

Bill No. 175 of 2019

**THE COMPULSORY TEACHING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2019**

By

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA, M.P.

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BILL

*to provide for compulsory teaching of disaster management education 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 Disaster Management Education in Educational Institutions Act, 2019.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

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

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

Definitions.

(a) “Advisory Council” means the Advisory Council for Disaster Management Education constituted under section 6;

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

(c) “disaster” means any occurrence that cause damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life deterioration of health and health services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area; 5

(d) “Disaster Management” means discipline dealing with and avoiding risks that involves preparing for disaster before it occurs, disaster response including emergency evacuation, quarantine and mass decontamination as well as supporting and rebuilding society after occurrence of natural or human-made disasters;

(e) “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; and 10

(f) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Compulsory teaching of Disaster Management in educational institutions.

3. From such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify, the disaster management 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 Disaster Management in educational institutions.

4. The appropriate Government shall, immediately after issuance of the notification under section 3, issue directions for compulsory teaching of disaster management in all educational institutions within its jurisdiction. 20

Appointment of Disaster Management 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 disaster management in educational institutions.

Constitution of Advisory Council for Disaster Management.

6. (1) The Central Government shall, within three months of the coming into force of the Compulsory Teaching of Disaster Management in Educational Institutions Act, 2019, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute an Advisory Council for Disaster Management Education. 25

(2) The Advisory Council shall consist of such number of persons, having special knowledge or practical experience in the field of Disaster Management, as the Central Government may deem fit. 30

Functions of Advisory Council for Disaster Management Education.

7. The Advisory Council shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) recommend to the Central Government the syllabus of disaster management education for each class upto senior secondary level;

(b) recommend to the Central Government the class from which onwards the disaster management shall be taught in educational institutions; 35

(c) recommend to the appropriate Government the qualifications of teachers to be appointed in educational institutions for teaching disaster management;

(d) recommend to the appropriate Government the institutions which may be given recognition for training teachers in disaster management for the purpose of their appointment in educational institutions; 40

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

8. The appropriate Government shall derecognize educational institutions, which does not comply with the provisions of section 4, after giving such institution a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Derecognition of educational institutions for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act.

5 **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.

10 **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.

10 **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.

15 (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

We are not able to prevent the earth from shaking, the wind from blowing or the rain from falling. However, with assessment and planning, physical and environmental protection and response preparedness, we can prevent these events from becoming disasters. Since schools are our universal institutions for sharing knowledge and skills, the expectations for schools to be role models in disaster prevention and management is high. Successful disaster mitigation is one of the ultimate tests of the success of the education we provide our generations.

Enthusiasm in disaster management preparedness generally fades once an emergency phase is past. Schools offers a good entry point for keeping communities alert and making disaster risk more sustainable. Highly educated teachers, trained students and well informed parents and family members can play an important role in disseminating knowledge and keeping their communities well-prepared. Teachers, students and their family members being responsible citizens of our country should be a part and parcel of disaster preparedness drive taken up in. It is not possible to plan for every eventuality that might occur; however, preparation is key to saving lives if a disaster strikes.

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

The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide for making disaster management 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 disaster management education teachers in all schools. Clause 6 provides for constitution of Advisory Council for disaster management education by the Central Government. Clause 9 provides for payment of adequate funds to the States for carrying out the purpose 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 purpose 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.)