

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

LAW COMMISSION

Proposal to make the Gomantak Marathi Academy (GMA) more democratic and accountable to its members by constituting provisions for Maha Sabha, Senate and allied matters.

Report No. 12

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LAW COMMISSION, GOA

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Proposal to make the Gomantak Marathi Academy (GMA) more democratic and accountable to its members by constituting provisions for Maha Sabha, Senate and allied matters.

Forwarded to the Chief Minister, Government of Goa by Shri Ramakant D. Khalap, Chairman, Law Commission, Goa on the Day of October 2010.

The 2nd Law Commission constituted by Government of Goa for a period of one year (Order No. 9/5/2008-LA/100 dated 20th January 2009) and further extended for two years w.e.f. 06/04/2010 (Order No. 22/1/2010-LD(Estt.)/LC/530 dated 05/04/2010).

The Law Commission consists of the Chairman, and the two Members.

Chairman

Shri Ramakant D. Khalap

Members

Shri Cleofato Coutinho

Shri Mario Pinto Almeida

The Law Commission is located at B S/1, 3rd Floor, Paraiso de Goa, Porvorim-Goa.

Secretarial Support

- 1. Shri Manohar Shetye, O.S.D. to Chairman/ Acting Secretary**

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Any enquiry relating to this Report should be addressed to the O.S.D. to Chairman/ Acting Secretary and sent either by post to the Law Commission, B S/1, 3rd Floor, Paraiso de Goa, Porvorim-Goa or email to chairman-glc.goa@nic.in or rdkhalap@rediffmail.com

REPORT

The Director of Directorate of Official Languages submitted a Note dated 04/12/2009 to the Government of Goa outlining a series of deficiencies in the Constitution of the Gomantak Marathi Akademy (GMA), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, bearing registration No. 40/GOA 1987 which has been receiving substantial grants from the Government every year.

The Director pointed out that the Government has so far given building grant of Rs. 1 crore to the GMA and annual grants since the year 2004-05 totaling in all Rs. 188 lakhs. The note says that the Government has received several complaints against the GMA which can be summarized as below:

1. The GMA has failed to complete its building inspite of substantial grants from the Government, public and the MPLAD scheme.
2. The incomplete building is deteriorating and no steps are being taken by GMA for several years to complete and maintain the building.
3. There are several faults in the Constitution of the GMA. Elections are not held according to democratic norms.
4. That the Directorate asked for explanation from the GMA on the several complaints received. The GMA refuted all allegations and maintained that their Constitution is perfect and needs no amendments.
5. That the General Body of the GMA consists of 60 elected members. It is a perpetual body out of which 1/5 members retire every year but are eligible to vote as well as contest the election which means that the same 60 members continue to be on the General Body year after year, with a few exceptions.
6. That though the Constitution provides representation to about 8 categories of members, no separate list of the members of each category is maintained. Any member of the public who signs and presents nomination form which inter alia contains a declaration that he/she shall abide by the Constitution, rules and regulations of the GMA and that his mother tongue is Marathi becomes eligible to contest the election. Such a person cannot vote at the election if he is not already a member of Aam Sabha. No list of the voters of the category from which such a candidate desires to contest is maintained. As all 60 members including those who have retired vote, same old members get re elected with a few exceptions.

7. That the Constitution, Rules and Regulations do not contain any definition clause. Hence words and phrases like representative (Pratinidhi), writer (sahityik), artist (kalakar), worker (karyakarta) convey no precise meaning and hence anyone who makes a declaration that he is a writer, artist, etc becomes eligible to contest the election. GMA explains this anomaly by stating that these terms are of a general and comprehensive nature and need no precise definition.
8. That the byelaws (Adhiniyam) of GMA clearly lay down that the GMA shall prepare every year before 31st of March a list of its members. This indicates that vacancies have to be filled by members of the respective groups (gata) wherein the vacancy has arisen. The GMA refutes this contention.
9. That the GMA's reply indicates that they are not interested in even considering genuine suggestions from the Government or public although it is a people's organization.
10. That GMA has not outlined any program/ steps for completion of the building of the GMA at Porvorim .
11. That the Constitution of the GMA therefore needs to be amended.

The Director therefore proposed appointment of a Committee to study the functioning/ working of the Gomantak Marathi Akademy and to propose remedial measures for its functioning and completion of its prestigious project.

Instead of appointing a Committee as suggested, the Government decided to refer the matter to the "Law Commission to study this matter."

The task before the Law Commission is therefore as follows-

1. To study the working/ functioning of the GMA.
2. To propose measures for completion of the building of GMA.
3. To study the Constitution and Rules and Regulations of GMA and prepare amendments to it.
4. To prepare remedial measures for carrying out the concerns expressed by the Government.

In the light of the above the Law Commission decided to study the entire matter by undertaking

- 1) A detailed analytical study of the Constitution and Rules and Regulations of the GMA.
- 2) A comparative study of Constitution and Rules and Regulations of similarly placed organizations, preferably registered under the Societies Registration Act.
- 3) To invite views of the members of the public regarding the concerns expressed by the Government.
- 4) To ascertain the views of members of Aam Sabha of GMA and its office bearer individually and or collectively.
- 5) To study the balance sheet and annual reports if any of the Akedemy.
- 6) Any other matter depending upon the prevailing circumstances.

The Law Commission accordingly obtained Constitutions, Rules and Regulations of institutions like the Gomant Vidhya Niketan, Konkani Marathi Parishad, Dalgado Konkani Akademy, Menezes Braganza Institute, Konkani Akademy, and Kala Akademy. The latter three are Government organizations and the remaining are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Salient features of these Constitution and Rules and Regulations of these organizations are as follows:-

1. Goa Konkani Akademy (GKA) was established through a Government Resolution. Its Constitution outlines its objectives and provides for appointment of office bearers like the President, Vice President, and Secretary. It provides for a General Council, Executive Council and Finance Committee. The President of GKA is nominated by the Government. The Secretary is a Government servant. The Vice President is elected by the General Council. The General Council consists of nominated/ selected members. The Executive Council has nominees of the Government and the General Council. In short, the GKA is a fully Government nominated body.
2. The Institute of Menezes Braganza (IMB) is also a Government organization. Its Constitution sets out its objectives. Rules contain a Definition clause. Its authorities viz the General Council and Executive Board consist of Government nominees. Functions and powers of office bearers like the President, Vice President, and Secretary are set out in the Rules and Regulations.
3. The Kala Akademy Goa (KAG) is also a Government constituted Body. Its office bearers are Government nominees. The General council and Executive

Board comprise of Government nominees, Powers and functions of office bearers and authorities are duly outlined in the Constitution.

4. The Dalgado Konkani Akademy (DKA) is different from the above three bodies. It was established by private individuals and registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Constitution sets out aims and objectives. Rules and Regulation have an interpretation/ definition clause wherein all major terms used in the Rules and Regulation are defined. It has a President, Vice President and Secretary. The President is elected by the General Council from among its members. The President appoints the Vice President from amongst the members of the Managing Committee elected by the General Council. It provides for life membership of the DKA. Membership is open to those who subscribe to the objectives of the DKA and pay membership fees. The members constitute the General Council. They elect the President and eight members of the Managing Committee. Mode of election of President and Managing Committee is set out in the Rules and Regulations. Similarly power and functions of the office bearers and authority of the DKA are set out in the Rules and Regulations. The DKA is thus a legally constituted democratically governed Institution.
5. Konkan Marathi Parishad (KMP) is a privately established organization registered under the Societies Registration Act. Its Constitution provides for its establishment and aims and objectives. Its Rules and Regulation provide for Membership. It has four types of members viz. (1) Life members, (2) Institution Life members (3) Benefactors and (4) Honorary Members. All the members constitute the General Body. They elect the office bearers and the Managing Committee. The Rules and Regulations specify the powers of office bearers and authorities. In short, this Constitution is almost identical to the Constitution of the DKA.
6. Gomant Vidhya Niketan (GVN) is the oldest Society. It was established in the year 1912. It has an open membership. Membership is of six types viz (1) Founder Member (2) Honorary Members (3) Benefactors (4) Supporters (5) Life Members and (6) Ordinary Members. It provides for election of Managing Committee, Office bearers, their tenure, etc. Membership constitutes General Body.
7. Gomantak Sahitya Sevak Mandal (GSSM)- This also has an open membership. It has categories of members. All members form General Body. General Body elects Managing Committee and Officers.
8. Marathi Bhasha Parishad (MBP)- Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to their aims and objectives. All members constitute the General Body. The office bearers and Executive Board are elected by the members of the General Body.

There is no comparison between the Government owned/ constituted organization like the Goa Konkani academy, Kala Akademy, Institute of Menezes Braganza and the peoples organization like Gomant Vidhya Niketan, Marathi Bhasha Parishad, Konkani Marathi Parishad, and Gomantak Sahitya Sevak Mandal and Dalgado Konkani Akademy. The latter four have a common feature. They have an open membership. Once a member is always a member unless he resigns, is disqualified or expelled. All members form the General Body. The members of the General Body elect office bearers and authorities of these organisations.

We now turn to Gomantak Marathi Academy. It is also a people's organization like the GVN, MBP, KMP and GSSM and DKA which were founded by groups of like minded individuals. GMA was registered as a Society under Societies Registration Act. Detailed information about the circumstances leading to the formation of GMA and the persons who joined together to form GMA is provided by the GMA in their letter dated 17/08/2009 addressed to the Director of Official Language (Annexure B). The GMA states that on 24/5/1987 "a public meeting of Goan Marathi linguistic persons was held" at Panaji where it was resolved that Gomantak Marathi Academy be formed, established and registered under the Indian Societies Act 1860 and that "an AD-HOC Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Narayan Athavale". The GMA also states in their above letter that the GMA was registered on 9th July 1987 under No. 40/GOA 1987 under the Societies Registration Act 1860 (Central Act 21 of 1860) AD-HOC Committee called the first General Body Meeting of its members was held on 16/8/87 in which the first Executive Board was elected with Shri Gopal Mayekar as the President and Shri Somnath Komarpant as Vice President. Referring to the Article 15 of the Constitution, the GMA states that the Ad-Hoc Committee first elected sixty members of General Council.

The GMA also states, "it is pertinent to note that the Gomantak Marathi Academy is an apex organization of the Marathi linguistic persons from the state of Goa.

For a better understanding of the issues involved we decided to invite views and opinions of the general public interested in the GMA regarding the Constitution and the Rules and Regulation of the GMA. Some people met us in person and expressed their views which were noted. Some have sent their written views which have also been noted. Yet some others expressed their views publicly through the newspapers. We have also noted their views which came to our notice. The Chairman Shri R. D. Khalap also placed on record his letters to GMA and their replies with annexures.

All views and opinions are summarized as follows:

1. There should be a clause for Membership in the Constitution of the GMA. It should provide for open membership subject to payment of a prescribed fee. The membership should be individual as well as institutional. The membership may be of different types like Life Members, Patron Members Associate Members, Founder Members, Founder Institute Members, Honorary Member, etc. as envisaged in Article 15 of the Constitution of GMA.
2. There should be constituencies of Members as per the 'gata' or categories like Teachers Constituency, Writers Constituency, Artists Constituency, etc.
3. All the members must constitute the General Body which may be described as "Maha Sabha".
4. The General Body should elect a 60 or more members of Senate or Aam Sabha from its various Constituents or 'gatas'.
5. The Senate should elect from among themselves not more than 9 members of the Governing Council including its Vice President and Secretary and also elect various other Committees specified in the Constitution.
6. The President must be a person of eminence and repute with contribution to Marathi Literature, Art and Culture in a substantial way.
7. A 5 member Council of past Presidents, current President and representatives of Honorary Members should propose a panel of three eminent persons for the post of President of GMA. Such persons should be made Honorary Members of GMA if they are not already members of GMA.
8. The Senate should then elect any one of the three panel names to be the President of GMA.
9. The tenure of all the Office Bearers, Senate and all other committees should not be more than 3 years.
10. The General Body of all Members or Maha Sabha must meet once in three years to elect Senate or Aam Sabha. The Senate should then elect President and other office bearers and Members of the Governing Council.
11. The General Body or Maha Sabha which meets once in three years must besides electing the Senate, deliberate on issues like status of Marathi education, art, literature, music and so on like a Sahitya Sanskruti Sannam and lay down broad policy guide lines for the progress, preservation and development of Marathi language and culture in Goa.

12. The Senate or Aam Sabha must meet at least twice a year and deliberate on activities of the President and his Executive Council.
13. The President and his Executive Council should be accountable to the Senate/ Aam Sabha.
14. The Aam Sabha should have powers to remove any elected member of the Executive Committee.

We prepared a gist of recommendations based on the above and sent it to the GMA and to each of the members of Aam Sabha of GMA for the consideration of GMA, its individual members and the general public. Wide publicity was given to it through the media as well. We received no opposition to the views expressed from any person whatsoever. On the contrary almost everyone who wrote to us expressed broad agreement with the amendments to the Constitution suggested in our letter. The GMA also did not object or resist the suggestion. However, the GMA suggested that the Law Commission should prevail upon the Government to confer status of Official Language upon Marathi. They feel that the present Official Language Act is no more applicable on the ground that the said law was enacted by the than Legislative Assembly of Union Territory of Goa, Daman, and Diu and Goa has since become a “State” of the Union of India. The GMA stated – tongue-in-check- that all amendments to the Constitution suggested by the Commission will automatically come in force once the status of Official Language is bestowed upon Marathi. These views deserve no merit and we would not waste our time commenting upon it. Suffice it to say that GMA has tried to belittle both the Law Commission and the Government by bypassing the suggestions and referring to issues extraneous to our brief. We therefore decided to analyse the present Constitution and Adhiniyam of GMA and examine it in the context of the Note of the Director of Official Languages and the opinion expressed by present and past members of Aam Sabha as well as some members of the public and the response of the GMA to the missives of Director of Official Language and to its past and present members of Aam Sabha.

Article 7 of the Constitution of GMA (गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीची घटना) outlines its objectives. It provides inter alia that GMA shall endeavour to protect and conserve Marathi language, literature and culture in Goa in every possible way.

Article 8 provides for funds of GMA.

Article 9,10,11,12, and 13 outline the powers and functions of its office bearers like President, Vice President, Secretary, and Finance Controller.

Article 14 is a list of the various committees of GMA including its General Council.

Article 15 and 16 deals with the Constitution of Aam Sabha and its powers and functions.

Article 17 and 18 deal with the Constitution and powers and functions of the Executive Board of GMA.

The Department of Official Language (DOL) had expressed their concern by stating that in the absence of an Electoral College there cannot be any election to the general body and that it will be a travesty of democratic norms to provide that 60 members themselves will vote and constitute the 60 member Aam Sabha..

The GMA sent a lengthy reply to the DOL. They described GMA as an “apex organization of the Goan Marathi Linguistic Persons” and proceeded to allege that the Official Language Directorate has failed to interpret the provisions of the bye laws of the Academy.

The Chairman of this Commission Shri Khalap had in his personal capacity asked the GMA to clarify whether or not he and members like Shri Narayan Athavale, Shri Gopal Mayekar, and others who were the founder members of the Academy continue to be the members of the Academy or not. In response, the GMA took a categorical stand that there is nothing called founder members of GMA and that on the contrary a member of the GMA is the member of the Aam Sabha and vice versa. The GMA contends that once a member of the Aam Sabha retires from his seat in the Aam Sabha, he retires from the membership of GMA as well and that for all purposes, the status of a member of GMA who retires from its Aam Sabha is equivalent to the status of the Ex MLA or Ex MP. If this be so an Ex MLA or Ex MP would not be a voter in the electoral list of voters. Shri Khalap has placed on record of the Commission the correspondence between himself and GMA for the purpose of this reference.

It is obvious that a person retiring from Aam Sabha will continue to be the member of GMA unless removed from membership of GMA or loses his membership under relevant rules. Neither the Government nor this Commission is able to digest the GMA'S contention that at any given time the membership of GMA is equivalent to the membership of its Aam Sabha and vice versa and that a member of Aam Sabha loses his membership of GMA on retirement from Aam Sabha. This interpretation is what is described as absurd and ridiculous by the Directorate of Official Language and the Commission cannot but agree with it.

The GMA has published their adhiniyam or bye laws. It contains what is called “some more rules for its election”. In para 1 of these rules the GMA has prescribed that a list of members of GMA (अकादमीचे सदस्य) as on 31st March shall be prepared. The method of nomination is also prescribed. Nomination have to be filed in the prescribed form. The GMA also prescribes an application for membership of GMA.

This prescribed form clearly states that the applicant desires to become a member of the GMA (मी गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीचा सदस्य होऊ इच्छितो). This application has to be endorsed by two other members of the Academy (अकादमीचा सदस्य १ आणि अकादमीचा सदस्य २). The nomination form also contains a declaration that the applicant is the member of the GMA (मी — गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीचा सदस्य असून —). The nomination has to be proposed by another member of GMA. The form has a declaration that states that the proposer is a member of GMA and that seconder is also a member of GMA. The last part of the form is to be filled by the office of the GMA where the office has to confirm that the candidate as well as the proposer and seconder are both members of the GMA and disclose their membership numbers. The nomination paper for the post of office bearers also prescribes a declaration that the candidate and his proposer and seconder are members of GMA. The GMA officials have to certify that they are members with reference to their registration numbers as per their register of members.

It is thus clear that the Constitution of the GMA and the rules made there under do contain provisions for membership of GMA and for election of members of Aam Sabha by the members of the GMA. It is also clear that the present office bearers of the GMA have wrongly interpreted the Constitution for ulterior motives. The office bearers have set aside all democratic norms and have usurped the existing Gomantak Marathi Academy by limiting the membership to 60 and thus ensuring that each member has a place on the Aam Sabha except those that have fallen from their grace or opt not to contest elections to the Aam Sabha. In other words, a body which is contemplated to be a representative body has been made into a body of 60 members who can very well be Life Time Members if they choose to. The present office bearers of the GMA have kept away all members of GMA who are not members of its Aam Sabha and have gone to the extent of denying them their voting rights.

The Director of Official Language had informed the GMA that the provision of Constitution and adhiniyam indicate the constitution of an electoral college of the eligible members of the different groups mentioned in Article 15 of the Constitution with specific reference to the term representative or 'pratinidhi'. Referring to the first group or 'gata' the Director wanted to know how and by whom the Educational Institutes would be represented in the Aam Sabha in the absence of definition of the word 'pratinidhi'. The GMA has given a funny reply to this. They contend that the word 'pratinidhi' is a comprehensive term. "It includes all the persons, employees, officers, peons, watchmen, teachers, professors, lecturers, etc of all these institutions. The word 'pratinidhi' is a wide term and has a wide meaning", the GMA has said. We fail to understand this mentality of the GMA office bearers. On one hand they describe the GMA as an apex body and on the other hand they do not wish to prescribe or provide any criteria to provide representation to the Goa University, its affiliated colleges, higher secondary, secondary and primary schools. To say that a watchman or a peon can represent a seat of learning like the University, is a case of clear mental degradation and bankruptcy of who ever takes such a view.

Members of Group 2 are supposed to elect 2 Representatives of Goan Marathi Literateurs (गोमंतकीय मराठी साहित्यीक) and Members of Group 3 are expected to elect 21 representatives of Marathi Literateurs living in Goa (गोव्यात रहात असलेले मराठी साहित्यीक). Neither the Constitution nor the Adhiniyam of GMA provide any definition of the terms like “गोमंतकीय” and “मराठी साहित्यीक”. The response of GMA is again absurd and ridiculous. They see no reason to define these terms. According to them the terms have a wide and comprehensive meaning and there is no scope for any interpretation. According to GMA the word “साहित्यीक ” includes all writers, poets, or writers, even those who are writing in daily newspapers, or in weeklys, fortnightly, magazines and fortnightly”. Clearly the GMA office bearers have made a mockery of the term “साहित्यीक”

Members of Group 4 are supposed to elect representatives “ प्रतिनिधी” of Goan organizations which are working for development (अभिवृद्धी)of Marathi. Members of Group 6 are supposed to elect representatives of Goan Social Workers (गोमंतकीय समाज कार्यकर्ते) working for development (अभिवृद्धी) of Marathi language. There is no definition of the respective terms “प्रतिनिधी”, “अभिवृद्धी”, “समाज कार्यकर्ते” or “ संस्था”. The GMA sees no reason to provide any definition to these terms. For them “समाज कार्यकर्ता” means a “social worker striving for the development of Marathi Language working in different fields such as art, culture, drama for the development of Marathi Language”. They also see no reason to define “kalakar” or “kalashetra”. They are, for GMA, comprehensive terms “which include persons or artists those are striving for the development of Marathi Language working in different types Art fields such as music, drama, fine arts, performing arts, etc.”. This stand of the GMA office bearers baffled us. It is all too clear that the present office bearers have developed vested interest in the GMA and do not wish to open their ears to reason and sound counsel.

All through their reply the GMA seems to ridicule the Director of Official Language claiming through out that the Constitution has been prepared by eminent persons and hence it requires no amendments. We cannot believe that the office bearers of GMA are so naïve as to believe that Constitutions are so sacrosanct that they cannot be amended. We are sure that they are aware that Constitution of India prepared by a Committee of eminent Parliamentarians under the leadership of then Law Minister Late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has been amended several times.

We have examined a number of Constitutions of social and cultural organizations, registered under Societies Registration Act. In each of such public and democratic institutions there is always a provision for enrollment of members of such organisation. The members are enrolled provided they fulfill the qualification prescribed for membership. All members constitute the general body. They remain on the roll of the organization unless disqualified from being a member or if they die or retire or are expelled under relevant provisions. The general body elects either a

smaller representative body who in turn elects the office bearers or the general body directly provides for election of managing council and office bearers. Every Constitution whether it be of a Country or a social organization and every statute, Rule or Byelaw invariably has a clause defining specific words and terms used in them.

The present Aam Sabha of GMA is thus improperly and illegally constituted. The vacant posts of members retiring each year are clandestinely filled. On the spot membership is allotted to prospective candidates. There is no method of scrutiny of membership. No definition of the words 'pratinidhi', 'kalakar', 'sahityik', or 'karyakarta' is provided.

The recent elections to fill the vacant post of the Aam Sabha held on 29th August 2010 have once again laid bare the faults in the system of elections and loopholes in the Constitution of GMA. Shri Suresh Naik editor of the Daily "Gomantak" who was a candidate for the elections from the category of "Goan Marathi Writers" has narrated his experience vide his letter addressed to the Law Commission. Shri Suresh Naik first became the member of GMA on 02/01/1989. He was a member of Aam Sabha of GMA from 1989 to 2004. He represented the category of Goan Marathi Writers residing in Goa (clause 3 of Constitution of GMA). As he desired to contest from the same category this time as well, Shri Suresh Naik asked for the list of voters as on 31st March 2010. He was shown the list of 60 members of Aam Sabha. His name obviously was not in the list. He was told that since he had retired from the Aam Sabha he was no longer member of GMA. His protest was not heeded. Yet Shri Suresh Naik filed nomination papers claiming to be a member of GMA. His proposer and seconder had also retired from the Aam Sabha but staked claim to be members of GMA. The nomination paper was duly rejected. Shri Suresh Naik had filed his nomination as above to test the procedure of GMA. He had filed another nomination paper proposed and seconded by existing members of Aam Sabha along with an application for membership of GMA in the prescribed form. He was granted fresh membership instantly and his nomination paper was accepted. He was thus a candidate supposedly from the group of Goan Marathi Writers residing in Goa. His right to vote in his own election was denied. The existing 60 members alone were granted right to vote on 29th August election. Few more candidates were similarly granted instant membership of GMA and allowed to file nomination from their chosen categories or "gatas". These candidates claim to be "Goans", "writers", "kalakars", etc. No proof of such claim was required to be submitted. They were not required to be members of GMA before the cut of date of 31st March 2010. Isn't this a mockery of the election process? The episode clearly emphasizes the need for early intervention in the affairs of GMA.

Of all the oral and written submissions received by us from the members of the GMA and general public we wish to discuss the views of Shri Gopal Mayenkar who

was the founder Chairman of GMA between 1987 to 1990 and again from 1998 to 2002.

Shri Gopal Mayenkar was the former MLA of Mapusa and Minister of Education and Tourism in the Council of Ministers of Late Shri Dayanand Bandodkar. Shri Mayenkar was Professor of Marathi literature and he retired as Principal of Commerce College of Dyan Prasarak Mandal Mapusa. He is a reputed commentator of Dyneshwari which is a treatise on Bhagwat Gita by Sant Dynashwar. Shri Mayenkar in his letter dated 18/09/2010 expresses his happiness that the Government of Goa decided to entrust the issue of GMA to the Law Commission and expects that the Law Commission would be able to propose all round reforms in the Constitution of the GMA which he admits to be faulty in various respects.

He writes, "It is necessary to have illustrative definition of important words and phrases used in the Constitution as the Constitution is the foundation of the GMA. The definitions of the words like 'govekar', 'sahityik', 'kalakar', 'pratinidhi', etc are of general nature and have resulted in the present faulty working of the Academy. The word 'govekar' should be defined with reference to the blood relationship and inheritance as well as sufficiently long domicile supported by proper proof. The limit of domicile should be minimum 15 years also supported by proof. To be a 'sahityik' publication of a book with a minimum number of pages will itself not be sufficient. Literature should mean and include creative literature and should comprise of different forms of literature like poetry, short stories, novels, essays, biographies, dramas, etc. The definition must include minimum number of books with a minimum number of pages to be published by the concerned 'sahityik'. Attempts must be made to prevent monopoly of any one category of 'sahityiks' representing all the writers in the Academy. It may kindly be explored whether different types of writers can be given representation on rotation basis. Best thing would be to assign the work of scrutinizing applications of writers through a committee of well known writers".

He further adds, "it is difficult to define the word 'kalakar' because there are various forms of art. In Goa, itself forms of art like dramas, music, painting, dance, as well as sculpture in clay, metal and stones are being pursued. A 'kalakar' may belong to any such art field but a lover of such an art form may not be called a 'kalakar'. Such a person (kalakar) should have engaged in creative art over a long period of time and should be accepted and approved by the people and the Government".

He further writes that there must be a provision for proper constitution of constituencies of the members belonging to the categories of 'sahityiks', 'kalakars', etc as otherwise there would be attempts to control the Academy by a few vested interests. He desires that the membership of the Academy should always be open to all who abide by the aims and objectives of the Constitution of the Academy. He endorses the proposal of declaration by an applicant for membership that his mother

tongue is Marathi and that a certain fee be prescribed as registration fee to provide a moral basis for membership. He supports the concept of MahaSabha comprised of all the members of the Academy, meeting once in three years as well as creation of a Senate representing various categories of members.

In particular, he welcomes the proposal that the President of the GMA should be a person of repute and eminence in the field of literature, art, and culture and that a committee should be constituted to shortlist the names of eminent persons out of which the senate should select the President for a period of 3 years. Shri Mayenkar lamented that the short comings of the Constitution were also noticed by him during his tenure but was unable to undertake amendments due to paucity of time and other pressing activities including the agitations for official status for Marathi, etc.

The Commission feels emboldened to make the recommendations appearing here after in view of the categorical views of Shri Mayenkar.

Shri Paresh Prabhu, Editor of Daily “Nav Prabha” has also made valuable suggestions regarding definitions of the words ‘sahityik’, and ‘kalakar’. Same have been included in the definition clause.

It is obvious that a public organization funded through the subscriptions of general public and supported by generous grants from the Government and public has been usurped by a handful of persons. They have played a fraud on the Constitution of the GMA. They have denied the voting rights even to the members of the GMA who founded the GMA. The present office bearers have the audacity to describe the founders of the Academy like Shri Narayan Athavale former Editor of newspapers like Sakal and Gomantak , Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar(former Chief Minister of Goa), Shri Gopal Mayekar (First President of GMA) and many others as non members and assigning them to the dustbin of the history of the GMA. We believe that only a surgical operation can resurrect the GMA from the depths of anarchy to which it has been assigned by the office bearers.

The Government has required us to study the present status of the prestigious building of the GMA as well. The land of the GMA was graciously granted by the Comunidade of Serula. The Government has given a grant of about Rs. 1 crore for the construction of the building. Recently, Rs. 25 lakhs were granted as building grant. The Government spends lakhs of rupees every year on maintenance and other grants to the GMA. Since 2004 the Government has paid Rs. 1.88 crores to GMA towards maintenance. The building however continues to be neglected and dilapidated. In fact, it is an eyesore on the National Highway 17 at Porvorim. There are allegations of misuse of funds meant for construction of the building. Repairs, reconstruction and completion of the building will require substantial additional funds. Considering the present state of affairs it is next to impossible to see the building completed in near future. The Government will have to intervene and

complete the building out of the public exchequer. The Government may like to entrust the work to Infrastructure Development Corporation with directions to complete the work expeditiously.

The employees of the GMA also continue to slog on meger scales. It was possible for the GMA authorities to put their employees on par with the employees of the Konkani Academy and request the Government to pay salary grants.

Under these circumstances, we feel that the following steps be taken urgently:

- 1) The GMA be directed to amend its Constitution to incorporate democratic principles and to make requisite changes as per suggestions discussed herein above within a specified time frame.
- 2) All grants to the GMA be withheld forth with and a probe be ordered in its functioning. All its assets and liabilities be evaluated. In particular, the manner in which the building grants given by the Government as well as the local MP and the public be examined to ascertain its proper utilization.
- 3) In the event the GMA fails to amend the Constitution as suggested, the GMA be taken over by the Government under a special enabling Act to be called the Gomantak Marathi Academy (Temporary Taking over, Management and Recommendation) Act.
- 4) The enabling Act should have transitory provisions for appointment of Ad-hoc Management Committee for enrollment of members, Constitution of Mahasabha, Aam Sabha and Managing Committee as per model Constitution which should have following provisions
 - (i) Definition clause wherein all important terms used in the Constitution be defined.
 - (ii) Enrollment of Members of GMA and their division into well defined categories.
 - (iii) General Body of all members of GMA or Mahasabha.
 - (iv) A Senate of say 60 or more members elected by the General Body every 3 years.
 - (v) Election of President of GMA who should necessarily be a person of repute and standing in the world of Art and Literature.
 - (vi) Election of office bearers, their powers and functions.
 - (vii) Appointment of Returning officer and mode of election.
 - (viii) Constitution of separate Electoral colleges of members for electing members of Senate or Aam Sabha for each category of members e.g teachers, writers, artists, etc.
 - (ix) Meetings of Mahasabha, Aam Sabha or Senate, Managing Committees and their powers and functions.

- (x) Removal of elected office bearers and members of Managing Committee or Senate and filling of vacant posts.
- (xi) Tenure of Senate and Managing Committee and office bearers.
- (xii) Method of Constitutional Amendments.
- (xiii) Provision for Removal of Difficulties.
- (xiv) Transitional provisions, etc.

(A Draft Constitution is appended for ready reference)

5. The prestigious building of the Academy be entrusted preferably to the Infrastructure Development Corporation with directions to complete it in all respects with or without modifications and as expeditiously as possible.
6. The affairs of GMA be ultimately entrusted to a duly elected Managing Committee after complying with all legal and administrative formalities as per enabling Act.
7. The staff members may forthwith be granted pay scales on par with the pay scales of Konkani Akademy preferably with retrospective effect.

Recommendations

In view of the above we wish to make the following recommendations,

1. The Government may direct the GMA to amend its Constitution within a period of three months on the lines of the Draft amended Constitution annexed hereto
2. Upon amendment of the Constitution, elections under the amended Constitution be directed to be held within a period of 6 months thereafter.
3. The Government may, soon after amendment of the Constitution of the GMA as per above, take suitable steps to complete the GMA buildings in all respects as expeditiously as possible (preferably through Goa Infrastructure Development Corporation).
4. In the event GMA fails to abide by the above recommendations the Government may withhold all grants to the GMA forthwith and withdraw all benefits extended by the Government for any functions and for any purpose of the GMA.

5. In such an event the Government may take over the GMA under a Special Act/ Ordinance for a specified period and enforce the new Constitution of GMA as per the Draft annexed.
6. The Government may order probe in the functioning, assets and liabilities of GMA to determine whether the grants given by the Government and the local MP are properly utilized or not.
7. Staff Members of GMA may forthwith be granted pay scales on par with pay scales of staff of Konkani Akademy preferably with retrospective effect. The Government may give special salary grants for the purpose.

RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that **the Gomantak Marathi Academy (GMA) be made more democratic and accountable to its members by providing for Maha Sabha, Senate and allied matters as suggested in the Draft Constitution appended hereto.**

We recommend accordingly.

Sd/-
(Ramakant D. Khalap)
Chairman

Sd/-
(Cleofato Coutinho)
Member

Sd/-
(Mario Pinto Almeida)
Member

गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीची घटना

१. नाव: गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीची घटना
२. कार्यालय: संस्थेचे मध्यवर्ती कार्यालय पर्वरी येथे असेल.
३. कामकाजीची भाषा: संस्थेचे सर्व कार्यालय मराठी भाषेतून चालेल.
४. वर्षगणना: संस्थेचे आर्थिक वर्ष १ एप्रिल ते ३१ मार्च असे असेल.
५. कार्यक्षेत्र: संस्थेचे मुख्य कार्यक्षेत्र गोवा राज्य असेल. संस्थेला आवश्यकता वाटल्यास गोव्याबाहेर कोठेही कार्य करता येईल.
६. नोंदणी: संस्थेची नोंदणी सोसायटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन ॲक्ट १८६० (१९६० च्या २१ व्या अधिनियमानुसार) करण्यात आली आहे.
७. ध्येय आणि उद्दिष्ट:
 - अ) गोव्यातील मराठी भाषा, साहित्य व संस्कृती यांचे सर्वतोपरी संरक्षण आणि संवर्धन करणे.
 - आ) मराठी भाषा व साहित्य यांचे संशोधक, रसिक व सामान्य वाचक यांच्या लाभासाठी सुसज्ज वाचनालय स्थापणे.
 - इ) मराठी भाषा, साहित्य तसेच संस्कृतीचे संशोधन करण्यासाठी, कोश निर्मितीचे कार्य करण्यासाठी तसेच गोमंतकाच्या इतिहासाचे संशोधन करण्यासाठी साधने व सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे. असा प्रकल्प सुरू करणे आणि राबवणे किंवा इतरत्र व्यक्ती अथवा संस्थेकडे चालू असलेल्या अशा प्रकल्पास विनंतीवरून सहाय्य देणे, हे सहाय्य अकादमीकडे उपलब्ध असलेल्या स्वतःच्या निधीतून करता येईल.
 - ई) गोव्यातील मराठी लेखकांची तसेच कलाकारांची सूची तयार करणे व वेळोवेळी ती अद्यावत करणे.
 - उ) गोव्यातील आणि गोव्याबाहेरील थोर साहित्यिकांच्या तसेच थोर कलावंतांच्या छायाचित्रांचे, दुर्मिळ साहित्याचे व कलाकृतीचे दालन निर्माण करणे.
 - ऊ) गोव्यातील मराठी साहित्यिकांच्या छायाचित्रांचे व साहित्यिकांचे दालन निर्माण करणे.
 - क) उदयोन्मुख साहित्यिकांसाठी स्पर्धा घडवून आणणे.

ख) प्रतिवर्षी गोव्यातील मराठी लेखकांच्या साहित्यिकृतीना पुरस्कार देणे. तसेच थोर मराठी साहित्यिकाना पुरस्कार देऊन गौरविणे तसेच थोर मराठी साहित्यिकाना आणि कलाकारांना त्यांच्या क्षेत्रातील भरीव

योगदानाबद्दल मानद अधिसदस्यत्व (फेलोशिप) देऊन किंवा पुरस्कार देऊन सन्मानित करणे.

ग) मराठी रंगभूमीवरील गोव्यातील कलावंताना पारितोषिके देऊन गौरविणे.

घ) साहित्यावर चर्चासत्रे व कृतिसत्रे भरवून नवोदित लेखकांना मार्गदर्शन करणे.

ण) उत्तम मराठी साहित्यिकृती प्रकाशित करण्यास गोव्यातील मराठी लेखकाना अर्थसहाय्य देणे व किंवा स्वतः प्रकाशित करणे.

त) प्रकाशित केलेल्या पुस्तकांची वितरण व विक्री व्यवस्था करणे.

थ) गोव्यातील जुनी हस्तलिखिते, दुर्मिळ ग्रंथ मिळवणे, संग्रहित करणे, प्रकाशित करणे.

द) गोव्यातील मराठी लोकगीते, लोककला, लोकसंगीत, लोकनाट्य, लोकनृत्य, लोककथा इत्यादींचा संग्रह करण्यास उत्तेजन देणे, तसेच इतर भागातील लोकगीते, लोकसंगीत, लोकनाट्य, लोकनृत्य इत्यादींचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करण्यास उत्तेजन देणे व अध्ययन संशोधन शिष्यवृत्तीची व्यवस्था करणे.

ध) गोव्यातील पारंपारिक, वैचारिक, शैक्षणिक, साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक, नाट्य व कलात्मक आविष्कारांना संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी मराठी भाषेत नियतकालिक प्रकाशित करणे.

न) अकादमीच्या कार्याची माहिती देण्यासाठी मुखपत्रिका प्रकाशित करणे.

प) गोव्यातील मराठी भाषेचा स्तर उंचावण्यासाठी मराठीच्या विशेष अध्यापनवर्गाचे परीक्षांचे व वाक्स्पर्धांचे आयोजन करणे.

फ) अकादमीची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी निधी गोळा करणे, वापरणे, जमीनजुमला घेणे, इमारत किंवा इमारती खरेदी करणे, बांधणे व गरज पडल्यास त्या विकणे किंवा गहाणवटठेवणे. मात्र यासाठी आमसभेची मंजूरी आवश्यक आहे.

- ब) अकादमीची विविध कार्यक्रम व योजना कार्यवाहीत आणण्यासाठी संघटनात्मक मनुष्यबळ उभे करणे व कार्य यशस्वी करण्याकरिता मराठी संस्कार केंद्रे स्थापणे त्याविषयीचे नियम करणे.

गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीची नियमावली

गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीची घटनेची अंमलबजावणी खालील नियमावली नुसार केली जाईल.

१. व्याख्या

(अ)

- १) “अकादमी” म्हणजे गोमंतक मराठी अकादमी.
- २) “अध्यक्ष”- कलम ६ प्रमाणे निवडलेली व्यक्ती.
- ३) “उपाध्यक्ष”- कलम ७ प्रमाणे निवडलेली व्यक्ती.
- ४) “चिटणीस”- कलम ८ प्रमाणे नेमणुक केलेली व्यक्ती.
- ५) “वित्त अधिकारी”- कलम ९ प्रमाणे नेमणुक केलेली व्यक्ती.
- ६) “साहित्यीक”- गोव्याच्या साहित्यीक जगतामध्ये ज्याला साहित्यीक म्हणून लोकमान्यता आहे अशी एखाद्या ललित वाङ्मयप्रकारात सातत्याने लेखन करणारी व जिच्या नावावर किमान १०० पानांचे पुस्तक प्रसिध्द झाले आहे वा जिच्या साहित्यक्षेत्रातील योगदानाची दखल एखादे सरकार वा सरकारमान्य संस्थेने घेतली आहे किंवा किमान दहा वर्षे जिने गंभीर वृत्तपत्रीय लेखन केले आहे व गोमंतकीय

मराठी साहित्य समृद्ध करण्यात सातत्याने जिचे योगदान राहिले आहे अशी सुपरिचित व्यक्ती.

या प्रकारात करण्यात आलेले अर्ज छाननीसाठी त्रीसदसीय छाननी समितीसमोर ठेवण्यात येतील. या समितीने मान्यता दिल्यास अर्जदारांची कलाकार म्हणून नोंद केली जाईल. समितीचा निर्णय अंतीम व बंधाकारक असेल. महासभेच्या साहित्यिक गटातून छाननी समितीची निवड कार्यकारिणी वेळोवेळी करेल.

७) कलाकार- लोककला वा कोणत्याही उपयोजित कलेमध्ये ज्या व्यक्तीचे महत्त्वाचे व सातत्यपूर्ण योगदान आहे तसेच एक कलाकार म्हणून गोव्याच्या कला जगतामध्ये जिला लोकमान्यता आहे व जिच्या कलाक्षेत्रातील योगदानाची दखल एखादे सरकार वा सरकारमान्य संस्थेने घेतली आहे, वा एखाद्या सरकारमान्य संस्थेकडून पदविका, पदवी, सन्मान वा मान्यता मिळविलेली आहे अशी कलाक्षेत्रातील सुपरिचित व्यक्ती.

या प्रकारात करण्यात आलेले अर्ज छाननीसाठी त्रीसदसीय छाननी समितीसमोर ठेवण्यात येतील. या समितीने मान्यता दिल्यास अर्जदारांची कलाकार म्हणून नोंद केली जाईल. समितीचा निर्णय अंतीम व बंधाकारक असेल. महासभेच्या कलाकार गटातून छाननी समितीची निवड कार्यकारिणी वेळोवेळी करेल.

८)“प्रतिनीधी”- प्रतिनीधी सभेवर निवड झालेले सदस्य.

९)“गोमंतकीय”-

गोवा प्रदेशात ज्यांचा जन्म झाला आहे किंवा ज्यांचे आई, वडील, आजी आजोबा वा पणजी पणजोबा गोवा प्रदेशात जन्मले होते अशांचे वारस किंवा किमान १५ वर्षे गोव्यात कायम स्थायीक असलेली व्यक्ति.

१०)“महासभा” - कलम ११ नुसार स्थापीत झालेली सभा.

११) “प्रतिनीधी सभा”- कलम १३ नुसार निवड झालेली सभा

१२)“मतदार” - गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीचे मतदान हक्क असलेले सभासद.

१३) “मतदार संघ”- प्रतिनीधी सभेवर निवडून येण्यासाठी कलम १३ नुसार मतदार सभासदाची गटनिहाय सूची.

२. निधीसंग्रह: घटनेच्या कलम ७ मध्ये नमूद केलेल्या उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्तीसाठी खालील स्रोतातून निधी जमा केला जाईल.

अ) सरकारी अनुदान

आ) सदस्य वर्गणी

इ) देणग्या

ई) ठेवीच्या रूपाने

उ) कर्जरूपाने

ऊ) इमारतीचे भाडे

ए) सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम

- ऐ) पुस्तक विक्री
ओ) जाहिराती व इतर

३. अकादमीचे सदस्य:

मराठी भाषा आपली मातृभाषा आहे असे मानणारे व ती गोव्याची राज्याभाषा व्हावी अशी निष्ठा बाळगणारे, जाती, धर्म, संप्रदाय तसेच स्त्रीपुरुष असे लिंग भेद न मानणारे, मराठी अकादमीच्या ध्येय, निष्ठा मान्य असणारे, तसेच अकादमीची मुक्रर केलेली फी/ वर्गणी नियमित भरणारे गोमंतकीय तसेच गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीच्या ध्येय धोरणांची ज्याची ध्येय धोरणे विसंगत नाहीत अशी गोव्यात कार्यरत व नोंदणीकृत असलेली संस्था मराठी अकादमीचे सदस्य असतील. इच्छुक सदस्य विहित नमुन्यात अर्ज करतील व कार्यकारिणीची मान्यता मिळाल्यावर त्यांस सदस्यत्वाचे अधिकार प्राप्त होतील.

१ सदस्यांचे प्रकार

अ) प्राथमीक सदस्य

(१) सर्वसाधारण सभासद :

अकादमीच्या नियमावलीत मुक्रर केलेली वार्षिक फी व / वार्षिक वर्गणी नियमित भरलेले.

(२) आजीवन सदस्य- नियमावलीत मुक्रर केलीली एकरकमी फी / वर्गणी भरलेले.

(३) आश्रयदाते सदस्य- नियमावलीत मुक्रर केलीली किमान एकरकमी रक्कम भरलेले.

ब) संस्थापक संस्था सदस्य

अकादमीच्या स्थापनेसाठी पुढाकार घेतलेल्या खालील संस्थाना संस्थापक संस्था सदस्य असे मानण्यात येईल.

अ) गोमंतक साहित्य सेवक मंडळ

ब) गोमंतक मराठी भाषा परिषद

क) गोमंत विद्या निकेतन, मडगांव

संस्थापक संस्थाना अर्ज भरण्याची वा सदस्यत्व फी वा वर्गणीची सक्ती असणार नाही.

क) संस्थापक सदस्य

गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीच्या स्थापनेच्यावेळी संस्थेची नोंदणी अर्जावर सहया केलेले सर्व सदस्य, प्रथम आमसभेच्या निवडणूकांत भाग घेतलेले सर्व सदस्य तसेच पहिल्या आमसभेचे सर्व सदस्य संस्थापक सदस्य म्हणून मानले जातील. संस्थापक सदस्याना फी वा वर्गणीची सक्ती असणार नाही.

ड) संस्था सदस्य

अकादमीच्या ध्येय घोरणांशी मिळती जुळती ध्येय घोरणं असलेली संस्था, अकादमीची सदस्य संस्था होण्यास पात्र असेल. अशा संस्था विहित नमुन्यात आपल्या घटनेची प्रत जोडून फी वा वर्गणी सह अर्ज करतील. कार्यकारिणीची मान्यता मिळाल्यावर अशा संस्थाना संस्था सदस्यत्व मिळेल.

ई) मानद सदस्य

गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीने वेळोवेळी मानद सदस्य म्हणून स्विकृत केलेले तसेंच या पुढे ज्यांना मानद सदस्यत्व बहाल केले जाईल असे सर्व.

४. सदस्य पात्रता नियम

खालील पात्रता असलेल्या गोमंतकीय व्यक्ती सदस्यत्वास पात्र ठरतील.

- १) वयाची किमान अठरा वर्षे पूर्ण केलेले.
- २) प्रतिज्ञा पत्राव्दारे मराठी भाषा आपली मातृभाषा आहे असे जाहीर करणारे.
- ३) मराठी भाषा राज्यभाषा व्हावी अशी प्रतिज्ञापत्राव्दारे निष्ठा जाहीर करणारे.

५. अकादमीचे अधिकारी: अकादमीचे अधिकारी खालीलप्रमाणे असतील

- (१) अध्यक्ष (२) उपाध्यक्ष (३) चिटणीस

६. अध्यक्ष:

- १) वयाची किमान ३० वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली, शक्यतो गोव्यात वास्तव्य असलेली, साहित्य, कला, वा संस्कृती या क्षेत्रामध्ये नामांकीत असलेली, व ज्याची मातृभाषा मराठी आहे अशी गोमंतकीय व्यक्ति अकादमीचा अध्यक्ष होण्यास पात्र असेल. अशी व्यक्ति अकादमीची सदस्य नसल्यास सदस्यत्वचा अर्ज तिच्याकडून भरून घेतला जाईल. सदस्यत्वचे व निवडणूकांचे नियम अशा व्यक्तिस लागू होणार नाही.

२) अध्यक्षीय निवडीची पध्दत खालील प्रमाणे असेल:-

१. अध्यक्षीय शिफारस समीती- किमान तीन पात्र व्यक्तींची शिफारस अध्यक्ष पदासाठी करतील.

शिफारस समीती खालील प्रमाणे असेल:-

१) मराठी अकादमीच्या माजी अध्यक्षांपैकी जास्तीत जास्त दोन सदस्य

२) अकादमीच्या मानद सदस्यानी निवडलेला एक सदस्य.

३) प्रतिनीधी सभेने आपणामधून परंतू विद्यमान अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष व्यतीरिक्त निवडलेला एक सदस्य ,

४) सरकार नियुक्त एक सदस्य.

स्पष्टीकरण: अध्यक्षपदासाठी इच्छूक असलेली व्यक्ती शिफारस समीतीचा सदस्य असणार नाही.

आ) शिफारस समीती अध्यक्षीय निवडणुकी आधी दोन महिने संभाव्य तीन उमेदवारांची यादी प्रतिनीधी सभे कडे पाठवील.

इ) प्रतिनीधी सभा वरील पैकी एकाची निवड अध्यक्ष म्हणून करतील.

ई) अध्यक्षपदाचा कालावधी तीन वर्षांचा राहिल. परंतू नवीन अध्यक्षाची निवड होईपर्यंत विद्यमान अध्यक्ष कार्यरत राहतील.

उ) अध्यक्षींची वागणूक अकादमीच्या प्रतिष्ठेला बाधक ठरली तर प्रतिनीधी सभा तसा ठराव करून अध्याक्षांना निवृत्त व्हायला भाग पाडू शकेल. मात्र ठरावाच्या बाजूने बोलावलेल्या प्रतिनीधी सभेस हजर असलेल्या सदस्यांपैकी दोन तृतीयांश सदस्यांनी ठरावाच्या बाजूने मतदान केले तरच तो ठराव संमत झाला असे मानण्यात येईल. मतदान गुप्त पदतीने होईल. या विषयीचे नियम करण्यात येतील.

ऊ) अध्याक्षांना नियमानुसार मानधन मिळेल. यासंबंधीचे नियम करण्यात येतील व त्यांना प्रतिनीधी सभेची मंजूरी मिळाल्यानंतरच ते कार्यवाहीत येतील.

ए) कार्यकारी मंडळ, वित्त समिती, शिक्षण समिती, विस्तार सेवा समिती, वगैरे ज्या समित्या असतील, त्या सर्व समित्यांच्या अध्यक्षपदी अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष असतील. त्यांच्या अनुपस्थितीत किंवा त्यांच्या आदेशानुसार उपाध्यक्ष समितीच्या बैठकीचे अध्यक्षस्थान मंडित करतील.

ऐ) अकादमीच्या प्रशासनाबद्दल अध्यक्ष आमसभेला जबाबदार राहिल. आमसभेच्या निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी करून घेणे हे त्यांचे कर्तव्य असेल.

ओ) अकादमीच्या प्रशासनाचे उच्चतम अधिकारी या नात्याने सर्व अधिकाऱ्यांचे व इतर कर्मचाऱ्यांचे काम नियमावरहुकुम करून घेणे ही त्यांची जबाबदारी असेल. त्यासंबंधी नियम करून त्यांना प्रतिनीधी सभेची मान्यता घ्यावी लागेल.

औ) प्रतिनीधी सभा, कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या व इतर उपसमित्यांच्या बैठकांच्या तारखा व जागा अध्यक्ष ठरवितील.

अं) अकादमीच्या पत्रव्यवहार व दफ्तर याची तपासणी अध्यक्ष करतील व संबंधितांना मार्गदर्शन करतील.

अ:) अकादमीच्या मिळकतीवर व खर्चावर अध्यक्ष देखरेख व नियंत्रण ठेवतील.

क) सदस्यांकडून तसेच सरकारकडून आलेल्या सूचनांचा अभ्यास करून अध्यक्ष निर्णयाकरता त्या संबंधित समित्यांपुढे किंवा आमसेभेपुढे ठेवतील.

ख) अकादमीच्या सर्व व्यवहारावर अध्यक्ष देखरेख ठेवतील.

ग) अध्यक्षांनी अध्यक्षपदाचा राजीनामा दिल्यास उपाध्यक्ष अकादमीचा ताबा स्वीकारतील.

७. उपाध्यक्ष:

अ) प्रतिनीधी सभा आपल्या सदस्यांमधून उपाध्यक्षांची निवड करील. उपाध्यक्ष एकच असेल. एकाहून अधिक उमेदवारांच्या नावाच्या सूचना आल्या तर गुप्त मतदान पध्दतीने उपाध्यक्षांची निवड होईल.

आ) अध्यक्षांच्या गैरहजेरीत त्यांच्या आदेशानुसार उपाध्यक्ष अकादमीचे कामकाज पाहतील.

इ) उपाध्यक्षाना नियमानुसार मानधन मिळेल. या संबंधीचे नियम करण्यात येतील व त्यांना आमसभेची मंजूरी मीळल्यानंतर ते कार्यवाहीत येतील.

८. चिटणीस:

अ) चिटणीस हे अकादमीचे प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकारी असतील. अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष, कार्याध्यक्ष व कार्यकारी मंडळाने निवडलेला एक सदस्य अशी त्रिसदस्य समिती उमेदवारांची मुलाखती घेऊन चिटणीसपदासाठी योग्य

उमेदवारांच्या निवड करील. सदर निवडीला कार्यकारी मंडळाची मान्यता मिळाल्यानंतर निवडलेल्या उमेदवारांची नेमणूक अध्यक्ष करतील.

आ) अकादमीचे चिटणीस हे अकादमीच्या कार्यकारी मंडळाचे व सर्व समित्यांचे चिटणीस असतील. त्यांना मताधिकार असणार नाही. कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या व इतर सर्व समित्यांच्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत लिहिणे व पुढील सभांच्या वेळी ते मंजुरीसाठी ठेवणे ही कामे चिटणीस करतील.

इ) चिटणीसांची कामे खलीलप्रमाणे असतील.

खचेरीच्या कामात वक्तशीरपणा, गतिमानता व शिस्त ठेवणे, सर्व बैठकांना हजर राहणे.

अकादमीचे दस्तऐवज व मालमत्ता यांचे रक्षण करणे. अकादमीच्या वतीने पत्रव्यवहार करणे.

अध्यक्षांच्या परवानगीने बैठकांच्या सूचना सभासदांना देणे. बैठकांचे आमंत्रण व कार्यक्रम (Agenda) सभासदांना सुमारे सात दिवस आधी मिळेल ही खबरदारी घेणे.

खर्चकारी मंडळाच्या संमतीनुसार अकादमीच्या वतीने करारपत्रांवर सह्या करणे.

अकादमीचे उत्पन्न वसूल सुरक्षित ठेवणे व नियमानुसार खर्च करणे.

वित्त अधिकाऱ्यांच्या कामावर देखदेख ठेवून व नियमाबरहुकूम व अद्यावत (uptodate) असण्याविषयी दक्ष राहणे.

वार्षिक अहवाल, अंदाजपत्रक व ताळेबंद तयार करून घेणे.

प्रतिनिधीसभेच्या सदस्यांना त्यांच्या मागणीनुसार अध्यक्षांच्या लेखी परवानगीने माहिती पुरविणे.

अकादमीच्या जमाखर्चाचे त्रैमासिक आढावे कार्यकारी मंडळास सादर करणे.

अकादमीचा वार्षिक जमाखर्च, आमसभेने मुक्रर केलेल्या हिशेब तपासनिसाकडून तपासून घेऊन तो अहवाल वित्त समिती, कार्यकारी मंडळ व नंतर आमसभेला सादर करणे.

अध्यक्षांच्या समितीने सर्जनशील मराठी साहित्यिकांशी संपर्क साधून त्यांच्या अकादमीच्या कार्यासाठी उपयोग करून घेण्याच्या योजना तयार करणे.

अकादमीच्या कार्यालयीन कामकाजासाठी कार्यकारी मंडळाचा पूर्वसंमतीने आवश्यक तो सेवक वर्ग भरणे.

ई) या कामा व्यतिरिक्त अकादमीच्या कामकाजाच्या संदर्भात आणखी काही कामे अध्यक्षांनी चिटणीसांकडे सोपविली तर ती त्यांना स्वीकारावी लागतील.

उ) कोणत्याही नियमांच्या अर्थाविषयी गोंधळ किंवा संदिग्धता निर्माण झाल्यास अध्यक्षांनी दिलेला निर्णय चिटणीसांना ग्राह्य मानावा लागेल.

ऊ) चिटणीसांच्या गैरहजेरीत त्यांच्या कामांचा ताबा कोणी घ्यावा हे अध्यक्ष ठरवतील.

क) चिटणीसांची पात्रता, पगार व नोकरीच्या अटी कार्यकारी मंडळ ठरवेल.

९. अ) वित्त अधिकारी:

अ) अकादमीच्या आर्थिक व्यवहार योजनाबद्ध रीतीने व नियमानुसार चालावा म्हणून अध्यक्ष, कार्याध्यक्ष व कार्यकारी मंडळास एक अशी त्रिसदस्य समिती उमेदवारांच्या मुलाखती घेऊन गोवा सरकारच्या संमतीने वित्त अधिकारी पदासाठी योग्य व्यक्तीची निवड करतील.

आ) वित्त अधिकार्याची पात्रता, पगार व नोकरीच्या अटी कार्यकारी मंडळ ठरवतील.

वित्त अधिकार्याची कामे:

अ) वार्षिक अंदाजपत्रक तयार करून त्यास अमसभेची मंजूरी घेणे.

आ) अंदाजपत्रकानुसार हिशोबावर नियंत्रण ठेवणे.

इ) वेळच्या वेळी हिशोब तयार ठेवणे व कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या प्रत्येक सभेच्या वेळी जमाखर्चाचा तक्का सादर करणे.

ई) प्रत्येक समितीला लागणाऱ्या अंदाजपत्रकाचा अकादमीच्या अंदाजपत्रकात समावेश करणे.

उ) अंदाजपत्रकापेक्षा अधिक रक्कम खर्च करणे जरूरीचे वाटल्यास त्यास कार्यकारी मंडळाची आगावू मंजूरी घेणे.

१०. अकदमीच्या विविध सभा वा समित्या:

अकदमीच्या विविध सभा वा समित्या खालीलप्रमाणे असतील.

अ) महासभा (General Body)

आ) प्रतिनिधी सभा (Senate)

इ) कार्यकारी मंडळ (Executive Board)

ई) वित्त समिती (Financial Committee)

उ) प्रकाशन समिती (Publication Committee)

उ) शिक्षण समिती (Education Committee)

ऊ) विस्तार सेवा समिती (Extention Service Committee)

ए) अध्यक्षीय शिफारस समिती

ऐ) निवडणूक समिती (Election Committee)

ओ) गरजेनुसार निर्माण केलेल्या खास समित्या (special committees)

११. महासभा:

१) मराठी अकादमीचे सर्व सदस्य महासभेचे सदस्य असतील.

२)महासभेचे अधिवेशन तीन वर्षातून किमान एकदा भरविले जाईल. अधिवेशनाचे स्थळ, वेळ व विषय कार्यकारणी ठरवील. प्रतिनिधी सभेने बहुमताने निर्णय घेतल्यास सर्व साधारण सभेच्या त्रैवार्षिक अधिवेशनाशिवाय खास अधिवेशन घेणे अकादमीवर बंधनकारक असेल.

३)त्रैवार्षिक अधिवेशनात अकादमीच्या प्रतिनिधी सभेची निवड करण्यात येईल. तसेच मागिल तीन वर्षांचा अकादमीच्या कार्याचा अहवाल सादर करण्यात येईल.

४) अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष महासभेचे अध्यक्ष असतील.

१२. महासभेचे अधिकार व कार्य :

१)प्रतिनिधी सभेची तीन वर्षासाठी निवड करणे.

२)मागिल तीन प्रतिनिधी सभांच्या हिशेबास व अहवालास संमती देणे.

३)अकादमीच्या पुढील तीन वर्षांच्या कार्यक्रमाची निश्चिती करणे.

४) मराठी भाषा व संस्कृतीची विद्यमान स्थिती, संधी व तसेच मराठी भाषा वा संस्कृती समोरील आव्हाने यांवर चर्चा करणे.

५) अध्यक्षानांच्या परवानगीने इतर विषय.

१३. प्रतिनिधी सभा:

अ) प्रतिनिधी सभा ही महासभेच्या सर्व सदस्यांची प्रतिनिधी सभा असेल. प्रतिनिधी सभेच्या सदस्यांची निवड खालीलप्रमाणे केली जाईल.

गट १ अध्यक्ष: अध्यक्षांची निवड उपनिर्देशित कलम नंबर १३ प्रमाणे असेल - १

गट २ विद्यापीठ स्थरावरील विद्यमान शिक्षक, प्राध्यापक जागा- १

गट ३ गोव्यातील महाविद्यालय स्थरावरील विद्यमान शिक्षक, प्राध्यापक जागा- २

गट ४ गोव्यातील उच्चमाध्यमीक व माध्यमीक स्थरावरील विद्यमान शिक्षक, प्राध्यापक जागा- ४

गट ५ प्राथमीक स्थरावरील विद्यमान शिक्षक, जागा- ८

गट ६ गोव्याबाहेर स्थायीक असलेले गोमंतकीय मराठी साहित्यिक जागा- २

गट ७ गोव्यात रहात असलेले गोमंतकीय मराठी साहित्यिक जागा- १५

गट ८ अकादमीच्या संस्थापक संस्थांचे प्रतिनिधि:

अ) गोमंतक साहित्य सेवक मंडळ- जागा १

आ) गोमंतक मराठी भाषा परिषद - जागा १

इ) गोमंत विद्या निकेतन- जागा १

गट ९ गोव्याबाहेर वास्तव्य करून असलेले गोमंतकीय कलाकार- जागा १

गट १० गोमंतकात वास्तव्य करून असलेले गोमंतकीय कलाकार- जागा ८

गट ११ अकादमीच्या उर्वरीत प्राथमिक सदस्यांचे दर तालुक्यास एक या प्रमाणे प्रतिनिधी-जागा ११ (किंवा जेव्हादे तालुके तेव्हादे जागा)

गट १२ मराठी अकादमीचा भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष- जागा १

गट १३ मराठी अकादमीच्या मानद सदस्यांनी निवडलेले प्रतिनिधी- जागा २

गट १४ गोमंतक मराठी साहित्य संमेलनाचा विद्यमान अध्यक्ष- जागा १

गट १५ प्रतिनिधी सभेने आपल्या इच्छेनुसार अकादमीच्या कार्यास पोषक असतील असे स्विकृत सदस्य-जागा ३

गट १६ संस्था सदस्य-जागा १

गट १७ सरकार नियुक्त- जागा १

प्रतिनिधी सभेचा सदस्य म्हणून अध्यक्षांना मताधिकार असेल. शिवाय समसमान मते झाल्यास त्यांना अध्यक्ष म्हणून आणखी एका मताचा अधिकार असेल. (casting vote)

१४ ब) निवडणूका

(१) दरवर्षी ३१ मार्च पर्यंत अकादमीच्या सदस्याची मतदारसंघ निहाय यादी जाहीर केली जाईल. ज्या सभासदांची नावे यादीत असतील अशा सभासदानाच मतदानाचा हक्क असेल.

(२) निवडणूका गट निहाय घेण्यात येतील. सभासद आपापल्या गटाच्या प्रतिनिधी पदासाठी निवडणूकांचे अर्ज भरतील. उमेदवार ज्या गटाचे/ मतदारसंघाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करू इच्छतो. त्या गटातील/ मतदारसंघातील मतदारानाच मतदानांत भाग घेता येतील. एखाद्या मतदाराचे नाव एकाहून जास्त गटात असल्यास त्यास आपल्या आवडीच्या एकाच गटात मतदान करता येईल/ उमेदवारी अर्ज करता येईल.

१५. प्रतिनिधी सभेचे अधिकार व कार्य:

अ) १) अध्यक्षीय शिफारस समितीने शिफारस केलेल्या नावामधून एकाची अध्यक्ष म्हणून निवड करणे.

२) सदस्यामधून अकादमीचे उपाध्यक्ष याची निवड करणे.

३) कार्यकारी मंडळ, वित्त समिती, प्रकाशन समिती, विस्तार सेवा समिती, शिक्षण समिती, वगैरे समित्यांची व गरजेनुसार इतर समित्यांचे सभासद निवडणे व त्यांना मार्गदर्शक नियम करणे,

४) हिशेब तपासनिसाची नेमणूक करणे.

५) अकादमीचे वार्षिक हिशेब व अंदाजपत्रक संमत करणे.

६) कार्यकारी मंडळामार्फत आलेल्या ठरावांचा विचार करणे.

७) अकादमीच्या एकंदर कार्यपध्दतीविषयी व योजना कार्यान्वित करण्याविषयी नियम करणे.

८) घटनेत बदल करणे. आवश्यक वाटल्यास कार्यकारी मंडळाने एक समिती नेमणे व त्या समितीच्या अहवालानुसार घटनेत जो बदल करावयाचा आहे त्याला

एकंदर उपस्थित प्रतिनिधी सभा सभासदांपैकी दोन तृतीयांश सभासदांची मान्यता असणे आवश्यक आहे.

- ९) घटना दुरुस्तीसाठी बोलवायच्या प्रतिनिधी सभा बैठकीची सूचना घटना दुरुस्तीच्या १५ दिवस आधी सर्व सभासदांना देण्यात यावी. मात्र या बैठकीत इतर विषय घेतले जाणार नाहीत.
- १०) प्रतिनिधी सभा वर्षातून एकदा भरेल. परंतु अध्यक्षाना गरज वाटल्यास किंवा कार्यकारी मंडळाची तशी शिफारस असल्यास किंवा एकंदर सदस्यांपैकी एक तृतीयांश सदस्यांनी मागणी केल्यास चिटणीस विशेष प्रतिनिधी सभा दहा दिवसांच्या आगावू सूचनेने बोलावतील.
- ११) अकादमी सदस्यांची वर्तणूक अकादमीच्या प्रतिष्ठेला हानीकारक ठरल्यास किंवा संस्थेच्या ध्येयघोरणाशी विसंगत झाल्यास त्याबाबत सदस्यास पत्राव्दारे कार्यकारी मंडळ जाणीव देईल. त्यानुसार त्याने आपल्या वर्तनात सुधारण न केल्यास त्याचे सदस्यत्व तात्पुरते स्थगित करता येईल. आणि त्याबाबतची माहिती प्रतिनिधी सभेस शिफारशीसहित देईल. प्रतिनिधी सभा सदर सदस्यास आपली बाजू मांडण्याची संधी देऊन एकंदर उपस्थित सदस्यांपैकी दोन तृतीयांश सदस्यांची मते अनुकूल असल्यास सदस्यत्व रद्द होऊ शकते. प्रतिनिधी सभेचे सदस्यत्व रद्द झाले की, त्या सदस्याचे सर्व समित्यांवरील सदस्यत्वही आपोआप रद्द झाले असे समजण्यात येईल.
- १२) घटनेत नमूद प्रतिनिधी सभा सदस्य, कार्यकारी मंडळ व इतर समित्या आदींच्या सदस्यांची निवडणूकीची प्रक्रिया हाताळण्यासाठी एक निवडणूक अधिकारी व दोन सदस्यांची त्रिसदस्य समिती नेमण्याचा अधिकार कार्यकारी मंडळास राहिल.
- १३) प्रतिनिधी सभेने ठरविलेले इतर विषय.
- १४) अध्यक्षांच्या परवानगिने येणारे अन्य विषय.
- ब) त्रैवार्षिक खुल्या अधिवेशनाच्या आधी तीन महिने कार्यकारी मंडळ खुल्या अधिवेशनाची तारीख निश्चीत करेल. कार्यक्रम ठरविण्यासाठी विषय नियामक समितीची स्थापना करेल. विषय नियामक समितीवर अध्यक्ष, कार्याध्यक्ष व कार्यकारीणिने नियुक्त केलेले तिन ते सात सदस्य असतील.

क) खुल्या अधिवेशनाआधि सहा महिने सर्व सदस्यांची यादी गट निहाय जाहीर करेल.

१६. प्रतिनिधी सभेचा कालावधी:

प्रतिनिधी सभेचा कालावधी तीन वर्षांसाठी असेल. कालावधी संपण्याआधी किमान १ महिना महासभेचं अधिवेशन असेल व त्यात नव्या प्रतिनिधी सभेची निवड होईल.

नव निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधी सभा मावळत्या अध्यक्षंच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली भरेल व त्यात नूतन अध्यक्षंची निवड होईल. नूतन अध्यक्षंची निवड होताक्षणी ते अध्यक्षपदाची सूत्रे हाती घेतील.

१७. कोणत्याही कारणास्तव महासभेचं अधिवेशन वा प्रतिनिधी सभा नियमित वेळेत न भरल्यास व नियमित भरून त्यांत अध्यक्ष, कार्यध्यक्ष व इतर पदधिकाऱ्यांच्या निवडणूक न झाल्यास, रजिस्ट्रर ऑफ सोसायटीज याना आपल्या अखत्यारीत व स्वताच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली महासभेचं अधिवेशन वा प्रतिनिधी सभा भराविण्याचा व सर्व निवडणूका घेण्याचा अधिकार राहिल.

१८. कार्यकारी मंडळ:

कार्यकारी मंडळाचे सदस्य खालीलप्रमाणे असतील.

- १) अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष
- २) अकादमीचे उपाध्यक्ष
- ३) प्रतिनिधी सभेने आपल्या सदस्यांमधून निवडलेले सात सदस्य.

अ) कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या सभेस पाच सदस्यांची गणसंख्या आवश्यक असेल.

आ) अकादमीचे चिटणीस हेच कार्यकारी मंडळाचे चिटणीस असतील.

इ) अध्यक्षानी आदेश दिल्यास वित्त अधिकारी बैठकीस हजर राहतील. त्यांना मतदानाचा अधिकार असणार नाही.

१९. कार्यकारी मंडळाचे कार्य:

अ) सर्व समित्यांकडून, अकादमीच्या सदस्यांकडून **प्रतिनिधी सभेपुढे** जाणारे ठराव, योजना वगैरे सर्व काही कामकाज कार्यकारी

मंडळामार्फत गेले पाहिजे. त्यावर मंडळाच्या बैठकीत विचारविनिमय होऊन मंडळाच्या अभिप्रायासह **प्रतिनिधी सभेपुढे** जाईल.

आ) कार्यकारी मंडळ योजना (Schemes) तयार करील व त्या **प्रतिनिधी सभेपुढे** ठेवील.

इ) चिटणीसांनी तयार केलेला वार्षिक अहवाल तपासून त्याचे परीक्षण करून कार्यकारी मंडळ तो **प्रतिनिधी सभेपुढे** ठेवील.

ई) अकादमीचे कर्मचारी निवडण्यासाठी एक समिती असेल. अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष, कार्यध्यक्ष व कार्यकारी मंडळाचा एक सदस्य अशी ती समिती असेल. कार्यकारी मंडळ त्या एक सदस्याची निवड करील. कर्मचारी निवडीला कार्यकारी मंडळाची संमती घेतल्यानंतर ती कार्यवाहीत येईल.

२०. वित्त समिती:

वित्त समितीचे सदस्य खालीलप्रमाणे असतील.

१) अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष

२) अकादमीचे उपाध्यक्ष

३) **प्रतिनिधी सभेने** आपल्या सदस्यांमधून निवडलेले चार सदस्य.

अ) चिटणीस व वित्त अधिकारी समितीच्या बैठकांना हजर राहतील. वित्त अधिकाऱ्याच्या गैरहजरीत लेखपाल बैठकांना हजर राहतील. त्यांना मताचा अधिकार नसेल.

आ) वित्त अधिकाऱ्यांनी तयार केलेले अंदाजपत्रक तपासून व गरज वाटल्यास त्यात फेरफार करून वित्त समिती ते कार्यकारी मंडळाकडे पाठवील.

इ) वित्त समिती दर तीन महिन्यांनी अकादमीच्या जमाखर्चाचा अंदाज घेईल. आमसभेत संमत केलेल्या योजना अंदाजपत्रकाप्रमाणे कार्यवाहीत येतात की नाही हे पाहिल व आपला त्रैमासिक अहवाल कार्यकारी मंडळाला सादर करील.

ई) अकादमीचे उत्पन्न वाढविण्यासाठी वित्त समिती योजना तयार करील व त्या संबंधीच्या तपशीलवार सूचनांसह त्या कार्यकारी मंडळाकडे पाठविल.

उ) वित्त समित आमसभेने नेमलेल्या हिशेब तपासनिसाकडून जमाखर्चाचा तक्ते दर वर्षी मे अखेरपर्यंत तपासून घेईल.

२१. प्रकाशन समिती:

या समितीचे सदस्य खालीलप्रमाणे असतील.

- १) अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष } प्रतिनिधी सभेने निवडलेले ५
- २) अकादमीचे उपाध्यक्ष सदस्य जे आपसामधून एकाची निवड
- ३) प्रतिनिधी सभेने निवडलेले पाच सदस्य.

२२. प्रकाशन समितीचे कार्य:

अ) ग्रंथ प्रकाशने व तत्सम इतर प्रकाशने यांच्या योजना अंदाजपत्रकानुसार तयार करून त्या कार्यकारी मंडळाला सादर करणे.

आ) ग्रंथ वितरण्याची व्यवस्था करणे.

२३. निवडणूक समिती:

निवडणूक समितीचे तीन सदस्य असतील त्यांची निवड कार्यकारिणी तीन वर्षासाठी करेल.

२४. शिक्षण समिती:

शिक्षण समितीचे सदस्य खालीलप्रमाणे असतील.

- १) अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष
- २) अकादमीचे उपाध्यक्ष
- ३) प्रतिनिधी सभेने निवडलेले पाच सदस्य.

२५. शिक्षण समितीचे कार्य:

प्रत्येक परीक्षेचा अभ्यासक्रम व पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करणे, त्या प्रमाणे पाठ्यपुस्तकांची निर्मिती करणे, परिक्षा केंद्रे सुरू करो व परिक्षा घेणे, उत्तीर्ण झालेल्यांना प्रमाणपत्रे देणे अंीण परिक्षा- शुल्क निर्धारित करणे.

२६. विस्तार सेवा समिती :

या समितीचे सदस्य खालीलप्रमाणे असतील.

- १) अकादमीचे अध्यक्ष
- २) अकादमीचे उपाध्यक्ष

३) प्रतिनिधी सभेने निवडलेले अकरा सदस्य.

२७. विस्तार सेवा समितीचे कार्य :

अ) मराठी संस्कार केंद्र स्थापणे, साहित्यविषयक मेळावे भरवणे, साहित्यविषयक/ नाट्यविषयक चर्चासत्रे आयोजित करून यशस्वी करणे. व्याख्याने, कथाकथन, कथा संमेलने, कवी संमेलन, अभ्यासवर्ग, चित्रप्रदर्शन वगैरे कार्यक्रम गोव्याच्या विविध भागात घडवून आणणे.

आ) समिती या बाबत योजना तयार करेल व कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या मान्यतेने ती कार्यन्वित करेल.

२८. विस्तार सेवा समितीची गणसंख्या सहा व अन्य समित्यांसाठी किमान चार गणसंख्या आवश्यक असावी.

२९. निधी-विनियोग: संस्थेच्या निधीचा विनियोग वेळोवेळी दुरूस्त करण्यात आलेल्या १९६१ च्या आयकार कायद्याला अनुसरून करण्यात येईल.

३०. लेखा (अकाउंट) : संस्थेचे सर्व लेखा (हिशेब) नियमितपणे राखण्यात येतील. हे लेखा दरवर्षी एका राज्यसनदप्राप्त लेखापालाकडून (चार्टर्ड अकाउंट) तपासले जातील. लेखा ३१ मार्च रोजी संवरित (बंद) करण्यात येतील.

३१. संशोधन (दुरूस्त्या) Amendments : १९६१ च्या आयकार कायद्याच्या कलम २ (१५), ११, १२ आणि १३ तसेच ८० जी मधील तरतुदीत विरुद्ध असे कोणतेही संशोधन (दुरूस्ती) संस्थेचा घटनेत किंवा नियमावलीत (Rules) किंवा विनियमावलीत (Regulation) करण्यात येणार नाहीत.

३२. घटना संशोधन:

१. घटनेची मूलभूत तत्वे वगळून इतर कोणतेही तरतूद दुरूस्त किंवा वगळण्याचा किंवा घटनेत नव्या तरतुदी करण्याचा अधिकार प्रतिनिधी सभेला असेल. मात्र २ / ३ मतधिक्याने अशा दुरूस्ती सूचना पारिद केल्या व तदनंतर भरविणात आलेल्या महासभेत त्यावर बहुमताने शिक्कामोर्तब झाल्यास तरच अशा दुरूस्त्या अंमलात येतील. घटना दुरूस्तीची रीतसर नोंद रजिस्ट्रार व सोसायटीज वा तत्सम नेमलेल्या अधिकाऱ्याच्या कार्यालयात नोंदणी केली जाईल.

३. घटना दुरूस्ती मुळे नव्याने मतदार याद्या कराव्या लागून निवडणुका घ्याव्या लागल्यास विद्यमान कार्यकारिणी निवडणूक समितीची नेमणूक घटना दुरूस्ती झाल्यापासून ३० दिवसांच्या आंत करतील. निवडणूक समिती नेमणूक झाल्यापासून ६० दिवसांच्या आंत मतदारसंघ निहाय याद्या तयार करील व पुढील तीस दिवसात निवडणूका घईल व प्रतिनिधी सभेच्या सर्व / रिक्त जागा भरेल.

४. विद्यमान कार्यकारिणी सुधारीत घटनेनुसार नवीन प्रतिनिधी सभा व कार्यकारिणीच्या निवडणूका होईपर्यंत अधिकार सांभाळतील.

३३. निर्मित संस्था अनिर्वर्तनीय (Irrevocable) असेल.

३४. संस्थेचे सभासदत्व जात-धर्म-संप्रदाय निरपेक्षरीत्या सर्वांना खुले असेल.

३५. संस्थेचा निधी आणि उत्पन्न केवळ संस्थेची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठीच वापरण्यात येतील आणि त्यातला कोणताही भाग सदस्य वा पदाधिकारी यांच्यासाठी लाभ, व्याज, लाभांश (Dividend) इत्यादीसाठी वापरण्यात येणार नाही.

३६. धार्मिक प्रकारच्या कोणत्याही कृती ही संस्था करणार नाही.

३७. संकीर्णः

अ) अकादमीच्या प्रतिनिधी सभेचे निर्णय अकादमीच्या सर्व सदस्यांस व समित्यांस बंधनकारक राहतील.

आ) ज्या बाबत गुप्त मतदान पध्दती घटनेत स्वीकारली आहे त्या बाबीव्यतिरिक्त सर्वसाधारणपणे मतदान हात उंचावून करण्यात येईल. सदस्यांनी गुप्त मतदान पध्दतीची मागणी केली तर ती मागणी मान्य करावी की नाही हे अध्यक्ष ठरवतील. परंतु उपस्थित असलेल्या सदस्यांपैकी किमान एकतृतियांश सदस्यांनी गुप्त मतदान पध्दतीची मागणी केल्यास त्या ठरावापुरती मान्य करणे अध्यक्षांना बंधनकारक राहिल.

- इ) अकादमीचे कामकाज व घटनेची अंभलबजावणी योग्य तऱ्हेने होण्यासाठी करावे लागणारे अधिनियम कार्यकारी मंडळ तयार करील.
- ई) ज्या बाबतीत विशिष्ट मतसंख्या नमूद केलेली नाही त्या बाबतीत बहुमताने निर्णय केला जाईल.
- उ) गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीचे कर्मचारी गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीच्या निवडणूका लढविण्यास अपात्र असतील.
- ऊ) गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना गोमंतक मराठी अकादमीच्या कार्यक्रमात व गोमंतक मराठी अकादमी संचालित मराठी संस्कार केंद्रांच्या कार्यक्रमात व्यासपिठावर बसण्याची मुभा असणार नाही.

३८. विसर्जन: संस्थेचे विसर्जन किंवा समापन (Winding up) चा प्रसंग आल्यास विसर्जनाच्या दिवशी संस्थेचे जे परिसंपत्ति (Assets) उरतील ते कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत संस्थेचे सदस्यांना, तसेच तिच्या कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या किंवा अन्य कोणत्याही समितीच्या सदस्यांना देण्यात येणार नसून, ते त्याच संस्थेच्या उद्दिष्टांसारखी उद्दिष्टे असलेल्या व १९६१ च्या आयकार कायद्याच्या ८० जी कालमानुसार मान्यप्राप्त झालेल्या दुसऱ्या एखाद्या पूर्त-न्यास (Charitable trust) निगम संस्थेकडे स्थानांतरित करण्यात येतील.