

भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



# लद्दाख का राजपत्र The Ladakh Gazette

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Part II-Section 1

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केन्द्र-शासित प्रदेश लद्दाख प्रशासन  
ADMINISTRATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH

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**THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH**  
**HOME DEPARTMENT**

Notification

Ladakh. The 5<sup>th</sup> of January, 2022

Ladakh Victim Assistance Scheme, 2022

**S.O. 5.** - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974) read with S.O.1833(E) dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 and in supersession of SRO-229 dated 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2013 the Administrator of the Union Territory of Ladakh, hereby makes the following scheme for providing funds for the

purposes 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; namely:-

**1. Short title and commencement-**

- (i) This scheme may be called the Ladakh Victim Assistance Scheme, 2022.
- (ii) This scheme shall deemed to have come into force on 31.10.2019.

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

- (i) **'Act'** means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974);
- (ii) **'Competent Authority'** means an authority who has been delegated powers to withdraw compensation amount from Victims Compensation Fund and to release to the Member Secretary, U.T of Ladakh Legal Services Authority.
- (iii) **'Dependent'** means wife or husband, father, mother, grandparents, unmarried daughter or minor children of the victim as determined by the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority on the basis of the report of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the concerned area/ Station House Officer/ Investigating Officer or on the basis of material placed on record by dependent by way of affidavit or on its own enquiry;
- (iv) **'State Legal Services Authority'**, means Union Territory of Ladakh Legal Services Authority as constituted under Section 6 of Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 and  
**'District Legal Services Authority'**, Ladakh means U.T of Ladakh Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority of U.T of Ladakh as shall be constituted under Section 9 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- (v) **'Victim'** means as defined in clause (wa) of Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 including the victim(s) of mob violence/lynching, offences committed under POCSO Act and the acid attack victims;
- (vi) **'Victim Compensation Fund'** means a fund segregated for disbursement to the victim as defined under this Scheme out of Union Territory of Ladakh Victim Compensation Fund.
- (vii) **'Injury'** means any bodily injury or psychological injury or loss of earnings including loss of opportunity of employment and education and expenses incurred on account of legal and medical expenses.
- (viii) **'Minor'** means a victim who has not completed the age of 18 years.
- (ix) **'Offence'** means offence committed against the victim punishable under IPC or any other law in force at the time of commission of offence.
- (x) **'Penal Code'** means Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).
- (xi) **'Sexual Assault Victims'** means victim who has suffered mental or physical injury or both as a result of sexual offence including Sections 376 (A) to (E), Section 354 (A) to (D), and Section 509 IPC.
- (xii) **'Victim/ Survivor of other crime'** means victim who has suffered physical or mental injury as a result of any offence mentioned in the attached Schedule including Sections 304 B, Section 326 A, Section 498 A IPC (in case of physical injury of the nature specified in the schedule) including the attempts and abetment, any offence committed against the victim under the POCSO Act, any offence pertaining to mob lynching.

**3. VICTIMS COMPENSATION FUND-**

- (i) There shall be constituted a Fund, to be called the Victim Compensation fund from which the amount of compensation, as decided by the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority, shall be paid to the victim or the dependent(s) who have suffered loss or injury as a result of an offence and who requires rehabilitation.
- (ii) The "Victim Compensation Fund" shall comprise of the following:-
  - a) Budgetary allocation in the shape of Grants-in aid to SLSA for which necessary provision shall be made in the Annual Budget by the Administration.
  - b) Amounts of fine imposed under Section 357 Cr.PC and ordered to be deposited by the Courts in the Victim Compensation/ Assistance fund will be deposited into the Victim Compensation fund as allocated by the UT Administration.

- c) 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.
  - d) Any amount of cost ordered by Civil/ Criminal Tribunal to be deposited in this fund.
  - e) Donations/Contributions received from international/national/ philanthropist /charitable institutions/ organizations and individuals permitted by State or Central Govt.
  - f) Contributions from companies under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)
- (iii) The Fund shall be operated by the State Legal Services Authority.

#### **4. ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE/ COMPENSATION-**

The victim or his / her dependent(s) as the case may be, shall be eligible for grant of compensation after following the criteria for the grant of assistance as prescribed under this scheme. However, compensation received by the victim in any other scheme with regard to Section 357 B Cr.PC shall be taken into account while deciding the quantum of compensation.

#### **5. PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF ASSISTANCE-**

**Mandatory reporting of FIRs:-** SHO/ SP/ Head of Police shall mandatorily share soft/ hard copy of FIR immediately after its registration with SLSA/ DLSA qua commission of offence covered in this scheme which includes Section 326 A, 354 A to 354 D, 376 A to 376 E, 304 B, 498 A IPC, offence pertaining to mob violence/ lynching, acid attacks, offence committed under POCSO Act (in case of physical injury committed under this schedule) so that the State Legal Services Authority/ District Legal Services Authority can, in deserving cases may suo-moto initiate preliminary verification of the facts for the purpose of grant of interim compensation.

The application for the award of interim/ final compensation can be made by the victim and/or his/her dependents before concerned State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority. The said application shall be filled in the prescribed proforma and supported by an affidavit, as appended with the present Scheme alongwith the copy of First Information Report or criminal complaint of which cognizance is taken by the Court and if available medical report, death certificate wherever applicable, copy of judgment/ recommendations of the court, if the trial is over.

#### **6. PLACE OF FILING OF APPLICATION-**

The application/ recommendation for compensation can be moved either before the State Legal Services Authority or the concerned District Legal Services Authority or it can be filed online on the portal which shall be created by State Legal Services Authority. The Member Secretary of State Legal Services Authority or the Secretary District Legal Services Authority shall decide the application/recommendations moved before him/ her as per the scheme.

**Explanation:** In case of acid attack victim, the deciding authority shall be Criminal Injury Compensation Board which shall be formed by District Legal Services Authority as per the direction given by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Laxmi Vs. Union of India W.P. CRML 129/2006 order dated 10.04.2015.

#### **7. RELIEFS THAT MAY BE GRANTED/ AWARDED BY THE STATE OR DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY-**

The SLSA or DLSA may award compensation to the victim or their dependent(s) to the extent as specified in the schedule attached here to.

#### **8. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE AWARDED COMPENSATION-**

While deciding the matter, the State Legal Services Authority / District Legal Services Authority may take into consideration the following facts relating to loss/ injury suffered by the victim:-

- (i) Gravity of the offence and severity of mental or physical harm or injury suffered by the victim;
- (ii) Expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on the medical treatment for physical and/or mental health including counselling of the victim, funeral, travelling during investigation/ inquiry/ trial (other than diet money);
- (iii) Loss of educational opportunity as a consequence of the offence, including absence from school/ college due to mental trauma, bodily injury, medical treatment, investigation and trial of the offence, or any other reason;
- (iv) Loss of employment as a result of the offence, including absence from place of employment due to mental trauma, bodily injury, medical treatment, investigation and trial of the offence, or any other reason;
- (v) The relationship of the victim to the offender, if any;
- (vi) Whether the abuse was a single isolated incidence or whether the abuse took place over a period of time;
- (vii) Whether victim became pregnant as a result of the offence, whether she had to undergo Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP)/ give birth to a child, including rehabilitation needs of such child;
- (viii) Whether the victim contracted a sexually transmitted disease (STD) as a result of the offence;
- (ix) Whether the victim contracted human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) as a result of the offence;
- (x) Any disability suffered by the victim as a result of the offence;
- (xi) Financial condition of the victim against whom the offence has been committed so as to determine her need for rehabilitation and re-integration needs of the victim;
- (xii) In case of death, the age of deceased, her monthly income, number of dependents, life expectancy, future promotional/ growth prospects etc.
- (xiii) Or any other factor which the SLSA/ DLSA may consider just and sufficient.

#### 9. PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF COMPENSATION-

- (i) Wherever, a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation under sub-sections (2) and/or (3) of Section 357 A of the Code, or an application is made by any victim of his/her dependent(s), under sub-section (4) of Section 357 A of the Code, to the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority, for interim compensation, it shall prima-facie satisfy itself qua compensation needs and identity of the victim. As regards the final compensation, it shall examine the case and verify the contents of the claim with respect to the loss/injury and rehabilitation needs as a result of the crime and may also call for any other relevant information necessary for deciding the claim.

Provided that in deserving cases and in all acid attack cases, at any time after commission of the offence, Member Secretary SLSA or Secretary, DLSA may **suomoto** or after preliminary verification of the facts proceed to grant interim relief as may be required in the circumstances of each case.

- (ii) The inquiry as contemplated under sub-section (5) of Section 357 A of the Code, shall be completed expeditiously and the period in no case shall exceed beyond sixty days from the receipt of the claim/petition or recommendation.

Provided that in cases of acid attack an amount of Rs One lakh shall be paid to the victim within 15 days of the occurrence of such incident or the matter being brought to the notice of the SLSA/DLSA. The order granting interim compensation shall be passed by SLSA/DLSA within 7 days of the matter being brought to its notice and the SLSA shall pay the compensation within 8 days of passing of the order. Thereafter, an amount of Rs 2 lakhs shall be paid to the victim as expeditiously as possible and positively within two months of the first payment\*.

Provided further that the victim may also be paid such further amount as is admissible under the scheme.

- (iii) After consideration of the matter, the SLSA or DLSA, as the case may be, upon its satisfaction, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded to the victim or his/her dependent(s) taking into account the factors enumerated in Clause 8 of the Scheme, as per schedule appended to this scheme. However, in deserving cases, for reasons to be recorded, the upper limit may be exceeded.

Moreover, in case the victim is minor, the limit of compensation shall be deemed to be 50% higher than the amount mentioned in the Schedule appended to this scheme.

*\* Victims of the Acid Attack are also entitled to additional compensation of **Rs.one lakh** under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund vide memo No.24013/94/Misc./2014–CSR-III/GoI/MHA dated 09.11.2016.*

- (iv) The SLSA/DLSA may call for any record or take assistance from any Authority/Establishment/Individual/Police/Court concerned or expert for smooth implementation of the Scheme.
- (v) In case trial/appellate court gives findings that the criminal complaint and the allegation were false, then Legal Services Authority may initiate proceedings for recovery of compensation, if any, granted in part or full under this Scheme, before the Trial Court for its recovery as if it were a fine.

#### **10. THE ORDER TO BE PLACED ON RECORD-**

Copy of the order of the interim or final compensation passed under this scheme shall be placed on the record of the trial court so as to enable the trial court to pass an appropriate order of compensation under sub-section(3) of Section 357 A of the Code. A true copy of the order shall be provided to the Investigating Officer in case the matter is pending investigation and also to the victim/ dependent as the case may be.

#### **11. METHOD OF DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION-**

- (i) The amount of compensation so awarded shall be disbursed by the SLSA by depositing the same in a Bank in the joint or single name of the victim/ dependent(s). In case the victim does not have any bank account, the DLSA would facilitate opening of a bank account in the name of the victim and in case the victim is a minor alongwith a guardian or in case, minor is in a child care institution, the bank account shall be opened with the Superintendent of the Institution as Guardian. However, in case the victim is a foreign national or a refugee, the compensation can be disbursed by way of cash cards.
- (ii) Interim amount shall be disbursed in full. However, as far the final compensation amount is concerned, 75%(Seventy Five Percent) of the same shall be put in a fixed deposit for a minimum period of three years and the remaining 25% (Twenty Five Percent) shall be made available for utilization as initial expenses by the victim/ dependent(s), as the case may be.
- (iii) In the case of a minor, 80% of the amount of compensation so awarded, shall be deposited in the fixed deposit account and shall be drawn only on attainment of the age of majority, but not before three years of the deposit.

Provided that in exceptional cases, amounts may be withdrawn for educational or medical or other pressing and urgent needs of the beneficiary at the discretion of the SLSA/DLSA.

- (iv) The interest on the sum, if lying in the FDR form, shall be credited directly by the bank in the savings account of the victim/ dependent(s), on monthly basis which can be withdrawn by the beneficiary.

#### **12. MEDICAL AID & INTERIM RELIEF TO THE VICTIM-**

The SLSA or DLSA of the Union Territory of Ladakh, to alleviate the suffering of the victim, may on the certificate of a police Officer not below the rank of the Officer Incharge of the Police Station or a Magistrate of the area concerned or on the application of the victim/dependents or Suo Moto, order for immediate first-aid facility or medical benefits or any other interim relief (including interim monetary compensation) as deemed fit, to be made available free of cost to the victim, which shall not be adjustable against the amount of Assistance.

Provided that as soon as application for compensation is received by the SLSA/ DLSA, a sum of Rs. 5000/- or as the case warrants upto Rs. 10,000/- shall be immediately disbursed to the victim through preloaded cash card from a Nationalized Bank by the Secretary, DLSA, or Member Secretary, SLSA.

Provided that the, interim relief so granted shall not be less than 25 per cent of the maximum compensation awardable as per schedule applicable to this scheme, which shall be paid to the victim in totality.

Provided further that in cases of acid attack a sum of Rs. One Lakh shall be paid to the victim within 15 days of the matter being brought to the notice of SLSA/DLSA. The order granting interim compensation shall be passed by the SLSA/ DLSA within 07 days of the matter being brought to its notice and the SLSA shall pay the compensation within 08 days of passing of order. Thereafter, an additional sum of Rs. 2 lakhs shall be awarded and paid to the victim as expeditiously as possible and positively within two months.

**13. RECOVERY OF COMPENSATION AWARDED TO THE VICTIM OR HIS/HER DEPENDENT (S)-**

Subject to the provisions of sub-section 3 of Section 357 A of the Code the SLSA, in proper cases, may institute proceedings before the competent court for recovery of compensation granted to victim or his/her dependent (s) from person (s) responsible for cause of loss/ injury as a result of crime committed by him/her.

The amount so recovered shall be deposited in Victim Compensation Fund.

**14. 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:-

Provided that the State Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority, as the case may be, in case of non-issuance of dependency certificate, after expiry of 15 days may proceed on the basis of affidavit to be obtained from the claimant.

**15. MINOR VICTIMS-**

That in case the victim is an orphaned minor without any parent or legal guardian the immediate relief or the interim compensation shall be disbursed to the Bank Account of the child, opened under the guardianship of the Superintendent, Child Care Institutions where the child is lodged or in absence thereof, DDO/SDM, as the case may be.

**16. LIMITATION-**

Under the scheme, no claim of assistance made by the victim or his/her dependent(s) under sub section (4) of Section 357 A of the Code, shall be entertained after a period of 3 years from the date of occurrence of offence or conclusion of the trial:-

Provided that the SLSA or DLSA as the case may be, is satisfied for the reasons to be recorded in writing may entertain claim after a period of 3 years.

**17. APPEAL-**

In case any victim or his/her dependent(s) feels aggrieved by the denial of assistance or is not satisfied with the quantum of compensation awarded by the Secretary, DLSA, then he/she may file an appeal before the Chairman DLSA within a period of (90)days from the date of receipt of order:

Provided that delay in filing appeal may be condoned by the appellate Authority for reasons to be recorded in deserving cases on an application made in this regard.

**18. QUANTUM OF ASSISTANCE/ COMPENSATION –**

The assistance/ compensation shall be granted as per the schedule annexed to the scheme.

**19. REPEAL & SAVINGS-**

- (i) All pending cases for grant of compensation before coming into force of the Ladakh Victim Assistance Scheme, 2022 shall be decided as per the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Victim Compensation Scheme, 2013& 2019 respectively.

**SCHEDULE APPLICABLE TO WOMEN/VICTIM OF CRIME**

| <b>S.No</b> | <b>Particulars of loss or injury</b>   | <b>Minimum Limit of Compensation</b> | <b>Upper Limit of compensation</b> |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1           | Loss of life   | Rs. 5 Lakh                           | Rs. 10 Lakh                        |
| 2           | Gang Rape  | Rs. 5 Lakh                           | Rs. 10 Lakh                        |
| 3           | Rape   | Rs. 4 Lakh                           | Rs. 7 Lakh                         |
| 4           | Unnatural Sexual Assault   | Rs. 4 Lakh                           | Rs. 7 Lakh                         |
| 5           | Loss of any Limb or part of body resulting in 80% permanent disability or above            | Rs 2 Lakh                            | Rs. 5 Lakh                         |
| 6           | Loss of any Limb or part of body resulting in 40% and below 80% permanent disability       | Rs 2 Lakh                            | Rs. 4 Lakh                         |
| 7           | Loss of any Limb or part of body resulting in above 20% and below 40% permanent disability | Rs. 1 Lakh                           | Rs. 3 Lakh                         |
| 8           | Loss of any Limb or part of body resulting in below 20% permanent disability.              | Rs. 1 Lakh                           | Rs. 2 Lakh                         |
| 9           | Grievous physical injury or any mental injury requiring rehabilitation.                    | Rs. 1 Lakh                           | Rs. 2 Lakh                         |
| 10          | Loss of Foetus, Miscarriage as result of Assault or loss of fertility.                     | Rs. 2 Lakh                           | Rs. 3 Lakh                         |
| 11          | In case pregnancy on account of rape.  | Rs. 3 Lakh                           | Rs. 4 Lakh                         |
| 12          | Victims of Burning:-   |                                      |                                    |
| a           | In case of disfigurement of case   | Rs. 7 Lakh                           | Rs. 8 Lakh                         |
| b           | In case of more than 50%   | Rs. 5 Lakh                           | Rs. 8 Lakh                         |
| c           | In case of injury less than 50%  | Rs. 3 Lakh                           | Rs. 7 Lakh                         |
| d           | In case of less than 20%   | Rs. 2 Lakh                           | Rs 3 Lakh                          |
| 13          | Victims of Acid attack:-   |                                      |                                    |
| (a)         | In case of disfigurement of face.  | Rs. 7 Lakh                           | Rs. 8 Lakh                         |
| (b)         | In case of injury more than 50%  | Rs. 5 Lakh                           | Rs. 8 Lakh                         |
| (c)         | In case of injury less than 50%  | Rs. 3 Lakh                           | Rs. 5 Lakh                         |
| (d)         | In case of injury less than 20%  | Rs. 3 Lakh                           | Rs. 4 Lakh                         |

Note: If a woman victim of sexual assault/acid attack is covered under one or more category of the schedule, she shall be entitled to be considered for combined value of the compensation.

Form to Notification S.O 05 Dated: 05-01-2022

**FORM -I**  
**APPLICATION FOR THE AWARD OF COMPENSATION UNDER COMPENSATION SCHEME FOR**  
**WOMEN VICTIMS/SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT/OTHER CRIMES, FOR INTERIM/FINAL**  
**RELIEF.**

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Name of the Applicant Victim(s) or her Dependent(s)  |  |
| 2.  | Age of the Victim(s) or her Dependent(s)   |  |
| 3.  | (a) Father's Name<br>(b) Mother's Name<br>(c) Spouse's Name  |  |
| 4.  | Address of the Victim(s) or her/their Dependent(s)   |  |
| 5.  | Date and time of the Incident  |  |
| 6.  | Whether FIR has been lodged?   |  |
| 7.  | Whether medical examination has been done? If yes, enclose Medical Report/ Death Certificate/ P.M. Report.                               |  |
| 8.  | Status of trial, if pending. If over, enclose copy of judgment and order on sentence.  |  |
| 9.  | Has the applicant been awarded any compensation by the trial court or any other Govt. agency. If, yes give details                       |  |
| 10. | Give details of financial expenditure/ loss incurred   |  |
| 11. | Have you instituted any civil suit/ claim against the perpetrator of offence. If yes give details.<br>Signature of the Victim/Dependent. |  |

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