

“सा विद्या या विमुक्तये”

# CAMPUS MIRROR

N.D.T.F.'s QUARTERLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

AFFILIATED TO AKHIL BHARTIYA RAJASTHRIYA BHAIKSHIK MAHASANGH (ABRSM)

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Editor : AVANIJESH AVASTHI

Associate Editor : MANOJ SINHA

## नव संवत् २०६० की असीम अनंत शुभकामनाएं

नव वर्ष का प्रसंग आते ही हमारे मरिचक में ग्रेगोरियन कैलेंडर की एक जनवरी से आरंभ होने वाली ईस्वी सन् की तस्वीर उभरती है। यूँ तो दिन के सारे कार्य-व्यापार का आधार विश्व स्तर पर यही कैलेंडर बना हुआ है, किंतु आज भी जहाँ भारतीय समाज में किसी संस्कार आयोजन, उत्सव, पर्व या किसी शुभ कार्य की शुरुआत करने के समय के निर्धारण का अवसर आता है तो इस कैलेंडर का नहीं बल्कि हम भारतीय विक्रम संवत् की गणना पद्धति का ही आश्रय लेते हैं।

वास्तव में अति प्राचीन काल से ही सभ्यता और ज्ञान के अग्रदूत रहे भारत में काल गणना का व्यापक विधान रहा है। सूर्य ग्रहण, चंद्र ग्रहण और सौर मण्डल से सम्बन्धित सूक्ष्म से सूक्ष्म जानकारी का होना हमारी काल गणना की वैज्ञानिकता का अकाट्य प्रमाण है।

चैत्र शुक्ल प्रतिपदा  
(बुधवार २ अप्रैल २००३)

से प्रारम्भ होने वाले

नव संवत् २०६०  
की अनेकानेक शुभकामनाएं।

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## LEAVE TRAVEL CONCESSION RULES

Leave Travel Concession (L.T.C.) is available for two purposes - i) Home Town and ii) General. L.T.C. for home town is available once in a block of two years, whereas general L.T.C. is available once in a block of four years. The current block for home town L.T.C. is 2002-03 whereas it is 2002-05 for general L.T.C. The detailed rules of the L.T.C. are given below :

### Rules Applicable for Both Types of L.T.C.

#### Eligibility

- (i) Any employee who has completed one year of continuous service on the date of journey performed by him/his family is eligible. A temporary employee is also eligible for this concession.

#### The term 'family' means :

A Government servant's wife/husband; and two surviving unmarried children or stepchildren wholly dependent upon the Government servant, whether they are residing with the Government servant or not.

The "dependency" condition does NOT apply to the Government servant's spouse.

Married daughters who have been divorced, abandoned or separated from their husbands, if residing with and wholly dependent upon the Government servant.

Unmarried minor brothers, unmarried, divorced, abandoned, separated from their husbands or widowed sisters residing with and wholly dependent on the Government servant, provided their parents are either not alive or are themselves wholly dependent on the Government servant.

Parents and/or stepmother residing with and wholly dependent on the Government servant.

- (ii) Period of unauthorised absence, if any, will be treated as break in service for calculating the continuous period of service, unless the break is condoned by the appropriate authority.



- (iii) If an employee is under suspension, the concession is admissible only to his family members.
- (iv) Where both husband and wife are employed and reside together, any one can avail the concession treating the other as a member of the family.
- (v) If both husband and wife are employed and are living separately, they can claim the concession separately as two independent employees.

#### ENTITLEMENT

##### JOURNEY BY AIR/RAIL

Pay Range	Entitlement
Rs. 18400 & above	Air economy (Y) Class by National carriers or AC First Class by train
Rs. 16400 & above but less than Rs. 18400	AC First Class
Rs. 8000 & above but less than Rs. 16400	Second AC 2-Tier Sleeper

##### Travel by Rajdhani/Shatabadi Express Trains

Pay Range	Entitlement	
	Rajdhani	Shatabadi
Rs. 16400 & above	AC-First Class	Executive Class
Rs. 8000 & above but less than Rs. 16400	Second AC-2 Tier	AC Chair Car

Note:- Entitlement by Rajdhani/Shatabadi trains would be applicable in class where journey is actually undertaken by these trains and not the determining entitlement or notional basis. Both ends of journey - place of start of the journey and the destination should be directly connected by Rajdhani/Shatabadi Express.

##### Journey by Road :-

Pay Range	Entitlement
(i) Rs. 18,400 and above,	Actual fare by any type of public bus, including air-conditioned bus ; OR At prescribed rates for AC Taxi/ Taxi (AC Taxi when the journey is actually performed by AC Taxi) for journey to the places not connected by rail, subject to condition that the claim shall be restricted to the bus fare by entitled class or the fare actually paid, whichever is less.
(ii) Rs. 8,000 and above, but less than Rs. 18,400.	Same as at (i) above with the exception that journeys by AC Taxi will not be permissible.

**Note :-** In all cases of travel by AC Taxi, Taxi or Autorickshaw, production of fare receipt will be necessary.

The assistance towards the cost of journey by road will be admissible as under :-

- (a) Where a public transport system with vehicles running between fixed points, at regular intervals and charging fixed fare rates, exists, the reimbursement will be the fare actually charged by such a system for the appropriate class of accommodation of the transport system.

**Note :-** Journey by private cars, (owned, borrowed or hired) or a bus or other vehicle owned or operated on charter by private operators are not admissible, however, journeys by private buses operating as regular service from point to point at regular intervals on fixed fare rates, with the approval of the Regular Transport Authority/State Government concerned will be admissible.

##### JOURNEY BY SEA OR BY RIVER STEAMER :

Journey in the Highest Class is admissible for salary of Rs. 8000/- and above

##### Advance

- Advance upto 90% of the fare can be taken. Advance is admissible for both outward and return journeys if the leave taken by the employee does not exceed 90 days. Otherwise advance may be drawn only for outward journeys.
- Advance can be drawn 60 days before the commencement of outward journey.
- The employee should furnish railway ticket numbers, etc. to the competent authority within 10 days of the drawal of advance.
- Advance can be drawn separately for self and family.
- Advance can be given to temporary employees subject to production of surety.

**Where no Advance is drawn** - The claim should be submitted within 3 months of the completion of the return journey. If the claim is not submitted within 3 months, the right for reimbursement of the claim shall stand forfeited or be deemed to have been relinquished.

**Where advance is drawn** - The final bill will have to be preferred within 1 month of the completion of return journey. If that is not done, the authority which sanctioned the advance should enforce lump sum recovery of the advance forthwith and once such recovery is made it should be taken as if no advance had been drawn and the claim allowed to be preferred within 3 months failing which it shall stand forfeited.

**Note** - Circular tours can be availed of but the fare by the shortest route will be reimbursed.



### Rules Applicable only for Home Town L.T.C.

1. L.T.C. for hometown is admissible to all employees irrespective of the distance.
2. It is admissible once in a block of two calendar years. The blocks are 2000-2001, 2002-03, so on.
3. An employee (including unmarried) having his family away from the headquarter can avail of this concession for himself every year instead of having it for both self and family once in two years.

### Rules Applicable only for General L.T.C.

1. L.T.C. can be availed for self and family separately on different occasions and for different stations, even during different years of the same block.
2. Family can travel in one or more group; but each group should complete its journey within 6 months from the date of outward journey. The Head of the Institution has the power to relax this clause.
3. L.T.C. can be availed of during any leave including casual leave and special casual leave but not on weekend holidays.
4. LTC is admissible once in a block of four calendar years. and the current block is 2002-2005. This concession is in lieu of one of the two home town concessions available during the block of four years.  
It is available for any place in India which will cover any place in the mainland or overseas, i.e., A & N Islands, L & M Islands.
5. The intended place of visit should be declared by the official to the controlling authority in advance. Change, if any, should be intimated before the commencement of the outward journey. If, however, it is established that the request could not be made before the commencement of the outward journey for reasons beyond the control of the official change of destination can be admitted by the Head of the Department/Institution.
6. The Government's assistance will be limited to the fare by the shortest direct route calculated on a through ticket basis, irrespective of the fact whether the journey was performed by the shortest or any other route.
7. The concession is not admissible to-
  - (i) Government servants whose spouses are employed in Railways or National Airlines.
  - (ii) A Government servant under suspension; however, his family can avail the concession.
  - (iii) Government servant who proceeds on leave but resigns his post without returning to duty.
8. LTC is admissible while an employee is on Study Leave or maternity leave.
9. LTC can be availed during regular/casual/special casual leave or vacation, but it cannot be granted

during the weekend or any other period of holidays.

**Re-employed Employees :** Re-employed employees will be eligible for the concession on completion of one year continuous service. But in the case of re-employment immediately after retirement, the period of re-employed service may be treated as continuous with the previous service for the purpose of leave travel concession and the concession allowed for the re-employed period (provided the travel concession would have been admissible to the re-employed employee had he not retired but had continued as a serving officer). e.g., if an employee has availed of the concession to visit any place in India in respect of a block, he cannot avail this concession till the expiry of the particular block of four years.

**The CCS (LTC) Rules, 1998 were amended to make the entitlements pay-based instead of scale-based vide the Department of Expenditure, GOI Notification No.31011/7/97-Estt. (A), dated the 28th July, 1998.**

### Encashment of Earned Leave for the purpose of LTC

The employees are permitted to encash ten days earned leave at the time of availing of Leave Travel Concession, subject to the conditions that :-

- (a) The total leave so encashed during the entire career does not exceed 60 days in the aggregate;
- (b) earned leave of at least an equivalent duration is also availed of simultaneously by the employee;
- (c) a balance of at least 30 days of earned leave is still available to the credit of the employee after taking into account the period of encashment as well as leave; and
- (d) The period of leave encashed shall be deducted from the quantum of leave that can normally be encashed by him at the time of superannuation.

### STAGNATION INCREMENTS

*To whom admissible - Admissible to all employees, the maximum of whose pay scale does not exceed Rs. 22,400 and who has been stagnating at the maximum of the pay scale for not less than two years. Not admissible to those drawing fixed pay.*

*Amount of each stagnation increment - This will be equivalent to the rate of increment last drawn by the employees in their pay scales and will be treated as 'Pay' for all purposes (including LTC.).*

### CONDITIONS FOR GRANT -

- (i) The first stagnation increment will be granted after two years reckoned from 1-1-1996. The period, if any, spent at the maximum of the pre-revised scales will not be taken into account. In other words, no government servant will be eligible for the first stagnation increment in the revised scale before 1-1-1998.
- (ii) A maximum of three stagnation increments will be allowed at the rate of one increment after every two years.



## LEAVE RULES

In the last issue of Campus Mirror, we had published Study Leave and Sabbatical Leave Rules. In this issue, we are producing rules governing Extra-Ordinary Leave, Leave not Due and Leave Rules for Temporary Teachers.

The following kinds of leave are admissible to permanent teachers :

1. Leave treated on Duty - Casual Leave, Special Casual Leave and Duty Leave.
2. Leave Earned by Duty - Earned Leave, Half Pay Leave and Commuted Leave.
3. Leave not Earned by Duty - Extra Ordinary Leave and Leave not Due.
4. Leave not debited to leave account :
  - (a) Leave for Academic Pursuits - Study Leave and Sabbatical Leave/Academic Leave.
  - (b) Leave on grounds of Health - Maternity Leave.

### Extra-Ordinary Leave

(i) A permanent teacher may be granted extra-ordinary leave when :

- (a) No other leave is admissible; or
  - (b) When other leave is admissible, the teacher applies in writing for the grant of extra-ordinary leave.
- (ii) Extra-ordinary leave shall always be without pay and allowances. Extra-ordinary shall not count for increment except in the following cases :
- (a) Leave taken on the basis of medical certificates;
  - (b) Cases where the Vice-Chancellor/Principal is satisfied that the leave was taken due to causes beyond the control of the teacher, such as inability to join or rejoin duty due to civil commotion or a natural calamity, provided the teacher has no other kind of leave to his credit.
  - (c) Leave taken for pursuing higher studies; and
  - (d) Leave granted to accept an invitation to a teaching post or fellowship or research-cum-teaching post or on assignment for technical or academic work of importance.
- (iii) Extra-ordinary leave may be combined with any other leave except casual leave and special casual leave, provided that the total period of continuous absence from duty on leave (including periods of vacation when such vacation is taken in conjunction with leave) shall not exceed three years except

in cases where leave is taken on medical certificate. The total period of absence from duty shall in no case exceed five years in all during the entire period of service.

- (iv) The authority empowered to grant leave may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into extra-ordinary leave.

### Leave not Due

- (i) Leave not due may, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor/Principal, be granted to a permanent teacher for a period not exceeding 360 days during the entire period of service, out of which not more than 90 days at a time and 180 days in all may be otherwise than on medical certificate. Such leave shall be debited against the half pay leave earned by him/her subsequently.
- (ii) 'Leave not due' shall not be granted unless the Vice Chancellor/Principal is satisfied that as far as can reasonably be foreseen, the teacher will return to duty on the expiry of the leave and earn the leave granted.
- (iii) A teacher to whom 'leave not due' is granted shall not be permitted to tender his/her resignation from service so long as the debit balance in his/her leave account is not wiped off by active service, or he/she refunds the amount paid to him/her as pay and allowances for the period not so earned. In a case where retirement is unavoidable on account of reason of ill health, incapacitating the teacher for further service, refund of leave salary for the period of leave still to be earned may be waived by the E.C.

Provided further that the Executive Council may, in any other exceptional cases waive, for reasons to be recorded, the refund of leave salary for the period of leave still to be earned.

### Leave Rules for Temporary Teachers

#### (1) Earned Leave

- (a) A temporary teacher shall be entitled to earned leave as a permanent teacher except that in respect of the first year of his service he shall be entitled to earned leave as follows :
  - i) 1/60th of the period of actual service, plus
  - ii) 1/3rd of the period, if any, during which he is required to perform duty during vacation.
- (b) A temporary teacher appointed without interruption of duty substantively to a permanent post will be credited with the earned leave which would have been admissible if his previous duty had been in permanent employ, diminished by any earned leave already taken. Leave is not interruption of duty for the purpose of this rule.



## **(2) Half Pay Leave**

No half pay leave may be granted to a temporary teacher unless authority competent to sanction leave has reason to believe that teacher will return to duty on the expiry of such leave.

## **(3) Commuted Leave**

Temporary teacher shall be entitled to commute any portion of the half pay leave.

## **(4) Extra-Ordinary-Leave**

In the case of temporary teacher the duration of extra-ordinary-leave on any occasion shall not exceed the following limits :-

- (a) Three months at a time;
- (b) Six months in cases where the teacher has completed three years continuous service and the leave application is supported by medical certificate.
- (c) Eighteen months where the teacher is under going treatment in a recognised hospital for tuberculosis, cancer or leprosy.
- (d) (i) 24 months in cases where the leave is required for prosecuting studies certified to be in the University interest provided that the teacher has completed three years continuous service on the date of commencement of extra-ordinary-leave. In cases, where this condition is not satisfied, extra ordinary-leave to this extent may be sanctioned in continuation of any other kind of leave due and applied for (including three months extra-ordinary-leave) under (a) above if the teacher completes three years continuous service on the date of expiry of such leave.
- (ii) When a temporary teacher fails to resume duty on the expiry of the maximum period of extra-ordinary-leave granted to him or where a teacher who is granted a lesser amount of leave remains absent from duty for any period which together with the limit upto which he could have been granted such leave under (i) above, he shall unless the Executive Council, in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case otherwise determines, be deemed to have resigned his appointment and shall accordingly cease to be in the University Employment.

## **(5) Leave not due, Study Leave and Sabbatical Leave:**

Temporary teacher shall not be entitled for the grant of leave not due, study leave or sabbatical leave.

Temporary teachers would get the benefit of casual leave, special casual leave and maternity leave as per the provision in this regard for permanent teachers.

## **Combination of Leave**

Any kind of leave may be granted in combination with other kind of leave as per the following rules :

1. **Casual Leave** cannot be combined with any other kind of leave except Special Casual Leave. It may be combined with holidays including Sundays. Holidays or Sundays, falling within the period of Casual Leave shall not be counted as Casual Leave.

2. **Duty Leave** may be combined with earned leave, half-pay leave or extra-ordinary leave.

3. **Earned Leave** can be combined with vacations. When a teacher combines vacation with earned leave, the period of vacation shall be reckoned as leave in calculating the maximum amount of leave or average pay which may be included in the particular period of leave.

4. **Commuted Leave** can be combined with earned leave. The total duration of earned leave and commuted leave shall not exceed 240 days at a time.

5. **Extra-ordinary Leave** may be combined with any other leave except casual leave and special casual leave provided that the total period of continuous absence from duty on leave (including period of vacation when such vacation is taken in conjunction with leave) shall not exceed three years except in cases where leave is taken on medical certificate.

6. **Maternity Leave** may be combined with earned leave, half-pay leave or extra-ordinary leave but any leave applied for in continuation of maternity leave may be granted if the request is supported by a medical certificate.

**Maternity Leave** may be combined with leave of any other kind. Leave of the kind due and admissible (including commuted leave for a period not exceeding 60 days and leave not due) upto a maximum of one year, if applied for continuation of maternity leave may be granted without production of medical certificate.

7. Subject to the maximum period of absence from duty on leave not exceeding three years at a time. **Study Leave** may be combined with earned leave, half pay leave, extra-ordinary leave or vacation, provided that earned leave at the credit of a teacher shall be availed of at the commencement of the study leave. When study leave is taken in continuation of vacation, the period of study leave shall be deemed to begin to run on the expiry of the vacation.

## **Conversion of one kind of leave into another**

1. At the request of the teacher the sanctioning authority may convert any kind of leave retrospectively into leave of a different kind which was due and admissible to him at the time the leave was granted, but the teacher cannot claim such leave as a matter of right.

2. The conversion of one kind of leave into another, shall be subject to adjustment of leave salary on the basis of leave finally granted to the teacher, that is to



say, any amount paid to him in excess shall be recovered or any arrears due to him shall be paid.

Extra-ordinary leave granted on medical certificate or otherwise may be converted retrospectively into leave not due.

**Resolution adopted by Akhil Bhartiya Pratinidhi Sabha of RSS**

## **DENIGRATING HEROES OF INDEPENDENCE REPREHENSIBLE**

*This meeting of the ABPS strongly condemns the efforts of certain political parties and pseudointellectuals to demean and denigrate the contributions of a great patriot Swatantrya Veer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar by opposing the unveiling of his portrait in the Central Hall of the Parliament and by issuing statements berating his struggles and sacrifices. This is not just an affront to that great leader but also an insult to the entire freedom struggle.*

*It is to be remembered that our national movement for independence was a grand saga of struggles, sacrifices and sufferings. Countless men and women had laid down their lives in the service of the Motherland, with the single-minded determination of seeing her in liberated glory. Their paths were different, programmes were varied, ideologies disparate, yet the goal was the same. Indian freedom struggle was a beautiful mosaic of all such contrasting yet complementary movements. We cherish each one of those struggles - and the heroes who led them - fondly and reverentially. And we regard our independence as the result of the combined efforts of all those movements and struggles.*

*However, post-independence, there were efforts to blackout the contributions of many of our patriots whereas the entire credit for our independence was sought to be appropriated by some. Not content with that, these forces now seem to be trying to denigrate and denounce all those great patriots and freedom fighters who shared a different ideological vision. Recent attempts by the Congress party and some other parties to defame Savarkar are a part of that nefarious design only.*

*Savarkar was one of those great heroes of our Independence movement whose role was deliberately blacked out. He was not just a revolutionary and freedom fighter. He was a literary genius, poet, historian and social reformer too. It is quite painful that some elements are trying to portray him as "anti-national" today.*

*That the opposition to Savarkar by certain parties is motivated by political reasons is clear from the fact that it was their own senior colleagues who were paying rich tributes to him till yesterday. It was Hiren Mukharjee of the CPI, who proposed in the Lok Sabha two days after the demise of Savarkar in 1966 that the House pay homage to him for his services to the nation. The Left is in the forefront of opposition to Savarkar today. Similarly while Smt. Indira Gandhi paid rich tributes to Savarkar calling him "great patriot" enjoining "important place in the annals of our freedom movement", got a postal stamp released in his memory and made a personal donation of Rs. 11,000*

*to his memorial fund in 1980, ironically, the Congress party chooses to oppose unveiling of his portrait and writes to the President asking him to reconsider his decision to participate in the function.*

*In fact the decision to install Savarkar's picture in the Central Hall was taken not by the Government, but by a committee of parliamentarians who included Shivraj Patil and Pranab Mukharjee from the Congress and Somnath Chatterjee from the Left. It needs special mention here that the decision was unanimous. It is the very same parties that are opposing the decision now. This kind of audacious and irresponsible behaviour was unheard of in our public life before.*

*While the ABPS takes a grim view of this controversy, it also sees a deeper design in it. The sudden opposition to Savarkar, in our view, is less to do with the leader himself, and more to the ideology he propounded in early 20s, which is popularly known as Hindutva ideology.*

*The ABPS condemns the role of some Leftist pseudo-intellectuals in spearheading this controversy and prodding obliging parties like the Congress to rake it up. Throughout the history the Left has played a similar destructive, anti-national and anti-Independence role. They defiled and denigrated many a national leader. They abused Subhash Chandra Bose as 'Running Dog of Tojo' and Mahatma Gandhi as 'Stooge of British Imperialists'. They were the first to support the Pakistan Resolution of the Muslim League. Their leader P.C. Joshi extended 'unconditional support' to the British in their cruel attempts to suppress Quit India Movement of 1942. They actively connived with the Muslim League in partitioning the country. They propagated Multi Nation Theory and tried to dismember India. They encouraged Telengana and Kakdweep armed struggles to derail our newly won independence. It is a great travesty that today they are questioning the patriotism of great leaders like Savarkar. The ABPS registers its appreciation for the hon'ble President for ignoring this motivated campaign of calumny, and unveiling the portrait.*

*The ABPS expresses its great reverence for all the heroes of our independence struggle and calls upon the people of our country to resurrect the cherished memory of all of them, one of the greatest among whom was Savarkar. The ABPS also calls upon the countrymen to defeat the designs of those political and pseudo-intellectual elements that are out once again with the game plan of deriding our national leaders in their vain effort to destroy the surging Hindu sentiment in the country.*



## CAMPUS OF OPEN LEARNING

The conversion of the School of Correspondence and Continuing Studies to the Campus of Open Learning (COL) is on the limbo for the last over three years even though all legal hurdles have been dealt with through statutory amendments. The dream of converting the School which deals with over 1.5 lakh students of distance education into a full-fledged Campus has become a victim of collusionist politics and manoeuvring of the DTF and the Vice-Chancellor. It is this politics which is responsible for an unbelievably long 8 years term of the acting Principal, Dr. R.K. Anand, - even three years after the Visitorial approval on the statutes concerning COL conveyed to the university on 22nd March 2000. The School has in the meanwhile become a den of corruption, mismanagement, irregularities in appointments and inefficiency. Even though teachers of the School have been consistently raising objections to the continuation of the mal-administration of the School, entrenched vested interests have resisted completion of the process of conversion of School into Campus, at par with South Campus, by raising a bogey of fictitious difficulties.

Few months back the Vice-Chancellor had appointed Prof (Ms.) Anita Dighe as the Director of COL in accordance with the amended statute. It should have resulted into removal of the acting Principal. Mrs. Anita Dighe ought to have taken-over the administration of the School till such time as the process of conversion was completed. But no. Dr. Anand continued as the acting Principal. It required an agitation on the part of the Action Committee of the Campus in the form of a Dharna at VC Office from 26th Feb. 2003 onwards for the Managing Committee of the School to meet on 28th Feb. 2003 and take the following decisions :

- to constitute a Fact-Finding Committee comprising Dr. Madan Gopal Gandhi (Chairperson), Prof. B.S. Sharma and Mr. P.C. Seth;
- to constitute a special audit of the School of correspondence into its functioning of the last 3 to 5 years; special auditors to work in tandem with the Fact-Finding Committee;
- to request the acting Principal to relinquish office with immediate effect;
- to request the university to appoint an OSD for the School; till an OSD is appointed the Director to take-over the administration of the College; and
- to constitute a sub-committee to work out modalities for transition of the School into the Campus of Open Learning.

It is significant to note that the RVR Chandershekhar Rao Committee had already made recommendations on the modalities for conversion and that this report

was unanimously accepted by the Executive Council vide Res. No. 231 dated 30th Nov. 1999. This Committee had made recommendations on the merger of existing teachers of the School into Department of Distance Education, their seniority, future appointments under statute 19 (1), service conditions of existing and future non-teaching employees, students and examinations, opening of new courses, etc.

The NDTF lends its full support to the teachers of COL who are fighting for transition of School into Campus. The NDTF is of the view that it was wholly unnecessary to appoint Prof. S.K. Vij as the O.S.D. because the Director could have very well carried on with the administration of the School. In any case Dr. S.K. Vij has neither the experience nor the temperament to deal with a big institution like the COL. Memories of his utter failure as the O.S.D. of Deshbandhu College(E) are too fresh in the minds of the university community. The V.C. should not be allowed to use his power to dump inefficient and unnecessary persons on the School during the time of transition.

## अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक महासंघ राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन

अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक महासंघ का दूसरा अधिवेशन दिनांक 27, 28 व 29 दिसम्बर 2002 को माधव समागार, सरस्वती कुन्ज, निरालानगर, लखनऊ में सफलता पूर्वक सम्पन्न हुआ। अधिवेशन का उद्घाटन दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर 02 को केन्द्रीय श्रममंत्री माननीय साहिब सिंह वर्मा ने किया। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता उत्तर प्रदेश के आवास एवं नगर विकास मंत्री माननीय लाल जी टण्डन ने की। इस अवसर पर विशिष्ट अतिथि के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश के उच्च शिक्षा मंत्री श्री श्यामसुन्दर शर्मा उपस्थित रहे। समापन कार्यक्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल महामहिम डा. विष्णुकान्त शास्त्री मुख्य अतिथि और उत्तर प्रदेश के संयुक्त क्षेत्र कार्यवाह माननीय विजय जी अग्रवाल अध्यक्ष थे। वैचारिक सत्र में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के प्रचारक प्रमुख मान्यवर सुरेश राव केतकर एवं अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक महासंघ के अध्यक्ष प्रो. के. नरहरि का मार्गदर्शन मिला।

उद्घाटन एवं समापन सत्र के अतिरिक्त 11 सत्रों में अधिवेशन की कार्यवाही सम्पन्न की गयी। दो सत्रों में प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक एवं उच्च शिक्षा क्षेत्र के शिक्षकों ने अलग-2 बैठकर अपने क्षेत्र के शिक्षक एवं शिक्षा की समस्याओं पर गहन विचार किया। इन दोनों सत्रों की कार्यवाही का प्रतिवेदन सामूहिक सत्र में प्रस्तुत किया गया। एक सत्र मुक्त चिन्तन का था जिसमें संगठन को गतिशील एवं सक्रिय बनाने हेतु बड़ी संख्या में प्रतिनिधियों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। दिनांक 29/12 को प्रस्ताव सत्र में महासंघ की ओर से पांच प्रस्ताव पारित किये। पहले प्रस्ताव में राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद



द्वारा पाठ्यक्रमों में किये गये सुधारों को उचित मानते हुए इस प्रयास का अभिनन्दन किया गया। समा ने उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा इस विषय में दिये गये निर्णय का स्वागत किया। साथ ही राष्ट्रभाव के जागरण हेतु किये जाने वाले इन प्रयासों में पूर्ण सहयोग का संकल्प व्यक्त किया। दूसरे प्रस्ताव में अल्पसंख्यक संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय के अनुसार यथोचित कार्यवाही करने का आग्रह केन्द्र एवं राज्यसरकारों से किया गया। तीसरे प्रस्ताव में केन्द्र एवं राज्य

सरकारों द्वारा शिक्षा व्यवस्था की घोर उपेक्षा के प्रति गहन क्षोभ व्यक्त किया गया और मांग की गयी कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं में लिये आर्थिक अभाव दूर किये जाये तथा रिक्त पदों को नियमित रूप से चयनित शिक्षकों से ही भरा जाये। चौथे प्रस्ताव में शिक्षकों को अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति संकल्पबद्ध होने का आह्वान किया गया। अन्तिम प्रस्ताव में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा राजनैतिक आधार पर शिक्षकों पर किये जा रहे विभेद एवं अन्याय पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए न्याय की मांग की गयी।

## FAILURE OF THE PRESENT DUTA LEADERSHIP

The DUTA leadership under the DTF dispensation has completely and comprehensively failed teachers on all fronts. Not a single issue contained in the DUTA's Charter of Demands has been effectively pursued.

The DTF is colluding with the Vice-Chancellor for partisan gains : appointments to teaching positions, removal of targeted principals and appointments of favourites as principals, nominations of left oriented academics as experts on selection committees, packing University hostels and halls with left leaning teachers, sending leftists as members on college GBs as University nominees, etc. The collusion between the V.C. and DTF representative on the DU Executive Council (Dr. Vijender Sharma) became evident when the latter defended the University authorities for not actively pursuing the conversion of School of correspondence into Campus of open learning.

The DTF leadership of the DUTA has been completely sold out the VC. The Congress - INTEC section of the

DUTA leadership is only interested in the crumbs thrown to it by the Delhi Government and the Vice-Chancellor. It is only interested in manipulating membership of Delhi Government College Governing Bodies and some principalships. The result is suffering of teachers and teacher movement. No development has taken place on any of the vital issues :

- Stagnation removal for thousands of teachers who have reached the ceiling of Rs.18300/-
- Restoration of promotion to professorship in colleges
- Introduction of the third promotion
- Implementation of promotional benefits from 1.1.96
- Restoration of parity between librarians, DPEs and teachers.
- Reopening of the option to change from CPF to GPF.

**Is the DUTA being run to strengthen the Vice-Chancellor or for teachers?**

## WHERE CAN YOU INVEST NOW! WHAT SMALL SCHEMES OFFER!

SCHEMES	INTEREST	TAX BENEFITS	FEATURES
National Savings Certificates	8	Section 88 & 80L	Maturity after 6 years, minimum Investment Rs100
Public Provident Fund	8	Section 88 & 10	Maturity after 15 years, minimum of Rs.100 p.m. Still offers Maximum Tax free return
RBI Relief Bonds	7	Tax Free	Maturity after 5 years, maximum investment limited to Rs. 2 lakhs.
RBI Saving Bonds	6	Tax Free	Maturity after 6 years, no investment limit
Monthly Income Scheme (Post Office)	8	Section 80L	Maturity after 6 years Assured Bonus on maturity (Bonus at approximately 10%)
Bank Term Deposits	6.25-7.50 (depends on bank and tenure)	Section 80L	Available in 1,2,3,5, years.
Pension Schemes	Scheme to be introduced by LIC offering monthly pension at 9%	Investment upto Rs.10000/- eligible for 80 CCC deduction?	LIC to introduce the scheme to be available to those who are above who are above 55 years. (Max. Pension Rs. 2000/- P.M.)