programme of Higher Secondary Education etc., Demand No. 170 in the name of Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department", as the case may be and met from the sanctioned grants thereunder or by reappropriation of funds under the respective major heads of account and Demand if necessary, during the current financial year. The Director of Education should be authorised to place, if necessary, additional funds over and above the budgetted allotment at the disposal of

the Education Officers of Zilla Parishads and the Deputy Director of Education, Greater Bombay for expenditure during the current financial year immediately. The Director of Education should also account for the expenditure in the Revised Estimates for 1976-77.

5. This Government Resolution issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its unofficial reference letter No. 89/EXP/5, dated 7th January 1977.

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

(Sd.) D.M. SUKTHANKAR,  
Secretary to Government.

[Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department No. HSC/1077/XX-XXI, dated 7th January 1977.]

**PRO-FORMA "A"**

Name of the College :-

Statement showing the calculating of Maintenance grant for 1976-77 for Junior College classes

**A.** Entire anticipated expenditure for the financial year 1976-77 on salaries and allowances and Provident Fund contribution of Management in respect of teaching staff teaching exclusive the Junior College classes.

(May 1976 paid in June 1976 to February 1977 paid in March 1977) \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Total pay and allowances to and managements contribution Provident Fund for 1976-77. \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Minus

Total amount of sanctioned tuition fees recoverable from fee paying students only, during the year 1976-77.

For two terms of current academic year or from June/ July 1976 to March 1977). \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Total .. \_\_\_\_\_

C. Net grant due ("A" minus "B") Rs.

Date :

**UNDERTAKING**

I hereby undertake to refund any amount of grant which is subsequently found, in audit by the Education Department Officers, to have been paid in excess of the amount due under the grant-in-aid rules.

Signature of the Principal,  
with the official stamp.

[Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Education and Youth Services Department No. HSC-1077/XX-XXI, dated 7th January 1977]

**PRO-FORMA "B"**

Schedule of teaching staff teaching exclusively the Junior College classes (1976-77) and in respect of whom grant has been claimed for Junior College classes in Proforma "A".

Name of the College	Total No. of Divisions
Location	(a) F.Y.J.C.
District	(d) S.Y.J.C.

Total strength of students.

F.Y.J.C.  
S.Y.J.C.

Sr. No. of the employee in full	Qualification (with Class) obtained			Designation	Date of Birth	Date (s) of appointment in college and/or Junior College
	Academic	Professional	Full Time/part time			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8						

Scale of Pay	Date of increment	Present pay	Approved allowances on pay indicated in Col 11	Total of pay and allowances (Col. 11 + Col12)	Amt. of Management's contribution to P.F.	Total past service before appointment in the Junior College	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		

**CERTIFICATE**

Certified that all the members of teaching staff mentioned in the above list have been appointed to teach exclusively the Junior College classes and none of them teaches the College classes.

Signature of the Principal  
with the Official Stamp.

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(2)

*Release of ad-hoc "on account" grant to aided non-Government Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in the State to enable them to pay due arrears of salary and allowances of their staff.*

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA.**

EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

**Resolution No. NGC-2377-3029-XXV.**

Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay- 400 032,

**DATED THE 3RD FEBRUARY, 1977.**

**RESOLUTION**

Representations have been received from the members of the teaching and non-teaching staff of several non-Government aided Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in the State that they are experiencing acute hardship owing to their salaries and allowances remaining in arrears for quite some time. The question as to how the hard-ship of these persons could be mitigated was under consideration of Government. Government has now decided that the non-Government aided Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in the State, which are otherwise eligible for Government grant during the current year, should be paid an ad-hoc "on account" grant equal to the bill for salaries and allowances at sanctioned rates for a period of two months in respect of (i) their teaching staff at the college level (including the staff which is teaching both at the college level and at the Junior College level and which is, as per Government orders issued earlier, to be reckoned as college level staff) and (ii) their non-teaching staff. The ad-hoc "on account" grant so paid should be adjusted subsequently against the grant which will be found due and payable to the college concerned in accordance with the revised principles for assessment of grant to be determined by Government in future.

2. THE ad-hoc "ON ACCOUNT" GRANT WHICH WILL BE RELEASED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE ORDERS SHALL BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR PAYING THE DUE ARREARS OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF THE STAFF MENTIONED ABOVE AND SHOULD NOT BE DIVERTED TO ANY OTHER PURPOSE. ANY BREACH OF THIS CONDITION WILL RENDER THE CONCERNED COLLEGE LIABLE TO STRICT PENAL ACTION.

3. The Director of Higher Education, Maharashtra State, Pune should take immediate steps to release the ad-hoc "on account" grant to the colleges concerned.

4. The expenditure on this account should be debited to the Head "277, Education-E University and Other Higher Education (ad) Assistance to Non-Government Colleges-ad I Grants to Non-Government Arts, Science, Law and Commerce Colleges" Demand No. 70 and should be met from sanctioned grant under the Major Head of Account "277-Education" Demand No. 70 by reappropriation during the current financial year.

5. These orders issued in consultation with the Finance Department vide its un-official reference No. 335/EXP-5/77, dated 3rd February 1977.

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

(Sd.) D.M. SUKTHANKAR  
Secretary to Government.

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(3)

*Constitution of a Committee for formulation of a scheme to ensure prompt and full payment by the College Managements of the due salaries and allowances of the Teaching and non-Teaching Staff in Non-Government affiliated Colleges in Maharashtra.*

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**Education & Youth Services Department, Mantralaya  
Annexe, Bombay-400 032, 5th May, 1977.**

**Read :** Record of consensus reached in the discussions of the Representatives of the Maharashtra Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on 22nd and 23rd April, 1977.

**Resolution :** In the recent discussions with the representatives of College Teachers Organisation, Government has assured the Federation, inter alia, that a suitable scheme to ensure prompt and full payment of salaries etc. of the teaching and non-teaching staff by the Managements of non-Government affiliated Colleges in the State will be evolved and that the scheme will be finalised before the end of June 1977. In pursuance of this assurance, Government has decided to appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of Higher Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, with four non-official members, each, representing (i) the Managements of Colleges and (ii) the teachers to be nominated by the Maharashtra Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation, to examine the matter and submit for the consideration of Government a specific draft scheme in this regard. The Committee shall consist of the following persons:

1. Director of Higher Education **Chairman**
  2. Deputy Secretary, Education & Youth Services Department, Government of Maharashtra **Member**
- Representatives of the College Managements**
3. Shri Zulfikar Hussain, Secretary, Maulana Azad Education Society, Aurangabad **Member**
  4. Shri Babasaheb Gharfalkar, President, Shivaji Education Society, Amravati **Member**
  5. Shri Shankarrao Kale, Chairman, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Ahmednagar **Member**
  6. Shri. P.B. Patil, Shanti Niketan Mahavidyalaya, Sangli **Member**

**Representatives of MFUCTO.**

7. Professor B.T. Deshmukh, President, Nagpur University Teacher's Association, Near V.M.V. Amravati. **Member**
8. Prof. (Mrs.) M.G. Tarlekar Deopur, Dhulia **Member**
9. Prof. Sambhaji Jadhav, 1116, Sykes Extension, Kolhapur **Member**
10. Prof. Vasant Pujari, Milind Science College, Aurangabad **Member**

**Member-Secretary**

11. Shri S.R. Rairikar, Superintendent, Inspection and Audit Squad, for Colleges, Greater Bombay, Bombay.

2. The terms of reference of the above Committee should be as follows :

To formulate and recommend to Government for its consideration a suitable scheme to ensure, henceforth, regular and full payment of due salaries and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of non-Government affiliated colleges in the State by the College Managements, after taking into account the existing sources of receipts (i.e. fees and Government grants as per existing grant-in-aid formula) and items of admissible expenditure of the Colleges.

3. The Chairman is authorised to call upon any of his subordinate or others to attend any meetings of the Committee to assist him, as and when he may consider necessary to do so.

4. The Committee should be requested to submit its report to Government within one month, i.e. on or before 5th June 1977.

5. This Committee should be treated as State Level Committee & the Non-official members of the Committee will be eligible for travelling allowance and daily allowance as admissible to members of a State level Committee in accordance with scale I of Rule I (i) (b) Section I of Appendix-XIII A of the Bombay Civil Service rules Vol II as amended from time to time. The Travelling allowance and Dearness allowance bills of non-official members of this State Level Committee should be countersigned by the Director of Higher

Education and the Expenditure met from the sanctioned grants at his disposal.

6. This Government Resolution issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department.

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(8)

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE**

**Constituted by Govt. to Frame A Scheme to ensure Prompt and Full payment of Salaries to Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff in Colleges in Maharashtra. Directorate of Higher-Education Maharashtra State, Pune.  
20th June, 1977**

**PREFACE**

The Government of Maharashtra in Education and Youth Services Department constituted a committee for the formulation of a scheme to ensure prompt and full payment by the college management of the due salaries and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff in Non-Government affiliated Arts, Science, Commerce and Education colleges in Maharashtra as per G.R. Education and Youth Services Department No. USG-1177-XXXII, dated 5-5-1977 (vide APPENDIX-A\*). As per the powers given to the Chairman of the Committee by the above mentioned G.R. Shri Salunkhe, Secretary to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha was co-opted as member to participate in the deliberation of the committee.

The text of the terms and references of the committee appointed to formulate the scheme to ensure prompt and full payment of salaries is as under :

"To formulate and recommend to Government for its consideration a suitable scheme to ensure henceforth regular and full payment of the salaries and allowances to the teaching and non-teaching staff of Non-Government affiliated colleges in the State by the college managements, after taking into consideration the existing sources of receipts (i.e. fees and Government grants as per existing Grant-in-aid formula) and items of admissible expenditure of the college."

The Committee met on the 16th and 17th May, 1977, at Poona and on 31st of May and 10th of June, 1977 at Bombay. The sub-committee of this committee met for scrutinising the statistical data on the 25th and 26th May, 1977 in the Directorate of Education-Higher Education's office at Poona.

The Committee is grateful to the Department of Education and the Directorate of Education, for all assistance given to it, in arranging the meetings at Poona and Bombay and in making available to the committee all information with respect to the colleges in the State at a short notice. The committee also places on record its thanks to the Superintendents of the Audit Squads for their valued co-operation and suggestions made from their experience of the audit work of the colleges. The Superintendents put in special efforts to analyse the statistical information in the manner and form suggested by the committee. Shri. S.V. Tembe, Deputy Secretary and Shri. S.R. Rairikar, O.S.D. who were members of this committee also worked actively in the preparation of this report in all its aspects in their official capacity. The committee is indebted to them for their valued assistance and able guidance.

The committee is grateful to the authorities of the Jai Hind College, Bombay for extending all facilities in the conduct of the two meetings of the committee held in Bombay.

**CHAPTER-I**

**Introduction**

1.01. The appointment of this committee came as a sequel to the deliberations held by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra with the representatives of the M.F.U.C.T.O. the Maharashtra Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation. The M.F.U.C.T.O. during the course of the deliberations emphasised the imperative need for adoption of necessary measures by the State Government to ensure prompt and full payment of salaries and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff in non-Government colleges affiliated to different Universities in the State.

1.02. While the Government have time and again impressed upon the managements of colleges that the first charge on the resources of the colleges should be the payment of salaries to its teaching and non-teaching staff, the Managements have not been able to observe this directive due to inadequate finances, inspite of their sincere intention to fulfil the requirement of regular and full payment of salaries.

1.03. It is observed that colleges that have already adopted

the practice of payment of salaries of their staff by cheques through banks as well as such others as have an established reputation of being financially sound have been finding it difficult to make regular and full payment of salaries since the past few years. It is further observed that, Managements generally find themselves in a difficult financial position particularly in the months of April, May and June every year.

1.04. Thus while on the one hand Managements of quite a number of colleges have been facing the problem of their inability to ensure regular and full payment of salaries for some years in the past, the teaching and non-teaching staff in colleges, on the other hand, have been frequently voicing their demands for such regular and full payment. The main reason for such non-payment, or part payment or, irregular payment, is obviously the lack of funds with colleges. It was with a view to review and assess this financial position that it was agreed during the discussions between the M.F.U.C.T.O. and the Government to formulate a committee and entrust to this committee the work of examining the issue and formulating a scheme to ensure prompt and timely payment of salaries to teaching and non-teaching staff in the affiliated colleges.

1.05. The committee took a review of the financial position of colleges historically and also had deliberations on the causes of the present financial stringency experienced by the colleges. In the light of these deliberations the committee also further examined the size of the problem and the additional financial assistance that may be needed by colleges in future. Pending the revision of the existing grant-in-aid formula by the Government, the Committee has proposed as an ad-interim measure a scheme (vide Chapter-IV of this Report) to ensure regular and full payment to the employees of non-Government colleges in the State.

## CHAPTER-II

### Historical Background

2.01. Early History- The system of rendering financial aid to educational institutions in the State came to be accepted as back as 1859. This system was based on the examination result of the institutions and was applicable to primary and secondary schools and also to the institutions of higher education.

2.02 The Indian Education Commission of 1882 however was of the view that the system of deciding the quantum of grant on the basis of examination results was not suitable for the collegiate stage of education. The Commission recommended that the Grant-in-aid to colleges be determined on the basis of the strength of the staff, in a college, the expenditure which a college is required to incur on its maintenance, the efficiency of the institution and the needs of the locality. It further recommended provision of special grants to aided colleges wherever necessary, for the construction and/or renewal of buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus. (Ref. page 305 of the Committee's Report quoted by the "Review of the Education in Bombay State 1855-1955 page 271"). These recommendations were accepted by the Government in 1886 and as per these recommendations block grants to colleges were introduced and a provision was also made for the sanction of Non-recurring grants.

2.03. Colleges however found that these grants in practice were inadequate. They had to depend mainly on the income accruing to them from fees and by way of donations. Financial inadequacy was thus the main hurdle in the progress of higher education which was imparted mainly through Non-Govt. Institutions devoted to this cause.

2.04. With the advent of the Popular-Ministry on 1936-37 the situation underwent a radical change in that, the rapid expansion of the secondary education in the early part of the century resulted in rising enrolment at the collegiate level. Economic prosperity in general further contributed to the spread of education. The Popular Ministry revised the old system of grant-in-aid to colleges and offered to award substantial grants in proportion to the expenditure incurred by the institution. Consequent on availability of adequate funds to the educational institutions, the growth of higher education in the State was substantially stimulated.

2.05. This increasing aid however was not given according to any well devised formula and therefore, till recently the grants to the colleges were fixed on an adhoc basis. Time and again the question of framing suitable rules for assessing the grants admissible to Non-Government colleges was considered, but a formula was not arrived at and adopted by Government. As no rules were finalised, only block grants were paid to these colleges for the three year

period 1949-50 to 1951-52.

2.06. It was in 1952-53 that the maintenance grants were paid to the colleges for the first time under rules framed for the purpose.

2.07. In 1955 these rules were again revised and under them the grant-in-aid was related to the actual admissible expenditure of the institution each year. The colleges in Western Maharashtra were covered under the above referred rules while the colleges in Vidarbha and Marathwada were governed by the relevant grant-in-aid rules existing in the erstwhile M.P. and Hyderabad States from which they were attached to the then bilingual State of Bombay.

2.08. Thus prior to 1964-65 the Arts, Science, Commerce and Education colleges in the three regions of the State were paid grants as per the system existing in the respective States of which they were parts. This arrangement was in vogue till 1964-65 and the variations in the grants paid to the colleges in the three regions remained till then.

2.09. Principles of Grant-in-aid : It will be relevant to point out the broad principles under-lying grant-in-aid annually paid by the State Government to Non-Government Colleges. These are briefly enumerated below :

(a) Monies annually granted from public funds - aid of secular education in the State are called grants-in-aid. These are administered under the control of the Director of Higher Education.

(b) The grants are subject to availability of funds with the State Government and as such the colleges can not claim them by way of right.

(c) The payment of grants to colleges are subject to the proviso that the requisite budget grants are sanctioned by the State Legislature.

(d) The grants are paid to promote voluntary efforts on the part of the Managements in harnessing local resources (financial and material) to supplement such contributions as may be forthcoming from the funds of the State to further the cause of education.

(e) It is a basic tenet of the grant-in-aid system that a part of the expenses of aided institutions are borne by their managements out of resources raised by their own efforts.

As per the Constitution of the Indian Republic, maintenance and conduct of Education is the responsibility of the State Governments. Accordingly, the State Government has to find out funds from its resources to render financial assistance to the Non-Government Colleges.

2.10. The growth of Colleges necessitated by the growing number of students, revisions of pay-scales and D.A. rates of the staff from time to time, an increase in expenditure of colleges due to rising prices and the need to provide for modern equipment in Science Laboratories and books in libraries in order to achieve qualitative improvement in education, are the main reasons for which colleges have to incur increasing expenditure. While expenditure on higher education has increased considerably, the receipts of the institutions engaged in higher education by way of fees, donations etc. have not been able to keep pace with it. The State Govt. has therefore to bear the amount of this gap by giving liberal grants to the institutions imparting higher education in the State. The grant of such liberal assistance demands that checks on the proper utilisation of the State funds given to these institutions should be necessarily exercised by the Government.

2.11. Arising out of this increasing need, the State Government revised the rules regarding payment of grants as well as the list of items of admissible expenditure, direct receipts etc. in 1964-65 (vide Govt. Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department No. NGC. 1262-U, dt. 13-12-62) and subsequently amended the same (vide Govt. Resolution, Education & Social Welfare Department No. NGC-1262-U of 8-1-64). From the year 1964-65 the Non-Govt. Arts, Science, Commerce and Education colleges are paid maintenance grant on the following basis :

(A) Half of deficit plus 10% of approved expenditure if the number of students is less than 1000.

(B) Half of deficit plus 5% of approved expenditure if the number of students is more than 1000 subject to the conditions that in both the above cases the grant does not exceed 1/3 of the approved expenditure. The present system is based upon deficit run by the colleges. The deficit of each college is worked out on the following basis.

(a) From the actual expenditure the inadmissible expenditure is deducted to arrive at the total approved expenditure (b) From this approved expenditure the total direct receipts of the college are deducted so that the

remaining figure represents actual deficit of the college in terms of grant payable to it. (c) The grant admissible in any given year is determined by considering the accounts position of the college during the preceding year. (d) Colleges are not entitled for maintenance grant in a given year if they have a surplus during the preceding year (e) Colleges having an accumulated surplus exceeding Rs. 1 lakh are also not entitled for maintenance grant.

2.12. From the year 1966-67 the colleges of Education are paid a maintenance grant equal to  $66 \frac{2}{3}\%$  of their approved expenditure limited to their actual deficit i.e. excess of their approved expenditure over their direct receipts.

2.13. In addition to the maintenance grant, the State Government has been paying since 1967-68 additional D.A. grant to cover the burden of increase in D.A. from time to time. Till the year 1968-69, this grant was paid at the rate of 15% of actual expenditure incurred by College managements on payment of D.A. or the uncovered deficit of the college (i.e. deficit minus maintenance grant due) whichever is less. During the year 1968-69, this rate was revised from 15% to  $33 \frac{1}{3}\%$  and the D.A. grant is presently being paid at this rate.

2.14. The salary scales of the teaching staff, Librarians and Physical Training Instructors have been revised with effect from 1-4-66, as per the recommendations made by the U.G.C. For this purpose the colleges existing on 1-4-66 are being paid the Improved Salary Scale grant by way of revision of pay-scales of all these posts in position on 1-4-66 which were not lying vacant for a period of more than six months from 1-4-66 on a cent percent reimbursement basis. The Colleges which came into existence after 1-4-66 are not entitled for this grant. The U.G.C. assistance for meeting 80% of the actual expenditure in the case of this grant has ceased from 31-3-71 and the entire burden now falls on the State Government. An annual budgetary provision of Rs. 1 crore is generally made by the Government towards this expenditure for the Non-Government colleges.

2.15. It will thus be seen that the colleges are at present entitled for 3 different types of grants, namely, (a) The maintenance grant (b) The D.A. Grants, and (c) The I.S.S. grant.

Under the present rules the colleges are paid advance maintenance grant equal to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the previous year's maintenance grant in May/June every year subject to its adjustment against final maintenance grant due for the concerned year. Similarly, 50% of the admissible I.S.S. grant is paid in advance subject to adjustment of the year's total claim.

### CHAPTER-III

#### A Review of The Causes Contributing To The Deterioration In The Finances Of Colleges In Maharashtra

##### The Present Financial Position of Colleges :

3.01 In 1972 a number of colleges came into existence as a result of the liberal expansion of Education in the State in general. Since this expansion took place at the secondary school level a corresponding number of colleges had to be opened in different regions of the state to provide for the rising student population, desirous of taking higher education. The opening of such colleges undoubtedly entailed an additional burden on the state exchequer. After about three years or so, the financial inadequacy of these new colleges which was felt only imperceptibly, came to the notice glaringly particularly in the year 1974-75. Various causes contributed to such situation.

3.02. With the increase in the number of colleges a large number of teachers came into employment raising the total expenditure on salaries and allowances considerably. As a result of this increase in expenditure, large number of colleges were confronted with a big gap in their income and expenditure.

3.03 Since in the educational policy the emphasis was on liberalisation of education, financial inadequacy of colleges was not to be allowed to work as a deterrent and Government gave liberal financial assistance to colleges. However, income from fees remaining relatively static on account of fee rates remaining unchanged, the deficit in the colleges was gradually and imperceptibly mounting up.

3.04 Certain attempts to raise tuition fees in the colleges particularly in regions where these were very much on the low side and had not been revised over many years met with a good deal of resistance for a variety of reasons, the chief amongst them being opposition from the public towards raising the fees.

3.05 The result was that while over many years the receipt side of the college funds became disproportionately low, the

expenditure side showed an increase on account of rising prices of equipment, furniture, books etc., in particular and mounting salary bills in general.

3.06 In the same period referred to above a rapid increase took place in the expenditure on contingencies in colleges owing to a rise in prices of material and equipment as well as in rates of various types of service charges. As mentioned above this has naturally brought about an increase in the total expenditure of colleges, the receipts of colleges remaining more or less the same.

3.07 Another reason which contributed substantially to the rise in expenditure was a substantial increase given by the Government in the rates of H.R.A. The Ad-hoc allowances sanctioned as interim relief to the non-teaching staff in colleges with effect from 1-4-1973 caused further increase in the expenditure of colleges. All these factors thus contributed substantially to the increase in the total expenditure of colleges.

3.08 As a result of the recent reform in education, the 10+2+3 pattern came into being. This new pattern of education has consequently given rise to a change in the existing pattern and structure of colleges. This change in the structure of colleges has, to some extent, adversely affected the finances of the colleges. The factors which have contributed to this position, are detailed below.

(a) On account of the introduction of the new pattern, the Senior College classes and Junior College classes have been bifurcated and are being considered as separate entities for accounting purposes.

(b) The teaching staff rendered surplus as a result of the new pattern at the Senior College level has been absorbed partially or fully to teach in the Junior College classes with a view to provide employment to as many surplus teachers as possible.

(c) The financial liability, especially with regard to the Senior College staff absorbed as in (b) above is not presently properly defined. In the existing arrangement, the Senior College staff which is partially working in the Junior Colleges has to be paid its entire salary from the Senior College funds while salary grant to cover their entire salary is not paid to the colleges as in the case of teachers exclusively working in Junior Colleges. The amount of salary proportionate to the working period of a teacher in the Junior College is not presently permitted to be transferred to the Senior College. This result in an additional burden on the finances of the Senior College.

(d) Similarly, the expenditure of the Junior College is not proportionately divided between the Senior and the Junior College finances wherever teaching and non-teaching staff of senior college works partially at both the levels.

3.09 Another consequence of the new pattern is the gradual withering away of the various classes such as the Pro-Degree or the Pre-University or the First Year and the Second Year of the former degree course in each successive year commencing from the year 1975. This reduces the strength of the Senior College and it adversely affects its fee receipts.

3.10. It will thus be seen that the deteriorating financial position of the colleges is largely due to two main factors namely, (a) the rising prices of material and equipment and (b) falling strength of students on account of the gradual withering away of the classes in colleges belonging to the old-pattern of education.

3.11. Existing Formula : The existing formula of grant-in-aid is based upon the deficit incurred by the college, the deficit being arrived at by subtracting from the approved expenditure (i.e. total expenditure - inadmissible expenditure) the total direct receipts of the college. This deficit is the basis for the calculation of maintenance grant due to a college. In addition to this maintenance - grant colleges are being paid additional grants as follows :

(a) D.A. grant to the extent of  $33 \frac{1}{3}$  per cent of the actual expenditure on D.A. or the uncovered deficit (i.e. Total deficit-grants received) whichever is less.

(b) College established before 1-4-66 get the I.S.S. grant on a cent per cent basis in addition to the above grants.

(c) Colleges having Science faculties are also given an ad-hoc Science grant equal to Rs. 30 per Science student and

(d) an additional grant to all colleges the amount of grant being equal to 50% of the uncovered deficit of each college. This assistance has been introduced in the year 1976-77.

3.12 It will thus be seen that the colleges are paid various types of grants part of which is also paid in advance. There has been a constant demand from the colleges to revise the present formula because the grants received under this



formula are not adequate to meet a number of requirements of the colleges.

3.13. As already pointed out the colleges imparting instruction in science subjects have been constantly demanding a revision of the present formula so as to enable them to meet the rise in expenditure due to rise in the prices of equipment, chemicals, etc. required for the teaching of science subjects.

3.14. The colleges opened after 1-4-66 for whom the salary scales improved with effect from 1-4-66 are compulsorily applicable but which are not paid separate grants to cover the expenses due to these improved scales have also demanded a revision of the formula so as to enable them to cover the rising expenditure on salaries of the teaching and other staff which they could not meet out of the grants admissible under the existing formula.

3.15. The development expenditure of new colleges is quite high in the initial years, which they are not in a position to cover within the grants sanctioned under the existing formula.

3.16. Salaries of the teaching and non-teaching staff are expected to be paid by the Principal of the College out of the resources available, including receipts of fees, Govt. grants, etc. Government has been impressing upon the managements of the affiliated colleges from time to time, that the first charge on the resources of the colleges should be the payment of the salaries of their teaching and non-teaching staff. Regular payment of salaries to the staff alone will ensue the smooth conduct of the college. However inspite of sincere efforts by the Managements of Colleges to ensure payment of salaries to the teaching and non-teaching staff, fully and promptly, salary payments in a number of colleges are seen to be either in arrears or irregular. Even the few colleges which in the past made full and timely payment of salaries to the staff by cheques through banks have been experiencing difficulties in this regard in recent years. This difficulty for colleges is more pronounced in the months of April, May and June every year. The reason for such non-payment in these months lies in the non-availability of funds with the institutions particularly during these months for reasons mentioned above (3.07, 8, 9 etc. It will not be just to expect the managements to bear any further additional burden than what they are bearing to-day in respect of recurring expenditure in a college such as expenditure on payment of salaries to its teaching and non-teaching staff. Donation is the main source (other than Govt Grants) by which college funds could be and have been augmented in the past. Even this source is now fast drying out. Further such donations are generally meant for meeting non-recurring expenditure or expenditure for a specific purpose desired by the donars.

The overdraft facilities utilized by managements for meeting short falls in payment in the past are to-day not easily available since the managements do not have adequate assets for use as collateral against loans. On account of these difficulties there is no likelihood of raising sizable funds at the management level. On the contrary, they are now keen to make good and recover from their colleges funds loans or advances made by them to their colleges as expeditiously as possible. In the absence of any other alternative source to ensure prompt and full payment of the due salaries and allowances to the teaching and non-teaching staff the non-Government affiliated Colleges, look more to the Government in the expectation that it should give further financial assistance to them in addition to the grants that they are receiving as per the formula presently in force.

3.17. There has been frequent increases in the rates of D.A. from time to time and the rising expenditure due to it led the colleges to seek the revision of the existing formula.

3.18. The newly opened colleges are at some disadvantage so far as the I.S.S. grants are concerned. While colleges which were not entitled for any grants due to their having a surplus over their expenditure were paid the I.S.S. grant, the new colleges which really needed more financial relief were not paid the I.S.S. grant even when the implementation of the new scales was made compulsory for them.

3.19. As a long term measure the solution to this situation would be :

(a) to revise the Grant-in-aid formula suitably;

(b) to put a check on opening of new colleges/classes courses by prescribing suitable norms for opening of new colleges and also by exercising stiffer administrative and financial control over the colleges.

(c) to impress on the universities/college managements, to raise their income from various sources including tuition fees to enable them to defray a sizeable part of the

expenditure.

(d) to exercise effective control over the expenditure of colleges/universities.

3.20. As an immediate measure, to ensure prompt and full payment to the teaching and non-teaching staff, the Committee after due deliberation has evolved a Salary Payment Scheme (Chapter VIII of this Report) it is however felt that, such a scheme which in itself might ensure regular payment, may not meet the requirement of full payment of salaries to the teaching and non-teaching staff of colleges. The revision of existing Grant-in-aid formula is the only solution for that purpose.

3.21. The scheme prepared by the committee could only be considered as a short term arrangement and the successful working of the scheme will largely depend upon additional finances being made available to the colleges on an ad-hoc basis, till the existing Grant-in-aid formula is suitably revised.

3.22. An economically viable College unit : The concept of an economically viable college unit is often referred to as an important factor in determining the policy of financing collegiate education. The revision of the grant-in-aid formula is undoubtedly a matter concerned with such a policy. Since the matter of revision of the grant-in-aid formula does not fall within the purview of the terms of reference of this committee, the concept is not dealt with in all its details here. A few words about the concept however would not be out of place.

3.23. The concept of economic viability presents a number of difficulties in its practical application because the concept will vary with respect to time, as well as with respect to the educational system that may be adopted as a part of educational policy.

It may be said, that broadly the concept will have two major determinants.

(a) A sufficient student enrolment in a college, so as to get an income from fees that will be adequate to meet its expenditure, in which case the college will be self-sufficient, and

(b) The size of uncovered deficit of a college left after payment of all grants due to it, where grants to a college is assumed to be an in-built part of the system. The Indian Education Commission 1964-66, has recommended, that a college to be economically viable should have an enrolment of a minimum of 500 students with potentialities of raising it to 1000 or more.

(c) Such factors as disparities in the fee rates, in different regions of the State and variation in the mode of payment of fees by the students, will pose many difficulties in the formulation of the concept of an economically viable unit. The survey of the finances of the Non-Government colleges in the State undertaken by the Committee, certain details of which have been highlighted in the appendices to this report, will be useful in the determination of a viable college unit as well as the revision of the existing grant-in-aid formula.

## CHAPTER -IV

### Conclusions and Recommendations arising out of the Study of College statistics.

4.01. Keeping in view, the terms of references laid down by Government, the Committee studied the finances of the affiliated colleges in the State in their different aspects, and has tabulated financial data, so as to bring out the percentage relation of expenditure on salaries to the approved expenditure, as well as to the receipts of the non-Government colleges. This has been done on the random sample basis. Further a survey of the finances of colleges to bring out the size of non-salary expenditure component in the total expenditure of non-Government colleges faculty-wise, has also been undertaken (See Appendices)

4.02. A close study of these statements shows that of the 417 non-Government affiliated colleges, the total receipts of 187 non-Government colleges are adequate to meet the expenditure on salaries, while 192 colleges are not in a position to meet the expenditure on salaries from their total receipts inclusive of Government grants and the fee receipts.

4.03. If the total receipts are fully diverted towards payment of salaries there will be a short-fall in meeting the expenditure on the non-salary items.

4.04. There are 22 colleges in the state with a surplus balance and therefore have not so far been paid any grants by the Govt.

4.05. The question of payment of grant-in-aid to the 16 non-Government colleges opened in recent years on a no-grant basis, is under consideration of Government.

4.06. In view of the limited time in which the Committee

was to submit its Report, the Committee could only formulate the above mentioned basis data relating to the expenditure pattern of the various colleges in the State, to frame its recommendations.

4.07 The year 1975-76 has been taken as the base year for the completion of the data.

4.08. The date with the year 1976-77 as the base year would have certainly been more realistic but the statistical information with respect of 1976-77 was not readily available and hence to compile such data was not possible for want of time.

4.09 The statistical data so compiled in respect of colleges in the State, has been further classified regionwise and districtwise and has been correlated within the framework of the existing grant-in-aid formula.

4.10. The compilation of the data on the above three parameters presented some difficulties, particularly on account of the heterogeneity regarding the pattern, structure and finances of colleges in different regions.

4.11 To get an idea of the financial position of colleges, a classification of colleges into different types in relation to the grants received by them is given below :

(a) Colleges having a surplus of more than Rs. 1 lakh and as such are not eligible for payment of maintenance grant under the present grant-in-aid formula but are eligible to receive I.S.S. Grant and other grants in connection with reimbursement of fees.

(b) A few Colleges receiving maintenance grant slightly in excess of their actual deficit.

(c) Colleges earning maintenance grant just equal to their deficit.

(d) Colleges left with an uncovered deficit even after earning maintenance and I.S.S. grants due to them.

(e) Colleges where total fee receipts are appreciably less than the annual salaries of the teaching and non-teaching staff as the number of teaching and non-teaching staff in these Colleges being large in proportion to the enrolment which is poor.

(f) Colleges situated in rural areas where the receipts actually collected from students on account of fees is paractically negligible as majority of students are covered under the various schemes of concessions for higher education.

(g) Colleges which are permitted to function on a no-grant-in-aid basis and hence are not in receipt of any grants for the purpose.

4.12. It will be seen that in respect of certain categories, detailed above, (i.e. in colleges in category a,b,c, above) the proposed salary scheme will work sucessfully, while in respect of other (i.e. category of d.e.f.) the scheme may not achieve the desired success within the frame work of the existing grant-in-aid formula. A suitable revision of the grant-in-aid formula alone will ensure the successful implementation of the scheme in the long run.

4.13. As already pointed out above, Government have as an interim measure sanctioned payment of 2 months salary "on account" grant and ad-hoc grant, or advance grant, including the payment of deficit grants.

4.14 Appendices relating to expenditure on salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff in various Colleges in the State will show that the staffing pattern in colleges in the state is not uniform. It will also be noticed that teaching staff in many colleges is in excess of the accepted norms laid down by the Universities. It is therefore necessary to lay down specific norms for the teaching and non-teaching staff in colleges. This work needs to be given top priority by University authorities. It should be possible for the universities to regulate the staffing pattern of teaching staff in affiliated colleges on the basis of general guidelines given by the U.G.C. for this purpose.

4.15 In so far as the non-teaching staff in affiliated colleges is concerned, no definite and positive norms are in vogue today. Government may initiate necessary action in this direction by advising the universities to take up this question of establishing specific and uniform norms for the non-teaching staff in colleges. These norms will include among other thing, the number of non-teaching staff in a college and its quantum of work. The question of extending grants on deficits arising out of staff in excess of the norms (once they are laid down) could then be considered by Government.

4.16 The expenditure pattern of various colleges (vide Appendix I) shows that while salary and allowances from the bulk of total expenditure of a college, a sizable proportion of the total expenditure has also to be incurred on non-salary items. The non-salary account (vide draft scheme in Chapter-

VIII) to which 20% of the receipts are required to be credited, as per the proposed scheme is meant to serve expenditure on such items, which are approved for purposes of grant, and are other than salary and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff.

4.17. Expenditure on such items is essential to ensure effective teaching and also in fostering co-curricular activities in colleges. The bifurcation of the college account into salary and non-salary accounts, on the basis of 80-20 respectively (vide Draft Scheme Chapter-VIII) is proposed in view of the fact that a large part namely 80% of the total expenditure of the colleges is expended on salary and allowances. The remaining part of 20% in the non-salary account may not be quite adequate to meet the essential and approved non-salary expenditure.

4.18 The Committee is of the opinion, that government ought to pay particular attention to granting additional assistance to such colleges where, on a thorough audit of the accounts of the college, it is seen that some additional assistance will enable the college to fulfil the minimum requirement of non-salary items of approved expenditure, so as to ensure high standards in education. In this connection it is necessary to lay down certain minimum percentages of non-Salary items of expenditure in relation to the total approved expenditure of a College. It will also be useful to classify such non-salary items under suitable heads such as expenses on laboratory, equipment, books, furniture and other contingent and miscellaneous items. Expenditure on such items could then be considered as essential for purposes of assessment of grants.

4.19 The expenditure on salary payments as mentioned in the detailed statements shown in the Appendices to the Report is inclusive of amounts payable by the employees towards their Provident Fund Contribution, Professional Tax, Income Tax, etc.

4.20. The responsibility of paying its own contribution by the Management of a college, as well as of effecting deductions from the gross salaries of their employees, their dues towards taxes etc. may have to be continued to be discharged by the management as hitherto and ensure that only net payable to the employees is credited to the bank account.

4.21. Appendix I will show that the rates of fees are not uniform in different parts of the State the mode of payment of fees by students in the college is also not uniform. In some cases it is in monthly instalments (as in Vidarbha) while in other cases it is on term basis.

4.22. For the successful implementation of the proposed draft scheme a uniform pattern of mode of payment of fees on monthly basis or at least twice in a term as suggested in the case of payment of Government grant is necessary. The scope for enhancing the fee rates and making them uniform in the State as a whole needs to be explored. This has not been attempted here as it does not fall within the terms of reference of this committee. It may be suggested however that the study of the per-capita investment on imparting higher education and the percentage of this investment which should be borne by the various agencies such as the managements, the students, parents and the Government respectively will prove useful in the deformation of fee rates and assistance.

4.23. Timely disbursement of grants of various types is essential. If such disbursement is arranged in convenient intervals the colleges will have a continuous and regular flow of fund (throughout the year) to meet their salary and non salary expenditure without being in arrears. With a view to facilitate such regular flow of funds time schedule for payment of grants to colleges by the Director of Higher Education, the payment of E.B.C. concession amounts by Education Officer of Zilla Parishads as well as by the Director of Social Welfare is recommended and is included in the Drafts Scheme (vide VIII). Adherence to such a time schedule will undoubtedly prove to be an effective support to the draft scheme, because it will ensure regularly in the flow of funds to the colleges and thereby ensure certain amount always being ready on hand for payment of salaries in emergent cases.

## CHAPTER-V

### Recommendations regarding the administration of the scheme.

5.01 The efficient working of the proposed scheme will largely depend on efficiency and quickness with which the administrative machinery in the Government operates in relation to its part in the scheme.

5.02 In order to enable the authorities to implement the scheme fully and efficiently, it will be necessary to strengthen

the existing administrative machinery.

5.03 It is learnt that the administrative machinery at present has four inspection and Audit squads, each headed by a Superintendent working with the assistance of one head clerk, one senior clerk and one junior clerk. In other words with 417 colleges in the entire State each audit squad would be looking after the audit work of approximately 100 colleges annually.

5.04 This is not a very satisfactory position; more so, when the scheme as suggested by the committee has to be effectively implemented.

5.05 It will be necessary to see that the Superintendents will be in a position to visit each college at least twice, if not more in a year. If this is to be assured, the colleges falling in the audit area under each Superintendent must be reduced to a reasonable number.

5.06 The Committee suggests, that the present four audit squads be raised to seven to correspond to the existing seven regions of the State formulated to facilitate the administration of Education. This will reduce the number of colleges in each audit area from 100 to 60. Such a reduction in the number of colleges per audit squads it is felt is the first step to raise the efficiency of the Administrative machinery.

5.07. Each of these seven audit squads will also have to be given adequate supporting clerical staff. It is suggested that each squad should form a composite unit consisting of one Head Clerk, two senior clerks, two junior clerks and a peon. Their offices should be situated at places convenient for college contact and these offices should have the minimum necessary facilities like furniture, telephone etc.

5.08. It will also be necessary to strength the staff in the office of the Director of Higher Education. The Directorate being at the apex of the Administration will have to process the work that would be received from the Superintendents of the audit squads. With the strengthening of the audit squads as proposed above, the work-load that will be submitted by the squads to the Directorate will gain in speed as well as in volume. The present staff position of the Directorate seems to be very much inadequate and it will be well high impossible for the Directorate, with the existing staff, to cope up with the increasing work-load that may be received from the proposed seven audit squads.

5.09 Further the existing arrangements of payment of grants/assistance to colleges by Bank Drafts is also not very satisfactory. An inordinately prolonged time lag, between the Passing of the Pay Order by the Director of Higher Education and the actual issue of the demand draft to the colleges by the Accounts branch of the Directorate, many times puts the payment system in colleges out of gear, causing undue hardship to the salary earners.

5.10. Two things therefore are necessary to set right the situation- (a) to remove the above mentioned time lag the committee recommends to the Government to find out ways and means of enabling the Directorate to issue cheques directly to the colleges instead of Bank Drafts as is done at present and (b) to equip the Directorate of Higher Education with an accounts branch of its own with adequate staff.

5.11. The minimum staff required for such an accounts section will be one Accounts Officer of a Class I rank, one Superintendent in M.E.S. Class II, one Head Clerk, two senior clerks and one Class IV servant.

5.12. The Committee would like to emphasise once again the point that the provision of additional staff to strengthen the administrative machinery is absolutely essential. It is in fact a pre-requisite to the implementation of the scheme.

#### CHAPTER-VI

##### Financial Implications

6.01 The financial implications of the additional assistance to the extent of 3/4 months salary amounts as proposed in the draft scheme to be given to colleges depending on genuine need of each college have been calculated on an approximate basis. These are as below :-

6.02 The two months on account salary grant sanctioned by the Govt. in the year 1976-77 (vide G.R.,E. & Y.S.D. No. NGC/2377/3029-XXV, dt. 3rd February 1977.) has been paid to 325 colleges due to them as per the conditions laid down in the G.R. sanctioning this additional assistance. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 2,29,34,775/-. A net deficit grant amount to 50% of the net deficit of each college was also sanctioned by Government as a special measure to relieve the colleges of their financial difficulties. This grant was paid to 272 colleges out of a total of 417 colleges in the State. The amount spent on this account was Rs. 1,10,78,710/-. Thus during the year 1976-77 Government had given by way of additional assistance an amount of Rs.

3,40,13,485/-.

6.03 Rs. 2,29,34,775/- being the amount towards two months' salary expenditure of 325 colleges, it can be inferred that one months' salary bill of these 325 colleges would be half of the above amount i.e. Rs. 1,14,67,385/-. If as suggested in the scheme, a total of 3 months salary grant is to be given to colleges the amount required for this purpose for 325 colleges will work out to Rs. 3,44,02,155 (i.e. Rs. 1,14,67,385 X 3) approximately.

6.04 This amount is more or less the same as was spent by the Govt. during the year 1976-77 by way of ad hoc assistance to the extent of 2 months salary grant and the 50% of net deficit grant.

6.05 This however is with respect to 325 colleges out of a total of 417 colleges in the state. The salary figures of 92 colleges therefore are not included in the amount arrived at above.

6.06 Of these 92 colleges some are presently showing a surplus balance and hence are not in receipt of Govt. grants, some of them are newly opened colleges having been permitted to function on a no grant basis for the time being and some others are not likely to incur as heavy a deficit as to require the assistance to the full extent of their 3 months salary bill.

6.07 On the above assumption the total expenditure that would be required to be incurred by the Govt., as per the Draft Scheme is not likely to exceed 4.5 crores at the outside limit.

6.08 It will thus be seen that the adoption of the proposed scheme as an interim measure pending revision of the existing grant-in-aid formula will be a practicable proposition if the Govt. decides to incur only a marginal additional expenditure over and above what it had already spent last year (1976-77) by way of the two months salary grant and the 50% net deficit grant.

6.09 It must also be mentioned here that the two months salary grant sanctioned by the Govt. last year (1976-77) was an advance on account grant recoverable from the colleges as and when the grant-in-aid formula is revised.

6.10 The strengthening of the staff of the audit squads and the Directorate of Higher Education would require a further additional amount of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum.

6.11 The total financial implications for implementing the salary scheme recommended by the Committee would thus work out of Rs. 4.53 crores.

#### CHAPTER-VII

##### Summary of Findings, observations and Recommendations

7.01 The terms of reference of the Committee are confined to framing a scheme to ensure prompt and full payment by the College Managements of salaries and allowances to their teaching and non-teaching staff.

7.02 The scheme framed and recommended by the Committee should be considered only as a short term arrangement designed to meet the immediate need and should not be taken as an alternative for putting off action on the question of revision of the present formula of grant-in-aid to colleges, in any case not after the new-pattern of Education has stabilized itself, that is not beyond 1979-80.

7.03 To keep the expenditure of a college within reasonable limits, it is necessary to provide norms for the staffing pattern of colleges. These norms to-day differ from University to University and especially so in respect of the non-teaching staff.

7.04 Rationalisation of the fee structure of the non-Govt. colleges in the State and the mode of payment of the fees by the students should be attempted so as to make available to the College managements reasonable funds out of this source for payment of salary.

7.05 A close review of statements (Appendix H) will show that the percentage of expenditure on salary of Teaching Non-Teaching Staff varies from 60% to 96% of the approved expenditure of Collegiate Institutions.

7.07 The rates of Tuition fees vary from College to College, University to University and from Region to Region and as such the income side of these Colleges shows wide variations.

7.08 Some general rules have been framed under statutes of Universities regarding the Teaching Staff pattern. However there are no definite rules regarding appointment of Non-Teaching staff in colleges. Considerable variation in the expenditure on Non-Teaching staff is therefore seen in Colleges having the same students enrolment, or the same number of faculties.

7.09 Some general norms for admissibility of expenditure on various items, have been framed by Govt. under the present grant-in-aid formula. However there is no limit upto which the collegiate institutions should incur such expenditure. The fact that expenditure over and above the approved expenditure is held inadmissible for grant purpose does not prevent a college from incurring such expenditure out of its own funds. This gives rise to a wide variation in expenditure on the non-salary items from college to college.

7.10 It is necessary to determine in terms of percentage to total approved expenditure a certain minimum expenditure on items of non-salary expenditure of a college. It is also necessary to list the essential items of non-salary expenditure under suitable heads arranged in order of priority to be given to them while incurring such expenditures. These items would include among other, expenditure on laboratory equipment, books, furniture, stationary, contingency and miscellaneous items.

7.11 The staffing pattern in a number of colleges shows excess over what would be normally accepted as adequate. The question of extending grants in respect of deficits arising out of such excess staff needs to be carefully looked into. (Chapter IV 4.13 & Chapter VII 7.03)

7.12 An effective implementation of the proposed scheme envisages the implementation of various other complementary measures.

These are :-

- (a) A Suitable revision of the existing grant-in-aid formula.
- (b) A check on opening of new colleges/classes/courses through prescribing suitable norms for that purpose.
- (c) An effective administrative and financial control over the working of the colleges.
- (d) Observance of strict economy in their expenditure by (Universities/Colleges)

(e) Examining the ways and means for increasing receipts of colleges from various sources including tuition fees, so as to enable them to defray a sizeable part of their expenditure.

7.13 Various Government grants which could be mobilised for the purposes of making payment to the teachers, have already been enumerated (vide Chapter VIII 5).

7.14 The successful implementation of the scheme will largely depend on a steady and continuous flow of funds into the salary account under the proposed scheme. It is, therefore, necessary, that the time schedule recommended by the Committee should be strictly adhered to by all the concerned grant releasing authorities.

7.15. The Committee has come to the conclusion that as per existing pattern minimum two months salaries may have to be given to all Colleges in the State as an ad-hoc grant to enable them to make the payment of their teaching and non-teaching staff in full and in time throughout the year.

7.16. In case of certain colleges, their salary accounts may turn out to be insufficient even after the addition into it of their two months salary-bills, in which case such colleges would need further additional salary grant, equal to their one month's pay bill. The safeguards mentioned in the draft scheme of the report, will have to be strictly observed while giving such additional assistance.

7.17. In exceptional cases, a total assistance equal to salary bill of four months of such colleges may have to be given. Such assistance, however, should be subject to the approval of the Government. (Chapter - VIII 6)

7.18. For the effective implementation of the scheme a detailed procedure will have to be evolved by the Directorate of Higher Education. This would involve a lot of effort and a detailed scrutiny at each important stage of the scheme. The regional Audit Squad and the Staff at the Director of Higher Education will on this score have a special responsibility in attending to this work on a priority basis and for this purpose, the Audit Squad as well as the staff in the Directorate of Higher Education will have to be strengthened adequately. The strengthening of such staff proposed by the Committee is the immediate minimum addition and the Committee would recommend to Govt. to sanction further additional staff as it becomes necessary when the scheme get fully implemented. (Chapter-V-20)

## CHAPTER - VIII

**Draft scheme to ensure prompt and full payment by the college managements of the due salaries and allowances to the teaching and non-teaching staff in non-government affiliated arts, science, commerce & education colleges in Maharashtra.**

### 1. INTRODUCTION :

The Non-Government, Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges have been repeatedly requesting for a revision of the existing formula for determining grant-in-aid to such colleges, since their financial position has been deteriorating over the past few years.

The question as to how such hardship could be mitigated was considered by the Government and as an interim measure, Government had sanctioned for the first time in 1976-77 a deficit grant equal to 50% of the net deficit of each college, as well an on-account advance grant to colleges by way of their two months salary bill. However, this additional assistance has not fully overcome the problems relating to the prompt and full payment of salaries and allowances of teachers by the college managements. Sub-sequently, during the course of discussion with the MFUCTO it was agreed that efforts will be made by Government to evolve a suitable scheme to ensure prompt and full payment of salaries of the teaching and non-teaching staff by management of non-Government affiliated colleges in the State. Accordingly, the State level committee has been formulated by Government (as per G.R., E. & Y.S.D., No. USG-1177-XXXII, dated 5-5-77) with terms of reference as under :

"To formulate and recommend to Government for its consideration a suitable scheme to ensure henceforth, regular and full payment of due salaries and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of non-Government affiliated colleges in the State by the college managements after taking into consideration the existing sources of receipts (i.e. fees and Govt. grants as per existing grant-in-aid formula) and items of admissible expenditure of the College".

This Committee appointed as per the G.R. referred to above considered the various issues relating to finances of colleges. Its findings have been incorporated in the Report.

### 2. The resources from which funds would be available to a college in the present pattern of its finances, are

- (a) Fees receipts of different types.
- (b) Reimbursement of EBC & other concessions to students made by Government.
- (c) Govt. Grants i) Maintenance grant ii) I.S.S. grant iii) 50% net deficit grant and such other grants sanctioned in addition to (b) above.

To ensure proper utilization of the above mentioned funds and further to ensure prompt and full payments of salaries and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of colleges the Committee recommends to Govt. the following scheme.

- (a) The scheme may be called the Salary Payments Scheme.
- (b) The Scheme should be applicable to the Non-Government College in the State.
- (c) The scheme should be brought into force with effect from 1st of August 1977, i.e. it should be made effective for payment of salaries for the month of July 1977.
- (d) The Director of Higher Education, M.S., Pune should be the final authority in respect of the interpretation of the scheme.
- (e) The scheme should remain in operation till the existing grant-in-aid formula is revised and such modifications in the scheme as are found necessary in the light of the experience gained during intervening period to brought into force along with the revised grant-in-aid formula.
- (f) The Director of Higher Education, M.S., Pune will also be the competent authority to issue necessary operational instructions for the effective implementation of the scheme.

### 3. OPENING OF ACCOUNTS

1. The managements of every non-Govt. affiliated College which is approved by Government for receiving grant-in-aid should be required to open an account in the name of the College to be operated jointly by the Principal and the designated representative of the management for payment of salaries to the college staff.

ii. The Principal should open two separate accounts in a bank as under :

- (a) Salary Payment Account (b) Non-Salary Expenditure Account.

Colleges which have the practice of maintaining a Personal Ledger Account may continue with the same as before, in addition to the above two accounts.

iii. The Principal of a college should credit 80% of its following receipts to the Salary Payment Account and the remaining 20% of these receipts to the Non-Salary Account.

- (a) Maintenance Grant received as per the formula presently in force; (b) I.S.S. Grant (c) Reimbursement received

on account of various concessions to students such as E.B.C.B.C. (d) Any other grant sanctioned by the Government in addition to (1) and (2) above to enable College to meet their recurring expenditure (e) Net tuition Fees (i.e. Total fee receipts, earmarked fees.) (f) Other Direct Receipts, not covered in (1) or (5) above.

IV) Receipts on accounts of items, (other than those in III above) eg. scholarships, University Examination Fees etc. should not to be credited to the above two accounts.

#### 4. THE OPERATION OF THE ACCOUNTS:

##### A. The Salary Payment Account:

(a) The Principal should withdraw money from the Salary Payment Account as and when required exclusively for the payment of monthly salaries, arrears of salaries etc.

(b) This account should be opened in the State Bank or any scheduled or co-operative bank approved by Government.

(c) The members of the teaching and non-teaching staff should be required to open their individual accounts preferably in the same bank or any other bank convenient to them for collection of salaries from the college in which they are serving.

(d) The Principal of the College should forward a detailed schedule of the monthly payments of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the college to the concerned bank 5 days before the close of each month in a form to be prescribed by the Director of Higher Education.

(e) The Principal of the College should instruct the bank to transfer from the Salary Account payment towards salary and allowances to individual employees in their respective accounts to be opened as per (c) above. These instructions to the Bank will be as per schedule mentioned in (d) above.

(f) The Principal should withdraw from the consolidated schedule of payment of salaries an amount equal to the total deductions to be effected from salaries by way of Provident Fund Contribution, Income tax, professional tax and such other authorised deductions.

(g) The Principal should ensure that the amount so withdrawn (in (f) above) is immediately credited in the respective heads of accounts and in any case not later than 10th of the same month.

(h) The Principals should take care to see that no amount from the grant received by the College is withdrawn from this account except for payment of salaries and allowances as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs and as per the working rules that may be framed by the Director of Higher Education in this behalf from time to time.

In the event of certain amounts being required to be withdrawn either for purposes other than those for which the salary account is meant (as given in Para 4 and its sub-para (a) to (b) above) or being required for transfer payments to the Managements, such transfers will be effected invariably by a cheque/demand draft transaction and not before obtaining the prior approval of the Director of Higher Education on the recommendation of the Superintendent, Inspection & Audit Squad of the concerned Region to that effect.

##### B. Non-Salary Account :

(a) The Principal should withdraw money from the "Non-salary Expenditure account" for approved items of expenditure other than the payment of current salaries or past arrears of such salaries. The amounts should be drawn only to the extent of the limit laid down by the Department for expenditure on such approved items.

(b) The account should be opened with the State Bank or any other Bank convenient to the College.

#### 5. SCHEDULE OF PAYMENT OF GRANT-IN-AID:

Colleges are often put to difficulties when they do not receive their due grants on time. They are then often required to enter into protracted correspondence with the grant giving authorities involving delay in receiving their normal and due grants causing them undue hardship. Colleges are often required as an alternative to obtain temporary accommodation from banks by paying interest at heavy rates. These difficulties are further aggravated since the expenditure on the payment of interest on overdrafts is not held admissible for purpose of grant by Govt. It is, therefore, essential that prompt payment of due grants to the Non-Government affiliated colleges is ensured. The success of the Regular Payment Scheme will mainly depend on the receipt of these grants by the Non-Government Colleges in time. The following time schedule is, therefore, proposed for release of various grants to non-Government colleges by the appropriate authorities shown against each such grant;

Sr. No.	Kind of grant	Month in which to be released	Releasing Authority
1.	Advance Maintenance Grant	April	Director of Higher Education
2.	Advance I.S.S. Grant	May	Director of Higher Education
3.	Reimbursement of EBC	August	E.O. of Z.P. of the concerned district
4.	Advance of B.C. Concessions	Sept.	Director of Social Welfare
5.	Final I.S.S. Grant	Oct.	Director of Higher Education
6.	Final reimbursement of EBC and other concessions	Dec.	E.O. of Z.P. of the concerned district
7.	Grant which is to be paid to the colleges to met out their requirement about payment of salary as per scheme	Jan.	Director of Higher Education
8.	Final Maintenance Grant and deficit Grant	Feb.	Director of Higher Education
9.	Final B.C. concessions	March	Director of Social Welfare

#### 6. Additional resources to supplement the salary account with the colleges under the Scheme :-

A close review of the financial and statistical tables (vide App.E) will show that colleges in the state generally are in a position to pay salaries to their teaching and non-teaching staff regularly for about 8 to 9 months over a year. This, as has been pointed out earlier (vide Chapter-III) is primarily due to a decline in enrolment, a steep rise in expenditure and grants paid as per the existing grant formula being inadequate. The long term solution therefore lies in a suitable revision of the formula.

Pending the revision of the existing grant-in-aid formula the shortfalls in the Salary Account under the scheme will have to be made good so as to bridge the gap and enable colleges to meet their annual expenditure on salaries and allowances of their employees over the year fully and regularly.

Such additional fund in the circumstances obtaining today could only come from the Government.

The Committee therefore recommends to the Government that the Government should consider the Question of payment of an additional salary grant to a college equal to its 3 months salary expenditure. Such a grant be released in the manner shown below:

(a) First instalment equal to one month's salary along with the advance maintenance grant;

(b) Second instalment equal to one month's salary expenditure be released along with the advance I.S.S. grants.

(c) The third instalment equal to one month's salary expenditure be released on receipt of the report of final assessment of grant-in-aid to the college from the Superintendent of the inspection and Audit Squad.

The additional grants in instalments referred to above be paid to the colleges only in the event of there being genuine need of such additional assistance and further that on receipt of an application from a college to that effect the Director of Higher Education is satisfied, that such assistance is in fact needed by the College.

Exception : The non-Government colleges which find it difficult to meet their annual salary expenditure fully even after receipt of three instalments of salary grant equal to 3 months salary, (referred to in 6 above) a further additional fourth instalment of grant equal to one month's salary expenditure of the college be released by the Director of Higher Education after (a) having ascertained the financial position of the college and the need for the payment of such additional assistance and (b) after obtaining final orders from the State Government to that effect. The payment of the fourth instalment should entirely depend upon the decision of the state Government.

(Sd) S.D. Bal, Chairman

- 1) (Sd) Zulfikar Hussain, Member
- 2) (Sd) Babasaheb Gharfalkar, Member
- 3) (Sd) Shankarrao Kale, Member
- 4) (Sd) P.B. Patil, Member
- 5) (Sd) B.T. Deshmukh, Member
- 6) (Sd) M.G. Tarlekar, Member
- 7) (Sd) Sambhaji Jadhav, Member
- 8) (Sd) Vasant Pujari, Member
- 9) (Sd) S.V. Tember, Member
- 10) (Sd) S.R. Rairikar, Member

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(9)

*A scheme to ensure regular and full payment by College Managements of the salary and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of aided non-Government Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education in Maharashtra.*

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

**Resolution No. NGC-1277/122166/XXXII (Cell)**

Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay 400 032,

**DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1977**

**RESOLUTION**

The question of evolving a scheme to ensure regular and full payment of salary and allowances at sanctioned rates of the teaching and non-teaching staff of aided non-Government Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education in the State was under the consideration of Government for some time past. Government had appointed a Committee in May 1977 under the chairmanship of the Director of Education (Higher Education), Maharashtra State, Pune comprising four representatives each of the Managements of Colleges and the Maharashtra Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations to, inter alia, recommend a scheme in this regard and submit it for the consideration of Government. After full consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, Government has decided to approve a scheme for ensuring regular and full payment of the salary and allowances at sanctioned rates to the teaching and non-teaching staff of the aforesaid aided non-Government Colleges, as set out in the Appendix attached to this Resolution. The scheme shall come into force immediately.

2. The Director of Education (Higher Education), Maharashtra State, Pune, shall be in overall charge of the administration of and supervision over the scheme. He shall be assisted in this regard by the offices of the Officers on Special Duty, Higher Education Grants. Orders sanctioning additional staff to the existing four of such offices and for the creation and setting up of three such additional offices, so as to have one office of the Officer on Special Duty, Higher Education Grants for each of the seven Educational Divisions in the State, Should be issued separately.

3. Though the Scheme being sanctioned by this Resolution will be coming into force after the lapse of some months of the current financial year, the funds (receipts) which have so far accrued to a College since the beginning of the current financial year (i.e. on and after 1st April 1977) have to be utilised for meeting the expenditure of the College on the approved items, including the salary and allowances of the employees of the College. Therefore, the unspent balance of the funds (receipts), referred to in paragraph II of the Scheme given in the Appendix, should be credited either in entirety or in the prescribed proportion as the case may be, to the appropriate bank accounts of the College referred to in paragraph I of the Scheme.

4. In order to facilitate expeditious implementation of the Scheme, the Director of Education (Higher Education), Maharashtra State Pune shall release, as first instalment during the current financial year, ad hoc assistance as per need to the Colleges to the extent of their two months' salary bill and not exceeding Rs. 2.30 crores in the aggregate. Further instalment (s) of ad hoc assistance should be released by the Director of Education (Higher Education) in accordance with the provisions of paragraph VI of the Scheme, in due course, during the current financial year.

5. The expenditure on account of ad hoc assistance referred to in paragraph 4 above so far as aided non-Government Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce are concerned should be debited to the head "277-Education-E-University and other Higher Education (ad)-Assistance to non-Government Colleges-ad-II Schemes in the Five Year Plan (a) Grants for Expansion of Non-Government Arts, Science, Law and Commerce Colleges" Demand No. 72 and should initially be met from the advance of Rs. 2.18 crores from the Contingency Fund sanctioned under Government Memorandum, Finance Department No. CNF-1177/77-BUD-6, dated the 8th September 1977.

6. The expenditure on account of ad-hoc assistance referred to in paragraph 4 above, so far as aided Non-Government Colleges of Education are concerned, should be debited to the head "277, Education-B-Secondary Education (n) Teachers Training (n) (v) Schemes in the Five Year Plan (c) Assistance to Non-Government Colleges of Education Demand No. 72 and should initially be met from the advance of Rs. 12 lakhs from the Contingency Fund Sanctioned under Government Memorandum, Finance Department No. CNF-1177/76/BUD-6, dated the 8th September 1977.

7. The necessary supplementary demands for recoupment of the advances drawn from the Contingency Fund should be presented to the Legislature in due course. The Director of Education (Higher Education) should forward the monthly report of progress of expenditure from out of the advances from the Contingency Fund, in the prescribed pro-forma, to the Accountant General, Maharashtra, Bombay the Finance Department and the Education and Youth Services Department.

8. This Government Resolution issues in consultation and with the concurrence of the Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, Planning Department and the Finance Department vide the latter's un-official reference No. 1675/77/EXP-8, dated 23rd August 1977.

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

**(Sd.) D.M. SUKTHANKAR,**  
Secretary to Government.

**APPENDIX**

*Scheme to ensure regular and full payment by College Managements of the salary and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of aided non-Government Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education in Maharashtra.*

**Opening of Bank Accounts**

I. (i) The Management of every aided non-Government College of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education shall open bank accounts as indicated below in a branch of the State Bank of India or of any of its subsidiary banks or of a nationalised bank or of any other scheduled bank or of a District Central Co-operative Bank:-

- (a) College Salary Payment Account;
- (b) College Non-Salary Expenditure Account; and
- (c) Such other accounts as indicated hereinafter.

(ii) The bank accounts mentioned in (i) above shall be operated jointly by the Principal of the College and one representative of the Management to be designated by the management by a resolution to that effect passed by its appropriate body, or by the Principal singly if so approved by the Management.

**Management of funds for operation of the scheme.**

II. (i) Principal of the College shall credit to the College Salary Payment Account 80% of the following receipts accruing to the Colleges :-

(a) Maintenance grant as per the grant-in-aid formula in force;

(b) Amount received from Government by way of reimbursement of tuition fees on behalf of various types of fee-concession holders (such as E. B. C., B. C., Freedom Fighters' Children, Primary Teachers' Children etc.)

(c) Tuition fees excluding earmarked fees; and

(d) Other direct receipts.

(ii) The remaining 20% of the receipts mentioned in (i) above shall be credited to the College Non-Salary Expenditure Account. In addition, the entire amount received by way of Per Capita Science grant and the entire receipts by way of all fees (other than tuition fee) recovered from students (or reimbursed by Government on behalf of fee-concession holders), towards any expenditure of the College or for rendering any amenity or service to the students (such as admission fee, library fee, laboratory fee, Gymkhana fee etc.) shall be credited in full to the College Non-Salary Expenditure Account.

(iii) 80% of the "Surplus", if any, relating to the Junior College Classes attached to the College shall be credited to the College Salary Payment Account and the remaining 20% of the "surplus" shall be credited to the College Non-Salary Expenditure Account. Entry to that effect should be made in the books of accounts relating to Junior College Classes which are required to be maintained separately.

Explanation.--"Surplus" relating to Junior College Classes means the excess of item B over item A of the grant-in-aid formula for Junior College Classes approved in sub-paragraph XIX of paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. HSC/1076/419/XX-XXI, dated 6th May 1976.

(iv) I.S.S. Grant as well as any other grant or ad hoc assistance released by Government for being utilised exclusively for the purpose of payment of salary and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the College shall be credited fully to the College Salary Payment Account.

N.B. -- Receipts, such as scholarships amount, University examination fee etc., collected by the College for being passed on to the students (scholars) or the University or such other person/agency, as the case may be, shall not be credited to either the College Salary Payment Account or the College Non-Salary Expenditure Account. Receipts of this type collected for a specific purpose or on behalf of other person/agency shall be credited to a separate account opened or to be opened for that purpose in the name of the Principal of the College. The Principal of the College shall be responsible for the proper operation of this account and for ensuring that the amounts received for a specific purpose or on behalf of other person/agency are utilised only for that purpose or are fully and promptly passed on to the person/agency concerned.

**Opening of bank accounts by College employees.**

III. The members of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the College (hereafter referred to as "employees") should open their individual bank accounts in the same branch of the bank wherein the College Salary Payment Account has been opened.

**Operation of Accounts**

IV. In the operation of the College Salary Payment Account and the College Non-Salary Expenditure Account, the following shall be complied with scrupulously.

**(I) COLLEGE SALARY PAYMENT ACCOUNT**

(a) The amounts credited to this account shall be used exclusively for disbursement of the salary and allowances of the employees of the College.

(b) The Principal of the College should forward to the bank a detailed schedule of the gross amount of salary and allowances at sanctioned rates, the authorised deductions on account of Provident fund, Income Tax, Profession Tax, Life Insurance premium etc. and the net amount payable, in respect of each employee of the College, at least five days before the close of each month, in Form I attached. The schedule shall accompanied with instructions to the bank to credit by transfer entry the net amount payable to each employee into the employee's account with the bank.

(c) The Principal should ensure that the aggregate amount deducted as Provident Fund contribution from the gross amount of salary and allowances of the employees of the College is transferred in any case before the 10th of the same month, to the College Provident Fund Account to be opened in the same bank. The maintenance of the College Provident Fund Account and the investment from time to time of the balance therein shall be in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions.

(d) The amounts deducted as Income-Tax, Profession Tax, Life Insurance premium, etc. from the gross amount of salary and allowances of the employees of the College shall be remitted to the respective authorities (i.e. Government treasury, Life Insurance Corporation, etc.) in any case before 10th of the same month.

**(II) COLLEGE NON-SALARY EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

(a) The Principal of the College should withdraw money from this Account for incurring expenditure of the College only on approved items other than salary and allowances of the employees of the College.

(b) If, for any emergent purpose, any amount is withdrawn from this account for expenditure on an unapproved item, the amount so withdrawn shall be replenished into the account by the Management within a period not exceeding one month and a report to that effect should be sent to the Officer on Special Duty, Higher Education Grants of the Educational Division concerned.

**Departmental supervision over the scheme.**

V. (i) The Director of Higher Education shall exercise over all administrative supervision over the functioning of this Scheme. He may, for this purpose, call for information from the Colleges, periodically or at any time, as he may consider necessary, in such forms as he may prescribe.

(ii) The Officers on Special Duty, Higher Education Grants and the staff working in their offices shall, besides discharging their normal work of audit of College accounts and assessment of Government grants, exercise supervision over operation of this Scheme by the Colleges within their respective jurisdiction, under the general guidance of the Director of Education (Higher Education). For this purpose, Colleges shall make available to them, for inspection and scrutiny, all records, books of accounts, etc. of the College, the records relating to the various bank accounts referred to in this Scheme and also furnish

such information as may be required from time to time.

(iii) All records, books of accounts etc. of the College shall also be made available for inspection on demand to the Audit Parties of the Accountant General, Maharashtra and also to any officer of the Directorate of Education authorised by the Director of Education (Higher Education).

**Ad Hoc assistance to Colleges**

6. Tuition and other fees at the prevailing rates and the grants of various types released by Government constitute the main sources of income of a College from which it meets its recurring expenditure on approved items including salary and allowances of the College employees. Pending rationalisation of the existing income and expenditure structure of the Colleges, the Director of Higher Education shall release, from time to time in a financial year, as per need, ad hoc assistance, in general, to Colleges to the extent of their three months salary bill. If need be, with the prior approval of Government, ad hoc assistance in excess of three months salary bill may be released by the Director of Education (Higher Education) to fulfil the requirements of this Scheme. The ad hoc assistance so released to a College shall be credited fully to the College Salary Payment Account and shall be used in its entirety for the payment of the salary and allowances of the employees of the College.

**FORM I [vide paragraph IV(i) (b) of the Scheme set out in the Appendix]**

*Schedule of the gross amount of monthly Salary and Allowances and authorised deductions of College employees*

Name of the College--  
Location---  
District

Code No. [(As communicated by the Director of Education (Higher Education)]

Salary bill/supplementary salary bill for the month of ---

Sr. No.	Name of the Employee (in full)	Employees Bank A/c No.	Designation	Scale of Pay
1	2	3	4	5

Details of the admissible Total					Deduction to be credited to provident fund account			
Pay	D.A.	H.R.A.	C.L.A.	Total	Provident Fund A/c No.	Amount deducted by way of		
6	7	8	9	10	11	Monthly subscriptions	Refund of withdrawl	Total (12+13)
						12	13	14

Managements contribution in respect of contributory Provident Fund	Deductions of account of			Other authorised deductions	Total deductions to be adjusted (14+16+17+18+19)	Net Salary to be credited to the individual account of the employee (10-20)
15	Income Tax	Profession Tax	Insurance Premium	19	20	21
	16	17	18			

Advice to Bank :

(a) The total deductions of Rs..... in column 14 be credited to the College Provident Fund Account with the Bank.

(b) The amount of Rs. .... by way of Management's contribution to the provident fund in column 15 be credited to the College Provident Fund Account with the Bank by debit to the College Non-Salary Expenditure Account.

Signature.....  
Principal



(६)

अस्तित्वात असलेल्या महाविद्यालयांचे संलग्नीकरण व त्यांना द्यावयाचे शासकीय अनुदान पदवी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गासाठी किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष

महाराष्ट्र शासन

तातडीचे व महत्वाचे

क्रमांक : युएमएफ-१०७९-४९७९(३) पंचवीस

शिक्षण, रोजगार व युवक सेवा विभाग,

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२

दिनांक : २५ सप्टेंबर, १९७९.

प्रति,

कुलसचिव,

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

**विषय :** अस्तित्वात असलेल्या महाविद्यालयांचे संलग्नीकरण व त्यांना द्यावयाचे शासकीय अनुदान पदवी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गासाठी किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष

महोदय,

राज्यातील कला, वाणिज्य व शास्त्र महाविद्यालयांची जीवनक्षमता अजमावण्याच्या दृष्टीने महाविद्यालयांच्या प्रत्येक विद्याशाखेतील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या किमान संख्येसंबंधी निकष निश्चित करण्याचा प्रश्न गेले काही वर्षे शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होता; परंतु १९७५-७६ पासून १० + २ + ३ ह्या आकृतिबंधानुसार + २ इतर राज्यांत अमलात आल्यामुळे महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या सुरवातीस घटली होती व त्यामुळे हा प्रश्न आजतागायत स्थगित ठेवण्यात आला होता. चालू शैक्षणिक वर्षाच्या (१९७९-८०) अखेरीस नवीन ३ वर्षांचा पदवी अभ्यासक्रम सुरू होऊन २ वर्षे लोटून गेलेली असतील व अभ्यासक्रम पूर्णतया अमलात आलेला असेल आणि सुरवातीचा स्थित्यंतराचा काळ संपलेला असेल. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणावर जो जनतेचा पैसा फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात खर्च होतो, त्याचा निदान काही किमान मोवदला मिळावा या दृष्टीने नवीन निघणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयांनीच नव्हे तर जी महाविद्यालये अस्तित्वात आहेत, त्यांनीदेखील विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे काही किमान निकष पूर्ण करणे आवश्यक आहे. पूर्ण विचारांती शासनाने खालीलप्रमाणे निर्णय घेतले आहेत.

अ) येथे शैक्षणिक वर्ष १९८०-८१ मध्ये आणि त्यानंतर प्रतिवर्षी आदिवासी विभाग क्षेत्रातील व ज्या पंचायत समिती क्षेत्रात एकच महाविद्यालय आहे, अशा महाविद्यालयातून अस्तित्वात असलेल्या प्रत्येक विद्याशाखेत पदवी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गात किमान ३० विद्यार्थी असावेत. इतर क्षेत्रातील महाविद्यालयातून अस्तित्वात असलेल्या प्रत्येक विद्याशाखेत पदवी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गात किमान ४० विद्यार्थी असावेत.

ब) महाविद्यालयात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या एखाद्या विद्याशाखेत प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गासाठी वर निर्दिष्ट केलेल्या किमान संख्येइतक्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी जर प्रवेश घेतला नाही तर मुळातच प्रथम वर्षाचा वर्ग सुरू करण्यात येऊ नये. जर विहित किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या प्रवेशासाठी प्रथम वर्षाचा वर्ग सुरू करण्यात येऊ नये. जर विहित किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या प्रवेशासाठी मिळाली नसतानाही प्रथम वर्षाचा वर्ग सुरू करण्यात आला तर संबंधित महाविद्यालयातील त्या वर्गाचे संलग्नीकरण चालू ठेवण्यास शासनाची मंजूरी देण्यात येऊ नये.

क) विहित किमान ३० किंवा ४० विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गात प्रवेश घेतल्यामुळे तो वर्ग सुरू करण्यात आल्यानंतर प्रथम दर्जाच्या अखेरीला होणाऱ्या परीक्षेस उपरोक्त दोन प्रकारच्या महाविद्यालयांमधून प्रत्येकी अनुक्रमे किमान २२ व ३० विद्यार्थी न बसल्यास पुढील वर्षी महाविद्यालयाला या वर्गासाठी झालेल्या खर्चावर (प्रमाणानुसार) शासनाकडून अनुदान देण्यात येऊ नये.

ड) उपरोक्त निकषाप्रमाणे किमान विद्यार्थी न मिळाल्यामुळे प्रथम वर्षाचे वर्ग बंद करण्यात आल्यानंतर, क्रमशः त्या पुढील वर्षी संबंधित महाविद्यालयातील ज्या त्या विद्याशाखेचे द्वितीय वर्षाचे वर्ग आणि त्यानंतरच्या वर्षी तृतीय वर्ग बंद करण्यात यावेत.

२) प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गासाठी विहित किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष पूर्ण होत नसतानाही ते वर्ग सुरू ठेवण्यात आल्यास शासन अशा कोणत्याही वर्गांना संलग्नता व अनुदान देणार नाही. शासनाकडून संलग्नता न मिळताही वर्ग सुरू ठेवल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना परीक्षेला बसण्यास अनुमती न मिळणे आदी संभाव्य परिणामांची तसेच शासकीय अनुदान बंद झाल्यामुळे ओढवणाऱ्या आर्थिक परिणामांची जबाबदारी पूर्णतया संबंधित महाविद्यालयांची व त्यांच्या व्यवस्थापनाची राहिल.

३) शासनाचा उपरोक्त निर्णय आपल्या विद्यापीठातर्फे ही आपल्या विद्यापीठाला संलग्न असलेल्या सर्व कला, वाणिज्य व शास्त्र महाविद्यालयांना पुरेशी आगाऊ पूर्वसूचना म्हणून निदर्शनास आणण्यात यावा व या महाविद्यालयांना संलग्नता पुढे चालू ठेवण्याबाबत आपल्या विद्यापीठाकडे आलेल्या अर्जांची छाननी करताना हे निर्णय लक्षात घेऊनच शासनाकडे त्यासंबंधी सुयोग्य प्रस्ताव पाठविण्यात यावेत, अशी आपणास विनंती आहे. अर्थात या पत्राची प्रत राज्यातील सर्व

कला, वाणिज्य व शास्त्र महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्यांना त्यांच्या माहितीसाठी व उचित कार्यवाहीसाठी पाठविण्यात येत आहे.

आपला विश्वासू,

सही/-

(द.म. सुकथनकर)

सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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(७)

Non-Government Arts, Science, Commerce and Education Colleges---

Revision of the formula for assessment of maintenance grant.

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH SERVICES

DEPARTMENT

**Resolution No. NGC-1279/157796-XXV**

Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay 400 032,

**DATED 3RD OCTOBER 1979****Read.--**

(i) G.R.E.D. No. N.G.C. 1253, dated 28th July, 1955.

(ii) G.R., E. &amp; S.W. D. No. NGC. 1261-U, dated 12th November 1962.

(iii) G.R., E. &amp; S.W.D. No. NGC. 1262-U, dated 13th December 1962.

(iv) G.R., E. &amp; S.W. D. No. NGC. 1262-U, dated 9th March 1963.

(v) G.R., E. &amp; S.W.D. NGC. 1262-U, dated 8th January 1964.

(vi) G.R.E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 1762-U, dated 17th August 1964.

(vii) G.R.E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 2264-E, dated 17th May 1966.

(viii) G.R.E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 1274/1883-XXV, dated 27th February 1976.

(ix) G.R., E., &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 1276/2375/2373/XXV, dated 6th January, 1977.

(x) G.R., E., &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC-2377/3029/XXV, dated 3rd February, 1977

(xi) G.R.E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC-1277/122166-XXXII(CELL), dated 21st September 1977.

(xii) G.R., E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 2375/1222/XXV, dated 15th March 1978.

(xiii) G.R., E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 1278/29067/XXXII (CELL), dated 14th April 1978.

(xiv) G.R., E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 1279/156249/XXXII(CELL), dated 23rd March 1979.

(xv) G.R., E. &amp; Y.S.D. No. NGC. 1279/162391-XXXII(CELL), dated 1st June 1979.

**RESOLUTION**

The question of laying down a revised unified and integrated grant-in-aid formula for assessment and release of maintenance grant to the non-Government aided Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education, in lieu of the existing complex structure of multiple grants/ ad-hoc assistance, was under the consideration of Government. Government is now pleased to direct that for the existing grant-in-aid formula introduced by G.R., E. & S. W. D. No. NGC-1262-U, dated 8th January 1964 the following simplified and integrated new grant-in-aid formula should be substituted :-

Subject to availability of funds, maintenance grant due to a college in a year should be equal to (A) minus (B), that is---

(A) (i) Entire admissible Establishment Expenditure of the college (initially to be estimated and subject to subsequent adjustment on the basis of actuals) during the year for which the grant is being paid.

**PLUS**

(ii) Notional expenditure on normal maintenance and current repairs of the college building (a) calculated at approved flat rates as indicated in Appendix "A" or 75 percent of the expenditure on reasonable rent paid during the preceding year to the landlord where the college building has been obtained on hire from an outside party (i.e. a landlord other than the Management of the college) and notional rent for the residential quarter for the Principal of the college, calculated at approved flat rates as indicated in Appendix

"A" attached.

**PLUS**

(iii) Entire actual expenditure of the college of the preceding year on admissible items (Appendix "A") other than (i) and (ii) above, subject to a ceiling as follows :-

(a) 18 percent of the admissible Establishment Expenditure of the college of the preceding year, if the college has only Science faculty.

(b) 15 percent of the admissible Establishment expenditure of the college of the preceding year if the college is a multi-faculty college with Science faculty as one of the faculties; and

(c) 12 percent, of the admissible Establishment Expenditure of the college of the preceding year, if the college is a College of Education or is a purely Arts College or a purely Commerce College or a composite college with Arts and Commerce faculties.

**MINUS**

(B) (i) Tuition fees at approved rates recoverable by the college during the preceding year from students liable to pay their own fees (i.e. excluding fee-concession holder-students of all approved categories).

(ii) "Surplus" if any, of the preceding year relating to the Junior College classes attached to the College.

Explanation-- "Surplus" relating to Junior College classes means the excess of item "B" over item "A" of the grant-in-aid formula for Junior College classes approved in subparagraph XIX of paragraph 2 of G.R., E. & Y.S.D. No. HSC-1076/419-XX-XXI, dated 6th May 1976.

2. Instead of there being as is the case at present, two different patterns of assessment of maintenance grant, one for Arts, Science and Commerce College and the other for Colleges Education, there will henceforth be a single uniform grant-in-aid formula as mentioned above, for all these four types of colleges.

3. A detailed list of "Admissible Items of Expenditure", i.e. items on which expenditure incurred by the college will be considered admissible for the purposes of maintenance grant, is given in Appendix "A" attached.

4. Maintenance grant in accordance with the above formula will be admissible subject to fulfilment of the following conditions :-

(i) A new college started in a particular year will not be paid any maintenance grant during the first year of its establishment, as has been the rule so far. From the second year, subject to availability of funds, the college will be paid maintenance grant in accordance with the aforesaid grant-in-aid formula, provided it has fulfilled the conditions of affiliation laid down by the University concerned and other conditions, if any, regarding minimum strength of students, etc. imposed by Government.

(ii) From the point of view of ensuring minimum viability of colleges, certain norms of minimum enrolment of students as mentioned below will be enforced with effect from the financial year 1982-83 (on the basis of enrolment during the preceding year), by which time one year would have elapsed after the full implementation of the new three year degree course. (The enrolment for this purpose will be the number of students actually on roll of the college on the 1st of February of the academic year concerned or 1st of September in the cases of colleges affiliated to Universities which have adopted the Semester system).

Category	Minimum enrolment in single faculty colleges	Minimum enrolment in double faculty colleges	Minimum enrolment in triple faculty colleges
1. Colleges situated in the Municipal Corporation cities and at non-Agricultural University Headquarters town (Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur, Kolhapur and Aurangabad)	300	500	700
2. Colleges situated in towns with a population of 1 lakh and above (as per latest census), but excluding those covered under category (1) above	200	350	500
3. Colleges in towns with a population of less than 1 lakh	100	175	250

In case a college fails to fulfil in any particular year the

prescribed level of minimum enrolment of students as mentioned above, from the financial year 1982-83 and there after, the grant to be paid to such a college in a year will be calculated on the basis that fee-income had notionally accrued to the college in the preceding year [vide B (i) of the grant-in-aid formula] from the number of students equal to the number by which the college falls deficient in fulfilling the prescribed norms of minimum enrolment of students.

These norms are obviously not applicable to Colleges of Education.

(iii) No existing co-educational or multi-faculty college unit shall be split up into two or more independent units (faculty-wise or as separate units for boys and girls) without the prior permission of the University and the State Government.

5. All the Arts, Science, Commerce and Education colleges in existence in the year 1978-79 will be eligible for maintenance grant from the current financial year in accordance with the new grant-in-aid formula. Colleges permitted to be opened in future on aided basis will also be eligible for maintenance grant as per this new grant-in-aid formula, except during the first year after their commencement. Colleges which had an accumulated "Surplus" in the past and which were, therefore, termed as "Surplus" Colleges should be paid maintenance grant according to the new grant-in-aid formula, pending examination of the quantum of such accumulated "Surplus" and its utilisation.

6. Detailed procedure regarding release of maintenance grant to non-Government Arts, Science, Commerce and Education Colleges as per the new grant-in-aid formula will be as prescribed in Appendix "B" attached.

7. The new grant-in-aid formula comes into force from 1st April 1979. Consequent to the introduction of the new grant-in-aid formula, there will be no reimbursement of tuition fees from the current year (1979-80) onwards to the non-Government Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education, on behalf of all categories of approved fee concession holders, such as E.B.C. fee concession holders, students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Vimukta Jatis, freedom fighters', children, children of primary school teachers, etc. Only authorised fees other than the tuition fees (e.g. the admission fee, laboratory fee, library fee, gymkhana fee and "other fees" if any), prescribed by the University concerned shall to reimbursed to the colleges on behalf of the aforesaid authorised fee-concession holders, at the rates laid down by the University concerned. From the current year, laboratory fee is chargeable at the rate of Rs. 125 per annum, library and gymkhana fees are chargeable, each, at the rate ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per annum and "other fees" if any are chargeable at the rate not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum as may be fixed by the University concerned, to students of classes upto the the Batchlor's degree level.

8. Every College will have to forward to the DE(HE), M.S., Pune and the O.S.D. (Higher Education Grants) of the region concerned, information in forms and statements that may be prescribed by them or by Government from time to time.

9. Grants will be sanctioned and released according to these orders to non-Government Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education by the DE(HE), M.S. Pune, subject to the condition that the sanctioned budgetary provision on account of payment of grants to non-Government Colleges is not exceeded.

10. The expenditure on payment of maintenance grant in accordance with these orders shall be debited to and met from the budget provision made under the respective heads during the financial year, as indicated below :-

(i) "277-Education-B-Secondary Education (n) Teachers Training--(n) (iv) Assistance to non-Government Colleges of Education (a) Ordinary Maintenance Grants (277 124 9),--- Demand No. 70";

(ii) "277-Education-E-University and other Higher Education-- (ad) Assistance to non-Government Colleges-ad-I-assistance to non-Government Colleges (i) Grants to non-Government Arts, Science, Law and Commerce Colleges (277 23 25)-- Demand No. 70";and

(iii) "277-Education-E-University and other Higher Education-ad-Assistance to Non-Government colleges ad-II Schemes in the five year plan (a) grants for expansion of Non-Government Arts, Science, Law and Commerce Colleges Grant-in-aid (277 235 2) Demand No. 70".

11. This Resolution issues with the concurrence of the F.D. vide its U.O.R. No. 2349/79-EXP-5, dated 27th September 1979.

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

**D.M. SUKTHANKAR,**  
Secretary to Government.

### APPENDIX "A"

**LIST OF ADMISSIBLE ITEMS ON WHICH EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE NON GOVERNMENT AIDED ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE AND EDUCATION COLLEGES WILL QUALIFY FOR MAINTENANCE GRANT.**

1. Establishment Expenditure incurred during the year.

(i) Actual expenditure on pay as per sanctioned scales of pay disbursed to the members of the approved teaching staff (including the Principal) and non-teaching staff of the college i.e. those whose posts and appointments have been approved by the concerned University and wherever necessary by the Government;

(ii) Actual expenditure on Dearness Allowance, Compensatory Local Allowance, House Rent Allowance and other allowances and concession (such as leave travel concession) as may be admissible to the approved members of the teaching staff (including the Principal) and non-teaching staff of the college at rates and subject to conditions prescribed by Government from time to time.

(iii) Expenditure on Management's contribution to the Contribution Provident Fund of eligible members of the approved teaching staff (including the Principal) and non-teaching staff of the college, calculated at 8 1/3 per cent of the admissible pay (excluding allowances) in the approved scales of pay.

(iv) Expenditure on Managements contribution towards Gratuity Fund constituted with the prior approval of the University and the State Government.

Note-- Grants will be initially released on the basis of estimates of admissible expenditure on Establishment during the year reported by the college. The final instalment of grant to the college will be released only after submission by the college of the actuals such expenditure and their final verification by the O.S.D., (Higher Education Grants) of the region concerned.

II. Expenditure on normal maintenance and current repairs of college building(s) or on rent for the college building (s) and on the rent for the residential quarter for the Principal of the College.

(i) (A) Notional expenditure on normal maintenance and current repairs of the building (s) used for the college, calculated at flat rates indicated in the following table, when the building (s) belongs (belong) to the college Management.

Rates of admissible expenditure on maintenance and repairs of college building (s) belonging to the college Management.

Serial No.	Category	Flat percentage rate on the capital cost of the building
		Percent
1.	College building constructed prior to 31st March 1948..	6
2.	College building constructed between 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1962	.. 3 1/2
3.	College buildings constructed between 1st April 1962 to 31st March 1973	.. 2 1/2
4.	College building constructed after 1st April 1973	.. 2

or

(B) 75 percent of the expenditure on rent actually paid during the preceding year to the landlord or 75 percent of the amount of rent certified as reasonable by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, whichever is less, where the college building has been obtained on hire from an outside party, i.e. a landlord other than the College Management.

(ii) Notional rent for the residential quarter for the college Principal (whether owned by the College Management or obtained on hire by the Management for the use of the Principal), calculated at the following flat rates :-

(a) 25 percent of the basic pay of the incumbent of the post of the Principal of a college located in Greater Bombay, Pune or Nagpur.

(b) 20 percent of the basic pay of the incumbent of the post of the Principal of a College located in a district

headquarter town other than Bombay, Pune, or Nagpur.

(c) 15 percent of the basic pay of the incumbent of the post of the Principal of a college, located at a place not covered by (a) and (b) above.

### III. Expenditure actually incurred during the proceeding financial year on other essential items of contingencies etc. indicated below.

(i) Expenditure (in excess of the expenditure incurred by utilising the library fee collection) incurred on subscription to reputed educational journals, upto a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per financial year.

(ii) Expenditure (in excess of the expenditure incurred by utilising laboratory fee collection ) incurred on purchase of scientific apparatus and equipment duly certified as essential by the University concerned (replacement as well as new purchases) and current laboratory expenses on chemicals etc., not exceeding Rs. 100 per student per annum in the Science faculty.

(iii) Expenditure (in excess of the expenditure incurred by utilising the Gymkhana fee and "other fees" collection) on sports and on extra curricular activities in the college such as Students' Societies/Associations only for extra curricular activities (for example students' Literary/Dramatic/Music etc. Associations, Planning Forums etc.), not exceeding Rs. 15 per student per annum.

(iv) Expenditure incurred on visiting faculty as prescribed by the Universities from time to time, not exceeding Rs. 1,500 per faculty per financial year provided that where the college has only one faculty, the ceiling shall be Rs. 2,000.

(v) Expenditure incurred on travelling allowance and daily allowance to college teaching and non-teaching staff for college work and for attending conferences, seminars and training courses only of an academic nature.

(vi) Miscellaneous expenditure on the following items :-

- College garden.
- Botanical garden, herbarium and animal house.
- Telephone (for college work only).
- Electricity and gas.
- Postage and telegrams (for college work only).
- Reading room not covered by any other fee collection.
- Binding charges.
- Stationery and printing required for office work and college examinations

(i) Premium on insurance of science apparatus and equipment.

(j) Uniform to peons and washing allowance to them at the rates prescribed by Government from time to time.

(k) Audit fees.

(l) Water charges.

(m) Issue of advertisements for recruiting teaching and non-teaching staff for the college and on college admissions.

(n) Affiliation fees.

(o) Premium paid on college Fidelity Insurance Policy.

(p) Other petty contingencies such as chalks, dusters etc.

(q) Expenditure on educational excursions and tours undertaken to fulfil the Curricular requirements laid down by the University.

(r) Rent of the College play ground certified as reasonable by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

(s) Municipal taxes on and insurance premium paid for the insurance of the college building when the said building belongs to the College Management.

(t) Current repairs to furniture, equipment, internal roads, etc. of the college.

(u) Expenditure on purchase of library books (in excess of library fee collection), furniture, equipment, teaching aids etc. for the use of the college (inclusive of its office, library and laboratory), whether as new acquisition and/or as replacement not exceeding 2 per cent, of the admissible Establishment Expenditure of the College of the preceding year.

**N.B.--** (i) Expenditure incurred on the conduct of courses upto M.A./M.Sc./M.Com./M.Ed., approved by Government on grant-in-aid basis will alone be held admissible for maintenance grant. Expenditure incurred on conduct of other courses of an academic, professional, technical or vocational nature will not be held admissible for maintenance grant.

(ii) Expenditure on items not specified in the list above, as also the expenditure in excess of the earmarked fees collection (except if and to extent specifically provided in the list above) will not be held admissible for maintenance grant.

**APPENDIX "B"**

**PROCEDURE FOR THE RELEASE OF MAINTENANCE GRANT, ASSESSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW GRANT-IN-AID FORMULA TO AIDED ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE AND EDUCATION COLLEGES IN THE STATE.**

I. It will be incumbent on the colleges to credit the entire amount of tuition fee recovered from fee-paying students (i.e. excluding fee-concession-holder students of all approved categories) into the College Salary Payment Account opened in the Bank as per the Salary Payment Scheme. Similarly, the entire "Surplus" if any, of the preceding year relating to the Junior College classes attached to the College should also be credited to the College Salary Payment Account.

II. Maintenance grant to be released to the colleges will be divided into two categories, namely (i) salary grant and (ii) non-salary grant. The amounts released as "salary grant" will have to be fully credited to the College Salary Payment Account, while the amount released as "non-salary grant" will be fully credited to the College Non-Salary Expenditure Account.

III. The salary grant and the non-salary grant will be released in 3 four-monthly instalments as under :-

(1) The first instalment to be released in the month of April-May of the year will consist of--

(a) Salary grant equal to 1/3 rd of the estimated admissible Establishment expenditure during the year minus half of the tuition fee collection from fee-paying students during the preceding year.

(b) Non-salary grant equal to (i) 1/3rd of the amount of grant admissible on the notional expenditure on normal maintenance and current repairs of the college building or on rent of the college building and the notional rent for the Principal's residential quarter plus (ii) 4 percent of the estimated admissible, Establishment Expenditure during the year.

(2) The second instalment to be released in the month of August-September of the year will consist of--

(a) Salary grant as in (1) (a) above.

(b) Non-salary grant equal to (i) 1/3 rd of the amount of grant admissible on the notional expenditure on normal maintenance and current repairs of the college building or on rent of the college building and the notional rent for the Principal's residential quarter plus, (ii) 3 percent of the estimated admissible Establishment Expenditure during the year.

(3) The third and final instalment to be released in the remaining four months of the financial year, after the receipt of the audited statement of accounts of the preceding year from the college will consist of--

(a) Salary grant.--This will be released after a realistic re-assessment of the estimate of admissible Establishment Expenditure during the year, which was initially made and deducting from the reassessed estimate, (i) the aggregate amount of salary grant released in the first two instalments, as mentioned at 1 (a) and 2 (a) above, and (ii) surplus, if any, of the preceding year relating to the Junior College classes attached to the college.

(b) Non-salary grant equal to (i) 1/3rd of the amount of grant admissible on the notional expenditure on normal maintenance and current repairs of the college building or on rent of the college building and the notional rent for the Principal's residential quarter plus, (ii) the balance of the grant due on the expenditure of the preceding year on the remaining items of admissible expenditure assessed on the basis of the audited statement of accounts (i.e. the balance amount arrived at by deducting the amounts referred to at 1 (b) (ii) and 2(b) (ii) above from the total grant assessed as due on admissible expenditure of the preceding year on the remaining items)

IV. In the first year of the coming into force of the new grant-in-aid formula, the salary grant will be released on the basis of estimates of admissible Establishment Expenditure obtained from the College. When the figures of admissible Establishment Expenditure actually incurred during the first year become available during the second year, the difference in the salary grant already paid on the basis of estimates and that really due in the first year (on the basis of actuals of admissible Establishment Expenditure incurred during the said first year) should be adjusted as soon as possible, while releasing the instalments of salary grant during the second year. The same procedure of adjustment of salary grant on the basis of actuals of admissible Establishment Expenditure should be followed in successive future years also.

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(C)

Maximum class strength in a Division of an affiliated college of Arts, Science and Commerce and Education.

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**No. USG 1181/(i) UNI-4**

**Education and Employment Department**

Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay 400 032

**Dated : 13th April, 1981.**

To,  
The Vice-Chancellor,  
Shivaji University,  
Kolhapur.

**Sub:-** Maximum class strength in a Division of an affiliated college of Arts, Science and Commerce and Education.

Sir,

In continuation of Government letter of even No. dated the 24th Feb., 1981 on the above subject, I am desired to clarify that to begin with in the academic year, 1981-82, the maximum class strength in a Division of an affiliated College of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education should be 80, with no latitude for marginal adjustments.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- (S.V. Tembe)

Deputy Secretary to Government.

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(C)

Affiliation of Non-Government College-Norms of minimum strength of students and requirement of additional teaching staff.

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**No. NGC-2381/114983 (6754)/UNI-2**

**Education and Employment Department,**

Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay 400 032

**Dated 1st June, 1982**

To,  
The Director of Education  
Higher Education, Pune.

**Subject :** Affiliation of Non-Government College-Norms of minimum strength of students and requirement of additional teaching staff.

**Reference :** (i) Government letter No. NGC 2378/4008/XXV, dated 14th July, 1978.

(ii) Government Letter No. NGC 2378/4008 XXV, dated 20th June, 1979.

Government had laid down the following norms regarding minimum enrolment of students for additional subject as follows :

(1) For colleges located in the Municipal Corporation area - 15 students per class.

(2) For Colleges situated in other areas-5 students per class.

These norms were relaxed and it was laid down that until further orders.

(i) there will be no norm as to the minimum number of students in the case of an existing special/optional subject which is already being taught in a college & for which affiliation only to be continued.

(ii) While considering the proposals for granting extension of affiliation for teaching a new subject, whether special or optional, however the aforesaid norm of minimum 5 students for colleges located in the areas outside Municipal Corporation areas and of 15 students for colleges located in Municipal Corporation areas must be fulfilled for getting prior permission of Government as well as extension of affiliation for teaching such a new subject to be introduced for the first time.

It was further clarified that if continuation of such an existing special/optional subject under the new 3 year Degree course being taught in a college necessitates appointment of additional staff for teaching that subject, recruitment of such fresh additional teaching staff shall be permissible only if a minimum number of 5 students per class for colleges located in the areas outside Municipal Corporation areas and minimum number of 15 students per class for colleges located within the Municipal Corporation areas must be fulfilled. If this norm of minimum number of students is not fulfilled, no fresh additional teaching staff for teaching such special/optional subject shall be recruited and the said teaching work should be managed with the help of the existing staff only.

2. Enquiries are being received by Government as to whether the above stated norm of 15/5 students per class

should be enforced at the F.Y. Class of the 3 years degree course only or it is to be enforced at the 2nd year and 3rd year degree course only or it is to be enforced at the 2nd year and 3rd year degree class also. It is clarified that the norm of 15/5 should be enforced only at the entry point (i.e. the 1st year or 2nd year or 3rd year class of the 3 years degree course) at which the subject is to be introduced and should not be insisted upon when the said subject is to be continued at the higher class as a natural growth. For this purpose, the special/additional / major subject should be treated as an independent one from the general subject already being taught in the college, i.e. if the college is imparting instructions in a particular subject as a general subject and if it is proposed to introduce that subject as special/ major subject, the aforesaid norm should be enforced at the 1st, 2nd or 3rd year class of the 3 years degree course at which the special subject is to be introduced.

3. Existing orders regarding ban of making additional appointment for teaching a subject, if the above said norm is not fulfilled, should be continued and the college will have to manage the work with the existing staff only.

Sd/- (G.B. Chore)

Under Secretary to Government.

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(१०)

अनुदान सूत्र प्रवास खर्च, शैक्षणिक परिषद, नागपूर, मे. १९८१

महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक एजीसी/१२८१/३०३११७/(६५१४)/विशि-२

शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग, मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई ४०० ०३२

दिनांक : १५ जून, १९८२.

प्रति,

शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

विषय :- अनुदान सूत्र प्रवास खर्च, शैक्षणिक परिषद, नागपूर, मे. १९८१

संदर्भ :- आपले क्रमांक एनजीसी/१९८१/१९५२०/५-अ, दिनांक ६ मार्च, १९८२ चे वरील विषयाबाबतचे पत्र कृपया पाहावे.

नवीन अनुदान सूत्रानुसार शैक्षणिक बाबीवरील परिषदांना उपस्थित राहण्याकरिता महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचाऱ्यांना प्रवास खर्च व दैनंदिन खर्च ही एक अनुदानाकरिता मान्य बाब समजण्यात आली आहे. परंतु अशा प्रकारचा खर्च महाविद्यालयातील किती कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या बाबतीत अनुदानास मान्य करावा याचा उल्लेख दिनांक ३ ऑक्टोबर, १९७९ च्या शासन निर्णयात करण्यात आलेला नाही. याबाबत आता आपणास असे कळविण्यात येते की, अशा प्रकारच्या शैक्षणिक परिषदांना उपस्थित राहणाऱ्या प्रत्येक महाविद्यालयातील फक्त एकाच प्रतिनिधीचा प्रवास खर्च व दैनंदिन भत्त्याचा खर्च हा यापुढे अनुदानास मान्य धरण्यात यावा. याप्रमाणे या संदर्भात स्पष्ट सूचना सर्व संबंधितांना द्याव्यात, ही विनंती.

सही/- (बो.भा.चोरे)

अवर सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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(११)

नवीन तुकड्या मंजूर करण्याबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक : एनजीसी-३५८८-१२९४-विशि-२

शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग, मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-३२.

दिनांक : ३१ ऑक्टोबर, १९८८.

प्रति,

कुलसचिव,

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

विषय : नवीन तुकड्या मंजूर करण्याबाबत.

महोदय,

संदर्भासाठी शासनाचे क्रमांक-एनजीसी-३५८८-(११६३-८८) - विशि-२, दि. २४-६-८८ चे नवीन महाविद्यालये-विद्याशाखा-तुकड्या सुरु करणे या विषयाबाबतचे पत्र कृपया पाहावे.

२. शासनाच्या पूर्वपरवानगीशिवाय नवीन तुकड्या सुरु करण्यात येई नयेत, असे संदर्भाधीन पत्रान्वये कळविण्यात आले आहे. पुनर्विचारान्ती या बाबतीत आपणास कळविण्यात येते की, विहित विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष पुरे करणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयांना आवश्यकतेनुसार विद्यापीठाने परस्पर नवीन तुकड्या मंजूर करण्यास शासनाची हरकत नाही. मात्र अशा रीतीने मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या नवीन तुकड्या विनाअनुदान तत्वावर असतील, याची सर्व संबंधितांना कृपया जाणीव देण्यात यावी.

आपला विश्वासू,

सही/- (द.रा.माळी)

सहाय्यक सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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(१२)

नवीन महाविद्यालयांना टप्प्याटप्प्याने अनुदान मंजूर करणारा आदेश

महाराष्ट्र शासन

शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग

शासन निर्णय, क्रमांक : एनजीसी-२०८८/(१६५२)/विशि-२ (अ)

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२

दिनांक : ४ जानेवारी, १९८९.

शासन निर्णय : १९७३-७४ या शैक्षणिक वर्षापासून शासनाने नवीन महाविद्यालये सुरु करण्यास परवानगी देण्यावर सर्वसाधारण बंदी घातलेली होती. तथापि या बंदीतून सूट म्हणून काही निवडक प्रकरणी नवीन महाविद्यालयांना वेळोवेळी आवश्यकतेनुसार परवानगी देण्यात आलेली आहे. त्यानंतरही काही महाविद्यालयांना विनाअनुदान तत्वावर परवानगी देण्यात आलेली आहे. नवीन महाविद्यालयांना सर्वसाधारण बंदी घालण्यात आलेली असल्यामुळे १९८३-८४ पासून विनाअनुदान तत्वावर परवानगी दिलेल्या महाविद्यालयांना आतापर्यंत अनुदान मंजूर करण्यात आले नव्हते. महाविद्यालये नव्याने सुरु करण्यात आल्यानंतर कोणतेही अनुदान मंजूर करण्यात येणार नाही, असे जे धोरण गेली काही वर्षे अमलात आलेले आहे, ही वस्तुस्थिती लक्षात घेऊन महाविद्यालये सुरु झाल्यानंतर टप्प्याटप्प्याने अनुदानात वाढ करण्यात येऊन त्या प्रकारचे अनुदानसूत्र पुढील काही वर्षासाठी विहित करता येईल काय, हा प्रश्न शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होता.

२. याबाबतचा विचार करून विहित अटी व निकष पूर्ण करणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयांना खालील अनुदानसूत्र कायम स्वरूपात मंजूर करण्याचा निर्णय शासनाने घेतला आहे:

अ) मान्यता देण्यात आल्यानंतर पहिल्या ३ वर्षांमध्ये महाविद्यालयांना कोणतेही अनुदान मंजूर करण्यात येणार नाही.

ब) ४ व्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या २५ टक्के.

क) ५ व्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या ५० टक्के.

ड) ६ व्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या ७५ टक्के.

इ) ७ व्या वर्षी व तदनंतर १०० टक्के अशी टप्प्याटप्प्याने अनुदानात वाढ करण्यात यावी.

ई) मात्र विहित अटी व निकष पूर्ण करणाऱ्या महिला महाविद्यालये व आदिवासी उपाययोजना क्षेत्रातील महाविद्यालये यांना ३ वर्षांचा कालावधी पूर्ण झाल्यास १०० टक्के अनुदान देण्यात यावे.

फ) तसेच ३ वर्षे पूर्ण झालेल्या विनाअनुदान तत्वावर सुरु करण्यात आलेल्या विद्याशाखांना १०० टक्के अनुदान देण्यात यावे.

३. वरील निर्णयाप्रमाणे सोबत परिशिष्ट 'अ' मध्ये निर्देशिलेल्या खालील महाविद्यालयांना १-१०-१९८८ पासून त्यांच्या समोर दर्शविलेल्या टक्केवारीप्रमाणे अनुदान मंजूर करण्यात येत आहे.

वर्ष	महाविद्यालये	अनुदान
१) १९८३-८४	३३	७५ टक्के
२) १९८४-८५	४६	५० टक्के
३) १९८५-८६	८	२५ टक्के
	८७	

सोबतच्या परिशिष्ट 'ब' (आदिवासी क्षेत्र) आणि 'क' (महिला) मध्ये दर्शविलेल्या महाविद्यालयांना खालीलप्रमाणे अनुदान १-१०-१९८८ पासून मंजूर करण्यात येत आहे :

वर्ष	प्रकार	महाविद्यालये	अनुदान
१	२	३	४
१. १९८३-८४	आदिवासी क्षेत्र	४	१०० टक्के
२. १९८४-८५	आदिवासी क्षेत्र	२	१०० टक्के
३. १९८५-८६	महिला महाविद्यालये	४	१०० टक्के

१०

सोबतच्या परिशिष्ट 'ड' मध्ये दर्शविलेल्या अनुदान तत्वावरील महाविद्यालयातील १० विनाअनुदानातील विद्याशाखांना पूर्ण अनुदान १-१०-१९८० पासून मंजूर करण्यात येत आहे.

४. महाविद्यालयांना १०० टक्के अनुदान देण्यात येईल, त्याच वर्षापासून ती वेतनेतर अनुदान मिळण्यास पात्र राहतील.

५. वरीलप्रमाणे अनुदान नेहमीच्या विहित अटीची तसेच खालील विशेष अटीची पूर्तता करणाऱ्या शर्तीवरच संबंधित महाविद्यालयांना मंजूर करण्यात येत आहे :

१) अनुदान तत्वावर आणण्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रचलित विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : एनजीसी १२७९/५७७९६ पस्तीस, दिनांक ३ ऑक्टोबर, १९७९, शासन पत्र क्रमांक : यूएमएफ १०७९/४९७९/(३) पंचवीस, दिनांक २५ सप्टेंबर, १९७९ व शासन पत्र क्रमांक : एनजीसी २०८६/(३३५) विशि-२ अ

दिनांक १८ नोव्हेंबर, १९८७ मधील आदेशामध्ये विहित केलेले निकष अनुदान प्राप्त झालेल्या वर्षापूर्वी किमान सलग ३ वर्षे पूर्ण केले असले पाहिजेत.

२) त्यांच्या वर्गासाठी, अभ्यासक्रमांसाठी तसेच नेमणूक केलेल्या शिक्षक कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी विद्यापीठाची मान्यता मिळाली असली पाहिजे.

३) महाविद्यालयीन वर्ग, ग्रंथालय, प्रयोगशाळा, क्रीडांगण इत्यादी सोई समाधानकारक असल्या पाहिजेत.

४) संबंधित महाविद्यालयांना व्यवस्थापनाने, शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांना शासनाने व विद्यापीठांनी विहित केलेल्या सेवाशर्ती व वेतनश्रेण्या लागू केलेल्या असल्या पाहिजेत.

५) संबंधित संस्था मुंबई सार्वजनिक विश्वस्त अधिनियम १९५० व संस्था नोंदणी अधिनियम १९६० या दोन्ही अधिनियमांखाली नोंदलेली असावी.

६. सदर महाविद्यालयांनी शासनाच्या वेळोवेळी निघालेल्या/ निघणाऱ्या आदेशाचे (उदा. विद्यार्थ्यांचा प्रवेश इत्यादी) काटेकोर पालन करणे आवश्यक आहे.

या प्रीत्यर्थ होणारा खर्च पुढे दिलेल्या अर्थशीर्षाखाली खर्ची टाकण्यात यावा.

**१) बिगर आदिवासी क्षेत्रातील महाविद्यालये :**

‘२२०२ सर्वसाधारण शिक्षण - ०३- विद्यापीठ व उच्च शिक्षण पंचवार्षिक योजनांतर्गत योजना १०४ - (एक) (ब) (१) अशासकीय वाङ्मय, विज्ञान, विधी व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयांना विस्तारासाठी अनुदान (२२०२०९०५) मागणी क्र. - ई-३’ या अर्थशीर्षाखाली खर्ची दाखविण्यात यावा व तो शासन ज्ञापन, वित्त विभाग क्र. आकनि ११८८/१२३/अर्थसंकल्प-६, दिनांक ३० डिसेंबर, १९८८ द्वारे मंजूर केलेल्या आकस्मित निधीतून भागविण्यात यावा.

**२) आदिवासी क्षेत्रातील महाविद्यालये :**

२२०२ सर्वसाधारण शिक्षण-पंचवार्षिक योजनांतर्गत योजना - ०३- विद्यापीठ व उच्च शिक्षण - १०४-अशासकीय महाविद्यालयांना व संस्थांना साहाय्य (एक) (ए) (१) अशासकीय वाङ्मय, विधी, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयांना अनुदाने-मागणी क्रमांक-टी-८’ या अर्थशीर्षाखाली खर्ची टाकण्यात यावा व ती शासन ज्ञापन वित्त विभाग क्र. आकनि-१०८८/१२४-अर्थसंकल्प १७, दि. ३१ डिसेंबर, १९८८ द्वारे मंजूर केलेल्या आकस्मित निधीतून भागविण्यात यावा. शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांनी अग्रिम रकमेतून दि. २८-२-१९८९ पर्यंत केलेल्या खर्चाबाबतचा अहवाल शासनास तसेच महालेखापाल मुंबई/नागपूर यांना पाठवावा.

७. आकस्मित निधीतून घेतलेल्या अग्रिम रकमेचा परतावा करण्यासाठी विधान मंडळाच्या आगामी अधिवेशनात संपूर्ण रकमेची पूरक मागणी सादर करण्यासाठी शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांनी सविस्तर प्रस्ताव या विभागास तसेच आदिवासी विभागास त्वरित सादर करण्यात यावा. तसेच १९८९-९० या वर्षापासून लागणाऱ्या तरतुदी अर्थसंकल्पात करण्यात याव्यात.

८. शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, पुणे यांनी कोषाधिकारी, यांना सादर करण्यात येणाऱ्या देयकावर (आकस्मिकता निधी अग्रिम शासन ज्ञापन वित्त विभाग क्रमांक : आकनि ११८८ /१२३/अर्थसंकल्प-६, दि. ३० डिसेंबर, १९८८ व वित्त विभाग क्रमांक ११८८/१२४-अ अर्थसंकल्प-१७, दि. ३१-१२-१९८८ अन्वये मंजूर) असे लाल शाईने लिहावे.

९. हे आदेश नियोजन विभाग व वित्त विभागाच्या अनौपचारिक संदर्भ क्र. प्र. क्र. २२७५/८८ व्यव- ५, दि. १४-१२-८८ अन्वये निर्गमित करण्यात येत आहेत.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही/- (गो.तु. धनमेहेर)

कार्यासन अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र शासन.

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अस्तित्वात असलेल्या महाविद्यालयांचे संलग्नीकरण व त्यांना द्यावयाचे शासकीय अनुदान पदवी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गासाठी किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक : एनजीसी-३५८९-(१७८६) विशि-२

शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग,

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई- ४०० ०३२

दिनांक : २६ एप्रिल, १९८९

प्रति,

कुलसचिव,

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ,

कोल्हापूर.

विषय :- अस्तित्वात असलेल्या महाविद्यालयांचे संलग्नीकरण व त्यांना द्यावयाचे शासकीय अनुदान पदवी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या वर्गासाठी किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष.

महोदय,

वरील विषयाबाबत क्रमांक : युएसएफ-१०७९-४९७९ (३) (पंचवीस) दि. २५-९-१९७९ च्या शासन पत्राची सोबत जोडलेली प्रत कृपया पाहावी.

२. महाविद्यालयात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या एखाद्या विद्याशाखेत प्रथम वर्षाच्या

विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी आदिवासी विभाग क्षेत्रातील व ज्या पंचायत समिती क्षेत्रात एकच महाविद्यालय आहे, अशा महाविद्यालयातील प्रत्येक विद्याशाखेत प्रथम वर्गात किमान ४० विद्यार्थी असावेत, अशी अट शासनाने वरील पत्रान्वये विहित केलेली आहे. विहित किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या प्रवेशासाठी मिळाली नसतानाही प्रथम वर्षाचे वर्ग सुरू करण्यात आले तर संबंधित महाविद्यालयातील त्या वर्गाचे संलग्नीकरण चालू ठेवण्यास शासनाची मंजूरी मिळणार नाही, असे सदर पत्रान्वये कळविले असून, या निर्णयाच्या अनुषंगाने विद्यापीठाकडे आलेल्या अर्जाची छाननी करून शासनाकडे योग्य प्रस्ताव पाठविण्यात यावेत, अशीही विनंती सर्व विद्यापीठांना करण्यात आलेली आहे. असे असूनसुद्धा काही विद्यापीठांकडून किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्येची अट पूर्ण न करता महाविद्यालयाच्या विद्याशाखेच्या संलग्नीकरणाची शिफारस केली जाते. संलग्नीकरणाचे प्रस्ताव पाठवितांना उपरोक्त दिनांक २५-९-१९७९ च्या पत्रान्वये दिलेल्या सूचनेच्या अनुषंगानेच आपले प्रस्ताव कृपया पाठविण्यात यावेत.

आपला विश्वासू,

सही/-

(जु. मुअल्लिम)

उपसचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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नवीन तुकड्या मंजूर करण्याबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक : एनजीसी - ३५८८/१२९४/विशि-२

शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग,

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२.

दिनांक : २० जुलै, १९८९.

प्रति,

कुलसचिव,

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

विषय : नवीन तुकड्या मंजूर करण्याबाबत.

महोदय,

संदर्भासाठी शासनाचे समक्रमाकांचे दि. ३१-१०-१९८८ चे वरील विषयाबाबतचे पत्र कृपया पाहावे.

२. विहित विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष पुरे करणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयांना आवश्यकतेनुसार विद्यापीठाने परस्पर नवीन तुकड्या विनाअनुदान तत्वावर सुरू करण्यास शासनाची हरकत नाही, असे संदर्भाधीन पत्रान्वये कळविण्यात आलेले आहे. या संदर्भात असे स्पष्ट करण्यात येते की, १९८८-८९ या शैक्षणिक वर्षापूर्वी ज्या तुकड्या अनुदान तत्वावर असतील, त्या तुकड्या अनुदानावरच राहतील. तसेच ज्या तुकड्या अनुदान तत्वावर मंजूर करण्यात आल्या आहेत, त्यांचा नैसर्गिक विस्तारसुद्धा अनुदान तत्वावरच ग्राह्य धरण्यात येईल. उदा. एफ.वाय.बी.ए./बी.कॉम/बी.एससी.. हे वर्ग, अनुदान तत्वावर मंजूर झालेली तुकडी/तुकड्या, नैसर्गिक विस्ताराने एस.वाय.बी.ए./बी.कॉम./बी. एससी. हे वर्ग सुरू करण्यात आल्यास ती तुकडी/तुकड्या अनुदान तत्वावर समजण्यात येईल/येतील. मात्र अनुदान तत्वावर मंजूर असलेल्या तुकड्यांव्यतिरिक्त जी तुकडी अगर ज्या तुकड्या नवीन सुरू करण्यात आलेला आहेत, अगर सुरू करण्यात येतील, ती तुकडी अगर त्या तुकड्या विनाअनुदान तत्वावर समजण्यात येतील.

कृपया सर्व संबंधित महाविद्यालयांना या अनुषंगाने कळविण्यात यावे.

आपला विश्वासू,

सही (द.रा. माळी)

सहायक सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन.

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नवीन विद्याशाखा/विषय/अभ्यासक्रम व जादा तुकड्यांना अनुदान मंजूर

करण्याबाबत सुधारित आदेश

महाराष्ट्र शासन

शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : एनजीसी २०९१/(३५६७)/विशि-२-अ

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-३२

दिनांक : ८ ऑगस्ट, १९९१.

वाचावे : शासन निर्णय क्र. एनजीसी - २०८८/(१६५२)/विशि-२ (अ) दिनांक : ४ जानेवारी, १९८९.

शासन निर्णय : नवीन महाविद्यालयांना विनाअनुदान तत्वावर परवानगी दिल्यानंतर त्यास टप्प्याटप्प्याने अनुदान देण्याबाबत शासन निर्णय क्र. एनजीसी - २०८८/(१६५२) विशि-२ (अ) दिनांक ४-१-१९८९ अन्वये निर्णय घेण्यात आला आहे.

२. शासन निर्णय क्र. एनजीसी-१०८८/१६५२/विशि-२ (अ) दि. ४ जानेवारी, १९८९ मधील परिच्छेद २ (फ) मधील ३ वर्षे पूर्ण झालेल्या विनाअनुदान तत्वावर सुरू करण्यात आलेल्या विद्याशाखांना १०० टक्के अनुदान देण्यासंबंधीची तरतूद या आदेशान्वये रद्द करण्यात येत आहे.

३. १९९१-९२ या शैक्षणिक वर्षापासून सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेल्या अनुदानित व विनाअनुदानित महाविद्यालयांना नवीन विद्याशाखा, विषय, अभ्यासक्रम व जादा तुकड्या विनाअनुदान तत्वावर मंजूर करून त्यांना पुढील अनुदानसूत्रानुसार मंजूर करण्यात यावे.

(अ) विद्याशाखा, नवीन विषय, नवीन अभ्यासक्रम व जादा तुकड्या मंजूर केल्यानंतर पहिल्या ३ वर्षांमध्ये कोणतेही अनुदान मंजूर करण्यात येणार नाही.

(ब) ४ व्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या २५ टक्के.

(क) ५ व्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या ५० टक्के.

(ड) ६ व्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या ७५ टक्के.

(ई) ७ व्या वर्षी व तदनंतर १०० टक्के.

अनुदानित व विनाअनुदानित महिला महाविद्यालय व आदिवासी उपाययोजना क्षेत्रातील महाविद्यालयांना विद्याशाखा, नवीन अभ्यासक्रम, नवीन विषय व जादा तुकड्या मंजूर केल्यास त्यांनाही वरील अनुदानसूत्राप्रमाणेच अनुदान मंजूर केले जाईल.

हे अनुदान शासनाने वेळोवेळी विहित अटी व निकष पूर्ण करण्याच्या महाविद्यालयांना मंजूर करण्यात येईल.

४ हे आदेश निर्गमित झाल्याच्या तारखेपासून लागू होतील.

५. हे आदेश नियोजन व वित्त विभागाच्या संमतीने व अनौपचारिक संदर्भ प्र. क्र. १२५/९१ व्यय-५, दि. १८-७-१९९१ अन्वये निर्गमित करण्यात येत आहेत.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही/- (श.श्री. देसाई)

उपसचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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नवीन महाविद्यालयांसाठी विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष : शासनाचे आदेश  
जून १९९३-९४ पासून महाविद्यालयांना परवानगी  
देताना लावावयाचे निकष.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक : एनजीसी - ३५९३/५४४३/विशि-२

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२

दिनांक : २४ सप्टेंबर, १९९३

शासन परिपत्रक : सन १९९३-९४ या वर्षी विद्यापीठ अधिनियमातील तरतुदीनुसार नवीन महाविद्यालये सुरू करण्यासाठी विद्यापीठाकडून शासनाकडे शिफारशी केलेल्या संस्थांच्या प्रस्तावात, विद्यापीठातर्फे संस्थेची स्वतःची इमारत, प्रयोगशाळा, ग्रंथालय व क्रीडांगण, वसतिगृह इ. मूलभूत सुविधा दर्शविणारी कोणतीही माहिती प्रस्तावात अंतर्भूत केलेली नसते; त्यामुळे शासन स्तरावर निर्णय घेताना अडचणीचे ठरत आहे. या मूलभूत गोष्टींकडे लक्ष न पुरविल्यामुळे केवळ तदर्थ तत्वावर शिफारस आल्यामुळे महाविद्यालयाला परवानगी दिल्यावर कोर्ट केसेस सुरू होतात. यावर शासन स्तरावर विचार करता असे आढळून येते की, विद्यार्थ्यांना महाविद्यालयातील किमान सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे अनिवार्य व बंधनकारक आहे. याकरिता १९९३-९४ या वर्षापासून मंजूर केलेल्या व पुढे मंजूर करण्यात येणाऱ्या नवीन महाविद्यालयांना पहिल्या ३ वर्षात विद्यार्थ्यांना, महाविद्यालयास चांगले ग्रंथालय, क्रीडांगण, शिकविण्यासाठी कर्मचारी वृंद, वसतिगृह, प्रयोगशाळा इ. मूलभूत सोई पुरविणे आवश्यक व बंधनकारक केले आहे. त्यानुसार विद्यापीठांनी आपल्या शिफारशीत वरील गोष्टींचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करावा. एखाद्या संस्थेला प्राधान्य का घ्यावे किंवा देऊ नये, याचीही माहिती द्यावी. यापुढील प्राप्त प्रस्तावात याचा उल्लेख नसेल तर त्याची जबाबदारी पूर्णपणे विद्यापीठांची राहिल. याकरिता शासनाकडे नवीन महाविद्यालये प्रस्ताव पाठविताना पुढील गोष्टींचा त्यात अंतर्भाव असेल असे पाहावे.

१) मागणाऱ्या संस्थेची आर्थिक बाजू.

२) संस्थेची स्वतःची इमारत आहे किंवा कसे.

३) प्रयोगशाळा, ग्रंथालय, वसतिगृह, क्रीडांगण इ. सोय आहे का?

४) नवीन महाविद्यालयाची शिफारस करताना जवळच्या तालुक्यात या सोई आहेत किंवा कसे.

५) एकाच ठिकाणी २ संस्थांची शिफारस असल्यास त्यांपैकी प्राधान्य कोणत्या संस्थेस आहे. इ.ची सविस्तर माहिती आपल्या प्रस्तावात न चुकता नमूद करावी.

२. नवीन महाविद्यालयांना मंजुरी देण्यात आल्यावर पहिली तीन वर्षे कोणतेही अनुदान मंजूर करण्यात येणार नाही. शासन धोरणानुसार महाविद्यालयांना चौथ्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या २५ टक्के, पाचव्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या ५० टक्के, सहाव्या वर्षी मान्य खर्चाच्या ७५ टक्के आणि सातव्या वर्षी १०० टक्के असे अनुदान देण्यात येते.

३. ज्या नवीन महाविद्यालयांनी पहिल्या तीन वर्षात जर विद्यार्थ्यांना किमान सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या नाहीत तर त्या महाविद्यालयांचे अनुदान देणे, संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण यांनी त्या महाविद्यालयांकडून सुविधा पुरविण्यात येईपर्यंत लांबणीवर टाकण्यात यावे. संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण यांनी यापुढे देण्यात येणाऱ्या

नवीन महाविद्यालयांच्या बाबतीत विशेषकरून काळजी घ्यावी व त्याचप्रमाणे कारवाई करावी.

नवीन महाविद्यालये देताना विद्याशाखानिहाय विद्यार्थीसंख्येचा निकष पुढीलप्रमाणे असावा :

विभाग	विद्यार्थीसंख्येचा निकष
१) शहरी	६०
२) आदिवासी	४०
३) ग्रामीण	५०
४) महिला	५०

विद्यापीठाने नवीन महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रस्तावांची शिफारस करतांना वरील निकषाप्रमाणे विद्यार्थीसंख्या उपलब्ध होईल असे पाहावे.

राज्यातील महाविद्यालय, विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात अनेक महाविद्यालयांकडून वेगवेगळ्या पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमांसाठी सातत्याने मागणी होत असते. तसेच पदवी स्तरावरदेखील अनेक विषय नव्याने सुरू करण्याची मागणी येत असते. या मागणीच्या संदर्भात विद्यार्थीसंख्येचा योग्य प्रमाणात विचार होत नाही. काही महाविद्यालयांत संबंधित विषयासाठी ७ ते ८ विद्यार्थीदेखील नसतात. तरीही नवीन विषय पदवी/पदव्युत्तर स्तरावर सुरू करण्याचा या महाविद्यालयांचा आग्रह असतो व विद्यापीठाची शिफारसही असते. याकरिता असे कळविण्यात येते की,

१) ग्रामीण भाग (ग्रामीण म्हणजे जिल्हा परिषद क्षेत्र समजावे) संबंधित प्रत्येक विषयात पदवी स्तरावर किमान २४ विद्यार्थ्यांपेक्षा विद्यार्थी कमी असल्यास नवीन विषयाची शिफारस करू नये. तसेच पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमाकरिता किमान १६ विद्यार्थी उपलब्ध होऊ शकले तरच पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमाची शिफारस करावी.

पदव्युत्तर शिक्षणाची सोय ही सर्वसामान्यतः फक्त जिल्हांच्या ठिकाणी असावी. तसेच पदव्युत्तर शिक्षणासाठी जिल्हातील महाविद्यालयांमध्ये वेगवेगळे अभ्यासक्रम दिले जात असतांना जिल्ह्यात कोणताही एक विषय/अभ्यासक्रम एकापेक्षा अधिक महाविद्यालयांना दिला जाणार नाही असे पाहावे.

शासनाने जून, १९९३-९४ या वर्षी नवीन अध्यापक महाविद्यालयांना परवानगी देऊ नये असा धोरणात्मक निर्णय घेतला असल्यामुळे अध्यापक महाविद्यालयाचे या वर्षाकरिताचे प्रस्ताव शासनाला शिफारस करून पाठवू नयेत.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही /- (डॉ. मुन्शीलाल गौतम)

शासनाचे सहसचिव

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विषयासाठी असलेल्या विद्यार्थीसंख्येच्या अटीबाबत...

क्रमांक : एनजीसी - १९९२/३०३३९/अनु/९-अ

शिक्षण संचालनालय, (उ.शि.) म.रा. पुणे - १

दिनांक : १०-८-१९९४

प्रति,

सर्व प्रशासन अधिकारी,

विषय : विषयासाठी असलेल्या विद्यार्थीसंख्येच्या अटीबाबत...

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक : एनजीसी - ३५९३/५४४३/विशि - २, दिनांक २४-९-१९९३ ची प्रत सोबत पाठवली आहे.

आपणांस कळविण्यात येते की, या परिपत्रकातील सूचनेप्रमाणे सन १९९४-९५ पासून विषयासाठी पदवीस्तर २४ व पदव्युत्तर स्तरावर १६ विद्यार्थ्यांची अट शासनाने निश्चित केली आहे. शासनाच्या या परिपत्रकातील सूचना आपण आपल्या विभागातील सर्व महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्यांच्या नजरेस आणाव्यात व त्याबद्दल त्यांची पोहोच घ्यावी व तसे केल्याचे संचालनालयास कळवावे.

सही/- शिक्षण संचालक, (उच्च शिक्षण)

यांच्याकरिता.

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राज्यातील अशासकीय कला, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य व अध्यापक महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्यांच्या कार्यालयीन व निवासी दूरध्वनी खर्चाबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक : एनजीसी ३५९४/(७६५१)/मशि-३

उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-४०० ०३२.

दिनांक : ५ डिसेंबर, १९९४

प्रति,

शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण)

महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

विषय : राज्यातील अशासकीय कला, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य व अध्यापक महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्यांच्या कार्यालयीन व निवासी दूरध्वनी खर्चाबाबत.

संदर्भ : शि.सं. (उ.शि.) म.रा., पुणे यांचे पत्र क्र. एनजीसी - ३५९३/

७२११/विशि-२, दिनांक ८-१२-९३.

शि.सं. (उ.शि.), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांचे पत्र क्र. एनजीसी - १०९३/२३३००/९४, दि. १७-१-९४.

अशासकीय महाविद्यालयातील प्राचार्यांच्या दूरध्वनी (निवासी व कार्यालयीन) खर्चावर नियंत्रण राहावे व एकसूत्रता राहावी म्हणून शासनाने या संदर्भातील पत्र दिनांक ८-१२-९३ अन्वये सूचना दिल्या होत्या. त्या संदर्भात असे कळविण्याचे मला निर्देश आहेत की, महाविद्यालयांची खालीलप्रमाणे तीन विभागांत विभागणी केली असता त्या त्या विभागांतील महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्यांना महाविद्यालयीन कामासाठी (निवासी व कार्यालयीन दोन्ही मिळून) दूरध्वनी खर्च वेतनेतर अनुदानास पात्र राहिल.

अ) महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रात असणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयांना प्रतिवर्षी रु. १५,००० किंवा प्रत्यक्ष आलेला खर्च यांपैकी जी रक्कम कमी असेल ती वेतनेतर अनुदानास पात्र समजण्यात यावी.

ब) जिल्हा मुख्यालयाच्या ठिकाणी असणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयांसाठी रु. १०,००० प्रतिवर्षी किंवा प्रत्यक्ष आलेला खर्च यांपैकी जी रक्कम कमी असेल, ती रक्कम वेतनेतर अनुदानास ग्राह्य समजण्यात यावी.

क) तालुक्याच्या किंवा अन्य ग्रामीण भागांतील महाविद्यालयांसाठी रु. ७,००० प्रतिवर्षी किंवा प्रत्यक्ष आलेला खर्च यांपैकी जी रक्कम कमी असेल, ती वेतनेतर अनुदानास पात्र समजण्यात यावी.

सही/- (वि.ला. भोई)

कक्ष अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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(१९)

अशासकीय मान्यताप्राप्त कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांत सुरु असलेल्या तुकड्यांना अनुदान मिळण्याबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक : एनजीसी-१०९४/७६३८/मशि-३

उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२

दिनांक : २१ डिसेंबर, १९९४.

प्रति,

शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण)

महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

विषय : अशासकीय मान्यताप्राप्त कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांत सुरु असलेल्या तुकड्यांना अनुदान मिळण्याबाबत.

संदर्भ : १) शासन पत्र क्र. एनजीसी/३५८८/१२९४/विशि-२, दि. ३१-१०-१९८८.

२) शासन निर्णय क्र. एनजीसी-३५८८/१२९४/विशि-२, दि. १४-७-१९९२ शासन पत्र क्रमांक एनजीसी-३५८८/(११६३/८८)/विशि-२, दि. २४-५-१९८८ अन्वये शासनाच्या पुर्वपरवानगी-शिवाय अशासकीय मान्यताप्राप्त कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांमध्ये नवीन अतिरिक्त तुकड्या सुरु करण्यात येऊ नयेत, असे सर्व विद्यापीठांना आदेश देण्यात आले होते. पुनर्विचारांती या बाबतीत शासन स्तरावर शासन पत्र क्र. एनजीसी/३५७८/१२९४/विशि-२, ३१-१०-१९८८ अनुसार विहित विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष पूर्ण करणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयांना आवश्यकतेनुसार विद्यापीठांने परस्पर 'विनाअनुदान तत्वावर' नवीन अतिरिक्त तुकड्या मंजूर करण्यास परवानगी दिली होती. दि. ३१-१०-८८ पासून दि. १४-७-९२ पर्यंत विद्यापीठांनी परस्पर परवानगी दिलेल्या 'विनाअनुदान' तत्वावरील पदवी स्तरावरील नवीन अतिरिक्त तुकड्यांना अनुदान मिळावे, अशी विनंती शासनाकडे वारंवार करण्यात येत होती; त्यामुळे त्या कालावधीत मंजूर केलेल्या तुकड्यांना कोणत्या अनुदानसूत्रानुसार अनुदान द्यावे, याबाबतचा प्रस्ताव शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होता.

याबाबत शासन स्तरावर विचार करून खालील अटीच्या अधीन राहून शासन निर्णय क्रमांक एनजीसी-२०९१/(३५६७)/विशि-२ अ, दिनांक ८ ऑगस्ट, १९९१ च्या आदेशातील तरतुदीनुसार कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान महाविद्यालयातील पदवी स्तरावरील तुकड्या टप्प्याटप्प्याने अनुदानावर आणण्यात याव्यात व या तुकड्या पुढे सुरु ठेवण्यात शासनाची हरकत राहणार नाही.

१) दिनांक ३१-१०-१९८८ पासून दि. १४-७-१९९२ या कालावधीत विद्यापीठांनी मान्य केलेल्या नवीन अतिरिक्त तुकड्या. (पदवी स्तरावरील)

२) शासनमान्यतेचे पूर्वी सुरु असलेल्या (पदवी स्तरावरील) तुकड्या व विद्यापीठांनी मंजूर केलेल्या प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त तुकडीमध्ये संलग्नीकरणासाठी व अनुदानासाठी आवश्यक असलेले विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष पाळले पाहिजेत.

३) अशा वाढीव तुकड्यांमध्ये नवीन शिक्षक वर्ग नेमण्यास शासनाची हरकत असणार नाही व हा शिक्षक वर्ग दि. ८-८-१९९१ च्या आदेशाप्रमाणे टप्प्याटप्प्याने अनुदानावर येईल.

अनुदान निर्धारणाच्या अनुषंगाने आपण कृपया उचित कार्यवाही करावी.

सही/- (वि.ला.भोई)

कक्ष अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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(२०)

कार्यभारानुसार शिक्षक पदे मंजूर करण्याबाबत.

क्रमांक : एनजीसी १९९४/५८३०२/कार्यभार/९-अ

शिक्षण संचालनालय (उ.शि.) म.रा., पुणे-१

दिनांक : १९.४.९५

प्रति,

सर्व विभागीय शिक्षण सहसंचालक

उच्च शिक्षण.

विषय : कार्यभारानुसार शिक्षक पदे मंजूर करण्याबाबत.

महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक पदे मंजूर करताना कोणत्या तारखेची विद्यार्थीसंख्या विचारात घ्यावी, याबाबत शासन आदेश प्राप्त झाले असून शासनाने असे आदेश दिले आहेत की, महाविद्यालयीन कार्यभार तपासून शिक्षकांची पदे मंजूर करतांना दिनांक १ ऑक्टोबर ही तारीख ग्राह्य धरून त्या तारखेची विद्यार्थीसंख्या पदे मान्य करण्यासाठी विचारात घ्यावी.

कृपया, वरील शासन आदेश आपल्या विभागांतील अशासकीय महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्यांच्या नजरेस आणावेत.

सही/-

शिक्षण संचालक (उच्च शिक्षण) यांच्याकरिता

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नवीन तुकड्या मंजूर करतांना विद्यार्थीसंख्येबाबत निकष स्पष्ट करणारा आदेश.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : एनजीसी-१०९३/(५९१८) मशि-३

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-४०० ०३२

दिनांक : १९ जून, १९९५

पहा : १) शासन पत्र : शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग क्रमांक - युएमएफ-१०८२/१२६०३५/(६१३५)/विशि-२ दिनांक : २८ नोव्हेंबर, १९८४.

२) शासन परिपत्रक, उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग क्रमांक - एनजीसी-३५९३/(५७४३)/विशि-२ दिनांक : २४ सप्टेंबर, १९९३.

३) शिक्षण संचालक (उ.शि.) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांचे पत्र क्र. एनजीसी-१०९४/तुकड्या/९-अ, दि. ७.२.९५

प्रास्तविक

राज्याचा शैक्षणिक विकास झपाट्याने होत असून, प्रतिवर्षी मोठ्या संख्येने नवीन महाविद्यालये सुरु होत असून विद्यार्थ्यांची वाढती संख्या लक्षात घेऊन नवीन विषय, नवीन तुकड्या यांना परवानगी देणे भाग पडत आहे. अतिरिक्त तुकड्यांना मंजुरी देण्याचा प्रश्न हा जरी प्रथम विद्यापीठाच्या कक्षेतील होता, तरी तो अनुदानाशी निगडित असल्यामुळे अशासकीय कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयांमध्ये अतिरिक्त तुकड्या मंजूर करताना महाविद्यालयांनी खालीलप्रमाणे अटी पूर्ण केल्याची खात्री विद्यापीठांनी करणे आवश्यक असल्याचे शासन पत्र, शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग क्र. युएमएफ-१०८२/१२६०३५/(६९३५)/विशि-२ दिनांक:२८ नोव्हेंबर, १९९४ अन्वये निर्देशित करण्यात आले आहे.

१) तुकडीच्या प्रवेशक्षमतेपेक्षा प्रवेश घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या ४० ने जास्त असावी. (उदा. जर प्रवेशक्षमता १०० असेल व विद्यार्थीसंख्या १४० होत असेल तर दुसरी तुकडी उघडण्यास हरकत नसावी.)

२) अतिरिक्त तुकडी सुरु केल्यानंतर अतिरिक्त शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती कार्यभारानुसार करावी.

३) अतिरिक्त तुकडीकरीता आवश्यक त्या सर्व सुविधा महाविद्यालयाकडे उपलब्ध असाव्यात.

४) महाविद्यालय ज्या ठिकाणी असेल त्या शहरातील, गावातील सर्व महाविद्यालयांच्या वर्गाच्या विशिष्ट शाखेची कमाल प्रवेशक्षमता संपलेली असावी.

नवीन महाविद्यालये देताना विद्याशाखानिहाय विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष कोणते असावेत याबाबत शासन परिपत्रक, उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग क्र. एनजीसी-३५९३/(५७४३)/विशि-२, दि. २४-९-१९९३ अन्वये निर्देश देण्यात आले असून ते खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत:

विभाग	विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष
१. शहरी	६०
२. आदिवासी	४०
३. ग्रामीण	५०
४. महिला	५०

याशिवाय ग्रामीण भाग (जिल्हा परिषद क्षेत्र) यामध्ये प्रत्येक विषयात पदवी स्तरावर किमान २४ विद्यार्थी व पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमाकरिता किमान १६ विद्यार्थी उपलब्ध असणे आवश्यक असल्याचेही सदर शासन परिपत्रकाद्वारे स्पष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहे. तसेच शासन पत्र क्र. एनजीसी-२०८६/(३३५)/विशि-२ अ, दिनांक १८.११.१९८७ अन्वये ज्या शहराची वस्ती ५०,००० पेक्षा कमी



आहे, अशा ठिकाणी किमान विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या १० अशी शिथिल करण्यात आलेली आहे.

**शासन निर्णय**

प्रास्तविकामध्ये उल्लेख केलेल्या शासन पत्राद्वारे तुकड्यांमधील विद्यार्थीसंख्येबाबत शासनाने निर्देश दिलेले असले तरी असे दिसून आले की, निरनिराळ्या विद्यापीठ क्षेत्रांमधील अशासकीय महाविद्यालयांमधील तुकड्यांमध्ये विद्यार्थीसंख्येच्या बाबतीत एकसूत्रता नाही आणि त्यामुळे अनुदान मंजूर करताना अडचणी निर्माण होत आहेत. तसेच शासनावरील खर्चात अकारण वाढ सोसावी लागत आहे. सदर परिस्थितीत राज्यातील अशासकीय कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांमधील तुकड्यांमध्ये विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष निर्धारित करण्याचा प्रश्न शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होता.

२. शासन आता या निर्णयाद्वारे राज्यातील कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांमध्ये प्रत्येक तुकडीमध्ये किती विद्यार्थीसंख्या असावी, याबाबतचे परिमाण/निकष खालीलप्रमाणे मंजूर करित आहे.

तुकडीचा क्रमांक	शहरी विभागातील मुला-मुलींची महाविद्यालये	ग्रामीण विभागातील मुला-मुलींची महाविद्यालये आणि शहरी विभागातील महिला महाविद्यालये	आदिवासी आणि दुर्गम भागातील मुला-मुलींची महाविद्यालये आणि ग्रामीण विभागातील महिला महाविद्यालये
पहिली	६० ते १००	५० ते १००	४० ते ८०
दुसरी	१२१ ते २००	१२१ ते १६०	१२१ ते १६०
तिसरी	२२१ ते ३००	२२१ ते २४०	२०१ ते २४०
चौथी	३२१ ते ४००	२८१ ते ३२०	२८१ ते ३२०
पाचवी	४२१ ते ५००	३६१ ते ४००	३६१ ते ४००
सहावी	५२१ ते ६००	४४१ ते ५००	४४१ ते ५००

३. वरील निकषांबाबत असे स्पष्ट करण्यात येते की, पहिल्या तुकडीमध्ये जी विद्यार्थीसंख्या ठरविण्यात आली आहे, उदा. शहरी भागासाठी पहिल्या तुकडीसाठी ६० ते १०० अशी जी विद्यार्थीसंख्या ठरविण्यात आली आहे, ती त्या विभागांमध्ये कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य यांपैकी कोणत्याही विद्याशाखेच्या प्रथम वर्गाच्या प्रवेशासाठी असून ६० पेक्षा कमी विद्यार्थी असल्यास सदर तुकडी उघडता येणार नाही आणि उघडल्यास ती अनुदानास पात्र राहणार नाही. तसेच दुसरी तुकडी उघडण्यासाठी कमीत कमी १२० च्या वर विद्यार्थीसंख्या असल्याशिवाय दुसरी तुकडी उघडता येणार नाही व उघडल्यास ती अनुदानास पात्र राहणार नाही.

४. पदवी स्तरावर तसेच पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमासाठी प्रत्येक विषयासाठी किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या पूर्वीच्या अटीप्रमाणे म्हणजेच अनुक्रमे २४ ते १६ अशी राहिल. मात्र आदिवासी आणि दुर्गम विभागातील मुलामुलींची महाविद्यालये आणि ग्रामीण विभागातील आणि ५०,००० पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरातील महिला महाविद्यालये यांच्याबाबतीत ही संख्या किमान १० विद्यार्थी/विद्यार्थिनी अशी राहिल.

५. सदर शासन निर्णयानुसार कृषीतर विद्यापीठे व अशासकीय कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांनी नवीन तुकड्या उघडण्यापूर्वी/प्रस्ताव सादर करतांना आवश्यक ती दक्षता घ्यावी व सदर निकषांचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करावे.

६. विनाअनुदान/कायम विनाअनुदान महाविद्यालयांना वरीलप्रमाणे तुकड्यांचे निकष लागू असतील. मात्र त्यांना ज्या तत्वावर शासनाकडून परवानगी देण्यात आलेली असेल त्या तत्वावर सदर तुकड्या उघडण्यास लागतील.

७. सदर शासन निर्णयानुसार तुकड्यांमधील विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष १९९५-९६ या शैक्षणिक वर्षापासून लागू होतील.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही/- (त्रि. व. सेन)  
उपसचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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विद्यार्थीसंख्या कमी असल्यामुळे/तुकड्या कमी असल्यामुळे अतिरिक्त झालेल्या अधिव्याख्यात्यांना द्यावयाचे सेवासंरक्षण व सेवासमायोजन.

क्रमांक एनजीसी/१९२३/१८०२९३-नेमपूक/९अ शिक्षण संचालनालय (उच्च शिक्षण) म.रा., पुणे. दिनांक ७-९-९५

प्रति,

सहसंचालक

उच्च शिक्षण, नागपूर विभाग, नागपूर.

**विषय :** विद्यार्थीसंख्या कमी असल्यामुळे/तुकड्या कमी असल्यामुळे अतिरिक्त झालेल्या अधिव्याख्यात्यांना द्यावयाचे सेवासंरक्षण व सेवासमायोजन.

**संदर्भ :** आपले अ.शा. पत्र क्र. उशिनाग-४/अशि./२७९८/५८५/९५. संदर्भात नमूद केलेल्या आपल्या पत्रात आपण जे मुद्दे उपस्थित केले आहेत, त्यांविषयी खालीलप्रमाणे खुलासा करण्यात येत आहे.

**मुद्दा व खुलासा**

**मुद्दा अ)** दिनांक १९-६-९५ च्या शासन निर्णयामध्ये पान तीनवर परिच्छेद चारवर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्येची अट आदिवासी व दुर्गम

भागातील मुलामुलींची महाविद्यालये आणि ग्रामीण भागातील ५०,००० पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरातील महाविद्यालये यांच्याबाबत किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या १० पर्यंत निश्चित करण्यात आलेली आहे. तेव्हा या कार्यालयाची अशी धारणा आहे की, ५०,००० पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरातील महाविद्यालये वगळता इतर ठिकाणी किमान विद्यार्थी १० राहिल. कृपया, ही धारणा पक्की करावी.

**खुलासा :** शासन निर्णय क्र. एनजीसी १०९३/(५९१८ मशि ३, दिनांक १९-६-९५ अन्वये प्रत्येक विषयासाठी खालीलप्रमाणे विद्यार्थीसंख्या निर्धारित करण्यात आली आहे.

**पदवीस्तर / पदव्युत्तर स्तर**

१. आदिवासी व दुर्गम विभागातील मुलामुलींची महाविद्यालये. पदवीस्तर १०, पदव्युत्तर स्तर १०.

२. ग्रामीण विभागातील महाविद्यालये (ग्रामीण विभाग म्हणजे जि.प. क्षेत्र समजावे) पदवीस्तर १०, पदव्युत्तर स्तर १०.

३. ५०,००० पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरातील महिला महाविद्यालये. पदवीस्तर १०, पदव्युत्तर स्तर १०.

४. वर नमूद केलेली महाविद्यालये वगळता इतर विभागातील महाविद्यालये पदवीस्तर २४, पदव्युत्तर स्तर १०.

**मुद्दा ब)** ज्या महाविद्यालयांमध्ये पदवीच्या तीन वर्गांपैकी एका किंवा अधिक वर्गात २४, १६ किंवा १० (जे लागू होईल ते) पेक्षा कमी विद्यार्थीसंख्या असल्यास संबंधित तुकडीसाठी मान्य होणारे शिक्षक अतिरिक्त ठरवावे किंवा कसे ? तसेच सदर किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या ही पदवी स्तरावरील प्रथम वर्गासाठी गृहीत धरावी की सर्व वर्गासाठी याबाबत स्पष्टीकरण द्यावे.

**खुलासा :** २४, १६ किंवा १० ही विद्यार्थीसंख्येची अट प्रवेशाच्या वेळी (एन्ट्री पॉइंट) गृहीत धरण्यात यावी. मात्र द्वितीय किंवा तृतीय वर्ष स्तरावर एखादा विषय म्हणून विशेष विषय म्हणून प्रथमच सुरु करण्यात आला तर त्या वेळीदेखील हीच विद्यार्थीसंख्येची अट लागू राहिल. निकषापेक्षा कमी विद्यार्थी असल्यास तो विषय अनुदानास पात्र होणार नाही, त्यामुळे संबंधित विषय शिकविणारे शिक्षक अतिरिक्त होतील. मात्र कायमस्वरूपी प्राध्यापकांना सेवासंरक्षण राहिल. सेवानिवृत्ती, राजीनामा इ. कारणांमुळे एखादे पद रिकामे झाल्यास ते पद भरू नये.

**मुद्दा क)** किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या नसलेले वर्ग जोपर्यंत महाविद्यालयात चालू आहेत तोपर्यंत (जोपर्यंत असे वर्ग विद्यापीठ बंद करण्याची परवानगी देत नाही) सदर वर्गावरील शिक्षकांना अतिरिक्त ठरविता येणार नाही व विद्यार्थीसंख्या कमी असली तरी त्यांचे पगारावरील अनुदान देय राहिल, अशी या कार्यालयाची धारणा आहे. कृपया ती पक्की करावी, किंवा याबाबत स्पष्टीकरण द्यावे.

**खुलासा :** किमान विद्यार्थीसंख्या नसलेले वर्ग जोपर्यंत महाविद्यालयात चालू राहतील तोपर्यंत त्या वर्गावर शिकविणारे कायम शिक्षक जरी अतिरिक्त झाले तरी त्यांच्या वेतनावर अनुदान देय राहिल.

**मुद्दा ड)** अतिरिक्त ठरणारे शिक्षक निर्वाध रिक्त पदे उपलब्ध असल्यास त्यावर प्राथम्याने सामावण्यात यावे. अशी पदे उपलब्ध नसल्यास विनाअनुदानित महाविद्यालयातील रिक्त पदावर आपण पूर्वी दिलेल्या स्पष्टीकरणप्रमाणे सामावून घ्यावा व अशी पदे शिल्लक नसल्यास राजा धारणाधिकार यामुळे रिक्त होणाऱ्या पदावरही सामावली जाऊ शकतील, अशी या कार्यालयाची धारणा आहे.

**खुलासा :** निर्वाध रिक्त पदे उपलब्ध असल्यास अशा पदांवर अतिरिक्त शिक्षकांना अग्रक्रमाने सामावून घेण्यात यावे. अनुदानित महाविद्यालयात रिक्त पदे उपलब्ध नसल्यास अतिरिक्त ठरलेल्या परंतु कायमस्वरूपी असलेल्या शिक्षकांना विनाअनुदानित महाविद्यालयातील रिक्त पदावर सामावून घेण्यात यावे व त्यांचा पगार मूळ अनुदानित महाविद्यालयातून अदा करावा. एक वर्ष किंवा अधिक राजा धारणाधिकार यामुळे रिक्त पदांवर अतिरिक्त शिक्षकांना सामावून घेता येईल.

**मुद्दा ई)** उपरोक्त कारणांमुळे अतिरिक्त ठरणाऱ्या शिक्षकेतर कर्मचाऱ्यांनासुद्धा विद्यापीठ स्तरावरच जुन्या महाविद्यालयात रिक्त जागांवर आणि नवीन विनाअनुदानित महाविद्यालयात निर्माण होणाऱ्या नवीन जागांवर सामावण्याची कार्यवाही करावी लागेल. तसेच शिक्षकेतर कर्मचाऱ्यांना सामावण्याची कारवाईसुद्धा विद्यापीठानेच करावी, अशी धारणा आहे, ती पक्की करावी.

**खुलासा :** शासन पत्र क्र. एनजीसी - १७९३/(८९२६) (२५०९) विशि ४, दि. २८-१०-९३ अन्वये अतिरिक्त ठरणाऱ्या शिक्षकेतर कर्मचाऱ्यांना नवीन महाविद्यालयामध्ये सामावून घेण्यात यावे. या कर्मचाऱ्यांना पूर्णपणे सामावून घेतल्याशिवाय या महाविद्यालयांना कोणत्याही कारणास्तव अधिकच्या जागा भरण्यास परवानगी देण्यात येऊ नये. ही कार्यवाही सहसंचालकांच्या स्तरावर करण्यात यावी.

**मुद्दा फ)** तिन्ही विद्याशाखांच्या बाबतीत ९०-९१ हे आधारभूत वर्ष मानावे असे सूचित करण्यात आलेले आहे. तेव्हा ९०-९१ वर्षात लागलेल्या व दोन वर्षांच्या सेवेनंतर शैक्षणिक पात्रता व विहित अटी पूर्ण केल्यामुळे कायम ठरणाऱ्या शिक्षकांना संरक्षण मिळू शकेल. केवळ दोन वर्ष पूर्ण झाली, तथापि विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाने विहित केलेली पात्रता म्हणजे पदव्युत्तर परीक्षेत ५५ टक्के आणि सेट/नेट परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण नसतील अशा शिक्षकांना देय ठरणार नाही, अशी धारणा आहे. कृपया ती पक्की करावी.

**खुलासा :** विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाने विहित केलेली शैक्षणिक अर्हता असलेल्या नेट/सेट परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण असलेल्या, कायमस्वरूपी असलेल्या परंतु अतिरिक्त

झालेल्या शिक्षकांनाच सेवेत संरक्षण द्यावयाचे आहे. दोन वर्ष पूर्ण झालेल्या परंतु नेट/सेट परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण नसलेल्या शिक्षकांना सेवेत संरक्षण देता येणार नाही. अशा शिक्षकांच्या सेवा ३१ मार्च, १९९६ नंतर संपुष्टात येतील.

**मुद्दा ग)** इंग्रजी माध्यमातून शिकवू शकणाऱ्या अतिरिक्त ठरलेल्या वाणिज्य विभागाच्या विषयाच्या शिक्षकांची यादी पाठवावी.

**खुलासा :** इंग्रजी माध्यमातून शिकवू शकणाऱ्या वाणिज्य विद्याशाखेतील अतिरिक्त शिक्षकांची यादी अन्य अकृषी विद्यापीठांशी संपर्क साधून प्राप्त करून घेण्यात यावी.

सही/- (के.पी.सोनवणे)

शिक्षण संचालक, (उच्च शिक्षण)

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विद्यापीठांचे सध्याचे परिणियम/अध्यादेश यांनुसार निर्धारित तुकडीतील विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष यापुढेही लागू राहतील, असा स्पष्ट खुलासा करणारा आदेश.

**महाराष्ट्र शासन**

**उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग**

**शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : एनजीसी-१०९६/(४६३/९६)/मशि-३**

**मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२**

**दिनांक : २२ फेब्रुवारी, १९९६**

**वाचा :** १) शासन पत्र, शिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग क्र. युएमएफ-१०८२/१२६०३५(६९३५) विशि २, दिनांक - २८ नोव्हेंबर, १९८४. २) शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक, उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण व सेवायोजन विभाग क्र. एनजीसी - ३५९३(५७४३)/विशि-२, दिनांक - २४ सप्टेंबर, १९९३. ३) शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांचे पत्र क्र. एनजीसी-१०९४/तुकड्या/९-अ, दि. ७-२-१९९५. ४) शासन निर्णय क्र. एनजीसी-१०९३/(५९१८)/मशि - ३, दि. १९ जून, १९९५.

**प्रस्तावना**

शासन निर्णय, क्र. एनजीसी-१०९३/(५९१८)/मशि-३, दि. १९ जून, १९९५ अन्वये शासनाने अशासकीय कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांतील तुकड्या मंजूर करतांना त्यातील विद्यार्थीसंख्येबाबत पाळावयाचे निकष मंजूर केले असून त्यासंबंधी आवश्यक स्पष्टीकरणही त्याच निर्णयाच्या परिच्छेद क्रमांक ३ मध्ये दिले आहे. तथापि या आदेशासंबंधी काही गैरसमज निर्माण झाल्याचे शासनाच्या निदर्शनास आले आहे. वरील शासन निर्णयाद्वारे शासनाने विद्यापीठातील अस्तित्वात असलेल्या Statues/Ordinance मध्ये बदल केले आहेत की काय, अशीसुद्धा विचारणा होत आहे. या बाबतीत कोणत्याही शंकांना वाव राहू नये म्हणून शासन खालीलप्रमाणे आदेश देत आहे.

**शासन निर्णय**

प्रत्येक वर्गासाठी/अभ्यासक्रमासाठी विद्यापीठाने परिणियम/अध्यादेश व इतर कायदेशीर पद्धतीने विद्यार्थीसंख्या यापूर्वीच ठरविलेली आहे. त्यात वरील शासन निर्णयानुसार कोणताही बदल करण्यात आलेला नाही. मात्र एक वर्ग चालू असताना त्या विद्याशाखेसाठी त्या अथवा दुसऱ्या वर्गात प्रवेश घेतलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांची एकत्रित संख्या १२१ झाल्यावरच त्या विद्याशाखेसाठी दुसऱ्या तुकडीला अनुज्ञेय आहे. १२१ पेक्षा कमी विद्यार्थी असल्यास त्या विद्याशाखेसाठी दुसऱ्या तुकडीला अनुदान अनुज्ञेय होणार नाही. अनुदानाची पात्रता शासन निर्णय क्र. एनजीसी - १०९३/(५९१८)/मशि-३, दि. १९ जून, १९९५ मधील दर्शविलेल्या परिच्छेद २ मधील आकडेवारीनुसारच राहिल.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही/- (म.अ.सरपोतदार)

उपसचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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प्रवेशसंख्येऐवजी परीक्षेसाठी आवश्यक विद्यार्थीसंख्येच्या निकषांची पूर्तता झाल्यास अनुदान मंजूर करण्याबाबत नवा आदेश.

**महाराष्ट्र शासन**

**उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग**

**शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक पविसं-१९९६/विसअ/५०१/९६ मशि-३**

**मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-४०० ०३२**

**दिनांक : ५ जून, १९९६**

**शासन परिपत्रक**

राज्यातील शैक्षणिक संस्थांचालक, तसेच प्राचार्य, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयाकडून शासनाकडे विद्यार्थीसंख्येत शिथिलता मिळावी व अनुदान मंजूर करावे, यासाठी सतत विनंती अर्ज प्राप्त होत होते.

शासनाकडे अशा प्रकारे प्राप्त झालेल्या अर्जावर विचार करून, शासनाने आता असाही निर्णय घेतला आहे की, राज्यातील ज्या कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांनी प्रवेशासाठी आवश्यक असलेले विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष काही अंशी पूर्ण केलेले नाहीत; परंतु परीक्षेसाठी आवश्यक असलेले विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष पहिल्या तीन सलग वर्षांसाठी पूर्ण केले आहेत, अशा महाविद्यालयांना नियमानुसार देय असलेले अनुदान मंजूर करावे.

संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांनी परीक्षेसाठी असलेले विद्यार्थीसंख्येचे निकष पूर्ण केलेल्या सर्व कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयांना नियमानुसार त्यांच्या स्तरावर अनुदान मंजूर करावे व अशी प्रकरणे शासनाकडे पाठवू नयेत.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही/- (म.अ.सरपोतदार)

उपसचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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अर्हताप्राप्त प्राचार्य न नेमल्यास अनुदान दिले जाणार नाही, असे स्पष्ट करणारा आदेश.

**महाराष्ट्र शासन**

**उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण आणि सेवायोजन विभाग**

**शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : स्वाराति-१५९६/अनुदान/(६५३/९६) मशि ३**

**मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-४०० ०३२**

**दिनांक : २० जुलै, १९९६.**

**प्रस्तावना**

शासनाच्या असे निदर्शनास आले आहे की, स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड यांच्याशी संलग्नित एकूण १०३ महाविद्यालये आहेत. त्यांपैकी अनुदानित व विनाअनुदानित अशा एकंदर ६१ महाविद्यालयांमध्ये योग्य अर्हताधारक प्राचार्य उपलब्ध नाहीत. योग्य अर्हताधारक प्राचार्यांची नियुक्ती केलेली नसल्यामुळे विद्यापीठाने महाविद्यालयाचे संलग्नीकरण चालू राहण्यासाठी असलेले निकष पूर्ण होत नाहीत, यामुळे त्यांनी योग्य अर्हताधारक प्राचार्य नेमले नसल्याने संबंधित महाविद्यालय चालविणाऱ्या संस्थांवर कोणती कार्यवाही करावी, ही बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती.

**शासन निर्णय**

शासन या संदर्भात आता असे आदेश देत आहे की, राज्यातील अकृषी विद्यापीठाशी संलग्नित असलेल्या ज्या महाविद्यालयात योग्य अर्हताधारक (शैक्षणिक पात्रता व अनुभव) व्यक्तीची प्राचार्यपदी नियमित नियुक्ती केली नसल्यास, अशा महाविद्यालयांना या कालावधीसाठी अनुदान मंजूर करू नये.

ज्या महाविद्यालयांनी अद्यापि योग्य अर्हताधारक व्यक्तीची प्राचार्यपदी नियमित नियुक्ती केली नसेल त्यांनी दिनांक ३१/१२/१९९६ पर्यंत प्राचार्यपदी योग्य अर्हताधारक व्यक्तीची नियुक्ती होईल याची दक्षता घ्यावी. अन्यथा, त्यांना संबंधित कालावधीसाठी दिनांक १/१/१९९७ पासून अनुदान मंजूर करण्यात येणार नाही याची त्या महाविद्यालयांनी नोंद घ्यावी.

वरील आदेश लक्षात घेऊन शिक्षण संचालक, उच्च शिक्षण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांनी आवश्यक कार्यवाही करावी.

राज्यातील सर्व अकृषी विद्यापीठांनी अशा महाविद्यालयांना संलग्नीकरणाचे नूतनीकरण करताना वरील अटीची पूर्तता होत असल्याची खात्री करून घ्यावी.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही/- उपसचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

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