



पंजी. क्र. S/25125/1993

# अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक महासंघ

शैक्षिक महासंघ सदन, 606/13, कृष्णा गली नं.9, मौजपुर, दिल्ली-110053

दूरभाष एवं फेक्स: 011-22914799, 9868711893, 9414040403

E-mail: abrsmdelhi@rediffmail.com, abrsmdelhi@gmail.com Website: www.abrsm.in

A  
B  
R  
S  
M

## Charter of Demands to be submitted to the Honourable Prime Minister on 25th April 2013 at Delhi at the time of Dharna at Parliament

- 1. The present education system be restructured by incorporating National identity, Indian values, human and character building, social concern, original thinking, research and innovation.**

Present day education system is becoming limited to dissemination of information only. Due to the neglect of main objective of human and character building of education, the education has been marginalized. It is losing its ability of creating curiosity, power of review, criticism, developing vision, original thinking, new initiatives, research, innovations, building national identity, cultural values and social concern. For men making education system need to be restructured by incorporating national identity, Indian values, social concern, original thinking, research and innovations.

- 2. Autonomous and independent Regulatory Commission Consisting of educationists be established at National and State levels to regulate and control the education system.**

In past years private educational institutions have mushroomed. Taking advantage of the weak administrative system and rules innumerable schools, colleges and universities have made education a good business of amassing wealth. These educational institutions have no serious concern for the education and the parents and students are totally distress and helpless. The setting up of educational institutions, their administration, fee structure, decision on curriculum, evaluation system, selecting the faculty, pay scales etc is either controlled by central and state Govts. or under the sole control of private management. To save the education from doom separate independent and autonomous regulatory commission consisting of intellectuals be established by both central and State Governments to regulate and control the whole education system.

- 3. 15 percent of GDP by the Central Govt. and 30 percent of the State budgets be spent on education so as to make basic amenities like teachers, books, playgrounds, building etc available to the students.**

Even after 65 years of attaining independence the education is not finding reasonable number of teachers, books, buildings, play grounds etc. Despite being an emerging economy the central and state Govts. are spending less than 4% of GDP on education. This is depriving thousands of people from the opportunity of gaining knowledge and research and innovations are adversely affected. The quality of education is deteriorating and the position of the students of India who were considered best in the world are ranked amongst the last countries of the world. To improve the present education scenario 15 percent of GDP should be spent on education.

- 4. Autonomy of education be restored across the country and the participation of teachers in decisions pertaining to education be ensured and political and administrative interference be stopped.**

Today the political and administrative interference in education is very high and all educational decisions are having the monopoly of these people. Even the syllabus and teaching material is selected by the

Govt. To restore the autonomy of education the political and administrative interference has to be stopped. In all educational decisions the active participation of teachers has to be ensured and democratic pattern of education system needs to be accepted.

**5. The provisions of Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act be made consistent and practical and to ensure its proper implementation needed funds and facilities be provided.**

We welcome the Right to free and Compulsory Education Act but certain provisions of the Act need to be revisited and made consistent and practically applicable. The decision of not declaring any student fail up to class VIII, fulfilling many formalities under Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system by the teachers, severe constraints of basic amenities for its proper implementation need to be considered holistically. To make this law consistent and practically applicable few provisions of this Act need to be reviewed.

**6. The primary education be imparted in mother language.**

The child learns in its own mother language easily and his skill of creativity increases, therefore, primary education be imparted in mother language only.

**7. The nomenclatures of various teaching positions in colleges be made uniform throughout the country as Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors on the lines of UGC recommendations.**

UGC has recommended uniform nomenclatures of teaching positions throughout the country with the objective to create uniformity amongst all the teachers working in higher education with various names. The change in nomenclature is not having any financial burden on the Govts. and will help in improving quality of education. By giving the position of Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and professors in the colleges, it will do away illusion of positions and create uniformity in the whole country.

**8. Treasury payment facility be provided to the teachers of aided colleges and schools.**

There are several anomalies in the payment of salaries to the teachers of aided schools and colleges. This has resulted the exploitation of teachers by these educational institutions. To ensure full and regular payment of salaries to all the teachers treasury payment facility will be the better option.

**9. The commercialisation of education be controlled.**

The negative result of commercialization of education is very much seen in these days. Today the educational institutions are virtually becoming the institutions of distributing certificates and degrees. The system of regulation and control of such institution may be entrusted to an independent and autonomous regulatory commission consisting of intellectuals.

**10. Uniform National Pay Scales Policy be implemented throughout the country and uniform service conditions and other facilities be given across the country.**

There are several anomalies in pay scales and service conditions of teachers working in various States. Their pay scales are different and service conditions are also different. Uniform pay scales policy needs to be implemented across the country. This will ensure implementation of uniform pay scales and service conditions in the whole country.

**11. Lakhs of teaching positions of primary, secondary, college and university teachers are lying vacant in Central govt. and State govts. The governments with the aim of reducing financial burden are making temporary arrangements like vidyarthi mitra, Para teachers, Contract teachers, Guest Lecturer, Prabodhak, Shiksha Mitra, part-time teachers etc. To improve quality of education such practice be stopped immediately and teacher-student ratio be corrected to 1:30, regular and permanent teachers be appointed in all subjects and sound training to the teachers be ensured.**

Lakhs of teaching positions are lying vacant and in their place temporary arrangement is made to perform their work. It is causing incalculable loss to the quality of education and weakening the very foundation of the whole structure of education. Regular and permanent appointment of teachers is required in place of temporary arrangement. For the improvement of quality of education at all levels the arrangement of teachers training must be such which facilitate a teacher to contribute positively to the overall development of students and refined them through latest knowledge.

**12. The age of superannuation be made 65 years across the Country.**

Various states of our country are having different age of retirement for school, college and university teachers. It is 60 years in Rajasthan, 55 years in Kerala, 58 years in Orissa, 62 in UP, 65 years in Bihar and 65 years in central universities. For overcoming the problem of less number of teachers, to take advantage of their experience and to make education career attractive the retirement age of teachers be made 65 years uniformly across the country. In the light of consistent increase in life expectancy and increasing age of entry in education service it will be judicious to make 65 years as age of retirement.

**13. The pre 1st January 2004 pension scheme be revived and extend to all Schools, Colleges and Universities.**

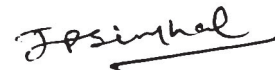
New pension scheme is considered a negative step in a welfare state. In its place pre 1st January 2004 pension scheme be revived to all the teachers to promote their welfare.

**14. The teachers of Schools, Colleges and Universities be provided free Health Card facility to enable them proper medical treatment and its proper implementation be ensured.**

Providing proper medical facilities will increase the capability of teachers, therefore, proper and practically applicable system of medical facilities be provided to all the teachers.

**15. Minimum salary and proper service conditions be determined and implemented to the teachers working in different names such as vidyarthi Mitra, Para-teachers, Contract Teachers, Guest lecturers, Prabodhak, Shiksha Mitra, Part-time teacher, Shikshakarmi etc.**

Temporary teachers working in different names are working for nominal pay and meager facilities and they are unable to fulfil their basic requirements of life. In addition to this they are exploited by their employers. Till regular and permanent teachers are appointed at their place minimum salary and service conditions be ensured to these teachers to enable them to live with respect in the society .



**(Prof. Jagdish Prasad Singhal)**

General Secretary