



HANDBOOK FOR STAKEHOLDERS

To Access Victim Compensation Under

Manodhairya Scheme

Developed By:

An Initiative Of:

Supported By:



HANDBOOK FOR STAKEHOLDERS To Access Victim Compensation Under **Manodhairya Scheme**

Developed By:



महिला व बाल विकास आयुक्तालय
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१

An Initiative Of:



Supported By:



Foreword



Crime can have a damaging effect on mental and emotional well-being of the victim. Sexual abuse and exploitation not only inflict physical violence upon the person, it leaves a permanent emotional scar and psychological trauma on the victims. Thus, while there may be a physical or bodily recovery of the victim, the trauma may continue to linger on for years.

Reporting and registration of sexual crimes also does not come handy to the victims and their families for obvious reasons. Because of hostile environment around them, fear of being stigmatized or apprehension of victim blaming behavior, the victims and families of such crimes hold back from knocking the door of justice.

The Law makers and the Judiciary through their legislations and judgments, have attempted to make the process of justice victim-friendly in investigation and trial of sexual crimes. The enactment of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the 2013 Criminal Law Amendments subsequent to 'Nirbhaya case' are illustrative of the same.

While support in the justice process is extremely crucial, it is also imperative that compensation to the victim must also be treated with equal importance. The aspect of compensation must not be viewed as charity but as a right of the victim. Benevolent Victim Compensation Schemes like the Manodhairya Scheme of 30th December 2017 is one such.

Since the year 2018, the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authority (MSLSA and DLSA) have been implementing the Manodhairya Scheme and awarding compensation to the victims of sexual exploitation. MSLSA by Notification No. MSLSA/2018/445 date-d 22nd February, 2018 has issued Manodhairya Victim Compensation (Guidelines for the District Legal Services Authority) for the effective implementation of the Scheme. Since then victims of rape and child sexual offences were provided with the financial assistance under the scheme assisted by Authorities to enable their rehabilitation. The present Handbook is developed in collaboration with Vipla Foundation and the DWCD to clarify various aspects relating to the victim compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme. The handbook also discerns the roles of various stakeholders for facilitating compensation and ensuring rehabilitation.

The MSLSA congratulates Vipla Foundation for its efforts and studied presentation of Manodhairya Scheme and roles of various stakeholders, that would act as a ready reckoner for reference on issues pertaining to compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme.

Executive Chairman
Hon'ble Shri. Justice Sanjay V. Gangapurwala
Dt. 09/12/2022

Foreword



In recent years, crimes against women are getting reported all over the nation. While a section of the society advocates women's rights and gender equality, others highlight the need to provide better security to women from the social criminals.

Sexual violation is one of the gravest forms of gender-based violation against women and children, as it is not limited to attack on their physical and sexual privacy but leaves a long-lasting psychological implication. The government of Maharashtra therefore has devised the Manodhairya Scheme that is being implemented through the Government Resolution of 30th December 2017. The said Scheme is designed to provide financial assistance to victims of rape, POCSO and acid attack and help them to rebuild their lives. The scheme is being implemented through the State and District Legal Service Authorities in Maharashtra.

Financial Assistance ranging from Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs. 10 Lakhs in special cases is awarded to the victims to enable them to rebuild their lives. Need-based rehabilitation of victims and their dependents by way of shelter, counselling, medical and legal support, education and vocational education is also carried out. The government provides all the necessary assistance to the affected victims to aid them to lead their life with dignity and self-reliance through the Manodhairya Scheme.

The Commissionerate of Women and Child development Department appreciates Vipra Foundation for its efforts and studied presentation of Manodhairya Scheme and roles of various stakeholders, that would act as a ready reckoner for reference on issues pertaining to compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme.

R. Vimala (I.A.S)
Commissioner,
Women and Child Development
Maharashtra State

Preface



As duty bearers and being part of the change makers' chain, it is our responsibility to make all possible efforts to safeguard the interest and rights of individuals and groups we work with. The Indian Constitution, laws, policies and programs would only remain noble documents if we do not step up to ensure that the principle and values that they stand for and as enshrined in the constitution are brought into practice. This is of paramount importance for dignified life for everyone, particularly for those who are vulnerable and exploited.

Over two decades Vipra Foundation has been working on Anti-human trafficking and against violence and sexual exploitation. The organization has partnered with government programs to strengthen its effort to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation and has worked closely with the judiciary, law enforcement authorities and victims.

Maharashtra has two schemes for compensation to the victims of sexual exploitation viz. Maharashtra Victim's Compensation Scheme and Manodhairya Scheme. These schemes play very important role not only to bring justice to the victim in whatever ways it can but also aids in the rehabilitation of the victim. Often availing the benefits of the schemes become challenging due to ignorance or procedural bottlenecks.

Vipra Foundation through this Stake Holders Handbook attempts to provide detailed information on how law enforcement authorities, the victims and other stakeholders can facilitate the grant of compensation under the Manodhairya scheme. The 'Frequently Asked Questions' section of this Handbook put together by the Vipra Foundation team is particularly important to get clarifications on every possible question and practical difficulties one may encounter.

Hope this document would be used extensively by stakeholders to ensure that Manodhairya Scheme is optimally utilized to bring justice and aid in the rehabilitation of the victims.

Pramod Nigudkar
Chief Executive Officer,
Vipra Foundation

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| CNCP | - Child in Need of Care and Protection |
| Cr.PC | - Code of Criminal Procedure |
| CWC | - Child Welfare Committee |
| CWO | - Child Welfare Officer |
| DCPU | - District Child Protection Unit |
| DLSA | - District Legal Services Authority |
| ITPA | - Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 |
| IO | - Investigation Officer |
| IPC | - Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) |
| JJ Act | - The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 |
| JJ Rules | - The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015-Rules |
| MSLSA | - Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority |
| NALSA | - National Legal Service Authority |
| NGO | - Non-Government Organization |
| PDJ | - Principal District Judge |
| PLV | - Para Legal Volunteer |
| PO | - Probation Officer |
| POCSO | - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 |
| SLSA | - State Legal Services Authority |
| FGD | - Focussed Group Discussion |
| FIR | - First Information Report |
| SMS | - Short Message Service |
| SJPU | - Special Juvenile Police Unit |

01 Introduction

Victim compensation is a critical aspect of victim services and rehabilitation. Victims of sexual violence many a time are estranged from their families, friends, and communities. They often experience trauma, lack of confidence and self-esteem. In other words, they are vulnerable socially, emotionally and economically and need immediate support to prevent their relapse in similar exploitative situations. Victim compensation and related interventions can be perceived as a new lease of life by victims. It can give victims the feeling that they are being heard and can serve as intermediate justice even when the offender is not apprehended or prosecuted. The awarding of victim compensation can be an empowering process if done in a timely manner.

Government of Maharashtra has been implementing Manodhairya Scheme for rehabilitation of victims of rape and acid attack by providing them financial assistance. The scheme is also extended to victims below 18 years rescued under The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Vipla Foundation has been working on strengthening access to justice and rehabilitation of victims of sex trafficking for the last two decades. It has worked with victims and systemic stake-holders in the state of Maharashtra for strengthening access to compensation for victims of trafficking. The organization has campaigned and advocated for extension of the scheme to victims of trafficking at several districts until an inclusion was made by the state. This has provided a greater understanding on gaps and challenges in the implementation

of the scheme as well as possible ways to overcome the same. It is noted that compensation not only aids in rehabilitation, it also builds a strong sense of empowerment among victims and conveys state empathy and support.

The Handbook is purported to provide an in-depth insight on the Manodhairya Scheme for Victim Compensation and can be used as a ready reckoner for relevant actors on processes for facilitating compensation. It is also designed to clarify misconceptions surrounding the award of compensation without having to go through delays, complexities or ambiguities bringing dignity in the entire process of awarding of victim compensation.

Vipla Foundation is grateful to the MSLSA (Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority) and the Department of Women and Child Development for collaborating with the organization to formulate this Handbook. We expressly thank the MSLSA Office, the DLSA Secretaries who have helped the organization to find answers to common queries and situations in relation to victim compensation and which are featured in this Handbook. Vipla Foundation thanks the CWC representatives and the Protective Home Personnel who have shared their on-field experiences and expressed the need to build convergence for facilitating the process of victim compensation. Last but not the least we owe our gratitude to the survivors of sexual violence for sharing their experiences on availing compensation through FGD and how it helped them rebuild their lives.

02 Victim Compensation

In the criminal justice system, the victim of crime is an important stakeholder. The Indian Constitution under Article 21 casts a duty on the state to uphold and protect the rights, dignity and liberty of individuals. The 154th Law Commission Report in 1996 proposed compensation as a recognized method of protection that offered immediate support to the victim and recommended that compensation be also extended to the family of the victim in certain instances.

The Malimath Committee in 2003 highlighted that victim compensation is a state obligation, and it was immaterial whether the offender was apprehended, convicted or acquitted.

Punishing the offender in accordance with the law will not render complete justice to the victim of the crime. The crime creates several socio - economic problems for the victim. The State is under constitutional obligation to protect life, liberty and dignity of the victim of the crime. It is not the State alone but the people working to implement and enforce the Schemes who are equally responsible for their meaningful execution.

03 Supreme Court Observations On Victim Compensation

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also time and again reiterated the importance of compensation; in ***State Vs. High Court of Gujarat, AIR 1998 SC 364*** The Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that "without compensation criminal justice will look hollow".

In ***Tekan alias Tekram v. State of Madhya Pradesh (now Chhatisgarh), Criminal Appeal No. 884 of 2015 (Supreme Court)***, The Hon'ble Apex Court observes that - Not only the amount of compensation but also the manner of disbursement must be tailored to the survivor's needs.

In Maharashtra there are two compensation schemes

- a) The Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme and
- b) The Manodhairya Scheme;

The compensation under the Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme is granted by the DLSA on the **recommendation of the court** and **under the Manodhairya Scheme no such recommendation from court is required**. Earlier victims of sexual abuse were not covered under the Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, now they are covered and the court can recommend for victim compensation either before or after trial.

The present book is a Stakeholder's Handbook that can act as a ready reckoner to understand the Manodhairya Scheme and the processes of availing compensation under the scheme.

04

Compensation Under Manodhairya Scheme

The 'Manodhairya Scheme' was introduced by the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Maharashtra on 2nd October 2013 in compliance with the directives issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court¹ for providing financial assistance for victims of rape, sexual assault cases under POCSO and acid attack, within the state of Maharashtra. The Scheme was earlier implemented by the DWCD and now through the 30th December 2017 Government Resolution No. शासन निर्णय क्र. संकीर्ण -२०१७/प्र.क्र. २५५/का -२ it is now being implemented through the Maharashtra State and District Legal Services Authority (MSLSA/DLSA) and victims are entitled to get a financial relief and rehabilitation measures as deemed fit in the circumstances of the case. The December 2017 GR supersedes all earlier resolutions in respect of the Manodhairya Scheme and its implementation.

The MSLSA has formulated - Manodhairya Victim Compensation Scheme (Guidelines For District Legal Services Authority) by Notification No. MSLSA/2018/445 dated 22nd February, 2018 for the implementation of the Manodhairya Scheme. The said Guidelines are enclosed with this Handbook and marked as **ANNEXURE – I** in the Handbook. In the event of any discrepancy between the Manodhairya Scheme and the MSLSA Guidelines the 30th December 2017 GR of the Manodhairya Scheme would prevail.

05

District Board For Criminal Injuries Relief And Rehabilitation

A District Board for Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation [henceforth referred to as District Board] is constituted at the district level for implementation of the Manodhairya Scheme and assesses the applications for grant of compensation. The District Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with applications received under the Manodhairya Scheme in that district.

5.1 The District Board Has Following Members:

- 01 Principal District Judge (PDJ) / Chairperson, District Legal Services Authority who is the President of the Board
- 02 The Superintendent of Police or his / her nominee
- 03 A woman who has experience in the field of empowerment of women and children nominated by the Chairman, DLSA for a period of 1 year at a time
- 04 The Civil Surgeon or his / her nominee or District Health and Family Welfare Officer / District Medical and Health officer or his / her nominee
- 05 The Secretary of District Legal Services Authority, who shall be the Member Secretary of the District Board. He shall be drawing & disbursing Authority

¹Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v/s Union Of India – (1995) 1 SCC 14

5.2 Overview of The Responsibilities Of The District Board

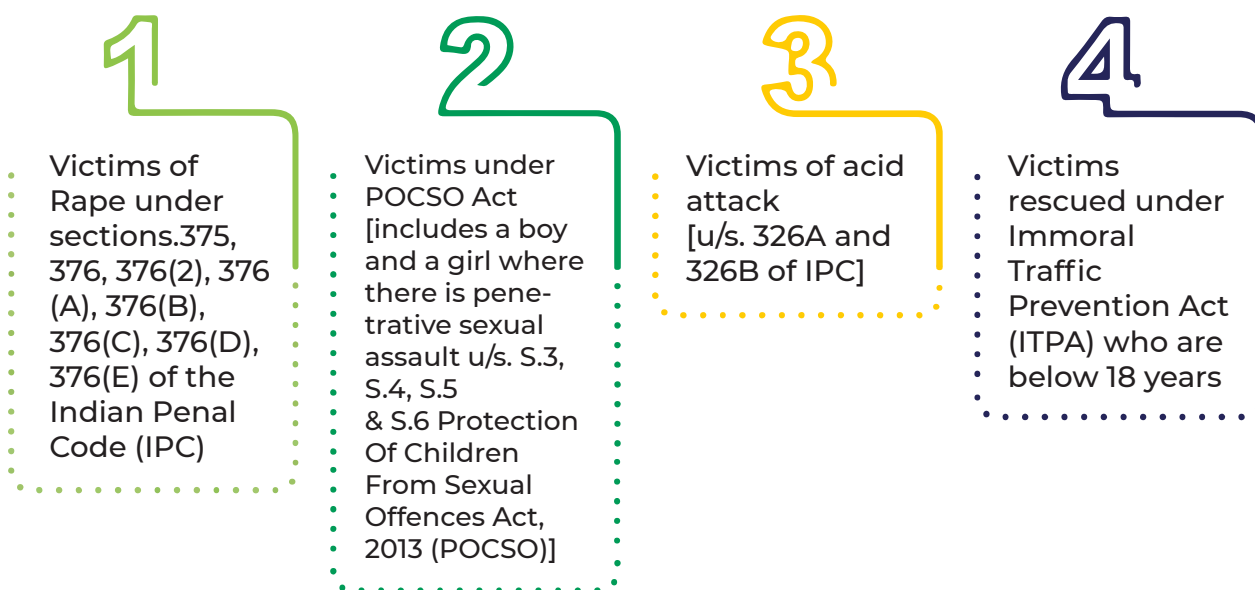
- a. Consider the claims and award financial assistance in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Manodhairya Scheme.
- b. Monitor legal, medical, psychological or any other form of aid/ assistance to the victims.
- c. Make use of any other scheme(s) for rehabilitation of rape victims framed by the State or Central Government;
- d. Arrange for psychological, medical and legal assistance to the victims;
- e. Provide counselling support to the victims;
- f. Initiate suitable measures to ensure the protection of the victim and witnesses till the conclusion of the trial.
- g. Periodical review of the progress of investigation;
- h. Provide support to young victims for education, professional training or training for self-employment;
- i. Provide any other assistance for appropriate rehabilitation of the victims;
- j. Arrange shelter to the victims, for such period as the circumstances warrant.
- k. Perform any other function as may be deemed expedient and necessary given in the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case.

The SLSA and DLSA has the sole authority to decide claims and disburse amounts that are payable under the Manodhairya Scheme and the procedure operates like a single window system.

06

Persons Eligible To Receive Compensation Under The Manodhairya Scheme

Victims of Following Offences are eligible to receive compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme:



The Scheme shall apply to victims of the aforementioned offences committed on or after the date of the scheme coming into force and shall not have any retrospective effect.

Once the FIR and other crime details are forwarded by the police or an application for claim of compensation is received by the DLSA, ₹30,000/- by way of immediate relief is made available to the victim within seven days of receipt of such application or intimation. Later on, after the application for compensation is assessed by the District Board and the DLSA decides to grant compensation, it immediately disburses 25% of the total quantum of compensation sanctioned to be payable to the victim after adjusting the initial payment of ₹30,000/-. The balance 75% of the amount would remain invested in a Nationalized Bank in a way that would earn interest, and a certificate to that effect is issued by the DLSA; the victim is entitled to the benefit of entire interest accrued on the said amount till it remains deposited with the said authority.

7.1 Indicative Quantum Of Compensation Under Manodhairya Scheme

| Sr. No. | Description | Relief | Disbursement |
|-----------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Victims of Rape | | |
| a) | When victim suffers permanent mental or physical disability as a result of rape | Upto ₹10 Lakhs | Out of the total amount of compensation awarded, 75% of the relief granted is kept in the bank as fixed deposit in name of the victim for the period of 10 years. The relief of remaining 25% is immediately made available to the victim. [this includes the expenses of ₹30,000/- for medical treatment] |
| b) | In the event of gang rape where the victim has suffered grievous physical injury | Upto ₹10 Lakhs | As mentioned above |
| c) | Cases where the rape leads to the death of a woman. i - In case of earning woman ii - In case of non-earning woman | Upto ₹10 Lakhs Upto ₹10 Lakhs | As mentioned above |
| d) | Cases of rape not covered by any of the aforesaid categories | Upto ₹3 Lakhs | As mentioned above |

| 2. Victims of Sexual Assault Under POCSO | | | |
|---|---|----------------|--|
| a) | When victim irrespective of the gender suffers permanent mental or physical disability | Upto ₹10 Lakhs | Out of the total amount of compensation awarded, 75% of the relief granted is kept in the bank as fixed deposit in name of the victim for the period of 10 years. The relief of remaining 25% is immediately made available to the victim. [this includes the expenses of ₹30,000/- for medical treatment] |
| b) | Cases of sexual assault under POCSO not covered by the above category | Upto ₹3 Lakhs | As mentioned above |
| 3. Acid Attack | | | |
| a) | When the victim either woman or child suffers disfigurement of face or any visible part of the body or suffers permanent disability | Upto ₹10 Lakhs | Out of the total amount of compensation awarded, 75% of the relief granted is kept in the bank as fixed deposit in name of the victim for the period of 10 years. The relief of remaining 25% is immediately made available to the victim. [this includes the expenses of ₹30,000/- for medical treatment] |
| b) | Any other cases of acid attack not covered by the above category | Upto ₹3 Lakhs | As mentioned above |

“

“The investigating agency shall take necessary steps to protect the said exploited victims and recommend them, particularly the minor for interim compensation under the State Victim Compensation Scheme and for their proper rehabilitation in accordance with law.”

- Unknown vs The State of West Bengal (C.R.M. 5927 of 2019)

Procedure For Claiming Compensation Under Manodhairya Scheme

8.1. Process For Making An Application

When the offence of rape or POCSO or acid attack is registered at the police station, the concerned Investigation Officer at the earliest (within one hour of lodging the FIR) has to forward the details of the complaint to the Secretary of the DLSA either by email, SMS, or any other mode of communication by filling and submission of the 'FORM I' attached to the MSLSA Guidelines enclosed at **ANNEXURE I** of the Handbook. The FIR / complaint must be accompanied by - medical report, Statement of the victim u/s.164 Cr.P.C and the preliminary investigation report.

8.2. 8.2 Who Else Can Approach The DLSA For Compensation

The prime responsibility of forwarding the documents for compensation is that of the police. However, any person / institution working for the welfare and in the interest of the victim can also make an application along with FIR and other relevant documents to the concerned DLSA on behalf of the victim to seek compensation under Manodhairya Scheme. This can include following persons:



The person making an application can refer to **ANNEXURE II** for an indicative format to make an application for award of compensation under the scheme. In case the victim or any person is unable to make an application on her behalf, the information and intimation received by the DLSA shall be treated as an application and will be processed accordingly.

A specially trained Trauma Team comprising of woman counsellor, medical officer appropriately trained lady police officer is set up at the district level to provide the victim with emotional support, guidance, medical help and psychiatric counseling free of cost.

Roles And Responsibilities Of Other Stakeholders In Facilitating Compensation Under The Manodhairya Scheme

9.1. The Manodhairya Scheme casts the initial responsibility on the **Police / Investigation Officer** for forwarding FIR and crime record to the DLSA for processing compensation. However, the victim or any person / institution responsible for the well-being can also facilitate and follow up with the concerned DLSA to understand the progress of award of compensation.

9.2 Other Persons / Stakeholders May Include The Following:

9.2.1. Victim Himself / Herself

- a. The victim himself / herself may make an application to the DLSA for seeking victim compensation under the scheme. The ANNEXURE II of this Handbook can be used as an indicative template to make the application
- b. If the victim is unable to read and write she may request the DLSA Office to help her in the process.
- c. The victim may ask his or her guardian / her legal representative / Support Person / CWC / Protective Home Personnel to make an application to the DLSA on her behalf for facilitation of compensation under the scheme.

9.2.2. Child Welfare Committee [CWC]

A Child Welfare Committee constituted under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 [JJ Act] is responsible for addressing all matters concerning children in need of care and protection [CNCP²].

9.2.2 a. Why Is The CWC Responsible For Facilitating Victim Compensation?

- a. Under **Section 29 (1) JJ Act 2015** CWC has the responsibility to take decisions in relation to care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection, as well as have the responsibility to provide for their basic needs and protection.
- b. **Rule 8 of the POCSO Act**, empowers the CWC to make a recommendation to DLSA for payment of such amount as it may assess as Special Relief to child victims of sexual assault.
- c. The JJ Act 2015 requires the CWC to submit quarterly reports to the District Magistrate through Form 15 and Form 16 on the progress of cases that also includes information if the CWC has initiated the process of compensation to child if eligible. **[Rule 17 (i), Rule 17 (v), and Rule 20 (2), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018].**

²Term specified in the JJ Act [Sec. 2 (14)] which covers various categories of vulnerable children including child victims of any form violence and abuse, including human trafficking.

9.2.2 b. Ways In Which The CWC Can Facilitate Victim Compensation

- a. Summon the Investigation Officer to follow up on or initiate the process of victim compensation.
 - b. CWC can file an application with the DLSA for initiating the process of compensation for the child victim of sexual assault if the FIR and crime record has not been forwarded by the police.
 - c. Direct the Support Person [if appointed under the POCSO Act 2012] or the Child Welfare Officer / Probation Officer to file an application for victim compensation before the DLSA on behalf of the victim. Also, direct both these agencies to ensure that facilitation of victim compensation forms an integral part of the Individual Care Plan of the child.
 - d. Coordinate with the DLSA to link the child to free legal aid as provided in **Sec 30 (xvii) JJ Act 2015**. The CWC can coordinate with the DLSA Panel Lawyer to make an application for victim compensation with the DLSA.
 - e. CWC can make a recommendation to the DLSA or the DCPU for immediate payment of special relief to the child for contingencies such as food, clothes, transport, or other essential needs of the child **[Rule 8 (1), POCSO Rules, 2020]**.
 - f. Take assistance of the DCPU or the Support Person to facilitate any procedure for opening of a bank account, arranging identity proofs, etc. for the child victim to be able to receive the compensation amount **[Rule 10 (2), POCSO Rules, 2020]**.
-

9.2.3. Child Welfare Officer [CWO] / Probation Officer [PO]

The Child Welfare Officer [commonly known as the Probation Officer or PO in social work field practice] attached to a Children's Home is responsible for carrying out all directions given by the CWC towards the care, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reintegration of children in need of care and protection placed in the Children's Home by the Orders of the CWC **[Section 2 (17), JJ Act 2015]**.

9.2.3 a. Why is the CWO / PO responsible for facilitating victim compensation?

In accordance with **Rule 64 (1), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018** the CWO is responsible for carrying out all directions given by the CWC in relation to children in need of care and protection; including those regarding the facilitation of victim compensation.

9.2.3 b. What are some of the ways in which the CWO/PO can facilitate victim compensation?

- Make the child aware on his/her right to victim compensation.
- Making victim compensation an integral part of the child's Individual Care Plan.
- Make an application for compensation to the DLSA for initiating the process of victim compensation on the directions of the CWC / on their own / in coordination with the Support Person.

d. Bringing it to the notice of the CWC if the child requires additional services such as a bank account, identity documents, etc. for receiving victim compensation.

Note: In case of adult victim residing in a Protection Home, the PO or the Superintendent may facilitate compensation for the victim in coordination with the Investigation Officer, the victim's legal representative, or by making a direct application to the office of the DLSA on behalf of the victim.

9.2.4. Support Person

Under the Rule 4(8) of POCSO a 'Support Person' is assigned by the Child Welfare Committee, to render assistance to the child through the process of investigation and trial. It could be any other person assisting the child in the pre-trial or trial process in respect of an offence under the Act.

In field practice, the CWC sometimes appoints an organization to play the role of a 'Support Person' and such organization is commonly referred to as a Support Organization.

9.2.4 a. Why is the Support Person / Support Organization responsible for facilitating victim compensation?

a. It is the responsibility of the support person to assist the victim in all matters pertaining to the process of investigation and trial and facilitate access to various victim support services including victim compensation.

b. **Rule 4 (15), POCSO Rules, 2020** casts responsibility on the Support Person to provide the victim, victim's family³, or any other person who the victim trusts information on court proceedings and trial; status of investigation; information pertaining to arrest, bail, and sentencing of the accused; as well as the availability of emergency victim support services victim's compensation benefits.

9.2.4 b. What are some of the ways in which the Support Person / Support Organization can facilitate victim compensation?

a. Make the victim aware on his / her right to victim compensation; including her right to free legal aid and help facilitate the same for the child by making an application to the DLSA along with the approval and endorsement of the concerned CWC.

b. Report the status of the compensation to the CWC. Bring it to the notice of the CWC if the concerned police station has not forwarded the FIR and crime record to the office of the DLSA for initiating the process victim compensation.

c. Secure Orders of the CWC and work towards the opening bank account for the victim as well as accessing identity documents as necessary [**Rule 10 (2), POCSO Rules, 2020**].

³In case they are not involved in the child's exploitation.

9.2.5. District Child Protection Unit [DCPU]

Is established by the State Government under Section 106 of JJ Act which is the focal point to ensure the implementation of the Act and other child protection measures in the district and is also the Nodal Officer for implementation of the JJ Act and Rules at the district level **[Rule 88 (2), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018]**.

9.2.5 a. Why is the DCPU responsible for facilitating victim compensation?

- a. DCPU is required to support the CWC for inquiries, follow up reports of children, and support in implementation of orders issued by the CWC **[Rule 88 (1) (iii), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018]**.
- b. It is responsible for inter-departmental coordination and liaise with the relevant departments of the State Government and State Child Protection Society of the State and other District Child Protection Units in the State **[Rule 88 (1) (xiii), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018]**. This may include the police and the office of the DLSA for facilitation of victim compensation.
- c. Network and coordinate with civil society organizations working under the JJ Act **[Rule 88 (1) (xiv), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018]**.
- d. Generate awareness, organize and conduct programmes for implementation of the JJ Act including training and capacity building of stakeholders under the Act **[Rule 88 (1) (xxii), JJ Maharashtra Rules, 2018]**. This may include capacity building of stakeholders to be able to facilitate victim compensation for children in need of care and protection.

9.2.5 b. What are some of the ways in which the DCPU can facilitate victim compensation?

- a. Facilitate immediate special relief for a child victim under the POCSO Act on the recommendation of the concerned CWC **[Rule 8 (1) (ii), POCSO Rules, 2020]**.
 - b. Assist in opening a bank account, arranging for identity proofs, etc on the orders of the concerned CWC. **[Rule 10 (2), POCSO Rules, 2020]**. The DCPU may coordinate with the Support Person or seek assistance of the DLSA for the same.
-

9.2.6 Special Juvenile Police Unit [SJPU]

Is a unit of the police force of a district or city or as the case may be, any other police units like railway police, dealing with children and designated under Section 107 of the JJ Act 2015 for handling children under the Act **[Section 2 (55), JJ Act 2015]**.

9.2.6 a. Why is the SJPU responsible for facilitating victim compensation?

- a. It is the responsibility of the SJPU in each district and city to co-ordinate all functions of the police related to children **[Rule 89 (1), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018]**.

b. SJPU is to ensure that a copy of the FIR, investigation report and other relevant documents are handed over to the complainant or any person authorized to act on his behalf **[Rule 89 (8), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018]**. The FIR is an important document in deciding victim compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme.

c. The SJPU may coordinate with the District Legal Services Authority to provide legal aid to children **[Rule 89 (14), Maharashtra JJ Rules, 2018]**. This may include seeking the services of the DLSA for victim compensation.

d. **Rule 4 (15), POCSO Rules, 2020** inter alia casts responsibility on the SJPU to provide the victim, victim's family⁴, or any other person who the victim trusts, information on availability of public and private emergency services and availability of victim's compensation benefits.

9.2.6 b. What are some of the ways in which the SJPU can facilitate victim compensation?

a. Upon registration of FIR, ensure that all relevant documents pertaining to the case are forwarded to the office of the DLSA for initiating the process of victim compensation.

b. The SJPU on their own or in coordination with the Support Person or the local police provide information to the victim and or victim's family [as appropriate] regarding the availability of victim compensation.

c. Help the child / family of the child [as appropriate] / Support Person connect with the office of the DLSA for initiating the process of victim compensation.

d. Be vigilant and extend assistance to ensure that all relevant case papers / documents mandatory for deciding victim compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme are forwarded from the concerned police station to the DLSA.

9.2.7. Legal Representative of the Victim

This can either be the Public Prosecutor [PP] conducting the trial or DLSA - empaneled lawyer or an independent lawyer representing the victim with the knowledge and consent of the victim.

9.2.7 a. Why is the Legal Representative of the victim responsible for facilitating victim compensation?

Being the legal representative of the victim, it is the duty of such individual to represent the victim's interests including the victim's legal right to compensation. The legal representative is required to apprise the victim as well as the person responsible for the care and protection on these issues and also facilitating the process of compensation by coordinating with relevant departments.

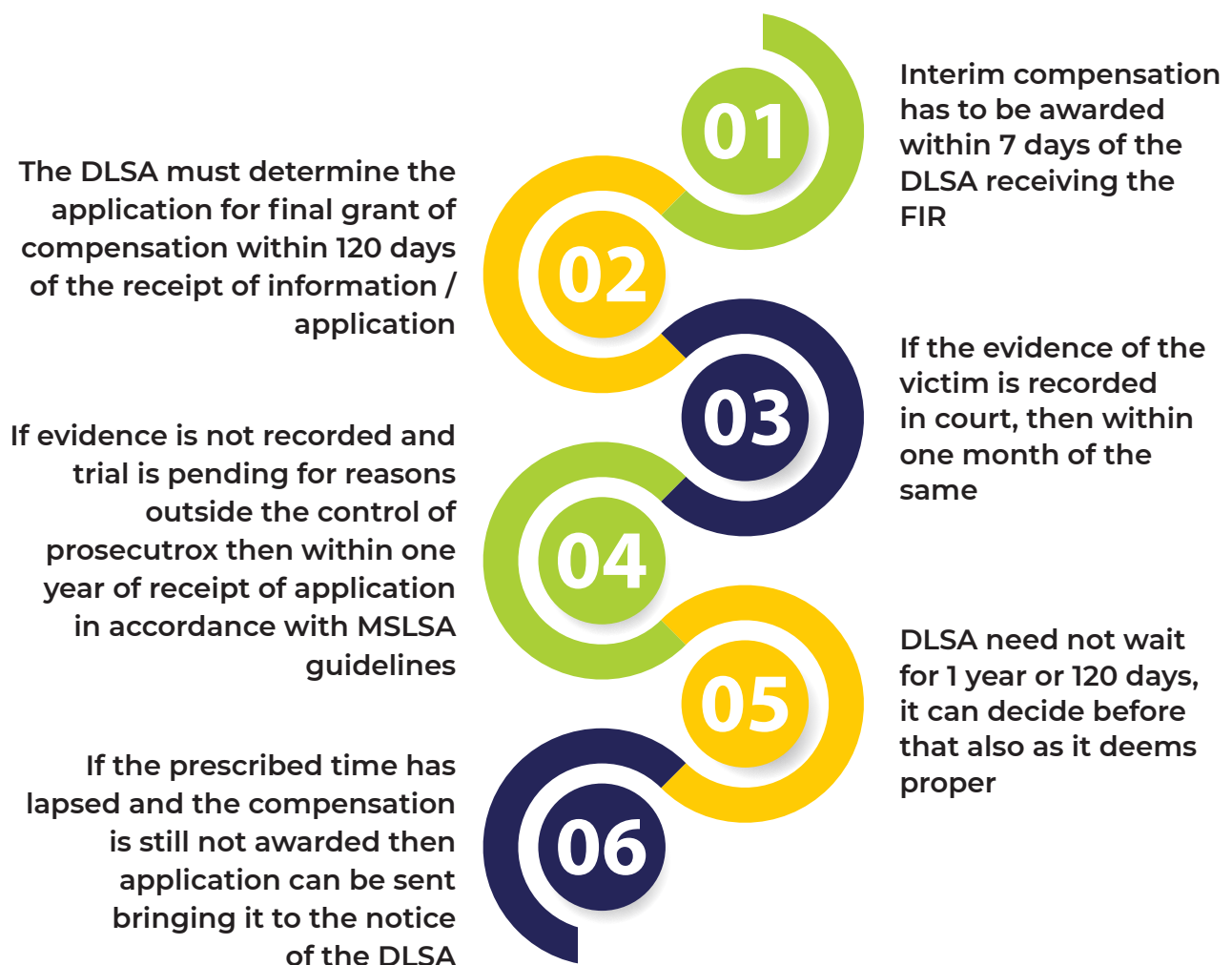
⁴In case they are not involved in the child's exploitation.

9.2.7 b. What are some of the ways in which the Legal Representative of the victim can facilitate victim compensation?

- a. Apprise the victim and the family⁵ of the victim of the victim's legal right to victim compensation and processes of how it can be availed. In case of a child victim, apprise the victim and the victim's family [as appropriate] / CWC / CWO / Support Person of the victim's right to compensation.
- b. Facilitate the process for compensation in coordination with the Investigation Officer, the victim, CWC / Support Person [in case of a child victim], the Protection / Children's Home staff as required.
- c. Make an application to the DLSA on behalf of the victim for initiating the process of victim compensation and keeping the relevant stakeholders informed. In case of a child victim the legal representative as a good practice may get the application endorsed by the CWC.
- d. Work in coordination with the police to ensure that all relevant sections charged in the FIR are in accordance with the facts of the case which may impact the victim's eligibility for compensation.



⁵In case they are not involved in the victim's exploitation.



10.1. Factors Considered While Awarding Compensation

- Gravity of the offence and severity of mental and physical harm suffered by the victim.
- Expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on treatment, travelling for investigation, inquiry or trial
- Loss of educational opportunity as a result of mental trauma, injury, treatment or any other reason.
- Loss of employment as a result of the offence.
- Relationship of the victim to the offender if any.
- Whether the abuse was an isolated incident or one which took place over a period of time.
- Whether the victim became pregnant as a result of the abuse.
- If the victim contracted STD or HIV or any disability as a result of the offence.
- Financial condition of the victim to determine her rehabilitation.
- In case of death the age of the victim, her monthly income, number of dependents, life expectancy, future prospects etc.
- Any other factor that the DLSA board considers sufficient

10.2. Compensation To Victims Who Are Foreign Nationals

Victims who have been violated in India but are actually nationals of another country are also entitled to victim compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme.

The Supreme Court in *Chairman Railway Board v. Chandrima Das*⁶, has recognized that rape amounts to violation of the fundamental right guaranteed to a woman under Article 21 of the Constitution, and that a person regardless of their nationality is entitled to all constitutional rights as far as the "Right to Life" was concerned, including being entitled to be treated with dignity and protection of their person.

Just as the State is under an obligation to protect the life of every citizen in this country, so also the State is under an obligation to protect the life of the persons who are not citizens. They also have a right to "Life" in this country. Even those who are not citizens of this country and come here merely as tourists or in any other capacity will be entitled to the protection of their lives in accordance with the Constitutional provisions. "Rape" amounts to violation of the Fundamental Right guaranteed to a woman under Article 21 of the Constitution. Consequently, the State is under the Constitutional liability to pay compensation to her.



⁶(2000) 2 SCC 465.

1. What is Manodhairya Scheme, 2017?

Ans - In compliance with the directions, suggestions and guidelines issued by the Honorable Supreme Court of India and in order to render assurance of restorative justice to victims of 'Rape', 'Child Sexual Assault' and 'Acid Attack' the "Manodhairya Scheme" was introduced by the Government of Maharashtra on 2nd October, 2013 which was later revised on 1st August, 2017.

Thereafter, in keeping with the subsequent orders passed by Honorable Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Bombay High Court and the recommendations of the Committee appointed for the purpose, which considered various suggestions of NGO's, stakeholders, parties and the advocates, this scheme was duly prepared. Since the State of Maharashtra already has "Ujjwala Scheme" for victims of offenses arising out of 'The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (PITA)' for those above 18 years, the present ("Manodhairya Scheme") covers victims of (PITA) besides covering victims of 'Rape', 'Child Sexual Assault' and 'Acid Attack'.

2. Who is entitled / eligible to the benefits of the Scheme?

Ans - The victims of 'Rape', 'Sexual Assault' under 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' (POCSO) and victims of 'Acid Attack' who have suffered loss, injury as the case may be, as a result of the offence committed and who require rehabilitation and to their dependents.

3. Who is not entitled / eligible to the benefits of the Scheme?

Ans - The following victims / persons are not be eligible :

- i. Victims of offences arising out of PITA who are above 18 years and cover under "Ujjwala Scheme" of the State of Maharashtra.
- ii. A woman who falsely claims to be a victim of Rape, Sexual Assault under POSCO Act and Acid Attack or any attack made thereof.
- iii. The person who has not been mentioned as Beneficiary under the Manodhairya Scheme.

(Victim who deliberately refuses to undergo medical examination might not be considered for compensation. Also, a victim who has deliberately not supported in the case of the prosecution and / or it was found to be false case /prosecution, the State Government will be entitled to recover the monetary granted under the Scheme as per law).

4. In case a child says that she has 'consented' to sexual intercourse and there was no element of force, would she still be entitled to compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - Yes, as the sexual intercourse with child with or without her/his consent is an offence under the POCSO Act, and the consent of child is immaterial, the child victim is entitled for compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'.

5. Can the compensation money awarded under the 'Manodhairya Scheme' be deposited in joint bank account of victim with the parents / guardian?

Ans - If the victim child/orphan is below 18 years of age, then the compensation awarded can be deposited in joint bank account of victim with her parents / guardians or shelter home/protective home, as the case may be.

6. If the victim has received compensation under any other statute/s or scheme/s, can she still claim compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - Yes. For Example - If the victim has received compensation under the Atrocities Act; she can still apply for compensation under 'Manodhairya Scheme' and her application will be considered in accordance with the procedure.

7. When the victim of Rape/POCSO is taken to the doctor, is such doctor required to refer her to DLSA for Compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - Doctor has to ascertain whether the FIR is lodged or not. If the answer is 'yes', then the doctor may refer the case to DLSA for compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'. If the answer is 'no', then the doctor must inform the police about the incident. The police are duty bound to register the FIR, and then the police shall refer or doctor may inform the case to DLSA for compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme' and other legal assistance. It is mandatory for the police to refer every such case to DLSA for compensation.

8. How will it affect the grant of compensation, if the police do not forward FIR and related documents to DLSA, within one hour as stipulated under the scheme?

Ans - The Scheme requires consideration of FIR, statement U/sec.164 of Cr.P.C., Medical Certificate etc. while granting compensation. Failure to forward required documents may cause unnecessary delay in granting compensation. If the police do not forward the material documents within one hour, the DLSA should endeavour to obtain the same. However, such delay on the part of the police shall not affect the decision of granting the compensation.

9. Is there any particular format for submission of an application to claim compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - There is no particular format for applying for compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'. However, there is a Form 'I' prescribed in the guidelines pertaining to 'Manodhairya Scheme' which can be beneficially used, to ensure that bare minimum information is furnished viz. the name of the Applicant victim and his/her parents with particulars, date & time of the incident, details about complaint / FIR, Medical examination, details of case pending or disposed, if any, and details of any benefits received from any Government agency, details of financial expenditure / loss incurred and particulars of suit / proceedings against perpetrator(s) of offence(s).

10. How to apply for compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - A victim / dependents or guardian or NGO, can intimate about the incident by lodging an 'FIR' or by an 'Email' or by sending 'SMS' or by any other mode of communication, to the concerned State or District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) and additionally to the District Women & Child Development Officer about such incident.

11. Which documents are required to be furnished while applying for compensation under the said scheme?

Ans - As soon as an incident of Rape is reported and registered, the P.S.O./S.H.O. of the concerned Police Station through the SP/DCP, shall forward, as provided in the Scheme, a copy of FIR / Complaint, Medical Report and the Preliminary Investigation Report of the Investigating Officer to the 'Secretary' of the District Board who is also a secretary of concerned DLSA.

12. Can any other person make an application on behalf of the victim?

Ans - In case of a child victim, the application may be made on his / her behalf by a parent, guardian, by any voluntary NGO.

In case of a 'mentally ill person', within the meaning of the Mental Health Act, or a 'mentally retarded person', the application may be made by the person with whom the victim resided or a duly authorized Medical Officer or a voluntary NGO.

13. Are the police required to submit the application under Manodhairya Scheme in a particular format?

Ans - No. Police need not to submit any application; they simply have to send the information as to commission of offence to DLSA and forward the FIR, Medical Report and Statement u/sec.164 Cr.P.C etc., if available. This can be done via email or SMS as well.

14. Does the District Board require recommendation from the Court for grant of compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme?

Ans - No. The District Board does not require any recommendation from the Court for grant of compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme. The authority to take decision regarding grant or rejection of application for compensation under Manodhairya Scheme is that of the District Board only.

15. Should the applicant state the quantum of compensation requested in the application?

Ans - The applicant is not barred from requesting the quantum of compensation in her application explaining therein the loss or injury suffered.

16. Can the application for grant of compensation be filed at any other place other than DLSA?

Ans - Yes. Such application can also be submitted on the NALSA website i.e. '<https://nalsa.gov.in/services/victim-compensation>'

Or

On the NALSA mobile APP which is available on Google Play Store i.e. '<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.nalsa.lsmsapp>'.

17. Can compensation under 'Manodhairya Scheme' be claimed in case of 'Outraging of Modesty'?

Ans - No. The compensation can be claimed only in offenses mentioned in the G.R. dated 30 December, 2017 i.e. Rape, Sexual Assault, Acid Attack and Minor Victims under PITA.

18. Whether Taluka Legal Services Committee (T.L.S.C.) can entertain application under the scheme?

Ans - No. The 'District Board' for 'Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation' under 'Manodhairya Scheme' has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the applications under Manodhairya Scheme. If any such application is received to the TLSC the same is to be forwarded to the office of concerned DLSA.

19. What is the time limit for claiming the compensation?

Ans - There is no specific time limit prescribed for filling of an application or claim or to give intimation about the incident. However, the application should be filled within reasonable time unless there is some explainable delay due to circumstances like mental / physical disability preventing filling of such application or claim or giving of intimation on time.

Once the application or claim or intimation is received, then within a period of 7 (seven) days from the date of its receipt or an intimation, the concerned SLA or DLSA can disburse an amount of ₹30,000/- as interim relief (to be adjustable in final relief) upon being satisfied with the authenticity of the claim.

The concerned SLA or DLSA would decide the application finally within a period of 120 days from the date of its receipt.

20. What is the role of police in victim compensation under this scheme?

Ans - As soon as the incident of Rape, Acid Attack etc. is reported and registered, the P.S.O./S.H.O. of the concerned Police Station, through the SP/DCP, shall forward a copy of the FIR/Complaint, Medical Report under preliminary investigation report of the Investigating Officer to 'The Secretary' of the DLSA.

21. Is it mandatory to accompany the statement u/s. 164 Cr.P.C. with FIR, for consideration of application under the Scheme?

Ans - It is necessary, and the concerned Police Officer shall unless otherwise required, always strive to provide the same. At initial stage the application for grant of compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme can be considered even in absence of statement u/s. 164 Cr.P.C.

22. Can a victim of offences arising out of 'The immoral traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (PITA)', also make an application under the "Manodhairya Scheme"?

Ans - There is very likelihood that at least some of the victims of such offences are also victims of various offences in the same crime that are covered by the "Manodhairya Scheme,". In such cases an application for compensation under the said scheme can be filed / considered. So also, the victims of 'The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956' (PITA) who are minors are covered by the "Manodhairya Scheme".

23. Can a person whose claim is finally rejected earlier reopen his case or file a fresh application?

Ans - Generally No. But in exceptional circumstances the application can be reconsidered by the District Board. e.g. If an application for grant of compensation is rejected on any technical ground and subsequently it is found that such hurdle is/was not there, the District Board can reconsider such application.

24. Will such victim be entitled for medical assistance?

Ans - Yes, all the aforesaid victims shall be treated / operated in all the Government, Semi Government, Corporation or Municipal Hospital and /or Medical Centers, with utmost priority and completely free of cost.



"Victims recovered in the course of raid shall be treated as vulnerable witnesses and they shall be extended all necessary protection including counselling and interim compensation"

- Ved Prakash Arya v State (C.R.M. (DB) 1477 of 2022)

25. How much financial assistance can be sanctioned to the victims / dependents ?

Ans - As per table mentioned hereunder :-

सुधारित मनोधैर्य योजनेअंतर्गत पाडितांना मंजूर करावयाच्या अर्थसाहाय्याचा तपशिल

| अ. क्र. | घटनेची विवरण | अर्थसाहाय्य | शेरा |
|---------|--|--|---|
| १. | <p>बलात्कार :-</p> <p>अ) घटनेचा परिणाम स्वरूप मानसिक धक्का बसून महिलेस कायमचे मतिमंदत्व / शारीरिक अपंगत्व आले असेल, तर</p> <p>आ) सामुहिक बलात्कार व अशा प्रकरणी महिलेस गंभीर व तीव्र स्वरूपाची शारीरिक इजा झाली असेल, तर</p> <p>इ) बलात्काराच्या घटनेमुळे महिलेचा मृत्यू झाल्यास,</p> <p>१) मयत महिला कुटुंबातील कमावती महिला असेल तर</p> <p>२) मयत महिला कुटुंबातील कमावती महिला नसेल तर,</p> <p>ई) बलात्काराच्या गुन्ह्यातील अन्य घटनांमधील पाडित महिला असेल तर</p> | <p>रु. १०,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> <p>रु. १०,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> <p>रु. १०,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> <p>रु. १०,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> <p>रु. ३,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> | <p>मंजूर रक्कमपैकी ७५% रक्कम १० वर्षासाठी पाडिताच्या नावे बँकेत मुदतठेव म्हणून ठेवण्यात येईल. तर २५% रक्कमेचा घनादेश पीडितास तात्काळ अदा करण्यात येईल. (यामध्ये वैधकीय खर्चासाठी रु.३० हजार इतक्या रक्कमेचा समावेश आहे.)</p> <p>वरीलप्रमाणे</p> <p>वरीलप्रमाणे</p> <p>वरीलप्रमाणे</p> <p>वरीलप्रमाणे</p> <p>वरीलप्रमाणे</p> |
| २ | <p>POCSO अंतर्गत बालकांवरील लैंगिक अत्याचार:-</p> <p>अ) घटनेमध्ये पीडित बालका लिंगभेद न करता कायमस्वरूपी मतिमंदत्व किंवा अपंगत्व आल्यास</p> <p>आ) बालकांवरील लैंगिक अत्याचाराच्या गुन्ह्यातील अन्य घटनांमधील पीडित महिला असेल तर</p> | <p>रु. १०,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> <p>रु. ३,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> | <p>मंजूर रक्कमपैकी ७५% रक्कम १० वर्षासाठी पीडिताच्या नावे बँकेत मुदतठेव म्हणून ठेवण्यात येईल. तर २५% रक्कमेचा घनादेश पीडितास तात्काळ अदा करण्यात येईल. (यामध्ये वैधकीय खर्चासाठी रु.३० हजार इतक्या रक्कमेचा समावेश आहे.)</p> <p>वरीलप्रमाणे</p> |
| ३ | <p>अॅसिड हल्ला:-</p> <p>अ) घटनेमध्ये पिडित महिला/बालकाचा चेहरा विद्रूप झाल्यास, शरिराच्या कोणत्याही दृष्य भागाची हानी झाल्यास, कायमचे अपंगत्व आल्यास</p> <p>आ) अॅसिड हल्ल्याच्या गुन्ह्यातील अन्य घटनांमधील पीडित महिला असेल तर</p> | <p>रु. १०,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> <p>रु. ३,००,०००/- पर्यंत</p> | <p>मंजूर रक्कमपैकी ७५% रक्कम १० वर्षासाठी पीडिताच्या नावे बँकेत मुदतठेव म्हणून ठेवण्यात येईल. तर २५% रक्कमेचा घनादेश पीडितास तात्काळ अदा करण्यात येईल. (यामध्ये वैधकीय खर्चासाठी रु.३० हजार इतक्या रक्कमेचा समावेश आहे.)</p> <p>वरीलप्रमाणे</p> |

26. Can the compensation which is granted be recovered from the victim or cancelled / or taken back? If yes, under what circumstances?

Ans - Yes. The compensation awarded under the Manodhairya Scheme can be recovered, in case, if the victim does not support/cooperate with investigation and/or prosecution.

27. Is there any provision for appeal, if the victim is aggrieved by the quantum of compensation granted under the Manodhairya Scheme?

Ans - There is no remedy for appeal. However, the victim can move the High Court by way of writ petition; but a good practice is to write to DLSA to reconsider the quantum of compensation.

28. Does the DLSA monitor/supervise the utilization of Compensation amount?

Ans - Manodhairya Scheme does not impose restrictions on the utilization of compensation amount. However, sometimes in the best interest of the victim, DLSA can impose some conditions or suggest the way of utilization of the amount of compensation.

29. In instances where the victim refuses the award of compensation but subsequently desires the same, what is the remedy for her?

Ans - In such cases, the victim can explain the reasons for her refusal and request the DLSA for grant of compensation.

30. If at initial stage, the sections of sexual offences such as Rape or under POCSO Act are not leveled in FIR but at later stage during the investigation it is found that the victim has been raped or sexually assaulted, can the victim make an application for compensation?

Ans - Yes.

31. If the victim succumbs to death, how the compensation can be granted?

Ans - In such cases the compensation can be granted to the dependents of deceased victim.

32. Are the records and details of victims covered under the Manodhairya Scheme open to inspection of public at large?

Ans - No. The entire record as to the name and other details of all the victims covered under the Scheme is treated with strict confidentiality, and it is not open for the inspection of public at large.

33. If the FIR lists more than one victim, will each victim be considered as an individual applicant for grant of compensation?

Ans - Yes. For the purposes of compensation under Manodhairya Scheme, each individual victim in the FIR/crime would independently be eligible for victim compensation and their applications would be dealt with separately.

34. Can the 'Child Welfare Committee' (CWC) or the 'Shelter Home' or 'Protective Home' help the victim in making an application for grant of compensation?

Ans - Yes. It is the duty of 'Child Welfare Committee' (CWC), 'Shelter Home' and 'Protective Home' to rehabilitate the child victim who is in need of care and protection.

35. Can a Foreign National Victim, sexually exploited in Maharashtra claim compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - Yes. As per the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Judgment passed in 'Chairman, Railway Board V/s. Chandrima Das'; [(2000) 2 SCC 465, compensation can be granted to victim of foreign origin, as there is a violation of the Fundamental Right under Art. 21 of Constitution.

36. Can DLSA take suo-moto steps for grant of compensation?

Ans - Yes. DLSA can take suo-moto initiative and present the case for compensation before the District Board, if the incident of Rape, Acid Attack or under the POCSO Act, etc. comes to its knowledge.

37. Does any person or agency required to pay any fees to DLSA / any other person / agency for the submission / filing of an application to avail compensation under the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - No fees or any consideration is required to be paid to any person or agency or DLSA for submission of an application for grant of compensation under the said scheme. On the contrary, DLSA is duty bound to help the victim or her family to file such application.

38. Who funds the 'Manodhairya Scheme'?

Ans - The State Government shall provide appropriate funds towards the implementation of the scheme by making appropriate separate financial arrangements in annual budget by giving it a separate budget head.

| Sr. No. | Other Schemes and Highlight of the Scheme | Scheme Reference Number |
|---------|--|---|
| 1. | <p><i>Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme for Women Victims / Survivors of Sexual Assault / Other Crimes, 2022</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require Rehabilitation • For the Scheme the following Amount of compensation is given as follows : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acid attack min. ₹3 lakh & Max. ₹8 Lakh 2. Rape min. ₹4 lakh & Max. ₹7 Lakh 3. Grievous Physical injury or any mental injury requiring rehabilitation min. ₹1 lakh & max. ₹2 Lakh 4. Loss of any Limb or part of body resulting in disability min. ₹1 Lakh & max. ₹5 Lakh 5. Unnatural Sexual assault min. ₹4 Lakh & max. ₹7 Lakh 6. Loss of Life min ₹5 lakh & max. ₹10 Lakh 7. Victims of Burning min. ₹2 Lakh & max. ₹8 Lakh 8. Injury or loss due to lynching ₹10 Lakhs. • This Scheme does not apply to victims under POCSO, 2012. • The Victim is an orphaned minor, without any parent or legal guardian, the immediate relief or the interim compensation shall be disbursed. • The victim should not have benefited from any other government scheme for loss or injury. | <p>under section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974)</p> <p>GR-dated-25th January 2022 Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme for Women Victims / Survivors of Sexual Assault / Other Crimes, 2022</p> |
| 2. | <p><i>Mahe Scheme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme can benefit the needy women in the state, the homeless, the abducted, the divorced, the unwed mother, the sexually abused, the victim of Trafficking, the distressed women • Safe and protected environment and basic facilities are provided to the residing women. Rehabilitation of the victims is ensured through Marriage and Employment. | <p>www.maharashtra.gov.in</p> <p>https://gr.maharashtra.gov.in/Site/Upload/Goverment%20Resolutions/Eglsh/201402041434277530.pdf</p> <p>Govt. Resolution No.: Mahe-2012 /No.349/02</p> <p>Code 201402041434277530</p> |

- Victims are eligible for the Maher Scheme after a stay of 30 days.

- Aid of ₹1000 per beneficiary, ₹500 per month for her first child and ₹400 per month for her second child is provided after her first month of stay in the State

3. **Mission Vatsalya**

- The special mission aims to provide a bunch of services under one roof in under 'Mission Vatsalya' Scheme
- It's aims at securing a healthy and happy childhood for every child
- It focuses on Child Protection Services and child welfare services

www.maharashtra.gov.in

<https://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/GUIDELINES%20OF%20MISSION%20VATSALYA%20DATED%2005%20JULY%202022.pdf>

(शासन निर्णय क्रमांक - अनाथ
-2021/प्र.क्र.49/का-03)
Govt. Resolution No.:
Orphan-2021/No.49/03

Code
202108271536002730

4. **Prime Minister's National Relief Fund**

- Financial assistance of ₹1 lakh is provided to the female acid attack victims
- In case of male victims, financial assistance up to ₹1 lakh is granted depending upon scale of injuries and other criterion

<https://pmnrf.gov.in/en/about/grant-to-acid-attack-victims>

https://pmnrf.gov.in/assets/uploads/downloads/Application_format_for_Acid_Attack_Victim.pdf



"The victim should be free to spend the compensation granted to her/him at her/his option. The right to commit a mistake inheres in the right to personal liberty and freedom and should not be curtailed mandatorily and arbitrarily..."

- Achiya Bilbi Alias Achiya Sardar v The State of West Bengal and Others –
11 March 2020 W.P. No. 233 (W), Sabyasachi Bhattacharyya, J.

MANODHARYA VICTIM COMPENSATION SCHEME.
(Guidelines for District Legal Services Authority)

Notification No.MSLSA/2018/445 dated 22ndFebruary, 2018

For effective implementation of Manodharya Scheme following Guidelines are framed

1. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING APPLICATION BEFORE THE DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY —

An application for the award of interim/final compensation can be filed by the Victims and/or their Dependents or the S.H.O./P.S.O. of the area and it shall be submitted in Form – I along with a copy of the First Information Report (FIR), medical report, death certificate in case of death, Statement of victim U/s.164 Cr.P.C., if available, copy of judgment/ recommendation of court if the trial is over, to the District Legal Services Authority .

2. PLACE OF FILING OF APPLICATION—

The application/recommendation for compensation can be moved to the concerned District Board. The DLSA in turn can retain, enquire and decide the matters itself or may call for any application/recommendation moved before any of the District Legal Services Authorities for disposal.

3. District Board for Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation

- a) The Board shall be established by DLSA in every District, a Board called the District Board for criminal injuries relief and rehabilitation under Manodharya Scheme.
- b) The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with applications received under the scheme in that District

c) The Board shall be headed by the Principal District Judge/Chairperson, District Legal Services Authority as the President and comprise of four other members namely-

- 1 The Superintendent of Police or his/her nominee
- 2 A woman who has experience in the field of empowerment of women and children nominated by the Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, for a period of 1 year at a time (provided that any nominated member may be nominated twice). The Chairman, District Legal Services Authority shall nominate the name of a woman who has experience in the field of women empowerment.
- 3 The Civil Surgeon or his/her nominee or District Health and Family Welfare Officer/District Medical and Health officer or his/her nominee.
- 4 The Secretary of District Legal Services Authority, who shall be the Member Secretary of the District Board. He shall be drawing & disbursing Authority. He shall open Bank Account in name of Manodharya Assistance Account in any Nationalised Bank.

4. POWERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD

- i. The Board shall be the authority to consider the claims and award financial relief in cases of rape, acid attack cases & sexual assault cases in P.O.C.S.O matters and to order such other relief and Rehabilitation measures as deemed fit in the circumstances of the Case
- ii. The Chairperson of District Legal Services Authority as the President of the Board shall exercise the powers conferred upon him under the Cr.P.C. or under any other law by the State/Central Government, for carrying out its functions under the Scheme



5. FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD

Upon the Constitution of the Board, it shall:

1. Consider the claims and award financial relief/ rehabilitation as the case may be in cases of rape, sexual assault in P.O.C.S.O. matters and acid attack cases in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Manodharya scheme.
2. Monitor the activities for rendering assistance to the rape victims in the form of any legal, medical, psychological or any other form of aid/ assistance.
3. Make use of any other scheme(s) for rehabilitation of rape victims framed by the State or Central Government;
4. Arrange for psychological, medical and legal assistance to the victims;
5. Provide counselling support to the victims;
6. Initiate suitable measures to ensure the protection of the victim and witnesses till the conclusion of the trial.
7. Periodical review the progress of investigation;
8. Provide support to young victims for education, professional training or training for self-employment;
9. Provide any other assistance for appropriate rehabilitation of the victims;
10. Arrange shelter to the victims, for such period as the circumstances warrant.
11. Perform any other function as may be deemed expedient and necessary given in the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case.

6. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING CLAIMS BEFORE THE BOARD

- a) As soon as an incident of rape is reported and registered, the P.S.O/SHO of the concerned police station, through the SP/DCP, shall forward as provided in the Scheme the copy of the FIR/complaint, medical report and the preliminary investigation report of the IO to the Secretary of the District Board;



- b) (1) A victim, or his legal heir or any person/voluntary N.G.O. espousing the cause of women/ Commissions may also apply to the District Board for financial relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme within 60 days.

Provided that in cases where the application is made after 60 days, the Board may, after being satisfied with the reasons for the delay given in writing, condone the delay

(2) Where the applicant is

- i. A child, the application may be made on his/her behalf by a parent, Guardian, by any voluntary N.G.O., commissions
 - ii. A mentally ill person within the meaning of the Mental Health Act or a mentally retarded person, the Application may be made by the person with whom the applicant normally resides or a duly authorized medical officer or a voluntary N.G.O.
- c) The application under clause (b) shall be submitted in the prescribed proforma (Annexure-1) and shall include the copy of the FIR/complaint, Medical report, death certificate in appropriate cases or complaint made to the court in cases where police have not registered the FIR, indicating reasons for non registration of the FIR; Newspaper reports, if any.
- d) Upon award of monetary relief by the Board, the same shall be immediately remitted into the Bank Account provided in the application. As far as practicable the amount may be sent immediately through electronic transfer, so as to provide immediate relief.

7. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE AWARDING COMPENSATION

While deciding the matter, the District Board may take into consideration following factors relating to the loss or injury suffered by the victim:

- (1) Gravity of the offence and severity of mental or physical harm or injury suffered by the victim;



- (2) Expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on the medical treatment for physical and/or mental health of the victim, funeral, travelling during investigation/ inquiry/ trial (other than diet money);
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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;
- (5) The relationship of the victim to the offender, if any;
- (6) Whether the abuse was a single isolated incident or whether the abuse took place over a period of time;
- (7) Whether victim became pregnant as a result of the offence;
- (8) Whether the victim contracted a sexually transmitted disease (STD) as a result of the offence;
- (9) Whether the victim contracted human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) as a result of the offence;
- (10) Any disability suffered by the victim as a result of the offence;
- (11) Financial condition of the victim against whom the offence has been committed so as to determine his/her need for rehabilitation.
- (12) In case of death, the age of deceased, her monthly income, number of dependents, life expectancy, future, prospects etc.
- (13) Any other factor which the District Board may consider just and sufficient.



8. INTERIM RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

- a) Upon receipt of the information from the police under clause 6, the District Board, shall disburse a sum as per the Manodharya Scheme in favour of the Victim preferably within seven days as interim relief ;
- b) In cases where the application is made under clause 6 the Board shall, after obtaining police and medical report and having been prima facie satisfied that a case of rape has indeed been made out, order a financial interim relief as provided in the Notification dated 30th December, 2017 as far as possible within seven days.
- c) On receipt of the complaint and examination of the victim the board shall on merits of each case examine/determine the nature of rehabilitation measures required to be provided to the victim and initiate appropriate action towards such measures and may incur an expenditure towards rehabilitation of the victim
- d) Before awarding the interim and other reliefs under clause (b) and (c), the Board shall satisfy itself about the claim, make a preliminary assessment about the nature of the claim as well as take into account the medical report and other evidence;
- e) The Board may issue appropriate directions for the purposes of the rehabilitation and/or any other special needs of the victim in addition to the financial relief;

9. FINAL RELIEF

- (a) Within a period of one month from the date on which the prosecutrix gives her evidence in the criminal trial or within one year from the date of receipt of the application in cases where the recording of evidence has been unduly delayed for reasons beyond the control of prosecutrix, whichever is earlier, the Board shall direct disbursal of the balance amount of relief as final instalment;



- (b) In cases where the final relief is awarded before recording of evidence of the prosecutrix, the Board shall give reasons in writing for doing so.
- (c) The Board shall be guided by the special needs of the victim in deciding the amount of financial relief to be granted in each case;
- (d) The financial relief that is awarded by the Board is in addition to rehabilitation measures that the Board may suggest/administer in each case.
- (e) In cases where the victim is a minor, the amount shall be released as provided in Manodharya Scheme.
- (f) The Board shall keep the best interests of the victim in mind at all times;

10. REJECTION OF THE CLAIMS;

- (a) The Board may reject any application where it is of the Considered opinion that:-
 - (i) The applicant failed to take, without delay, all reasonable steps to inform the police, or other body or person considered by the Board to be appropriate for the purpose, of the circumstances giving rise to the injury; or
 - (ii) The applicant failed to co-operate with the police or Courts in attempting to bring the accused/assailant to justice; or
 - (iii) The applicant has failed to give all reasonable assistance to the Board in connection with the application;
 - (iv) Where the applicant had previously lodged any claim in respect of the same criminal injury under this scheme for the relief and rehabilitation of the victim of crime and same is decided;
 - (v) Where the applicant after having filed the complaint deliberately turned hostile in the trial and has not supported the case of the prosecution;



11. PROCEDURE FOR TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS OF THE BOARD

- (i) The Board may hear and/or examine the application/complaint at such times and in such places as the Board may determine
- (ii) Ordinarily, the board may on receipt of documents and evidence and on being satisfied that a prima facie case is made out, may dispense with hearing of the victim and/or her agent/representative and order for interim and other reliefs .

However, in cases where the Board is of the considered view, that examination of the victim and other parties is necessary, may proceed to hear the case and record the statements and pass a speaking order on entitlement.

Provided further that an application shall not be rejected without giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard and without assigning reasons in writing”.

- (iii) Three members shall remain present to complete the quorum at any sitting;
- (iv) The Board shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing of the application.
- (v) The proceedings of the Board shall be in camera and the anonymity of the victim shall be maintained at all times and all circumstances;
- (vi) The proceedings of the Board shall not be printed, published, telecast or posted in any public forum;
- (vii) The information about the proceeding of board shall not be sought under the Right to Information Act.



12. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION TO THE VICTIM

The Board shall while determining the compensation and other reliefs be guided by the following Parameters: -

- (i) The Board shall take into account rehabilitation and other expenses if any which may include:-
 - (a) Type and severity of the bodily injury suffered by the victim and expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on medical treatment and psychological counselling to the victim.
 - (b) Expenditure consequential on pregnancy, if resulting from rape including expenses connected with abortion, if it is resorted to, in consequence of rape.
 - (c) Expenses incurred or likely to be incurred in connection with any education or professional or vocational training or training for self employment to the victim.
 - (d) Loss caused to the victim by cessation or interruption of gainful activity or employment on the basis of an assessment made by the Board;
 - (e) Non pecuniary loss or compensation for pain, suffering mental or emotional trauma, humiliation or inconvenience.
- (ii) The Board shall as far as possible make use of the schemes, facilities provided by the State or Central Government and also the organizations funded fully or partly by the Government for relief and rehabilitation measures

13. PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF COMPENSATION—

- (1) Wherever, a recommendation is made by the court for compensation under sub-sections (2) and/or (3) of section 357A of the Code, or an application is made by any victim or their dependent(s), under sub-section (4) of section 357A of the Code of Criminal procedure, to the District Board, it shall examine the case and verify the contents of the claim with regard to the loss/injury and rehabilitation as a result of the crime and may also call for any



other relevant information necessary for consideration of the claim from the concerned:

Provided that in exceptional cases of utmost hardship and gravity the Secretary District Board may suo-moto or an application by the victim/dependents after preliminary verification of the facts, may place such report before the Board to grant such relief including interim relief.

(2) The inquiry shall be completed expeditiously and the period in no case shall exceed beyond 120 days from the receipt of the claim/petition or recommendation,

(3) After consideration of the matter, the District Board, 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 12 of the Guidelines.

(4) District Board may call for any record or take assistance from any Authority/Establishment/Individual/Police/Court concerned or expert for smooth implementation of the Scheme.

(5) In case after the disbursement of compensation, at any stage, it comes to the notice of District Board that any relevant fact shared with it during the inquiry for compensation was false, the Authority can initiate proceedings for recovery of part/full compensation awarded after affording an opportunity of being heard to the beneficiary.

14. THE ORDER TO BE PLACED ON RECORD—

A copy of the order of compensation passed under this Scheme shall be placed on record of the trial Court for information. The Secretary, District Board shall forward copy of the order of compensation to the concerned Court.

15. In case of conflict of any provisions of the Manodharya Scheme and the present guidelines, the provisions of the Manodharya Scheme shall prevail.


MEMBER SECRETARY
MAHARASHTRA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

22-2-2018

ANNEXURE – I
APPLICATION FOR THE AWARD OF COMPENSATION UNDER
MANODHARYA SCHEME, 2017 FOR INTERIM/FINAL RELIEF

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Name of the Applicant Victim(s) or his/her/their Dependent(s) | |
| 2. | Age of the of the Victim(s) or his/her/their Dependent(s) | |
| 3. | (a) Father's Name | |
| | (b) Mother's Name | |
| | (c) Spouse's Name | |
| 4. | Address of the Victim(s) or his/her/their Dependent(s) | |
| 5. | Date and time of the Incident | |
| 6. | Whether FIR has been lodged? If Yes, enclose copy of FIR. If No, give status thereof. | |
| 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 of 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. | |

Signature of the Victim/Dependent/Guardian



ANNEXURE -II

UNDERTAKING

To be submitted before the disbursal of the compensation under MANODHARYA SCHEME, 2017:-

(Before DISTRICT BOARD by the Victims or their Dependents)

(Strike out whichever is not applicable)

I/We
(Name of the Victim or their

Dependents) S/o, D/o, W/o
.....R/o

..... hereby undertake that

I/We have read all the entire

Manodharya Victims Compensation Scheme, 2015 and after fully understanding the same, I/We have filled in this Undertaking form.

I/We fully undertake that, if at a later stage, the Trial Court while passing the judgment awards compensation to me/us under Section 357 Cr.P.C. I shall inform the same District Legal Services Authority promptly.

I/We undertake that in case the Compensation awarded to me/us U/s 357 Cr.P.C. is paid by the convict to me/us, I/We shall refund the compensation received by me/us from this Authority.

I/We also undertake that in case under the order of Trial Court, Convict compensates me/us by paying amount which is less than compensation provided to me/us under this Scheme then

I/We shall refund that portion of the compensation received by me/us from this Authority.

I/We am/are aware that the first charge/duty to compensate me/us for loss or injury or rehabilitation is that on the convict and upon receipt of compensation from the convict I/We am/are supposed to refund the compensation received from this Authority under the Scheme.

I/We shall have no objection in case the amount supposed to be refunded by me/us in future is obtained by this Authority directly from the my/our Bank Account/FDR opened/prepared at the time of disbursal of compensation under the Scheme.

The information given by me/us in my/our application form is true to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Dated : _____ Signature of the Applicant/Victim/Dependent

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. S. S.', written over a horizontal line.

ANNEXURE II

APPLICATION FOR THE AWARD OF COMPENSATION UNDER MANODHAIRYA SCHEME, 2017 FOR INTERIM / FINAL RELIEF

Note: This is a sample (draft) for making an application for award of compensation under the Manodhairya Scheme.

| | | |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Name of the Applicant Victim or his / her / their Dependent[s] | |
| 2 | Age of the Victim[s] or his / her / their Dependent[s] | |
| 3 | [a] Father's name | |
| | [b] Mother's name | |
| | [c] Spouse's Name | |
| 4 | Address of the Victim[s] or his / her / their Dependent[s] | |
| 5 | Date and time of the Incident | |
| 6 | Name of the concerned police station | |
| 7 | Whether FIR has been lodged? If yes, enclose copy of FIR. If no, give status thereof | If known / available |
| 8 | Whether medical examination has been done? If yes, enclose Medical Report / Death Certificate / P.M. Report | |
| 9 | Status of trial, if pending. If over, enclose copy of judgement and order on sentence | If known / available |
| 10 | Has the applicant been awarded any compensation by the trial court or any other Govt. agency? If yes, give details | |
| 11 | Give details of financial expenditure / loss incurred | |
| 12 | Have you instituted any civil suit / claim against the perpetrator of offence? If yes, give details. | |

Signature of the Victim / Dependent / Guardian

Note: It is the responsibility of the nearest DLSA to help the victim and call for the requisite data if not available or known to the victim. A comprehensive list of the names of all the DLSA Secretaries of Maharashtra is enclosed with this Handbook at **ANNEXURE III**

ANNEXURE III

Name of Secretary, District Legal Services Authority Maharashtra

| Sr. No. | District | Office Tel. No. | Name Of The Secretary | Office Mobile No. | Email Id |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Ahmednagar | 0241-2351110 | Smt. Bhagyashri K. Patil | 8591903616 | dlsanagar@gmail.com |
| 2 | Akola | 0724-2410145 | Shri Yogesh S. Paithankar | 8591903930 | akoladlsa@gmail.com |
| 3 | Amravati | 0721-2667175 | Shri Gulab R. Patil | 8591903627 | dlsaamt@gmail.com |
| 4 | Aurangabad | 0240-2363778 | Smt. Vaishali P. Phadnis | 8591903620 | dlsa.aurangabad@gmail.com |
| 5 | Beed | 02442-228764 | Shri. Siddharth.N. Godbole | 8591903623 | dlsabeed@gmail.com |
| 6 | Bhandara | 07184-256466 07184-256080 | Shri Biju B. Gaware | 8591903936 | dlsabhandara@gmail.com |
| 7 | Buldana | 07262-244673 | Shri Dhananjay B. Hambire | 8591903628 | buldistlsa@gmail.com |
| 8 | Chandrapur | 07172-271679 | Shri Sumit V. Joshi | 8591903934 | distlegalcha@gmail.com |
| 9 | Dhule | 02562-237436 | Shri Sandeep V. Swami | 8591903618 | dlsadhule@rediffmail.com |
| 10 | Gadchiroli | 07132-223044 | Shri Rajendra R. Patil | 8591903933 | dlsagad@gmail.com |
| 11 | Gondia | 07182-238234 | Shri Sakalesh V. Pimple | 8591903935 | dlsagondia@gmail.com |
| 12 | Jalgaon | 0257-2221474 | Shri Arif Abdul Kadar Shaikh | 8591903619 | jalgaondlsa@yahoo.com |
| 13 | Jalna | 02482-223625 | Smt. Pranita P. Wagh | 8591903621 | dlsajalna@yahoo.com |
| 14 | Kolhapur | 0231-2541295 2546974 | Shri Pritamkumar M. Patil | 8591903609 | dlsa.dc.klp@gmail.com |
| 15 | Latur | 02382-251660 | Smt. Swati D. Awasekar | 8591903624 | mah-latdlsa@bhc.gov.in |
| 16 | Nagpur | 0712-2541062 | Shri Jaydip G. Pande | 8591903931 | dlsanagpur@rediffmail.com |
| 17 | Nanded | 02462-246667 | Smt. Daljeet Kaur ManipalSingh Judge | 8591903626 | legalaiddnanded@gmail.com |
| 18 | Nandurbar | 02564-210710 | Shri Dnyaneshwar V. Harne | 8591903939 | dlsa.nandurbar@rediffmail.com |
| 19 | Nashik | 0253-2314306 | Shri Shivaji.D. Indalkar | 8591903615 | dlsa-nashik@bhc.gov.in |
| 20 | Osmanabad | 02472-225424 | Shri Vasant.S. Yadav | 8591903625 | dlsaosd@gmail.com |
| 21 | Parbhani | 02452-229740 | Shri Santosh G. Landge | 8591903622 | dlsaparbhani@gmail.com |
| 22 | Pune | 020-25534881 | Smt. Mangal D. Kashyap | 8591903612 | dlsapune2@gmail.com |
| 23 | Raigad | 02141-223010 | Shri Amol A. Shinde | 8591903606 | dlsaalibag@gmail.com; |
| 24 | Ratnagiri | 02352-224768 | Shri Amit N. Kulkarni | 8591903608 | mahratdlsa@bhc.gov.in |
| 25 | Sangli | 0233-2600928 | Shri Pravin K. Nardele | 8591903610 | sanglidlsa@gmail.com |
| 26 | Satara | 02162-298784 | Smt. Trupti N. Jadhav | 8591903611 | supdtdlsa.satdc-mh@gov.in |
| 27 | Solapur | 0217-2620292 | Shri Narendra N. Joshi | 8591903613 | mah-soldlsa@bhc.gov.in |
| 28 | Sindhudurg | 02362-228414 | Shri Dipak.B. Mhalatkar | 8591903607 | dlsasindhudurg1@gmail.com |
| 29 | Thane | 022-25476441 | Shri Ishwar K. Suryavanshi | 8591903604 | legalaidthane@yahoo.com |
| 30 | Wardha | 07152-245594 | Shri Vivek D. Deshmukh | 8591903932 | dlsawardha@gmail.com |
| 31 | Washim | 07252-231455 | Shri Vijaykumar A. Tekwani | 8591903937 | dlsawashim@gmail.com |
| 32 | Yavatmal | 07232-239741 | Shri Kunal A. Nahar | 8591903629 | ytldlsa@bhc.gov.in |
| 33 | Mum. DLSA | 022-26402175 | Shri Anant Deshmukh | 8591903601 | dlsamumbai@yahoo.in |
| 34 | Mum.Sub.DLSA | 022-26401240 | Shri Satish B. Hiwale | 8591903602 | mumbaisuburban99@gmail.com |
| 35 | HCLSC, Mumbai | 022-22630714 | Shri Rajesh D. Patil | 8591903603 | hclsc.mumbai@gmail.com |
| 36 | HCLSSC, Aurangabad | 0240-2473733 | Shri Makarand R.Mandawgade | 8591903617 | hclsscabd@gmail.com |
| 37 | HCLSSC, Nagpur | 0712-2555555 | Shri Anilkumar Sharma | 8591903938 | hcnag.legalservices@gmail.com |



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Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400098

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