

AS INTRODUCED IN THE RAJYA SABHA  
ON THE 7<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2025

**Bill No. XCIX of 2024**

THE COMPULSORY SELF-DEFENCE TRAINING IN  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2024

A

BILL

*to provide compulsory self-defence training in all educational institutions  
in order to create preparedness amongst youth of the nation for  
self-protection and as a proactive measure to enhance  
student safety, promote personal empowerment, and  
foster a supportive educational environment  
and for matters connected therewith  
and incidental thereto.*

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 Self-Defence Training in  
Educational Institutions Act, 2024.

Short title and  
commencement.

- 5 (2) 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 —

(i) in relation to a educational institution established, owned or controlled by the Central Government, or the administrator of the Union territory, having no legislature, the Central Government;

(ii) in relation to a educational institution, other than the school referred to in sub-clause (i), established within the territory of

(A) a State, the State Government;

(B) a Union territory having legislature, the Government of that Union territory;

(b) “educational institution” means any school, college, University or other institution imparting education at primary, secondary, senior secondary or higher education, whether directly owned by the Government or local authority, or an aided school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority, or unaided institution not receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority, as the case may be;

*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this clause, “local authority” means a Municipal Corporation or Municipal Council or Zila Parishad or Nagar Panchayat or Panchayat, by whatever name called, and includes such other authority or body having administrative control over the school or empowered by or under any law for the time being in force to function as a local authority in any city, town or village;

(c) “Fund” means the Self-Defence Training Fund established under section 6;

(d) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(e) “self-defence training” includes basic and advanced self-defence training in skills that are necessary for self-protection, as defined under section 4 or as may be prescribed; and

(f) “student” means any person enrolled in an educational institution.

Compulsory  
Self-Defence  
Training to  
students.

3. (1) The appropriate Government shall include in the curriculum, compulsory basic self-defence training for students of classes First to Eighth and advanced self-defence training for students of classes Eighth to Twelfth and at undergraduate level.

(2) The self-defence training referred to in sub-section (1) shall be conducted for a minimum of three hours per week by the educational institutions.

**(3) Every educational institution shall, in consultation with the appropriate Government, establish a Self-Defence Training Advisory Committee (STAC) to manage and coordinate the self-defence training activities being conducted therein, in such manner as may be prescribed.**

(4) The composition, powers, functions of the Self-Defence Training Advisory Committee (STAC) established under sub-section (3) and any other matters relating thereto, shall be such as may be prescribed.

(5) The Self-defence Training Advisory Committee (STAC) established under sub-section (3) shall submit quarterly reports on the progress and effectiveness of the self-defence training programs to the appropriate Government in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

4. (1) The appropriate Government shall, in consultation with the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Union Ministry of Education, prescribe the curriculum and training modules for self-defence training to students.

Curriculum and Training Modules for Self-defence training to students.

5 (2) The curriculum and training module for basic self-defence training to students shall include,

- (a) physical fitness exercises;
- (b) Karate;
- (c) aikido;
- 10 (d) kickboxing and krav maga;
- (e) drill and ceremonial parades;
- (f) awareness of the concept of good touch-bad touch; and
- (g) such other activity or program, as may be prescribed.

15 (3) The curriculum and training module for advanced self-defence training to students shall in addition to the skills enumerated in sub-section (2) include,

- (a) mixed Martial Arts training;
- (b) psychological counselling;
- (c) course on advocacy and legal rights; and
- 20 (d) such other activity or program, as may be prescribed.

5. (1) **The appropriate Government shall, in consultation with the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, appoint such number of instructors, as may be required, for imparting self-defence training to students in all educational institutions in such manner as may be prescribed.**

Training Instructors.

25 (2) **The method of recruitment, qualifications and experience, salaries and allowances payable to and other term and conditions of service of the instructors so appointed under sub-section (1), shall be such as may be prescribed.**

30 6. (1) **The appropriate Government, shall by notification, in the Official Gazette, establish a separate Fund to be known as the Self-Defence Training Fund, for the purposes of implementing the provisions of this Act.**

Establishment of Self-Defence Training Fund.

35 (2) **The Central and State Governments shall, from time to time, after due appropriation made by Parliament and the State Legislature respectively, by law, contribute to the Fund.**

40 (3) The Fund shall be applied by the appropriate Government to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with measures and facilities which, in the opinion of that Government, are necessary or expedient to effectively implement the provisions of this Act, and in particular the following, namely,—

- (a) administrative and operational costs incurred under this Act;
- (b) financial assistance to educational institutions for infrastructure development including equipments and other gear required for the purpose of imparting self-defence training;
- 45 (c) resources for capacity building and training of instructors; and

(d) any other expenses, as may be deemed necessary, for the purposes of this Act.

Compliance.	7.	(1) The appropriate Government shall ensure that every educational institution complies with the provisions of this Act.	
		(2) The appropriate Government shall designate an officer, not below the rank of District Education Officer, to oversee and ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Act within their jurisdiction.	5
Penalty.	8.	If any educational institution fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, such educational institution shall be liable to a fine, which may extend up to ten thousand rupees.	10
Act not in derogation of any other law.	9.	The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force and, in case of any inconsistency, the provisions of this Act shall have overriding effect on the provisions of any such law to the extent of the inconsistency.	
Power to remove the difficulties.	10.	(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty:	15
		Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act.	20
		(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament or each House of State Legislature, as the case may be.	
Power to make rules and regulations.	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.	25
		(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.	30
		(3) Every rule and regulation made by the State Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.	35
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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bill seeks to introduce compulsory self-defence training in all educational institutions to foster physical fitness, sense of preparedness amongst the youth, establish self-defence orientation and training programmes for students, which caters to all their needs to empower themselves. The primary objective of this Bill is to enhance the safety and security of students in educational environments by making self-defence training a compulsory part of the curriculum.

Given the rising concerns about bullying, violence, sexual offences and potential threats in educational institutions, this initiative aims to empower students with the skills and confidence necessary to protect themselves and others.

Self-defence training equips students with essential skills to handle threatening situations effectively. By fostering awareness and preparedness, students can better protect themselves from physical harm. It can also boost students' confidence and self-esteem. It also promotes conflict-resolution and non-violent strategies, creating a more positive school climate.

Self-defence training emphasizes discipline, respect, and responsibility. These values are integral to personal development and can contribute to a more respectful and inclusive environment in educational institutions. Self-defence training will serve as a critical component of broader safety education, helping students to respond effectively in various situations.

By implementing this training at a community level, we will be able to foster a culture of safety and vigilance, where students, educators, and parents collaborate to create a secure environment for learning.

In conclusion, this Bill seeks to implement compulsory self-defence training in educational institutions as a proactive measure to enhance student safety, promote personal empowerment, and foster a supportive educational environment. By equipping our youth with these vital skills, we will be able to contribute to the development of a more resilient and secure generation.

Hence, this Bill.

SANJAY SETH

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill *inter alia* provides that every educational institution shall, in consultation with the appropriate Government, establish a Self-Defence Training Advisory Committee (STAC) to manage and coordinate the self-defence training activities being conducted therein, Clause 5 of the Bill provides for the appropriate Government to appoint adequate instructors for imparting self-defence training to students in all educational institutions and for the salaries and allowances payable to them and their terms and conditions of service. Clause 6 of the Bill provides for the establishment of a Self-Defence Training Fund for the purposes of implementing the provisions of this Act and that the Central and State Governments shall, from time to time, after due appropriation made by Parliament and the State Legislature respectively, contribute to the Fund.

The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve both non-recurring and recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. However, at this juncture, it is difficult to estimate the actual expenditure likely to be involved.

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 10 provides that the appropriate Government may, make such provision, by an order, as necessary for removing any difficulty in giving effect to the provisions of this Bill. Clause 11 empowers the appropriate Government to make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Bill.

As the matters in respect of which orders, rules and regulations may be made are matters of procedure and administrative details only, the delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

RAJYA SABHA

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*(Shri Sanjay Seth, M.P.)*