

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

**Bill No. 193 of 2019**

**THE UNIFORM EDUCATION BILL, 2019**

By

SHRI RAKESH SINGH, M.P.

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**BILL**

*to provide for uniform education to all the students from primary level to senior  
secondary level in the country*

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

**1.** (1) This Act may be called the Uniform Education Act, 2019.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

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

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

Definitions.	<p><b>2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—</b></p> <p>(a) "appropriate Government" means in the case of a State, the Government of that State and in all other cases, the Central Government;</p> <p>(b) "economically weak student" means a student whose parents' or guardians' income from all sources does not exceed rupees two thousand per month;</p> <p>(c) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and</p> <p>(d) "uniform education" means education based on a uniform syllabus for each standard from primary to higher secondary level in all schools throughout the country.</p>	5
Uniform system of education in all schools.	<p><b>3. There shall be a uniform system of education in all schools whether owned by or receiving aid from the appropriate Government or owned or run by private Non-Governmental Organizations or individuals or societies.</b></p>	10
Free, compulsory and uniform education to every student.	<p><b>4. It shall be the duty of the appropriate Government to provide to every student, upto senior secondary level, the following facilities, namely:—</b></p> <p>(a) uniform education;</p> <p>(b) uniform hostel facility at higher secondary level;</p> <p>(c) breakfast and mid-day meal free of cost;</p> <p>(d) uniform, books and writing material free of cost; and</p> <p>(e) scholarship of rupees three hundred per month at primary school level and rupees five hundred per month at secondary school level to economically weak students.</p>	15
Establishment of schools in every district.	<p><b>5. The appropriate Government shall establish and maintain adequate number of schools in every district in accordance with population and requirement of the area.</b></p>	20
Certificate not to be recognised.	<p><b>6. The appropriate Government shall not recognize, for any purpose, any academic certificate awarded by a school, which does not follow the uniform education.</b></p>	
Act not to be in derogation of any other law.	<p><b>7. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.</b></p>	25
Act to apply to minority educational institutions in certain situation.	<p><b>8. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply to minority institutions only if the management of such institutions convey to the appropriate Government their willingness to follow the uniform system of education.</b></p>	
Power to make rules.	<p><b>9. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.</b></p> <p>(2) Every rule made under this Act by the Central Government 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.</p>	30 35

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

All parents or guardians have a dream of providing good education to their children. However, poverty stricken parents are not able to provide even the basic education to their children. On the other hand, children from rich families get very good quality education and can take up any responsibility in the society after they complete their education. It appears, therefore, that we have dual system of education—one for the rich and quite another for the poor.

Ours is a democratic country and every citizen of the country has equal rights. Thus, this dual nature of education system is not justifiable. There should be such an education system wherein all students, irrespective of their economic status, get uniform education so that they may enjoy equal opportunities in life.

Moreover, uniform system of education would also remove the feelings of discrimination, inferiority complex and denial of equal opportunities in matters of career advancement amongst students.

Therefore, it is proposed to provide for free and uniform education to all children in the country.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
*August 6, 2019.*

RAKESH SINGH

#### FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 4 of the Bill provides that the appropriate Government shall provide free, compulsory and uniform education to every child from primary school level upto senior secondary school level. It further provides for facilities like breakfast and mid-day meal, uniform, books, etc. free of cost to all students and scholarships to economically poor students. Clause 5 provides that the appropriate Government shall establish and maintain adequate number of schools in every district. The expenditure relating to States shall be borne out of the Consolidated Funds of the respective States. However, the expenditure in respect of Union territories shall be borne out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, is likely to involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a sum of rupees fifteen crore will be involved as recurring expenditure per annum from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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

#### MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 9 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative powers is of a normal character.

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