

**Bill No. 115 of 2022**

THE COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING BILL, 2022

By

SHRI BHOLA SINGH, M.P.

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BILL

*to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied citizens  
and for matters connected therewith.*

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 Military Training Act, 2022.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(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.

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 the case of a Union territory, the Central Government; and

(b) “person” means a citizen of India above the age of fourteen years but less than fifty years.

Compulsory  
military  
training.

**3. (1) The Central Government shall provide military training to all able-bodied persons for a period of not less than one year.**

**(2) The Central Government shall establish such number of institutions and take such other necessary steps, as it may deem fit to give effect to the provisions of sub-section (1).** 5

(3) Every person who successfully completes training under sub-section (1) shall be awarded a certificate to that effect by the Central Government.

Employment  
to those who  
have  
undergone  
military  
training.

**4. The appropriate Government shall give preference to persons who have successfully completed their military training in services under defence, para-military forces and such other establishments and organisations, as it may deem fit, for proper utilization of talent:** 10

**Provided that all such persons, who, after successful completion of their military training remain unemployed, shall be given unemployment allowances at such rate, as may be determined from time to time, by the Government till they are gainfully employed.** 15

Power to  
make rules.

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

(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. 20  
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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Almost all developing countries, even those smaller in size, population and resources than India, are providing compulsory military training to their citizens. Providing compulsory military training to able-bodied citizens does not in any way run counter to the ideal of international peace and harmony, which has been the hallmark of India's foreign policy since independence. Military training does not necessarily encourage the pugnacity of individual or the belligerence of the nation-States. On the contrary it inculcates qualities of discipline and sacrifice and fosters in each individual the spirit of brotherhood and amity. A well integrated and a coordinated programme of military training would be immensely beneficial to channelise the vast energies of our youth and would lead to their all-round development and enhancement of the welfare of the nation. People can defend and safeguard their houses from robbery and dacoity which are increasing day by day. Many innocent people are murdered in broad day light. With extremist activities on the rise in the country and the Government being not able to provide adequate protection to general public, self-defence becomes a must for every individual.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide for compulsory military training to all able-bodied citizens.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
4 April, 2022

BHOLA SINGH

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides that the Central Government shall provide compulsory military training to all able-bodied persons for a period of not less than one year and for the purpose shall establish such number of institutions and shall take such other necessary steps, as it may deem fit. Clause 4 provides that persons who have undergone military training and remain unemployed shall be given unemployment allowance. The Central Government will have to incur expenditure in respect of the Union territories for carrying out the provisions of the Bill. The Central Government may also have to assist the State Governments for carrying out the provisions of this Bill. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is likely to involve an annual recurring expenditure of about rupees seven thousand crore per annum.

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

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 5 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. The rules will relate to matters of detail only and as such the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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*(Shri Bholā Singh, M.P.)*