

Bill No. 90 of 2025

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

By

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH, MP

A

BILL

further to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act, 2025.

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.

43 of 2005.

2. In Section 5 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after clause (e), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of
Section 5.

10 “(f) of the available Self-help Groups in his jurisdiction and provide her access to such groups;

“(g) of the National Skill India Policy and connect her to one of the Schemes;”.

Amendment of
Section 9.

3. In section 9 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

“(ha) to ensure that the aggrieved person is provided access to Self-help Groups and National Skill India Policy Schemes;”.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

As per recent data published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the incidents of crime against women have consistently shown an upward trend over the past decade. The data indicates that, on average, a crime against a woman is committed approximately every three minutes. Moreover, studies suggest that between 50 to 70 per cent of women experience some form of domestic violence during their lifetime. However, only a small fraction — around 2 per cent — are able to formally report such crimes to law enforcement agencies.

This significant gap between the actual incidence of domestic violence and its reporting is a matter of grave concern. One of the key factors, as identified by multiple research studies, is the economic dependence of women on their male partners or families, which prevents them from seeking legal recourse or escaping abusive environments. There is an urgent need to strengthen the accessibility and effectiveness of domestic violence laws by integrating them with supportive mechanisms aimed at economic empowerment. In particular, the inclusion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and initiatives under the National Skill Development Mission can play a transformative role by offering financial independence and vocational opportunities to survivors.

The Bill, therefore, proposes to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, to ensure that women subjected to domestic violence are given direct access to financial empowerment tools, including SHGs and national skill development schemes, thereby enabling them to rebuild their lives with dignity and security.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
July 7, 2025

SMITA UDAY WAGH

ANNEXURE

[EXTRACT FROM THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005]

(43 of 2005)

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Duties of Police
Officers, Service
Providers and
Magistrate.

5. A Police Officer, Protection Officer, Service Provider or Magistrate who has received a complaint of domestic violence or is otherwise present at the place of an incident of domestic violence or when the incident of domestic violence is reported to him, shall inform the aggrieved person—

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(e) of her right to file a complaint under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, wherever relevant:

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Duties and
functions of
Protection
Officers.

9. (1) It shall be the duty of the Protection Officer—

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(h) to ensure that the order for monetary relief under section 20 is complied with and executed, in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;

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further to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

(Shrimati Smita Uday Wagh, MP)