

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 734
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2025

Domestic Violence

+734. Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav:
Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic violence against women continues to be a common crime in the country despite the existence of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act; 2005, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide effective legal aid and shelter homes to women who are victims of domestic abuse, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases registered under the said Act during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed or investigated the said cases and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the designated safety officers along with the shelters built for the protection of victims of violence under the said Act till date; and

(f) whether the Government has provided any compensation to the victims of domestic violence under the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme since, 2019, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT**

(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (e): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes data on crimes, including crime against women, in its publication "Crime in India", which is available on the website of NCRB <https://ncrb.gov.in>. The said report is available upto the year 2022. As per information available with NCRB, the number of cases registered under the 'the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005' (PWDVA) during the last three years i.e. 2020, 2021 and 2022 are 446, 507 and 468 respectively. The State/ UT-wise details of cases registered under PWDV Act, 2005 during the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 are at **Annexure-I**.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime against women and children including the cases of domestic violence, rests primarily with the respective State Governments and they are competent to deal with it.

The implementation of the PWDVA comes under purview of the respective State Government/ UT Administration. The Section- 8 of PWDVA, empowers the State Government to appoint, by notification in the Official Gazette, such number of Protection Officers in each district as it considers necessary and also to notify the area in which such Protection Officer shall exercise the powers conferred and discharge the duties imposed under the said legislation. It is the duty of the Protection Officer to report the cases of domestic violence to the Magistrate upon receipt of complaints and to assist the Magistrate in the discharge of his functions. However, conviction of a person comes under purview of the Judiciary, who decides the matter after careful consideration of factual positions and all related aspects as per the provisions of the PWDVA. The PWDVA provides remedies such as protection order, residence order, monetary relief, custody order and compensation order against it. Further, as per Section-9 of PWDVA, it is duty of the Protection Officer to ensure that the aggrieved women is provided free legal aid as per the provisions of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

The Central Government gives highest priority to ensuring safety and security of women and has undertaken various legislative and schematic interventions in this regard. These include legislations such as "The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018" (amended provisions are now included under Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita),

'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005', 'The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961', etc. The schemes/ projects implemented by the Government include One Stop Centers (OSCs); Universalisation of Women Helplines (WHL), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) which is a pan-India single number(112)/ mobile app based system for emergencies; capacity building in community through awareness programmes, setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks (WHDs) at Police Stations etc.

Further, under "Mission Shakti", the umbrella scheme for safety, security and empowerment of women, the Ministry implements the components of 'One Stop Centre (OSC)' under which integrated services such as Medical Aid, Psycho-social Counselling, Police Facilitation, Legal Aid and Counselling and Temporary Shelter upto 5 days are provided under one roof. If required, the needy women can be accommodated in OSC for some more time or can be provided shelter in "Shakti Sadan", another component of Mission Shakti. As on date, 802 OSCs are functional in the country. In addition, 404 Shakti Sadans are functional across the country for assisting the women victims of difficult circumstances. The State/ UT wise number of Shakti Sadan is at **Annexure-II**.

Under Nirbhaya Fund, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has also undertaken several initiatives, which, inter-alia includes training and skill development programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers. BPR&D has also prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for "Women Help Desk at Police Stations" to ensure smooth functioning of Women Help Desks by focusing on four critical components, viz. infrastructure, training, human resource development and response mechanism. A book titled "Women's Safety and Security- a Handbook for First Responders and Investigators in the Police" has also been prepared for the purpose of prevention and investigation of crime against women with specific reference to the crime of sexual assault, which includes investigation, victim compensation and rehabilitation. Emphasis has been laid upon appropriate behavioural and attitudinal skills of the police in course of prevention and detection of crime against women and children and interaction with victims of crime. Webinars on women safety with sensitivity, gender sensitization of police personnel etc. have also been organized by BPR&D.

Recognizing the need for psycho-social counselling to women affected by violence and those in distress, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has engaged the services of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) for providing basic and advanced training under the project named "Stree Manoraksha" to the staff of One Stop Centres (OSCs) across the country on handling psycho-social and mental health care needs to support to such women. The Ministry undertakes awareness exercise for safety and security of women and children from time to time.

Further, the Government, through institutions like the National Commission for Women (NCW) and their counterparts in States have been spreading awareness through seminars, workshops, audio-visual, print and electronic media etc. to sensitize the people about the safety and security of women and also about various provisions of the legislations etc. In addition, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States/ UTs from time to time on various issues pertaining to safety and security of women and children.

(f) :The process of Victim Compensation is set into motion through two methods. Firstly, the trial court is empowered to make recommendation to the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) or State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), as the case may be, to decide quantum of compensation to be awarded under the scheme framed by the State Government. The trial court can also make a recommendation in case it is satisfied that the compensation awarded under section 395 of BNSS (earlier 357 of CrPC) is not adequate for rehabilitation. Secondly, in cases where the offender is neither traced nor identified, but the victim is identified, the victim and their dependents may make an application to the DLSA or SLSA for award of compensation. On receiving such an application, the DLSA or SLSA has to conduct an inquiry and to award adequate compensation following the due procedure.

Further, pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition(C) No. 565/2012 (Nipun Saxena vs Union of India and others), National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has prepared compensation scheme for women victims/ survivors of sexual assault/ other crimes. The same was circulated to all States/ UTs. Many of the State Governments have revised their existing Victim Compensation Schemes in accordance with the NALSA's scheme. The scheme provides for a Women Victim Compensation Fund which is a segregated fund for disbursement for women victim,

out of State Victim Compensation Fund and Central Fund. The Central Fund means the contribution received from Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme, 2015. Central Government has provided one time grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 Crores under Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) to States / UTs under "Nirbhaya Fund" to supplement their respective Victim Compensation Funds.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTs (a) to (e) OF THE LOK SABHA UN- STARRED QUESTION NO. 734 FOR ANSWER ON 07.02.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV AND SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ REGARDING 'DOMESTIC VIOLENCE'

The State/UT-wise details of cases registered under PWDV Act, 2005 during the years 2020, 2021 and 2022.

SL	State/UT	2020	2021	2022
		No. of Incidences/Cases	No. of Incidences/Cases	No. of Incidences/Cases
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3	Assam	0	1	0
4	Bihar	23	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	1
8	Haryana	0	3	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	2
10	Jharkhand	66	82	67
11	Karnataka	0	0	0
12	Kerala	165	270	371
13	Madhya Pradesh	180	131	10
14	Maharashtra	3	5	1
15	Manipur	1	2	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	1	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	0	1	3
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	1	5
24	Telangana	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	3
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	441	502	465
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0
32	Delhi	2	4	3

33	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	5	5	3
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	446	507	468

Source: Crime in India

Annexure-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTs (a) to (e) OF THE Lok SABHA UN- STARRED QUESTION NO. 734 FOR ANSWER ON 07.02.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV AND SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ REGARDING 'DOMESTIC VIOLENCE'**

The State/ UT wise number of Shakti Sadans functional across the country for assisting the women victims of difficult circumstances :-

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Functional Shakti Sadans
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	28
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0
9.	Delhi	2
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	0
12.	Haryana	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
15.	Jharkhand	0
16.	Karnataka	63
17.	Kerala	8
18.	Ladakh	0
19.	Lakshadweep Islands	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14

21.	Maharashtra	19
22.	Manipur	40
23.	Meghalaya	2
24.	Mizoram	12
25.	Nagaland	3
26.	Odisha	68
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	2
29.	Rajasthan	8
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	36
32.	Telangana	20
33.	Tripura	3
34.	Uttarakhand	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0
36.	West Bengal	37
	Total	404
