

# CONSTITUTION

(Amended till June 2019)

**All India Ideal Teachers Association** ®



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**All India Ideal Teachers Association**  
**(AIITA)**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## PREFACE

Allah, the Exalted, has blessed the children of Adam with knowledge and intellect. Knowledge has an extraordinary importance in Islam. Allah's divine law was revealed to the Prophets in the form of books written with pen. Both the pen and the book are symbols of knowledge (Surah Al-Alaq, 4-5). Associating the revelation with the pen and the book is itself a proof that the religion of God is founded on knowledge. A study of human history shows that the nations and groups that were blessed with superiority and leadership had better grip over sciences and arts of their time than others. We can understand it well from the example of the Islamic revolution itself.

Today, it is generally believed that education is the solution to all kinds of problems. The individuals and society that the current education system has created resulted in more problems than their solutions. The main reason for this is the deviation from the original purpose of education. Generally, people study for the sake of earning a living. Therefore, all the attention of the current education and educational institutions is focused on setting up an education system through which every person can get a better livelihood. This system is running on a model created by materialists, and merely producing consumers. The element of human training or 'humanization' has almost disappeared from this materialistic system of education. Earning a livelihood through knowledge could be a secondary goal, but this should not be the actual goal of acquiring knowledge. The main purpose of education is the personality development of humans. Acquiring a vocational or professional degree through education is an

additional thing. The main purpose of education is to awaken the human consciousness and make it aware of the truths that are useful in life at large. The purpose of education is to make a good citizen, responsible person and God fearing Muslim.

No institution, be it seminary, school, college or university, could give complete knowledge to a human being. Their job is to give a man the right mindset. In the light of which he can continue his academic journey in the right direction until he reaches a higher level of knowledge. Human capacity always grows. Therefore, his academic journey to acquire knowledge continues as well. In such a situation, the most important thing is that he gets the right direction of study and inference in the formative period. This direction comes from both the teacher and the institution. A worthy teacher is like a living library, guiding the student in the best possible way.

Education is a sacred and respected profession. That is why teachers are looked upon with respect and dignity. A teacher is not only the source of education for an individual but also the cause of building a society and refining an era. Therefore, as the position and rank of the teacher is great, so is his responsibility. A teacher who realizes his responsibility is truly a teacher and deserves respect. Similarly, a teacher who does not realize his responsibility is not a teacher but only an employee.

In fact, knowledge is a great blessing of Allah Almighty and its trustees are teachers. Therefore, Allah has declared that the recitation of the Qur'an, purification of soul, and teaching of the Book and wisdom to be the most important responsibility of the Prophet ﷺ (Surah Jumu'ah, 2). And said: You ﷺ teach the believers everything that they do not know. The Prophet ﷺ introduced himself as a teacher of humanity (Mishkat Kitab Al-Alam). Introducing himself as a teacher is a matter of honour for teachers, but this introduction also requires the fulfilment of a great

responsibility. Therefore, a good teacher is an appreciator of humans and a builder of characters. Education is not only an act of humanizing but also a prophetic task. The first university in the Islamic world was the courtyard of the Prophet's Mosque. Its students, who were called "Ashab-e-Suffah", created a revolution in human history whose parallel history is incapable of presenting. This great revolution was brought about by a teacher. There is a need to teach the sciences in harmony with the Qur'an. While teaching natural sciences when we mention the distribution of resources in the universe and their cycle, let the students also know what the Qur'an instructs us on this subject. While teaching economics and trade, let the children know the Qur'anic orders related to trade and livelihood and highlight their importance and usefulness. This is the only method by which we will be able to create Muslims for whom the religion of Allah will not be limited to the mosque or personal life. Rather, it will be their practical leader in the whole life and in all worldly affairs. This Muslim Ummah—the signs of its greatness can be seen even today from the great university of Timbuktu to the walls of Baghdad, Granada, Cordoba and Istanbul—became inactive to a certain extent a thousand years ago. If the Muslims turn around and develop their character on Islamic lines, it is no wonder that the dream of educational renaissance would be realized.

All India Ideal Teachers Association (AIITA) has been established with this great goal in mind: make teachers aware of the importance of their position, instil a proper understanding of the nuances of their position, remind them of the forgotten lesson, and make them aware of their responsible position so that they can fulfil the prophetic task in the true sense through which they can be leaders in this world, be safe from Allah's punishment in the Hereafter, and deserve a great reward.

# CONSTITUTION

## **Article 1:**

### **Name**

The name of this organization shall be All India Ideal Teachers Association.

## **Article 2:**

### **Date of Implementation**

This Constitution shall come into force from 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1992.

## **Article 3:**

### **Aims & Objectives**

Objectives of the Association shall be as follows:

1. To promote better educational and moral environment in educational institutions.
2. To sanctify education from ignorance and promote Islamic perspective of education.
3. To guide teachers in development of educational, intellectual, technical, moral and professional abilities; and prepare teachers to play a positive role in building a good society.
4. To guide students in their intellectual, educational and moral development.
5. To review government's educational policy, and both governmental and non-governmental curriculum and ensure that no objectionable content becomes part of the educational policy.
6. To correct misunderstandings of fellow teachers and students regarding Islam.
7. To strive for due rights of teachers.

8. To promote education in the society particularly among Muslims.

#### **Article 4:**

##### **Methodology**

To achieve these objectives, the Association will strive in the light of peaceful, constructive, democratic and Islamic teachings, and abide by moral and legal boundaries in all its activities.

#### **Article 5:**

##### **Line of Action**

1. Make teachers aware of the aims and objectives of the Association and organize those who agree with its aims & objectives.
2. Review the curriculum, education system and educational issues and problems of the nation and document them.

#### **Article 6:**

##### **Criteria of Membership**

Any Indian citizen can become a member of this Association who:

1. Has been associated with the teaching profession in educational institutions.
2. Pledge to abide by the discipline, Constitution and code of conduct of the Association.

In practice, a person will become a member when the State President approves his application for membership.

#### **Article 7:**

##### **Election of Office Bearers**

At the time of election of office bearers, it will be considered that

1. He/she should not aspire to any position.

2. He/she should be better than others in the electoral zone in respect of knowledge, piety, understanding of affairs, sagacity and sound opinion, persistence, adherence to the Constitution, organizational & professional skills and activities.

## **Article 8:**

### **Periodic Term**

1. The term of the Association shall be four years. Central and State level office-bearers shall be elected or nominated for four years, while local and district office-bearers shall be elected or nominated for two years.
2. If it becomes necessary to make an election or nomination to fill a vacancy during the term of office, it shall be for the remainder of the term of office.

## **CENTRAL STRUCTURE**

## **Article 9:**

### **National President**

The Association shall have a President. The President shall be elected by all the members of the State Advisory Councils from among the members of the State Advisory Councils, and other central office bearers shall be nominated from among the members of the State Advisory Councils in consultation with them. The nominated members of the Central Council (representatives of Jamaat-e-Islami Hind and SIO of India) shall have the right to vote but shall not be voted in their favour.



## **Article 10:**

### **Duties & Powers of National President**

1. Take measures to implement the decisions of the Central Council for the aims and objectives of the Association.
2. Invite a non-member to attend a meeting. A non-member shall not be entitled to vote in making a decision.
3. Buy, sell, exchange or transfer any property of the Association in the interest of the Association subject to the restrictions imposed by the Central Council.
4. Take measures for establishment of the Association in new States and to grant the status of an Organizational State to any State in consultation with the Central Council.
5. Conduct state level elections and accept resignation of state officials.
6. Suspend a State official and terminate with the advice of the members of the State Advisory Council.
7. In organizational matters, the members of the Association shall be bound to obey the President of the Association.

## **Article 11:**

### **Central Council**

1. There shall be a Council to be consulted by the President and formulate Central Policy and it shall be called the Central Council. The Central Council will consist of Vice Presidents, Secretaries, State Presidents and State Secretaries. Apart from this, three members will be nominated: one by SIO of India and two by Jamaat-e-Islami Hind.
2. The decision of the Central Council shall apply to all States.
3. The Central Council must meet at least once a year.

## **Article 12:**

### **Quorum**

The quorum for meeting shall be half of the total number of members of the Council. If a meeting has to be adjourned for not fulfilling the quorum, there will be no quorum requirement for the next meeting.

## **Article 13:**

### **Vice Presidents**

The Vice-Presidents shall be appointed by the President of the Association, in consultation with the Central Council, from among the members of the Central Council and the State Advisory Councils. The President shall, in his absence, appoint one of the Vice-Presidents to act as his deputy who shall perform the duties delegated. The Vice-Presidents shall be ex-officio members of the Central Council.

## **Article 14:**

### **General Secretary**

The General Secretary shall be appointed by the President of the Association, in consultation with the Central Council, from among the members of the Central Council and the State Advisory Councils. Whoever holds this post will be a member of the Central Council.

## **Article 15:**

### **Duties & Powers of General Secretary**

1. Supervise the administration of the central departments of the Association.
2. Implement decisions of the Association.
3. Liaise with all organizational states and give instructions to them as per the situation.

4. Prepare annual report, budget and accounts.
5. The General Secretary shall be accountable to the President of the Association regarding his duties.

### **Article 16:**

#### **Central Secretaries**

The President of the Association shall appoint Secretaries as may be necessary in consultation with the Central Council. They shall be ex-officio members of the Central Council.

## **STATE STRUCTURE**

### **Article 17:**

#### **State President**

Each state shall have a President elected by the members of the State Advisory Council from among the members of the state.

### **Article 18:**

#### **Duties & Powers of State President**

1. Approve the membership of the Association.
2. Suspend or expel a member, accept the resignation of other state officials.
3. Guide the members of the State within the prescribed limits.
4. Keep the administration of the state in order.
5. Invite a non-member to attend a meeting of the State Advisory Council, provided that the non-member shall not have the right to vote in making decision.
6. Elect local and district officer bearers in consultation with the Secretary.
7. Suspend and dissolve a local/district office bearer/setup from time to time in consultation with the State Advisory Council.

## **Article 19:**

### **State Advisory Council**

1. There will be a State Advisory Council in each State to assist the State President and will be elected by the district presidents and secretaries, local presidents and secretaries from among the members of the entire state. The minimum number of which will be 5 (five) and maximum 11 (eleven). The number of members of the State Advisory Council shall be determined by the approval of the President of the Association.
2. The State Advisory Council shall meet at least once in a year.

## **Article 20:**

### **State Secretary**

Each State shall have a Secretary appointed by the State President in consultation with the members of the State Advisory Council, from among the members of the State, who shall be an ex-officio member of the State Advisory Council.

## **Article 21:**

### **Duties & Powers of State Secretary**

1. Assist the State President in keeping the administration of the state in order.
2. Supervise the departments of the state.
3. Seek funding and approve the district budget.
4. Prepare Annual Report.
5. The State Secretary shall be accountable to the President of the State for his duties.

## **DISTRICT STRUCTURE**

### **Article 22:**

#### **District President**

Each district shall have a President elected by the Unit Presidents and Unit Secretaries from among the members of the district. District President will appoint District Secretary from among the members of the district in consultation with the Unit Presidents and Unit Secretaries.

### **Article 23:**

#### **Duties & Powers of District President**

1. Supervise the functions and discipline of the association at the district level.
2. Implement various programs in the light of the instructions of the State President.
3. Put efforts to establish new units.
4. Recommend approval, expulsion or suspension of membership.
5. Establish and strengthen the district treasury as necessary, keep accounts and spend after the approval of the budget from the State Secretary.
6. The District President shall be accountable to the State President for his activities.

### **Article 24:**

#### **District Council**

In a district where the number of members is 50 or more, there shall be a District Council. The number of members of the council shall be at least 5 (five) elected by the Unit Presidents from among the members of the district.

## **UNIT STRUCTURE**

### **Article 25:**

#### **Unit President**

1. A unit shall be established where there are at least 3 (three) members.
2. There will be a President at each unit who shall be elected by the members of the unit from among themselves and the President shall appoint the Unit Secretary with the advice of the unit members.

### **Article 26:**

#### **Duties & Power of Unit President**

1. Be self-active and keep others active to achieve the goals and objectives of the Association at the unit level.
2. Maintain discipline at the unit level and ensure that members are following the code of conduct.
3. Unit President shall be accountable to the District and State President for his/her functions.

### **Article 27:**

#### **Treasury (*Baitul Maal*)**

1. There shall be treasury at the central, state and unit levels. A specified amount will be provided annually for central expenditure from the state exchequer and for state expenditure from the local exchequer. Contributions will be collected from the members and well-wishers of the Association. The members of the Association shall contribute a decided amount to the treasury. District treasury will be established if/as required.
2. Separate auditors will be appointed to audit the accounts of central and state level treasury.

3. The Central Treasury, the State Treasury and the Unit Treasury shall be under the President of the Association, the State President and the Unit President respectively; they shall spend from it on the respective heads according to the planned budget.
4. Guidelines about contributions in treasury shall be prepared by the President in consultation with the Central Council.

## **Article 28:**

### **Amendments in the Constitution**

The procedure for amending the Constitution shall be as follows:

1. Proposals to amend the Constitution shall be submitted, after consultation with State Advisory Council, to the Central Council whose decision shall be final. The specified proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be provided to the members of the Central Council one month before the meeting of the Council.
2. Proposals presented at a meeting of the Central Council shall be approved by a 3/4<sup>th</sup> majority of the members of the Council present.
3. Formulation or amendment of basic policy, constitutional amendments and election of the President shall take place at a meeting of the Central Council whose quorum is fulfilled.

## **Article 29:**

### **Vacancies**

1. If any position of the central office bearers falls vacant, it shall be filled up within three months as per the rules.
2. If any position of any state, district or unit office bearers becomes vacant, it shall be filled up within one month as per the rules.

### **Article 30:**

#### **Resignations**

1. The Central Council shall be competent to decide on the resignation of the President of the Association.
2. If a Central or State official resigns from his office, the President of Association shall be competent to decide on the same.
3. Notwithstanding his resignation from office, the person concerned shall continue in his office until his resignation is accepted.

### **Article 31:**

#### **Expulsion**

Expulsion of a member of the Association shall be in case the member deviates in word or deed from the objectives, procedures and code of conduct mentioned in the Constitution.

### **Article 32:**

#### **Miscellaneous**

State, district and unit presidents may appoint various subordinate secretaries to administer the respective functional setup as needed.

### **Moral Code of Conduct**

#### **Article 33:**

Every member is bound to abide by the Code of Conduct which is as follows:

1. Every member of the Association shall try to adapt his life according to Islamic teachings.
2. Shall continue to strive for the objectives of AIITA.
3. Shall perform his official duties with diligence, sincerity and integrity.



4. Shall try to be punctual in fulfilling his responsibilities, prepare lessons and pay special attention to weak students.
5. Shall give importance to the education and training of his students for the purpose of making ideal human beings.
6. Shall strive to develop his professional skills.
7. Shall not attract any student for personal gain.
8. Shall treat students with good manners.
9. Shall refrain from every inappropriate prejudice and discrimination.
10. Shall be cautious in the matter of assessment of students and examinations etc.
11. Shall duly consider the self-esteem of the students.