

Status of Uttar Pradesh State Victim Compensation Scheme in five districts

A study to identify gaps and recommendations for effective implementation of the Scheme



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Content	Page Number
Abbreviations:	01
Executive summary:	02
Introduction:	03
Research methodology:	05
Objective of the study:	08
Analysis and interpretation of data:	08
Case studies:	28
Major findings:	29
Recommendations:	31
Annexure I : Questionnaire	34

Abbreviations

UPSVCS:	Uttar Pradesh State Victim Compensation Scheme
VCS:	Victim Compensation Scheme
Cr.P.C:	Criminal Procedure Code
SLSA:	State Legal Service Authority
DLSA:	District Legal Service Authority
IPC:	India Penal Code
HLN:	Human Liberty Network
POCSO:	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
I.O. :	Investigation Officer
FIR:	First Information Report
PO:	Prosecution officers
APO:	Assistant Prosecution Officers
PLV:	Para Legal Volunteer
NGO:	Non Government Organization
CBO:	Community Based Organization

Executive Summary

Many schemes are made by the government to provide immediate relief to the victims in recognition of sufferings and any loss happened to them. Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation scheme was come into existence with the same aim. This scheme was enacted on 9th April 2014. Under this scheme, monetary relief is provided to the victims and their families to support them throughout their rehabilitation process.

This study was conducted to identify gaps and recommendations for effective implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme in Uttar Pradesh. The study aims to discern if the victims of heinous offences are getting any compensation or not. Sample was collected from the five districts i.e. *Azamgarh, Badohi, Jaunpur Prayagraj, and Varanasi*. Five types of heinous offences i.e. Rape, Murder, Human Trafficking, Unnatural Sex and Attempt to Rape were considered for the study. Primary Data was collected from 44 victims. An interview schedule was designed to understand the perspectives and concerns of the respondents.

This scheme was made to provide monetary relief to the victims but it was seen that out of 44 victims polled only two victims received the compensation so far. Study also established that lack of information about the scheme, legal service authorities and trust in public prosecutor is the reason of it. 75% victims are not aware about this scheme. 90% victims are not aware about the State Legal Services Authority and District Legal services Authority which shows the poor implementation of the scheme in these districts. During the study 47.7% victims revealed that they have faced difficulty in registering the FIR because police was not ready to do so due to their uncooperative behaviour. During this study many other areas of improvement were also identified. Very less effort was made to sensitize the people about judicial services shows the scope for authorities to improve an effective execution of this scheme.

Surprisingly it found that illiterates are fewer victims than a person attended school till 10th class. Age and gender also a deciding factor Study revealed that female are more victim as well as 11-15years children are more vulnerable.

During the study victims shared faith in the kind of scheme and support available for the justice after educating by study team but they also said that it must be speedy and accountability of the officer at district level must be fix to execute this scheme as well as to inform victims about available schemes and services.

1. Introduction

The term victim generally means, “*any person who has suffered any wrongful loss or injury at the hands of another, including state and nature.*”¹ Conceptually, victims of crime are no longer confined to mere victims of traditional penal offence but also comprehended within its wider fold, victims whose basic rights have been tempered upon by a person in high authority under the colour of power. But the question remains who is a victim of crime? Broadly, society as a whole, specifically, an injured individual or group; sometimes, the offender himself or his family; undefined or unborn persons.

“Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”² defines victims of crime as:

1. *“Victim” means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental, rights through act or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within member states, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power.*
2. *A person may be considered as victim, under this declaration, regardless of whether the perpetrators are identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The term “victim” also includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependents of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization.*

The two important characteristics of the ‘victim’ are suffering and injustice. Suffering must be unjust but not necessarily illegal. Indeed the term ‘victim’ ought not to exclude the person who suffers from consequence of legal procedures.

¹See, Dr. K. A. Pandey, *Victimology: An Overview*, B. M. Gandhi’s Indian Penal Code, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow 943, 963 (Dr. K. A. Pandey, 4th ed., 2017).

²See, <http://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocitycrimes/Doc.29_declaration%20victims%20crime%20and%20abuse%20of%20power.pdf> last seen on 14/12/2013.

1.1 The Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014: An overview

The Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme came into force on April 09, 2014 with a view to give monetary relief to the victims or legal heirs for different kinds of crime and for their rehabilitation purposes. Initially this scheme provided compensation only for six types of crimes which included rape, loss or injury causing severe mental agony to the victim of crime, victim of corrosive substance i.e. acid tack, death (non-earning member), death (earning member) and human trafficking.³ But with the demand of time it was amended in June 2016 and incorporated more crimes for which compensation should be granted. Now the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme contains fourteen types of crimes for which compensation may be granted according to the gravity of the case and the crime.⁴ For the purpose of getting compensation it is mandatory for the victim that S/he him/herself or his/her legal heirs must reach the District Legal Services Authority and file an application for the same. For the purpose of this study only those crimes have been analyzed for which provision for compensation is available in the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme. These crimes are are following:

S. No.	Offence	Maximum compensation amount (INR)
1.	Rape	3,00,000/-
2.	Murder	2,00,000/-
3.	Sexual crimes other then rape	50,000/-
4.	Human trafficking	2,00,000/-

Table 1: Types of crime

1.2 Victims in Criminal Justice System

According to Section 2(wa)⁵ of the Cr. P. C., victim, “means a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged” and the expression victim, “includes his or her guardian or legal heirs”.

³See, <<https://smhttp-ssl-70271.nexcesscdn.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Uttar-Pradesh-Victim-Compensation-Scheme2014.pdf>>

⁴See, <<http://uphome.gov.in/writereaddata/Portal/Images/U.P-Victim-Compensation-Scheme.PDF>>

⁵See, <<https://devgan.in/crpc/section/357A/>>

1.3 Scope and limitations

The scope of the current study would cover the perspective of primary stake holders, that is, victims and their family members. The universe of the study from which the sample would be drawn would be the state of Uttar Pradesh only for the purpose of empirical study. However, for the purposes of doctrinal part of the study reference would be made to the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Schemes, 2014. The limitations of the study would be, that it would not cover perspectives of secondary stake holders like police authorities, advocates and public prosecutors. This is due to a lack of resources and time. At the initial level 49 victims were identified for the purpose of interview but only 44 were selected for the purpose of study as 2 cases were registered before April, 2014 and 3 were not interested in giving response.

2. Research Methodology

This report was designed and conducted with the knowledge of its location within the state of Uttar Pradesh and for the purpose of this report five districts of Uttar Pradesh were chosen:

Picture 01: Geographical coverage of the Study

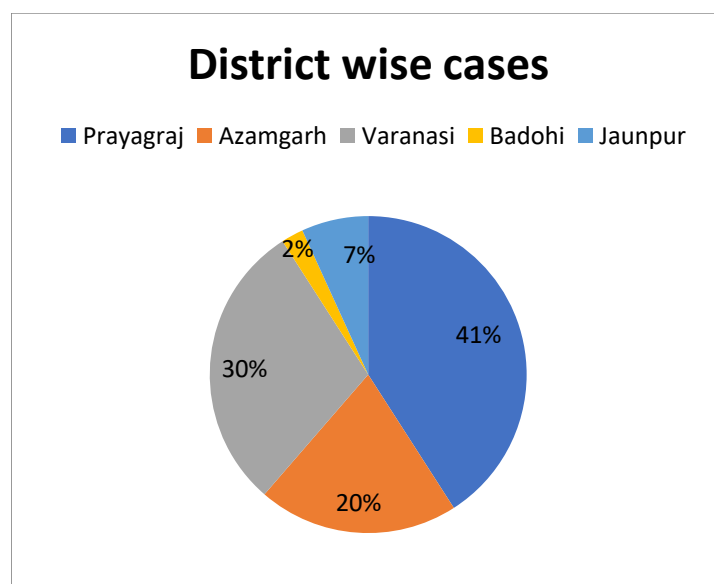


Figure 1. Districts of Uttar Pradesh

Type of crime

Type of Crime	Numbers	Percent
Rape	33	75.0

Human trafficking	8	18.2
Murder	1	2.3
Attempt to rape	1	2.3
Unnatural sex	1	2.3
Total	44	100.0

Table 2. Type of crime.

Type of crime and districts

Districts		Type of crime					Total
		Rape	Human trafficking	Murder	Attempt to rape	Unnatural sex	
Prayagraj	Count	16	0	1	0	1	18
	% of total	36.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	40.9%
Azamgarh	Count	7	1	0	1	0	9
	% of total	15.9%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	20.5%
Varanasi	Count	10	3	0	0	0	13
	% of total	22.7%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.5%
Badohi	Count	0	1	0	0	0	1
	% of total	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Johnpur	Count	0	3	0	0	0	3
	% of total	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Total	Count	33	8	1	1	1	44
	% of total	75.0%	18.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	100.0%

Table 3. Cross tabulation of type of crime and districts

Regarding methodology a conventional method had been adopted at the preliminary stage as the subject matter relates to the social realm. It took into account the standpoints and experiences of victims of various crimes. However, in the further part of the research process a step beyond the traditional methodology was undertaken as per the requirement of the study with primary focus on the victims and compensation to them. The research involved data collection for which a field team was required and thus duly constituted. An orientation of field team was organized. In an



Picture 02: Orientation of field team at HLN resource centre Lucknow

extensive session the team members were not only duly sensitized regarding key focal points of the research but also about the behavior and demeanour of the field team keeping in mind the due precautions and care towards victims while collection of data.

2.1 Defining the problem

The first stage of the research project involved a discussion and debate about the issue of compensation with the victims of crime. The further research looks into the adequacy of the compensation to the victims of crime.

2.2 Purpose of investigation

The purpose of the research was not only to identify the needs of victims of the crime and whether they are getting a sufficient amount of compensation. The research also focused on the victims' awareness about their rights, given by the state, and if in case this awareness wasn't given, the reasons for this gap in the essential knowledge of their rights.

2.3 Sampling procedure

The initial tendency was to generate names of victims of crime from the police department, judiciary and from the appropriate authorities. After getting these names from the concerned department, they were screened by the internal panel of experts and then after a final list was prepared.

2.4 Sample

Forty-four victims of crime were selected as the final list of sample.

2.5 Tools development

A meeting was organized for the development of tools for the research and a questionnaire was developed. The questionnaire would offer quantifiable facts about the victims of crime.

2.6 Data collection

Certain discussions took place regarding the mode of data collection by keeping in mind the resources available for the study, the time availability, the degree of accuracy and reliability required. It was resolved to place the questionnaire in the hands of support team in the shortest period of time to ensure speed of execution and a significant rate of response. Thus an attempt was made to personally contact the victims of crime and

administer the questionnaire. Thus primary data was generated and checked for consistency, completeness, accuracy and homogeneity.

2.7 Statistical analysis of data

The received data was subjected to statistical analysis so, the latest statistical tool was used i.e. SPSS was used to analyze the data.

2.8 Editing of data

The data collected through the previous stage was then edited for the detection of errors or irregularities and their elimination. The appropriateness of data as well as issues of consistency and regularity were checked with a strict regard for scientific objectivity.

2.9 Sharing of findings

After the completion of research, findings of the study were also shared with the victims outreach during data collection, field team and partner NGOs of HLN and their feedbacks were taken and incorporated in the study report.

3. Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the status and gaps of SVCS implementation in identified districts
2. To present the recommendation before the competent authority for better implementation of SVCS.

4. Analysis and interpretation of data

4.1 Section A: Victims profile

4.1.1 Age, sex and education of victim

Age of victim

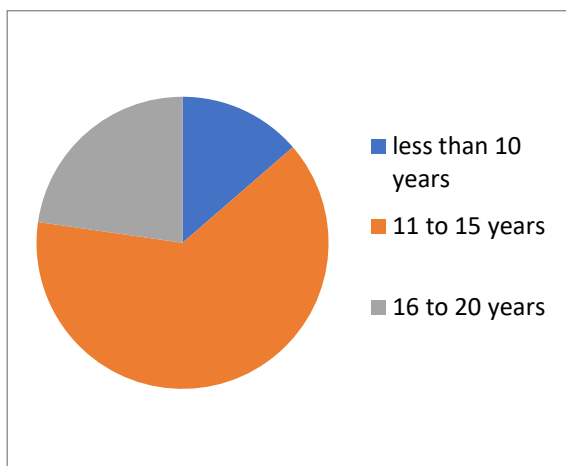


Figure 2: Age of victim

Table 4: Age of victim

Age of victim	Numbers (numerical)	Percent (%)
Less than 10 years	6	13.6
11 to 15 years	28	63.6
16 to 20 years	10	22.7
Total	44	100.0

For both, the victim and the offender, the determination of age is a very essential element in the criminal justice system. The aim of the present study is to identify that whether the amount of compensation is received by the victims or not. So, knowing the age of victim has its own importance, according to data received highest percentage of victims are between the age group of 11 to 15 years (63.6%), followed by 16 to 20 years (22.7%) and lastly less than 10 years of age (13.6%).

Sex of victim

Sex of the victim	Numbers	Percent
Male	3	6.8
Female	41	93.2
Total	44	100.0

Table 5: Sex of victim

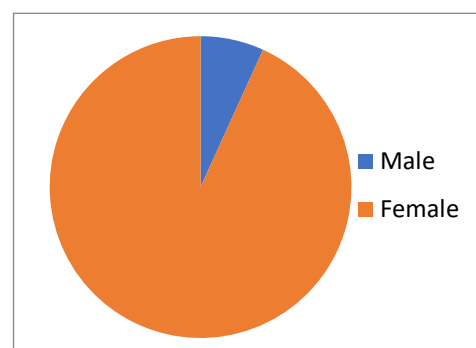
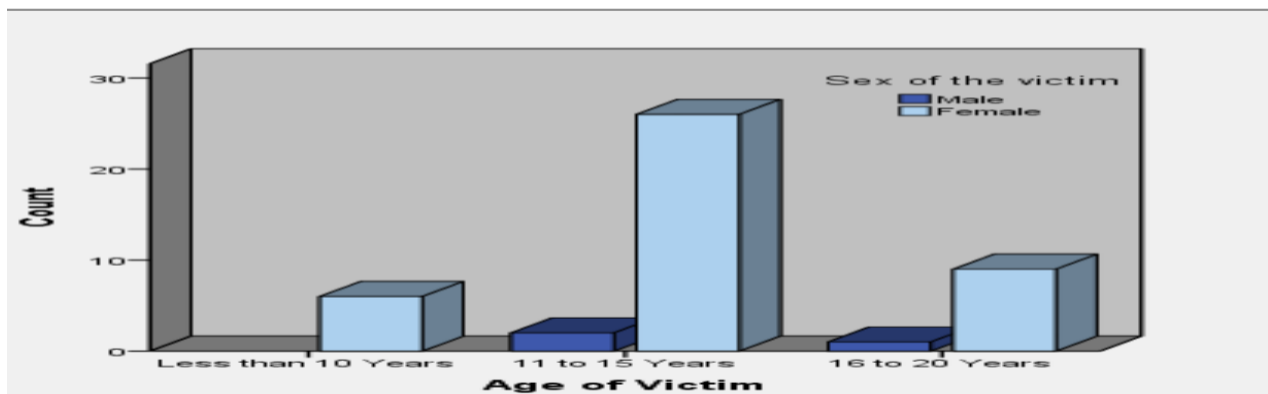


Figure 3: Sex of victim

As per the data received it is clearly visible that the most of the victims of crime are female 93.2% while the male victims are 6.8% only.

Cross tabulation of age of victim and sex of victim



Graph 1: Cross tabulation of age of victim and sex of victim

Age and sex of victim

Age of victim		Sex of the victim		Total
		Male	Female	
Less than 10 years	Count	0	6	6
	% of total	0.0%	13.6%	13.6%
11 to 15 years	Count	2	26	28
	% of total	4.5%	59.1%	63.6%
16 to 20 years	Count	1	9	10
	% of total	2.3%	20.5%	22.7%
Total	Count	3	41	44
	% of total	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%

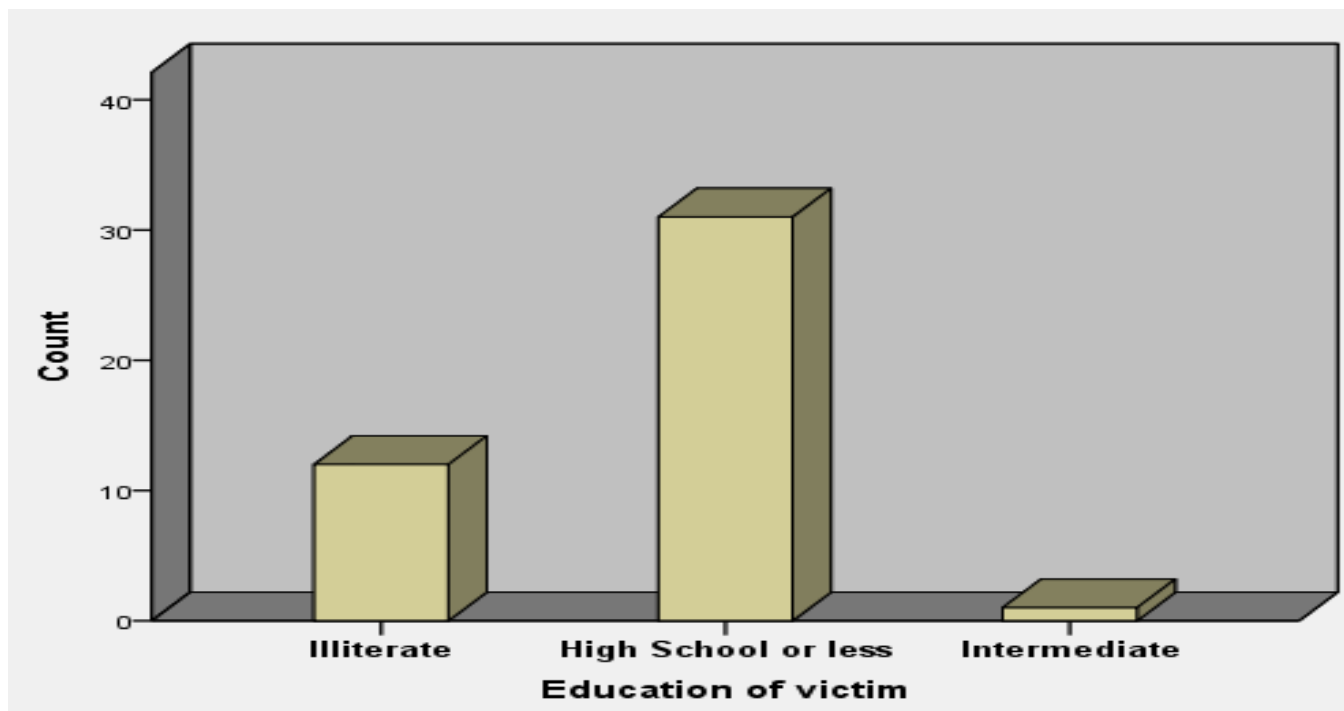
Table 6: Crosstabulation of age of victim and sex of victim

Analysis

It was seen that most of the victims who suffered from offences were between the age group of 11 to 15 years. The gender category was female with a highest number of 26 and with the highest percentage of 59.1% while, on the analysis of the same age group within the male category, it was found that only 2 males were the victims of different crimes with a percentage of 4.5%. Followed by the age group of 16 to 20 years it could be established that 9 females were victims of crime while only 1 was male. The percentage was 20.5% and 2.3% respectively. In the age group of less than 10 years 6 females were victims while no male victim was found in the data collected

It is clear from the above analysis that children, especially females, between the age group of 11 to 15 years are more vulnerable to become victims of crimes. Most of the victims belonged to the rural areas, were not literate and lived in financially unstable conditions.

Education of victim



Graph 2: Education of victim

Education of victim	Numbers	Percent
Illiterate	12	27.2
High school or less	31	70.5
Intermediate	1	2.3
Total	44	100.0

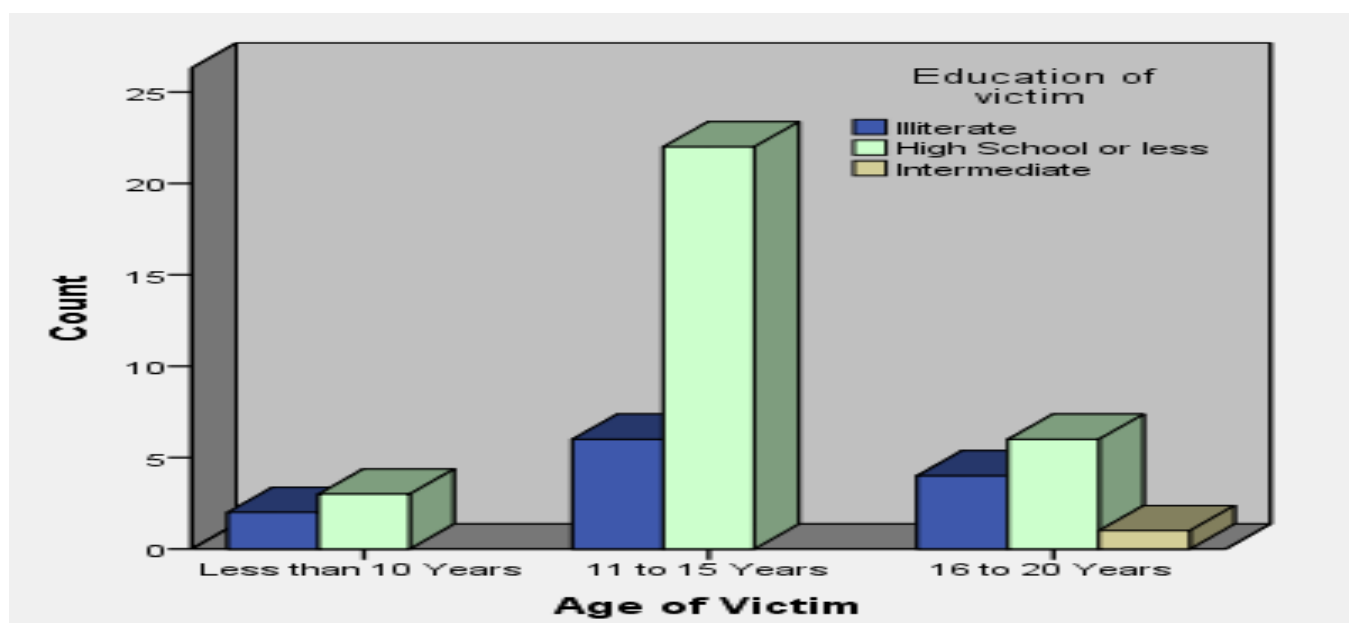
Table 7: Education of victim

In this current study it is found that more than 70% of the victims have studied till high school. They are followed by illiterate victims with 27.3% and victims of the highest education level with 2.3%.

Cross-tabulation of age of victim and education of victim

Age of victim		Education of victim			Total
		Illiterate	High school or less	Intermediate	
Less than 10 years	Count	2	3	0	5
	% of total	4.5%	6.8%	0.0%	11.4%
11 to 15 years	Count	6	22	0	28
	% of total	13.6%	50.0%	0.0%	63.6%
16 to 20 years	Count	4	6	1	11
	% of total	9.1%	13.6%	2.3%	25.0%
Total	Count	12	31	1	44
	% of total	27.2%	70.5%	2.3%	100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of age of victim and education of victim



Graph 3: Cross tabulation of age of victim and education of victim

Analysis

It is identified that 70.5% victims studied up to high school. Only 2.3% of the victims were educated till intermediate level and 27.3% victims were illiterate.

4.1.2 Nature of respondent (Prime / Secondary)

Prime victims were interviewed but due to the various issues, for example traumas, age gaps, unstable mental state of victim etc., interviews of their relatives were also conducted.

Prime victim	Numbers	Percent
Yes	26	59.1
No	18	40.9
Total	44	100.0

Table 9: Prime victim

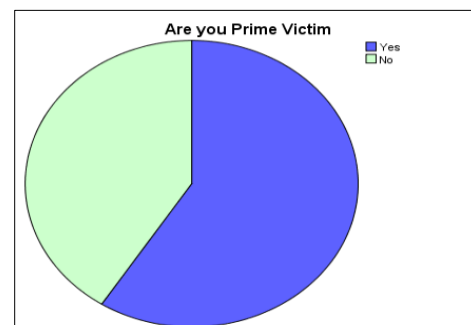
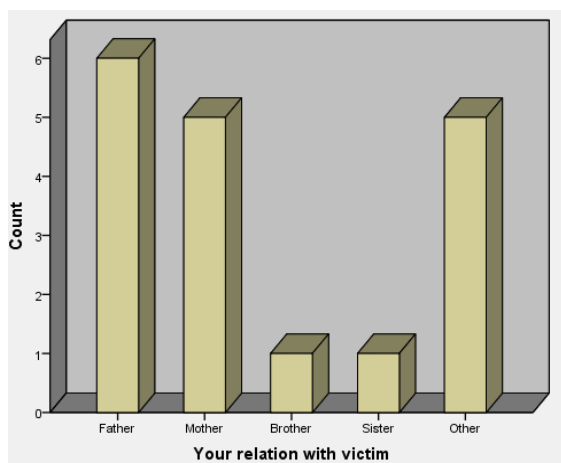


Figure 4: Are you a prime victim?

According to the data, 59.1% of the respondents were prime victims and 40.9% were the relatives of the victims who were interviewed on their behalf.



Graph 4: "Secondary respondent"

Secondary Respondent

Your relation with victim	Numbers	Percent
Father	6	13.6
Mother	5	11.4
Brother	1	2.3
Sister	1	2.3
Other	5	11.4
Total	18	40.9

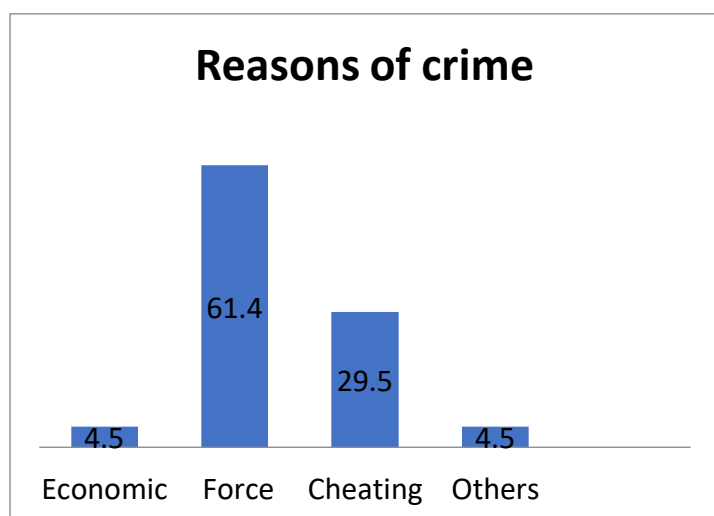
Table10: Relationship with victim

Analysis

As mentioned above it was not possible to take the interviews of all the victims of crime due to various reasons. Because of this the relatives of 18 victims were interviewed which included the fathers of 6 victims, followed by the mothers of 5 victims, followed by 1 brother and 1 sister 1 of a victim and lastly 5 maternal/paternal relatives of the respective victims. It is clear from the case process summary that 59.1% primary victims were personally interviewed while the remaining 40.9%, parents, relatives, neighbours, etc., were interviewed on behalf of the victims.

4.2 Section B: Reason of offence and the harassment that the victim or his/her family faced

A crime which is committed by anyone has usually a motive attached to it. As per the law it is also presumed that no crime can be committed without any bad intention. For the purpose of obtaining the necessary result from the study, especially the crime category which were opted were heinous crimes viz. murder, rape and attempt to rape, attempt to rape, POCSO crimes, unnatural sex and human trafficking. It also considers the same regarding the nature of crime. The data is as following:



Graph 05: reasons of crime

Reason of crime according to respondent	Numbers	Percent
Economic	2	4.5
Use of force	27	61.4
Coercion	13	29.5
Others	2	4.5
Total	44	100.0

Table 11; reason of crime

Analysis

The above mentioned table and figure shows that a number of 27 crimes has been committed by using force upon the victim, contributing 61.4%, followed by the coercion, 13 in number and contributing 29.5% in overall percentage. This is followed by economic and other reasons with 4.5% and 2 in numbers respectively.

Type of harassment

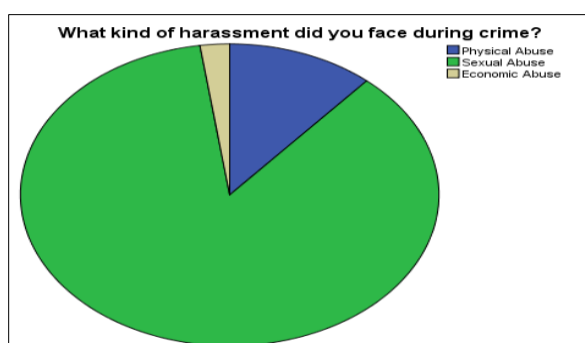


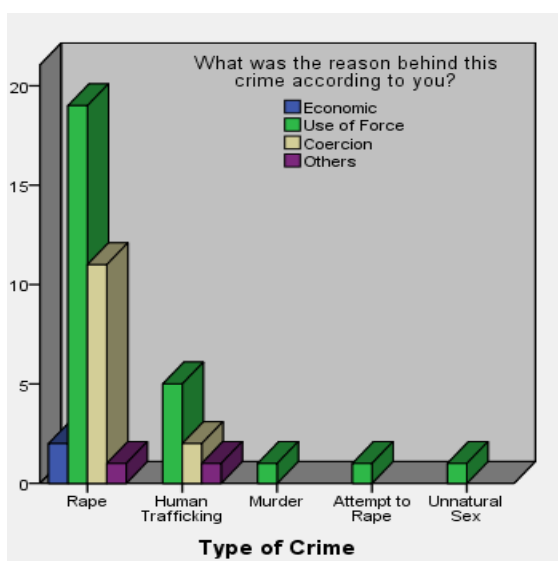
Figure 5: Type of harassment

Type of harassment	Numbers	Percent
Physical abuse	5	11.4
Sexual abuse	38	86.4
Economic abuse	1	2.3
Total	44	100.0

Table 12: Type of harassment

Cross tabulation of type of crime and reason behind crime

Here, after getting the responses from those polled, it was found that 38 victims had faced sexual abuse that constitutes 86.4% of the total percentage. They were followed by victims of physical abuse, 11.4%, and lastly economic abuse by 5 in number. In several instances it was also observed that in several instances victims had faced more than one type of harassments like physical & mental, physical & economic etc. Victims were dependent upon the financial and social factors.



Graph 6:: Type of crime and reason behind crime

the current crime data the result was surprising since the modus operandi in most of the crimes was coercion, as almost 30% crimes were committed by coercion. As far as economic motivation is concerned the percentage is 5% while the remaining 5% can be attributed to miscellaneous motivations for committing the crime.

4.3 Section C: Hardship faced by the victim and his/her family members on various counts

Type of crime		What was the reason behind this crime according to you?				Total
		Economic	Use of force	Coercion	Others	
Rape	Count	2	19	11	1	33
	% of total	4.5%	43.2%	25.0%	2.3%	75.0%
Human Trafficking	Count	0	5	2	1	8
	% of total	0.0%	11.4%	4.5%	2.3%	18.2%
Murder	Count	0	1	0	0	1
	% of total	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Attempt to rape	Count	0	1	0	0	1
	% of total	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Unnatural sex	Count	0	1	0	0	1
	% of total	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	Count	2	27	13	2	44
	% of total	4.5%	61.4%	29.5%	4.5%	100.0%

Table 13: Cross tabulation of type of crime and reason of crime

Analysis

After analysing the above data, it was very clear that approximately 60% crimes were committed by the use of force. Trust is one of the most important things in everyone's life. However after analysing

According to the problems faced by the victim or his/her family members it is necessary to understand the need for an effective functioning of the victim compensation scheme. So the victims were asked if they had to face any kind of hardship after the crime and what kind of hardship they had to deal with. The data is as below:

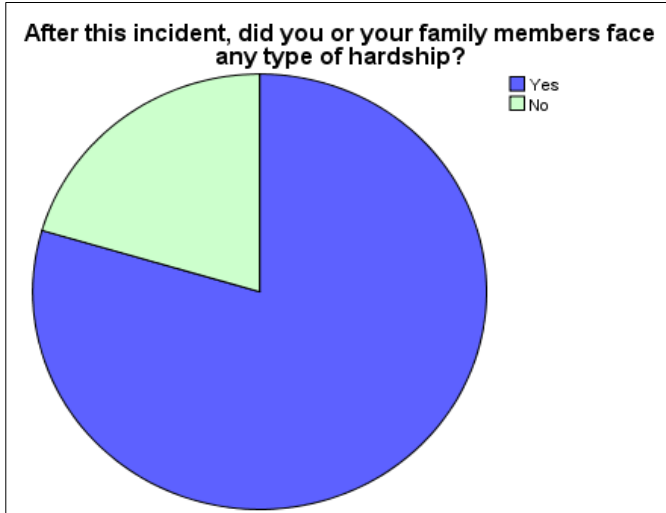


Figure 6: Hardship faced by their families

Hardship faced by victims or their families	Numbers	Percent
Yes	35	79.5
No	9	20.5
Total	44	100.0

Table 14: Hardship faced by Victims or their families

Nature of hardship victims and their family members have faced.

Nature of hardship.	Numbers	Percent
Unable to go anywhere	10	22.7
Unable to buy daily need goods	8	18.2
Unable to get good advocate assistance	9	20.5
Unable to get good medical assistance	7	15.9
Total	34	77.3
N/A	10	22.7
Total	44	100.0

Table 15: Nature of Hardship

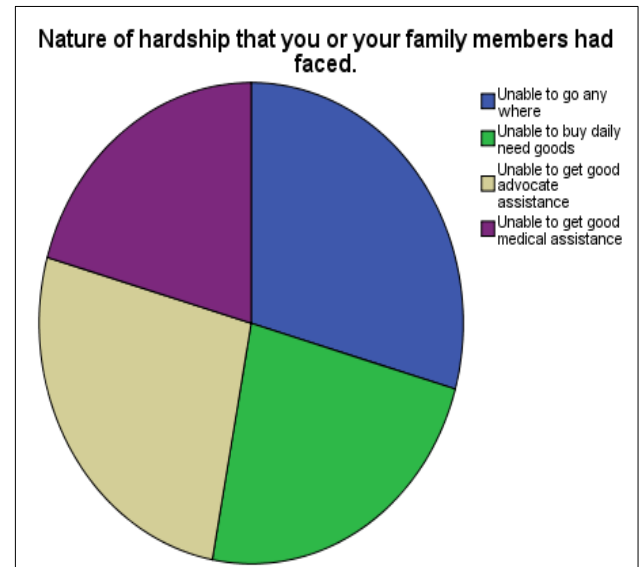


Figure 7: Nature of hardship

Cross tabulation of type of crime and nature of hardship.

Type of crime		Nature of hardship that you or your family members had faced.				Total
		Unable to go any where	Unable to buy daily need goods	Unable to get good advocate assistance	Unable to get good medical assistance	
Rape	Count	7	5	6	5	23
	% of total	20.6%	14.7%	17.6%	14.7%	67.6%
Human trafficking	Count	1	3	2	2	8
	% of total	2.9%	8.8%	5.9%	5.9%	23.5%
Murder	Count	0	0	1	0	1
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%
Attempt to rape	Count	1	0	0	0	1
	% of total	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Unnatural sex	Count	1	0	0	0	1
	% of total	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Total	Count	10	8	9	7	34
	% of total	29.4%	23.5%	26.5%	20.6%	100.0%

Table 16: Cross tabulation of type of crime and nature of hardship.

Analysis

As the whole criminal justice system is based on the offender we have to ask ourselves about the victims or legal heirs of the victims who are the actual sufferer of a crime. Victims always suffer if their financial condition is unstable. Responses given by the respondents clearly shows that in approx. 80% of cases the victims or legal heirs of the victim had undergone different types of crises and only 20% of cases partially mentioned that they did not faced any problem. When those victims were asked about the nature of the problems they had to face due to economic constrains, 20.6% percent of the victims said due to the shortage of monetary

resources they were not able to avail good medical assistance as it would have been required at that time. Approximately 26% said that the good advocate charges high fees and due to a shortage of money they couldn't afford such qualified legal adviser. There are many victims who are facing financial constraints and due to this condition are not even able to raise the basic monetary resources needed for essential requirements such as buying products of daily need. The victims, apart from being victimized, suffered through constant mental stress during various stages of criminal justice administration. Especially for rape victims, who have to face his or her mental trauma at different stages of the process, this kind of mental stress is not only persistent but also omnipresent.

4.4 Section D: Behaviour of police (post commission of crime)

Four aspects were taken into closer focus. The first aspect was the behaviour of the police when the victim reached to lodge the complaint. Secondly the time duration between the committed crime and registration of FIR/complain, followed by the third aspect which focused on how the police was able to provide enough relief. The fourth and last aspect was whether police had informed to victim about the victim compensation scheme. The data is as following:

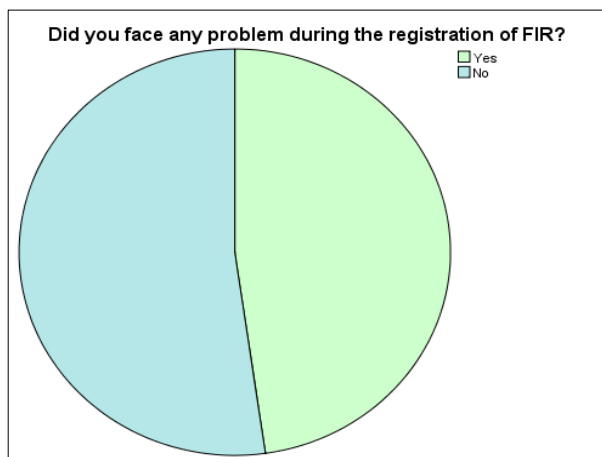


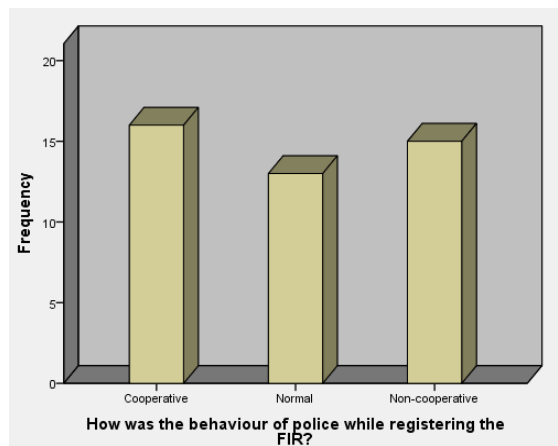
Figure 8: problem during the registration of FIR

Table 17: Problem during the registration of FIR

Problem faced during the registration of FIR	Numbers	Percent
Yes	21	47.7
No	23	52.3
Total	44	100.0

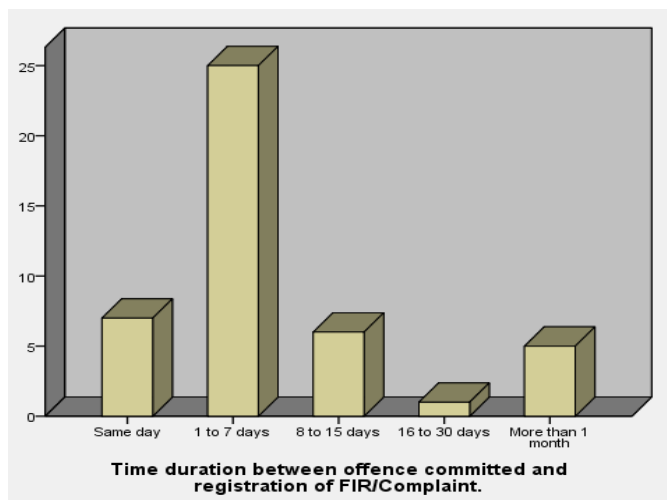
Behaviour of police while registering the FIR	Number	Percent
Cooperative	16	36.4
Normal	13	29.5
Non-cooperative	15	34.1
Total	44	100.0

Table 18: Behaviour of police while registering the FIR



Graph 7: Behaviour of police

Time duration between the offence committed and registration of FIR/complaint



Time duration between offence committed and registration of FIR/complaint.	Numbers	Percent
Same day	7	15.9
1 to 7 days	25	56.8
8 to 15 days	6	13.6
16 to 30 days	1	2.3
More than 1 month	5	11.4
Total	44	100.0

Table 19: Time duration between offence committed and registration of FIR/Complaint.

Graph 8: Time duration between offence committed and registration of FIR/Complaint.

Victim got enough relief by the police

Victim got enough relief by the police	Numbers	Percent
Yes	24	54.5
No	20	45.5
Total	44	100.0

Table 20: Victim got enough relief by the police

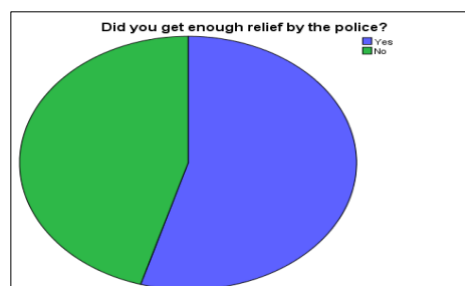


Figure 9: Victim got enough relief by the police

Analysis

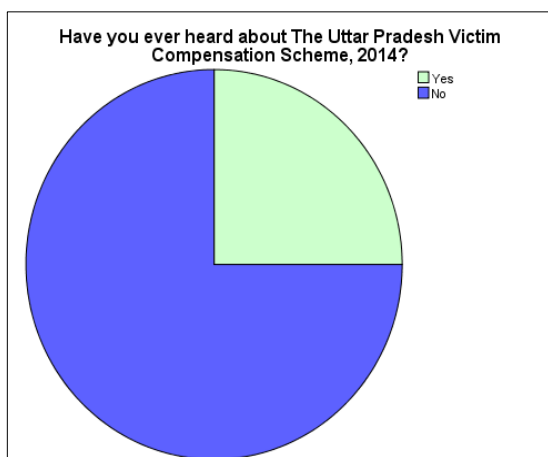
Most of the respondents did not approve of the police's behaviour. The data related to the behaviour of police showed that in only 36% of the cases the behaviour of the responsible authorities was somehow cooperative whereas in 64% cases the police behaviour was normal or non-cooperative. During lodging the FIR in only in 47% of cases no problems were faced by the victim. In contrary the percentage of victims who faced problems during the registration of an FIR were more i.e. 53%. It is the duty of police to lodge the FIR as the complainant as soon as possible but the data showed that only in 16% cases the police actually lodged the FIR on the same day. In 84% of the cases police lodged the FIR in a period two days to more than one month. It is also the duty of police to provide sufficient and immediate relief to the victim, the victim's parents or the legal heirs. As the data reflects in 55% cases the police provided

sufficient relief. However the police should also consider the remaining 45% of the victims as they have hope from the police from the initial stage of victimization.

4.5 Section E: Victim or his/her legal heirs' level of awareness regarding compensation Scheme

There is a clear-cut provision given in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 regarding the compensation under section 357 *i.e.* order to pay compensation to victim. In most of the cases the court ignored the part of compensation and focused on the sentencing part. For the purpose of rehabilitation however compensation is necessary, so the few questions were asked from the respondents regarding the same and the data is as below:

Respondents heard about the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014



Respondents heard about the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014	Numbers	Percent
Yes	11	25.0
No	33	75.0
Total	44	100.0

Table 21: Respondents heard about the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014

Figure 10: Respondents heard about the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014

Respondents heard about State Legal Services Authority

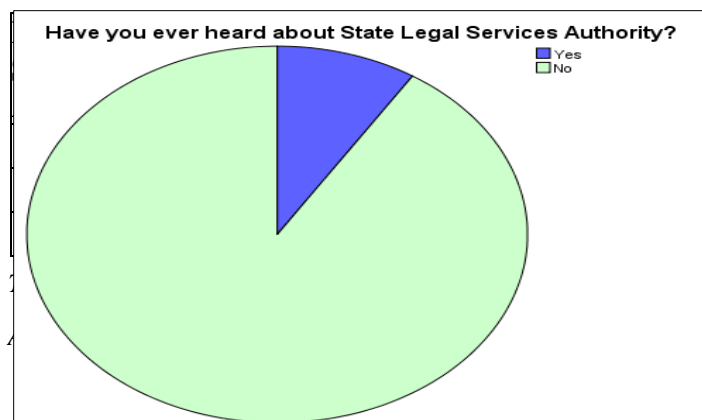
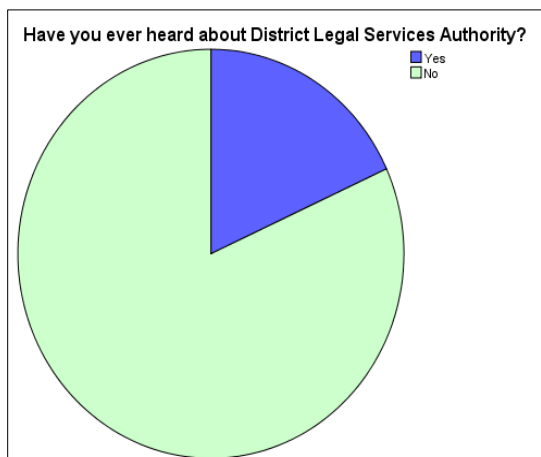


Figure 11: Respondents heard about State Legal Services Authority

Respondents heard about District Legal Services Authority



Respondents heard about District Legal Services Authority	Numbers	Percent
Yes	8	18.2
No	36	81.8
Total	44	100.0

Table 23: Respondents heard about District Legal Services Authority

Figure 12: Respondents heard about District Legal Services Authority

Victim had been applied for any type of cash assistance (ex-gratia) or compensation

Victim had been applied for any type of cash assistance (ex-gratia) or compensation	Numbers	Percent
Yes	7	15.9
No	37	84.1
Total	44	100.0

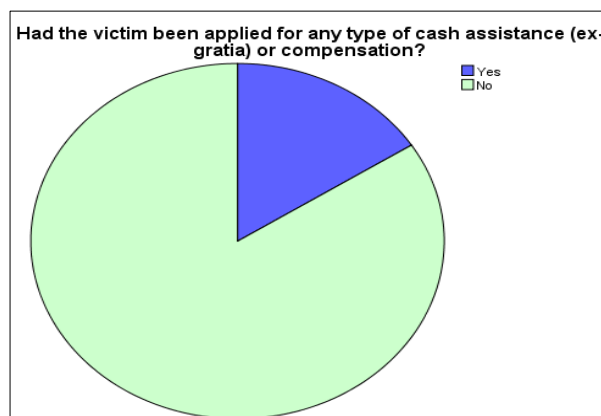


Table 24: Victim had been applied for any type of cash assistance (ex-gratia) or compensation

Figure 13: Victim had been applied for any type of cash assistance (ex-gratia) or compensation

Cross tabulation of type of crime and received compensation amount

Victim had been applied for any type of cash assistance (ex-gratia) or compensation		Victim had received any type of cash assistance (ex-gratia) from the government		Total
		Yes	No	
Yes	Count	2	5	7
	% of Total	4.5	11.4	75.0%
No	Count	0	37	37
	% of Total	0	84.1	25.0%
Total	Count	2	42	44
	% of Total	4.5	95.5	100.0%

Table 25: Cross tabulation of type of crime and received compensation amount

Type of crime and compensation amount received

Type of Crime		If compensation is received, then specify the amount of compensation.		Total
		100001 to 200000	200001 to 300000	
Rape	Count	1	1	2
	% of Total	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	1	1	2
	% of Total	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%

Table 26: Cross tabulation of type of crime and compensation amount received

Analysis

Awareness plays an important for the concerned persons to make use of the legal support and compensations they are entitled to. In this study it is found that 75% of the victims did not know about the compensation scheme and only 25% of the victims were aware about their entitlements. To benefit from this scheme the victims must go themselves or send his or her legal heirs to the district legal services authority of the respective district. When the victims were asked about the state legal services authority or district legal services authority the surprising response was that almost 90% of the victims hadn't heard about the state legal services authority and approx. 80% hadn't heard about the district legal services authority. 16% of victims had received cash assistance (ex-gratia) from the government. It was observed that almost 84% victims were unaware about the concept of compensation in the criminal justice system or neither had they applied for the same. Only 16% victims knew about the compensation and had applied for the same. An interesting figure that came out from the data was that only 4.5% of victims received the compensation amount and they were only 2 in numbers, although approximately 81% of the victims were unaware about the compensation concept. The victims who knew about compensation and applied for the same did not received any compensation amount from the appropriate government or authority, although they all were victims of heinous crimes and all were entitled to receive compensation through the victim compensation scheme. Only two rape victims received a compensation amount and while the other 05 victims, who had applied for the same didn't receive any financial support whatsoever in the name of compensation, even though they were entitled for the same, as the victimization came under the crimes enshrined in the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. Both were the victims of rape and one victim received INR. 1,00,000/- as compensation and while the second victim received INR. 3,00,000/- as compensation amount. The maximum

amount that is mentioned under the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014 is INR. 3,00,000/-.

4.6. Section F: Reach of assistance from government/non-government machineries

Financial assistance plays an important role in providing appropriate relief. As it was confessed by the victims and their families that due to financial constrains they were unable to avail many services which were necessary and essential for them. To know if the concerned authorities provided the required assistance to the victims, few questions were asked to them and data is illustrated below:

4.6.1. Police Department

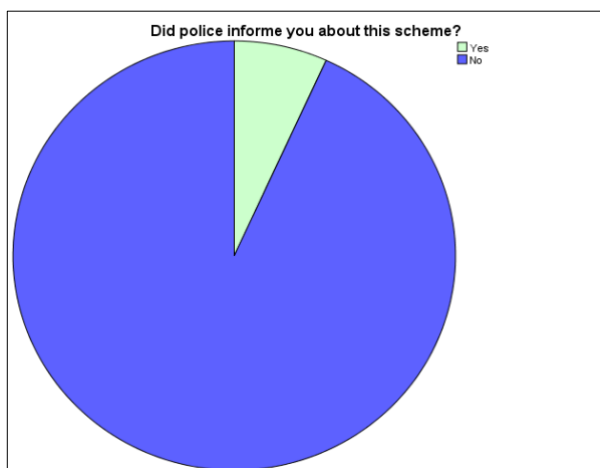


Figure 14: Police inform about this scheme

Police inform you about this scheme	Numbers	Percent
Yes	3	6.8
No	41	93.2
Total	44	100.0

Table 27: Police informed victim about this scheme

Cross tabulation of police informed about this scheme and police gave necessary guidelines for getting legal and financial support from state

Police inform about this scheme		Police gave u necessary guidelines for getting legal and financial support from state		Total
		Yes	No	
Yes	Count	1	2	3
	% of total	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	1	2	3
	% of total	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%

Table 28: Cross tabulation of police informed victim about this scheme and police gave necessary guidelines for getting legal and financial support from State

Analysis

If any crime has been committed, police is the first pillar within the system of administration of criminal justice. The victim approaches the police first and it is their duty to take the necessary action against the culprit and provide necessary assistance to victim of crime. According to data collected only 7% of the victims were informed by the police about the compensation scheme while 93% of the victims did not received any kind of information on schemes which they are entitled to. Out of the 7% of the victims who were informed about the scheme, only approximately 2% were informed about the procedures and necessary guidelines for getting financial support from the state.

4.6.2. Prosecution department

Victims approached to Prosecution Officer or Assistant Prosecution Officer

Victims approached to Prosecution Officer or Assistant Prosecution Officer	Numbers	Percent
Prosecution Officer		
Yes	9	20.5
No	35	79.5
Total	44	100.0

Table 29: Victims approached to Prosecution Officer or Assistant Prosecution Officer

Analysis

The role of prosecution shall be executed by the state while prosecution officers (PO) or assistant prosecution officers (APO) would deal a case from prosecution side. The data collected from the respondents clearly pointed out that 20.5% of the victims approached the PO or APO while the remaining 79.5% of victims did not approach to the PO or APO, although it was the duty of the victim or his/her legal heirs to approach PO or APO for justice or other remedial relief. The other interesting fact was that 9 victims approached the PO or APO. Surprisingly it was found that only three victims were informed about the victim compensation scheme and out of these three only two were aware about the procedure for getting financial assistance from either the state or from the victim compensation fund. The rest of the victims who approached the PO or APO did not receive any information on the victim compensation scheme which they were entitled to.

4.6.3. Approach to another advocate rather than PO/APO

Victim approached to any other advocate rather than Prosecution Officer or Assistant Prosecution Officer

Victim approached to any other advocate rather than Prosecution Officer or Assistant Prosecution Officer	Numbers	Percent
Yes	28	63.6
No	16	36.4
Total	44	100.0

Table 30: Victim approached to any other advocate rather than Prosecution Officer or Assistant Prosecution Officer

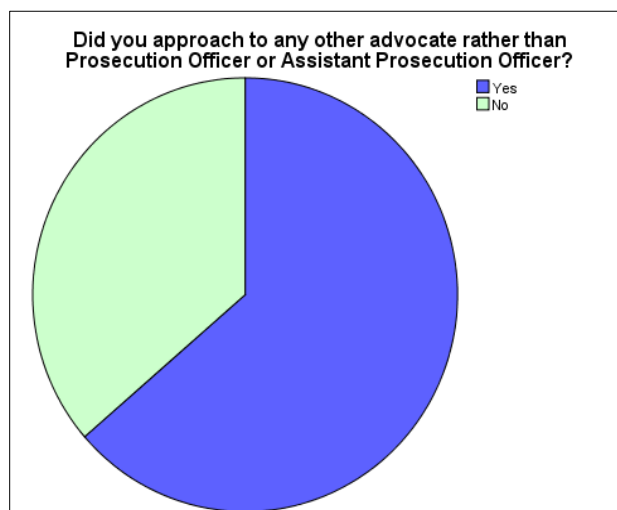


Figure 15: Victim approached to any other advocate rather than Prosecution Officer or Assistant Prosecution Officer

Analysis

It is the duty of the PO or APO to assist the victim during the trial. However it can occur sometimes, that due to various reasons that the victims do not trust the PO or APO. In such a situation the victims usually would approach a private advocate. In order to identify the gap in the proper implementation of the victim compensation scheme victims were asked questions related to private advocates. Data showed that 63% of the victims approached a private advocate with the position that this type of legal counsel would help them in receiving justice. 37% did not approach any advocate.

4.6.4 Legal educational institutions

Respondent heard about free legal aid clinic run by legal educational institutions	Numbers	Percent
Yes	1	2.3
No	43	97.7
Total	44	100.0

Table 31: Respondent heard about free legal aid clinic run by legal educational institutions

Analysis

It is the duty of every legal educational institution to establish a free legal aid clinic/cell within that institution for providing either the necessary guidelines or help those people whose rights had been violated by any person or state. The concept behind the establishment of such free legal aid clinic/cell is to provide legal assistance to the poor people. So the victims were asked if they were aware of free legal aid clinic/cell. Only one respondent stated that he heard about the same but not even a single victim approached them for getting help.

4.7. Section G: Response of the victim after getting knowledge about the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme

Without knowledge no one can claim his or her right as it has been found in this study that most of the victims were unaware about their rights. After providing basic yet sufficient knowledge about the scheme, few questions were asked and the result is as following:

Respondents favoured this scheme

Respondents favoured this scheme	Numbers	Percent
Yes	37	84.1
No	7	15.9
Total	44	100.0

Table 32: Respondents favoured this scheme

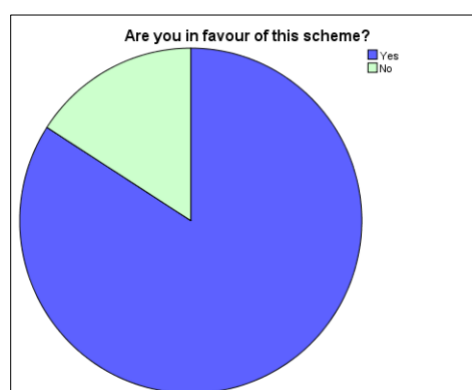


Figure 16: Respondents favoured this scheme

Respondents felt that this scheme will help to victim in getting justice

Respondents felt that this scheme will help to victim in getting justice	Numbers	Percent
Yes	37	84.1
No	7	15.9
Total	44	100.0

Table 33: Respondents felt that this scheme will help to victim in getting justice

Cross tabulation of respondents felt that this scheme will help to victim in getting justice and they will apply under this scheme

Respondents felt that this scheme will help to victim in getting justice		Respondents will apply under this scheme		Total
		Yes	No	
Yes	Count	37	0	37
	% of total	84.1%	0.0%	84.1%
No	Count	0	7	7
	% of total	0.0%	15.9%	15.9%
Total	Count	37	7	44
	% of total	84.1%	15.9%	100.0%

Table 34: Cross tabulation of respondents felt that this scheme will help to victim in getting justice and they will apply under this scheme

Analysis

After the analysis of the collected data it became clear that the majority of victims were in the favour of this scheme 84% of respondents believed that this scheme would help them in getting justice. 16% of the victims were not in a position to give an answer if this scheme would help them in getting justice. After providing the necessary guidelines and related procedures to get financial support from government 84% of the victims showed their willingness to apply under this scheme.

5. Case Studies

All the case studies are based on true incidents. The names of the victims and places have been changed for protecting the victims' identities and so securing their personal rights.

Case 1

In this case the financial condition of the victim was not stable and the victim was living in a slum area of the village in which the incident took place. "A" (artificial name of victim) was about 13 years of age when she was raped. "A" was living with her parents who were living under such difficult financial circumstances that they had to migrate to another city to work in a brick-kiln. Due to personal reasons the parents of "A" decided to leave her daughter behind and under the care of her maternal grand-father. After eight months, as her parents returned to their home, they found their daughter suffering from abdominal pain. During the medical examination of "A" it was found that she was pregnant. When her parents enquired about the incident and the perpetrator, the daughter confessed that her maternal grandfather sexually assaulted her continuously. She did not disclose the incident since he threatened to beat and even kill her if she would tell anything to anyone.

An abortion could not be undertaken since the foetus was already seven months of age. By law an abort of a foetus exceeding twelve weeks is illegal. While the mother of "A" was not in favour of taking any legal action her father lodged the FIR. Based on this FIR the maternal grand-father was arrested by the police.

Even this was a clear case of rape, coming under the preview of the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, till date no compensation has been awarded even though one year has passed since the occurrence of this incidence.

Case – 2

"X" was a girl of 16 years who had a love affair with offender "Y" who, as per the records, was 21 years of age. In this case "Y" forced "X" to run away from her home with the intention of raping her. "Y" eventually managed to execute his plan and raped "X". In the evening when "X" did not come back to her home, her parents searched for her at nearby places but could not find her daughter. The parents then lodged a missing FIR. After two days "X" returned to her home and told her parents about the whole incident. Although it was clear cut case of rape and

“X” was entitled to get compensation from state, the perpetrator “Y” was arrested by the police under various sections of Indian Penal Code and POCSO Act.

Case – 3

In this case both the victim and the offender were of the same caste (upper caste) and were living in the same village. The offender was in good financial terms while the victim’s family was struggling with their finances. One day when the victim “R” went to a farmland the offender “S” forcefully raped her. The victim was minor and the offender was major. The parents of “R” lodged an FIR against the offender who was arrested under various sections of IPC as well as POCSO Act.

As the offence was a crime against state “R” must be compensated from the state. It can be observed that the reason behind this crime was to show the power of wealth and influence, as the victim belonged to a lower, less powerful, class than the offender.

6. Major findings

- a. It is found that the rate of victimization is quite high in the age between 11 to 15 years. Children of this age group can easily be manipulated by the perpetrators. In the research it could be established that the crime rate against women, compared to men, is higher.
- b. The educational level of the victims was high than illiterate. Surprisingly it found that illiterates are fewer victims than who has attended school till 10th class.
- c. The rate of economic reason was quite less in percentage compared to the use of force and coercion which can be seen as the major factors behind victimization.
- d. Regarding the problems faced by the victims during or post victimization it is found that almost 80% of the victims have faced several types of problems on various counts. They faced these problems due to financial constraints.
- e. The behaviour of the police towards the victim of a crime must be of an understanding, sensitive and supportive nature as any victim is in need for a special care due to victimization. After the data analysis however it was found that in most of the cases the behaviour of the police towards to victim was not appropriate and the concerned persons had faced various problems at initial stages of getting justice *i.e.* during the registration of FIR.
- f. It seems to be the common approach of the police to not register a case immediately as they are approached by the victim. This can be proved since in more than 50% of cases

the police registered the FIR only in between one to seven days of victimization. It is the duty of police to provide sufficient relief to victim but through the numbers it can be stated that the police often fails to fulfil their duty.

- g. The claiming of the rights that every citizen is entitled to becomes almost impossible if the concerned citizen isn't aware or knowledgeable of his rights. Through the data analysis it had been found that 75% of the victims did not know anything about the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme or any other type of compensation scheme. Most of the victims did not even heard about the Legal Services Authority, whether it was of state or district level. The question that needs to be asked here is how one can apply for a scheme if one isn't aware about the same.
- h. After the data analysis is found that few victims were aware about the concept of compensation yet were not aware about the procedure to receive such compensation. Only two victims received monetary compensation from the state and it is the opinion of the study lead that the amount, predetermined in the scheme, should be according to the gravity or heinousness of the crime.
- i. The police play a crucial role in the criminal justice system. Their authority is usually the first where the initial steps towards justice for the victim are initiated through the complaint by the victim. As the findings had already mentioned the police however in many cases tried to ignore the mandatory registration of an FIR. If this is the given case the question should be asked on how it is possible then that the police sensitize the victims about the compensation scheme? As it had been proven through the data analysis that the police only informed 7% of the victims about the compensation scheme.
- j. The second responsibility for serving justice to the victim is with the prosecution department. Our criminal justice system is offender centric and not victim, meaning the entire focus is directed onto the perpetrator. Shockingly only 03 victims were informed about this scheme by prosecution officers and out of these 03 victims only two were given adequate information on the procedures to receive the compensation from the government which they are entitled to.
- k. To receive justice or any kind of relief, a victim, who has suffered harm caused through a perpetrator, has to approach a reliable and knowledgeable person within a law abiding system. Since the concerned people have become victims of crime the role and intervention of an advocate or similar legal counsel is essential to analyse and advance the case in benefit for the client. The data analysis shows that almost 65% of victims

had approached private advocates for help yet their approach towards gaining compensation seems to be rather inappropriate.

- l. After getting proper knowledge about the Uttar Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme and the related procedure to receive compensation from the state government 85% of the victims shared the view that this is an appropriate step taken by the state government towards the victims of crime. All were in the favour of this scheme and ready to apply for compensation under the same.
- m. The DLSA of each districts mainly creating awareness in 10-12 km radius of districts, and not going to rural area.

7. Recommendations

Duty to Inform

District State Legal Service Authority (DLSA) and Police

- Reporting mechanisms be created within DLSA and Police so that cases which are falling under VCS be notified after 24 hours of filing of FIR by police to DLSA to take the case forward for the victim. This could be in the form of the DLSA collecting weekly reports from police stations to the concerned Public Prosecutor regarding cases where SVCS could be applicable; DLSA can then directly reach out to the victims in these cases to provide assistance.
- Referring to Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Samman Kosh guidelines, procedures can be set up similar to those under this scheme, for reporting of cases from police to DLSA for linkage of victim with DLSA for compensation.

Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs)

- PLVs may be attached and made duty-bound in police stations in studied districts, with specific duties of using the case-files in Police station and move the information to the victims on existing cases about VC. PLV may be provided with honorarium for case-wise information.

Prosecution

- Public Prosecutor to be made duty-bound to inform every victim falling under the VCS of the procedure and make a note/mention of it in the case-file of the victim in Court.
- The Public Prosecutor should file the application for Interim Compensation for Victim in the Court within 7 days of registration of FIR and assistance be provided by empanelled lawyer of DLSA for the same.

Police

- Accountability must be fixed to provide information about the SVCS and for this, police officer (Information Officer) should be designated in every police station.
- Process-chart and procedures of SVCS should be posted or printed on the wall of every police station and court premises in English or Hindi similar to guidelines of the D. K. Basu Guidelines which are clearly displayed in every police station.

Awareness

State Legal Service Authority (SLSA)

- SLSA could direct all DLSAs to create awareness about SVCS upto village level and report back to SLSA in a monthly monitoring format.
- DLSAs could be directed to draft a comprehensive outreach plan to cover all areas within each district. In areas difficult to reach, DLSA can be encouraged to collaborate with local CSOs and plan a list of IEC activities for each block.

DLSA Awareness Initiatives

- Mass awareness initiatives should be organised by DLSAs about legal services authorities and schemes through law colleges, community radio, newspapers, newsletters, and public events. The focus should be on the processes and procedure related to Compensation Scheme. Even though this is mandated, SLSA could specify specific guidelines on the number and magnitude of events to engage mass campaigning.
- Small plays, puppet show should be conducted by the DLSA in collaboration with NGOs/ Community Based Organisations (CBOs) which are working in Child Protection and *gram panchayats* to educate people about SVCS in a simple and entertaining way.

DLSA Training Initiatives

- State / District Legal Service Authority should create a platform to inform judicial officers about VCS so that they can order to prosecution officers or advocates to link victim with the scheme.
- Police need to be educated about aspects of important schemes providing compensation, under various laws, through State Legal Service Authorities and DLSA.
- Training programs for Prosecution officer, Assistant Prosecution Officers, DLSA

members, Empanelled Lawyers of DLSA and SLSA, PLVs and Police should be designed to educate process of SVCS

Annexure I: Questionnaire

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Study to identify gaps and recommendations for effective implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme in UP

(A project to reduce prevalence of Human Trafficking)

(Highly Confidential)

1. जिला
 - a. अलाहाबाद
 - b. आजमगढ़
 - c. वाराणसी
2. अपराध का प्रकार?
.....
3. क्या आप प्राथमिक पीड़ित हैं?
 - a. हाँ
 - b. नहीं

यदि नहीं तो प्रश्न नंबर 06 पर जाएँ
4. आपके संज्ञान में अपराध कब आया?
.....
5. अपराध कि वस्तुविक तिथि
.....
6. यदि नहीं, पीड़ित से आपका क्या रिस्ता है?
.....
7. पीड़ित का लिंग?
 - a. स्त्री
 - b. पुरुष
8. पीड़ित की आयु
 - a. १० वर्ष से कम
 - b. ११-१५ वर्ष
 - c. १६-२० वर्ष
 - d. २० वर्ष से अधिक
9. आपके विचार से इस अपराध का कारण क्या था?
 - a. आर्थिक
 - b. बलप्रयोग
 - c. धोखा
 - d. पारिवारिक दबाव
 - e. अन्य
10. अपराध के चलते आपने किस प्रकार के उत्पीड़न का सामना किया?
 - a. शारीरिक उत्पीड़न
 - b. लैंगिक उत्पीड़न
 - c. आर्थिक उत्पीड़न
 - d. बंधुआ मजदूरी
 - e. अन्य

.....
11. पीड़ित की शिक्षा/योग्यता
 - a. अशिक्षित
 - b. दसवीं अथवा दसवीं से कम
 - c. बारहवीं
 - d. स्नातक
 - e. अन्य (परा-स्नातक आदि)
12. प्राथमिकी (FIR) / शिकायत (court complaint) की तिथि
.....

13. क्या आपको प्राथमिकी / शिवाकत दर्ज करने में किसी प्रकार की कठनाई आई?
- हां
 - नहीं

यदि हाँ तो क्या

14. प्राथमिकी / शिवाकत दर्ज कराते समय पुलिस का व्यवहार कैसा था?
- सहयोगात्मक
 - सामान्य
 - असहयोगात्मक
 - अन्य

15. क्या आपको पुलिस द्वारा पर्याप्त राहत मिली?
- हां / नहीं

16. क्या इस घटना के पश्चात आपको अथवा पारिवारिक के किसी सदस्य को किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक कठनाई हुई?
- हां
 - नहीं

17. यदि हाँ, कृपया विवरण दें
- पैसे की तंगी के कारण कहीं पर आने-जाने में असमर्थता
 - दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं को क्रय करने में असमर्थता
 - अधिवक्ता की सहायता प्राप्त करने में असमर्थता
 - चिकित्सा संबंधी सहायता प्राप्त करने में असमर्थता
 - अन्य

18. क्या पीड़ित ने किसी प्रकार अनुग्रह राशि हेतु आवेदन किया है ?
- हां
 - नहीं

यदि हाँ तो तारीख

यदि नहीं तो प्रश्न नंबर 22 पर जाए

19. क्या पीड़ित को किसी प्रकार की सरकार द्वारा अनुग्रह राशि प्राप्त हुई?
- हां
 - नहीं

यदि नहीं तो प्रश्न नंबर 22 पर जाए

20. यदि हाँ, तो कितना
- 5001-10000
 - 10001-20000
 - 20001-50000
 - 50001-100000
 - 100001-150000
 - 150001-200000

21. सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त सहायता प्राप्त करने में आवेदन की तारीख से कितना समय लगा
- 7 दिन से कम
 - 7-30 दिन
 - 1 महीने - 6 महीने
 - 6 महीने से अधिक

22. क्या आपने "राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण" के बारे में सुना है?
- हां
 - नहीं

23. क्या आपने "जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण" के बारे में सुना है?

- a. हां
b. नहीं
24. क्या आपने "उत्तर प्रदेश पीड़ित क्षतिपूर्ति योजना 2014" के बारे में सुना है?
a. हां
b. नहीं
25. क्या पुलिस द्वारा आपको उपर्युक्त योजना की सूचना प्रदान की गई थी?
a. हां
b. नहीं

यदि नहीं तो प्रश्न नंबर 28 पर जाएं

26. यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस द्वारा आपको इस योजना के उद्देश्य की सूचना प्रदान की गई?
a. हां
b. नहीं
27. यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस द्वारा सरकार से विधिक अथवा आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण दिशा निर्देश प्रदान किया गया?
a. हां
b. नहीं
28. क्या आपने अभियोजन अधिकारी अथवा सहायक अभियोजन अधिकारी से संपर्क किया?
a. हां
b. नहीं

यदि नहीं तो प्रश्न नंबर 31 पर जाएं

29. यदि हां, तो क्या अभियोजन अधिकारी अथवा सहायक अभियोजन अधिकारी द्वारा आपको इस योजना के उद्देश्य की सूचना प्रदान की गई?
a. हां
b. नहीं
30. यदि हां, तो क्या अभियोजन अधिकारी अथवा सहायक अभियोजन अधिकारी द्वारा सरकार से विधिक अथवा आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण दिशा निर्देश प्रदान किया गया?
a. हां
b. नहीं
31. क्या आपने अभियोजन अधिकारी अथवा सहायक अभियोजन अधिकारी से अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य अधिवक्ता से संपर्क किया?
a. हां
b. नहीं

यदि नहीं तो प्रश्न नंबर 35 पर जाएं

32. क्या अधिवक्ता द्वारा आपको उपर्युक्त योजना की सूचना प्रदान की गई थी?
a. हां
b. नहीं
33. यदि हां, तो क्या अधिवक्ता द्वारा आपको इस योजना के उद्देश्य की सूचना प्रदान की गई?
a. हां

b. नहीं

34. यदि हां, तो क्या अधिवक्ता द्वारा सरकार से विधिक अथवा आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण दिशा निर्देश प्रदान किया गया?

a. हां

b. नहीं

35. क्या आपने विधिक शैक्षणिक द्वारा संचालित निशुल्क विधिक सहायता केंद्र के बारे में सुना है?

a. हां

b. नहीं

यदि नहीं तो प्रश्न नंबर 39 पर जाएं

36. यदि हां, तो क्या आपने विधिक सहायता केंद्र से संपर्क किया?

a. हां

b. नहीं

37. क्या विधिक सहायता केंद्र द्वारा आपको उपर्युक्त योजना की सूचना प्रदान की गई थी?

a. हां

b. नहीं

38. यदि हां, तो क्या विधिक सहायता केंद्र द्वारा सरकार से विधिक अथवा आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण दिशा निर्देश प्रदान किया गया?

a. हां

b. नहीं

उद्देश्य एवं प्रक्रिया की जानकारी प्रदान करने के पश्चात्, पीड़ित पक्ष की राय एवं सुझाव

39. क्या आप इस योजना के पक्ष में हैं?

a. हां

b. नहीं

40. क्या आपको लगता है कि यह योजना पीड़ित को न्याय दिलाने में मदद दिला सकती है?

a. हां

b. नहीं

41. क्या अब आप इस योजना के तहत आवेदन करेंगे?

a. हां

b. नहीं

42. आपके विचार से सरकार को इस योजना को और बेहतर तरह से लागू करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाना चाहिए

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"पीड़ित पक्ष को "उत्तर प्रदेश पीड़ित क्षतिपूर्ति योजना २०१४" की सूचना,