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കൺവൻഷൻ

<mark>രൂരു</mark>വനന്തപുരത്ത്

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Chief Editor: V. N. Murali Lamachandran, R. Raveendran Nair, holicodu, N. P. Hafeez Muhammed.

ar, Kesavadasapuram, Tvm-4

# സംസ്ഥാന കൺവൻഷൻ മൂന്നുദിവസം

മാർച്ച് 6 വ്യാഴം : പ്രവർത്തക സമിതി യോഗം

മാർച്ച് 7 വെളളി: രാവിലെ 10 മണിക്ക്- സ്റേറററ് കമ്മിററി-

മുണ്ടശ്ശേരിനഗറിൽ (യൂണി: സ്ററുഡൻറ്സ്സ്സ്സ്<sub>സെൻറൂ</sub>

# <sup>വൈകുന്നേരം 3 മണിക്ക</sup>്- വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്മേളനം

വിഷയം: ''വിദൃാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ വെല്ലുവിളികൾ''

ബഹു: വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമ്പ്രതി **ശ്രീ. ടി. എം. ജേക്കബ<sup>്</sup>,** കേരള യൂണിവേർസിററി വൈസ°ചാൻസ°ലർ (ശീ ഹബീബ്മുഹമ്മദ്, ഐഫക°ടോ പ്രസിഡൻം പ്രൊഫ. കെ കെ തെക്കേടത്ത്, ഡോ. ആത്രേയ, പ്രൊഫ. സതൃസാദൻ ച്ക്രവർത്തി, ശ്രീ. സീതാറാംയച്ചുരി, ശ്രീ. പി. ഗോവിന്ദപ്പിളള, ശ്രീ. പി കെ രാജൻ, ശ്രീ. കൃഷ്ണകുമാർ, പ്രൊഫ ആർ. ആർ സി. തുടങ്ങിയവർ പങ്കെടുക്കും.

6 മുതൽ-

കലാ-സാംസ്കാരിക് പരിപാടികൾ

വൈലോപ്പിളളി നഗറിൽ (യൂണിവേർസിററി സെനററ°ഹാരം)

# കവിസമ്മേള**നം**

പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നവർ

30. എൻ. വി, ഡോ അയിപ്പണിക്കർ, റാരായണൻ നമ്പുതിരി, കടമ്മനിട്ട രാമകൃഷ'ണൻ, ഡി. വിനയ ചന'(ദൻ, ചുനലുർ ബാലൻ, ദേശമംഗലം രാമകൃഷ<sup>്</sup>ണൻ, നെല്ലിക്കൽ മുരളീധരൻ

യൂണിവേർസിററി യുവജനോത<sup>ം</sup>സവത്തിൽ വിജയികളായവർ അവതരിപ്പി ുന്ന ഭരതനാട്യം, മോഹിനിയാട്ടം, കുച്ചുപ്പുടിനുത്തം, ഫോക്ഡാൻസ്, ് പ്രൂപ്പി(കീ, ലളിതഗാനം തുടങ്ങിയവയാണം പ്രധാന ഇനങ്ങരം.

# വമ്പിച്ചപ്രേകടനം

ളംഗ<sup>്</sup>ഷനിൽ നിന്നും ആരംഭിക്കുന്നു

ിനിധി സമ്മേളനം

്സ്. നഗറിൽ (വി. ജെ. ടി. ഹാഗ)

്നിധി വിതരണം

ട്ട് ഉള്ള തിക- നയ്പ് പഖ്യാപനം, ചർച്ച: അംഗീകാരം. ് പ്രമേളനം പ്രദേശാനേതാക്കാ പട്രെടുക്കുന്നു.

# തിരുവനന്തപുരം കൺവൻഷൻ വമ്പിച്ച വിജയമാക്കുക

8 തീയതികളിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുനടക്കുന്ന മാർച്ച് 6. 7, എ കെ പി സി ടി എ 13-ാം ത്രൈവാർഷിക കൺവൻഷൻ പ്രൈവററ° കോളേജധ്യാപകരുടെ സംഘടിതമുന്നേററത്തിലെ അതിപ്രധാന വഴിത്തി രിവാണ്. കേന്ദ്രഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ പുത്തൻ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനയം അടുത്ത പാർലമെൻറ് സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നു. വാദപ്രതി വാദങ്ങയക്കുതിരികൊളുത്തിയ ഈ രേഖ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരംഗത്ത° സംഘടന കളുടെ പ്രാധാന്യത്തെപ്പററി ഒരു വാക്കുപോലും പറയുന്നില്ല. മറിച്ച° ം സംഘടനകയംക്കെതിരേ ചില ഒളിയമ്പുകയ എയ്യുന്നുമുണ്ട്. കേരളത്തി ്ര ്ലാകട്ടെ, പ്രീഡിഗ്രിബോർഡ്, ഓപ്പൺ യൂണിവേഴ്സിററി തുടങ്ങിയ ം പുതിയ ചില പരിഷ°കാരങ്ങ∞ ധൃതിപിടിച്ചു നടപ്പിലാക്കാനുളള പരിശ്രമം അണിയറയിൽ നടക്കുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാം അധ്യാപക്രപസ്ഥാനം \_\_\_\_ മുമ്പെങ്ങുമില്ലാത്ത വെല്ലുവിളികളെ നേരിടുന്നുവെന്നാണ് കാണിക്കു . ന്നത°. ഇക്കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വിശദമായ ചർച്ചനടത്തി വ്യക്തമായ തീരുമാന ് അളെടുത്തു മുന്നേറാനുളള അവസരമാണ<sup>ം</sup> നമുക്ക<sup>ം</sup> കൺവൻഷൻ.

കൊലം കൺവൻഷനുശേഷം നമ്മ⊙ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുകൂടു മോരം, ഗവൺമെൻറുകളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിരുദ്ധനയങ്ങരംക്കെതിരേ

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Address: Chief Editor, Vasantham, Chempakasserry Nagar, Kesavadasapuram, Tvm-4

പോരാടാനുളള ഐകൃശക്തി കൂടുതൽ വളർത്തിയെടുത്തിടുണ്ട്. ഏറെ വും ഒടുവിലായി, ആധ്യാപക\_അനധ്യാപ സംഘടനാ സമരസമിതി രൂ പീകരിക്കുന്നതിലും നമുക്കു വിജയിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞു. ജിലാതലത്തിലും ബ്രാഞ്ചുതലത്തിലും ഈ സമരസമിതിയുടെ ഘടകങ്ങാ രൂപീകരിച്ചും അധ്യാപക\_അനധ്യാപക ഐക്യം കൂടുതൽ ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തിയുമാണം നമ്മാം തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെത്തുന്നത്.

സംഘടനാ രംഗത്ത് ചില 'പൗണ്ട്രക വാസുദേവൻമാർ' പ്രത്യക്ഷ പ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും ഈ സമയത്തു തന്നെ. എ കെ പി സി ടി എ യുടെ ജനാ ധിപതൃസ്വഭാവവും സമരശക്തിയും സംഘടനക്കുള്ളിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടു നശിപ്പിക്കാൻ [ശമിച്ചവരെ സംഘടന പുറത്താക്കി. അവരിപ്പോരം സംഘ ടനക്കെതിരേ 'ഹാസ്യവേഷം കെട്ടിയാടുന്നു. മാനേജുമെൻറുകളുമായി കൂട്ടുചേർന്ന് അധ്യാപകദ്രോഹം നടത്തുന്നു. ഇവരെ തുടക്കത്തിലേതനെ അധ്യാപകർ കൈയ്യൊഴിഞ്ഞുവെന്നത് സന്തോഷകരംതന്നെ.

"വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻറെ വെല്ലുവിളികയ— നയപരമായ പരിപ്രേക്ഷ്യം" എന്ന രേഖയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ചർച്ചയാണ് കൺവൻഷനോടനുബ ന്ധിച്ചുള്ളവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്മേളനത്തിൻറ ലക്ഷ്യം. എ കെ പി സി ടി എ യ്ക്ക് ഇതേപ്പററിയുള്ള കാഴ്ചപ്പാടുവിശദീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രേഖ ഈ മാസം നമ്മയ പുറത്തിറക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൻറ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലും വൃത്യസ്ഥ വീക്ഷണങ്ങളുള്ളവരെ പങ്കെടുപ്പിച്ചുമാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്മേളനം നടത്തുന്നത്. ഇതിനുപുറമേ ഇത്തവണ നമ്മയ കലാംസം സ്കാരിക പരിപാടികളും സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രസിദ്യരായ കവി കയ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്ന കവിസമ്മേളനവും, യൂണിവേഴ്സിററി യുവജനോ ത്സവത്തിൽ വിജയികളായവരുടെ പരിപാടികളുമാണ് മുഖ്യഇനങ്ങയ

മാർച്ച് 8ന്ന് നടക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ ശക്തിപ്രകടനം സംഘടനയുടെ കരുത്തും വളർച്ചയും വിളിച്ചറിയിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും. പ്രീഡീഗ്രി ദ്യോസരംഗം താറുമാറാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നവർക്കെതിരേയുള്ള പ്രതിഷേധ പ്രകടനം കൂടിയായിരിക്കും അത്. ഓരോ അധ്യാപകനും ഈ ശക്തി പ്രകടനത്തിൻെ ഭാഗമായിത്തീരണമെന്ന് ഞങ്ങാം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

അധ്യാപക ഐക്യം ഏററവുമധികം ശക്തിപെടുത്തേണ്ട ഈ കാല ഘട്ടത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്ന തിരുവനന്തപുരം കൺവൻഷൻ ഐക്യത്തിൻേറ

എ കെ പി സി ടി എ സിന്ദാബാദ്

<sup>13-ാം</sup> കൺവൻഷൻ സിന്ദാബാദ്

# വീർപ്പുമുട്ടിക്കുന്ന വിലക്കയററം

സംസ്ഥാന ജീവനക്കാർ ശമ്പളം കളഞ്ഞുള്ള പണിമുടക്കുകളുയപ്പെടെ നീണ്ട പ്രക്ഷോഭസമ രം നടത്തിയതിൻെറ ഫലമായി അടുത്തകാല ഞ് ഒരു ശമ്പള പരിഷ്കാരം നിലവിൽ വന്നു. അതിൻെ ഫലമായി ഒരു ജീവവക്കാരന് പ്ര തിമാസം 50 രൂപയുടെയും 150 രൂപയുടെയും ഇടയ്യക്കുള്ള വർദ്ധനവാണം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുളളത്. പല വിഭാഗം ജീവനക്കാർക്കും, ചുവപ്പുനാട യിൽ കുടുങ്ങി, ഇന്നും അത് അനുഭവവേദ്യ മായിട്ടില്ല. ഇതാ ഇപ്പോരം കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാർ നി ത്യോപയോഗ സാധനങ്ങരംകം വിലവർദ്ധി പ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു; ആദ്യം കൽക്കരിയുടേത°; പിന്നീട° അരി, ഗോതമ്പ° എന്നിവയുടെ, വീ ണ്ടും രാസവളത്തിൻെറയും, പെട്രോതം, മണ്ണെണ്ണ. പെട്രോളിയം ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങരം എന്നിവ യുടെയും.ഇതുമൂലം പ്രത്യക്ഷമായും,പരോക്ഷ മായും നിത്യോപഭോഗ വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ദേൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വിലവർദ്ധനവ് സാധാരണക്കാരെ യും ഇടത്തരക്കാരേയും കഷ്ടപ്പാടിലാക്കും. അവരുടെ പ്രതിമാസബജററ്റ് ആകെ താറുമാ ശമ്പള വർദ്ധവുമൂലം ലഭിച്ചതിൽ എത്രയോ വലിയ തുകയായിരിക്കും പ്രതിമാ സം വിലവർദ്ധനമൂലം അധികച്ചെലവായി കേഷ്രഗവൺമെൻറ് അനുവദിച്ച മൂന്നു ഗഡു ഡി. എ സംസ്ഥാന ജീവനക്കാർ കം° കിട്ടിയില്ല. അതു കിട്ടാൻ ഇനിയും മാസ ങ്ങഠം കഴിയാം, അതും ജീവനക്കാർ തങ്ങളുടെ ഉംശ്ജ്രൂവിം പ്ലധവിം ചെലവാക്കി. [പക്ഷോഭ പരിപാടിക⇔ നടത്തിയാൽ മാ[തം!

ജീവനക്കാരുടെയും, തൊഴിലാളികളുടെയും ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുമൂലമാണ് വില വർദ്ധന ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്ന ഒരു സാമ്പത്തിക തമ്പം നമ്മേ പറഞ്ഞുമനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ചില ഭരണാധികാരികയി ശ്രമിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ബഹുജന ജെളെ, ജീവനക്കാരുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസമരങ്ങ കെതിരായി അണിനിരത്തുകയാണ് ഇതിരൻറ ഉദ്ദേശം. ശുദ്ധാത്മാക്കളായ ചിലർ ഇത് അപ്പാടെ വിശാസിച്ച്, ജിവനക്കാരുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക. സമരങ്ങളെ അപലപിക്കുന്നു

മുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ എന്താണ് വാസ്തവം? ഇപ്പോയ ഗവൺമെൻറ° അവശ്യവസ്°തുക്കയക്ക° വിലവർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചത് ആർക്കും ശമ്പളം കൊ ടുക്കാൻ പണം സമ്പാദിക്കാനായിട്ടല്ല. ഗവ ൺമെൻറ് തന്നെ വില വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ മററു കാരണങ്ങളാണ് പറയുന്നത്. കുടുംബ ബജ ററിൽ പ്രതിമാസം 200രൂപാ ചെലവ് വർദ്ധി ക്കുക എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ, ഇപ്പോ∞ കിട്ടുന്നശമ്പ ളത്തിൽ പ്രതിമാസം 200രൂപാ കുറയുകയെന്ന താണ്. ഇന്നുളള ശമ്പളം നിലനിർത്തണമെ ങ്കിൽ 200 രൂപാ ശമ്പളവർദ്ധനവ് അനുവദി ച്ചേ മതിയാകൂ. അപ്പോഠം ശമ്പളം വെട്ടിക്കു റക്കുന്നതിനെതിരായി നടത്തുന്ന പ്രക്ഷോഭങ്ങ ളെ ശമ്പളവർദ്ധനവിനുള്ള സമരങ്ങളായി തെ ററിദ്ധാിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഇന്ന് നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ, ജീവനക്കാരും, തൊഴിലാളി കളും, കർഷകരും, ശാസ്യതജ്ഞൻമാരും ഒക്കെ സാമ്പത്തികസമരങ്ങരം നടത്താറുണ്ട്. ഈ സ നമ്മുടെ സർക്കാർ ആവിഷ<sup>ം</sup> മരങ്ങളൊക്കെ, ക്കരിച്ച് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന തെററായ സാമ്പത്തിക നയങ്ളിൽ നിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാമ്പത്തിക കുഴ പ്പങ്ങളുടെ, ബഹിർസ്'ഫുരണമാണ്'. ഇതംഗീ കരിക്കാൻ നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക ആസൂത്രണ ത്തിൻെറ ചുക്കാൻ പിടിക്കുന്നവർ മിക്കപ്പോ ഴും തയ്യാറാകുന്നില്ല. | തെററായ സാമ്പത്തിക നയം വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ആവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടി രിക്കുന്നു. പ്രതിസന്ധിയിലേക്ക് അതി വേഗം നീങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സാമ്പത്തിക രംഗത്തിൻെ ഭാരം സാധാരണക്കാരൻറ ചുമ ലിലേക്ക് തളളിക്കയററുവാനുളള ശ്രമമാണ് സർക്കാർ പിന്തുടർണിട്ടുളളത്. ഇന്ത്യൻ റിപ്പ ബ്ളിക്കിൻെ 36-ാം വാർഷികം ആഘോഷി ച്ച° അധികനാ⊙കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ° നിത്യോ പയോഗ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ മേൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച മേൽപറഞ്ഞ തുടർക്കഥയുടെ ഒരു നികുതി ഭാഗമാണ് .

വില വർദ്ധന ഉരംപ്പെടെയുളള പ്രധാന സാ മ്പത്തികനയങ്ങരം പാർലമെൻറിൽ ചർച്ചചെ യ'ത' അംഗീകരിക്കുക എന്ന ജനാധിപത്യ

സഭാചാരബോധം നമ്മുടെ സർക്കാരിന് പണ്ടെ ത്തോ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോയി. ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂ ട്ടീവ° ഓർഡർ വഴി വിലവർദ"ധിപ്പിക്കുകയാ ണ° കുറെ വർഷങ്ങളായി സർക്കാർ തുടർന്നു പാർലമെന്ദറിൽ വരുന്ന നയം. ളുടെ വികാരം സാത്യതമായി പ്രകടിപ്പി ജനപ്രതിനിധികളാ ക്കാൻ കഴിവുളള മാരേക്കാരം, കമ്പിുട്ടറിൽ യ എം. പി. 'പ്രോഗ്രാമിംഗ്' നടത്തുന്നവർക്ക്, പ്രാധാ ന്യം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു നയസമീപനമാണ<sup>ം</sup> ഇ ന്നത്തെ സർക്കാർ പിന്തുടരുന്നതെന്നു തോന്നു ന്നു. കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറിനെ എല്ലാ പ്രശ്നങ്ങഠംക്കും പരിഹാരം കാണാന്കഴിയുന്ന 'അതിമാനുഷ' നായി കാണുന്നതു മൂലമുണ്ടാകുന്ന അപകടം നമുക്ക് പെട്ടെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകാൻ പോ കുകയാണ°.

ലോകബാങ്കിനോടും, പശ്ചിമേഷ്യൻ കൊ മേഷ്യത് ബാങ്കുകളോടും, അന്താരാഷ്ട്രനാണ യനിധിയോടും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ആശ്രി തചാം പുലർത്തിയ എല്ലാ രാഷം[ടങ്ങഠംക്കും സാമ്പതിക്രപതിസന്ധിയെ നേരിടേണ്ടി വ ന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്ത്യൻ സാമ്പത്തിക കുഴപ്പത്തിനു കാരണമായ ഒരു ഘടകവും ഇതുതന്നെ. ബഹു രാഷ്ട്രകുത്തകകയക്കും, വൻകിടദേശീയ വ്യ വസായിക∞ക്കും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത നികു തിയിളവും മററിനത്തിലുമുളള ഇളവുകളടെ ദൂഷ്യഫലങ്ങളും നമ്മാം അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടി രിക്കുകയാണ് . [പതൃക്ഷനികുതിക∞ കുറ ച്ചാൽ കുത്തകകളൊക്കെ സത്യസന ധൻമാരാകു മെന്ന്യം, ബജററിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം പ്രതീക്ഷി ക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാരം 1000 കോടി രൂപാ നികുതി ഇനത്തിൽ അധികവരുമാനം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെ ന്നും അത് കമ്മി നികത്താൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കാമെ ന്നും ഒക്കെ വീമ്പടിച്ച സർക്കാർ, ഇന്നിതാ കമ്മി നികത്താൻ അരിയുടെയും, വളത്തിൻെറയും, മണ്ണെണ്ണയുടെയും ഒകെ വില വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചി രിക്കുന്നു. ഒപ്പെക് രാഷ്ട്രങ്ങ് എണ്ണവില അന്താരാഷ്ട്രവിപണിയിൽ കുറച്ചുകൊണ്ടി രിക്കുന്ന സമയത്താണ് സർക്കാർ ഇവിടെ ഈ കൂരകൃത്യം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. വിമാന ഇന്ധനത്തിൻെ വിലക്കയററം ആഭ്യന്തരസർ വ്വീസ് നടത്തുന്ന വിമാനങ്ങറംക്ക് മാത്രം ബാ ധകമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യൻ ജനതയെമാ[തം ചൂഷണംചെയ്യാനേ സർക്കാരിന് ധൈര്യമുളളു.

ബജററിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന കമ്മിയാണ് പുണ പ്പെരുപ്പത്തേയും അതേടനുബന്ധിച്ച് വില വർദ്ധനവിനേയും നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രധ ന ഘടകം. ബജററ് കമ്മി നികത്തുന്നതിനം അനിയ[ന്തിതമായ പരോക്ഷനികുതിക<sub>ഠം</sub> പു<sub>മ</sub> ത്തുകയും, കമ്മിപ്പണം അടിച്ചിറക്കുകയു<sub>മാ</sub> ണ<sup>്</sup> സർക്കാർ ചെയ്യുന്നത<sup>്</sup>. രണ്ടും വില വ<sub>ർ</sub> ദ<sup>്</sup>ധനവ<sup>്</sup> ഉണ്ടാക്കും. വിലവർദ്ധനവുണ്ടാ ക്കുന്ന മറെറാരു ഘടകം കളളപ്പണമാണ<sup>ം</sup>. കളു പ്പണത്തിൻെ തേർവാഴ്ച നമ്മുടെ സമ്പദ്ഘ ടനയെ ആകെ താറുമാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയാണം നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികരംഗത്തെ മാത്രമല്ല; എല്ലാ സാംസ്കാരിക രംഗങ്ങളെയും മലീമസമാകു ന്നത് ഈ കളളപ്പണമാണ്. കളളക്കടത്തുമൂല വും, നികുതിവെട്ടിപ്പുമൂലവും, കളളകോൺ ട്രാക്ട്മൂലവും, അമിതലാഭംമൂലവും ഉണ്ടാ യിട്ടുളള ഈ കളളപ്പണമാണ് നമ്മുടെ നഗരങ്ങ ളിലുയർന്നു വരുന്ന പഞ്ചനക്ഷത്ര ഹോട്ടലു കളുടെയും, നമ്മുടെ കലാസ്വാഭനക്ഷമതയെ ഭോഗതലത്തിൽനിന്നുയർന്നുപോകാതെ പിടി ചു നിർത്തുന്ന സിനിമകളുടെയും, സൗന്ദര്യ മൽസരത്തിൻെറയും കലകളുടെയും ഒകെ പേ രിൽനടത്തുന്ന ൂഅഭാസങ്ങളുടെയും ന്നിൽ വർത്തിക്കുന്ന ശക<sup>്</sup>തി. അദായനികുതി വകുപ്പിൻെ അപ്രാപ<sup>ം</sup>തിയെപ്പററി വാഞ്ചുക മ്മററി നിശിതമായി വിമർശിക്കുന്നണ്ട<sup>്</sup>. പക്ഷേ ഇത<sup>ം</sup> ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൻെറ കാര്യക്ഷമത യെ മാത്രം ബാധിക്കുന്ന പ്രശ്നമല്ല. ഒരു സർ ക്കാരിതെറ സാമ്പത്തിക സമീപനത്തെ കാണീ ക്കുന്ന പ്രധര്നമാണ്.

കാർഷികവിഭവങ്ങളുടെ വില നിയ്യതിക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരവും ഏതാണ്ട് വൻ വ്യവസായികളുടെ കെയ്യിലാണ് നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരി ഞ്ങുന്നത്. നാളികേരത്തിൻെറയും, കൊക്കോയുടെയും ഒക്കെ വില നിയ്യത്തിക്കുന്നത് ബോംബയിലെ മില്ലുടമകളും, കാഡ്ബറീ സ് കമ്പിനിക്കാരുമാണ്. കാർഷികവിഭവങ്ങാക്ക് താഞ്ജുവിലകൊടുത്ത് കർഷകരെ സഹായിക്കുക എന്ന നയം ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചില പ്രോയ കൈകൊള്ളോറുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, തെരഞ്ഞെ ടുപ്പ് വിജയത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു തന്ത്രം എന്നതിൽ കൂടിയ പ്രാധാന്യമൊന്നും അതിന് നൽകാറി ലം ഇതിൻെ എലാം ഫലമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന

# കൺവൻഷൻ വിജയിപ്പിക്കാൻ വിപുലമായ സ്വാഗതസംഘം

റേഷൻ) [ശീ. സദാശിവൻപിളള (ബി.ഇ.എഫ് ഐ) [ശീ.എൽ.ജി.വർഗീസ് [ശീ. എൻ. രവീ ന്ദ്രൻ നായർ എന്നിവരേയും, ജനറൽ കൺവീന റായി പ്രൊഫ. പി.നരേന്ദ്രനേയം, ജോയിൻറ് കൺവീനറൻമാരായി

്രി. പി.കെ. ഗോപിനാഥൻ നായർ (സെക്ര ട്ടറിയേററ് എംപ്ലോയീസ് അസോസിയേഷൻ) ൃശീ. ആർ. ഗോപിനാഥൻ നായർ (മുൻസി

പ്പൽ എംപ്ളോയീസ് യൂണിയൻ) [ശീ. രാഘവേദ്രൻ പോററി (പി. എസ്.സി. എംപ്ളോയീസ് അസ്റ്റോസിയേഷൻ)

[ശീ. എം. സുകുമാരൻ (എ. കെ. ജി. സി.ടി) [ശീ. ഹരീന്ദ്രനാഥ് (എൻ. ജി. ഒ. അസ്സോസ്സി യേഷൻ)

[ശീ. പി. മോഹനൻപിളള (മിനിസ്ററീരിയത് എംപ്ളോയീസ് യൂണിയൻ)

. 1986 ജനുവരി 28ന്, തിരുവനന്തപുരത്ത് <sub>യൂണിവേഴ°</sub>സിററി കോളേജിൽ എ. കെ.പി. സി.ടി.എ. **പ്രസിഡൻറ**് പ്രൊഫ. ടി.ഗോപാല കൃഷ്ണൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ കൂടിയ വിവിധ അധ്യാപക സർവ്വീസം സംഘടനക കളുടെ യോഗം സംഘടനയുടെ 13-ാം സം സ്ഥാന കൺവൻഷൻ വമ്പിച്ച വിജയമാക്കു അതിനു വേണ്ടി 201 പാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു. പേരുള്ള സ്വാഗതസംഘവും 25 പേരടങ്ങുന്ന <sub>എക്</sub>സിക്യൂട്ടീവും രൂപീകരിച്ചു. സ്ഥാഗതസം ഘം ചെയർമാനായി [ശീ. എസ് എസ. പോററി (എൽ. ഐ. സി. എംപ് ളോയീസ് യൂണിയൻ) യെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു. വൈസ് ചെയർമാൻ മാതായി ഡോ. ഇക്ബാൽ (ശാസ്ത്രസാഹിത്യ പരിഷത്ത്) പ്രൊഫ. ജോർജ് വർഗീസ് (എ. കെ. ജി. സി. ടി.) |ശീ. കെ. വി. ദേവദാസ് (കെ.ജി.ടി.എ) ശ്രീ. അരുവിപ്പുറം പ്രഭാകരൻ (കെ. പി. ടി. യു) ശ്രീ. കെ. പി. രാജേന്ദ്രൻ (എൻ. ജി. ഒ. യൂണിയൻ) ശ്രീ. സോമശേഖരൻ നായർ (യൂണി. എംപ്ളോയീസ് യൂണിയർ) ്രി. എൻ. അനന്തകൃഷ<sup>്</sup>ണൻ (ജോയിൻറ് കൗൺസിൽ) ശ്രീ. പരമേശ്വരൻ നായർ (എൻ. ജി. ഒ. അസോസിയേഷൻ) ശ്രീ. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻ സെൻട്രൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എംമ്ല്വോയീസ് ഫെഡ

### കൺവൻഷൻ ഓഫീസ്

- ഫോൺ: 71827

തിരുവനന്തപുരം അംബുജ വി ലാസം റോഡിൽ T. C. 28/406 നമ്പർ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ (പുളിമൂട്ടിൽ നിന്നും പുതിയ ജി. പി. ഒ. യി ലേയ്ക്കുളള വഴി) കൺവൻഷൻ ഓഫീസ് പ്രവർത്തനമാരംഭിച്ചു.

മേൽവിലാസം :

T. C. 28/406 AMBUJAVILASOM ROAD TRIVANDRUM 695001

സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രതിസന്ധിയെ നേരിടാൻ സർ കാർ സാധാരണക്കാമന്റെ മുകളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഭാരം കയററിക്കൊടുക്കുക എന്ന നയമാണ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ക്ലിപ്തവരുമാനക്കാ രായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻമാരും, തൊഴിലാളികളും ഇതിൻെറ തിക്ത ഫലങ്ങാം അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ട്വ വരുന്നു. ഒരുവശത്ത് കിട്ടേണ്ട ശുമ്പളപരിഷ് കാരവും, ഡി. എ. വർദ്ധനവും സമയത്ത് കിട്ടാതിരിക്കുക; മറുവശത്ത് നിത്യോപയോഗ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില അനിയന്ത്രിതമായി വർ ഒ്ധിക്കുകം ഈ ഒരു പ്രതിസന്ധിയിലാണ് ജീവനക്കാരിന്ന്.

# അധ്യാപക-അനധ്യാപക സംഘടനാ

# സംയുകൃത സമരസമിതി

ജില്ലാസമിതികൾ രൂപംകൊണ്ടു

പുതുതായി രൂപീകരിച്ച് അധ്യാപക—അന ധ്യാപക സംയുക്തസമരസമിതിയുടെ ജില്ലാ സമിതികഠ എല്ലാ ജില്ലകളിലും രൂപീകരിച്ചു. കോളേജുകളിലെ സംയുക്ത സമിതികഠം താമ സിയാതെ രൂപീകരിക്കും.

#### എക്സികൃുട്ടീവ് കമ്മിററി അംഗങ്ങൾ

സംയുക°ത സ്മരസമതിതിയുടെ എക°സി ക്യൂട്ടീവിൽ വിവിധസംഘടനകളെ [പതിനിധീ കരിച്ച° താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവർ അംഗങ്ങളായിരിക്കം

#### KPCEU

- 1. പി. മോഹനൻപിളള <sup>ജനറൽ സെ</sup>ക്രട്ടറി
- 2 കുരീപ്പുഴ എം ജോർജ്

KPCMSF

- 1. ജെ. ചാൾസ**്** പ്രസിഡൻറ്
- 2 ്കെ. പി. വർശീസ് AKGCT

1. പ്രൊഫ ടി. എം. രാജഗോപാജ് പ്രസിഡൻറ്

2. പ്രൊഫ. കെ. വി ജോർജ്യ ജനറൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

#### AKPCTA

- 1. പ്രൊഫ ടി.ഗോപാലകൃഷ<sup>്ണ</sup>ൻ
- 2. പ്രൊഫ പി. നാരായണൻകുട്ടി ജനറൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

#### **AIFUCTO**

ഫെബ്രു: 26 ഐക്യദാർഢ്യദിനം സംസ്ഥാനജീവനക്കാരുടെഅഖിലേത്യു ഫെഡറേഷൻെറ്റ് ത്രീരുമാനമനുസരിച്ച് ഫെബ്രു. 26 ന് രാജ്യവ്യാപകമായി ജീ വനക്കാർ സൂചനാ പണിമുടക്കു നട ത്തുകയാണല്ലോ. ഈ പണിമുടക്കിനോ ടനുഭാവം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് അന്ന് ഐക്യദാർഢ്യ ദിനമായിആചരിക്കവാർ വിജയവാഡയിൽ കൂടിയ ഐഫക്ടോ

ശ്രീ. ജെ. ചാരംസ° (മിനിസ"ററീരിയൽ സ"ററാഫ് ഫെഡറേഷൻ)

്രി. എൻ. എസ്. ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണൻ ൃശീ. ജി. ജോസഫ് ആൻറണി (എ. കെ. പി. സി.ടി.എ)

എന്നിവരെയും തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു. വിവിധ സബ<sup>്</sup>കമ്മററി കൺവീനർമാരായി താഴെപ്പറയു ന്നവരെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു.

ഫിനാൻസ്. പ്രൊഫ. സി.കെ. ഗോപി പ്രോഗ്രം : പ്രൊഫ. കെ. സുകമാരൻനായർ പസ്സിസിററി: പ്രൊഫ. നന്ദിയോട് രാമച്യൂൻ പ്രൊഫ. എസ്. ശിവൻ

പ്രകടനം : പ്രൊഫ. കെ. രവീന്ദ്രൻ പ്രൊഫ. എൻ. ഹരിലാൽ

യോഗത്തിൽ സംസാരിച്ച ഡോ. ഇക്ബാൽ, അരുവിപ്പറം [പഭാകരൻ, പ്രൊഫ. പി.കെ.മാധ

വൻ നായർ, ശ്രീമാന്മാർ, എസ്സ് എസ്സ് പോററി, രാഘവേ[ന്ദൻ പോററി തുടങ്ങിയവർ ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രംഗത്ത<sup>ം</sup> ഉയർന്നു വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന വെല്ലുവിളികളെ നേരിടാൻ അധ്യാപക സംഘ ടനകളും മററു ബഹുജന സംഘടനകളും ഒന്നി ച്ചു നിൽക്കേണ്ടതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം യുകയുണ്ടായി. കേന്ദ്രഗവൺമെൻറ് പുതിയ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ നയത്തിന° അന്തിമ രൂപം കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൻെറ ഗൗരവം കാണരുതെന്നും, നിർബ്ബന്ധിതവും, ന്യവുമായ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മെൻറിൻെറ ഉത്തരവാദിത്തപത്തിൽ നിന്നും എ<sup>ട്ട</sup> ത്തുകളയുന്ന നടപടിക്ക് എതിരായി ബഹുജ നാഭിപ്രായം കെട്ടിപ്പടുക്കണമെന്നും പ്രസം<sup>ഗ</sup> കർ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാട്ടി. യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രോഫ് പി. നരേ[ന്ദൻ സ്ഥാഗതവും, ശ്രി. ജോസ<sup>ഫ</sup>് ആൻറണി കൃതജ⁰ഞതയും [പകാശിപ്പിച്ചു. 🏻

# എ.കെ.പി.സി.ടി.എ. സംസ്ഥാന കൺവൻഷൻ വിജയിപ്പിക്കുക

സ്വാഗതസംഘം എക്സികുറ്റുട്ടീവം ചെല്ലുവരി 7-ന് ഹോട്ടൽ പൂർണയിൽ സാഗതസംഘം ചെയർമാൻ ശ്രീ. എസ്. എസ്. പോററിയുടെ അധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ കൂടിയ സാഗതസംഘം എക്സികുറ്റുട്ടീവം യോഗം കൺവൻഷൻറ വിജയത്തിനുവേണ്ടി രംഗത്തിറ ഞ്ങൻഎല്ലാ സഹോദരസംഘടനകളോടും അഭ്യർ ത്ഥിച്ചു.

താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന സബ<sup>്</sup> കമ്മിററികളേയും യോ ഗം തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു.

#### പബ്ളിസിററി

ഡോ.നങിയോടുരാമച്യ അൻ, പ്രൊഫ. എസ് ശിവൻ എന്നിവർ കൺവീനേഴ്സ് ആയും ശ്രീമാൻമാർ പി. ജി. എൻ. വർമ്മ (എൽ. ഐ. സീ. എംപ്പോയീസ് യൂണിയൻ) സി. കെ. സീതാറാം (അഡ്വക്കേററ്) വാമദേവൻ (കെ. എസ്. ആർ. ടി. സി. ഏംപ്രോയീസ് അസോ

# വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്മേളന ത്തിന് പ്രതിനിധി കളെ അയയ്ക്കുക

കൺവൻഷനോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് മാർ ച്ച് 7 ന് മൂന്നു മണിക്കാരംഭിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടു ക്കാൻ ഓരോ ബ്രാഞ്ചും അഞ്ചു പ്ര തിനിധികളെ വീതം അയയ്ക്കണം.

താമസ സൗകര്യത്തിന്, അക്കോമഡേ ഷൻ കമ്മിററി കൺവീനർ പ്രൊഫ എസ്. വിശ്ചനാഥന് മുൻകൂട്ടി എഴു തുക. വിലാസം:

> പ്രൊഫ്. എസ്: വിശ്വനാഥൻ ഇംഗ°ളീഷ° വിഭാഗം എസ്. എൻ. കോളേജ° ശിവഗിരി, വർക്കല്.

സിയേഷൻ) പ്രദീപ് (യൂണിവേർസിററി എം പ്രോയീസ് യൂണിയൻ) അബ് ഒുറാറഹിമാൻ കുഞ്ഞ് (എൻ. ജി. ഒ. യൂണിയൻ) സലാഹു ദീൻ കുഞ്ഞ്, കാർത്തികേയൻ നായർ (എ.കെ. ജി. സി. ടി.) എന്നിവർ ജോയിൻറ് കൺവീ നേഴ്സായും ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചുപേരടങ്ങിയ പബ്ലി സിററി കമ്മിററിയെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു.

#### ഫുഡ് & അക്കോമഡേഷൻ

പ്രൊഫ. എസ്. വിശ്വനാഥൻ കൺവീനറും സർവ്വശ്രീ. മധു (എൻ. എഫ്. പി. ടി. ഇ) സ്ററാൻലി സത്യനേശൻ, നന്ദിയോട് രവി എ ന്നിവർ ജോയിൻറ് കൺവീനാൻമാരുമായി ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചംഗങ്ങളുള്ള ഫുഡ് ആൻറ് അക്കോ മഡേഷൻ കമ്മിററിയെയും തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു.

## വിജയവാഡയിൽ AIFUCTO ജനറൽ കൗൺസിലും ദേശീയ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സെമിനാറും

ജനുവരി 16, 17, 18 തീയതികളിൽ വിജയ വാഡയിൽ പുതിയ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനയത്തെക്കുറി ച്ച് ദേശീയ സെമിനാറും ഐഫക്ടോ ജനറൽ കൗൺസിൽ യോ ഗവും നടക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ നാനാഭാഗത്തുനിന്നായി മുന്നൂറിൽ പ്രര പ്രതിനിധികരം പങ്കെടുത്തു. വിജയ വാഡയിലെ ആന്ധ്ര ലയോള കോളേജിലായി രുന്നു പരിപാടികരം. എ. കെ. പി.സി.ടി.എ. എ.കെ.ജി. സി.ടി. പ്രതിനിധികളായി പതി

അറിയപ്പെടുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ചിന്തകന്മാർ പങ്കെടുത്ത ഉത്യുന്നാടന സമ്മേളനം, വിപുല മായ പൊതുസമ്മേളനങ്ങരം, ഏഴു ഗ്രൂപ്പുക ളായിപ്പിരിഞ്ഞുളള ചർച്ചകരം എന്നിവയായി രുന്നു പ്രധാന പരിപാടികരം. രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടികരം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തേക്കുറിച്ച് എങ്ങിനെ ചിന്തിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാൻ വിവിധ രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടിനേതാക്കൻമാരേയും പേപ്പറുകരം അവത രിപ്പിക്കാൻ ക്ഷണിച്ചിരുന്നു. എല്ലാ ദിവസവം സാംസ്കാരികപരിപാടികളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

## ഡി -സി. ഇ. യുമായി ചർച്ച

Minutes of the meeting held on 16-11-1985 at 10. 30. AM at the Office of the Deputy Director of Collegiate Education, Kottayam to discuss the problems pertaining to Private College teaching staff in relation to the Zonal Office at Kottayam.

Present: 1) Shri. A.G. Ramachandran, Additional Director of Collegiate Education (in the Chair)

 Smt. T. Sarala Devi, Deputy Director of Collegiate Education, Kottayam.

- Sri. George Sebastian (K.E. College, Mannanam) District Secretary, AKPCTA. Kottayam & Idukki.
- Sri. R. Gopinathan Nair, Senior Administrative Assistant, Office of Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum.
- officer, Office of the Deputy Director of Collegiate Education, Kottayam.
- 6) Sri. V. Sadandan' Senior Superintendent, Office of the Deputy Director of Collegiate Education, Kottayam.

The following decisions were taken,

(1) It was agreed that, as far as possible, all the defects noted during the
scrutiny of bills should be reported in
the first instance,

- (2) It was further agreed that the main bills of Non-teaching Staff and Teaching Staff should, as a rule, be countersigned together. The Deputy Director of Collegiate Education pointed out that this practice is being followed in her office.
- (3) The suggestion of the association representative that the Deputy Director of Coliegiate Education may arrange for a briefing of the concerned members of the Non-teaching Staff in Private Colleges with regard to the procedure to be followed in the matter of preparation of the bills. was accepted. Arrangements in this regard will be initiated by the Deputy Director of Collegiate Education as early as possible. At the same, time, it was brought to the notice of the representative that circulars are being issued to colleges from time to time regarding the procedure to be followed. Copies of two such recent circulars were also made available to the representative of the association.
- (4) Returned bills. When received back after corrections/revision will be given priority in the matter of further handling of the bills, by each bill-dealing seat.
- (5) It was brought to the notice of the representative that the reasons for the objections raised during the scrutiny of the bills, are also being invariably intimated to the principals, while returning the bills.
- (6) On the issue of delay in the disposal of DA arrears bills, it was pointed out to the representative that the Deputy

(ശേഷം 29-ാം പേജിത്)

# Resolution passed by the National Executive Committee of AIFUCTO on 'Challenge of EducationA Policy Perspective'

The National Executive Committee discussed in depth the document"Challenge of Education—A Policy Perspective" prepared by the Union Ministry of Education and on which the Government of India sought the opinion of AIFUCTO.

The meeting welcomed the initiative of the government in inviting a national debate on this document. It was however felt that the time limit set for this national debate should be further extended. The meeting was also of opinion that reports of the National Commission on Teachers I and II, which have been referred to in the document, should be published immediately.

The main thrust of the document, the meeting felt, was on privatisation of the entire education system, demolishing and emasculating the public sector and handing it over to private capitalists. While talking loudly about the urgent need to eradicate illiteracy and increasing expenditure on primary education what the document suggests is to completely go back on the constitutional directive as contained in Article 45 to provide free and compulsory education upto the It advocates that 39 age of 14 years million out of the additional 64 million children coming up for primary education may not find place in primary schools

upto year 1990 and their education may be left to nonformal system conducted through half educated part-time teachers who would naturally enjoy no scales of pay, no security of service and would teach wherever and whenever they may find opportunity. The document welcomes private agency and educational entrepreneurs in setting up private schools in the name of additional facilities and desirability of multiplicity and diversity of systems. The document even welcomes the system of capitation fee institutions where money-power and not merit is the criterion for admission to the courses At least this marks a complete reversal of the earlier position of the Governm-The document openly ent of India. advocates stoppage of subsidization of higher education and favours steep rise of fees for students.' It advocates only three types of students in future studying in universities and colleges-(1) those who can bear the full cost of education. (Naturally for them lack of merit is no bar and it is compensated by moneypower). (2) Specially meritorious who can earn state scholarship and (3) who may be specially handicapped (may be the hint is that some reservation for S. C. and S. T. may be continued). The documen talso recommends complete moratorium on opening of new colleges and universities or new courses in the existing colleges and universities. It advocates delinking of degree from jobs to dissuade students from joining institutions of higher education and allowing employers to conduct their own tests for selection.

AIFUCTO stands firmly opposed to this idea of privatisation of education and its foremost demand in the National Charte of Demands is abolition of private management and is determined to take all necessary steps to oppose this harmful move of the Govt.

The document advocates depoliticisation of educational institutions and gives broad hints in favour of depriving teachers, non-teaching staff and students of their political and other trade union rights in the name of maintaining peace in the campus. Such suggesitons are clearly against the recommendations of (1) UNE-SCO-ILO Charter on status of teacher and (2) Kothari Commission and can only impoverish and weaken our democratic polity.

The document advocates further strengthening and formalising two parallel systems of education—high quality education for rich and the elite and cheap education of indifferent quality for the rest. It is in this context that the Govt. of India not only advocates but has actually stated setting up a new system of Central Schools covering the entire country (at least one in each district) and has earmarked the entire additional allocation on education for this purpose. Had this amount been spent in improving facilities of the existing institutions it might benefit the entire education system. But the new experiment

can only accentuate further the existing disparity in availability of quality eduction.

While emphasizing the gravity of the problem of educated unemployment, the document has not a word to say about the failure of the political and economic system to create job opportunities for these young people. On the contrary, it chooses the easy option to condemn these young people as unemployable and hold the unemployed themselves and also party the education system responsible for their plight

The executive committee noted with concern a peculiar anti-teacher bias expressed in the document. Teachers are blamed for opposing any worthwhile change in the education system. The document even mentions measures to be taken to discipline the reculcitrant teachers.

AIFUCTO stands firmly in favour of progressive popular changes based on the following among others:—

(1) Complete abolition of Private management from the field of education. (2) Complusory free and universal education for children belonging to age group 6-14 years at least within the year 1990. (3) Common school system with admission on the basis of principle of neighbourhood. (4) Democratic system of management for all educational institutions. (5) Full civic political rights to teachers. Reform in the courses and curricula to make them responsive to needs of society and make them conform to three main objectives of our country namely democracy socialism and secularism, 7) Higher allocation of resources education (at least 6% of least 10% of Union budget,

# Challenge of Education

## An Exercise in Evasion

So far as pronouncements on education are concerned, the constitution of India, the Kothari Commission recommendations and the present document, "The Challenge of Education", represent three stages in the developing crisis in the Indian economy. With the coming

state budget and 10% of plan expendi-

The executive committee decided to organise in the coming months a series of seminars in different states both on the entire document as also on particular topics or aspects of the document and acentral convention. finally organise AIFUCTO should publish its own critique of this document as also a book containing both National Education Policy 1968 and this doument and make them available to all teachers and others interested in education. The costituent units of AIFUCTO should also publish booklets pointing out the deficiency, and there trograde changes suggested by the Government of India in this document and thus help in mobilising public opinion against them.

The document lends support to the Central Universities Review Committee Report and thus implicitly recommends completely doing away with the system of demcoratic governance of educatoinal institutions.

By Prof. K.K. Theckedath President, AIFUCTO

of independence and the opening of the Indian markets there was optimism of growth and development, and hence the constitution laid down the articles on education upto the age of fourteen and the protection of youth and tender childhood from exploitation.

The specific conditions created by the rulers in the country, where land concentration remained and the overwhelming majority of the rural people were steeped in poverty, naturally acted as a break on the expansion of the market The signs of the post independence crisis in the form of under-utilisation of capacity and growing unemployment of people gave its colour to the picture painted by the Kothari Commision. The Kothari Commission gave the first signal for reduction of education, for siphoning off of young people at the stage of the standard for streamlining of education, for reducing the degree courses from a programme to a three year four year programme.

Now, with the further deepening of the crisis with registered unemployment touching the all time high of 30 million, the Challenge of Education is visualised in an open refusal to implement the constitutional directive on education. I would add to these prefatory remarks the observation that the present document fails to make any clear statement about the line to be adopted on most matters but merely throws up suggestions which may be interpreted one way or another. It is one such slippery ground that we have to find our way and understand what is in the minds of the rulers. Emphemistically, it has been described as an open ended document.

#### PLEA FOR GIVING UP THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION

I combed the document with a microscope but failed to find anywhere any statement of the constitutional obligation. Though article 45 is mentioned and words like universalisation of elementary education, accessibility, etc. are used, the document carefully avoids stating the actual constitutional commitment. This is certainly no casual ommission It is part of a design to make people forget that in 1950 certain guarantees were given, so that the rulers are now able to slip out of the constitutional obligations.

What does article 45 say? I quote this short statement: "45. The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years". Again article 39 states in section (e) "that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age or children are not abused that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or their st ength;"

These were not phrases and passage included in the constitution to enbellish it, but were expressing of the aspirations of the people who laid down their lives for freedom. The importance of education in the eyes of our people is seen from the fact that of all the directive principles article 45 is the only one which stipulates a time limit of ten years for its implementation.

The major thrust of the article is contained in the words free and compu. Isory, for all children, until they co. mplete the age of fourteen. precisely these commitments that the present authors want to sweep under the In the entire document there is no reference at all to Compulsory education, and the document dishonestly hides the commitment of education until children complete the age of fourteen. by referring to universalisation, elementary education, primary and middle education. various patterns obtaining in the country with elementary education taking up 4+3 years, etc. The idea is to dilute the content of article 45, to replace compu-Isory education by universal education through various patterns where the input would be reduced to education upto the age of 12 or 13 (five years plus 4 plus 3).

#### FATE OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Section after section of the document lists the shortfalls in the Governments attempts to 'universalise' education. The drop out rate of 77% between class I and class VIII is admitted, as also is admitted the fact that even enrolment at class I is far from total. It is admitted that in several regions the enrolment of girls is less than 20 per cent. It is also admitted that the per student expenditure on primary education has declined in real terms over the years. But what is the remedy. Is there a promise that this would be rectified, that more investment will take place in education?

The document states that educational planning can only take place within the tight constraints of resources. They further warn us that while deciding the issues, "alternative scenaries have to be considered in the light of constraints not only of financial resources but also the political (sic), social, cultural and organisational milieu."

So what do these constraints dictate for elementary education? This is what they argue;

"Assuming that universal elementary education is achieved by 1990, out of a total age-specific population of 17.4 crores. 11 crores puplis should be in the primary stage ond the remaining 6.4 crores in the middle stage. It may be noted that this achievement implies that primary education will be 1.5 time and the middle education will be 32 time its present size. Such an expanison will have a significant impact on the educational expenditure as well. It is estimated that in term of 1980-81 prices, and assuming the per unit costs of 1977-78 to stay put, the budgetary requirement for the year 1990-91 will be doubled to Rs. 3200 crores (the 1980-81 expenditure being Rs. 1537 cores). On the basis of 8 per cent per annum rate of inflation the budget in current prices would be more than four times the 1980-81 allocations. In 1981 the number of teachers engaged in elementary education was 21.7 lakhs
At the existing pattern of educational development, their number will be 29 lakhs by 1990. Hower, if funiversalisation of elementary education is achieved by 1990, the total requirement of teachers for elementary education would increase to 44 lakhs"

It is admitted that universalisation of elementary education would mean increased enrolment in schools and colleges. If we remember the projections of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was expected that enrolment in higher education would go to 45 lakhs by 1985. The present enrolment figures are only 31 lakhs. Universalisation of elementary education would mean that the projection of 1966 would prove to be correct.

But these is exactly what the rulers do not want and can not digest. This elaborate argument is wound up with the attempt that because of the multiplier effect on enrolments in the schools and colleges and the increased budget, 'Policy deliberation vis-avis universalisation of elementary education need to be matched with hard financial decisions."

Simply put, it means if you implement the commitment in the Constitution of getting all the children into the schools it would imply costs that the rulers cannot bear, and it would also imply that more childran would come to schools and colleges which also the rulers cannot bear. Never before have arguments been placed so shamelessly for evading constitutional obligations. The document 'Challenge of Eduction' is an exercise in evasion, befuddling.

The way out suggested is through angan wadis. As the word angan signifies, we are supposed to give up even the plea for school buildings. It is admitted that as many as 89 per cent of primary schools, 70 per cent af middle schools, 27 per cent of secondary schools end 10 per cent of higher secondary schools in rural areas do not have urinal /lavatory facilities. The framers of this document try to remedy this situation by the angan wadis where there are also no buildings. The angans are used for keeping children together to be tender by older children. At one stroke they not only solve the problem of schools without facilities, they also solve the problem of appointing qualified teachers and paying them proper scales. Older girls who have to look after their siblings in any case would now act as managers of these angan wadis.

What is the proportion of children to be covered by this non-formal set up. The staggering figure of 39 millon of children are expected to go through non-formal education in the next five years which means these are the children who will not be in a position to go through regular schools.

#### **Constitutional Promise**

The qustion we should consider seriously is whether the rulers should be given an alibi for jettisoning the directive principles. Historically, lhe majority of the intellectuals have played the role of legistimisers of the existing system, first of the British rule and then of the capitalist-landlord rule. The tragedy is that the intellectuals internalise the system so such that they believe that the crisis of the rulers is to act parameters restricting their own thinking.

The time has come for us to say that we shall not allow the rulers to give up the commitment of free and com, pulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen. If this implies a budgetary allocation of 600 crores, then that amount has to be found. Political and other constraints of the rulers should not be allowed as an excuse for giving up this commitment and replacing it by the new proposals.

In fact to make compulsory education a reality in our country where fifty per cent of the people below the poverty line, it should be ensured that two meals are provided in every rural elementary school every working day, once when the school starts in the morning and once at the close of school. Mothers will force their children to attend school at least for the meals that are ensured. The cost for this arrangement would work out to less than 4000 crores in the yearly budget. But the result of investing this amount would be that the base of elementary education would be immediately enlarged.

Thus the total input of Rs. 10,000 crores had to be made. The present 1,537 crores had been universally admitted as grossly inadequate. Even the Kothari Commission had recommended an input of 6 per cent of the GNP in education. The teachers movement in the country had been demanding an allocation of 10% for education.

The document makes fun of the midday meals programmes of some state Governments and says that they have failed to

deliver the goods. In fact there is a powerful lobby in the press which is also denigrating serious attempts to increase the welfare of the people and they are describing these as populist measures. They are only echoing the fears of the rulers who do not want people to crystaline clear and rational demands. today even to ask for the implementation of the constitutional promises are made out to be irrational. About needs to be done is that the programmes of midday meals' free uniforms etc. of the State Government are strengthened by converting them into two meals programmes to ensure that all children are covered in the educational process.

#### All Round Curtailment Visualsed

The siphoning off process which was started in 1968 by the 10+2+3 patterns now will be further intensifiled by the proposal to have students come out at the VIII std. level. The experience of the 10+2+3 pattern is that while students were expected to branch off at the X std. level into vocational courses, there were no provisions for vocational education. There were admittedly only 550 institutes for nine states in the country and there were only 134 poly-technics for twenty states in the country.

In spite of this dismal record of vocationalisation, like the Bourbons who never forget anything and never learn anything, the rulers are once again talking of vocationalisation at VIII stage. But there is a method in the madness. For, if the only purpose is to siphon off young people whether there are alternative avenues for education or not is not a serious problem. For the teachers and for all concerned

with education this means a grave threat to the continuing of even the minimum educational facilities available,

A New Pattern: 10-1-2-1-2-1

At the leval of higher education also there is a new pattern suggested. The North Eastern Hill University is held up as an example. Instead of the three-year degree it is suggested that there should be a two-year degree. Let the colleges have an honours course for those stuents who get 45% marks and above, and even here only those colleges who prove that they are better colleges should have this facility. This means that most of the colleges in the country would close their last year batches, and deal only with the teaching for two-year degrees

Teachers in the state of Maharashtra who are still smarting under the effects of replacing the four-year degree by a three-year degree will know what such a propsal would mean with regard to the security of jobs of teachers. But what is more important is the attempt to devalue degree. A specious argument is made that ws are producing unemployable garduates. Statistics of unemployed graduates are produced to prove that the graduates that we produce are unemployable, if the Indian doctors and engineers working abroad were to return to our country, they should also be unemployed. Would they immediately become unemployable? Strange are the arguments of educational planners who sit in the ministries of finance to do their thinking.

Moratorium on opening of Universities and Colleges

Once we accept that we are producing unemployable graduates, it becomes easy

to accept the next proposition that there should be no more new colleges no more new universites. This is a dangerous argument, and many people are misled by such argnments- Recently there was a meeting of the Education Ministers at Delhi. Surprisingly even the Education Ministers from states like Andra and Karnataka supported the idia of moratoriam on opening of colleges and universities. The only two state governments which refused to accept this proposition were Tripura and West Bengal.

Let us consider the question of Bombay University. It has reached a level when for proper functioning it has to be divided into at least two universities. A new university in Konkan is long overdue, and there is no reason why the colleges in Goa should not. have a separate university to look after them. If the moratorium comes what will happen? The needs of a developing nation dictate the opening of new colleges and new universities. No matter how desperate the rulers may be to turn back the clock and to jettison earlierr commitments, we cannot accept the proposition of a moratorium because that would be against the interests of the people.

#### Capitation Fees and the elitist bias

While there is on the one hand a drive to devalue all education from the primary to the higher levels by such proposals as angan wadis to replace regular schools and two years degrees to replace the three-year degrees, there is on the other hand the recognition that centres of better quality education should also be established. The frame of the document realise that everyone cannot be deprived of good standard education, for in that case what

will happen to the children of the bure, aucrats, the capitalists and the rural rich?

Further, with the economy being geared more and more, under the pressure of the multi-nationals, to the slogan of producing for export, the rulers see the need for high level sophisticated technology in all spheres of production. The drive towards automat. ion and the introduction of computers is a side result of this linkage of the economy to the foreign market. Import of high level computers and other kinds of automation implies the production of a skilled man power to operate these. Just as Macualay visualised the need for producing babus, the framers of the present document saw the need for producing a limited quantity of computer boys.

It is in this background that we should see the emphasis on the pace-setting Doon type schools, one in each district, which will have a computer, and the institutes of excellence to be established on the initiative of private individuals. The elitist bias is clear from the open justification of capitation fee in these institutions. The document quotes approvingly a body of opinion "that these institutions may be allowed to continue provided they would place 25 to 50 per cent of the seats at the disposal of the government for admission on merit without payment of capitation fees." (para 4:89)

To place 25 to 50 per cent of the seats at the disposal of the government for merit based admission means to keep 50 to 75 per cent of the seats for those who can pay the huge capitation fees. This is reservation of seats for the rich. The whole thrust of capitation institutions is that they reserve the major chunk of the admission

to the rural and city rich, and leave a few seats for the cast majority of meritorious children of the poor to compete for. This is elitism in a crude form.

The proposals to delink degrees from jobs is yet another way of rsserving jobs for those who can pay. Because once we delink the degree, any pretence of jobs being given to the meritorious will have to be thrown away. Corruption will grow further in the appointment of candidates to jobs. The on money for jobs which we see in many states will become the general pattern for getting any job. The rich will be able to corner the better jobs and the poor will have to find their way into the lower rungs of the job heierarchy.

#### Privatisation of Education

The task of establishing such centres and institutions is to be given more and more to private agencies. The moratorium on the opening of universities and colleges is to be combined with the provision of privatisation of educational institutions.

What is the record of private institutions in the country? They are commercial centres financed by the Governments run for the private gain of a few who own them and run them very often arbitrarily without any accountability either to the Government which pays or to society on whose munificent donations they were started in the first place. Take the example of a private collegs which is at a stone's throw from here.

The lotal money turnover in this college is around Rs 46 takhs per year. The fees collected amounts to Rs. 6 lakhs The temaining Rs. 40 lakhs comes from the

Government in the form of grants. What accountability does this institution have? It flouts even simple rules regarding appointment of teachers and continuation of superannuated persons as pricipals. It does not have any democratic machinery to go into the finance and the handling of money. The institution regularly invites high members of the judiciary for various types of functions and sends them gifts with the sole aim of influencing them on the various matters that are likely to come up in court.

As a minority institution, it has challenged the setting up of even a machinery to go into the grievances of the teachers. The private colleges refuse even to keep their contractual commitments to their own teachers. Gratuity which was a contractual obligation has not been paid to the teachers of private colleges. Even salaries are often not paid until government The contract of grants are received. appointing a teacher implies that salaries have to be paid irrespective of what arrangement the institution has with the Government regarding grants. Today there are over five hundred teachers in private colleges who have not received their salaries from June 1985. Most of the institutions claim minority status and quote Article 30 (1) to throw out teachers.

This is the record of private management in higher education. It is also the record in other private educational Institutions. The Government pays but the managements retain the right to hire and fire, to use and misuse funds, to bestow favours and to flout directions and provisions in the Acts.

The teachers movement in the country has been demanding an end to private

ownership of institions of learning. The AIFUCTO has demanded the universatisation of all colleges and their conversion into constituent colleges of the universities with a democratic structure of management. The document, Challenge of Education is blissfully ignorant of this situation. It talks of handing over of more institutions to the care of private managements. This is one of the most dangerous propositions in this document.

#### Fee Increase Mooted

The document also suggests an overall increase in fees. While justifying capitation fees, the document goes further and says that fees should be increased and for those who are poor there should be scholarships. The document does not care to quantity poverty for establishing norms of giving scholarships. The result would be the hiking of the fees, thereby contributing to the further drop out from the institutions of education.

The 10+2+3 pattern has resulted in a steep drop in the enrolment at the university level. In backward areas like Marathwada the drop is even more prono-Many colleges have been depleted o student strength. These have been termed as unviable colleges. The document, proposes the closing down of all such colleges. There will soon be a proposal to close down unviable subjects, that is subjects where the number of students is below say 20 at the degree level. These dangerous proposals will be complimenting the drive to curtail education through this fee rise. The entire democratic movement in the country has to take this up as a challenge and build up resistance against fee increase and the closure of the so-called unviable institutions.

## Depoliticisation

The rulers well know that these proposals are going to meet stiff resistance from the people and their representatives in the elected bodies at the university. The recent past is replete with examples of brave struggles of teachers and students and parents against undemocratic moves in the field of education. In Maharashtra we launched a powerful united struggle against a highly undemocratic University Act.

The farmers of the document dub this as political manouvring. The cry for depoliticising education is to be seen in this context. It is not that the rulers want to keep politics away from education. I have already quoted the section in the documents where they admit that in planning for education they have to keep in mind their political constraints.

The Education Minister at the Centre and in every state is a political person, a member of a political party. presiding authority in every university, the Chancellor, is very often a retired politician and sometimes, as was seen in the episode of the dismissal of the Andhra Ministry, a person not fully retired from politics. Under these conditions what does the call for a depoliticisation mean? It only means that the increasing united struggles of the teachers, and the students for their just demands have to be checked. Every serious teacher who sees, that protest has to be registered against the wrong policies of the authorities becomes a person-nongrata. Such teachers are to be curbed. This is the only meaning of depoliticiation. Teacher's democratic rights as well as the rights of employees and students are to

be restricted through legislation. At present the university bodies as well as the local managing bodies are heavily weighted managing bodies are heavily weighted against the employees. While there are provisions for elected representatives of donors there is no provision for elected representatives of the employees or students in the Senates of most universities.

Calcutta University and other universities in West Bengal are honourable exceptions and they have a quantum of elected representatives from trade unions, peasant organisations etc. Universities should reflect the aspirations of the common people. This can be achieved only through the process of democratisation of their entire structure. While the rulers want to restrict democracy under the plea for depoliticisation, the common people should aggressively fight for democratisation of all educational institutions.

We may sum up our recommendations as follows:

- (1) Implement the constitutional commitment of compulsory and free education for all children until they complete age of fourteen years. We shall not allow the rulers to evade this responsibility.
- (2) Increase the input into education.

  A minimum of ten per cent of the Gross National Product should go into educational development.
- (3) Delink education and the economy from the dictates of the foreign agencies like the World Bank and IMF which suggest streamlining expenditure on

- public services greater restriction of those working in these sectors and also suggest greater automation and computerisation.
- (4) Expand educational facilities at all levels from primary to university. No moratorium on opening of educational institutions. Give greater facilities to students in the form of two meals at elementary levels; free books, uniforms extended facilities of freeship and scholarships. As a first step make education free upto st. XII in all states
- (5) Greater inputs into vocationalisation, stop capitation fees. Admissions to be purely on merit with special training facilities to students coming from backward class, and scheduled caste backgrounds to compete as equals. Reservation of seats for BC and SC students to continue until these facilities are fully dayeloped.
- (6) Ending of the private sector in the field of education and handing over all educational institutions to democratically set up public agencies. All colleges to be converted into constituent colleges of the university with full democratic rights for teachers, students and employees.
- (7) Drop to deal educational system of two streams one for the common man and the other for the alite. A single school system and a single system of higher education in the country.

# ലക്ചറർ പ്രൊമോഷന് എല്ലാസർവ്വീസും പരിഗണിക്കണം

Shertallai 30-12-1985

No. Prdt. Fl. VII (22)/ DP/ 85-86
To The Hon' ble Education Minister,
Govt. of Kerala.

Sir,
Sub:- Automatic Promotion of Jr.
Lecturers as Lecturers-Counting
of previous service of Jr.
Lecturer in Colleges under
different Educational Agencies

(8) Non-formal education and distance education to be made as a supplementary programme to stregthen the present system of education and not as a substitute education for the poor.

(9) Guarantee jobs to all students who pass out, and immediately announce unemployment allowance for all students who are unable to get jobs after education

(10) Fuljob protection to teachers, proper scales and other facilities for improvement of their living conditions and their effectiveness.

(11) A simultaneous promulgation of codes of conduct for teachers and managers in education to be formulated democratically and to be accepted voluntarily by all parties

(Paper presented at the UGC seminar in Bombay held on 9th October, 1985.)

for the propose of the upgradation of the post of Jr. Lecturer into that of Lecturer -Issuing of Govt. Orders for the purpose-Requested.

Ref:- Resolution adopted by the meeting of the State Committee of the AKPCTA held on 20-10-1985

As per the existing Govt. Orders (order dt. 4-9-1973); the post of Jr. Lecturer to which a teacher is initially appointed in a College gets upgraded automatically into that of Lecturer as and when the incumbent completes 2 years' continuous service as Jr. Lecturer. It is, thus, evident, the upgradation of the post of Jr. Lecturer into that of Lecturer is automatic it is a time-bound promotion.

At present 2 years' continuous service as Junior Lucturer in a college run by unitary management or in different colleges under a corporate menagement, alone will be reckoned for the purpose of automactic promotion of a Junior Lecturer as Lecturer. As such the seivice of a teacher, currently working as Junior Lecturer in a college under one educational agency, put in by him previously in a college under a different educational agency is not counted for the purpose of the upgradation of the post of Junior Lecturer currently, held by him even if there is no break in service. At the same time, though in the existing orders it is specified that "it is the post

of Junior Lecturer to which a preson is initially appointed in a college" that is upgraded to that of Lecturer as and when the incumbent completes 2 years' continuous service as Junior Lecturer. the entire service put in by a Junior Lecturer in different colleges under a corporat management is counted for the purpose of upgradation of the post held by him in the college in which he is currently working. In other words, the period/periods during which he held the post of Junior Lecturer previoussy in another college or other colleges. though under the same educational acency, is/are counted for automatic promotion provided there is continuity in servise-This means, as per the existing order, service put in by a Junior Lecturer in different "Colleges" can be counted provided the service is continous. What is really relevant now is, continuity in service-whether in the college or same under the same different colleges management or different managements

It is important to mention here tha for the automatic promotion of a Lecturer as non-cadre Professor, the total service of the teacher, including brokan periods of service, whether in one college or different colleges is counted. As in the case of automatic promotion as Lecturer the post of Lecturer held by the teacher is upgraded automatically into that of non-cadre professor as and when the incumbent completes 13 years' total service, including brokan periods of service put in as Junior Lecturer or as Lecturer in the same college or in different colleges Thus, if the service as Junior Lecturer (continuous or broken)- whether in one college or in different colleges-can be taken into account for the purpose of the upgradation of a higher post (of Lecturer) to that of Non-cadre Professer it is only reasonable that atleast the continuous service of a teacher as Junior Lecturer in different colleges is reckoned for the purpose of the automatic upgradation of the post of Junior Lecturer into that of Lecturer.

Shri. Edsel Joseph. Junior Lecturer in Commerce, St. George's College, Aruvithura worked as Junior Lecturer in St. Josephs College Devegiri from 24-9-'79 to 3-8-'81. He joined St. George's college, Aruvithura on 4-8-'81 without any break of service. He completed 2 years' continuous service as Junior Lecturer on 23-9-'81, including the one year 10 months, and eleven days, service in St. Josephs College, Devagiri. If he is to put in 2 years, continuons service in St. George College, Aruvithura from 4-8-'81. he would be getting the automatic promotion as Lecturer only with effect from if on the other hand the 4-8-1983. service as Junior Lecturer put in by him from the date of his first entry as Junior Lecturer is counted for the purpose of automatic promotion as Lecturer, he wil get the higher grade with effect from 24 9-'81. It is only fair that his service prior to his joining the present college is reckoned for the prupose of the upgradation of the post held by him in the present college, into that of Lecturer. But in the existing Govt.orders there is nothing that will facilitate the counting of the service previously put in by a Jr. Lecturer in a College/Colleges under a different Educational Agency for the purpose of the upgradation of the post of Jr. Lecturer as Lecturer. It is nothing but anomalous.

We would, therefore, request the Govt. to issue Orders to facilitate the counting of the periods of Service put in by a Jr. Lecturer in Colleges under different Educational Agencies also for the purpose of the automatic, time-bound, promotion as Lecturer.

President, AKPCTA

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# 1-7-83 നുശേഷം പ്രൊമോഷൻ വരുന്നവരുടെ ബക് സേഷൻ

# Government of Kerala

#### Abstract

Pay—Revision of scales of Pay-Fixation of pay in the higher post in the case of persons who were promoted on or after 1-7-1983 but who opted to continue in the pre-revised scale applicable to the lower post beyond the date of promotion to the higher post-orders issued.

#### FINANCE (PRC) DEPARTMENT

G. O. (P) 92/86/ (17) /Fin. Dated, Trivand-rum, 22-1-1986.

- Read:- 1. G.O. (P) 515/85/Fin. dated 16-9-1985.
  - Letter No. Co-ord. II/10-85/ 64/1024 dated 28-10-1985 from the Accountant General (A&E), Kerala.

According to Rule 12 of the rules for fixation of pay in Annexure III to the G.O. read as first paper above, promotions or appointments made on or after 1st July, 1983 would be deemed to have been made to the revised scale of the post and pay in such cases refixed, if necessary, under the normal rules.

2. In the letter read as second paper above, the Accountant General (A & E), has sought clarification as to how the pay in the higher post should be fixed

in the case of persons who were promoted on or after 1-7-1983 but who opted to continue in the old scale applicable to the lower post beyond the date of promotion to the higher post.

- Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to issue the following orders:
- (i) In the case of an employee promoted to a higher post after 1-7-1983 but who opted to continue in the pre-revised scale of his lower post beyond the date of promotion to the higher post, his pay in the revised scale of pay in the promoted post on the date of promotion will be determined by adding one notional increment to his basic pay in the lower post plus D. A. at 488 points for such notional pay and then his pay fixed at the next higher stage in the revised scale of the promoted post, whether the amount represents a stage or not.
- (ii) After fixation of pay of the employee in the lower post on the date of option in accordance with the rules for fixation of pay in Annexure III to the G.O. read as first paper above, with reference to the pay so fixed his pay in the revised scale of the promoted post will be fixed applying Rule 28A/37, as the case may be, of part I, Kerala, Service Rules.
- 4. Illustrations on the application of the above orders are given below:

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5. In cases where increment is sanctioned in the lower post during the intervening period between the date of promotion to the higher post and the date of option for the revised scale of pay of the lower post, refixation of pay will be admissible following the same principles as enunciated in sub para (i) of para 3 above.

(By order of the Governor)
P. K. KRISHNANKUTTY NAIR
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY.

## **Government Of Kerala**

#### Abstract

Pay Revision 1983-Revision of option -Orders issuedG, O. (P) No. 74/86/ (13) Fin. Dated, Trivandrum, 17-1-'86
Read: G. O. (P) 515/85/ Fin. dated 16-9-1985.

#### ORDER

In the rules for fixation of pay laid down in Annexure III to the G. O. read above a period of six months from 16-9-1985 was allowed for exercise of option for the revised scales of pay. It was also specified in the rules that option once exercised would be final.

- 2. Some of the employees who have already exerised option in pursuance of the above rules have represented to Government that they might be permitted to exercise revised option as their earlier options were found to be disadvantageous.
- 3. Government have examined the matter and are pleased to order that employees who have already exercised

option but who want to revise the same will be permitted to do so provided that such revised option is exercised before the time limit allowed for exercise of option under the rules ie. 15-3-1986.

(By Order of the Governor)
P. K. KRISHNANKUTTY NAIR
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY

കോ-ഓപ്പറേററീവ' ബാങ്ക' പ്രസി ഡൻറിന' സ്പെഷ്യൽ കാഷ്വൽ ലീവ'

G. O. MS. No. 178/85/H. Edn. dated 1-8-1985 from the Higher Education (D) Department, Trivandrum.

Private Colleges-teachers elected as Presidents of Service Co-operative Banks-Special Casual leave-for attending Board meetings/Conferences connected with banks-Orders issued.

- Read:- 1) G. O. MS. 139/84/ G. Edn. dated 19-7-1984.
  - 2) Letter Nos. Estt. D3-32658/85/Coll. Edn. dated 9-5-'85 and Estt. DI-78130/84/Coll. Edn. dated 22-6-'85 from the Director of Collegiate Education Trivandrum.
  - 3) Letter No. G 23743/85/L.Dis. dated 18-6-'85 from the Registrars, Co-operative Societies.

#### ORDER

Government are pleased to order that Private College teachers elected as Presidents of Service Co-operative Banks will be granted Special Casual Leave at the rate of one per month for attending board meetings/conferences and other urgent matters connected with the Banks. Since there will be no necessity for granting such special casual leave during vacation periods, the maximum number of Special Casual Leave that can be granted for the purpose in an year will be limited to ten.

(By order of the Governor)
Sd/G. Vibhukumar,
Under Secretary to Govt.

#### വികലാംഗർക്ക<sup>്</sup> സ്പെഷ്യൽ കാഷ്വൽലീവ<sup>്</sup>

G. O. MS. No. 160/85/H.Edn. dated 3-7-1985 from the under Secretary to Government, Higher Education (D) Department.

Special Casual leave-grant of special casual leave to physically handicapped employees-Extension of the benefit to private college staff-orders issued.

Read:- G. O. (P) 249/84/Fin. dated 9-5-1984.

#### ORDER

In the Government order read above Government ordered that the benefit of special casual leave upto a maximum of 15 days in a calender year will be granted to handicapped Government employees for their treatment in hospital/at residence on production of medical certificate to that effect from the Authorised medical officers attending on them. Handicapped employees eligible for conveyance allowance under G. O. (P) 364/80 Fin. dated 11-6-1980 and G. O. (P) 77/84/Fin. dated 7-2-1984

alone are entitled in this benefit. The following types of handicapped employees are thus eligible for the benefit.

- Orthopaedically handicapped employee having minimum 40% permanent/ partial disability of the upper or lower extremity deformities.
- 2. Those having vision less then 3 60 or field vision less than 10 in both eyes.
- 3. Blind employees.

Government are now pleased to order that the benefits as admissible above will be extended to private college staff also.

(By order of the Governor)
Sd/Under Secretary to Govt-

#### സംസ്ഥാനാന്തര സർവീസ് കണക്കാക്കില്ല

കേരള ഗവൺമെൻറ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആൻറ് സെക്രട്ടറി 31773/ഡി 1/84/ ഉ.വി.-ാം നമ്പറിൽ 14-6-1985-ൽ ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ (ഡി) വകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും ശ്രീ. ഇ. എ. ജോസ് ഇടയില വീട്, എസ്.എം.സി. 13/185, ചേർത്തലക്ക് അയച്ച കത്തിൻെറ ശരി പകർപ്പ്.

വിഷയം:- ചേർത്തല സെൻറ് മൈ ക്കിരംസ് കോളേജ് ലക് ചറർ [ശീമതി അന്നാജാ സിൻെറ തമിഴ്നാട്ടിലെ കോളേജ്സർവീസ് പെൻ ഷനും നോൺ കേഡർ പ്ര മോഷനും കണക്കാക്കുന്ന സൂചന :- 17-7-1985-ാം തീയതിയി ലെയും തുടർന്നും ഉളള് താ കളുടെ നിവേദനങ്ങ⊙.

കേരളത്തിലെ സാകാര്യ കോളേജ് അധ്യാപകരുടെ സംസ്ഥ നന്തര സർ വീസ് എന്തെങ്കിലും സർവീസ് ആനു കൂല്യങ്ങയക്കോ പെൻഷനോ കണക്കാ കുവാൻ നിർവാഹമില്ലെന്നുളള വിവരം ഖേദപൂർവം അറിയിച്ചുകൊളളുന്നു. നിലവിലുളള ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ യാതൊരു ഭേദഗതിയും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വരുത്തു വാൻ സർക്കാരിന് ഉദ്ദേശ്യമില്ല.

> ഒപ്പ് ജി. വിഭുകുമാർ, അണ്ടർ സെ|കട്ടറി,

ഗവ. കമ്മീഷണർ ആൻറ് സെക്രട്ടറി കുവേണ്ടി.

#### 5 വർഷത്തിനുമേലുളള അവധി

Estt. D2/62336 85/Coll. Edn
Office of the Director of Collegiate
Education, TVM., Dated:23.11.85

#### CIRCULAR

Sub:- Private Colleges-Leave Without Allowances for taking up employment abroad or Within the country-grant of-Instructions issued.

- Ref:- 1. G. O. (P) No. 137/85/H. Edn. Dated:14.6.85.
  - 2. Government letter No. 35519/ D2/85/H. Edn. dated: 28.10.1985.

All the Principals and Managements of Private Colleges are hereby informed whether they forward to the undersigned requests for concurrence of of leave sanction beyond 5 years it should contain the following records.

- Specific Recommendations from the Manager with no objection certificate.
- 2. Service Book of the applicant.
- 3. Certificate stating whether the employee (teaching Staff or Non-teaching staff is a permanent staff or on who has completed probation in the entry cadre or whether the staff belongs to the category of non-permanent employees who have not completed probation.
- 4. It should be invariably shown whether any disciplinary action against the staff is pending whether any vigilance is pending against the staff.
- A declaration-regarding whether any bonded obligation to service the department for a particular year.

Sd/-

Elizebeth Koshy,
Deputy Director,
for Director of Collegiate Education

#### F. I. P. സബ്സ്ററിററുൂട്ടിൻെറ ശമ്പളം

No. Plg. 5.66779/82/Coll. Edn.
Directorate of Collegiate Education, VikasBhavan, Trivandrum,
Dt. 23-11-1985.

#### CIRCULAR

The Principals of all colleges under this Directorate are informed that the amount

of Substitutes Salary received from the University Grants Commission should be remitted in the head of Account, noted below:

"077 Education 'E' University and other Higher Education (c) Other Receipts (4) Other items"

Sd/-

N. Hari Mohan Bhattathiry, Spl. Officer for University grants commn, for Director of Collegiate Education,

> പെൻഷൻ താമസിച്ചാൽ പീനൽ ഇൻററസ്ററ്

## GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Finance (Pension-B) Department

CIRCULAR ...

No. 31/85/Fin

Dated, Trivandrum, 10th April, 1985.
Sub:- pension-Payment of penal intetest at the market rates in cases of delayed settlement and disburse-

ment of pensionary claims-Regarding.

Ref: Supreme Court Judgement in SLP (C) No. 9425/84 against S. A. No. 10/79 High Court.

The Supreme Court in the Judgement referred to above has directed that pension and gratuity are no longer a bounty to be distributed by the Government to its employees on their retirement; but have become under the decisions of that Court valuable rights and property in their hands and any culpable delay in settlement and disbursement thereof must be visted with the penalty of payment of interest at the

current market rate till actual payment. The direction of the Court is that the liability to pay penal interest on these dues should commence at the expiry of two months from the date of retirement. Government have issued detailed instructions/orders from time to time for the expeditious settlement of pension claims. But still delay is seen loccuring in certain cases.

2. In the circumstances all pension sanctioning authorities and Heads of Departments are requested to strictly follow the instructions, so far issued and to settle pensionary claims without delay. The documents necessary for the sanctioning of pendion and gratuity shoutd be prepared sufficiently, earlier, so that payment of gratuity amount could be made to the Government servant on the date he retires or on the following day. If in any case Government is forced to pay penal interest due to specific lapse on the part of any Officer, he will be held responsible for it and the pamounts will be recouped from shimingue of her

Additional Secretary (Finance)

പ്രീഡിഗ്രിബോർഡിന് കമ്മീഷൻ

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Delinking of Pre-Degree Course from the Universities and establishment of a Separate Board for Pre-Degree Exmination

The Government of Kerala, Vide their Order No. G. O. Rt No. 2449/85/H. Edn. dated 8-11-1995 have appointed Dr. A.K. N Nambiar, Commissioner for Entrance Examination, for making a preliminary study and for preparing a report on the question of entrusting the Pre-Degree

Examination to seperate Board as a preliminary step towards the delinking of Pre-Degree Course from the Universities. The Govt. Order is given below

#### GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

#### Abstract

Higher Education-Delinking of Pre-Degree Course from the Universities-appointment of Dr. A K N Nambiar to make preliminary studies-Order issued.

HIGHER EDUCATION (B) DEPARTMENT

G. O. Rt. No. 2449/85/ H. Edn. Trivandrum, Dated 8-11-1985.

#### ORDER

Government have been considering a proposal to delink Pre-Degree Course from the University and to constitute a seperate Board for Pre-Degree Exmination for some time past. Mr. Justice M. P Menon, appointed under the Commision of Inquiry Act, who went into the question of irregularities which had taken place in the conduct of examinations and connected matters in the Universities of Kerala and Calicut, has observed as follows: "Declinking Pre-Degree being an All India Policy, no recommendations of this Commission are needed for implementing it. All that need be said is that it is high time the question is taken up not only for active consideration, but also for implementation The Universities will not be able to bear the burden for long; their examination systems have already started cracking under the sheer weight of Pre-Degree candidates, regular and private". The University Commissions for Kerala and Calicut Universities, headed

by Dr Malcolm S. Adisheshia have also proposed to de-link Pre-Degree Course from the University, bearing in mind the double purpose of the two year course viz; i) to serve as a preparation for those who have an aptitude and are qualified for under-graduate education and ii) to offer a vocational stream of job oriented course. The Commission has recommended that.

- i) in the long run the 2 year Course be shifted to the school systems as the higher secondary course,
- ii) immediately, any secondary school which is equipped and qualified with the staff and facilities be permitted to start the two year course,
- iii) in the meanwhile no junior colleges be upgraded into full degree colleges,
- iv) the term pre-degree be replaced by the term plus 2 or 11th and 12th year,
- v) in the meanwhile, the practice of some North Indian states be followed, of not allowing colleges to have more than 2 out of 3 courses, Pre-Degree or plus two, degree and post-graduation in the same campus, and
- vi) admission to pre-degree classes be based on admission tests designed and administered by the colleges.

It is seen that a major portion of the time of the Universities is now spent in conducting pre-degree Examinations. There is delay in the conduct of Examinations by Universities. Admission of Kerala students in outside institutions for professional or Higher Education has become a problem. There is also no uniformity in

the dates of publication of results among the Universities. It has, therefore, to be considered whether the Pre-Degree course Examination can be entrusted to a seperate Board as a preliminary step towards delinking of pre-Degree course from the University.

Before taking a decision on this proposal the financial, legal and other implications of implementing such a scheme have to be studied in detail. Other issues, such as reduction in income of Universities by way of examination fees, the re-deployment of staff engaged in examination work in the universities, adequacy of the examination fee now charged, measures necessary to ensure speed and accuracy while implementing the proposal have in this context to be studied in detail.

Government are, therefore, pleased to appoint Dr. A. K. N Nambiar, Commissioner for Entrance Examinations, for preparing a detailed report covering all aspects of the matter and to submit the same to Government within two months.

The Registrar/Controller of Examinations/ Kerala/Calicut/Gandhiji Universities and the Director of Collegiate Education will render all assistance to Dr. A. K. N Nambiar for the preparation of the report.

(By order of the Governor)
M. S. K RAMASWAMY,
Commissioner & Secretary to
Government.

കൺവൻഷൻ സ്പെഷ്യൽ

പരസൃങ്ങൾ വേഗം എത്തിക്കുക

(8-ാംപേജിൽനിന്നും തുടർച്ച)

pirector of Collegiate Education, Kotta-yam has in her letter No.C1/3209/85 dated 19-6-1985, addressed to Finance Secretary to Government, sought orders exempting countersigned bills from the operation of the rule relating to the time limit for the adjustment of arrear DA claims to the P. F. accounts. The representative of the Association stated that the matter will be taken up with Governtment at the association level also immediatley.

- (7) The representative of the Association requested that a copy each of the pay revision order may be made available to private colleges also. The additional Director of Collegiate Education informed that the department has already addressed Government, for additional copies of the order, for being supplied to the private Colleges and that orders of Government are awaited.
- (8) It was decided that the pending arrear bills will be classified year-wise; and that the earlier bills will be handled on a priority basis.
- (9) The urgent necessity of improving the accommodation facilities and providing the minimum requirements of furniture to the Office of the Deputy Director of Collegiate Education was emphasised by the representative of the Association, as the lack of adquate facilities is hampering the smooth flow of work in the Zonal Office. The Additional Director of Collegiate Education pointed out that a new accommodation is already on the lookout and that purchase proposals of furniture have been submitted to government for sanction.

- (10) On the issue of fixation of pay in the revised scales of pay sanctioned to the private college staff with effect from 1-7-1983, the Additional Director of Collegiate Education assured that steps will be taken by the department to move Government to sanction payment of remuneration for extra work arising in connection with the fixation of pay in the revised scales of pay sanctioned with effect from 1-7-1983, as was sanctioned for additional work in connection with the work of fixation of pay in the 1-7-1978 revised scales of pay. It was also added the work connected with pay fixation will in any case be started without waiting for a Government decision in the matter.
- (11) The Deputy Director of Collegiate Eduction agreed that she will explore the possibilities of deploying one clerk from Addit/Grant Section and to utilise his services along with the service of the 2 clerks to be newly posted to the Zonal Office in the matter of disposal of the arrear bills for a maximum period of 2 months.
- by the representive of the Association that the Director of Collegiate Eduction may kindly send a D.O. letter to all the Principals emphasising the need for timely submission of all bills more especially the main salary and arrear bills and that the submission of the arrear bills should not be delayed on no account. The request was taken note of.

The meeting concluded at 1.10. P.M.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

kerala private college teacher

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1986 മാർച്ച 8 ന് പ്രൈവററ് കോളേജധ്യാപകരുടെ അത്യുജ്വല ശക്തിപ്രകടനം തിരുവന**ന്തപുരത്ത**്

# എ കെ പി സി ടി എ കൺവൻഷർ

മാർച്ച 6, 7,8

മാർച്ച് 7 ന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്മേളനം കലാ- സാംസ്കാരികസമ്മേളനങ്ങൾ

<sup>ക°</sup>ഷേമനിധി വിതരണം