

Bill No. XLII of 2014

THE COMPULSORY IMPARTING OF MORAL EDUCATION
IN
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2014

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BILL

to provide for compulsory imparting of moral education in primary and secondary level of education in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Compulsory Imparting of Moral Education in Educational Institutions, Act, 2014.

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

5 (3) 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 Council constituted under section (7);

10 (b) "appropriate Government" means, in the case of a State, the Government of that State and in all other cases, the Central Government;

(c) "Educational institution" includes any school whether nursery, primary, middle, secondary or senior secondary level, imparting education to child by whatever name such institution is called;

(d) "moral education" means and includes education based on teaching of good principles and values cherished for years, *i.e.* regard and repute for elders, parents, teachers and guardians, *etc.* setting reasonable standards of virtues and reinforcing discipline among students so that they can distinguish between right and wrong;

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; 5

Compulsory in pasting of moral education upto Secondary level.

3. From such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, moral education shall be compulsorily imparted in all educational institutions upto secondary level.

Appropriate Government to issue directions for compulsorily imparting moral education.

4. The appropriate Government shall, immediately after issuance of notification under section 3, issue directions for compulsorily imparting of moral education in all educational institutions, within its jurisdiction. 10

Derecognition of educational institutions.

5. The appropriate Government shall derecognize such educational institution, which does not comply with the provisions of section (3) after giving such institution a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Appointment of teachers for imparting moral education.

6. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, the appropriate Government shall appoint such number of teachers with such qualification as may be specified for imparting moral education to students upto secondary level. 15

Establishment and functions of Advisory Council.

7. (1) The appropriate Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish an Advisory Council in each district in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The Council shall consist of such number of persons as may be prescribed which shall include persons having specialized knowledge of moral principles, values and experience of practicing morality. 20

(3) The council shall also frame schemes for providing:—

(a) involvement of media, non-Governmental organization and other agencies in providing moral education in schools. 25

(b) incentives to the teachers imparting moral education and the students showing keen interest in learning morality as may be specified.

(c) coordination with the appropriate Government and school authorities with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Central Government to provide funds.

8. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by law by Parliament in this behalf provide adequate funds to the States for appointing teachers and other infrastructure required for the purpose of this Act. 30

Overriding effect of the Act.

9. The provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force, but save as aforesaid the provisions of this Act, shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force. 35

Power to make rules.

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

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

With the growing modernization, there has been a sharp decline in the moral values among students which were cherished and practised from the time immemorial in Indian society. India has been known for its morality and sense of respect for elders, teachers and the helpless. There was a time when moral education used to be an essential component of the education system at *gurukuls* and such other centres. As a result, pupils grew stronger both intellectually and spiritually and influenced society as well as the state by their significant contributions. However, with passage of time, these great values lost their place and were replaced by so called modern values reflected by day-to-day brawls between teachers and students, disrespect to elders and cases of abandonment of old parents by their greedy sons. A child learns from whatever he observes around and, therefore, society, parents and the state owe a duty to create an atmosphere in which children may have all round development. Moral education has become need of the day, as social values, which have been prevalent, have shown rapid fall. Materialism has eclipsed spiritualism and cases of moral degradation are on rise. Today, there is no dearth of the news items covering incidents of rape of a daughter by her own father, molestation and eve teasing of minor girls, killing of old parents by their own sons, threatening of teachers by their students, etc. It is commonly said that future of a nation lies in the hands of children. So, it becomes all the more important to instill in children a sense of respect for moral values right from the stage a child enters school. Preparing a conducive atmosphere to learn moral values will have salutary effect on minds of school going children and when they mature they can easily distinguish between the right and the wrong. It is felt that voluntary action to promote moral values will not have the desired impact unless moral education is made a statutory requirement for all the educational institutions.

Hence this Bill.

NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 6 of the Bill provides for appointment of teachers for imparting moral education. Clause 7 of the Bill provides for establishment of Advisory Council, which includes persons having specialized knowledge of moral principles, values and experience of practicing morality. Clause 8 provides that Central Government shall provide funds for the purposes of teachers and infrastructure. The Bill, therefore, if enacted will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of rupees fifty crore will be required for the purpose. Non-recurring expenditure to the tune of rupees five crore will also be required.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 10 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for the purposes of this Bill. The rules will relate to matters of details only.

The delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

RAJYA SABHA

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(Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, M.P.)