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**FIFTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**COMMITTEE  
ON  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
(2021-2023)**

**FIFTEENTH REPORT  
(Presented on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2022)**



**SECRETARIAT OF THE KERALA LEGISLATURE  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM  
2022**

**FIFTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**COMMITTEE  
ON  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
(2021-23)**

**FIFTEENTH REPORT**

**On**

Paragraphs relating to Higher Education Department contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 (General and Social Sector) and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 (General and Social Sector).

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(2021-2023)

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Smt. Shamy J., Under Secretary.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Public Accounts, having been authorised by the Committee to present this Report, on their behalf present the Fifteenth Report on paragraphs relating to Higher Education Department contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 (General and Social Sector) and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 (General and Social Sector).

The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 (General and Social Sector) and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 (General and Social Sector) were laid on the Table of the House on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2016 and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2018 respectively.

The Committee considered and finalised this Report at the meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.

The Committee place on records their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them by the Accountant General in the examination of the Audit Report.

Thiruvananthapuram,  
7<sup>th</sup> July, 2022.

SUNNY JOSEPH,  
*Chairman,*  
*Committee on Public Accounts.*

## **REPORT**

### **HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

#### **AUDIT PARAGRAPH**

**[Audit Paragraphs para 4.2 to 4.2.5 contained in the Report of the C & AG of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> march 2015 (General & Social Sector)]**

#### **4.2 Modernisation of Government Presses**

##### **4.2.1 Introduction**

The modernisation of Government presses in the State was contemplated by Government of Kerala (GoK) since 1998 with a view to make available the latest printing equipment and adequate infrastructure facilities to meet the requirements for high quality printing besides introduction of modern management practices to derive optimum results in the utilisation of human resources and machinery. For improvement of infrastructure facilities, the renovation of old buildings, construction of store buildings for raw materials and godowns for stacking of printed and waste materials, disposal of obsolete machines for adequate space, introduction of Total Quality Management (TQM) in the operations of the presses were envisaged.

There were 11 Government presses (GP) under the control of the Printing and Stationery Department as of March 2015.

An audit of four out of 11 Government presses was conducted, to examine the status of modernisation of Government presses covering the period 2010-15 with reference to the proposals formulated by Government during the XI<sup>th</sup> (from 2007 to 2012) and XII<sup>th</sup> (from 2012 to 2017) Plan periods and also the Reports of various Committees constituted by Government on modernisation of printing presses.

#### **Audit findings**

##### **4.2.2 Funding**

During 2010-15, the Department spent only 54 per cent i.e. ₹ 18.18 crore out of ₹ 33.82 crore for modernisation of Government presses. Further, out of ₹ 25.72 crore for purchase of machinery, only ₹ 10.72 crore (42 per cent) was spent.

Further, against ₹ 45.51 crore earmarked in the XII<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) for the modernisation of Government presses, budgetary support was provided for ₹26.37 crore (57.94 per cent) during 2012-15, against which only ₹7.95 crore (17.47 per cent) was spent and ₹ 17.40 crore was surrendered.

The delay in processing of tenders, lack of tender response and failure in convening of departmental purchase committee attributed to short utilisation and surrender of funds.

### **4.2.3 Planning**

There was no action plan exclusively for modernisation of Government presses with time bound targets. Audit found that even against targets included in the XII<sup>th</sup> five year plan, there was very little progress as most of the works planned were either not taken up for execution or not completed as of March 2015 as detailed in **Appendix III**.

#### **4.2.3.1 Constitution of Committees for Modernisation of Printing Presses**

GoK constituted an Expert Committee in 1997 and a Committee on Modernisation in 2010 to suggest recommendations for the improvement in efficiency by modernisation of Government Presses. The Committees submitted their reports in 1998 and in 2011 respectively with recommendations for modernisation of the Government presses to improve their efficiency. However, GoK was yet to take a decision on the implementation of the recommendations of the committees. GoK replied (May 2015) that the reports were under consideration of the Government.

#### **4.2.4 Modernisation of presses**

The Committee on Modernisation of presses had observed that modernisation and expansion operations of the Printing & Stationery Departments were undertaken in an ad-hoc manner rather than systematically with a long term strategy. Audit noticed that the practice of ad-hoc implementation of the modernisation process as pointed out by the Committee was persisting even today. The activities of a Press can be categorised into ‘Pre-press’ (DTP, Plate making, etc.), ‘Printing’ and ‘Post-press’ (Stitching and Binding) processes.



An analysis of percentage of funds expended on modernising the various printing processes is given in **Table 4.1**.

**Table 4.1: Expenditure involved in the various printing process**

	Pre-press			Printing			Post- press		
Plan period	Resources available (₹in lakh)	Resources expended (₹in lakh)	Percentage expended (in percent)	Resources available (₹ in lakh)	Resources expended (₹in lakh)	Percentage expended (in percent)	Resources available (₹in lakh)	Resources expended (₹in lakh)	Percentage expend (inper cent)
XI <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-11	74.50	61.79	82.94	994.00	1167.14	117.42	164.50	7.22	4.39
XII <sup>th</sup> Plan 2012-17 (upto 2015)	65.00	24.37	37.49	1275.00	59.69	4.68	968.50	3.68	0.38

(Source : Details collected from Directorate of Printing)

From the above table, it may be seen that the percentage of funds spent on modernisation of ‘Post-press’ activities was only 4.39 per cent during the XI<sup>th</sup> Five year plan period. During the XII<sup>th</sup> Five year (2012-17) plan period also, percentage of expenditure on Post-press processes in 2012-15 was even lower at 0.38 per cent against 37.49 per cent and 4.68 per cent on Pre-press and Printing activities respectively. ‘Post-press’ activities are vital to ensure product quality as overall efficiency of presses depends upon the efficiency of all three activities. Thus, the failure of the Department in this regard had significantly affected the modernisation of the printing presses.

The Government stated (January 2016) that action was being taken to equip all presses with modern machinery to cope with the present needs.

#### **4.2.5 Status of Modernisation**

Audit assessed the status of modernisation of government presses in the State during the period 2010-15. Expenditure incurred on procurement of machinery during 2010-15 was ₹16.67 crore. Analysis of quality of expenditure indicated that while

62 per cent and 86 per cent of the pre-press and printing items planned for purchase were procured, only 28 per cent of the identified post-press items were actually purchased. Thus, these presses cannot be claimed to be fully modernised. Scrutiny of records revealed that the process of modernisation of presses suffered from deficiencies like purchase of outdated machinery, purchase of machinery at higher rates, delay in utilization of machinery purchased, non-disposal of obsolete machineries, etc.

**[Notes Received from the Government based on the above Audit Paragraphs are included as Appendix II ]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with department officials is given below**

(1) While considering the above Audit paragraph the Committee commented that the Printing & Stationery Department has taken many steps based on audit observation. The Committee appreciated the department for taking steps to improve its functioning.

(2) The witness, Additional Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department informed that a project under KIIFB for ₹100 crore was sanctioned to the Printing & Stationery Department for the modernisation of Government Presses by installing latest printing machines and making adequate infrastructure facilities. The qualification of the staff should also be improved along with the purchase of new machinery.

(3) She also added that for a modern printing environment qualified personnel having diploma in Printing Technology is needed and the existing employees with SSLC and KGTE as qualification are not efficient to carryout work based on modern printing technology. It was also informed that the Factories Act under which the presses are working and the influence of trade unions are the main impediments in changing the basic qualification of employees to diploma in printing technology.

(4) The witness, Additional Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department informed that training is provided at the time of installation of new machine but employees are not interested in putting into

practice the training given using latest printing machinery. There are many obsolete posts. Work study is required to convert obsolete posts into relevant post. The vacancies cannot be reported to PSC because promotions are not given in proper time because of several cases pending before the court and therefore new persons cannot be appointed.

(5) The Principal Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department stated that printing technology is changing rapidly and usage of modern technology will increase productivity and reduce the cost in printing. For this skill development in the usage of modern printing machinery is utmost important. He further informed that the department actually requires a complete surgical interference and everything requires to be changed.

(6) The witness, Principal Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department apprised that school text books which were earlier printed in Government Press are now printed in KBPS and C-apt. He further informed that though many such printing works were lost, orders for new works are pouring in, like printing of OMR sheets for PSC exams.

(7) An officer from Accountant General's Office opined that work culture in KBPS is commendable and work orders are completed in time. He also added that the types of works entrusted to Government Press should have to be defined clearly and replacing of machines and imparting training to employees must be done based on work orders that are admitted.

(8) The Committee opined that the work culture in KBPS is entirely different and that the staff are determined to complete the work order in time which in turn attracts further work orders.

(9) The witness, Additional Secretary, (Printing & Stationery) Department said that Government press had a lot of constraints to follow store purchase rules. As an example he pointed out that when it was decided to reduce the size and weight of the school text books, the press could not purchase the machines at proper time and so the work assigned to the press was lost. Earlier, Lotteries and text books were printed in the Press, Mannanthala, but now the printing works have stopped. The Finance Department stopped printing of various forms when they went online, therefore lot of works had been lost.

(10) The witness informed that Hon'ble Chief Minister declared that the KIIFB fund of 100 Crore has been given with an aim to modernize the press in order to improve the quality so as to enable it not only to take all government works but also private work and the training would also be given to the employees which was mentioned in tender condition of M/s.WAPCOS, the agency entrusted for project implementation as well as preparation of DPR.

(11) The Committee asked whether the M/s.WAPCOS is a competent agency. The Additional Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department answered that M/s.WAPCOS is a central agency which modernize presses in Hyderabad and the Department has demanded M/s.WAPCOS to provide most modern machines and one year training to employees.

### **Conclusion/ Recommendations**

**(12.) No remarks**

**[Audit paragraph 4.2.5.1 contained in the Report of the C & AG of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> march 2015 (General & Social Sector)]**

#### **4.2.5.1 Procurement of printing machines**

One of the major items of purchase during 2010-15 as part of Modernisation of printing presses was three 'Four-Colour Web Offset Printing machines' for the Government presses at Vazhoor, Shoranur and Mannanthala costing ₹ 6.26 crore. Audit noticed that the tender process was vitiated and the machines were procured at an excess expenditure of ₹2.74 crore.

Tender for the supply of two Four-colour web offset printing machines was issued (July 2008) by the Director of Printing. Of the five offers received, the Technical Expert Committee (TEC) had rejected (September 2008) two offers including that of M/s. KSIE Emporium Ltd. (KSIE), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) due to non-submission of Earnest Money Deposit (EMD). The Director of Printing also informed GoK (November 2008) that the rejection of the tender of KSIE by the TEC was in order as per Stores Purchase Manual. Meanwhile, the TEC, after an onsite inspection of the manufacturing process of the machines strongly recommended the machines offered by L3 - M/s. The Printers House (P) Ltd., New Delhi (M/s. Printers House) as it had met all the requirements.

However, the Departmental Purchase Committee (DPC) headed by the Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department cancelled the tender (December 2008) and ordered re-tender on the ground that none of the tenderers had agreed to warranty beyond one year. Consequently, a fresh tender was issued (December 2008) by the Director of Printing. Three of the five tenders were rejected by the TEC (March 2009) on various grounds<sup>1</sup> and it recommended purchase of the machines either from M/s. Printers House (L4) or from KSIE (L5).

Audit noticed that the DPC recommended (January 2010) purchase of machines from L5 (KSIE) citing reasons such as the tenderer was a State Government PSU and it would avoid risks and complications. Thus, the procurement of two printing machines from KSIE (L5) instead of from M/s. Printers House (L4) resulted in loss of ₹ 2.59 crore to the State exchequer.

GoK replied (January 2016) that the offer of KSIE was accepted since a performance appraisal report of the machines offered by KSIE and Printers House revealed that machines offered by KSIE had an upper hand in performance metallurgy and other automatic controls besides aspects like sturdiness, compatibility and durability for long run.

The reply was not acceptable due to following reasons:

- Tender conditions stipulated that Manufacturers of machines could participate in the tender. In the instant case, KSIE (L5) was clearly not the manufacturer of machines. The machines were manufactured by M/s. Manugraph Ltd. However, machines offered by M/s. Printers House (L4) were manufactured in their own manufacturing units.
- While processing the first tender, an expert committee had inspected the manufacturing facilities of M/s. Printers House and observed that they were equipped with latest generation CNC based manufacturing facilities using imported machines. It was also observed that the machine was of the highest quality and with periodical maintenance, the machine would function effectively for as good as 20 years or more. The reasons cited by

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1 Two tenders L1 and L2 were rejected on grounds of poor quality and performance while L3 was rejected as production was yet to commence then.

Government while justifying the purchase from KSIE (L5) regarding performance, metallurgy, sturdiness, compatibility were made without visiting the manufacturing unit and by observing running of the machine at a local press in Trivandrum.

- The reasons given by the Government for procuring machines from State PSU were not commercially and technically viable, especially when the State PSU was itself not the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) and that it had to get supplies from a private party in the market.

The decision of the DPC and GoK to award the tender for the purchase of the two printing machines to KSIE (L5) instead of M/s. Printers House (L4) was not justified which resulted in loss of ₹ 2.59 crore to Government exchequer. Similarly, the Department invited tenders (November 2009) for the supply of one Four-Colour Web Offset Printing Machine for the Government Press, Vazhoor. Audit noticed that in this instance also, the machine was purchased from KSIE (L3) instead of M/s. Printers House (L2) in violation of the provisions of Stores Purchase Manual (Para 39(b) read with Para 57(a)) and TEC recommendations resulting in excess payment of ₹ 15 lakh.

The action of DPC headed by the Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department in favouring KSIE for the purchase when it was not the OEM had resulted in excess expenditure of ₹ 2.74 crore on purchase of three printing machines, which calls for fixing of responsibility.

**[Notes Received from the Government based on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with department officials is given below:**

(13) Regarding the Committee's query about the above audit paragraphs, the witness, Additional Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department apprised that it was decided to purchase machines from KSIE Emporium Limited with the approval of the Cabinet with a view to promote a public sector undertaking.

(14) An officer from Accountant General's office intervened that KSIE Emporium supplied the machines through another agency and the tender had been given to the public undertaking without considering the objection of Technical Experts Committee. The Additional Secretary, Higher Education (Printing and Stationery) Department informed that the director reported that the tender was given to that public sector unit because of long warranty period.

(15) The Committee observed that KSIE emporium Ltd. bagged the tender and the supply order may have been placed with another agency. The Committee made it clear that the public sector undertakings like KELTRON, SIDCO etc. are bagging tenders for the supply of materials and machineries to government departments availing price priority as government agency but they are engaging private parties for the supply.

(16) The Committee criticised the above practice and observed that it would not be correct to say that the cabinet approval was right since the purchase was carried out violating the procedure.

(17) The witness Additional Secretary Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department said that corresponding out turns are provided while installing new machines.

(18) The witness Principal Secretary Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department apprised that many of the work of the press were transferred to another places which make the insecurity feeling among employees and the newly arrived young employees brought the work from outside and now they get the work of printing cheque leaf of Treasury and Postal Department.

(19) The witness Additional Secretary Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department informed that Gazettes are published only in Government Press. KBPS has now put forward a demand to give permission for security printing but the Government has not granted permission. She added that it should be done in consultation with the director and decision should be taken at Government level.

(20) The Committee opined that the security printing option is to be with government presses only and for keeping official secrecy and responsibility, the printing of Gazettes and other security printing should not be divulged to other sectors. The Committee commend that the printing sector is going through a sea of changes and though to cope-up with technology changes, reforms are needed, changes in government printing sector could not be taken all of a sudden.

(21) The Committee recommended that department should take steps to upgrade machineries and impart training to employees. The Committee also recommended that the qualification of employees should be upgraded as per the needs of the time.

(22) The committee also recommended that after modernising the Government Press and nurturing a harmonised work culture, a marketing division should be formed. By advertising about the types of printing works that can be undertaken and duration for its completion, private printing works can be entertained besides government works. The Committee decided to recommend that the department should take steps to do things more systematically and directed to prepare a comprehensive report including all matters discussed in meeting.

### **Conclusion/ Recommendations**

**(23) The Committee observes that the Public Sector Undertakings like KELTRON, SIDCO etc. are bagging contract awards for the supply of materials and machineries to various government departments by availing price priority in the capacity as Public Sector Undertakings and consequently subcontracts to the private parties in the market for supply as these State Public Sector Undertakings were itself not the original equipment manufacturers. The Committee criticises this practice and expresses its displeasure towards the procedural violation in the procurement of two printing machines. The Committee alerts the department to be cautious not to repeat such irregularities in future.**

(24) The Committee opines that security printing should remain to be done with the government presses not only to protect official secrecy



but also to ensure responsibility for reproducing valuable official documents. The Committee recommends to take immediate steps to revive the Government printing sector by upgrading machineries in the state-of-the-art technologies, imparting adequate training to employees and also by enhancing the qualifications of the newcomers. The Committee also recommends to establish a marketing division for printing sector for economy and efficiency of its operations. The Committee directs the department to furnish a comprehensive report regarding the reforms to be initiated in the Government presses.

[Audit paragraphs 4.2.5.2 to 4.2.10 contained in the Report of the C &AG of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> march 2015 (General & Social Sector)]

#### **4.2.5.2 Delay in commissioning of modern machinery**

Audit noticed delays in commissioning of modern machines procured for want of pre-installation infrastructure facilities in GPs at Mannanthala, Shoranur and Vazhoor. Two 'Four-Colour web offset machines' were delivered at GP, Mannanthala and Shoranur in February 2011. These could be commissioned and put to use only in August 2011 and December 2011 respectively for want of essential pre- installation civil works in the respective Government presses.

Similarly, the Four-Colour Web Offset machine (NAPH-30) purchased (March 2011) for Government Presses, Vazhoor, could be commissioned and put to use only in July 2013, for want of pre-installation civil and electrical facilities in the Government presses.

The failure of the Department in providing the requisite pre-installation facilities resulted in idling of the machine for period varying from six months to 28 months, which delayed the modernisation of presses to that extent.

Government replied (January 2016) that delay occurred due to failure of the PWD to complete the pre-installation civil work on time.

The reply was not acceptable in view of the fact that procurement of machinery without ascertaining the feasibility for prompt commissioning indicates inadequate planning and resultant delay in installation and utilization of the machinery.

#### **4.2.5.3 Purchase of outdated machinery**

Modernisation of presses can be ensured by timely procurement of modern machines and introduction of upgraded printing technology. In pre-press section, Plate making machine or Plate processing unit became outdated with the introduction of Computer to Plate (CTP) Unit. The CTP unit has several advantages over conventional plate making unit such as superimposition of an image directly to a printing plate instead of through a photographic film, which saves pre-press time and cost of materials like film and related developer chemicals. This technology also increases the sharpness and quality of output.

Currently, the CTP Unit was available only at GP Mannanthala, installed at a cost of ₹ 47 lakh in February 2011 in the State. Though sanction (September 2014) was available for the procurement of one CTP unit for Government Press Shoranur, the CTP unit was not procured as of March 2015 due to poor tender response. However, Audit noticed procurement of three conventional plate making units at a cost of ₹ 25.82 lakh during the period 2013-2015, one each for Government Central Press (GCP), Thiruvananthapuram (March 2014), GPs at Vazhoor and Kollam (March 2015). Audit observed that had the advanced CTP units been procured for these presses as part of Modernisation, there could have been savings in pre-press time besides improvement in quality of output at lesser cost of printing.

Government replied (January 2016) that Plate Processor machines were being used in Government presses for the printing of black and white printing work and as such, they were not outdated. Moreover, the Plate processor machine costs only Rupees eight lakh which was lesser when compared to CTP machines which costs ₹40 lakh.

The reply was not tenable in view of the fact that the Director had as early as in April 2008 informed GoK that most of the works received in Government Presses were of Four-Colour posters, brochures, lottery tickets, text books, etc. Hence, the purchase of the two old conventional Plate processing units for Vazhoor and Kollam as part of modernisation was not justifiable.

#### **4.2.5.4 Disposal of obsolete machinery and materials**

The Committees on Modernisation of Government presses constituted in 1997 and 2010 recommended disposal of obsolete machinery, equipment and materials kept in the premises of Government presses for better space management

and for effective infrastructural development. Modern sophisticated machines with micro processors and electronic controls also require clean environment for smooth working. However, in the test checked presses, Audit found that huge stocks of such items were heaped in the presses and premises without disposal. Consequently, major part of the space in Government presses was occupied by these obsolete items.

Government replied (January 2016) that necessary corrective steps were being taken to comply with audit observations.

#### **4.2.6 Modernisation of Post Press Sections**

In order to enhance the efficiency of Government presses, advanced printing machines like 'Four-Colour Web offset machines' were installed during 2010-2013 in printing sections of the three out of four test checked presses as part of modernisation. By installing modern machines of higher printing capacity, the output of printing section should have increased. However, Audit noticed that post-press sections in Government presses had not been modernised simultaneously by installing modern machines such as Heavy duty stitching machine, Gathering machine, Binding machine, three-way trimming machine, Folding machine, etc. Despite the XII<sup>th</sup> plan allocation of funds for modernisation of post press sections in Government presses amounting to ₹ 9.69 crore during the first three years of 2012-2017, the amount spent on purchase of machines for post press sections during this period was only ₹ 0.04 crore which was spent for purchase of 10 Box strapping machines. Audit noticed (May 2015) that in Government press at Shoranur, 118 work orders related to various forms and registers (2010-2014) of 11 departments were pending in binding section.

Government stated (January 2016) that post-press works in all the Government Presses were being managed both mechanically and manually and action was being taken to equip all the presses with modern machineries to cope with the present needs.

#### **4.2.7 Infrastructure**

Modernisation of Government presses, besides requiring replacement of outdated machineries with modern printing equipment, also necessitated adequate infrastructure facilities for their installation and stocking of raw materials, printed materials and waste materials. However, Audit noticed deficiencies in providing infrastructure facilities in Government presses which hindered their effective functioning as detailed below:

##### **4.2.7.1 Setting up of Workshops in Government Presses**

The Committee on Modernisation observed (2011) that Government Presses suffered due to the lack of full-fledged workshop and repair facilities in-house which resulted in machines remaining under repair for considerable period of time thereby affecting productivity. However, Audit noticed that the issues as stated by the Committee were persisting (March 2015) since none of the Government presses had full-fledged workshop facilities as of March 2015 to maintain continued productivity of the machines. The Department had not taken Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for any machine except CTP machine at GP, Mannanthala.

In the test checked presses, Audit noticed delay ranging from five to 60 months in rectification of complaints of the modern machines installed as part of modernisation, resulting in idling of machines for long periods (**Appendix III**).

Government stated (January 2016) that steps were being taken to address the observations made by Audit.

##### **4.2.7.2 Adequacy of electrical back-up for machineries**

The modernisation of presses was intended to enhance the efficiency of presses by installation of modern machines and providing necessary infrastructure. Modern machines like the Web Offset printing machines with computerised electronic controlling systems require adequate backup capacity to prevent serious business disruption or data loss due to frequent unexpected power failure. In the test checked Government presses, it was noticed that most of the machines were

idle due to frequent power failure and inadequate backup facility. In GP Vazhoor, though a generator was installed (January 2015), it was not commissioned (May 2015) due to failure of the Department to deposit installation charges (₹2.38 lakh) with the PWD. Scrutiny of data available in four test checked GPs revealed that 21312 productive hours<sup>2</sup> were lost during 2012-2014 due to power failure. Had suitable electrical back-up been made available to Government presses, the loss of productive hours could have been avoided and generated more outturn.

Government stated (January 2016) that steps were being taken to address the observations made by Audit.

#### **4.2.7.3 Waste Disposal system**

As part of the Modernisation process, one of the recommendations of the Committee on Modernisation of Government Presses was to install waste disposal systems for chemical and solid wastes like incinerators in all the presses. An amount of ₹ 1.20 crore was also earmarked in the XII<sup>th</sup> five year plan for installation of incinerators in Government presses in the State for waste disposal. However, Audit found (March 2015) that incinerators were not installed in any of the test checked presses and waste materials were disposed of in open spaces by burning.

Government replied (January 2016) that necessary corrective steps were being initiated in this regard.

#### **4.2.7.4 Maintenance of Fire Safety Standards**

Government Presses in the State are registered as per Factories and Boilers Act 1948 and licenses to operate the presses are renewed every year by the Inspector of Factories and Boilers. Section 38 of the Act requires that all practicable measures shall be taken by factories to prevent outbreak of fire and to provide and maintain (a) safe means of escape for all persons in the event of a fire and (b) necessary equipment and facilities for extinguishing fire.

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2. Productive Hours – Time directly associated with manufacturing operations or performance of a job or task.

In presses, besides printing material such as paper, cotton waste, etc., there are also inflammable chemicals for cleaning machines, developer chemicals, etc., which pose threat of fire. Hence, the necessity of installation of precautionary measures like fire-extinguishers and smoke alarms to protect the buildings from lightening and fire is critical to the continued functioning of the Presses. However, Audit found that these statutory precautionary measures were not provided in any of the test checked Government Presses. Audit also noticed that consequent to a fire generated by lightning in May 2014, the Government Press Shoranur suffered a loss of ₹ 17 lakh. Even though GoK directed (August 2014) the Department to ensure periodical repair to electrical installations, installation of fire extinguishers and smoke alarm, the Department had not taken any action (March 2015).

Government stated (January 2016) that though there was budgetary provision in 2013-14 for installation of fire extinguishers in Government Presses, the departmental purchase committee had not been convened and hence the procurement of fire extinguishers could not be made.

#### **4.2.8 Modernisation and Human Resource Management**

##### **4.2.8.1 Revision of KGPS Rules and Press Manual**

The Expert Committee for Modernisation of the Government Presses in the State had recommended (1998) revision of cadre and recruitment rules to ensure the appointment of better qualified persons to various technical cadres. The Committee on Modernisation of the Printing and Stationery Department had also recommended (2011) that the Special Rules for the Kerala Government Presses Subordinate Service issued by the Government of Kerala be amended to bring them in line with the suggested (i) restructuring of sections/branches within the government presses; (ii) restructuring of job categories and job designations. It was also recommended to appoint a committee to review the Special Rules and suggest changes.

Audit noticed that a Committee for revamping the Draft Kerala Government Presses Subordinate Service Special Rules with the Secretary, Printing and Stationery as the Chairman was constituted by GoK only in January 2014.

Government replied (January 2016) that the Draft Special Rules of Kerala Government Presses Subordinate Service was under consideration.

Audit observed that the delay in review of KGPS Rules and Press Manual was a matter of concern as some of the existing branches and job categories as defined in special rules were outdated, irrelevant and had relevance only in the realm of manual press operations.

#### **4.2.8.2 Revision of Schedule for valuation of outturn**

The Expert Committee on modernisation of presses had recommended (1998) revision of the Schedule for Valuation of Out-turn. The significance of the Schedule for Valuation of Outturn can be gauged by the fact that Annual Increment of employees in Government presses was dependent upon the outturn generated by an employee as reckoned by the Schedule, during a year. The performance of employees in a Press depends upon the output capacity of the machine on which the employees are deployed. Compared to old machines, modern machines have high output capacity. Hence, periodical revision of Schedule of Outturn for valuation of employee productivity is essential for optimal utilization of their services. However, Audit noticed that as of March 2015, the Government presses were following the Schedule for valuation of outturn fixed in 1956, despite the fact that several modern machines and equipment were purchased and installed thereafter. Also, Audit noticed that due to non-revision of Schedule for valuation of Outturn with reference to the newly installed machines, full hours of physical duty were allowed as outturn hours to the employees posted to such machines, even though the employees had completed their jobs at lesser time.

The Log Book of four-colour Web offset printing machine at GP Shoranur revealed that the machine was idle for 412 out of 746 (55 per cent) working days during 5 June 2012 to 31 March 2015. Analysis of outturn data for June 2012 to March 2015 made available to Audit by GP, Shoranur revealed that the number of impressions obtained from the machine ranged from a minimum of 600 impressions on 4 July 2013 to a maximum of 100000 impressions on 11 March 2014 and 12 March 2014. Incidentally, the printing output of the machine was stated to be a maximum of 35000 impressions per hour (280000 impressions per day of eight hours). However, full outturn hours were allowed to the employees working on the machine in the concerned days.

Though there were attempts to revise the out turn hours of Four-Colour Web Offset machines (installed in 2011 & 2013), it did not materialise (January 2016). Consequently, the benefit of productive hours gained by using modern machines was lost as workers were shown to be working for full hours as per time sheets of work even though the job was completed at lesser time.

Government replied (January 2016) that Revision of Outturn was in progress. The laxity of the Government in effecting the revision had resulted in employees continuing to be paid for work not done.

## **4.2.9 Impact of Modernisation of Government Presses**

### **4.2.9.1 Assessment of Productivity of Presses**

Audit assessed the impact of modernisation on GCP, Thiruvananthapuram and three Government Presses at Mannanthala, Shoranur and Vazhoor during 2010-2015. It was seen that there was no appreciable increase in productivity in any of these presses except GP Mannanthala which showed a marginal increase (1.56 per cent) in the number of impressions obtained during 2014-15 over 2010-11.

**Table 4.2: Table showing productivity of test checked presses**

(Impressions in lakh)

Year	Govt. Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram	Govt. Press, Mannanthala	Govt. Press, Vazhoor	Govt. Press, Shoranur
2010-11	479.73	282.29	103.04	381.76
2011-12	446.30	296.95	61.22	372.22
2012-13	427.93	337.55	49.91	401.29
2013-14	422.34	375.15	63.68	320.88
2014-15	367.89	286.69	71.29	322.78
Per cent increase/decrease	-23.31	+1.56	-30.81	-15.45

*(Source: Details collected from test checked presses)*



Productivity did not increase in three Government Presses at Thiruvananthapuram, Vazhoor and Shoranur which in fact, showed a decline. Thus, despite spending ₹ 18 crore on modernisation during 2010-2015, productivity of the presses had declined, rendering the investment infructuous.

The Director replied (March, 2015) that at present, Government departments including Legislative Secretariat have their own presses to meet their printing demands. Major works such as printing of text books, lottery tickets, etc. had been entrusted to other agencies (i.e. KBPS, C-apt). These works were previously printed at Government Presses.

The reply of Director was not acceptable in view of the fact that the Government Presses were equipped with latest machinery for printing of text books and outsourcing the same was the reason for decline in productivity.

#### **4.2.9.2 Under-utilization of Government Presses - Printing of Text Books**

The Expert Committee for Modernisation of the Government Presses in Kerala State in its Report (1998) had anticipated that modernisation of Government Presses would enable the Department to undertake printing of Text Books in-house, which would result in time bound printing of Text Books without depending on private printers. The Committee had also recommended discontinuance of opening of parallel Government Presses by Government departments as well as Quasi Government organizations. The Printing Manual of Government Presses in Kerala also stipulated that printing works should ordinarily be entrusted only to Government presses and that such works may be given to private presses only in exceptional circumstances. However, Audit observed that despite installation of advanced printing machines in Government presses, GoK continued to ignore these presses while allotting work of printing of text books to autonomous bodies like KBPS and KSAVRC (renamed as C-apt) as shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Details of text books printed for Standard I to X**

Year	Total requirement (Nos.)	Printed by Government Presses (Nos.)	Printed by KBPS (Nos.)	Payment made to KBPS (₹ in Lakh)	Printed by C-Apt (Nos.)	Payment made to C-Apt (₹ in Lakh)
2010-11	45136500	3075000	41101500	970.64	960000	10.93
2011-12	47787000	Nil	47787000	618.73	No print order for C-apt	
2012-13	39500000	Nil	38059000	687.69		
2013-14	30179400	Nil	31291000	564.41		
2014-15	37315500	Nil	37879043	849.06		
Total				3690.53		10.93

(Source: Details collected from KBPS and Text Book Officer)

Audit observed that the decision to get text books printed by KBPS was taken in a High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC), convened in January 2011. The Principal Secretary (General Education Department) had expressed dissatisfaction on the poor performance of Government Presses in printing of text books for the academic year 2010-11. In order to facilitate the prompt and efficient distribution of text books, the committee decided to entrust the printing of all text books from Standard I to X to the KBPS. Based on this decision, printing order of text books were given to KBPS and C-apt in subsequent years also without entrusting the work to Government Presses.

Thus, despite Government Presses having been strengthened during 2011-2013 for printing of text books with the installation of three.<sup>3</sup> 'Four-Colour Web Offset machines' costing ₹ 6.26 crore and CTP machine costing ₹ 47 lakh, the decision of HLMC taken in January 2011 was not reviewed. Audit noticed that Government presses were not given print orders and GoK depended on KBPS and C-Apt for printing of text books. An amount of ₹ 36.91 crore was also paid by GoK to KBPS and C-Apt during this period for various printing jobs.

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3. One each at Mannanthala and Shoranur in 2011 and Vazhoor in 2013.

Government replied (January 2016) that the printing of text books was a subject related to General Education department. Hence, General Education department has been requested to consider the matter of entrusting 50 per cent of printing of text books with Printing Department.

The decision of GoK to outsource printing of text books is contrary to the provisions contained in Government Press Manual and is inconsistent with its own initiative on modernisation of Government presses as one of the objectives of modernisation of government presses was intended to print text books in-house.

#### **4.2.10 Conclusion**

The modernisation of Government printing presses though envisaged as early as in 1998 was still remaining to be completed. The objective of entrusting printing work only to Government presses had not been realised. Instead of printing text books in Government Presses during 2010-2015, GoK got them printed through KBPS and C-Apt for ₹ 36.91 crore. Despite spending ₹18 crore on Modernisation during 2010-2015, productivity had declined in the three Government Presses at Thiruvananthapuram, Vazhoor and Shoranur.

The inherent contradiction in the GoK modernising its presses and at the same time not providing them with adequate print orders was a matter of concern which needed to be urgently addressed.

**[Notes Received from the Government based on the above Audit Paragraphs are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with department officials is given below:**

(25) The Additional Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department said that the press has asked IMG to revise the Press manual and has received a draft.

(26) The Committee asked in which year Dr. Rajendrakumar Anayath Committee report, report on modernisation and removal of obsolescence in Kerala Government presses, was submitted. The witness, Principal Secretary Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department answered that the committee was formed in 2016 and submitted the report in 2018.

(27) The witness, Additional Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department informed that the department intended to purchase much more advanced machines than the machines mentioned in the Anayath Committee Report. She added that WAPCOS had conducted a wide study in all presses and Global tender has been invited.

(28) The Committee accepted the reply.

### **Conclusion/ Recommendations**

**(29) No remarks**

**[Audit paragraph 4.7 contained in the Report of the C & AG of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 (General & Social Sector)]**

#### **4.7 Irregular payment for valuation of examination answer scripts by Universities**

During 2010-2014, three universities in the State made inadmissible payment of ₹ 5.28 crore to teachers towards valuation charges of answer scripts in violation of Government orders.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) notified (1998) the revision of pay scales, minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers in Universities, Colleges and other measures for the maintenance of standards. Government of Kerala (GoK) issued orders (December 1999) for implementation of the UGC Scheme in the State including revision of pay scales to College/University/Physical Education teachers/Librarians in the State with retrospective effect from 1 January 1996. The scheme was fully funded<sup>4</sup> by GoK since April 2000.

While issuing orders for scheme implementation in December 1999, GoK required that examination work be reckoned as part of official duty and teacher's response for the examination work should be assessed in the Performance Appraisal Report. GoK also ordered (January 2001) that in accordance with the

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4. The additional expenditure for implementing this scheme was to be shared by GoI and GoK in 80:20 ratio for the period January 1996 to March 2000. Thereafter the entire expenditure was to be borne by GoK.

recommendations of the UGC scheme, teachers shall value the answer scripts of regular students as part of their duty and no separate remuneration shall be paid for the same. However, remuneration could be paid to serving as well as retired teachers in respect of valuation of answer sheets of private candidates. The UGC regulations of 2010 also laid down a Code of Professional Ethics which stipulated that teachers should co-operate and assist in the conduct of university and college examinations, including supervision, invigilation and evaluation.

Audit noticed that during 2010-2014 in violation of GoK orders, teachers who were drawing pay and allowances according to UGC norms in three Universities viz. Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT), Kannur and Calicut Universities were together paid ₹ 5.28 crore<sup>5</sup> towards valuation charges of answer scripts of regular students. Though the Kerala and Mahatma Gandhi Universities also stated that ₹16.30 crore had been paid towards valuation charges of answer scripts of regular students, Audit has not reckoned these due to inability of the Universities to segregate the remuneration paid to UGC and non-UGC teachers.

Failure of universities to implement the orders of GoK resulted in irregular payment of ₹ 5.28 crore during 2010-2014.

Government stated (October 2015) that the concerned universities have been directed to place a resolution before their respective syndicates stating that no remuneration shall be paid to teachers drawing UGC scale of pay for valuation of answer scripts of regular students.

The reply of the Government was not acceptable as it is silent about the irregular payment of ₹5.28 crore already made to the teachers.

**[ Notes Received from the Government based on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II ]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with department officials is given below:**

(30) Based on the above audit paragraph the Committee understands from the Government reply that Government had issued orders entrusting the Universities to quantify the amount given to faculty members for the valuation of answer scripts of regular students and to recover the amount from them since

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5. CUSAT: ₹ 1.38 crore, Kannur University: ₹1.36 crore, Calicut University: ₹2.54 crore.

the valuation was part of their duty and no remuneration was to be awarded. The Committee pointed out that such valuation charges were again given even after the audit observation. The Committee demanded an explanation on the issue.

(31) The witness Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department answered that the amount mentioned in the audit report had not yet been recovered. She explained that regarding the above subject Honourable High Court directed the Universities to recover the exact amount but no action was taken. She added that Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) had informed that the particular amount would be recovered from current month's salary. Calicut University had prepared the list and forwarded it to the Director of Collegiate Education and the other Universities are taking steps to prepare the list.

(32) The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department also informed that even after repeated reminders to Universities list comprising the number and name of teachers who attended the valuation is yet to be prepared and furnished to Government.

(33) The Committee opined that action on audit remarks could not be finalised unless the said amount was recovered. The Committee decided to take evidence from the officials of the concerned Universities on that matter. Consequently the Committee took evidence from the officials of the concerned universities at its meeting held on 29-12-2020.

#### **Excerpts from the Committees' deliberations with department officials.**

(34) The Committee sought forth explanation from the officials. The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department informed that the Kerala and Kannur Universities did not give any information regarding the irregular payment. M.G. and Calicut Universities furnished the list of details about the amount to be recovered from teachers. She added that recovery proceedings were being initiated through Director of Collegiate Education. The Controller of Examinations, University of Kerala supplemented that a meeting was held on 13-11-2020 and a Circular related to it was issued to all colleges and its copies were sent to Government.

Then the Principal Secretary enquired whether the circular was issued with names of teachers and number of answer scripts valued by each. The Controller of Examinations replied that communications were sent to the College Principals demanding the details about the teachers who evaluated the answer scripts and the replies were received from four colleges only.

(35) The Registrar, M.G. University informed that after sending a communication to the Directorate of Collegiate Education to recover an amount of ₹ 3,27,11,631 from the teachers, an amount of ₹ 9,16,605 had been refunded by seven college Principals. He also added that the college teachers obtained a stay order from the court regarding this matter and after final verdict the rest of the colleges will follow suit.

(36) The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department opined that the Kerala and Kannur Universities had not even prepared the list of teachers and the amount to be refunded and so they will not get the benefit of stay order.

(37) The Committee queried why they could not find out the list of teachers who received the remuneration for valuation. The Controller of Examinations, Kerala University replied that there was a chance of transfer to teachers, so the communications were sent to the corresponding Principals for further actions. He again added that seven colleges gave the details of the amount to be recovered from the teachers. The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department remarked that the action taken in this regard by the University of Kerala is just to irk its responsibility. To a query of the Committee, the Controller of Examinations agreed to do further action as early as possible.

(38) The Committee queried why the details were taken from college Principals instead of teachers. Committee wanted the reasons for submitting the matter to the Hon. Court and asked who was responsible for it. The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department explained that Government at its order clearly spelt to sanction the 4<sup>th</sup> arrears of UGC pay revision only after deducting the amount paid to teachers for valuation. The teachers went against this and got a stay from Court. She further added that since Kerala and Kannur Universities did not find out the teachers and the amount paid to them for valuation, they would not fall under the stay. Seeing the matter taken in a light vein by the Universities and the department, Committee asked whether the teachers were

posted as per orders of the Controller of Universities and if so why the Universities were suppressing the list. The Committee even suspected that the Universities buried the list of teachers due to pressure from teacher's union. The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department informed that the Government had decided to stop the distribution of non-plan grants to universities which failed to recover the irregular payment. She supplemented that the fund for M.G. and CUSAT Universities were released since they had followed the directive of Government Order. The Committee urged the Universities to furnish the report within 15 days and Kerala University agreed to do so.

(39) For this matter, the Committee asked about the opinion of Kannur University. The Controller of Examinations of Kannur University informed that the amount to be recovered was ₹ 1,14,13,800. He added that a meeting of teacher's union was held and had discussed about this matter and they had decided that no details about the amount due to be refunded would be conveyed in the light of the stay order of Hon'ble Court. The Committee enquired about the hindrance in data submission. The controller of Examinations of Kannur University replied that the representatives of teachers association opined to convey the matter to Directorate of Collegiate Education after obtaining the court's final verdict. The witness, Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department supplemented that as per Court's interim order, the balance amount should be released after the amount recovered from teachers. So she again added that the universities must quantify the amount. The committee opined that it seems the universities were not ready to submit the details due to the pressure exerted by the teacher's union.

(40) Then the witness, Controller of Examinations, Kannur University agreed to submit the details within two days. The Committee directed Kerala and Kannur universities to submit the details within 15 days and they also agreed to it.

### **Conclusion/ Recommendations**

(41) **The Committee directs the Universities to furnish the report regarding Irregular Payment for valuation of examination answer scripts. The Committee recommends the department to sort out the list of teachers who had received the remuneration for valuation of the answer scripts of regular students by violating the UGC norms and rules and quantify the amount due to be recovered from the teachers.**

**[Audit paragraph 6.5 contained in the Report of the C & AG of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> march 2017 (General & Social Sector)]**



## 6.5 Violation of AICTE norms in placement to posts of Associate Professors

Director of Technical Education violated AICTE norms/GoK orders while making placement to posts of Associate Professors resulting in inadmissible payment of at least ₹ 1.46 crore in 24 cases test-checked.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) notified (March 2010) Regulations prescribing the Pay scales, Service conditions and Qualifications for the teachers and other academic staff in degree level Technical Institutions. The Regulations stipulated that teachers in Universities and Colleges would be designated only as Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors with retrospective effect from 1 January 2006.

As per the provisions contained in the Regulations, persons entering the teaching profession in Technical Institutions shall be designated as Assistant Professors and placed in the Pay Band of ₹15,600-39,100 with Academic Grade Pay (AGP) of ₹ 6,000. Also, such incumbent Assistant Professors and incumbent Lecturers (Selection Grade) who have completed three years in the pre-revised pay scale of ₹ 12,000-18,300 on 1 January 2006 shall be placed in the Pay Band of ₹ 37,400-67,000 with AGP of ₹ 9,000 and shall be re-designated as Associate Professors. The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala had also observed (November 2015) in 'National Institute of Technology vs Dr. Arun C. and others' that Pay Band 4 in the scale of pay of ₹ 37,400-67,000 with AGP of ₹ 9,000 was admissible only to those Assistant Professors with Ph.D who have completed three years' service and that the revised scale of pay admissible to incumbent Assistant Professors was Pay Band 3 of ₹ 15,600-39,100 with AGP of ₹ 8,000.

The Regulations also provided that such incumbent Assistant Professors and incumbent Lecturers (Selection Grade) who didnot complete three years in the pay scale of ₹ 12,000-18,300 on 1 January 2006 shall be placed at the appropriate stage in the Pay Band of ₹ 15,600-39,100 with AGP of ₹ 8,000 till they complete three years of service in the grade of Lecturer (Selection Grade) and thereafter in the higher Pay Band of ₹ 37,400-67,000 and accordingly re-designated as Associate Professor. Such incumbent Lecturers (Selection Grade) in service as on the date of issue of the Notification (March 2010) would continue to be designated as Lecturer (Selection Grade) until they are placed in the Pay Band of ₹ 37,400-67,000 and re-designated as Associate Professor as stipulated in the Regulations.

Government of Kerala (GoK) accepted the revised AICTE scheme for revision of pay scales in degree level Technical Institutions and issued orders (December 2010) for implementing the Regulations with retrospective effect from 1 January 2006. Provisions, similar to those contained in the AICTE Regulations were incorporated under Paragraphs 6.1.9 and 6.1.10 of the GoK order.

During audit of the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE)<sup>6</sup>, it was observed that the DTE, in violation of the AICTE Regulations and similar directions of GoK, issued orders (April/June 2012) placing all Assistant Professors as on 1 January 2006 as Associate Professors in the Pay Band ₹ 37,400-67,000 with AGP ₹ 9,000 irrespective of their service in the cadre of Assistant Professor. Thus, all the Assistant Professors in the Department were designated as Associate Professors and placed in Pay Band ₹ 37, 400-67,000 with AGP ₹ 9,000 without considering whether they had three years' service in the cadre, as required by AICTE/GoK.

The irregular placement of Assistant Professors as Associate Professors consequent to the erroneous orders of DTE resulted in inadmissible payment of at least ₹ 1.46 crore in 24 cases (**Appendix III**) test-checked during audit.

On being asked, the DTE replied (December 2017) that Higher Education Department issued a letter (March 2012) clarifying the GoK orders which stated that as per clauses 5.3 and 5.5 all incumbent Assistant Professors in sanctioned posts shall be re designated as Associate Professors and shall be placed in the Pay Band ₹ 37,400-67,000 with AGP of ₹ 9,000 as on 1 January 2006 or on the date of promotion after that, as the case maybe. It was further stated that clauses 6.1.9 and 6.1.10 were applicable only for Career Advancement Scheme and not for promotions to the sanctioned posts. A reply on similar lines was also received from GoK (March 2018).

The reply is not factually correct as clause 5.5 clearly states that appointment to the cadre posts of Associate Professors shall be by way of promotion from among the eligible candidates on the basis of seniority subject to conditions specified in clause 6. Further, neither the AICTE Regulation nor the GoK order makes any distinction between placement by promotion or through Career Advancement Scheme and the requirement of three years' service was an unambiguous provision in the AICTE Regulation and GoK orders.

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6. Compliance Audit of DTE under the Higher Education Department.

During the Exit Conference (December 2017) on the Compliance Audit on Directorate of Technical Education under Higher Education Department, the paragraph was discussed in detail and Secretary to Government of Kerala, Higher Education Department agreed to review the cases.

**[Notes Received from the Government based on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with department officials is given below**

(42) The Joint Secretary, Legislature Secretariat informed the Committee that the report on the above audit paragraph was received only in the previous day of the meeting and so it could not be passed over to A.G. for remarks. The Committee requested AG to put forth their remarks.

(43) The Senior Deputy Accountant General, Office of the Accountant General responded that they have still the opinion that the promotions of Associate Professors were irregular and in violation of AICTE norms. All Assistant Professors in the department were designated as Associate Professors without considering whether they had completed 3 years of service in the cadre, which is a clear violation of AICTE norms. But Government is of the view that as per clauses 5.3 & 5.5 of Government of Kerala orders, all incumbent Assistant Professors in sanctioned posts shall be re-designated as Associate Professors and clauses 6.1.9 & 6.1.10 were applicable only for Career Advancement Scheme and not for promotions to the sanctioned posts. AG remarked that the view of Government is not factually correct since neither the AICTE regulations nor GoK orders makes any distinction between placements by promotions or through CAS and 3 years service is an unambiguous provision in AICTE regulation and GoK orders for being an Associate Professor.

(44) The Committee enquired the opinion of the department on the stand of the A.G. not accepting the reply of the Government. The Principal Secretary, Higher Education informed the Committee that as per the AICTE Regulation 2018, the posts of Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor should

come in the ratio of 1:2:7. The teachers had filed a case on giving promotion as per CAS on the basis of the audit observation and the case was still pending. In some cases of reversion they were promoted when the court stayed the order and the decision was to be taken on those who are still reverted.

(45) Committee observed that AICTE norms for promotion of teachers under technical educational institution was implemented in 2008 by promoting all serving Assistant Professors to Associate Professors with effect from 1-1-2006 without reckoning whether they had completed 3 years service as Assistant Professor or not.

(46) The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department informed that the case is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and as it was obligatory to obey the court, they were waiting for the final judgment of the court. The Committee pointed out that there was no stay from Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.

(47) The Committee analysing the department stand concluded that the Higher Education Department had not clarified the violation of AICTE norms. The Committee view that the promotion to Associate Professor was irregular and wanted the department to review and settle the issues as per AICTE norms without delay and to report the same to the Committee.

[The Report from the department regarding the additional information sought by the Committee is included as Appendix II.]

### **Conclusions/ Recommendations**

(48) The Committee views that the promotion to the post of Associate Professors in Technical institutions was irregular. So the Committee directs the department to review and settle the issues as per AICTE norms without further delay and to report the matter to the Committee.

[Audit paragraph 6.6 contained in the Report of the C & AG of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> march 2017 (General & Social Sector)]

**Deficiencies identified by AICTE during the inspection of a Polytechnic College resulted in denial of Extension of Approval to the College by AICTE and subsequent inability to admit an entire batch of students to the College**

The Principal, Central Polytechnic College, Thiruvananthapuram failed to follow-up and ensure successful submission of application for Extension of Approval to AICTE for 2015-16, resulting in irregularly granting admission to 360 students to its courses in 2015-16 without obtaining approval from the AICTE.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was established under an Act of Parliament<sup>7</sup> for the proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country. Section 10.1(k) of AICTE Act, 1987, empowers AICTE to grant approval to new Technical institutions and for new courses or programmes, while Section 10.1(q) empowers AICTE to withhold/discontinue grants in respect of courses/ programmes to such institutions which fail to comply with the directions given by the Council within the stipulated period of time and take such other steps as may be necessary for ensuring compliance of the directions of AICTE. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India also ordered (December 2014) that prior approval of AICTE was compulsory and mandatory for conduct of a technical course by an existing affiliated Technical College.

The AICTE, in line with the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, commenced (January 2015) filing of Online Application on its portal for Extension of Approval (EOA)<sup>8</sup> from all technical institutions<sup>9</sup> for conducting technical programmes/courses for the academic year 2015-16. The last date for submitting online application was extended by AICTE from 20 February 2015 to 27 February 2015 and further till 02 March 2015 beyond which applications could be submitted with Late Fee. It was also clearly stipulated that no applications would be accepted beyond 05 March 2015 under any circumstances even with late fee.

While examining the records of the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE), an instance of violation of these provisions by a technical institution was noticed (April 2017) which resulted in non-recognition of its courses during 2015-16. The Institution was also not able to admit 360 students during 2016-17, as detailed below.

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7 The All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

8 The Technical Institutions were to submit the application for Extension of Approval to the concerned Regional office of AICTE each year.

9 Technical Institutions including affiliated Technical Colleges and also new Technical Colleges which will require affiliation by a University.

The Central Polytechnic College, Vattiyoorkavu, Thiruvananthapuram (CPTC), functioning under the DTE had been conducting regular diploma courses in six branches with AICTE approval upto 2014-15. The Principal, CPTC, submitted online application in the AICTE portal on 23 February 2015, for obtaining EOA for the year 2015-16. However, the status of submission of application was shown as ‘In Progress’, which remained so till 07 March 2015, when it was displayed as ‘Application not submitted’. The Principal CPTC informed Audit (December 2017) that the status of application submitted online was shown as ‘In Progress’ due to technical issues and that generation of report from AICTE portal was possible only after the last date of submitting the application, which was 02 March 2015. The Principal further stated that the status of application as ‘Application not submitted’ was known only when the report was generated on 07 March 2015.

Audit observed that AICTE did not include CPTC in its list of approved institutions for the year 2015-16. As such, CPTC was not eligible to admit students to any of its courses during 2015-16. However, contrary to the provisions of AICTE Act, 360<sup>10</sup> students were irregularly admitted to six different courses offered by the College during the year 2015-16, which could invite appropriate penal action against the institution.

As EOA was denied to the CPTC for the year 2015-16, CPTC applied to the AICTE for EOA for the academic year 2016-17 under the category ‘Break in EOA’. In accordance with the provisions given in the Approval Process Handbook issued by AICTE, an Expert Visiting Committee (EVC) conducted inspection at CPTC and noted several deficiencies like sanctioning of posts by Government not being in conformity with AICTE norms on faculty strength, minimum medical facilities, inadequate capacity of reading room, non- furnishing of details/submission of records, etc. Consequent to the observations of EVC, AICTE rejected the application of CPTC, thereby denying permission to the institution to admit students to any of the six courses during 2016-17.

The Principal, CPTC requested (August 2017) AICTE Approval Bureau to grant EOA for academic year 2015-16, considering the fact that the students admitted to the institution would be completing their courses in March 2018, to which AICTE replied (November 2017) that EOA for 2015-16 and 2016-17 could not be granted.

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10 60 Diploma students each under Diploma in Civil/ Mechanical/ Electronics/ Electrical and Electronics/Computer Engineering and Textile Technology.

Government stated (November 2017) that the loss in EOA for the academic years 2015-16 and 2016-17 was primarily due to technical reasons and that there was no wilful delay or negligence on the part of the Principal. It was also assured that all possible measures were adopted to ensure non-occurrence of such incidents in future.

Audit observed that the reply of Government was not factually correct as, though the Principal, CPTC was aware that the AICTE portal showed the status as 'In Progress', no correspondence was initiated with the AICTE between 23 February 2015 and 07 March 2015 to seek clarification on the status of its application. The failure of the Principal, CPTC to follow-up and ensure successful submission of application for EOA to AICTE in 2015-16 and admitting students to courses without approval of AICTE put the validity of the diploma acquired by the students at risk, which calls for fixing of responsibility. Further, laxity on the part of the Principal and DTE in ensuring rectification of operational deficiencies, deprived the College of EOA from AICTE in 2016-17 and consequent denial of technical education to an entire batch of 360 students. The Government did not take any steps to guard against recurrence of such instances in future.

**[Notes Received from the Government based on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with department officials is given below**

(49) To the query about the audit observation the witness Principal Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationery) Department informed that as per AICTE norms, from 2015-16 onwards, it is mandatory for all polytechnic institutions in the state to upload the admission procedure of ongoing courses in its portal. When Government Polytechnic College, Vattiyoorkavu uploaded the data of admission for the year 2015-16 before the due date, they got the response as "in progress" but when they checked the portal again in March it was viewed as "not uploaded." As the admission had already been done in that year, the AICTE Expert Verification Commission (EVC) directed not to take admission in the next year and so the admission had not been done during 2016-17. The admission for courses was started during the year 2017-18 after obtaining approval from EVC. Since the students of 2015-16 batch passed out last year, AICTE approval was required but even after several requests AICTE has not yet responded. The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department added that not only in Polytechnic College, Vattiyoorkavu but also in Polytechnic College,

Kunnamkulam there occurred such problems. The students of that colleges have passed out and have got jobs. The students of 2015-16 batch will not have any problems as far as the certificates are not given for a cross verification. If the institution did not get approval for that year, problems will arise as and when verification is done .

(50) The Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department submitted that the issue of Kunnamkulam and Vattiyoorkavu Polytechnic has been taken up but the decision has not yet been taken by AICTE. The Committee opined that it was a serious issue that affect the future of the students.

(51) The Committee enquired about the deficiencies pointed out by AICTE for non-approval of colleges. The witness, Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department apprised that AICTE had not given the approval by pointing out not so serious defects such as there were only 67 computers in place where 92 were needed, the campus is narrow and there is no adjoining room to Principal's room for storing the answer sheets. The Committee pointed out that AICTE can give approval after rectification if required. The Committee criticised the officials for not showing any responsibility to verify the matter and AICTE is a competent authority which follow the general norms.

(52) The witness explained that from 2015 onwards as per the AICTE guidelines all the existing technical institutions must file online application on its portal for extension of approval for conducting technical programmes/courses for the academic year 2015-16. The last date for submitting online applications was extended by AICTE from 20<sup>th</sup> February to 27<sup>th</sup> February 2015 and further till 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2015 beyond which application could be submitted only with late fee. It was also clearly stipulated that no application would be accepted beyond 5 March 2015 under any circumstances even with late fee.

(53) The Committee is of the view that had the portal been checked after 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2015 the date on which late fee was imposed, the change in the status of the uploaded admission procedure of Government Polytechnic Vattiyoorkavu would have been viewed in the portal of AICTE. Further, Committee laments the lethargic attitude of officials for not taking any fruitful measures so that AICTE backtrack from its earlier stand for admitting students for various courses in 2016-17.



(54) The Committee understand that the explanation putforth by the officials for the shortfall in uploading the portal of AICTE regarding the admission done by Government Polytechnic, Vattiyoorkkavu for the accademic year 2015-16 cannot be substantiated with evidence. Hence the Committee recommend that a foolproof procedure for uploading, verifying and monitoring the status of the online submission of application for approval of technical courses in the portal of AICTE should be evolved and the screenshot of the uploading should also be forwarded to all concerned officials and the same should have to be communicated with AICTE Officials regarding the upload.

(55) The witness, Principle Secretary, Higher Education (Printing & Stationary) Department said that the Director of Technical Education was directed to report everything which has been updated before the last date of uploading of online application for approval of courses. She assured the Committee that they would issue the order and monitor everything based on the decision of the Committee.

### **Conclusions/ Recommendations**

56. The Committee points out that AICTE can give approval for conducting technical Programmes/Courses in Polytechnic Colleges after rectification if required. The Committee criticises laxity on the part of the officials to verify the matter promptly and also for not taking any fruitful steps to effectuate approval from AICTE

57. The Committee recommends that a foolproof procedure for uploading, verifying and monitoring the status of the online submission of application for approval of technical courses in the portal of AICTE should be evolved and the screenshot of the uploading should also be forwarded to all concerned officials and the same should be communicated with AICTE Officials regarding the upload so as to avoid such instances in future.

Thiruvananthapuram,  
7<sup>th</sup> July, 2022.

**SUNNY JOSEPH,**  
*Chairman,*  
*Committee on Public Accounts.*

## APPENDIX I

### SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION

Sl. No.	Para No.	Department concerned	Conclusion/Recommendation
1	23	Higher Education	The Committee observes that the Public Sector Undertakings like KELTRON, SIDCO etc. are bagging contract awards for the supply of materials and machineries to various government departments by availing price priority in the capacity as Public Sector Undertakings and consequently subcontracts to the private parties in the market for supply as these State Public Sector Undertakings were itself not the original equipment manufacturers. The Committee criticises this practice and expresses its displeasure towards the procedural violation in the procurement of two printing machines. The Committee alerts the department to be cautious not to repeat such irregularities in future.
	24	Higher Education	The Committee opines that security printing should remain to be done with the government presses not only to protect official secrecy but also to ensure responsibility for reproducing valuable official documents. The Committee recommends to take immediate steps to revive the Government printing sector by upgrading machineries in the state-of-the-art technologies, imparting adequate training to employees and also by enhancing the qualifications of the newcomers. The Committee also recommends to establish a marketing division for printing sector for economy and efficiency of its operations. The Committee directs the department to furnish a comprehensive report regarding the reforms to be initiated in the Government presses.

3	41	Higher Education	The Committee directs the Universities to furnish the report regarding Irregular Payment for valuation of examination answer scripts. The Committee recommends the department to sort out the list of teachers who had received the remuneration for valuation of the answer scripts of regular students by violating the UGC norms and rules and quantify the amount due to be recovered from the teachers.
4	48	Higher Education	The Committee views that the promotion to the post of Associate Professors in Technical institutions was irregular. So the Committee directs the department to review and settle the issues as per AICTE norms without further delay and to report the matter to the Committee.
5	56	Higher Education	The Committee points out that AICTE can give approval for conducting technical Programmes/ Courses in Polytechnic Colleges after rectification if required. The Committee criticises laxity on the part of the officials to verify the matter promptly and also for not taking any fruitful steps to effectuate approval from AICTE
6	57	Higher Education	The Committee recommends that a foolproof procedure for uploading, verifying and monitoring the status of the online submission of application for approval of technical courses in the portal of AICTE should be evolved and the screenshot of the uploading should also be forwarded to all concerned officials and the same should be communicated with AICTE Officials regarding the upload so as to avoid such instances in future.

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# APPENDIX II Notes furnished by the Government

കംപ് ടോളർ ആന്റ് ഓഡിറ്റർ ജനറൽ ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യയുടെ 2015 മാർച്ച് മാസത്തിൽ അവസാനിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ 4.2 ഖണ്ഡികകളിന്മേൽ സിവിൽ സപ്ലൈ നെറ്റ്വർക്ക്

ഖണ്ഡികനം.	ഖണ്ഡികവിവരണം.	സിവിൽ സപ്ലൈ നെറ്റ്വർക്ക്
4.2.2	Funding	<p>അച്ചടി വകുപ്പിനാവശ്യമായ മെഷിനികൾ പ്രത്യേക ബ്ലോക്ക് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടേഷൻ വകുപ്പാണ്.</p> <p>പല സാമ്പത്തികവർഷങ്ങളിലും ടെണ്ടറുകളിൽ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ തുകയ്ക്ക് മാത്രമേ പങ്കെടുക്കാറുള്ളൂ.</p> <p>ലഭിച്ച ടെണ്ടറുകൾ ടെക്നിക്കൽ കമ്മിറ്റി മുമ്പാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ tender വിളിക്കുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കും. റീടെണ്ടറുകളിലും പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം ഇഷ്ടമായിരിക്കും.</p> <p>ആകയാൽ ലഭിച്ച ടെണ്ടറുകൾ വകുപ്പിലെ പർസണൽ കമ്മിറ്റി മുമ്പാകെ വെക്കേണ്ടിവരും.</p> <p>പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റിയും വിഭാഗം റീ-ടെണ്ടർ ക്ലബിനോട് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കും. ഇപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള നടപടി ക്രമങ്ങൾ കാരണം എല്ലാ നടപടികളും കഴിയുമ്പോഴേയ്ക്കും പ്രസ്തുത സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കും. 2013-14 കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ വകുപ്പിലെ പർസണൽ കമ്മിറ്റി കടുത്ത സാമ്പത്തിക സാഹചര്യം മൂലം ലഭിച്ചവയിലും ചില സാമ്പത്തിക കാരണങ്ങളാൽ വകുപ്പിലെ കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് യഥാസമയം കൂട്ടുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നു. 2014-15 കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായ ടെണ്ടറുകൾ ലഭിക്കാതെപോകുകയും റീ-ടെണ്ടർ ക്ലബിന് നടപടികൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. ഇതിനാൽ സാമ്പത്തിക വകുപ്പിലെ പർസണൽ കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് സർക്കാരിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുപോകുകയും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ സർക്കാർ തലത്തിൽ ഒരു</p>

തീരുമാനം കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നത് ആവശ്യമായ സമയം ലഭ്യമാകുന്നതിനാൽ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല.

ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി കാരണം ടെണ്ടർ നടപടികൾ സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷത്തിന്റെ തുടക്കത്തിൽതന്നെ ആരംഭിക്കാത്തത് കൊണ്ടാണെന്ന് സർക്കാർ തിരിച്ചറിയുകയും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ അച്ചടവുകപ്പിന് നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ 2017-18 കാലാവധിയിൽ പ്രസ്തുത തുകയുടെ നവീകരണം, മെഷീൻ വാങ്ങൽ എന്നിവയ്ക്ക് അനുവദിച്ച തുകയിൽ നിന്നും ചെലവായ തുകയുടെ ശതമാനം വളരെയധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. 2017-18, 2018-19 വർഷങ്ങളിൽ ചെലവായ തുകയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

വർഷം	അനുവദിച്ച തുക	ചെലവായ തുക	ശതമാനം
2017 - 18	7.35.00.000/-	5,56,34,087/-	75.69
2018 - 19	7.00.00.000/-	5,34,17,684/- (28/2019 വരെ)	76.31

2017-18 മുതൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ലാസായാൽ ഉടൻ തന്നെ ഭരണാനുമതി നൽകാനും ടെണ്ടർ സ്വീകരിക്കാനും ഉള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

ആഡിറ്റ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ അപ്പൻഡിക്സ് 4.1 ൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചുവടെ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഇതിനകം തന്നെ പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

1. Reel paper Godown at Government Press, Mannanthala.
2. Reel paper Godown at Government Press, Vazhoor
3. Reel paper Godown at Government Press, Kozhikode
4. Quarters for employees at Government Press, Kannur
5. Waste paper Godown at Government Press, Mananthala
6. Waste paper Godown at Government Press, Vazhoor
7. Waste Paper Godown at Government Press, Kozhikode
8. Warehouse at Government Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram
9. Maintenance of Electrical Water Supply and Drainage system at Government Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram.

കൂടാതെ, Reel paper Godown at Government Press, Ernakulam, Waste paper Godown at Government Press, Ernakulam എന്നിവയുടെ കെട്ടിടനിർമ്മാണം പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അനുബന്ധ റോഡിന്റെ നിർമ്മാണവും ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ ജോലികളും പബ്ലിക് വർക്ക് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് ടെൻഡർ ചെയ്യാനാണ്.

4.2.3.1	<p data-bbox="305 136 414 1417">Re-Construction of damaged compound wall at Government Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram 2018-19 ൽ വർഷം പൂർത്തിയാക്കാനുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പ്രളയക്കെടുതിമൂലം പദ്ധതി വിഹിതത്തിൽ കുറവ് വരുത്തേണ്ടിവന്നതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രവൃത്തി ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ 2018-19 സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷം നടത്താൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല.</p> <p data-bbox="414 136 518 1417">പ്രസ്തുത ശുപാർശകൾ സർക്കാരിൽ ലഭിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ടി ശുപാർശകളിന്മേൽ സമയബന്ധിതമായി നടപടിയെടുക്കുന്നതിന് നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ അനുബന്ധമായിരുന്ന പ്രത്യേക ചില സാഹചര്യങ്ങളാൽ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് യഥാസമയം നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതിരുന്നതെന്നകാര്യം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഫയൽ തെരഞ്ഞെങ്കിലും കണ്ടെത്താൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. തുടർന്ന് 2016 ൽ, ഡോ. രാജേന്ദ്രകുമാർ അനന്ദത്ത് ചെയർമാനായി ഒരു പുതിയ കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റി 8-2-2018 ൽ സർക്കാരിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കിഫ്ബി മുഖാന്തരം ലഭ്യമാകുന്ന 100 കോടി രൂപ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ടി കമ്മിറ്റി ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതിപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കായി ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നതിന് തന്ത്രത്തിൽ ഭരണാനുമതി 07.03.2019 ലെ സ.ഉ.(സാധാ) 371/2019/ഉവിവ പ്രകാരം ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പദ്ധതിനടത്തിപ്പിനുള്ള ഏജൻസിയെ DPR തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചുമതല M/s WAPCOS Ltd നെ ഏൽപ്പിച്ചു. പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടന്നു വരികയാണ്.</p>
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Modernisation of Presses	<p>നിഖറിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സുകളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം ആധുനിക സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയ്ക്ക് അനുസരിച്ച് മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അച്ചടി സംബന്ധമായി ലഭിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ജോലികളും കാര്യക്ഷമവും സമയബന്ധിതമായി പൂർത്തിയാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധം ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സുകളെ സജ്ജമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>പോസ്റ്റൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ബാർ കോഡിംഗ് ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള നീരവധി ജോലികൾ, ട്രഷറി സെറീസ് ബുക്ക് തയ്യാറാക്കൽ, പി.എസ്.സി. ചെയർമാന്റെ ലെറ്റർ ഹെഡ്സ് തയ്യാറാക്കൽ, സർവ്വ വിജ്ഞാനകോശം തുടങ്ങിയ ജോലികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ നടന്നു വരുന്നു. ഈ വർഷത്തെ 'ദിനംനൂറേണ 2019' മുഴുവൻ ഇവിടെ തന്നെ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനായി Viro Binding Machine വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. Gold Embossing Machine ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ള ജോലികളും ചെയ്യുന്നു. 2018-19 ൽ പ്രകാരം അച്ചടി വകുപ്പിലേക്ക് ഭരണാനുമതി ലഭിച്ച മെഷീനുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിശദവിവരങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് മെന്റ് ഇതോടൊപ്പം ചേർക്കുന്നു. (അനുബന്ധം-1).</p>
Status of Modernisation	<p>ആഡിറ്റ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ കണ്ടെത്തലുകളുടെ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ ഇക്കാവ്യത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായ നടപടികൾ തുടർന്നുള്ള വർഷങ്ങളിൽ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സുകളുടെ നവീകരണത്തിനായി 2017-18-നും വാങ്ങികൾ വർഷം അനുവദിച്ച തുകയിൽ 76% ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്സുകളുടെ ആധുനികവൽക്കരണം നടക്കുന്നതിനിടയിൽ കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ട മെഷീനുകൾ വാങ്ങുക, മെഷീനുകൾ ഉയർന്ന തുകയ്ക്ക്</p>

<p>വാങ്ങുക. വാങ്ങിയ മെഷീനുകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തനസജ്ജമാക്കുന്നതിൽ കാലതാമസം നേരിടുക തുടങ്ങിയ നടപടികൾ ഒന്നും തന്നെ നിലവിലില്ല. ടെക്നിക്കൽ കമ്മിറ്റി പരിശോധിച്ച ശേഷമുള്ള ഏറ്റവും കാലികമായ മെഷീനുകളാണ് വാങ്ങുന്നത്.</p> <p>ഉപയോഗകൃത്യമായ മെഷീനുകൾ വകുപ്പിലെ എല്ലാ കാര്യാലയങ്ങളിലും ടാറ്റ് ചെയ്ത് സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഡോ. അനയത്ത് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ശുപാർശയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അച്ചടി മൂസിയം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഷൊർത്തേർ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് പ്രിന്റിംഗ് ടെക്നോളജി പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ സ്ഥലം ലഭ്യമാണെന്ന് അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>	<p>Procurement of Printing Machines</p> <p>4.2.5.1</p> <p>അച്ചടി വകുപ്പിലേക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ 2 ഫോർ കളർ വെബ് ഓഫ് സെറ്റ് മെഷീൻ 260 ലക്ഷം രൂപയ്ക്ക് വാങ്ങുന്നതിന് സ.ഉ. (ആർ.റ്റി) 873/08/ഉ.വി.വ പ്രകാരം ഭരണാനുമതി നൽകുകയും അച്ചടിവകുപ്പ് വയറകുർ രണ്ട് പ്രാവശ്യം ടെണ്ടർ വിളിച്ച ശേഷം ലഭിച്ച 5 സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും യോഗ്യമാണെന്ന് വിവര്യ സമിതി ശുപാർശ ചെയ്ത M/s Printers House - L4 M/s KSIE Emporium Limited - L5 എസ്.എസ്.എൽ. നിന്നും L5 ആയ KSE Emporium Limited നെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാൻ 20/1/2010 ൽ ഉന്നതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ് പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ ചേർന്ന വകുപ്പുതല പരിഷ്കരണ കമ്മിറ്റി തീരുമാനിച്ചത് താഴെക്കാണുന്ന കാരണങ്ങളാലും നിബന്ധനയോടുകൂടിയുമാണ്.</p> <p>KSE Limited ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലുള്ള</p>
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പൊതുവെവെസ്വരമാണ്. പ്രസ്തുത സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങുന്നത് സങ്കീർണ്ണതകൾ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതും നഷ്ടസാധ്യത പരിമിതപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് കൂടുതൽ ഉപയുക്തമായതുമാണ്. 259 കോടി അധിക ചെലവു വരുന്നതിനാൽ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ അംഗീകാരത്തോടുകൂടി അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് DPC തീരുമാനിച്ചത്. പ്രസ്തുത DPC തീരുമാനത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ അംഗീകാരത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് L5 ആയ KSE Ernorubra Limited ൽ നിന്നും പ്രസ്തുത മെഷീനുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി 27/3/2010 ലെ സ.ഉ (എം.എസ്) 60/2010/ഉ.വി.വ പ്രകാരം നൽകിയത്. വാഴൂർ ഗവ. പ്രസിഡേക്ക് 15 ലക്ഷം അധികം തുക ചെലവഴിച്ച് KSE യിൽ നിന്നും പ്രസ്തുത മെഷീൻ വാങ്ങിയതും മുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കാരണത്താലാണ്. ആകയാൽ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ആരുടെ ഭാഗത്തും യാതൊരു വീഴ്ചയും സംഭവിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല.

20.01.2010 ലെ DPC മീറ്റിംഗിന്റെ മിനുക്സിലിന്റെയും 27/03/2010 ലെ സ.ഉ.(എം.എസ്) 60/2010/ഉ.വി.വ ന്റെ പകർപ്പുകൾ യഥാക്രമം അനുബന്ധം 2, 3 ആയി ഇതോടൊപ്പം ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

4.2.5.2

Delay in Commissioning of

modern machinery

ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായ വീഴ്ച മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും തുടർന്നുള്ള വർഷങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം മെഷീനുകൾ വാങ്ങിയശേഷം പ്രവർത്തന സജ്ജമാക്കുന്നതിൽ കാലതാമസം നേരിടാതെ മുൻകൂട്ടി തന്നെ ബേണ്ട നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്.

Purchase of Machinery	<p>ആധുനിക മെഷീനുകൾ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ പ്രാവിണ്യമുള്ള ജീവനക്കാരുടെ അഭാവം CTP Machine വാങ്ങുന്നതിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലതാമസം, പരമ്പരാഗതമായ മറ്റ് ജോലികൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ മെഷീനുകളുടെ ആവശ്യകത എന്നിവ പരിഗണിച്ചാണ് പരമ്പരാഗത രീതിയിലുള്ള മെഷീനുകൾ വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിനനുസരണം ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് ആധുനിക മെഷീനുകൾ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ ട്രെയിനിംഗുകൾ ലഭ്യമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രതിസന്ധി ഇല്ല.</p> <p>2013-15 കാലയളവിൽ Printing downframe/Processor മെഷീനാണ് വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. 2016-17 വർഷത്തെ പ്ലാൻ പ്രൊപ്പോസൽ പ്രകാരമാണ് ഷെൽറ്റ്സ്റ്റർ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സിൽ CTP Machine കൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. 2017-18 വർഷങ്ങളിൽ CTP Machine കൾ വാങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ല. നിലവിൽ മണ്ണുനല ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സിലും CTP Machine ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കുറഞ്ഞ അളവിൽ പ്ലേറ്റുകൾ അടിയന്തിരമായി എടുക്കുന്നതിന് പ്ലേറ്റ് പ്രോസസ്സിംഗ് മെഷീൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. വെബ് ഓപ്പറേറ്റർ മെഷീനിംഗ് കൂടുതൽ അളവിൽ പ്ലേറ്റ് എടുക്കാനാണ് CTP Machine ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. നിലവിൽ രണ്ട് മെഷീനുകളും കാര്യക്ഷമമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.</p> <p>ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാ പ്രസ്സുകളിലും ആവശ്യമായ ആധുനികമായ മെഷീനുകൾതന്നെ ലഭ്യമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്സുകളുടെ നവീകരണത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി തുടർന്നും ആധുനിക</p>
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		മെഷീനുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിന് നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.
4.2.5.4	Disposal of obsolete machinery and materials	<p>ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായ മെഷീനറികൾ വകുപ്പിലെ എല്ലാ കാര്യാലയങ്ങളിലും ടാഗ് ചെയ്ത് സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായതും കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതും റിപ്പയർചെയ്ത് ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ പറ്റാത്തതുമായ മെഷീനുകളുടെ പട്ടിക തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അച്ചടി മ്യൂസിയം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനായി സ്ഥലം ലഭ്യമാണെന്ന് ഷോർട്ട്ലാൻ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് പ്രിന്റിംഗ് ടെക്നോളജി പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ലയിലെ എല്ലാ പ്രസ്സുകളിലും ഉള്ള മെറ്റൽ സ്റ്റാപ്പ് നീക്കം ചെയ്ത്. ബാക്കിയുള്ള പ്രസ്സുകളിലെ ഐറ്റങ്ങൾ MSTC വഴി ലേലം നടത്തി വിൽക്കാൻ ആവശ്യമായ നടപടികൾ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
4.2.6	Modernisation of Post Press Sections	<p>2015-16 വർഷത്തിൽ Post Press മായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് മെഷീനുകൾ വാങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ല. 2016-2017 മുതൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സിലെ Post Press സെക്ഷൻ നവീകരിച്ച് ആധുനിക ബൈന്റിംഗ് യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു വരുന്നു. 2016-17 വർഷത്തിലെ പ്രൊപ്പോസലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി വാങ്ങിയ 16 Post Press മെഷീനുകളുടെ വിവരം ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Automatic Perfect Binding Machine - 4 Nos.</li> <li>2. Programmable Paper Cutting Machine - 6 Nos.</li> <li>3. Stitching Machine - 3 Nos.</li> </ol>

4. Heavy Duty Punching Die Cutting Machine - 1 Nos.
5. Sewing Machine - 2 Nos.

2017-2018 ്ലാതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള Post Press മെഷീനുകളുടെ വിവരം ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

1. Programmable Paper Cutting Machine - 2 Nos.
2. Viro Binding Machine - 1 Nos.
3. Automatic Perfect Binding Machine - 1 Nos.
4. Heavy Duty Envelop Punching Machine- 1 Nos.

ഇതിൽ 1, 2, 4 എന്നീ മെഷീനുകൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾ ചെയ്തു. ആട്ടോമാറ്റിക് പെർഫെക്റ്റ് ബൈന്റിംഗ് മെഷീൻ ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. (2016-17 മുതൽ മണ്ണുതല ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സിലെ Post Press Section നവീകരിച്ച് ആധുനിക ബൈന്റിംഗ് യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുവരുന്നു.)

ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സുകളെ ആധുനികവൽക്കരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഡോ. അനയത്തിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ ശുപാർശകൾ

4.2.7.1	Setting up of workshop in Government Presses	<p>നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി പോസ്റ്റ് പ്രസ്സ് സെക്ഷനുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണമായും പരിഹരിക്കാനാകുന്നതാണ്.</p> <p>മെഷീനുകൾ കാലാനുസൃതമായി റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചു വരുന്നു. ഇന്നി മുതൽ അച്ചടി വകുപ്പിന്റെ കീഴിലുള്ള പ്രസ്സുകളിൽ മെക്കാനിക്കൽ, ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരുടെ സേവനം ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതിനും പ്രസ്സുകൾ സന്ദർശിക്കുമ്പോൾ പ്രസ്തുത വിവരങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കാനും തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ISO Certification ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി എല്ലാ പ്രസ്സുകളിലെയും പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണനിലവാരം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും മെഷീനുകളുടെ മെയിന്റനൻസ് റിപ്പയർ എന്നിവ സമയബന്ധിതമായി പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിനുമായി ഷെഡ്യൂൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിവരുന്നു. ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് എല്ലാ പ്രസ്സുകളിലും അറിയിപ്പ് നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. മെഷീനുകൾ കേടായാൽ ടി വിവരം ഉടൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ ഉടൻ തന്നെ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നും എല്ലാ ശാഖാ കാര്യാലയങ്ങളിലും നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് സെൻട്രൽ പ്രിന്റിംഗ് എല്ലാ മെഷീനുകളുടെയും റിപ്പയർ വർക്കുകൾ ഇവിടെ തന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു.</p>
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**അപ്പോർട്ട് 4.2 യിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന മെഷീനുകളുടെ തൽസ്ഥിതി**

**റിപ്പോർട്ട്**

Name of Press	Name of Machinery	Curent status
Government Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram	Digital Printer (RISO Brand) No.5	മുൻ മെഷീനുകളും പരമാവധി ഉപയോഗിച്ചു. സ്പെയർ പാർട്സ് ലഭ്യമല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല.
	Digital Printer (RISO Brand) No.8	
	Digital Printer (RISO Brand) No.9	
	Offset Printing Machine No.1	പരമാവധി ഉപയോഗിച്ച മെഷീനാണ് ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളാണ് നിലവിലുള്ളത്. റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്ത് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് സാമ്പത്തികമായി ലാഭമല്ല.
	Double Colour Offset Printing Machine (No. 8)	കാമ്യക്ഷമമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു.
Government Press, Shornur	Offset Printing Machine No. 5	റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യാവുന്നുള്ള റിവൈസ്ഡ് എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റിനായി അപേക്ഷ നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.
	Offset Printing Machine No. 7	കാമ്യക്ഷമമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു.
Govt. Press, Mannanthala	Digital Printer (RISO Brand)	പെപ്പയർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല.
	Four Colour Sheet Fed Offset Printing Machine	നിലവിൽ മെഷീൻ റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യാൻ മതിയായ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ അഭാവം മൂലം മറ്റു പ്രസ്സുകളിൽ നിന്നും മെക്കാനിക്കിന്റെ സേവനം ലഭ്യമാക്കാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.



		ട്ടണ്ട്.
	Five Colour Sheet Fed Offset Printing Machine	കാരുക്ഷ്യമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു.
	3 Air Conditions for DTP	റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല.
Govt. Press. Vazhoor	Offset Printing Machine No. 25	രണ്ട് മെഷീനുകൾ ഇള്ളിൽ ഒന്നാം നമ്പർ Sheet Fed Offset Machine പ്രവർത്തനക്ഷമമാണ്. രണ്ടാമത്തെ മെഷീനായ P O 25 Single Colour Sheet Fed Offset Machine പ്രവർത്തനമോശമാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതിനാൽ ഡിസ്പോസ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി കെ.എഫ്.സി റോഡ് 21 തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുവാൻ വാഴൂർ ഗവ. പ്രസ്സ് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി സൂപ്രണ്ട് നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

സ്പെയർ പാർട്സ് ലഭിക്കാനുള്ള കാലതാമസമാണ് മെഷീനുകൾ റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യാൻ ഉണ്ടാകാറുള്ളത്. ചില സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിൽ മെഷീൻ വിതരണം ചെയ്ത കമ്പനി ഇല്ലാതാകുന്ന അവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയും മെഷീൻ റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യാനാകാതെ വരുന്നു.

4.2.7.2	Adequacy of electrical back-up for machineries	വാഴൂർ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സിൽ 21/01/2015 മുതൽ ജനറേറ്റർ പ്രവർത്തനം തുടങ്ങുകയും 29/1/2015 വരെ ട്രയൽ റൺ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജനറേറ്റർ പസ്തുത ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ ആകെ 51 മണിക്കൂർ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഇതുവരെ സർവ്വീസിംഗ് നടത്തിയതായി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലായെന്നും വാഴൂർ പ്രസ്സിലെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി സൂപ്രണ്ട് അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വാഴൂർ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സിൽ
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4.2.7.3	Waste Disposal system	interrupted power supply ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിനായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പാല കെ.എസ്.ഇ.സി ഫീഫ് എൻജിനീയർക്ക് 08.11.2018 തീയതിയിലെ 29277/14/ജി6/ഡിപി നമ്പർ കത്ത് നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റു പ്രസ്നുകളിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ Backup സ്ഥാപിക്കാനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നു.
4.2.7.4	Maintenance of Fire safety standards	പെപ്പർ റെസ്റ്റൂ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ചെരോലിനുള്ളിലൂടെ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം തുടർന്നുവരുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ 6 വർഷമായി വിവിധ പ്രസ്നുകളിലുള്ള പെപ്പർ റെസ്റ്റൂ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ചെരോലിനുള്ളിലൂടെ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം തുടർന്നുവരുന്നു. നിലവിൽ 2017-18ലെ പ്ലാൻ പണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും തിരിവനന്തപുരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് സെർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് പ്രസ്നിൽ ഇൻസിറന്റർ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതത് കാര്യക്ഷമമായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നു.
4.2.8.1	Revision of KBPS Rules and Press Manual	അച്ചടി വകുപ്പിലെ എല്ലാ കാര്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും പായർ ഓഡിറ്റ് നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എല്ലാ കാലാവധി അളിപ്പെടാനും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച് വേണ്ട ഉപകരണങ്ങളുടെ എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റും വരുമാനമെടുത്ത് തുടർനടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നു.
		ആധുനിക കാലാവസ്ഥയിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുന്ന നിലയിൽ ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകളെ ശാക്തീകരിക്കുക എന്ന ലക്ഷ്യം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് അച്ചടി വകുപ്പിൽ വിവിധ നടപടികൾ നടന്നുവരുന്നു. അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി ആധുനിക മെഷീനുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്ത മെഷീനുകൾ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സുഗമമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനുമായി ഉയർന്ന യോഗ്യതകളുള്ള ജീവനക്കാരെ ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകളിൽ നിയമിക്കുക എന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടെ നിലവിലുള്ള കേരള ഗവ. പ്രസ്സ് സാബോർഡിനേറ്റ് സർവീസ് സ്പെഷ്യൽ റൂൾസ് തിരുത്തലുമായി മേധാവിതവത്തുനത്തിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ അതിന്റെ

		<p>അവസാനഘട്ടത്തിലാണ്. ജീവനക്കാരുടെ സംഘടനാപ്രതിനിധികളുമായും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരോട് പരിഷ്കാര വകുപ്പ്, നിയമ വകുപ്പ് എന്നിവയുമായി ചർച്ച നടത്തുകയും അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ കരട് സ്പെഷ്യൽ റൂൾസ് തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. വകുപ്പ് തുടർനടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നു.</p> <p>പ്രസ്സ് മാനുവൽ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഐ.എം.ജിയുമായി സഹകരിച്ച് നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നു.</p>
4.2.8.2	Revision of schedule for valuation of outturn.	<p>Outturn പരിഷ്കരിച്ച് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത ഉത്തരവ് 1/1/2018 മുതൽ പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
4.2.9.1	Assessment of productivity of Presses.	<p>നിലവിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സുകളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം ആധുനിക സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയ്ക്ക് അനുസരിച്ച് മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അച്ചടി സംബന്ധമായി ലഭിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ അോലികളും കാര്യക്ഷമവും സമയബാധിതമായി പൂർത്തീകരിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധം ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സുകളെ സജ്ജമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്, ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വർക്കും തിരിച്ചയക്കുന്നില്ല.</p> <p>ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രസ്സിലെ മെഷീനുകൾക്ക് ആനുപാതികമായി Offset Printers, Supporting Staff, Workshop, Electrical, Re-Production Section എന്നീ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ജീവനക്കാരെ പുനർ വിന്യസിക്കുകയോ തസ്തിക സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകളുടെ ഉൽപാദനക്ഷമത വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.</p>
4.2.9.2	Under-Utilization of Government Press - Printing	<p>ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകളെ അധുനിക കാലഘട്ടത്തിന്റെ പ്രിന്റിംഗ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കനുസൃതമായ നിലയിൽ ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്ന ലക്ഷ്യം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള വിവിധ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ</p>

4-2-10	Conduiti	<p>നടന്നുവരുന്നതെങ്കിലും, ഇപ്പോഴും വിവിധങ്ങളായ പരിമിതികൾ ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകളെ അലട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. യോഗ്യതും പ്രാവീണ്യമുള്ളവരുമായ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ കുറവ്, ആധുനിക സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയുമായി ഇണക്കിച്ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ വിവിധങ്ങളായ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ സർക്കാർ മേഖലയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സ്കൂൾ പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ എല്ലാ ജോലികളും സമയബന്ധിതമായി പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകൾ സജ്ജമായിട്ടില്ല. പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ സമയബന്ധിതമായി അച്ചടിച്ചു നൽകേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലതാമസം കാരണമാണ് സർക്കാരിന് മറ്റ് അച്ചടി ഗാലികളെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നത്.</p>
		<p>ആഡിറ്റ് റീപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വിവിധങ്ങളായ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആത്മാർത്ഥവും സമയബന്ധിതവുമായ വിവിധ നടപടികൾ ആരംഭിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത നടപടികൾ പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഗവ. പ്രസ്സുകളുടെ നിലവിലെ സ്ഥിതിമെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ആധുനിക കാലഘട്ടത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യ പൂർത്തീകരണത്തിനതകുന്നതും സർക്കാരിന്റെ വിവിധ വകുപ്പുകളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട അച്ചടി ജോലികൾ സമയബന്ധിതമായും ഉത്തരവാദിത്തത്തോടെയും ഗുണമേന്മയോടുകൂടിയും ചെയ്ത് തീർക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രാപ്തമായ നിലയിൽ സർക്കാർ പ്രസ്സുകളെ പരിവർത്തനം ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുമെന്ന് കരുതുന്നു.</p>

മുകളിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികളുടെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ 2015 മാർച്ച് 31-ാം തീയതി അവസാനിച്ച സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷത്തെയുള്ള കമ്പ് ട്രോളർ ആന്റ് ആഡിറ്റർ ജനറൽ (ജനറൽ ആന്റ് സോഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി)ന്റെ ആഡിറ്റ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ ഖണ്ഡിക 4.2 ലെ ആഡിറ്റ് തടസ്സങ്ങൾ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിന് നിയമസഭാ സമിതിയോട് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.



THAJUDDIN. M  
Additional Secretary  
Higher Education Department  
Govt. Secreteriat, Thiruvananthapuram

SECRET - 20250124

~~2014-2019 අධ්‍යයන වසරේ පාලන කමිටුවේ සාමාජිකයන්ගේ නම් සහ සම්බන්ධතා~~

ഗവർണ്ണർമാർ, അംഗങ്ങൾ, സെക്രട്ടറീസ്

[illegible][illegible]

SECRET - 15-00000

[illegible]

**Minutes of the Departmental Purchase Committee meeting held at 4.45.P.M on 20.01.2010 in the chamber of Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department for the purchase of 2 Nos. of 4 colour web offset printing machine**

Sri.Kuruvilla John  
Principal Secretary  
Higher Education Department

Sri.A Divakaran  
Additional Secretary.  
Stores Purchase Department.

Sri.B.Mohan Nair.  
Director of Printing.  
Printing Department

Sri.S.Sreevalsan.  
Deputy Secretary.  
Finance Department

The Departmental Purchase Committee considered the recommendations of the Expert Committee. As per this, only L4 (M's Printers House) and L5 (KSIE) are to be considered. There is a complaint petition from L2 and L3. In view of this, it is likely that any decision may get challenged before courts of Law, and implementation delayed. In the circumstances, the D.P.C. recommends that the Government should purchase the machinery from L5 (KSIE, which is a State-Government owned PSU), as it would minimise risk and avoid complications. The option 'A' of KSIE, i.e., for Rs. 2,33,38,000 - per machine is the only pragmatic choice. However, the price difference between L4 and L5 comes to Rs. 1,30,47,467 - and for two machines the difference is Rs. 2,60,94,934 - It is suggested that in view of the additional expenditure involved, i.e., Rs. 2.61 crores, a decision at the level of Council of Ministers is advisable in the matter. After the Council decision, Industries Department should be requested to negotiate

with KSIE, and reduce price to the lowest possible, so that it becomes affordable to Government. Since Printing Department could not procure machinery for more than 3 years now, Finance Department could be requested to provide additional authorization to meet the requirement of additional funds on account of this. A detailed performance assessment report of the KSIE machine vis-à-vis the other machine (L4), with the cost implications, to be prepared by the Expert Committee should also be placed before the Council of Ministers.

Sri.Kuruvilla John  
Sri.A.Divakaran  
Sri.B.Mohanan Nair  
Sri.S.Sreevalsan

Sd/-





## GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Higher Education— Department of Printing - Purchase of 2 numbers of four Colour Web Offset Printing Machine from M/s KSIE Limited Emporium, Thiruvananthapuram - Sanctioned - Orders issued

## HIGHER EDUCATION (H) DEPARTMENT

G.O. (Ms) 60/10/H.Edn.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 27.3.2010.

Read :-1. G.O.(Rt) 873/08/H.Edn. dated 12.6.2008.

2. Lr. No. 12427/09/G3 dated 1.1.2010 from the Director of Printing, Thiruvananthapuram

ORDER

As per G.O.(Rt) 873/08/H.Edn. dtd. 12.6.08 Government had accorded Administrative sanction for the purchase of 2 numbers of 4 Colour Web Offset Machine (4 Hi-tower model) at a total cost of Rs. 260 lakhs. Accordingly tenders were invited vide tender No. 28/08-09 dtd. 5.7.08. Five tenders were received. But the DPC which met on 27.12.08 rejected all the tenders, since they were not in conformity with the tender conditions.

The Director of Printing invited open tender again, as per tender no. 79/08-09 dtd. 30.12.08. Five tenders were received from the following firms. One firm offered 2 models of the machine.

1. M/s Sud & Warren (P) Ltd., Faridabad (L1)
2. M/s NBG Printographics Machinery Co. (P) Ltd., Haryana (L2)
3. M/s Intimate Machines (P) Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram (L3)
4. M/s The Printers House (P) Ltd., New Delhi (L4)
5. M/s KSIE Ltd., Emporium, Thiruvananthapuram (L5)

Models a) Manugraph City line

b) Manugraph Hi Line

DPC meeting held on 20.1.2010 in the Chamber of Principal Secretary, Higher Education considered the above offers and the recommendations of the expert committee and pointed out that as per the recommendation of the Expert committee only L4 (M/s Printers House) and L5 (M/s KSIE Emporium Ltd.) are to be considered. Among these offers, the Departmental Purchase Committee has recommended to purchase the machinery from L5 (M/s KSIE Ltd., which is a State Government owned PSU) as it would minimize risk and avoid complications. It was also pointed out that option A of M/s KSIE Ltd. Emporium is the only pragmatic choice. The cost of the above machine is Rs. 2,33,38,000/- The price difference between L4 and L5 comes to Rs. 1,30,47,467/- and for two machines the difference is Rs. 2,60,94,934/- DPC has pointed out that in view of the additional expenditure involved, ie Rs. 2.61 crores, a decision at the level of Council of Ministers is admissible in this matter.

DPC has suggested that after the Council decision, Industries Department should be requested to negotiate with KSIE and reduce price to the lowest possible. DPC has also pointed out that since the Printing Department could not procure machinery for more than 3 years now, Finance Department could be requested to provide additional authorization to meet the requirement of additional funds on account of this. Further, DPC has pointed out that a detailed performance assessment report of the KSIE Machine vis-a-vis the other machine (L4) with the cost implications to be prepared by the Expert Committee, need to be placed before the Council of Ministers.

In the performance appraisal report of option A (L5) offered by M/s KSIE Ltd. Emporium, Thiruvananthapuram vis-a-vis the machine offered by M/s Printers House (L4), it is stated that even though both machines are ideal for text book printing work, option A (L5) offered by KSIE has an upper hand in performance, metallurgy and other automatic controls. These plus points of the machine over the Printers House machine in aspects of sturdiness, compatibility and durability for long run, prompted the Expert Committee to recommend the Option A offered by M/s KSIE Ltd. Emporium even though they are the highest (L5) in the list.

Government have examined the matter in detail and are please, to accord sanction for the purchase of 2 numbers of 4 Colour Web Offset Printing machine from M/s KSIE Limited Emporium, Thiruvananthapuram at a total cost of Rs. 4,66,76,000/- for the use of Government Press Shornur and Government Press, Mannanthala. However,

the Director of Printing will move the Industries Department and to negotiate with KSIE to reduce the price to the lowest possible. The supply order will be placed subject to the above mentioned condition. The expenditure in this regard will be met from the funds available under the head of account '2058-Q0-103-97 (Plan) Purchase of Machinery.' The balance amount will be met from the Plan funds available in the next year's budget.

(By Order of the Governor)

KURUVILLA JOHN

Principal Secretary to Government

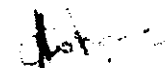
To

The Director of Printing, Thiruvananthapuram  
 Accountant General (A&E, Audit), Thiruvananthapuram.  
 Finance Department (vide U.O. no. 12845/Edn. B1/10/Fin.  
 dt.24.2.2010 )

Stores Purchase Department (vide U.O.no. 810/B3/10/SPD dt.  
 18.3.2010)

General Administration (SC) Department (vide item no. )  
 Stock File/Office Copy.

Forwarded/By Order



Section Officer

**Action Taken Report on the Recommendations of the  
Audit Para 4.7 contained in the (2014-15) Audit  
Report**

SL. No.	Para No.	Recommendations	Action taken
1	4.7	<p>The University Grants Commission (UGC) notified (1998) the revision of pay scales, minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers in Universities. Colleges and other measures for the maintenance of standards. Government of Kerala (GOK) issued orders (December 1999) for implementation of the UGC Scheme in the State including revision of pay scales to College /University / Physical Education teachers/Librarians in the State with retrospective effect from 01 January 1996. The scheme was fully funded by GoK since April 2000.</p> <p>While issuing orders for scheme implementation in December 1999, GOK required that examination work be reckoned as part of official duty and teacher's response for the examination work should be assessed in the Performance Appraisal Report. GOK also ordered (January 2001) that in accordance with the recommendations of the UGC scheme, teachers shall value the answer scripts of regular students as part of their duty and no separate remuneration shall be paid for the same. However, remuneration could be paid to serving as well as retired teachers in respect of valuation of answer sheets of private candidates. The UGC regulations of 2010 also laid down a Code of Professional Ethics which stipulated that teachers should co - operate and assist in the conduct</p>	<p>As per G.O (Rt.) No. 896/2019/HEDN dtd 03/06/2019. Government have issued orders entrusting the Universities to quantify the amount given to faculty members for the evaluation of answer scripts of regular students and to recover the amount from them. (Copy of the order issued in this regard is appended).</p>

of university and college examinations, including supervision, invigilation and evaluation.

Audit noticed that during 2010- 14 in violation of GOK orders, teachers who were drawing pay and allowances according to UGC norms in three Universities viz. Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT), Kannur and Calicut Universities were together paid ₹ 5.28 crore towards valuation charges of answer scripts of regular students. Though the Kerala and Mahatma Gandhi Universities also stated that ₹ 16.30 crore had been paid towards valuation charges of answer scripts of regular students. Audit has not reckoned these due to inability of the Universities to segregate the remuneration paid to UGC and non-UGC teachers.

Failure of universities to implement the orders of GOK resulted in irregular payment of ₹ 5.28 crore during 2010-14.

Government stated (October 2015) that the concerned universities have been directed to place a resolution before their respective syndicates stating that no remuneration shall be paid to teachers drawing UGC scale of pay for valuation of answer scripts of regular students.

The reply of the Government was not acceptable as it is silent about the irregular payment of ₹ 5.28 crore already made to the teachers.

*R. J. M.*

വിജയകുമാർ ആർ  
അഡീഷണൽ സെക്രട്ടറി  
പ്രൊഫ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ്  
സംസ്കാര വകുപ്പ്  
അവസാനപേജം



## GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

### Abstract

Higher Education Department- W.P(C) Nos. 4157, 19009, 20001, 20744, 20833, 21000, 21027, 21186, 21209, 21224, 21243, 21244, 21516, 21677, 21527, 21949, 22151, 22275 & 22992 of 2017 filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala- Judgment- Complied-Orders Issued.

### HIGHER EDUCATION (C) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt)No.896/2019/HEDN Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 03/06/2019

- Read 1 G. O. (P) No. 171/99/H. Edn., dated 21.12.1999.
- 2 G. O. (P) No. 21/2000/H. Edn., dated 18.02.2000.
- 3 G. O. (P) No. 5/2001/H. Edn., dated 03.01.2001.
- 4 G. O. (P) No. 25/2016/H. Edn., dated 21.12.2016.
- 5 G. O. (P) No. 26/2016/H. Edn., dated 21.12.2016.
- 6 Judgment of the Hon'ble High Court in W.P(C) Nos. 4157, 19009, 20001, 20744, 20833, 21000, 21027, 21186, 21209, 21224, 21243, 21244, 21516, 21677, 21527, 21949, 22151, 22275 & 22992 of 2017 filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, dated 13.02.2019.
- 7 Minutes of the meeting held on 30.04.2019 in connection with the recovery of the amount given to teachers towards the remuneration of answer scripts of regular students.

### ORDER

In the Government Order read as first paper above, orders were issued implementing revised scale of pay to the University/College teachers at par with the revised UGC scales of pay with effect from 01.01.1996. The Government also issued orders read as second paper above prescribing hours of work, number of working days etc.

2. As per the Government order read as third paper above, Government have issued orders in accordance with the recommendation of the UGC scheme to the effect that teachers shall value the answer scripts of regular students as part of duty. Government have ordered that no separate

remuneration will be paid for the same and regarding the private candidates, the valuation of answer scripts may be remunerated and it can be given to serving as well as retired teachers.

3. As per the Government order read as fourth paper above, sanction has been accorded for the release of the fourth installment of the 6<sup>th</sup> UGC Pay revision arrears to the college and University teachers. The Accountant General, Kerala pointed out that excess payment was made to the teachers by the Universities for valuation of answer scripts of regular students, which has to be performed as part of the normal duty of the teachers as per the guidelines issued by the U. G. C. Hence it was incumbent upon the State to recover such excess amount from the arrears due to the teachers. Since Universities required some time to quantify the exact amount to be recovered from the teachers, Government ordered to release only 80% of the arrears and to hold back the remaining 20% of the amount.

4. As per the Government Order read as fifth paper above, the Government have entrusted the Registrar, the Finance Officer, and the Controller of Examinations of each University to quantify the excess amount recoverable from each faculty member, who received remuneration for valuation of answer scripts of regular students, against which the Accountant General raised objection as irregular payment and directed to complete the process within a period of three months from the date of issuance of the order. This was also reiterated in all meetings held thereafter.

5. Against the Government Order read as fifth paper above, teachers have filed W.P(C) Nos. 4157, 19009, 20001, 20744, 20833, 21000, 21027, 21186, 21209, 21224, 21243, 21244, 21516, 21677, 21527, 21949, 22151, 22275 & 22992 of 2017 before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. As per the judgment dated 13.02.2019, the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala have ordered to take a decision in the matter in consultation with the University within a period of two months and if the Government is of the view that the amount has to be recovered from the petitioners, they shall quantify the amount and release the balance to the petitioners within a further period of three months. The Court has also ordered that if anyone of the petitioners have not received 80% of the arrears, they shall be given such arrears within a period of two months.

6. In compliance of the High Court order read as 6<sup>th</sup> paper

above, Government have convened a meeting on 30/04/2019. Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University informed that no remuneration has been paid to teachers as part of evaluation of answer scripts of regular students. Cochin University of Science and Technology, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit and University of Kannur forwarded the details of steps taken for the recovery of remuneration given to faculty members for evaluation of answer scripts of regular students. Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut Universities did not furnish the excess amounts of remuneration paid to the teachers. These Universities were once again directed in the meeting to furnish the details regarding the recovery of remuneration given to teachers towards the evaluation of answer scripts of regular students by 30/5/2019, as per the minutes of the meeting read as 7<sup>th</sup> paper above.

7. It is the University that engaged the faculty for correction of answer sheets of students, including those who are not the regular students and it is the University that would have the quantification of the erroneous excess payment. Despite repeated directions, Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut Universities have failed to provide details of excess payment that can be recovered.

8. In the light of the High Court judgement, Government hereby order the concerned Universities to quantify the amount given to faculty members for the evaluation of answer scripts of regular students and to recover the amount urgently from them. Government are also pleased to order that after the recovery of the remuneration given to teachers towards the evaluation of answer scripts of regular students, the remaining 20% of the amount in connection with the fourth installment of sixth UGC pay revision may be released to the teachers. It is also ordered that if anyone of the petitioners have not received 80% of the arrears, they shall be given such arrears.

9. The order of the Hon'ble High Court, read as 6th paper above, is thus complied herewith.

(By order of the Governor)  
**DR. USHA TITUS**  
**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**



The Registrars of all Universities

Director of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

The Director of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Finance Department

The Director of Treasuries, Thiruvananthapuram

The Principal Accountant General, (A&E)/(Audit), Kerala,  
Thiruvananthapuram

The Advocate General, Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (with Covering  
Letter)

All sections of Higher Education Department

All Managers and Principals of Aided College (Through the Director of  
Collegiate Education)

✓ [www.highereducation.kerala.gov.in](http://www.highereducation.kerala.gov.in)

Information & Public Relations (Web & New Media) Department

Forwarded /By order




Section Officer

**ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ് - പബ്ലിക് അക്കാൺസ് കമ്മിറ്റി (2016-19) - 2017 ഓർച്ച് ഓസത്തിൽ  
അവസാനിച്ച് സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച സി & എ.ജി റിപ്പോർട്ട് - ലഭ്യവിക നം.6.5 നേമുള്ള ന്യൂനതാ  
പരിഹാര പബ്ലിക**

സീരിയൽ നം.	ലഭ്യവിക നം.	ഓഡിറ്റ് പരാമർശം	നടപടി സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ്
1	6.5	<p>Violation of AICTE norms in placement to posts of Associate Professors</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Director of Technical Education violated AICTE norms/GOK orders while making placement to posts of Associate Professors resulting in inadmissible payment of atleast 1.46 crore in 24 cases test-checked.</p> </div>	<p>സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ് ജി.ഒ.(പി) 389/2010/ഉവിവ ജിയെൽ 7.12.2010 പ്രകാരം AICTE ന്യൂനതാ കീഴിലുള്ള എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജുകളിലെയും യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റികളിലെയും അദ്ധ്യാപകരുടെ ശമ്പള ന്യൂനതാ പരിഹാരം ഉത്തരവായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത ഉത്തരവിൻ ക്കുറസ് - 5 ല് അദ്ധ്യാപകരെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ, അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ, പ്രൊഫസർ എന്നീ തസ്തികകളിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അത് ഉത്തരവിൻ ക്കുറസ് - 5 പ്രകാരം യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റികളിലെ കോളേജുകളിലും ആകെ മൂന്നു തസ്തികകളെ ഉള്ള അതായത് (അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ, അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ, പ്രൊഫസർ) ക്കുറസ് 5.3 ന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ, അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട തസ്തികകളിലെ നിയമിച്ചുള്ള നിബന്ധിത ("incumbent") ലക്ഷ്യം കേഡർ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരായും നിബന്ധിത അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാർ കേഡർ അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരായും പുനർനാമകരണം ചെയ്യും. പ്രൊഫസർ കേഡർ പ്രൊഫസർ ആയി ഉയർത്തുകയും ചെയ്യും. അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസറുടെയും പ്രൊഫസറുടെയും സ്ഥാനകയറ്റം യോഗ്യമായ അദ്ധ്യാപകരുടെ സിറിയോർട്ടി ആധാരമാക്കി അത് ഉത്തരവിൻ ക്കുറസ് 6-ന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ് നടത്തേണ്ടത്. അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസറുടെ പേ ബാൻഡ് 37800-67000 (AGP 9000) (ക്കുറസ് 6.18) ആണ്.</p> <p>അത് ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം "ഇൻകംബന്റ് ഫാക്കൽറ്റിയുടെ" നീർവചനം നിബന്ധിത തസ്തികയിൽ നിയമിക്കുകയോ സ്ഥാനകയറ്റം നൽകുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നവർ; എന്നാണ്. (പ്രസ്തുത തസ്തിക 'cadre' തസ്തിക എന്നും അറിയപ്പെടുന്നു.) AICTE regulation - ന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജുകളിൽ ഒരോ ബ്രാഞ്ചിലും സർക്കാർ തസ്തികകൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഉദാഹരണത്തിന്, 31.03.2018 ലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ച് നിബന്ധിത അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ തസ്തികയുടെ എണ്ണം - 620, അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ തസ്തിക -245 ഉം പ്രൊഫസർ തസ്തിക -105 ഉം ആണ്, എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജുകളുടെ ഇൻ അംഗീകാരത്തിന് (continuous approval) AICTE നിഷ്കർഷിച്ച പ്രകാരമുള്ള എണ്ണം അദ്ധ്യാപകർ ഒരോ തവണയിലും (അസിസ്റ്റന്റ്</p>

പ്രൊഫസർ, അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ, പ്രൊഫസർ) നിർണയമായും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം എ ഐ സി ടി ഇ യുടെ അംഗീകാരം ലഭ്യമാകുകയില്ല. അതിനാൽ പുനർനാമകരണം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ കേഡർ അനുപാതം നിഖനീർത്തിയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ AICTE അംഗീകാരം നഷ്ടപ്പെടാൻ സാധ്യതയുണ്ട്. അതായത് 01.01.2006 ലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ച് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെയും അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ ആയി പുനർ നാമകരണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിന് മാത്രമേ പ്രസ്തുത അനുപാതം നിഖനീർത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. സയമണസീതമായി സ്ഥാനകയറ്റം നടക്കാത്തതിനാൽ അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെയും പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെയും എണ്ണം AICTE റെഗുലേഷൻ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ പൊതുവെ കുറവാണ്. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജുകളുടെ തുടർ അംഗീകാരത്തിനായി എല്ലാ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരെയും അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരായി പുനർ നാമകരണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ് (എണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്).

സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടറുടെ കാര്യാലയത്തിൽ നടത്തിയ അക്കാദമിക് മാനുവലിന്റെ ആഡിറ്റിലെ തടസ്സവാദങ്ങൾ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ പുനർ നാമകരണവും അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ കേഡർ തസ്തികയിലുള്ള സ്ഥാനകയറ്റവും പ്ലെയ്സ്മെന്റ് സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് (para-13/1302). ടി തടസ്സവാദങ്ങൾ ഓർ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവിലെ ക്ലോസുകൾ (6.10, 6.11, 6.12) അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ടി.ക.(പി)/369/2010/എച്ച് ഇ ഡി എൻ നമ്പർ ഉത്തരവ് അതിനു ശേഷമുള്ള സൂചികരണത്തിലും (സർക്കാർ കത്ത് നം.93/ജി/2012/എച്ച് ഇ ഡി എൻ തീയതി 3.03.12) എന്നിവ പ്രകാരം 6.10, 6.11, 6.12 എന്നീ ക്ലോസുകൾ പ്രകാരം കഴിയിൽ അഡ്മിൻസ്ട്രേറ്റ് സീമിന് മാത്രമാണെന്നും സ്ഥാനകയറ്റത്തിന് ആയതിന്റെ പ്രസക്തിയില്ലെന്നും വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഓർ സൂചിപ്പിച്ച ഉത്തരവും സൂചികരണവും പ്രകാരം 6.10, 6.11, 6.12 എന്നീ ക്ലോസുകൾ ശമ്പള പരിഷ്കരണ ഉത്തരവിന് മുമ്പ് (7.2.2010 നു മുമ്പ്) നടന്ന സ്ഥാനകയറ്റത്തിന് ബാധകമല്ല. ആയതിനാൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ പുനർ നാമകരണവും അവരുടെ സ്ഥാനകയറ്റവും കേരള സർക്കാർ ശമ്പള പരിഷ്കരണ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ എല്ലാ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും പാലിച്ചാണ് നടത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും ഉള്ള വിവരം നിയമസഭാ സമിതിയെ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.


  
പി. വി. സി. സി. സി. ആർ.  
ചോയിന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി  
മുന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ്  
ഗവ. സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ്

ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ് - പബ്ലിക് അക്കൗണ്ട്സ് കമ്മിറ്റി (2016-19) -2017 മാർച്ച് മാസത്തിൽ അവസാനിച്ച സാമ്പത്തിക വർഷത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച സി & എ ജി റിപ്പോർട്ട് - ഖണ്ഡിക 6.5 - അധിക വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ്

നിയമസഭയുടെ പബ്ലിക് അക്കൗണ്ട്സ് കമ്മിറ്റി (2016-19) മാർച്ച് മാസത്തിൽ അവസാനിച്ച സി & എ ജി റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ ഖണ്ഡിക 6.5 നേലുള്ള ന്യൂനതാ പരിഹാര പത്രിക 21.10.2020 ൽ ചേർന്ന യോഗത്തിൽ പരിഗണിക്കുകയും, സമിതി അധിക വിവരങ്ങൾ ആരായുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. സമിതി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട അധിക വിവരങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ് താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

ഖണ്ഡിക നം.	ഓഡിറ്റ് പരാമർശം	സമിതി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട അധിക വിവരങ്ങൾ	അധിക വിവരങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ട്
6.5	Violation of AICTE norms in placement to posts of Associate Professors  Director of Technical Education violated AICTE norms/GOK orders while making placement to posts of Associate Professors resulting in inadmissible payment of at least 1.46 core in 24 cases test checked.	(i) സർക്കാർ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജിലെ സ്ഥാനക്കയറ്റവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ബഹു. സൂപ്രം കോടതിയിലുള്ള കേസുകളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ  (ii) അഡ്വ. ജനറലിന്റെ വിവരം ഒപ്പിടിയൻ  (iii) സ്ഥാനക്കയറ്റത്തിന് സ്വീകരിച്ച നടപടി ക്രമങ്ങൾ	സർക്കാർ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജിലെ പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ/ പ്രൊഫസർ/അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ എന്നീ കേവറുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് നിലവിൽ സൂപ്രം കോടതിയിൽ കേസുകൾ നിലവിലില്ല.  23.10.2018 തീയതിയിലെ SS/23/2017/AG നമ്പരായുള്ള അഡ്വ.ജനറലിന്റെ ഒപ്പിടിയൻ അനുബന്ധമായി ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.  ബഹു. സൂപ്രം കോടതിയിൽ നിലവിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന C.A 4604/2018, ഹർജിയിലെ 28.04.2016 ലെയും C.A 4502/2016 ലെ 28.04.2016 ലെയും വിധി ന്യായത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സർക്കാർ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജിലെ 2008 മുതലുള്ള സ്ഥാനക്കയറ്റങ്ങൾ പുനഃശ്രമീകരിക്കാൻ 07.11.2017 ലെ G.O (Ms) 282/2017/ഉപീവ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം തിരുമാനിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതിന് പ്രകാരം 07.03.2019 തീയതിയിൽ G.O (Ms)55/2019/Hedn മുതൽ 72/2019/Hedn വരെ (18 ഉത്തരവുകൾ) ആയി സ്ഥാനക്കയറ്റം/തരംതാഴ്ത്തി ഉത്തരവുകൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയും, ഇതിനെതിരെ നിരവധി അധ്യാപകർ ബഹു. ടിബ്യൂണലിനെ സമീപിക്കുകയും, സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഉത്തരവ് ചലുമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. 05.03.2020 ൽ ബഹു. ടിബ്യൂണൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച അന്തിമ വിധിക്കെതിരെ സർക്കാർ സമർപ്പിച്ച അപ്പീൽ ഹർജി 03.12.2020 ൽ ബഹു. ഹൈക്കോടതി പരിഗണിക്കുകയും തീർപ്പാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.  ബഹു. ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ 03.12.2020 ലെ വിധിന്യായ പ്രകാരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജിലെ പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ/പ്രൊഫസർ/അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ എന്നിവ സെലക്ഷൻ തസ്തികയാണെന്നും, വിധിപകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമായി 3 മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ AICTE നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്ന മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ പാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ടി തസ്തികകളിലേക്കുള്ള "Regular Promotions"

		നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നും ഉത്തരവായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനായുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നു.		
(iv) സർക്കാർ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജുകളിലെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ / അസോസിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ എന്നിവരെ നീമവിടെ എണ്ണം/ഘടന ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന സ്റ്റേറ്റ് മെന്റ്.	ശാഖയുടെ പേര്	അംഗീകൃത ശ്രേണിബദ്ധം		
		പ്രൊഫസർ	അസോ സിയേറ്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ	അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസർ
	സിവിൽ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്	17	40	106
	മെക്കാനിക്കൽ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്	21	52	130
	ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ് & കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറൈസ്ഡ് എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്	21	47	126
	ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ & ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ് എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്	18	43	111
	കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ സയൻസ് & എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്	10	24	64
	ആർക്കിടെക്ചർ	6	11	26
	കെമിക്കൽ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്	4	7	20
	പ്രൊഡക്ഷൻ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്	2	4	10
ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ ടെക്നോളജി	3	12	27	
ഓസ്ട്രേലിയൻ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ സയൻസ്	3	6	12	
ആകെ	105	246	632	

  
 അധ്യക്ഷൻ, സി.സി.ടി.  
 ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ്,  
 ഗവ. ഹൈസ്കൂൾ,  
 പാലക്കാട്

## Annexure A : C



**C. P. SUDHAKARA PRASAD**  
ADVOCATE GENERAL

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No.SS 23/2017/AG

23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018

The Secretary to Government  
Higher Education (G) Department  
Government Secretariat  
Thiruvananthapuram

Sir,

Sub: Qualification and method of appointment of faculty members of  
Government Engineering Colleges - Legal Opinion forwarding of  
- reg.

On the basis of the discussion with your Officers on 17.10.2018 and  
22.10.2018 regarding the review of promotion and appointment to be made  
in the Technical Education Service from the category of Associate Professor to  
the category of Principal in view of the decision of the Honourable Supreme  
Court in Civil Appeal No. 4604/2016 and connected cases the following  
opinion is given.

The method of recruitment and qualifications for faculty members of  
Government Engineering Colleges under the State was governed by the  
Technical Education Special Rules, 1967. However, the qualifications  
prescribed by the All India Counsel for Technical Education (AICTE) was  
implemented in respect of faculty members of Government Engineering  
Colleges as per G.O.(P) No. 81/90/H.Edn dated 27.03.1990. The All India  
Counsel for Technical Education revised the qualification for the post of  
Assistant Professor (re-designated as Associate Professor) as Ph.D Degree  
with first class at Bachelors or Masters level in the appropriate branch of

Engineering/Technology. The above decision of the AICTE was communicated to all concerned as per letter dated 15.03.2000. Subsequently AICTE issued Notification dated 18.02.2003 granting exemption from acquiring the Ph.D qualification for 7 years. Thereafter the AICTE constituted an expert committee to give clarification/anomalies pertaining to the pay scale and service conditions for teachers of Degree/Diploma level technical institutions and the decision of the expert committee was approved as per communication No. F.No.FD/PSSC/Clarify/ 2033/1 dated 10.09.2003. Item No. 37 in Annexure 1 of the above communication dated 10.09.2003 is regarding the relaxation of qualifications to various categories of teachers in Degree level technical institutions to the promotion effected in between the period of AICTE Notification on Revised Pay Scale and service conditions and orders of respective State Government. The Committee recommended relaxation of qualification in respect of teachers who were recruited prior to 01.01.1996. In view of the above recommendations AICTE issued clarification dated 10.09.2003 prescribing that an Assistant Professor is entitled for exemption for acquiring Ph.D Degree for 7 years from the date of his/her promotion to the post of Assistant Professor.

The Government amended the Technical Education Special Rules in the year 2003 by incorporating the qualifications prescribed by the AICTE as per Notification dated 15.03.2000. As per the above amendment, the Ph.D. Degree was the required minimum qualification for the post of Assistant Professor (pre-revised). However, in view of the AICTE Notification dated 18.02.2003 and in view of the clarification issued by the AICTE as per communication dated 10.09.2003 the Government further amended the Special Rules in the year 2004 incorporating Rule 6 A(1) and 6 A(2) by which an exemption was provided for possessing Ph.D Degree for the post of

**Annexure A**

Assistant Professor, but they have to acquire Ph.D Degree within 7 years from the date of appointment to the post of Assistant Professor.

The relaxation granted by the Government in the Special Rules was in tune with the qualification prescribed by the AICTE as per Notification dated 18.02.2003 as clarified by communication dated 10.09.2003. In the meanwhile, steps were initiated to fill up the vacancies of Assistant Professor, Professor and Principal as per public notification in the year 2008 for conducting open selection. Subsequently, ranked lists were prepared after conducting the selection by a Staff Selection Committee constituted by the Government. However, the entire selection was cancelled by the Government in the year 2009 based on the request of service organizations. Thereafter, the Government decided to fill up the vacancies by granting temporary promotion under Rule 31(a) (i) of KSBSR.

The incorporation of Rule 6 A(1) and 6 A(2) in the Special Rules as per the amendment of 2004 was challenged by certain employees before the Honourable High Court in W.P.(C) No. 31886/2008. The above Writ Petition along with other connected cases were heard by the Honourable High Court and allowed by the judgment dated 06.10.2009 declaring that Rule 6A is unconstitutional, without legislative competence and accordingly Rule 6A was declared illegal. The Honourable High Court ordered that fresh selection list shall be prepared for appointment to the posts of Associate Professors and Professors in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by the AICTE, pursuant to the Notification published on 15.04.2008 from among those who applied for the post in response to the Notifications and appointment shall be made there from to the vacancies available. The judgment of the Learned Single Judge was challenged before the Division Bench in Writ Appeal No.



**Annexure A-10/4**

2706/2009 and connected cases. The Division Bench upheld the decision of the Learned Single Judge as per judgment dated 06.12.2003 in Writ Appeal No. 2706/2009. The Writ Appeal judgment was challenged before the Honourable Supreme Court and the Honourable Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 4604/2016 and connected cases held that as per the AICTE norms an Associate Professor is entitled to be promoted without Ph.D qualification and he can continue in the post even after 7 years, but he will not be entitled for increment after 7 years from the date of promotion in case he did not acquired the qualification of Ph.D.

In the meanwhile, to comply with the judgment of the Honourable High Court in Writ Appeal No. 2706/2009 and connected cases, the Government prepared a fresh ranked list for promotion to the post of Associate Professor and Professor and issued reversion orders to the incumbents who were holding the post of Assistant Professor. The Government also issued reversion orders to Associate Professor who were given promotion in accordance with Rules 6A (2) of the Special Rules. Thereafter, the Government issued promotion orders for granting promotion to the post of Associate Professor from the candidates having Ph.D qualification.

In view of the decision of the Honourable Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 4604/2016 the exemption granted by the Government as per Rule 6A(2) of the Special Rules for acquiring Ph.D qualification for 7 years is valid. Therefore the entire promotion from 2008 has to be revised in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by the AICTE and in accordance with the Special Rules. Since the AICTE norms provides relaxation for acquiring Ph.D as qualification for promotion to the post of Associate Professor/Professor, the

## Annexure A

provisions contained in Rules 10 (a) (b) of KS&SSR has no application. It follows that the Assistant Professors were eligible for promotion as Associate Professor without Ph.D and are legally entitled to acquire the Ph.D Degree within the exempted period of 7 years. In view of the Supreme Court decision, the entire promotions from 2008 onwards have to be reviewed and to make appointments in accordance with AICTE norms and Special Rules. In the event of making appointments in accordance with the declaration made by the Honourable Supreme Court, in case, there are persons who are liable to be reverted from the post of Principal/Professor that has to be done. All promotions from the category of Associate Professor, Professor and Principal has to be reviewed in accordance with the declaration of law made by the Honourable Supreme Court and fresh selection has to be conducted in accordance with the AICTE norms and the Special Rules.

Rule 10 (a) (b) of KS&SSR has no application in the matter of appointment to the post of Associate Professor, Professor and Principal in view of the fact that the candidates are entitled for exemption of 7 years from acquiring Ph.D qualification and therefore, the experience with Ph.D is not a mandatory requirement as provided under Rule 10(a) (b) of KS&SSR. In the above circumstances all promotions from 2008 onwards in the category of Associate Professor/Professor and Principals have to be reviewed and revised and fresh appointment orders have to be issued in accordance with AICTE norms and Special Rules.

Assistant Professor is the feeder category for promotion to the category of Associate Professor. An Assistant Professor without Ph.D is entitled to be promoted as Associate Professor. Therefore, the promotion of Associate Professor has to be reviewed first. As per the AICTE Norms the



**Annexure A 10/6**

qualification for the post of Professor is same as that of Associate Professor. Associate Professor forms the feeder category for Professor. It follows that promotion of Professors have to be reviewed and revised based on feeder category persons consequent on the revision of promotion of Associate Professor. After reviewing the promotions of Professors, there may be change in the list of person to be included in the zone consideration for promotion as Principal. Necessarily based on the change of zone of consideration promotion to the post of Principal has to be reviewed and revised. For the full compliance of the judgment of the Supreme Court the entire promotion/appointment from the category of Associate Professor to Principal have to be reviewed and revised in accordance with AICTE norms and Special Rules.

Yours faithfully,



**C.P. SUDHAKARA PRASAD  
ADVOCATE-GENERAL**

A 10

**THIS ANNEXURE IS THE TRUE PHOTOCOPY  
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**

**Higher Education Department- Committee on Public Accounts (2019-21)-  
Audit Report for March 2017 (G&SS) Para 6.6- Deficiencies Identified by  
AICTE during inspection of a Polytechnic College resulting in denial of  
extension of approval to College by AICTE and subsequent liability to admit  
an entire batch of students to the College- Interim Reply- Reg**

1. The Central Polytechnic College, Thiruvananthapuram had submitted the online application for the extension of approval for 2015-16 to AICTE on time and the online status as on 23.12.2014 showed it as "In Progress". There was no change in the status on the last date of submission of application and the College was not able to submit again. Later, on 07.03.2015, when the report was taken, the application status was shown as 'application not submitted'. This fact was duly informed to Regional Office of AICTE via e-mail and by post. The hard copy of the application was submitted to the Regional Office of AICTE on time. The Regional Office was frequently contacted regarding this matter and the college was hopeful that since the hard copy was submitted in time, the approval will not be affected.
2. Admission to the diploma programmes for 2015-16 was thereafter conducted as per schedule expecting ex post facto extension of approval from AICTE. Unfortunately, the extension of approval was not received and later, in the month of February 2016, it was informed by the Approval Bureau of AICTE that the College was included in the 'BREAK IN EQA' category. By that time the admission process was completed and academic year was almost over.
3. Subsequently, application for the extension of approval for 2016-17 was submitted. Consequently on 9 April 2016, an Expert Visit Committee (EVC) of the AICTE conducted an inspection in the College. EVC submitted a report pointing out deficiencies regarding compound wall, motorized internal roads, classrooms etc of the institution. Based on the report, the Principal and others appeared before Appellate Committee for a hearing on 18 April 2016. After the Appellate Committee Meeting, a letter was received from the AICTE stating the withdrawal of the approval for 2016-17 and directing not to admit students for the year 2016-17.
4. No admissions were made in 2016-17 and measures were taken to rectify the deficiencies mentioned in the report given by EVC. The College applied for EQA for the year 2017-18 and following an EVC visit in March 2017, the Committee recommended for extension of approval for the year 2017-18. The EVC also recommended for ex post facto approval for the year 2016-17 and 2015-16 in the interest of students, considering the infrastructure and teaching and technical resources availability. On the basis of the recommendation, a request was sent to AICTE Approval Bureau regarding the matter but they informed that the EQA cannot be granted at this stage.
5. Government as per D.O Letter no. L2/308/2017/HEDN dated 05.03.2019 of Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department approached AICTE to grant ex post facto approval to Government Central Polytechnic College, Thiruvananthapuram for the academic year 2015-16. In reply to the above request the AICTE has informed that the request was re-considered by the Executive Committee of AICTE but resolved not to accord ex-post facto approval to the institute for 2015-16.

6. Government after examining the reply of the AICTE, have again addressed AICTE to reconsider their decision and sanction ex-facto approval to the College for the academic year 2015-16, vide D.O. letter No. L2/308/2017/HEDN dated 19.10.2020 (copy enclosed). Government have taken up the matter with the M.Ps from Kerala to interfere in the matter and to do their best possible for regaining the recognition of the institution for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16

7. However, all the deficiencies pointed out by the AICTE inspection team have been rectified and the Polytechnic College as of now is having AICTE accreditation for all subsequent batches. Further, Director of Technical Education has been instructed to take all possible steps to ensure that such incidents are not recurring in future.

## APPENDIX III

## Appendices from AG's Report

## Appendix 4.1

List of works included in the 12th Five Year Plan but not taken up/completed

(Reference: Paragraph 4.2.3; Page: 57)

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Work	Amount earmarked	Amount allotted	Present status
Reel Paper godown at GP Mannanthala	35.00	40.00 (11/2012)	Completed
Reel Paper godown at GP Vazhoor	45.00	65.00 (11/2012)	Completed
Reel Paper godown at GP Ernakulam	40.00	20.00 (11/2012)	Not taken up
Reel Paper godown at GP Kozhikode	40.00	27.50 (11/2012)	Completed
Quarters for employees at GP Wayanad	200.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Quarters for employees at GP Kannur	200.00	245.00 (11/2012)	Work going on
Quarters for employees at GP Shoranur (Reconstruction Works)	100.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Compound Wall at GP Mannanthala	300.00	300.00 (09/2013)	Not taken up
Waste Paper Godown at GP Mannanthala	41.00	0.00	AS for ₹20.50 lakh (2011-12) and completed.
Waste Paper Godown at GP Vazhoor	45.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Waste Paper Godown at GP Ernakulam	41.00	25.00 (11/2012)	Not taken up
Waste Paper Godown at GP Kozhikode	41.00	29.50 (11/2012)	Completed
Waste Paper Godown at GP Kannur	41.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Waste Paper Godown at GP Wayanad	41.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Warehouse at GCP Thiruvananthapuram	50.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Water Storage Facility at GP Mannanthala	50.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Water Storage Facility at GP Vazhoor	50.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Water Storage Facility at GP Kannur	50.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Water Storage Facility at GP Shoranur	50.00	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at GCP Thiruvananthapuram	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at GP Mannanthala	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at Stamp Manufactory, Thiruvananthapuram	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at GP Vazhoor	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at GP Shoranur	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at GP Kozhikode	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at GP Kannur	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Maintenance of Electrical, Water Supply and Drainage System at GP Wayanad	12.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Reconstruction of Damaged Compound Wall at GCP Thiruvananthapuram	47.50	0.00	Fund not allotted
Total amount	1407.50		

## Appendix 4.2

## Delay in rectification of complaints of modern machinery

(Reference: Paragraph 4.2.7; Page: 62)

Name of Press	Name of machinery	Period during which idling
Government Central Press, Thiruvananthapuram	Digital printer (RISO brand) No. 5	Under repair from 09/03/2011 onwards
	Digital printer (RISO brand) No. 8	Under repair from 09/2011 to 02/2012
	Digital printer (RISO brand) No. 9	Under repair from 02/08/2014 onwards
	Offset printing machine No. 1	Under repair from 08/2014 to 01/2015
	Double Colour Offset Printing Machine (No. 8)	One unit (out of two units) not functioning for long periods after an accident and machine is being used partially.
Government Press, Shoranur	Offset printing machine No. 5	Under repair from 08/08/2014 onwards
	Offset printing machine No. 7	Under repair from 01/05/2014
Government Press, Mannanthala	Digital printer (RISO brand)	Not working from 2011 onwards
	Four-Colour sheet fed offset printing machine	25/02/2012 onwards
	Five-colour sheet fed offset printing machine	One part not functioning from 1/2014
	3 Air Conditioners for DTP	Not working since 04/2014
Government Press, Vazhoor	Offset printing machine No. 25	One out of two machines not functioning from 09/10/2010 due to non-functioning of electronic control card damage

### Calculation of excess pay drawn consequent to violation of AICTE norms

(Reference: Paragraph 6.5; Page: 148)

[illegible]