



All India Primary Teachers' Federation
29th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE
12-13 May 2023, Gandhinagar, Gujarat

RESOLUTIONS

We, the delegates of 29th Biennial Conference of AIPTF reconfirm that enhancing awareness among governments, civil society, parents/guardians and community members about the need and importance of quality public education; and build alliances with like-minded organisations which are committed to the quality public education for all;

We also commit ourselves to extend all possible efforts proactively to reach various targets for educational achievements.

1 Restoration of Old Pension Scheme for All Employees

Recognising the challenges and disparities in retirement benefits We, strongly appeal to the Government of India to revive of old pension scheme as it is humane and justiciable demand of workers and there is a sense of security among the employees that their resources are safe and available to them when they need them most.

2. Regularising Contractual Teachers for Quality Public Education

We appeal to the Government of India and state governments to regularise different categories of teachers under various nomenclature like Niyojit Shikshak, Shiksha Karmi, Shiksha Sahayak, Shiksha Mitra and Anudeshak etc. to regularise all such teachers to improve quality of education and their working conditions.

3. Implement Recommendations of 7th CPC all over the Country Uniformly

The AIPTF demands that the recommendations of Seventh Pay Commission should be implemented without further delay by removing all the anomalies of Sixth Central Pay Commission throughout the country.

4. Include Teachers' Unions/Representatives in Policy Formulations for Teachers and Education

The AIPTF appeals to the government to include teachers' representatives while formulating various policies or plans for teachers so that they can play their role in various programs constructively.

We also demand that policy implementation should be in accordance with Right to Education Act, 2009.

The concept of School Complexes, hiring of trained teachers for Pre-Primary classes instead of Anganwadi workers etc. are some of the issues where more clarity is needed.

5. Increasing the Retirement Age to 62 years for Teachers throughout the Nation Uniformly

There are variations in retirement age for teachers in different states, we the delegates demand uniformity by increasing age of retirement to 62 wherever is below for teachers in all states.

6. Demanding to fill-up the Sanctioned Posts of Teachers to end the Teachers' Shortage

Recognising that the India is reeling under severe shortage of qualified teachers, we strongly appeal to all the State Governments and Government of India to ensure that all the vacancies of teachers are filled up to avert the teachers' shortage for attaining the target of quality education for all.

We also demand that simultaneously professional development programmes should be organised to upgrade their professional skills on a continuing basis.

7. Exempting Teachers from Mid-Day Meal and other Non-teaching Duties

Realising that involvement of teachers in mid-day meal scheme consumes a substantial time of teachers, thereby affecting students learning time and outcomes. To help teachers to devote their energy and time for teaching only, they need to be disassociated with mid-day meal responsibilities and other such duties except as mentioned in Right to Education Act.

The conference urges all the state governments to make alternative arrangements for the mid-day meal programme and other non-teaching assignments free teachers to devote their time in teaching.

8. Curbing Privatization and Commercialisation of School Education

Privatization and Commercialisation in School Education issue is affecting adversely the achievement of the goal – Quality Public Education for All. We demand from the Government of India to minimise role of private players and capitalists in school education and avoid giving it true commercial character as a market commodity. We strongly demand the Government of India to stop commercialisation of school education and to strengthen the Government schools with well qualified teachers and sufficient infrastructure.

9. Pressurising Government to Allocate at least 6% GDP for Education

We demand to allocate at least 6% of GDP for education and specific funding measures to ensure competitive public education in the light of expanding education investment nationwide. This is because quality education for all is pre-requisite for economic development.

10. Appoint a Head Teacher in all Schools in all States

Each primary/upper primary school should have head-teacher irrespective of the number of students in the school for effective and better functioning as per Right to Education Act, 2009.

11. Proper Implementation of RTE Act by 2030 to Achieve SDG 4

The Govt. of India enacted RTE 2009 and made it operational w.e.f. 1st April 2010. The implementation of the Act is not on track. This is because the state Governments have not fulfilled the standards and norms for a school mentioned in the Schedule of the Act. This conference demands the Government to implement RTE with the prescribed time frame i.e. on or before 2030.

12. Reducing Learning Deficit due to Pandemic

We the delegates of 29th Biennial conference commit and extend our full support to various programs and initiatives by the Governments to improve learning loss which reached an alarming rate due to prolonged closure of schools during pandemic.

We, the delegates of 29th Conference firmly believe and hope that Government of India and state governments will take prompt and necessary action on our demands to create a better and humane society through education.

