



राष्ट्र के हित में शिक्षा

शिक्षा के हित में शिक्षक

शिक्षक के हित में समाज

अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक महासंघ



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Resolution - 1

'National Security From Borders to Society'

National security and development are inseparable and interconnected. For a nation to achieve true growth, prosperity, and stability, security must be ensured at every level economic, cultural, social, and intellectual. Security is not limited to soldiers guarding the borders with rifles only. It is equally about ensuring harmony within, safeguarding our economy, and protecting the unity of society. History has taught us after the Cold War between America and the Soviet Union that a country can collapse not only through external wars but also through internal conflicts. We have seen this truth in our own times.

It is Akhil Bhartiya Rashtriya Shaikshik Mahasangh's observation that the recent conflict in Manipur disrupted peace, delayed development, and created divides within society. It reminded us that internal discord can weaken a nation faster than external aggression. Yet, on the other hand, look at Jammu & Kashmir after the abrogation of Article 370. Despite challenges and volatile conditions, investment, education, and tourism have begun to flourish. Peace has opened doors to progress. Similarly, the North-East, once known for insurgency and unrest, is now being connected through highways, railways, and digital networks. Development has become the strongest base for peace.

These examples prove ABRSM's point that Viksit Bharat is Surakshit Bharat, and Surakshit Bharat is Viksit Bharat. Security and development go hand in hand one cannot exist without the other. The Rigveda reminds us: “संगच्छ्वं संवदध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम्।” i.e.. "Move together, speak together, let your minds be in harmony" (Rigveda 10.191.2).. National Security is therefore not just about defence at border but more about collective and coordinated action within the nation.

But as stated by Chanakya, “संपत्तेः कारणं राज्यं रक्षणं तस्य कारणम्।” i.e. 'In the state, prosperity is paramount, and protection is the foundation of that prosperity. Therefore, a robust defence is essential for fostering prosperity. The same is evidenced in Bharat's historical and geographical position, as two neighbouring countries Pakistan and China are equipped with nuclear power and gone through conflicts of interest. However Bharat's missile and space capabilities from Agni-V to Chandrayaan-3 convey a strong message of deterrence. The strength of our missile arsenal is not solely about engaging in warfare; it is fundamentally about ensuring that no adversary dares to disrupt our stability. Bharat's recent Operation Sindoor conducted against terrorist attack demonstrated the nation's proficiency in utilizing advanced technologies and AI-driven warfare equipment. On the other hand the capability to evacuate, not only Indian citizens but also individuals from other nations during conflicts at different countries illustrate Bharat's

commitment to the principle of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'.

ABRSM is of the opinion that in today's world economic security is as vital as military strength basically for protecting the prosperity. A nation may achieve military victories but can still face instability if its economy falters. It needs to be self-sufficient, resilient, and inclusive. Bharat recently confronted this truth when the United States, under Donald Trump, imposed tariffs on Indian products. Therefore economic diversification and self-sufficiency are integral components of national and economic security. This is why initiatives such as 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', the development of digital infrastructure, and the promotion of renewable energy are not merely economic strategies but essential national security initiatives.

Economy is the protector of prosperity, secured borders protect land, but culture safeguards the essence of a nation. Cultural security is vital for maintaining languages, traditions, arts, and values that foster unity amidst diversity. In this era of social media, misinformation can misutilise the diversity and fracture the society more swiftly than weapons. Our festivals, literature, and community connections are not merely celebrations they serve as protective measures against disintegration. The Atharvaveda emphasizes unity as the cornerstone of strength: “समानी व आकृतिः समाना हृदयानि वः” i.e. "Let your aims be common, let your hearts be one." (Atharvaveda 3.30.5). Thus, national security must encompass the cultural thread that unites citizens.

We, the ABRSM, are of the opinion that the inherent respect toward the socio-cultural aspect of Bharatiya can only be protected if the Bharatiya thoughts, concepts are given safeguard by the intellectuals of the society. Since inception of ABRSM a continuous and rigorous efforts have been made to bring the teachers of the country on one platform where Bharat's socio-cultural being nurtured and flourished by the Bharatiya teachers. In the digital age, where battles are fought not just on actual battlefields but also online and in people's heads, these initiatives are more important and significant. Propaganda, cyberattacks, misinformation, fake narratives and extremist beliefs and demographic imbalance are just as dangerous as guns and explosives. Therefore, protecting society against misleading information and divisive narratives requires intellectual security. By reviving indigenous knowledge systems, it seeks to improve research and education while preventing Bharat from being entirely dependent on foreign technologies. This strategy is demonstrated by Bharat's achievements in creating its own vaccines, supercomputers, and missile systems.

Therefore, ABRSM states that the military people are not the only ones responsible for maintaining national security. It is a duty of all citizens and soldiers. Teachers, farmers, and business owners protect the classroom, guarantee food security, foster economic independence, and preserve cultural identity while soldiers guard the borders. True national security, according to the ABRSM, must be all-encompassing, humane, and proactive. In this spirit, the General Body of ABRSM unanimously appeals to teachers, entrepreneurs, farmers, media professionals, and the government to ensure that educational institutions remain free from all forms of negative propaganda. It is a matter of concern that anti-national elements have attempted to spread the concept of "break India" within campuses. This must be countered through the united efforts of teachers associated with ABRSM. When educational spaces are intellectually secured and nurtured with Bharatiya knowledge, culture, and social values, the strength of our borders multiplies many times over.



Resolution - 2

National Education Policy-2020: Achievements, Challenges, and the Way Forward

After the implementation of the National Education Policy in 1986, the process of drafting a new policy began in 2016 almost after 30 years. The new National Education Policy (NEP) was implemented across the country by the Government of India on 29 July 2020. As of 20 July 2025, the policy has completed five years of implementation.

On this occasion, Akhil Bharatiya Rashtriya Shaikshik Mahasangh (ABRSM) organized seminars, discussion sessions, lectures, and other programs across all universities and educational institutions in the country. A comprehensive survey was conducted involving thousands of teachers, officials, Professors, and students across India regarding the implementation of the NEP. The organization carried out a detailed analysis of the survey, which brought forth significant insights. It was found that many objectives have been achieved and the policy is successfully progressing in the country.

Based on this broad survey, the organization has drawn certain conclusions. On the basis of these findings, we place the following education-related proposals before this National Convention :

- ABRSM has resolved that the new 5+3+3+4 structure (including Bal Vatika or foundational years) in school education has only been partially implemented in some places. Its full impact can only be seen when it is implemented in totality. To achieve this goal, detailed discussions will be held with officials of the concerned ministry.
- Education up to the secondary level should be provided in mother tongue/local languages, and the three-language formula should be implemented in full. English should only be taught as a language up to Class 8.
- From the senior secondary level, students should be provided with one or two skill-based training options, based on their interests.
- Instead of rote learning, emphasis should be on developing creative abilities, and an assessment system based on skill development should be promoted.
- The vision of NEP 2020 is meaningful and comprehensive, but to realize it on the ground, foundational infrastructure must be developed. ABRSM believes that after comprehensive dialogue and preparation, along with documented suggestions, discussions must be initiated with the concerned ministries.
- In higher education, while designing curriculum based on the needs of various learners, there must be a balanced integration of Indian values along with modern technologies and evolving global perspectives.
- Teaching and assessment of humanities, languages, and literature should be analytical, logical, and descriptive, rather than merely objective.
- To promote teaching and research in universities, it is also necessary to reconsider the reduction in Non-educational governmental programs.

This convention of ABRSM resolves to :

- Promote and disseminate the achievements of NEP 2020 so far.
- Identify and resolve challenges in its implementation.
- Prepare and submit memorandums related to these issues to the government.
- Work towards smoother and more effective implementation in the future.
- The organization will particularly focus on simplifying the admission process to achieve the NEP goals by 2030 of:
 - 100% enrollment at the secondary level and
 - 50% gross enrollment ratio in higher education.
- ABRSM believes that teaching today is no longer a one-dimensional skill. Due to modern educational tools, it has become technology-based and multidimensional, requiring extensive teacher training.
- Hence, the organization resolves to move quickly toward forming a comprehensive Indian Education Commission, which, like the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), will ensure a highly responsible process for teacher selection. A poor or incomplete selection of a teacher can ruin three to four generations.
- In higher education, the three-tiered institutional restructuring envisioned under NEP has seen limited progress so far. Efforts must be made to advance in this direction.
- There should be a corpus fund created for infrastructural renovation and updating of modern technological advancements.

Also, in universities and colleges, for administrative or teacher-related work, there should be:

Defined timelines for task completion, and
Ensuring strict adherence to these deadlines.



Resolution - 3

The Problems of Education and Teachers should be Resolved Immediately

Many problems of education and teachers have been pending for a long time due to the neglect and indecision of the government. This general Assembly of the Akhil Bhartiya Rashtriya Shaikshik Mahasangh demands from the central and state governments that the following problems should be resolved without any delay by showing a sensitive attitude.

1. A comprehensive audit of implementation, ground realities and observed obstacles after completion of five years of National Education Policy 2020 should be undertaken across the country.
2. Permanent and regular appointment of teachers and on all other vacant posts in the education sector should be ensured at all levels all over the country and adhocism should be stopped.
3. The recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission should be implemented uniformly throughout the country and its anomalies should be removed.
4. The 2025 draft regulation of UGC must be modified/ withdrawn as per the representation submitted by ABRSM to UGC.
5. The recent decision of the Honorable Supreme Court regarding the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has adversely affected millions of teachers. The Federation strongly demands an immediate solution to protect the service and promotion of school teachers appointed before 2010.
6. The old pension scheme before 1 January 2004 should be restored for all teachers.
7. The retirement age of teachers of all levels should be uniformly 65 years across the country.
- 8.. Systematic and regular arrangements should be made for the training of teachers at all levels.
9. Time-bound benefits of career advancement scheme to the teachers of higher education should be ensured.
10. Serving teachers should be exempted from Ph.D. course work or there should be paid leave / online arrangement for course work.
11. The treasury system for payment of aided educational institutions should be ensured.
12. The teachers of schools and higher education should be provided with free Health Care facilities for their proper medical treatment and its proper implementation be ensured.
13. UGC Regulation 2018 should be implemented uniformly throughout the country and anomalies in the regulation should be removed by making the report of the Anomaly Redressal Committee public.
14. A parity in the service conditions of librarians, physical education teachers and such other equal services be maintained along with that of teachers.
15. Only educational work should be done by the teachers. Teachers should be kept free from the management and implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.
16. The Central Government and the State Governments should ensure that 10% and 30% of their budget respectively is spent on education so that an adequate number of teachers can be provided along with other basic facilities like books, buildings, playgrounds etc.
17. The autonomy of education should be restored throughout the country. The participation of teachers should be ensured in all decisions related to education and political and administrative interference should be stopped.
18. The provisions of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education should be made consistent and practical and necessary resources and facilities should be provided to ensure their compliance.
19. Ensure control over the commercialisation and privatisation of education.
20. The tenure of the college principal should not be limited to 5 years and should be extended till retirement.
21. Proper teacher-student ratio should be ensured in all educational institutions. Minimum one teacher for each class in primary schools and minimum one teacher for each subject in schools teaching above primary. UGC and NEP norms regarding teacher-student ratio in higher education should be implemented.
22. Effective arrangements should be made for proper regulation of appointment, minimum salary and service conditions for the safety of teachers of self-financing educational institutions.

