

20
UNION TERRITORY OF CHANDIGARH

VICTIM ASSISTANCE SCHEME, 2012



**STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY,
U.T. CHANDIGARH**

STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, U.T. CHANDIGARH



PATRON-IN-CHIEF

HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE, PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT

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HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HEMANT GUPTA
JUDGE, PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT

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ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE

Published by :

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PREFACE

In ancient societies, before the conceptual separation of civil and criminal law, it was standard practice to require an offender to reimburse the victim or his family for any loss caused by the offense. The purpose of such restitution was not only to compensate the victim, but also to protect the offender from violent retaliation by the victim or the community. It was a mean to assuage the feelings of the victim. The maintenance of law and order, including the punishment to guilty is the sole prerogative of the State. Recently, in our country, as welfare measure to help victims and to rehabilitate them with the civil society, the victim's right to compensation was incorporated into civil law.

In India, specific provision for compensation to the victim was inserted in law as Section 357 Code of Criminal procedure (CrPC) in pursuance of the recommendation of the Law Commission in its Forty-first report (1969) empowering the Courts to Award compensation to the victims of crime at the time of passing of the judgment, if it considers appropriate in a particular case, in the interest of justice. A similar provision in the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 may be found though it is applicable only in cases where offenders are directed to be released on probation. However, awarding compensation under these provisions depends on conviction of accused. The provisions of Section 357 CrPC or similar provision in the probation of Offenders Act were found to be quite inadequate.

In 2009, a new Section 357-A was introduced in the Code of Criminal Procedure which casts a responsibility on the State Governments to formulate schemes for compensation to the victims of crime in coordination with the Central Government whereas, previously, Section 357 ruled the field which was not mandatory in nature and only the offender can be directed to pay compensation to the victim under this section. Under the new Section 357-A, the onus is put on the District Legal Services Authority or the State Legal Services Authority to determine the quantum of compensation in such case. In Section 357-A CrPC the term "victim" has been given

widest amplitude to meet with all kinds of peculiar or unforeseen situations, in conformity with the pro-victim jurisprudence.

Under this provision, even if the offender is not traced or identified but the victim needs to be rehabilitated, the victim may request the State or District Legal Services Authority to award him/her compensation. This provision was introduced in accordance with the recommendations made by the Law Commission of India in its 152nd and 154th Reports in 1994 and 1996 respectively. Recently in a case of *Gang-Rape Ordered by Village Kangaroo Court in W.B., In re*, (2014) 4 SCC 786; the Supreme court held:

"19. No compensation can be adequate nor can it be of any respite for the victim but as the State has failed in protecting such serious violation of a victim's fundamental right, the State is duty-bound to provide compensation, which may help in the victim's rehabilitation. The humiliation or the reputation that is snuffed out cannot be recompensed but then monetary compensation will at least provide some solace."

Keeping in view the background and the mandate of law, the District Legal Services Authority is to examine the payment of compensation to the victim in such cases where *"the compensation awarded under Section 357 is not adequate for such rehabilitation, or where the cases end in acquittal or discharge and the victim has to be rehabilitated"*. This provision, which came into effect across the country in December 2009, requires every State government to frame a 'victim compensation scheme' in consultation with the Centre.

The Chandigarh Administration has framed a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of assistance to be given to the victim or his/ her dependants, who have suffered loss or injury or both as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. The scheme has been named as the **'Union Territory of Chandigarh Victim Assistance Scheme, 2012'**. This scheme is to be funded from the Consolidated Fund of India as per its requirement and the said fund is to be operated by the Collector/Deputy Collector of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Every victim or his/her dependants who have not received any assistance for the loss or injury

under any other scheme of the Central Government or U.T., Administration of this nature are eligible for the grant of assistance under this scheme.

The District Legal Services Authority has been empowered to examine the case and verify the contents of the claim with regard to the loss or injury or both and rehabilitation necessitated as a result of the crime, where an application is made by any victim or his/her dependants under Sub Section 4 of Section 357 A of the Code or a recommendation is made by the court for assistance under Sub Section 2 of Section 357-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The inquiry as contemplated under Section 5 of Section 357-A of the Code is to be completed within a period of 60 days from the receipt of application or recommendation. The District Legal Services Authority is to decide the quantum of Assistance to be awarded to the victim or his/her dependants on the basis of loss or injury or both or for rehabilitation, medical expenses to be incurred on treatment and such incidental charges as funeral expenses etc. However, the quantum of assistance to be awarded to the victim or his/her dependants shall not be less or more than what is provided in the schedule attached to the scheme. Any victim aggrieved of denial of Assistance by the District Legal Services Authority may file an appeal before the State Legal Services Authority.

In the cases of victims of acid attack, from the amount of compensation a sum of Rs.1 Lac is to be paid to the victims within 15 days of occurrence of such incident or being brought to the notice of the State Government/Union Territory to facilitate immediate medical attention and expenses in this regard. The balance sum of Rs.2 Lacs is also to be paid as expeditiously as may be possible and positively within two months thereafter. The District Legal Services Authority is also competent to order for immediate first aid facility or medical benefits or any other interim relief as deemed fit, to be made available free of cost to the victim to alleviate the suffering of the victim and that amount shall not be adjustable against the amount of Assistance.

**UNION TERRITORY OF CHANDIGARH VICTIM ASSISTANCE
SCHEME, 2012**

Government of India – Chandigarh Administration

HOME DEPARTMENT

Notification

The 3rd September, 2012

No. HIII(2)-2012/16810 - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974), the Administrator of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, hereby makes the following scheme for providing funds for the purpose of Assistance to be given to the victim or his/her dependent(s) who have suffered loss or injury or both as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation.

1. Short title and commencement

- (i) This scheme may be called the Union Territory of Chandigarh Victim Assistance Scheme, 2012.
- (ii) This shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of Union Territory of Chandigarh.

1. Definitions-In this scheme, unless the context otherwise requires-

- (a) 'Victim' means as defined in clause (wa) of Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
- (b) 'Act' means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974);
- (c) 'Collector' means the Collector of District of the Union Territory of Chandigarh or any person authorized in this behalf;
- (d) 'Dependent' means wife or husband, father, mother, unmarried daughter and minor children of the victim as determined by the authority empowered to issue dependency certificate;
- (e) 'Schedule' means the Schedule appended to the scheme;
- (f) 'Union Territory' means the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

- (g) 'State Legal Services Authority' Union Territory, Chandigarh and 'District Legal Services Authority', Chandigarh means State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority of Union Territory of Chandigarh as defined in Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.
3. (1) Victim Assistance Scheme will be funded from the Consolidated Fund of India, as per requirements of the Scheme. The funds for this Scheme will be made available to the Union Territory by the MHA by way of Grant under Grant NO.'55' Other Expenditure of MHA.
- (2) Amounts of fine imposed under Section 357 Cr.P.C. and ordered to be deposited by the Courts in the Victim Compensation/ Assistance fund will be deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India.
- (3) The cost of the Assistance shall be recovered from the wrongdoer/accused and shall be treated as Public Demand to be recovered in accordance with the relevant provisions of law.
- (4) The said Fund shall be operated by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
4. **Eligibility for Assistance-** The victim or his/her dependent(s) satisfying the following criteria shall be eligible for the grant of Assistance, namely:-
- (i) He/she should not have received any Assistance for the loss or injury under any other scheme of the Central Government or U.T., Administration of this nature.
5. **Procedure for grant of Assistance.**
- (i) Wherever a recommendation is made by the Court for Assistance under sub-section 2 of Section 357-A of the Code or an application is made by any victim or his/her dependent(s) under sub-section 4 of Section 357-A of the Code to the State

Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority as the case may be, shall examine the case and verify the contents of the claim with regard to the loss or injury or both and rehabilitation necessitated as a result of the crime and may also call for any other relevant information necessary for consideration of the claim from the concerned.

- (ii) The inquiry as contemplated under sub-section (5) of Section 357-A of the Code shall be completed within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the recommendation or application.
- (iii) After completion of inquiry, the State Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority as the case may be, upon its satisfaction, shall decide the quantum of Assistance to be awarded to the victim or his/her dependent(s) on the basis of loss or injury or both or for rehabilitation, medical expenses to be incurred on treatment and such incidental charges as funeral expenses etc.:

Provided that the quantum of Assistance to be awarded to the victim or his/her dependent(s) shall not be less or more than what is provided in Schedule attached to the scheme and if at a later date, compensation awarded by the Court is more than maximum limits, the amount of Assistance already paid shall be adjusted.

- *(iv) In the cases of victims of acid attack, the amount of compensation as enumerated in Schedule 1 at Sr.No.10 annexed with the aforesaid scheme, a sum of Rs.1.00 Lac shall be paid to the victims within 15 days of occurrence of such incident (or being brought to the notice of the State Government/Union Territory) to facilitate immediate medical attention and expenses in this regard. The balance sum of Rs.2 lakhs shall be paid as expeditiously as may be possible and positively within two months thereafter.

(6) **Order to be placed on record-**The copy of the order of Assistance shall be placed on record of the trial court to enable the court to pass order of compensation under sub-section (3) of Section 357-A of the Code.

(7) **Method of disbursement of Assistance-**

(1) The amount of Assistance so awarded shall be deposited in a nationalized bank or in the scheduled bank where the branch of Nationalized bank is not available in the single or joint name of the victim or dependent(s) and out of the amount so deposited, 75% of the same shall be in fixed deposit for a minimum period of three years and the remaining 25% shall be available for the utilization and initial expenses by the victim or the dependent(s) or petitioner(s), as the case may be, and in exceptional circumstances, District or Union Territory Legal Services Authority after being satisfied may allow withdrawal up to 50% for the welfare of the victim or the dependent(s) or petitioner(s).

(2) In the case of a minor, 80% of the amount of Assistance so awarded shall be deposited in the fixed deposit account and shall be withdrawn only on attainment of the age of majority. However, exception can be made for educational or medical needs of the beneficiary at the discretion of State Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority.

(3) The interest on the account of fixed deposit shall be credited directly by the bank in the saving account of the victim or the dependent(s) on monthly basis.

(8) **Medical aid to the victim.-**The State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, to alleviate the suffering of the victim, may order for immediate first-aid facility or medical benefits or any other interim relief as deemed fit, to be made available free of cost to the victim, which shall not be adjustable against the amount of

Assistance.

- (9) **Dependency Certificate.**-The authority empowered to issue the dependency certificate shall issue the same within a period of 15 days and in no case the period shall be extended and the State Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority as the case may be, in case of non-issuance of dependency certificate by the authority within the said period of 15 days, may proceed on the basis of an affidavit to be obtained from the claimant.

**As amended vide Union Territory of Chandigarh Victim Assistance (Amendment), Scheme 2013, Home Department notification no. HIII(2)-2013/21928, The 2nd December, 2013.*

- (10) **Limitation.**-No claim of Assistance shall be entertained after a period of 3 years from the date of commission of crime:

Provided that the State Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority as the case may be, if satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing, may entertain a claim after the said period of three years.

- (11) **Appeal.**-Any victim aggrieved of the denial of Assistance by the District Legal Services Authority may file an appeal before the State Legal Services Authority within a period of ninety days:

Provided that the State Legal Services Authority, if satisfied, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, may condone delay in filing the appeal.

- (12) **Quantum of Assistance.**-The Assistance shall be granted as per the Schedule annexed to the Scheme.

ANIL KUMAR, I.A.S.,
Home Secretary,
Chandigarh Administration.

Schedule-I

Sr. No	Particulars of Loss or Injury	Minimum Limit Of Assistance	Maximum Limit of Assistance
1.	Loss of Life	Rs. 3 Lacs	Rs. 5 Lacs
2.	Rape	Rs. 2 Lacs	Rs. 3 Lacs
3.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in 80% permanent disability or above	Rs. 2 Lacs	Rs. 3 Lacs
4.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in above 40% and Below 80% permanent disability	Rs. 1 Lac	Rs. 1.5 Lacs
5.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in above 20% and Below 40% permanent disability	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 1 Lac
6.	Loss of any limb or part of body Resulting in below 20% Permanent disability	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 50,000
7.	Victim of Human Trafficking, Child abuse and kidnapping	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 50,000
8.	Simple loss or injury to child Victim	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000
9.	Rehabilitation	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000
* 10	Victims of acid attack:	Rs. 3.00 Lacs	_____

* As amended vide Union Territory of Chandigarh Victim Assistance (Amendment), Scheme 2013, Home Department notification no. HIII(2)-2013/21928, The 2nd December, 2013.

APPENDIX - I

SECTION 357 - CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

Order to pay compensation. – (1) When a court imposes a sentence of fine or a sentence (including a sentence of death) of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgement order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied –

- (a) in defraying the expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;
 - (b) in the payment to any person of compensation for any loss or injury caused by the offence, when compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by such person in a Civil Court;
 - © When any person is convicted of any offence for having caused the death of another person or of having abetted the commission of such an offence, in paying compensation to the persons who are, under the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 (13 of 1855), entitled to recover damages from the person sentenced for the loss resulting to them from such death;
 - (d) when any person is convicted of any offence which includes theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, or cheating, or of having dishonestly received or retained, or of having voluntarily assisted in disposing of, stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen in compensating any bonafide purchaser or such property for the loss of the same if such property is restored to the possession of the person entitled thereto.
- (2) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.
- (3) When a court imposes a sentence, of which fine does not form a part, the Court may, when passing judgment order the accused person to apply, by way of compensation such amount as may be specified in the order to

the person who has suffered any loss or injury by reason of the act for which the accused person has been so sentenced.

- (4) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court or Court of Session when exercising its power of revision.
- (5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this Section.

APPENDIX - II

SECTION 357-A - CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

Victim Compensation Scheme:-

- “(1) Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation.
- (2) Whenever a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation, the District Legal Service Authority or the State Legal Service Authority, as the case may be, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded under the scheme referred to in sub-section (1).
- (3) If the trial Court, at the conclusion of the trial, is satisfied, that the compensation awarded under section 357 is not adequate for such rehabilitation, or where the cases end in acquittal or discharge and the victim has to be rehabilitated, it may make recommendation for compensation.
- (4) Where the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified, and where no trial takes place, the victim or his dependents may make an application to the State or the District Legal Services Authority for award of compensation.
- (5) On receipt of such recommendations or on the application under sub-section (4), the State or the District Legal Services Authority shall, after due enquiry award adequate compensation by completing the enquiry within two months.
- (6) The State or the District Legal Services Authority, as the case may be, to alleviate the suffering of the victim, may order for immediate first-aid facility or medical benefits to be made available free of cost on the certificate of the police officer not below the rank of the officer in charge of the police station or a Magistrate of the area concerned, or any other

interim relief as the appropriate authority deems fit.”

357-B. Compensation to be in addition to fine under section 326-A or section 376-D of Indian Penal Code:- The compensation payable by the State Government under section 357-A shall be in addition to the payment of fine to the victim under section 326-A or section 376-D of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

357-C. Treatment of victims:- All hospitals, public or private, whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, shall immediately, provide the first-aid or medical treatment, free of cost, to the victims of any offence covered under section 326-A, 376-A, 376-B, 376-C, 376-D or section 376-E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and shall immediately inform the police of such incident.

APPENDIX - III

SECTION 5 - THE PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT, 1958

Power of court to require released offenders to pay compensation and costs- (1) The court directing the release of an offender under section 3 or section 4, may, if it thinks fit, make at the same time a further order directing him to pay-

- (a) such compensation as the court thinks reasonable for loss or injury caused to any person by the commission of the offence; and
 - (b) such costs of the proceedings as the court thinks reasonable.
- (2) The amount ordered to be paid under sub-section (1) may be recovered as a fine in accordance with the provisions of sections 386 and 387 of the Code.
- (3) A civil court trying any suit, arising out of the same matter for which the offender is prosecuted, shall take into account any amount paid or recovered as compensation under sub-section (1) in awarding damages.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF CHANDIGARH VICTIM ASSISTANCE
SCHEME, 2012.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q:1: What is the main objective of the Union Territory of Chandigarh Victim Assistance Scheme, 2012?

Ans: The Scheme aims at providing:

- (i) Financial assistance to the victim(s) or his/her dependent(s),
- (ii) Support services such as medical/legal assistance, rehabilitation, education and incidental charges such as funeral, etc.

Q:2: Who all are covered in the Scheme?

Ans: The Scheme shall cover the Victims/Dependants who have suffered loss or injury resulting from crime.

Q:3 Who can apply for Assistance?

Ans. The victim or his /her dependants can apply for the assistance.

Q:4 Who is Victim?

Ans. As per Clause (Wa) of Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973:-

“Victim” means a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged and the expression “Victim” includes his or her guardian or legal heirs.

Q:5: What do we mean by the Dependent(s)?

Ans: Dependent means Wife/ Husband, father, mother, unmarried daughter and minor children of the victim as determined by the Authority empowered to issue dependency Certificate.

Q:6: Is there any time limit on the Authority empowered to issue the Dependency Certificate?

Ans: The Authority empowered to issue the Dependency Certificate shall issue the same within 15 days and in no case the period shall be extended.

Q:7: What happens in case of non issuance of Dependency Certificate in the stipulated period?

Ans: State Legal Services Authority/ District Legal Services Authority may proceed on the basis of an Affidavit obtained from the claimant.

Q:8:. If the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified, and where no trial takes place , can the victim or his dependents claim assistance?

Ans. Yes, an application to the State or District Legal Services Authority for award of compensation can be filed and the assistance can be granted under the Scheme.

Q:9.. What is the eligibility criteria of receiving the assistance?

Ans. He or she should not have received any assistance under any other scheme of the Central Government or U.T. Administration, Chandigarh.

Q:10: What is the procedure for grant of assistance?

Ans. Whenever the Court recommends for the grant of assistance or an application is made by the victim or his dependant to District Legal Services Authority, it shall examine the case and verify the contents of the claim with regard to the loss or injury or both.

Q:11: In how much time the enquiry has to be completed?

Ans. The enquiry has to be completed within a period of 60 days from the date of recommendation or application.

Q:12: How the quantum of assistance is to be determined?

Ans. District Legal Services Authority as the shall decide the quantum of assistance on the basis of loss or injury or both or for rehabilitation, medical expenses to be incurred on treatment and such incidental charges as funeral expenses ,etc.

Q:13. What is the method of disbursement of assistance?

Ans. The amount of assistance so awarded of shall be deposited in a Nationalised Bank or Scheduled bank, where the branch of Nationalised bank was not

available in the single or joint name of the victim or dependant and out of the amount so deposited, 75% of the same shall be in fixed deposit for a minimum period of three years and the remaining 25% shall be available for the utilization and initial expenses by the victim or the dependants or petitioner as the case may be, and in exceptional circumstances, District or State Legal Services Authority after being satisfied may allow withdrawal upto 50% for the welfare of the victim(s) or the dependant(s) or petitioner(s).

Q:14: What is the procedure in case of the *minor* claimant ?

Ans. In case of minor 80% of the amount of assistance so awarded shall be deposited in the fixed deposit account and shall be withdrawn only on attainment of the age of majority.

Q:15. Is there any exception in the case of *minor* for the disbursement of assistance?

Ans. The State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority may allow withdrawal of more amounts for educational or medical needs of the beneficiary.

Q:16: Can immediate medical aid or interim relief be ordered?

Ans. District Legal Services Authority may order for immediate medical aid or other interim relief free of cost which shall not be adjusted against the amount of assistance.

Q:17: Is there any limitation for claim of assistance?

Ans. Yes, the claim of assistance cannot be entertained after period of three years. However State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority if satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing may entertain the claim after period of three years.

Q:18: Is there any provision to file an appeal if the victim is aggrieved of the denial of assistance by District Legal Services Authority?

Ans. Yes the appeal can be filed within a period of 90 days to the State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh

Q:19: What is the limit of minimum and maximum assistance in case of loss or injury of different types?

Ans.

Sr. No	Particulars of loss or injury	Minimum limit of assistance	Maximum limit of assistance
1.	Loss of life	Rs. 3 lacs	Rs. 5 lacs
2.	Rape	Rs. 2 lacs	Rs. 3 lacs
3.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in 80% permanent disability of above	Rs. 2 lacs	Rs. 3 lacs
4.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in above 40% and below 80% permanent disability	Rs. 1 lac	Rs. 1.5 lac
5.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in above 20% and below 40% permanent disability	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1 lac
6.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in below 20% permanent disability	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
7.	Victim of Human trafficking, child abuse and kidnapping	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
8.	Simple loss or injury to child victim	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
9.	Rehabilitation	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
10	Victim of acid attack	Atleast 3 lacs	-----

Q:20: What is the special provision for victim of Acid Attack?

Ans. A sum of Rs. 1 lac shall be paid to the victim within 15 days of occurrence of such incident to facilitate immediate medical attention and expenses.

The balance sum of Rs. 2 lac shall be paid as expeditious as may be possible and positively within two months thereafter.

✓ **Q:21: Who funds the Victim Assistance Scheme?**

Ans. The Victim Assistance Scheme is funded form the Consolidated Fund of India.

✓ **Q:22: Who operates the Funds of the Scheme?**

Ans. Funds are operated by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner of U.T., Chandigarh.

Assistance ordered by the District Legal Services Authority is disbursed by the Deputy Commissioner, Chandigarh.

State Legal Services Authority
(Union Territory, Chandigarh Victim Assistance Scheme, -2012)

Proposal Application for Compensation/Assistance

1.	Name of Victim/ Dependent/ Applicant	
2.	Permanent Address	
3.	Contact Address with phone no. (if any), e-mail ID(if any)	
4.	Nature of Victimization with brief of incident-attach separate sheet, if required	
5.	Whether the applicant has availed any compensation from other Scheme of Central Govt. or UT Administration, if yes, details thereof	
6.	Whether claim of assistance is within the period of 3 years from date of incident, if not give reasons for delay.	
7.	Whether a recommendation has been made by Court for Assistance or an Application has been made by Victim/his/her dependents.	
8.	In case of dependents, whether dependency certificate attached. If not, whether applied to the competent authority under section 9 of the Scheme.	

Place:

Date:

(Signature of the Victim/ Dependent/ Applicant)

AFFIDAVIT

(To be furnished by the Victim/ Dependent of Victim for seeking compensation under Union Territory of Chandigarh Victim Assistance Scheme, 2012.)

1. That I _____ son/ daughter/ wife of _____, am the victim of the crime/ dependent of the victim of the crime, recorded as FIR No: _____ Dated _____ P.S. _____ U/s _____.
2. That Crime in question, for which compensation is being claimed, has occurred within the jurisdiction of U.T., Chandigarh.
3. That I have not received any assistance from the Central Fund/any other scheme of Chandigarh Administration of this nature in respect of crime in question.
4. That in case I receive the assistance from any of the schemes mentioned as above, same may be adjusted in compensation payable under the Union Territory of Chandigarh Victim Assistance scheme 2012 and the balance amount be paid to me out of the fund under this scheme.

Date: _____ (Signature/Thumb Mark of the victim/claimant)

Place: _____ **(Deponent)**

Verification:

It is verified that the contents contained in paras 1 to 8 are true to the best of my knowledge and nothing has been concealed therein.

Date: _____ (Signature/Thumb Mark of the victim/claimant)

Place: _____ **(Deponent)**



STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Union Territory, Chandigarh

The State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh provides free legal aid for filing or defending a case in any court of law to the following persons:

- (a) A Member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- (b) A Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings or Beggar;
- (c) A Women or a Child;
- (d) A Mentally ill or Otherwise Disabled Person;
- (e) A Victim of a Mass Disaster, Ethnic Violence, Caste Atrocity, Flood, Drought, Earthquake or Industrial Disaster etc; or
- (f) An Industrial Workman; or
- (g) Person in Custody, Including In a Protective Home, Juvenile Home, Psychiatric Hospital
- (h) A Person whose Annual Income from all Sources Does Not Exceed Rupees one Lac (Rs. 1,00,000/-).

The Legal Services can be provided for the following purposes :-

- (a) For Payment of Court Fee, Process Fee, Expenses of Witnesses. Preparation of The Paper Book, Lawyer Fee and all other Charges Payable or Incurred in Connection with any Legal Proceedings;
- (b) Representation by a Legal Practitioner in Legal Proceedings;
- (c) For Supplying Certified Copies of Judgments, Orders, or copies of Evidence and other Documents in Legal Proceedings;
- (e) For Drafting of Legal Documents;
- (f) Giving Legal Advice on any Legal Matter, and
- (g) Through Mediation Centers or Family Counseling Centers.

Contact:

State Legal Services Authority, Union Territory, Additional Deluxe Building,

Ground Floor, Sector 9, Chandigarh

Phone No. : 0172-2742999, Fax : 0172-2742888

Toll Free -1800-180-20-58

e-mail : slsa_utchd@yahoo.com

Website : chdslsa.gov.in

FREE LEGAL AID IS YOUR RIGHT NOT A CHARITY