

Bill No. 164 of 2019

THE COMPULSORY TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY IN
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2019

By

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA, M.P.

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BILL

to provide for compulsory teaching of psychology in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Compulsory Teaching of Psychology in Educational Institutions Act, 2019. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification
5 in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.	2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—	
	(a) “Advisory Council” means the Advisory Council for Psychology Education constituted under section 6;	
	(b) “appropriate Government” means in the case of a State, the Government of that State and in all other cases, the Central Government;	5
	(c) “educational institution” means a primary or a middle or a secondary or a senior secondary level school imparting education to children, by whatever name such institution is called but does not include a minority educational institution;	
	(d) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and	
	(e) “psychology” means study of behaviour and mind, especially those affecting mental characteristic or behaviour of a person or group.	10
Compulsory teaching of psychology in educational Institutions.	3. From such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify, the psychology shall be taught as a compulsory subject in all educational institutions from such class onwards as may be determined by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Advisory Council.	15
Appropriate Government to issue directions for compulsory teaching of psychology in educational Institutions.	4. The appropriate Government shall, immediately after issuance of the notification under section 3, issue directions for compulsory teaching of psychology in all educational institutions within its jurisdiction.	
Appointment of Psychology Teachers.	5. Subject to such matters, as may be prescribed, the appropriate Government shall ensure appointment of such number of teachers with such qualifications, as may be specified, for teaching psychology in educational Institutions.	20
Constitution of Advisory Council for Psychology Education.	6. (1) The Central Government shall, within three months of the coming into force of the Compulsory Teaching of Psychology in Educational Institutions Act, 2016, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute an Advisory Council for Psychology Education.	
	(2) The Advisory Council shall consist of such number of persons, having education, special knowledge or practical experience in the field of psychology, as the Central Government may deem fit.	25
Functions of Advisory Council.	7. The Advisory Council shall perform the following functions, namely:—	
	(a) recommend to the Central Government the syllabus of psychology education for each class upto senior secondary level;	30
	(b) recommend to the Central Government the class from which onwards the psychology shall be taught in educational institutions;	
	(c) recommend to the appropriate Government the qualifications of teachers to be appointed in educational institutions for teaching psychology;	
	(d) recommend to the appropriate Government the institutions which may be given recognition for training teachers in psychology education for the purpose of their appointment in educational institutions; and	35
	(e) co-ordinate with the appropriate Government and the school authorities with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.	
Derecognition of educational institution for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act.	8. The appropriate Government shall derecognize an educational institution which do not comply with the provisions of section 4, after giving such institution a reasonable opportunity of being heard.	40

9. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide adequate funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Central Government to provide funds.

5 **10.** The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

Overriding effects of the Act.

11. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

10 (2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall
15 be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Psychology is the science of behaviour and cognitive processes. It is a field that seeks to obtain scientific information on everything humans think, feel or do. The human mind is not static. It is always changing. Psychology is not merely study of common sense, it provides sophisticated answers to complex questions about behaviour.

To understand human mind and behaviour, every person must have to know how human mind functions in everyday life. Through the study of psychology, students work to understand the complex mental processes that dictate human actions. Along with presenting an interesting academic challenge, psychology has a host of applicable uses. Those who dedicate themselves to the study of this discipline will find that they are able to apply their understanding of human behaviour to numerous situations and use their knowledge in their everyday life.

Current education system in schools lay emphasis on imparting quality education. However, our current education is missing out on psychology education and is, therefore, incomplete without it.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide for making psychology education compulsory in all educational institutions right from primary school level to senior secondary level in order to make it a part of school curriculum.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
June 20, 2019.

NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 5 of the Bill provides for appointment of psychology education teachers in all schools. Clause 6 provides for constitution of Advisory Council for psychology education by the Central Government. Clause 9 provides for payment of adequate funds to the State for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. At this stage, it is not possible to give exact estimate of expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, which will be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India, if the Bill is enacted into a law. However, it is estimated that a recurring expenditure of about rupees one hundred crore will be involved per annum from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees one hundred crore is also likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 11 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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(Shri Naranbhai Kachhadiya, M.P.)