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Views expressed by individual in this magazine are of their own and need not necessarily be taken as policy of the Federation

EDITORIAL

The government has articulated several initiatives to accelerate public-private partnership in the education sector and the Union Budget, 2012-2013 just like the previous years. It's a strong testimony to that the PPP schemes for schools and credit guarantee fund for education loans to students as proposed in the budget are ostensibly to attract more private investments in school and higher education, especially foreign direct investment (FDI). The increase in budgetary allocations in the budget of this year for education is clearly inadequate as evidenced by the pruning of the very moderate demands from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There are some welcome measures like, emphasis on education for girl children, which is proposed to be enhanced from Rs 1,265 to Rs 3,000 per child in 2012-13 and increase in the exemption limit for children's education allowance from Rs 100 per month to Rs 1,000 per month per child. But, alas, this is only drops of water in a desert and would have very marginal impacts as these cannot be availed by the vast majority of poor Indian students in general and in the rural sector in particular.

The unwillingness of the Government of India to scout ways and means to generate adequate funds for the disadvantaged students for an inclusive education-notwithstanding the rhetoric used by the politicians and policy makers for the cause- is to be traced to the neo-liberal mythology being pursued by the people at the helm of affairs. The state is clearly unwilling to ensure that the rich contribute rightful share in the form of taxes, and at the same time willing to come within the ambit of neo-liberal practice. The so called PPP model is nothing but an escape route for the Govt. to shirk its responsibility to ensure education for all.

We have been demanding, for a long time, that, following the recommendation of Kothari Commission, the combined Central Govt. and state Govts expenditure should be raised to at least 6 per cent of GDP. Of which 1.5 to 2 per cent should be the share of higher education.

This necessitates a complete new look at the fiscal structure of the Central Govt. When the need of the hour is to transfer more resources to the states most of them being vulnerable in terms if financial capabilities are experiencing inadequate fund flow from the central to the state govts and this is being highlighted by the state govts on a regular basis, no wonder, with little impact on the Central Govt.

The AIFUCTO demanded, along with a number of suggestions to mop up adequate resources to meet the expanding need of education, a suitable new graduation tax to be levied on the corporate sector along with a cess on higher income brackets, as they are the direct beneficiaries of the higher education sector. The huge expenditures on the human resources they employ should also be partially borne by them.

AIFUCTO

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अखिल भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय एवम
महाविद्यालय शिक्षक महासंघ

ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY
&
COLLEGE TEACHERS' ORGANISATIONS
(Regd. Under Act XXI of 1860)

Dear Friends,

CIRCULAR NO. 04/2011-12

Date: 10-4-2012

***Congratulations to all members and leaders, past and present on the occsion of the comple-
tion of 50th year of AIFUCTO.***

***The AIFUCTO was formed in a meeting held in Udai Pratap College, Varanasi on 24th April;
1962. The meeting was presided over by Prof.K.L.Sharma of Jaipur and adopted the constitu-
tion. Prof.H.N. Singh of Jaunpur was elected the Secretary convener. The first Annual Confer-
ence of AIFUCTO was held on 24th & 25th February, 1963 in Calcutta. Prof.M.M.Chakraborty of
Calcutta & Prof.H.N.Singh were elected as the First President & the First General Secretary of
AIFUCTO.***

***We pay our deepest homage to those visionary leaders who played a historic role in build-
ing a united, strong and determined teachers' movement in the higher education sector in
India.***

***Please read and circulate the article by Prof.H.N.Singh, the first General Secretary of
AIFUCTO, reprinted in our journal Teachers' Movement, March & April, 2012 issues.***

Meetings with MHRD & UGC

The General Secretary led a team of leaders and office bearers from the adjoining States of Delhi & submitted a letter on 24th February informing the MHRD about the Dharna and Court Arrest Program planned to be held on 14, 15, & 16 March, 2012.

A meeting was held with Sri Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Minister ,HRD on 12th, march,2012. The President, General Secretary, Prof. Jaya Gandhi , Prof Jay Kumar, both National Secretaries, Prof.V.S. Nehera, Prof. Jagwant Singh, both Vice Presidents, Prof.D.Kumar , Delhi Coordinator were present in the meeting.

Sri Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Minister categorically stated that though the MHRD is willing to solve the problem of arrears payment, the objections to release the share of the Centre to the States which have not raised the age of retirement to 65, came from the officials of the Ministry of Finance. He informed the AIFUCTO leaders that his Ministry has written a number of times to the Finance Ministry to resolve the problem. He added that he would again talk to the Finance Ministry.

He repeatedly said that he was with the teachers and would continue with his efforts for making the payments. He told the leaders that he would talk to the Cabinet Secretary on the matter immediately. Sri Umashankar I.A.S, PS to the Hon'ble Minister also took part in the meeting.

The General Secretary and Prof.Jagwnt Singh also met Smt.Vibha Puri Das, Secretary, Higher Education, and HRD and discussed the matter with her. She categorically told the leaders that she would try her level best to serve the interest of the teachers.

The UGC officials were informed of the Delhi agitation program of AIFUCTO. The General Secretary expressed anxiety over the delay both in removing the anomalies and extending the date for RC/OC.

COURT ARREST PROGRAM

A well attended Press Conference was also held in the Press Club of India, New Delhi on 12th March for the publicity of our demands and Programs in Delhi as well as in the State media. A number of news

papers, both English and Hindi and Online news channels published the upcoming AIFUCTO programs and highlighted our demands.

Greetings and Congratulations on the massive success of the Dharna and Court Arrest program in Delhi on 14, 15 and 16th March, 2012. The spontaneous and over whelming response of our members from all states have once again proved the vitality of our movement. The members who gathered in Delhi for the Jail Bharo program showed great determination and assured the leadership that they would not hesitate to come again at the call of the AIFUCTO leadership if the demands were not met by the Central Govt. and the UGC.

Thousands of teachers from Manipur to Kanyakumari, from Jammu to West Bengal assembled at Jantar Mantar, Delhi to listen to the leaders, both central and state levels, who explained to them the apathy of the Govt of India and inaction by the UGC to fulfill our long standing demands. The speakers, one after another, underscored the importance of building strong united movement across the country by way of sending the message to the Govt. and the UGC, that a stronger movement including continuous cease work would be resorted to in the coming days.

The participants courted arrest on all three days and were released soon by the competent authorities, though they were prepared to go in to custody for the right cause.

The air of the venue of Dharna was rent with slogans in all major languages of India.

During each day of the Court Arrest Programme, the President of AIFUCTO gave an inaugural speech highlighting the plan and perspective of the program. The General Secretary presented the report on latest developments and congratulated the teachers for taking huge trouble to come to Delhi from distant parts of the country. He observed that whatever the teachers have received over the decades was the result of persistent movement and hard negotiations. All leaders have pointed out that the patience of teachers have a limit and failure on the part of the decision makers would invite unnecessary trouble for them and the teachers would not be responsible for a vitiated academic atmosphere.

NEC MEETING ON 16th EVENING

The NEC meeting, presided over by Prof.Tarun Patra, reviewed the situation at the end of the program on March, 16th evening. Leaders from almost all states deliberated on the future course of action. The General Secretary congratulated the members for the massive participation in the program and presented the latest developments He expressed unhappiness over the attitude of the Ministry of Finance towards the payment of arrears.

The meeting decided to hold HUNGER STRIKE in New Delhi & also in states in the month of June, 2012, if our demands are not fulfilled.

The meeting, once again, urged the affiliates to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of AIFUCTO in a befitting manner.

Meeting with the Committee to revisit the Regulations

A meeting was held with 'The Committee to Revisit the UGC Regulations, 2010' on 22nd March and the AIFUCTO represented by General Secretary, Prof.Jaya Gandhi, Prof.D.Kumar, Prof.Jagwant Singh and Prof.V.S Nehera . The AIFUCTO delegation expressed concern over inordinate delay in resolving the anomalies. A memorandum representing the summary of the AIFUCTO suggestions to the Anomaly Committee was submitted. The General Secretary demanded that the matters within the domain of UGC like PhD Regulation to be prospective and extension of the date for RC/OC be notified immediately as they don't need MHRD permission.

Meeting with Sri. R.P.Sisodia

The General Secretary along with Prof.Jaya Gandhi, Prof.D.Kumar,Prof.Jagwant Singh and Prof.V.S Nehera had a meeting with Sri R.P. Sisodia.The leaders conveyed to him the decisions of NEC to intensify the agitation program and would be forced to adopt a hunger strike program in Delhi in the month of June if our demands remain unfulfilled.

AFFILIATE NEWS

Meeting in Chattishgarh

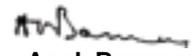
A meeting of all leaders and office bearers of the State Federation and associations of university and college teachers of Chhattisgarh was held on 6th March, 2012 at Raipur. The meeting was addressed by the General Secretary, AIFUCTO. The leaders explained different state level issues and expressed full support to the AIFUCTO program. The AIFUCTO General Secretary accompanied by the leaders met Sri Sunil Kumar, I.A.S, the Chief Secretary of the state and sought his cooperation in getting the problem solved. Sri Sunil Kumar remembered the happy experiences to work with AIFUCTO when he was in MHRD. Prof. Barman thanked him for valuable contributions during the last pay scales revision exercises. The central trade union sponsored strike on 28th February, 2012

AIFUCTO extended support to the nationwide one day strike on 28th February, 2012 called by the Confederation of Central and State Govt. Employees Federations and Central Unions. Our members in many states participated in strike. We congratulate them for highlighting the urgent issues. It is unfortunate that some of them have been asked to explain their participation in the strike. We reiterate that the participation in strike is a democratic right and must not be questioned.

Golden Jubilee Program

We are happy that many affiliates have started celebrating the Golden Jubilee Program in a befitting manner. Kindly send news of all the programs to the General Secretary. Please send your contribution to the AIFUCTO early. The minimum amount to be paid is Rs.20 per member. All cheques and drafts to be sent to the General Secretary payable at Hyderabad. All well wishers and former members may as well send their contributions.

Greetings,



Asok Barman
General Secretary

Women in Politics: Unfair representation of fair sex

As the world celebrates Women's Day on 8th March data on parliaments across the world reveal that India, the largest democracy, lags much behind other countries including its neighbors such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal when it comes to women's participation in politics.

With only 11 per cent of representation of women in Lok Sabha and 10.7 per cent in Rajya Sabha, India ranks 105th in the world, according to the latest comparative data released by the Inter-Parliamentary Union an international organisation that works for promoting democracy in the world. India, the world's largest democracy, has only 60 women law-makers in the current 543-member Lok Sabha, while there are 24 women MPs out of 240 members in Rajya Sabha at present. Two seats in Lok Sabha and five in the Upper House have been lying vacant.

While India shares the 105th position with West African country Cote d'Ivoire, it is ranked 85 places below Nepal and 53 places behind Pakistan. Even China at 60th spot and Bangladesh at 65 are well above India, according to the IPU data that are based on information provided by Parliaments by December 31 last year. Only Sri Lanka and Myanmar are the neighboring countries which are placed below India at 129 and 134 spots in the list respectively.

This sordid picture of women's participation in politics in the country has led women activists to demand greater political representation and call for the passage

of the bill that promises 33 per cent reservation to women in Parliament.

Even in conflict-hit and resource-poor African countries like Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, Tunisia and Tanzania, women seem to have fared well so far as their participation in national politics is concerned. According to the IPU data, Rwanda tops the list with the highest number of women participation in politics in the world with having over 56 per cent of women representatives in the Lower House and more than 38 per cent in its Upper House. With over 36 per cent women lawmakers, Tanzania is ranked at 18th place along with Spain. In Uganda (ranked 19), over 35 per cent of lawmakers are women, while Tunisia (34th) and South Sudan (35th) have over 26 per cent of female legislators. Among the countries that have higher women participation in national politics included Andorra, a small landlocked country in south-western Europe, which is ranked second with over 50 per cent women legislators.

Then comes Cuba which has 265, or over 45 per cent, women in its 586-member Parliament, followed by Sweden with over 44 per cent women members in its parliament. Rich and powerful countries like the US, Britain, Italy, France and Germany are ranked 78th, 53rd, 57th, 69th and 21st respectively. There are eight countries - such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Belize, Palau, Micronesia, Nauru and Solomon Islands - which have zero women participation in their national politics.

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PRESS HANDOUT, NEW DELHI

University & College teachers held 3 days Dharna & Court Arrest Program

The three days Dharna at the Jantar Mantar, New Delhi & the Court Arrest program of All India Federation of university & college teachers organizations (AIFUCTO) ended today as thousands of teachers from across the country participated. The AIFUCTO has been steadfastly working, with a great degree of commitment to strengthen national integration, sustain the pluralism of India and deliver quality higher education in class rooms. The pay scales of university and college teachers are revised along with every pay revision of the Central Government employees and the Central Govt is committed to pay 80 per cent of enhanced salary of teachers in the states.

Accordingly the pay scales of university and college teachers have been revised by the HRD Ministry on the basis of Chadha Committee Recommendation appointed by the UGC. The MHRD order was issued on 31st December, 2008 with effect from 1.1.2006. It was noted in the HRD notification that 40 per cent of demands would be paid by 31st March, 2009. The same order enhanced the age of retirement to 65 years.

Till date there is a stalemate prevailing in the payment of arrears to the university and college teachers working under the State governments' control. Lacs of these teachers are yet to get arrears owing to the inordinate delay in releasing the Centre's share of 80% of the enhanced pay.

It is matter of great concern that every other section of the employees, Central or State has already been given the arrears due to them on account of revision of scales of pay. The College teachers patiently waited and finally the MHRD notification on pay revision arrived late by three years, only in December 2008, though the effective date of revision was 1.1.2006 it is now almost two years and five months since the much-awaited MHRD order was notified. We took up the matter with the MHRD and UGC many times, held Dharnas in states and Delhi and requested the Central Govt. to release of the amount as early as possible. We have been informed that the payment of central govt. share has been linked to raising the age of retirement to 65 years and the matter is under the consideration of the Central Govt.

Almost all the State Governments, save the Madya Pradesh and Bihar, have expressed their reluctance to increase the age of superannuation of teachers to 65 years as stipulated by the Pay Revision Order, In fact

The retirement age in states varies from 55 years to 65 years

During the previous pay revision, a similar condition insisted by the V Pay Revision order of MHRD to raise the retirement age to 62 years from 60 years and the funding to the extent of 80% by the central govt. was provided without attaching any precondition of revision of the age of retirement.

The National Executive Committee of AIFUCTO has been organizing various programs for the payment of arrears without any result. We have observed 17th February, 2012 as the PROTEST DAY through out the country in support of our demands including the payment of arrears.

We have also demanded that the on going privatization and commercialization of higher education be stopped, contractual & ad hoc teachers salary shall be paid as per UGC norms, Full parity of DPEs & librarians with teachers be restored and a nation wide dialogue is held regarding various bills brought by the government.

After patiently waiting for more than 6 years (1.1.2006 to 11.3.2012), AIFUCTO started 3 days court arrest programme in which thousands of teachers from the states participated. If govt of India remains insensitive to legitimate demands of the teachers, AIFUCTO will be compelled to organize hunger strike at New Delhi & nation wide cease work. The dates will be announced soon.



Asok Barman
General Secretary

JNTU dodges RTI queries from students

Nikhila Henry | TNS

Hyderabad: The Right to Information Act (RTI) is celebrating its five years of existence in the country on Wednesday but for Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU-Hyderabad), the largest technical university in the country, sharing information under the Act seems to be just an optional service.

While several students of the university have been filing RTI petitions to know details of their semester examination, the valuation of which is done by the university, the authorities have been denying them specific



Despite a CIC order on such issue, the varsity is rejecting queries for copies of answer scripts

replies by referring to an order (note-file order) issued three years ago by the then vice-chancellor, stating that no information about examinations would be revealed to the students under RTI act.

Interestingly, the note-file dated January 23, 2006, states that since the university has over 250 affiliated colleges under its purview, sharing information about examination and even marking pattern can be quite cumbersome work and hence the information cannot be shared. While RTI activists claim that this argument goes against the tenets of the Act, university authorities are not ready to answer their queries.

According to RTI activists,

since there is no way to obtain a copy of the answer script valued at spot-evaluation centres of the university under any other existing rule, denying information under RTI should be taken seriously. "There are several complaints against the valuation system in the university. Under these circumstances, the university should reveal information to the students," said Abdul Aziz Sheik,

an RTI activist who has applied for an answer script copy under the act. Sheik has also filed an RTI petition asking for a complete list of students who have asked for their answer scripts from the university.

Meanwhile, activists said that over a dozen applications under the RTI regarding examinations must have been denied by the university so far.

PRESS CUTTINGS

Hunger pangs make India look worse than Sudan

Rukmini Shrinivasan | IFC

New Delhi: India has dropped two ranks to 67th among the 84 developing countries in the International Food Policy Research Institute's (IFPRI) annual Global Hunger Index (GHI) for 2010. Even Sudan, North Korea and Pakistan rank higher than India.

While the report, released on Monday, shows that the proportion of undernourished in India is decreasing, the worsening ranking indicates that other developing countries have done better in tackling hunger.

The GHI ranks countries on a scale of 100, 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 the worst. It is composed of three equally weighted indicators: the proportion of undernourished in the population, the prevalence of those underweight in children under five years and the under-five mortality rate.

The figures for India are 82% (as of 2004-05), 43.5% (2003-05) and 6.9% as of 2008, respectively. These give India a composite GHI of 24.1, which is classified as alarming in terms of the food security situation.

The strife-torn Democratic Republic of Congo ranks at

POOR HURT MOST



Country	GHI 2010	Ranking 2010
Brazil	>5	Not Ranked
China	6.0	9
South Africa	7.3	17
Pakistan	19.1	52
Sudan	20.8	58
India	24.1	67

the bottom of the list of 84 countries with significant levels of hunger.

The data has been compiled for 123 countries in all, the remaining 38 countries have a GHI of less than 5 and are not included in the rankings. No data has been recorded for highly developed countries.

South Asia has the highest GHI of any region in the world, at 22.9. The region has, however, made greater progress since 1990 than sub-Saharan Africa, the report adds. India is ranked below all other major South Asian countries: Sri Lanka is ranked 39th, Pakistan 51st and Nepal 56th.

India's hunger is not purely a product of its middle-income status. While economic progress and hunger levels

tend to be inversely correlated (countries with higher gross national income typically have lower GHI scores), some countries are exceptions to the norm. China has lower hunger levels than its GNI per capita would suggest, while India has higher hunger levels than would be expected from its income per capita, calculations made by the reports authors show.

The 2010 report focuses on child malnutrition, which is the biggest component of hunger worldwide.

In India, high 2010 GHI scores are driven by high levels of children underweight resulting from the low nutritional and social status of women in the country, the report says.

WIDENING INEQUALITY

■ India's inequality is widening despite a higher economic growth that the country has achieved in the last two decades.

■ Between early 1990 to around 2010, income inequality coefficient in India rose to 37 from 33. This is much less when compared to the rise in China (43 from 32) and Indonesia (39 from 29).

■ Close to 20 per cent of total income went to the richest 5 per cent in most countries of Asia. The share of income accruing to the richest households has increased over time, the report said.

IN INDIA, THE TOP 10% OF THE RICH GET 28.3% OF THE COUNTRY'S INCOME, WHILE THE REST 90% RECEIVE LITTLE MORE THAN 71%.

RICHEST 10%	28.3%
NEXT 10%	14.1%
NEXT 10%	21%
NEXT 10%	15.8%
NEXT 10%	12.2%
NEXT 10%	4.8%
POOREST 10%	3.8%

Source: World Bank

Dementia cases in India to double by 2030, says WHO

Jaipur: Nearly 3.7 million people in India are suffering from dementia. What's worse, this number is set to double over the next 20 years, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Around 70% off those who care for dementia patients in an Indian household is a woman.

Worldwide, nearly 35.6 million people live with dementia. This number is expected to double by 2030 (65.7 million) and more than triple by 2050 (115.4 million). There are 7.7 million new cases of dementia each year, or a new case is being detected somewhere in the world in every four seconds.

Dementia affects people in all countries, with more than half (58%) living in low and middle-income countries. By

2050, this is likely to rise to more than 70%.

Globally, the cost for treatment and care for dementia patients is being pegged at more than \$604 billion annually. This includes the cost of providing social and healthcare as well the reduction or loss of income

GREYING THREAT

for dementia patients and their caregivers.

A new report "Dementia: a public health priority" published by the WHO, recommends improving early diagnosis, raising public awareness about the disease and reducing stigma and providing better care and more support to caregivers.

Lack of diagnosis is a major problem. Even in high-income

countries, only one-fifth to one half of cases of dementia is routinely recognized, says WHO.

When a diagnosis is made, it often comes at a relatively late stage of the disease. "We need to increase our capacity to detect dementia early. Healthcare workers are often not adequately trained to recognize dementia," says WHO's Dr Oleg Chestnov.

WHO warns that India, which is experiencing a graying population, will face serious problems in tackling the disease. "The next few years will see the establishment of the National Institute of Ageing, and special provisions for people with dementia in the National Policy for Older People and the National Mental Health Programme," the report says.

World's longest tunnel completed under Swiss Alps

Sedrun, Switzerland: A giant drilling machine punched its way through a final section of Alpine rock on Friday to complete the world's longest tunnel, after 15 years of sometimes lethal construction work.

In a stage-managed breakthrough, attended by some 200 dignitaries 30 kms inside the tunnel and broadcast live on Swiss television, engineers from both sides shook hands after the bore had pummelled through the final 1.5 metres of rock.

"Here, in the heart of the Swiss Alps, one of the biggest environmental projects on the continent has become reality," said Swiss transport minister Moritz Leuenberger.

"By drilling this tunnel, we are participating in the construction of European infrastructure," he said.

The 57-km high-speed rail link, which will open in 2017, will form the lynchpin of a new rail network between northern and southeastern Europe and help ease congestion and pollution in the Swiss Alps.

It is the third tunnel to be built through the snowbound St. Gotthard area but it is much the longest and three kilometres longer than a rail link between two Japanese islands, the current record holder at 53.8-kms.

"The myth of the Gotthard has been broken for a third time. Our forefathers strug-

gled from the Middle Ages onwards to make this mountain passable," Peter Fueglistaler, director of the Federal Transport office, told journalists gathered for the final breakthrough.

Passengers will ultimately be able to speed from the Italian city of Milan to Zurich in less than three hours and further north into Germany, cutting the journey time by an hour.

But the 9.8 billion Swiss franc, which is 9.5 metres in diameter, is also the fruit of strong popular wave of environmental concern about pollution in the Swiss Alps with booming road traffic transiting from neighbouring countries. *AFP*

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ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY
&
COLLEGE TEACHERS' ORGANISATIONS
(Regd. Under Act XXI of 1860)

RefNo-UGCRegulations Revisit Committee/ 01

22.03.2012

Prof. ANANDA KRISHNAN

Chairman, Revisit Committee

UGC Regulations 2010 & Anomaly Committee Report

Respected Sir,

Greetings from the AIFUCTO, the All India Federation of University & College Teachers' Organizations of all universities and colleges in the state govt. domain. We thank you for today' meeting. Kindly find the AIFUCTO presentation on the anomalies in UGC Regulations, 2010. We request you to do the needful.

INTRODUCTION

The AIFUCTO has been in constant touch with the Regulations Committee since its inception. The Chairman UGC, at our suggestion agreed to arrange meetings with the Committee in different parts of the country, namely, Hyderabad, Pune, Kolkata, Chandigarh and Delhi. All the meetings were well attended and lively as hundreds of teachers of universities and colleges interacted with the Committee. The members of AIFUCTO in all these meetings presented their views after detailed analysis and widespread consultations among themselves. The deliberations in the meetings resulted in some important changes in the final version of the Regulations. The Regulations Committee worked exhaustively for finalizing the Regulations. However the AIFUCTO is of the opinion that the final version of the Regulations did not incorporate some of our important suggestions which led to some serious anomalies. The AOFUCTO brought to the notice of the UGC the anomalies and requested UGC to remove the anomalies.

We hailed the appointment of the Anomaly Committee. The AIFUCTO had series of representations to and meetings with the Anomaly Committee for the rectification of the same.

The Regulations 2010 was notified on 30th June, 2010 and subsequently Gazetted on 18.09.2010. It is now more than one and half year and still we are awaiting the removal of anomalies. The Regulations have been implemented almost throughout the country, recruitments are being made ` while the CAS are still pending causing hardship and uncertainty .The professor post in colleges are also still pending.

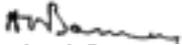
Hence we request the Revisit Committee to ensure an early conclusion of the exercise.

The AIFUCTO has always been championing the cause on maintaining standard in appointments and clear cut objective policies for CAS. Hence AIFUCTO strongly supported NET/SLET requirement for the appointment teachers. We brought to the notice of UGC and MHRD the potential danger of irregularities and mal practices in the absence of a proper and uniform benchmark through out the country. However we have suggested earlier that the NET/SLET examination mechanism should be reviewed periodically to make the same more objective and useful.

The AIFUCTO urged that UGC should notify those matters which are in the domain of UGC and MHRD is not concerned. The extension of the date for Refresher and orientation is one such matter. Thousands of teachers are awaiting the extension for quite some time.

Summary of our representations to the Anomaly Committee and the UGC:

1. The Regulation, 2010 should take effect from 18.9.2010, the date publication in gazette.
2. The Regulation in respect of CAS should be prospective not retrospective
3. During the transitional period upto 2013-14 the norms prescribed in the UGC regulation 2000 should be followed for CAS.
4. For CAS the condition of publishing papers in refereed journal should be withdrawn as the adequate numbers of such journals are not available.
5. Anomaly of juniors getting more pay than seniors due to Ph.D benefits. In the present scheme the Associate Professors who are awarded Ph.D after 1.1.2006. Are getting three increments in pay band 4. But pre 2006 Ph.D holders have not been given any incentive for Ph.D in the new pay scales unlike the previous pay scales revision. Hence all the pre 2006 Ph.D holders should be given three increments. (Illustration enclosed).
6. The Ph.D Regulations of 11.07.2009 should be implemented prospectively and retrospectively. The Ph.Ds acquired /enrolled should be exempted from the governance of new regulations.
7. Incentive for Ph.D should be given to the Ph.Ds awarded in -concerned/allied/relevant/interdisciplinary subjects.
8. All Associate professors who put in 3 years in that Grade should be promoted to the post of Professors subject to their fulfilling the requirements without attaching any percentage limit.
9. Total number of years put in the service should be considered for promotion to pay band 4.
10. All the eligible professors in the University system should be promoted to Senior Professor Without attaching any percentage.
11. We strongly feel that there should only be Screening Committee and not selection committee.
12. DPEs/Assistant Professors in Physical Education and Librarians should be treated at par with the teachers in all respects including the age of retirement and qualifications for different posts as we found many variations in these categories.
13. Demonstrators pay scales should be incorporate as there are thousands of demonstrators.
14. Granting the Ph.D/M.Phil benefit from 1.1.2006 instead of 1.9.2008
15. Refresher and orientation course dates should be extended up to the 2012-13 session.
16. Leave encashment for teachers should be allowed.
17. All authors of research papers should be given equal weightage.
18. All universities should introduce E-Journal immediately.
19. The pay of CAS professors should be at par with the directly recruited professors.
20. Rectification of 1.1.1986 anomaly as per Kerala High Court Judgment.
21. Teachers appointed after 2004 should be entitled to the old pension scheme.


Asok Barman
 General Secretary

SAGA OF AIFUCTO

(The story of the genesis and first eight years of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations)

Prof. Hridya Narayan Singh (Jaunpur)
First General Secretary of AIFUCTO

I consider myself fortunate in having lived to witness the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the AIFUCTO in May, 1987 at '**Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.**' Towards the close of the 6th decade of the present century the All India Federations of the Secondary Teachers and Primary Teachers's Associations had come into existence. The **All India Federation of Educational Associations (AIFEA)** had already been working for the past twenty years or more but there was no organization to project the problems and difficulties, aims and objects of the Higher Education in the Country and give voice to the aspirations and tribulations of the University and College Teachers.

The need for such an All-India Organization was imperative but there were two tremendous obstacles in the way. The large number, variety and area of institutions of higher learning and the spirit of class, distinction prevailing among a large section of the fraternity. A large section of the University teachers thought it infrading to make common cause with the Degree College Teachers and join hands with them to form a National Organization.

As a representative of the teachers in Utter Pradesh I had been elected as a member of the Legislative Council of U.P. in 1952 and again in 1954 and a third time in 1960. I considered it my duty at least to try to bring the teachers of Colleges and Universities of India on a Common platform. Encouraged by my success in organizing the Gorakhpur University Teachers' Association and the U.P. Madhymik Shikshak Sangha in 1956, In resolved to sound the University and college Teachers of India towards a National Federation.

In 1961, 529 letters were sent to individual Teachers, Principals and Office bearers of teachers' organizations throughout the Country about forming an All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Associations.

Affirmative replies were received from 9 office bearers of University /College Teachers' Associations including letters from the General Secretary,

Agra University, Teachers' Association, Secretary, All Orissa Non. Govt. College Teachers' Association, President, Assam College Teachers' Association Principals' Association Bhagalpur University, and Secretary University Section, AIFEA, Twenty Seven replies were received from individual teachers/principals. There seemed to be a general feeling that it was desirable to create an all India forum for discussing the problems concerning University education and educators.

With this preparatory work in the back ground, I issued an invitation to University/ College teachers to assemble at Trivandrum in the wake of the Annual Conference of the AIFEA. A number of University and College teachers met at Trivandrum on 29th Dec. 1961, under the president ship of Shri V.V. JOHN, President, Rajasthan University Teachers Association, and unanimously resolved to form an all India Federation of University and College Teachers. A sub Committee was constituted to prepare a draft constitution. The Sub Committee met on 30th Dec. at the same venue and drafted a constitution and decided to circulate the same and convene a conference at a central place in April '62 to consider and adopt the same.

I sent 545 letters along with the draft constitution to University/College teachers and their organizations in the country for their information and consideration. **The intended conference was held at U.P. College, Varanasi on 24th April, 1962 under the President ship of Shri K.L. Sharma of Jaipur to consider and adopt the constitution.** Delegates from West Bengal, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh attended the conference. Others from Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, sent their good wishes and support. The delegates present discussed and adopted the constitution and an **ad-hoc Executive of eight persons from different states with me as the Secretary Convener was elected.** Five more were added to the Executive correspondence.

The first annual conference of the Federation under the constitution was held on 24th and

Presented at Silver Jubilee Celebrations of AIFUCTO in May 1987 at Poddar College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay

25th Feb. '63 at Calcutta. The meet was inaugurated by the Education Minister of the West Bengal. Dr. Trigun Sen was the chairman of the Reception Committee. The conference was addressed by **Prof. B.N. Das Gupta, Vice Chancellor North Bengal University** and Shri Hiranmoy Banerji, Vice Chancellor Rabindra Bharati, A convention on National Defence was inaugurated by the **Chief Minister Shri P. C. Sen** and presided over by the Education Minister, Bihar. A symposium on Administration of College and University Education in India was presided over by Dr. H. J. Taylor, Vice Chancellor Gauhati University.

An Executive with **Dr. M.M. Chakravarti as President and myself General Secretary was elected.**

The Second Annual Conference was held at Agra on 6th and 7th February, 1965. Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Education Minister Govt, of India Inaugurated it and Dr. Reginald Bell, member of the Columbia University Team Working in India addressed the delegates.

The federation was invited to participate in a seminar convened by the Education commission on Teachers Status at Delhi in September, 1965. A Convention-cum-Seminar was organized at Mussouri on 28th to 31st May, 1966 in which more than 50 members from West Bengal, Bihar U.P. and Delhi took part.

A mass deputation of University and College Teachers was organized by the federation at Delhi on 21st March, 1966, in which 1,000 Teachers from all over the country participated. The Pressure brought to bear on the Education Minister led to his announcement of 4th April 1966.

The 3rd annual conference was held at Kirodimal College, Delhi, University campus, on 11th and 12th November, 1966. Dr. D.S.Kothari, Chairman U.G.C. Presided. Prof. R.C. Majumdar was the chairman of the Reception Committee.

Fruitful symposia on the following subjects were held:

Education in the 4th Five Year plan

President : Dr. A.C. JOSHI

Report of the Education Commission

President: Prof. J.P. NAIK

Student unrest and remedies for the same

President: Dr. D.S. KOTHARI

An executive with Sri H.N. Singh, Principal, T.D. College Jaunpur as the president and

Sri D.K. Chakravarti, West Bengal as General Secretary was elected.

There were twenty Associations of University / College Teachers affiliated to the federation at that time and three more were to join soon.

The fourth annual conference of the federation was held at Waltair. Andhra Pradesh on 30th September and 1st October 1967. Prof. K. R. Srinivas Iyengar, Vice Chancellor Andhra University was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Prof. Y. Sriramurthy was the Secretary.

Three all-India seminars on University Autonomy, Teachers status and Parliamentary committee and Report on Education were held under the auspices of the federation. Fifty Six delegates from the different parts of the country took part in the proceedings Principal **Hrida Narayan Singh and Sri D.K. Chakravarti** were elected president and General Secretary for the Year 1967-68.

Fifth annual conference was held in February, 1969 at Cuttack, Orissa, Dr. Nag Chowdhery, Member of the planning Commission Gov!, of India inaugurated the conference - Sri Pathnaik Minister of Education and the Vice-Chancellor, Cuttack University took part in the conference and the seminar. Delegates from Andhra Pradesh Orissa, West Bengal naturally attended in large number. **Dr. Rcvada Satyanarain of the Osmania University and Shri Abani Kumar Boral of Orissa were elected the President and General Secretary for 1969-70.** The old team of workers handed over charge to abler, more energetic people who have broadened the base of the federation and consolidated it and made it more effective we were just standard bearers of the federation and laid its foundations twenty five years ago. You the present office bearers and the Executive and members have to build strong durable and glorious edifice on them.

The federation is the expression of the collective will of the teachers engaged in the noble task of imparting higher education in the country and we should all be thankful to those who contributed in whatever way it was possible for them to do towards its creation India is the largest democracy in the World, So the **All India Federation should be the largest University/College Teachers' organization in the World;** Our combined efforts should be directed towards making it not only the largest but also the most dynamic and the best.

WHAT YOU LOSE WHEN YOU 'BUY' AN EDUCATION

Aruna Sankaranarayanan

Shock. Outrage. Fear. The brutal murder of a schoolteacher by a 15-year-old student in a classroom in Chennai is chilling to the bone. While this atrocious act evokes strong emotions and will rightly be condemned by educators and parents, we simply cannot give vent to our emotions and then carry on as usual. Rather, this gruesome and tragic incident should serve as a wake-up call for us to take corrective action collectively and collaboratively. Both educators and parents have to respond to this alarming and heinous act before another person becomes a victim of unchecked and uncontrolled teenage angst. If we fail to act in a constructive manner, a dystopian future where children have to pass through scanners and their bags X-rayed before they enter schools that have CCTVs surveying every nook and cranny is not so far away.

First and foremost, every school should have a qualified counsellor who is accessible to students, teachers and parents. While the counsellor may address problems when they arise, she must also be an integral part of the school - otherwise teachers and students are unlikely to confide in her. In order to facilitate this process, a school in Chennai has sagely allotted Value Education classes to counsellors. This makes sense as students can be taught valuable and practical skills to help them deal with their confusions and conflicts. Value Education curricula need to be revamped to address real issues that students contend with. Programmes on anger management can be introduced as early as Grade I so that children learn acceptable and unacceptable ways of expressing negative emotions. Through stories, role-plays and activities, schools may impart social problem-solving skills and inculcate empathy.

Teacher training

Schools should also invest more heavily and wholeheartedly in teacher training. One-time workshops are not as beneficial as ongoing mentoring programmes where teachers can give and receive feedback on specific strategies. More experienced teachers may also guide their younger colleagues through buddy programmes. Teachers should be trained to identify children at risk of various psychological problems. Teaching is, indeed, a very taxing profession that is not accorded the status it deserves. Instead of working in isolation, managements should encourage teachers to work collaboratively on lesson plans, behaviour management policies and co-curricular activities. If schools have regular and frequent staff meetings, problems are more likely to come to the fore before they grow out of hand.

Another aspect that is seriously lacking in many schools is an open channel of communication between parents and teachers. Parents are as much to blame as schools in this regard as parents often make unreason-

able demands. Further, some parents view "education" as a commodity that can be purchased and expect their children to be served like customers. This consumerist view of education is counterproductive as teachers feel belittled in the process and do not receive the respect that is due to them. As child psychologist Tamar Chansky points out, "children will pick up on any conflict between the parents and the school and will side with the parents, thus devaluing the school..." Schools may also have a grievance cell where thorny issues between students and teachers are raised and addressed confidentially.

The fact that media have infiltrated every aspect of our lives is another issue that we need to contend with. While there are immense benefits to digital devices, parents and students need to be cautioned about their ill-effects too. In addition to limiting television viewing to strictly not more than 30 minutes on school days, parents should also encourage children to self-monitor the content they view. If children happen to watch inappropriate content, it is best that it is followed up by a discussion. Almost every school introduces Computer Science as early as primary school; if schools can allot at least one period a week to Media Studies, children can be taught to discern and critique the information that bombards them from various channels.

Shun the utilitarian model

We, as a society, have embraced a very utilitarian model of education. For most Indians, the main aim of education is to get a good job that pays a lucrative salary. As a result, parents put undue pressure on their wards and teachers to obtain stellar results on examinations. Schools have also succumbed to this unidimensional perspective and advertise the number of rank holders and professional college placements. In the process, education has lost its soul.

The cultural critic Neil Postman writes, "There is no question that listlessness, ennui, and even violence in school are related to the fact that students have no useful role to play in society." We need to reinvigorate our curricula so that students see meaning and purpose beyond fulfilling parental ambition in schooling. Is the goal of education simply to balance chemical equations and factor polynomials? In addition to learning literature, mathematics and science, children have to feel empowered and not enervated by going to school.

Students also have to be equipped with skills and techniques to cope with life's strains and stresses. If we want a holistic education, we cannot ignore our interests and emotions as feelings are an integral aspect of being human. Both in word and deed, we, as a society, should learn to be more emotionally sensitive and responsive to each other. Our education, in turn, will reflect our humanness and humanity.

India Needs to Have a Relook at What is Really Happening in its Schools

J.S. Rajput

Learner attainment in schools is currently under discussion consequent upon a couple of recent surveys and reports. The references are on expected lines for the major chunk of schools that cater to around 70 percent of children. These invariably indicate shockingly low levels of learner attainments. Now it has been confirmed in the global context in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Report that covers 74 regions. These have been classified under three categories: as superpowers represented by US and OECD countries, economic superstars like Singapore, Hong Kong, Korea and Shanghai of China, followed by the developing nations that includes India, Only Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, considered the best bet, participated from India. Even from these two states, the best five percent were almost 100 points behind the average child in Singapore, and 83 points behind average Korean child PISA places the average OECD student at 500 and the standard deviation across OECD students is 10. The average child from Tamil Nadu or Himachal Pradesh is at the level of the worst OECD or American students. What else one could say if these are only 1.5 to 7.5 points ahead? The situation can be comprehensively estimated when one notices inferences like: The average US 15-year-old is 59 points behind Koreans. Tamil Nadu/ Himachal Pradesh students are 123.5 points behind Russia and 217.5 behind Singapore. India which gave the concept of Zero to the world civilization now finds its students finishing second and third to the last of the 74 participating regions in mathematical skills. The message is very clear: India needs to have a hard look at what really is happening in its schools that now mostly cater to the children from the weaker sections of the society. In the neglect of these schools, is the nation not suffering losses in its cognitive capital much higher than the Rs. 1.76 lakh crore of the 2G scam? Those who care for the future generations are indeed genuinely worried.

At the national level, the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) of 2011 rightly receives considerable attention. It indicates decline in attendance and learner attainments. Bihar attracted considerable attention in terms of improvement in its school functioning during the last couple of years. Fifty-two percent of elementary school children in Bihar attained the expected learning levels in 2006, which surprisingly has fallen to 29.9 percent during the last five years. Similar decline in learner attainments in mathematics has

been reported in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Haryana as well. The average student attendance in Bihar in 2007 was 59 percent, which has now dropped down to 50 percent. In Uttar Pradesh, this decline has been from 67 percent to 57 percent. This trend should have sent shock waves in any system if it was indeed sincere about credit for allocations to education every year, but the results indicate how the same is being mismanaged.

The decline in student participation in education in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is sad commentary on the seriousness of the policymakers and the sincerity of the implementers. To understand the phenomenon, one must realise the growing drift towards private schools among every level of populace.

The fact that even parents who work on daily wages prefer to send their children to private schools that are mushrooming even in small towns and big villages says a lot. They forsake the much-publicised benefits of free education, free means, free textbooks and all that! In a survey conducted in Hyderabad slums, it has been found that 73 percent families send their children to private schools. What comes before us based on technically sound surveys and analysis is just a confirmation of what is universally known: Both Central and State Governments treat these surveys and their findings just a routine happening that does not trouble them at all. There is little evidence of concern for this section of children.

The Central Government is so happy that it has introduced Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluative (CCE) in schools. Its task is over once it has got the circulars issued and sent to State Governments and State Boards.

If anyone has any doubt about it, the human resource development minister has recently publically clarified that 'implementation is the responsibility of the State Governments'.

In a recent article, professor CNR Rao has referred to India's contribution to research in science and technology at five percent which again, is shockingly low. He further mentions that only 0.5 percent is at the level of cutting-edge research. One wonders how it shall increase to about 10 percent in the next decade or so if out elementary education continues to languish at the precarious levels that too are consistently on the decline.

Courtesy "New Indian Express" daily

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Teachers' Movement

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