



Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme, 2015

How compensation is funded:

- Victims Compensation Fund comprised of the following:
 - Annual budgetary allocation by the Government
 - Receipt of fines imposed under section 357 of CrPC and ordered to be deposited in the Victims Compensation Fund
 - Compensation recovered from the accused under clause 14 of the Scheme
 - Compensation returned by persons receiving the same as per Form II
 - Donations and contributions
 - Contributions received from companies under section 135 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013

Eligibility for compensation:

- Victims or their guardians/legal heirs who have suffered loss or injury causing substantial loss to the income of the family, making it difficult to make ends meet or requiring spending beyond means on medical treatment
- Victims or their dependent(s) must provide an affidavit that they have not been compensated for the loss or injury under any other Central Government or State Government scheme.
- Not covered: Cases under the Motor Vehicles Act where the claims of compensation are addressed by the Motor Vehicles Claims Tribunal are not covered under this scheme.

How to apply for compensation:

- Victim/dependents/SHO of area can make an application before the State or District Legal Services authority pursuant to CrPC Sec. 357A(4)
- Court can recommend compensation pursuant to CrPC Sec. 357A(2) and (3).

No requirement of accused being identified or trial:

- Victim of an offence entitled to compensation even if the accused/offender has not been identified and where no trial takes place.



Right to interim relief:

- Immediate medical relief available free of cost to alleviate victim's suffering, in addition to monetary compensation not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
- Order for interim compensation usually given within seven days after matter has been brought to the SLSA/DLSA.
- For acid attack victims, Rs. 1 lakh will be paid within fifteen days of the notification of occurrence.

Compensation procedure:

- Claim must be filed within three years of offense or conclusion of trial
- Form I application filed by victim and the dependents to the SHO of the area.
- Application to be submitted along with FIR, medical report, death certificate (if available), and a copy of the judgment of court if the trial is over, to the SLSA or DLSA for examination and verification of claim within 60 days.
- In exceptional cases of utmost hardship and in all acid attack cases, the Member Secretary/Officer on Special Duty of DSLSA or Secretary, DLSA may grant relief (including interim monetary compensation) after preliminary verification of the facts.
- Special procedure for acid attack victims:
 - Rs. 1 lakh be paid to acid attack victims within fifteen days of the notification of occurrence, with order granting interim compensation to be passed within seven days of the matter being brought to the notice of SLSA/DLSA and the compensation being paid within eight days.
 - Thereafter, Rs. 2 lakhs to be paid within two months, and victim can recover any further amounts due

Amount of compensation:

- See Schedule for minimum and maximum compensation
- If victim is minor, limits of compensation shall be 50% higher



S. No.	Particular of loss or injury	Minimum Compensation	Maximum Compensation
1.	Loss of life	Rs. 3 Lakh	Rs. 10 Lakh
2.	Gang rape	Rs. 3 Lakh	Rs. 7 Lakh
3.	Rape	Rs. 3 Lakh	Rs. 5 Lakh
4.	Unnatural sexual assault	Rs. 2 Lakh	Rs. 5 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. 1 Lakh	Rs. 3 Lakh
7.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in above 20% and below 40% permanent disability	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 2 Lakh
8.	Loss of any limb or part of body resulting in below 20% permanent disability	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1 Lakh
9.	Rehabilitation of Victims of human trafficking/kidnapping	Rs. 1 Lakh	Rs. 3 Lakh
10.	Physical abuse of minor	Rs. 2 Lakh	Rs. 5 Lakh
11.	Grievous injury including injury resulting in surgery/serious damage to vital organs	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 2 Lakh
12.	Loss of foetus i.e. miscarriage as a result of assault or loss of fertility.	Rs. 2 Lakh	Rs. 3 Lakh
13.	<u>Victim of burning, in case of disfigurement</u>		
b.	In case of more than 50%	Rs. 5 Lakh	Rs. 7 Lakh
c.	In case of 20% to 50%	Rs. 2 Lakh	Rs. 5 Lakh
d.	In case of less than 20%	Rs. 1 Lakh	Rs. 2 Lakh
14.	<u>Victims of acid attack</u>		
a.	In case of disfigurement of face	Rs. 3 Lakh	Rs. 7 Lakh
b.	In case of injury more than 50%	Rs. 5 Lakh	Rs. 7 Lakh
c.	In case of injury less than 50%	Rs. 3 Lakh	Rs. 5 Lakh

Factors considered in awarding compensation amount:

- Gravity of the offence
- Expenditures (medical, counselling, funeral, travelling during investigation/inquiry/trial)
- Loss of education opportunity
- Loss of employment



- Relationship of victim to offender
- Period of abuse
- Victim becoming pregnant
- Contracting STD/ HIV or disability because of offence
- Financial condition of victim to determine need for rehabilitation
- Financial loss to victim or dependents
- In case of death, the age of the deceased, his/her monthly income, number of dependents, life expectancy, future promotional, or growth prospects

Disbursement of Compensation:

- Compensation is disbursed into a bank account, with 75% being put in a fixed deposit for a minimum period of three years and the remaining 25% available for utilization and initial expenses by the victim/dependent(s). 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.