

Bill No. 80 of 2024

THE COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2024

By

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE, M.P.

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BILL

*to provide for compulsory military training in schools and other educational institutions
in order to promote discipline, physical fitness, national unity
and preparedness among the youth of the nation.*

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Compulsory Military Training in Schools and Other Educational Institutions Act, 2024.

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 the other cases, the Central Government;	
	(b) “educational institution” means any school, college, university or other institution imparting education at primary, secondary, senior secondary or higher education, as the case may be;	5
	(c) “military training” includes basic training in physical fitness, drill, discipline, self-defense, first aid and knowledge of the military heritage and values of the country;	
	(d) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and	
	(e) “student” means any person enrolled in an educational institution.	10
Compulsory Military Training to students.	3. (1) The appropriate Government shall include compulsory military training in curriculum for students from classes ninth to twelfth and in undergraduate level.	
	(2) The military training referred to in sub-section (1) shall be conducted for a minimum of two hours per week by the educational institutes.	
	(3) Every educational institution shall establish a Military Training Coordination Committee (MTCC) to manage and coordinate the military training activities in such manner as may be prescribed.	15
	(4) The Military Training Coordination Committee (MTCC) established under sub-section (3) shall submit bi-annual reports on the progress and effectiveness of the military training program to the appropriate Government in such manner as may be prescribed.	20
Curriculum and Training Modules for the Military training to the students.	4. (1) The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Union Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education, prescribe the curriculum and training modules for the military training to the students.	
	(2) The curriculum and training module for military training to the students under sub-section (1) shall include,—	25
	(a) physical fitness exercises;	
	(b) drill and ceremonial parades;	
	(c) basic self-defense techniques;	
	(d) first aid and emergency response training;	
	(e) awareness of national security and defense mechanisms; and	30
	(f) education on military heritage and values of the country.	
Training Instructors.	5. (1) The appropriate Government shall, in consultation with the Union Ministry of Defence, appoint instructors for imparting military training to students in such manner as may be prescribed.	
	(2) The Instructors appointed under sub-section (1) may be retired military personnel, members of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) or such other individuals as deemed suitable by the appropriate Government.	35
Monitoring and Evaluation.	6. (1) The appropriate Government shall, in consultation with the Union Ministry of Defence, establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the impact of the military training program.	40
	(2) The monitoring of evaluation mechanism established under sub-section (1) shall include periodic reviews and audit of the military training program to ensure its quality and effectiveness in such manner as may be prescribed.	
Central Government to provide funds.	7. The Central Government shall provide requisite funds including infrastructure and resources necessary for carrying out purposes of this Act.	45

8. The appropriate Government shall ensure that every educational institution complies with the provisions of this Act. Compliance.
9. (1) If any educational institution fails to comply with the provisions of this Act, it shall be liable to such penalties as may be prescribed. Penalty.
- 5 (2) The penalties referred to in sub-section (1) may include fines, reduction in grants, or such other actions as may be deemed appropriate by the appropriate Government.
- 10 (10. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty: Power to remove difficulties.
- Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act.
- (2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.
- 15 (11. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules and regulations for carrying out the purpose of this Act. Power to make rules.
- (2) Every rule and regulation 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 and regulation or both the Houses agree that the rule and regulation should not be made, the rule and regulation 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 and regulation.
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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bill seeks to introduce compulsory military training in schools and other educational institutions to foster discipline, physical fitness, national unity, and a sense of preparedness among the youth. This initiative aims to imbue students with essential life skills and a deeper understanding of national security and defense mechanisms. Through structured military training, it is sought to create a disciplined, aware, and resilient generation ready to contribute positively to the nation's progress and security.

Compulsory military training in schools and other educational institutions in India could be advocated for several reasons, but it is also important to consider the potential drawbacks and the complexity of implementation.

Military training instills a sense of discipline, responsibility, and respect for authority, which can positively influence students' personal and academic lives and regular physical training can improve students' health, fitness levels, and overall well-being. It can also help combat the growing issue of sedentary lifestyles and obesity.

Military training can foster a sense of patriotism and national pride. Understanding the sacrifices made by armed forces can enhance students' respect for their country and its values with Students can acquire various skills such as leadership, teamwork, survival skills, and crisis management, which are valuable in both personal and professional contexts.

Military training can prepare students to respond effectively in emergency situations, such as natural disasters, by equipping them with basic first aid and survival skills and exposure to military training can open up career opportunities in the defense sector and related fields. It can also help students make informed decisions about pursuing a career in the armed forces. Shared experiences in training can build camaraderie and break down social barriers among students from diverse backgrounds, promoting social cohesion and mutual respect.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
July 8, 2024.

SHRIRANG APPA BARNE

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 5 of the Bill provides that the appropriate Government shall appoint instructors for imparting military training to students. Clause 6 provides that the appropriate Government shall establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the impact of the military training program. Clause 7 provides that the Central Government shall provide requisite funds including infrastructure and resources necessary for carrying out purposes of this Act. The Bill, therefore, if enacted will involve expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of rupees five thousand crore is likely to be involved.

A non-recurring expenditure of rupees two thousand crore is likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 11 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of details only the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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