

Bill No. 162 of 2022

THE COMPULSORY TEACHING OF URBAN PLANNING
IN SCHOOLS BILL, 2022

By

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE, M.P.

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BILL

to provide for compulsory teaching of urban planning in senior secondary level in all the schools throughout the country in order to prepare students from school level and thereby ensuring sustainable as well as positive development in urban regions and for making it obligatory for the Central and State Governments to provide requisite infrastructure for the purpose and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning in Schools Act, 2022.

5 (2) It extends to the whole of India.

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

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “appropriate Government” means in the case of a State, the Government of that State, and in all other cases the Central Government;

(b) “District Committee” means Committee on Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning established at district level under section 9;

(c) “Infrastructure” means all resources required for study and researching on urban planning and requisite environment in the school;

(d) “National Committee” means National Committee on Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning established at national level under section 5;

(e) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(f) “School” means any recognised school imparting education till Class 12th and includes—

(i) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or a local authority;

(ii) an aided school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority;

(iii) a school belonging to specified category; and

(iv) an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority;

(g) “State Committee” means Committee on Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning established at State level under section 8;

(h) “urban planning” means design and regulation of the uses of space that focus on the physical form, economic functions and social impacts of the urban environment and on the location of different activities within it.

Compulsory Teaching of urban planning in schools.

3. (1) From such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify, curriculum for teaching, training and research of urban planning for class seventh to twelfth and not later than the beginning of the 2022-23 academic session in accordance with the academic standards for health, safety and physical education.

(2) The appropriate Government on the recommendations of the National Committee established under section 5 shall develop a model curriculum for teaching, training and research of urban planning for students studying in class seventh to twelfth in school.

(3) The appropriate Government shall ensure appointment of such number of teachers with such qualifications, as may be prescribed, for imparting compulsory teaching of urban planning in schools.

National policy for urban planning education and infrastructure in all schools.

4. (1) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, but not later than one year of the commencement of the Act, formulate a National Policy for providing urban planning in all schools of the country and ensuring requisite infrastructure and other facilities required for urban planning.

(2) The national policy referred to in sub-section (1) shall provide for,—

(i) imparting teaching of urban planning to all the students as per their ability and physical condition in all the schools;

(ii) encouraging teaching of urban planning and creating awareness of the importance of urban planning among the school’s students;

(iii) ensuring the availability of teacher or instructor specialised in urban planning in all the schools;

(iv) releasing adequate funds for infrastructure development for teaching of urban planning in all the schools;

(v) incorporating urban planning as compulsory subjects in all the schools;

(vi) preparing standard and qualitative syllabus for urban planning as per the age and mental capacity of the students under the guidance of experts and universalisation thereof;

(vii) providing scholarship and stipend to those students whose performance in urban planning has been outstanding;

(viii) giving weightage to marks obtained in urban planning for admission in colleges, universities, and institutions of national importance;

(ix) giving preference to the outstanding urban planning professionals in direct recruitment under the Central and State Government services; and

(x) such other provisions, as the Central Government may deem fit and necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

5. (1) The Central Government shall, within three months of the coming into force of this Act, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, a National Committee to be known as the National Committee on Compulsory teaching of Urban Planning in schools for carrying out the purpose of this Act.

Constitution of National Committee on Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning.

(2) The National Committee shall consist of,—

(i) Union Minister of Education — Chairperson, ex-officio;

(ii) Union Minister of State for Education — Vice-Chairperson, ex-officio;

(iii) Secretary, Union Ministry of Education — Member, ex-officio;

(iv) Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs — Member, ex-officio;

(v) Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy — Union Ministry of Education — Member, ex-officio;

(vi) one representative to be nominated by NITI Aayog — Member;

(vii) one representative nominated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs who holds expertise in the field of urban planning—Member;

(viii) one representative to be nominated by Town and Country Planning Organisation—Member;

(ix) one representative to be nominated by the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi—Member;

(x) two urban planning consultants to be nominated by NITI Aayog who hold expertise in the field of urban planning—Member;

(3) The National Committee shall also consist of such number of members, having special knowledge or experience in the fields of Urban Planning as the Central Government may deem fit.

(4) The Central Government shall appoint such number of officers and staff as it considers necessary for the functioning of the National Committee.

(5) The salary and allowances payable to and other terms of conditions of services of other members under sub-section (3), officers and staff of the National Committee shall be such, as may be prescribed.

(6) The National Committee shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed by the Central Government:

Provided that the Committee shall meet at least once every three months.

6. (1) The National Committee shall,—

(a) make recommendations to the appropriate Government on the curriculum and syllabus for Teaching of Urban Planning in schools from Class seventh and twelfth;

(b) make recommendations to the appropriate Government regarding the class or category of students or educational institutions which shall be exempted from the provisions of this Act;

Functions of the National Committee.

(c) recommend to the appropriate Government the qualifications of teachers to be appointed in educational institutions for teaching of urban planning; and

(d) co-ordinate with the appropriate Government and the school authorities with a view to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(2) The recommendations given by the National Committee under sub-section (1) shall be binding on the appropriate Government. 5

Appropriate Government to implement National policy.

7. (1) It shall be the duty of the appropriate Government to implement the National Policy formulated under section 3.

(2) The appropriate Government shall review the progress and quality of teaching of urban planning being imparted by the schools, from time to time, in such manner, as may be prescribed. 10

Constitution of a State Committee on Teaching of Urban Planning.

8. (1) **The State Government shall, within three months of the coming into force of this Act, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, a State Committee to be known as the State Committee on Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning in Schools under their jurisdiction.** 15

(2) With effect from such date as the State Government may, by notification consist of the following members in the State Committee namely:—

(i) Minister of Education of the State Government concerned—Chairperson; *ex-officio*;

(ii) Minister of State for Education of the State Government concerned— Vice-Chairperson; *ex-officio*; 20

(iii) Secretary, Ministry of Education of the State Government concerned— Member; *ex-officio*;

(iv) Secretary, Ministry of Urban Planning—Member;

(v) three representatives from respective Urban Development Authorities in the State—Members; 25

(vi) three to five consultants from different topographical regions in the State to be nominated by the Ministry of Urban Planning.

(3) The State Committee shall also consist of such number of members, having special knowledge or experience in the fields of Urban Planning as the State Government may deem fit. 30

(4) The State Government shall appoint such number of officers and staff as it considers necessary for the functioning of the State Committee.

(5) The salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of services of the members appointed under sub-section (3) and officers and staff of the State Committee shall be such, as may be prescribed. 35

(6) The State Committee shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure regarding transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed by the State Government:

Provided that the Committee shall meet at least once in every three months. 40

(7) The functions of the State Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.

Constitution of a District Committee on Teaching of Urban Planning.

9. (1) **The State Government shall, within three months of the coming into force of this Act, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, in each district a Committee to be known as the District Committee on Compulsory teaching of Urban Planning in Schools under their jurisdiction.** 45

(2) The District Committee shall consist of,—

(i) Member of Parliament to be nominated by the Central Government— Chairperson, *ex-officio*;

(ii) Member of Legislative Assembly to be nominated by the State Government— Vice Chairperson, *ex-officio*; 50

(iii) Mayor of the District concerned—Member;

(iv) District Magistrate of the District concerned—Member;

(v) one representative from all the Municipal Corporations in the district—Member;

5 **(vi) one representative each from any two reputed NGO/Community Based Organisations or Voluntary Agencies to be nominated by the State Government in such manner as may be prescribed.**

10 **(3) The District Committee shall also consist of such number of members, having special knowledge or experience in the fields of Urban Planning as the State Government may deem fit.**

(4) The State Government shall appoint such number of officers and staff as it considers necessary for the functioning of the District Committee.

15 **(5) The salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of services of the member appointed under sub-section (3) and officers and staff of the District Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.**

(6) The District Committee shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed by the State Government:

Provided that the District Committee shall meet at least once in every three months.

20 (7) The functions of the District Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.

10. Any school which violates the provisions of this Act shall be liable for punitive action by the appropriate Government, including withdrawal of recognition of the school in such manner and with such condition, as may be prescribed.

Penal Provisions.

25 **11. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide requisite funds from time to time for carrying out the purposes of this Act.**

Central Government to provide funds.

12. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force dealing with the subject-matter of this Act.

Act not in derogation of other laws.

30 **13. (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.

35 (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 be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

India is a developing country and in its hands is a huge demographical dividend in the form of youth. Children and Youth are its pillars of strength and with the right kind of training, these may take our country to greater heights. The Bill largely focuses on making urban planning an essential part of the teaching curriculum in the country. Given India's rise in population and its growing manufacturing prowess, it is only suggestive that the country's villages, towns, and cities are bound to take an expansive route. The challenge, therefore, is not only to create newer towns and cities but also to maintain them while they expand. The challenge thereby, asks just not the authorities and planning commissions but also essential public participation and awareness on behalf of the private members of the society. The challenge becomes even more difficult when we see it from the perspective of current cities. Post-independence the country has only come up with hardly one and a half cities, Chandigarh being the only whole in the equation. The need thereby is to create multiple cities simultaneously and relieve the Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities.

According to World Bank, in 2020, 34 per cent. of the population of India resides in the cities and is known as the urban population. According to the 2011 census, India's population was more than 120 crore and is expected and bound to grow further in the coming decades. Therefore, in the world of industrialization and globalization, it can be estimated that the urban population is also expected to grow. With the growing issues such as pollution, population control, overcrowding, issues pertaining to the garbage disposal and construction, and 'concretization' of cities it is important that students are involved in urban planning at the school level itself.

Another relief that urban planning would essentially bring is to the Tier 2 cities and their hinterlands, which due to lack of urban planning have been growing in ginger-like spurts, unplanned and chaotic. The newer or Tier 3 cities thus need to be controlled in a manner where they don't go through the same phase. The unplanned hinterland spurt hinders the growth of essential services like efficient transportation. Examples of the same can be the laying of Metro tracks and Expressways facing trouble due to unplanned newer structures around cities. Development projects in already existing cities come with two major challenges, one – is the inability to create spaces for further projects in the inner region of the cities, and two – are the problems in expanding the city due to the unplanned clogged hinterlands.

The Bill is thus intended to introduce the teaching of urban planning as a subject in schools and to involve children in nation-building. If children are exposed to the issues faced in urban hinterlands, they might work towards developing a sustainable way out against the same as well as will develop consciousness against the same. This would instil a sense of moral responsibility in the children to be cautious and aware of the challenges faced in urban planning in general. It also would prepare them for better civic sense and be publicly participative in the process of keeping the society updated with the civic norms. While education creates a mental, educational, and informative disparity due to the vast system of education in our country, it creates an overall common sense and responsibility governed by values and not just expertise. Thus, creating a generation striving to do better with every step.

Hence this Bill is essential in inculcating urban planning as a value and a habit and not just a provision for the architects and builders. Thus, creating a more responsible generation of future builders for the country. The composition of the committees as mentioned in the bill allows triple participation for better decisions. The triple composition is political, civil experts, and bureaucratic. This would add a balance to the decision-making of the committees to come up with an elaborate curriculum and an efficient way to implement it.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
5 July, 2022.

SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 5 of the Bill provides for nomination of members and salary and allowances for officers of the National Committee on Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning in Schools. Clause 8 provides for nomination of members and salary and allowances for officers of State Committee. Clause 9 provides for nomination of members and salary and allowances for officers of District Committee. Clause 11 provides that the Central Government shall provide requisite funds from time to time for carrying out the purposes of this 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. However, it is estimated that a recurring expenditure of about rupees fifty 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 13 of the Bill empowers the Central Government make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative powers is of a normal character.

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to provide for compulsory teaching of urban planning in senior secondary level in all the schools throughout the country in order to prepare students from school level and thereby ensuring sustainable as well as positive development in urban regions and for making it obligatory for the Central and State Governments to provide requisite infrastructure for the purpose and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

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