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# Victimology: Victim Compensation Scheme as Restorative Justice

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## ABSTRACT

*Victimology is a growing field in the criminal justice system, which acknowledges the need to address the harm done to victims of crime. One of the essential components of restorative justice is victim compensation schemes, which provide a means of redress to victims and empower them in the process of repairing the harm. In India, victim compensation schemes are an important development in the pursuit of restorative justice, as they provide victims with a voice and help them recover from the effects of crime.*

*This paper examines the concept of victimology, victim compensation schemes in India, and their role in restorative justice. Specifically, it highlights five cases of the Supreme Court of India that have dealt with victim compensation schemes and their implementation. The paper analyzes the judgments of these cases and identifies the key takeaways that can guide policymakers and stakeholders in the design and implementation of victim compensation schemes.*

*The cases demonstrate the Supreme Court's recognition of the importance of victim compensation schemes in India's criminal justice system. For example, in *State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai Pragaji Vashi*, the Supreme Court held that compensation to victims of crime is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The court emphasized the need for a victim compensation scheme to be formulated and implemented at the national level. Similarly, in *Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court recognized the need to compensate victims of sexual assault, harassment, and exploitation. The court directed the establishment of victim compensation schemes for women victims.*

*Overall, victim compensation schemes play a crucial role in restorative justice, providing a means of redress to victims and promoting accountability for offenders. These schemes help victims overcome the trauma of crime and aid in their recovery, while also holding offenders accountable for their actions. The paper concludes that the design and implementation of victim compensation schemes in India must prioritize the needs of victims and ensure that they receive adequate compensation and support to rebuild their lives.*

**Keywords:** *Victimology, Victim compensation schemes, Restorative justice, Supreme Court of India.*

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Crime may inflict several injuries on the life of a victim, some injuries inflicted may be physical as well as mental injury rendering the victim unable to continue a peaceful and prosperous life, our criminal justice system mainly focuses on retributive justice where punitive measures are taken as recourse for justice to victim and the offender is punished by way of incarceration, penalty or even death sentences in some cases,

There is also other aspect of our criminal justice system which requires more work to be done, which is economic rehabilitation of a victim, many a time a crime or offence are such violent nature that it renders the victim physically incapacitated or mentally incapacitated to earn livelihoods, and thus their basic fundamental right is infringed.

preamble of our constitution is a declaration where people transfer their power to state to be governed, and in return they receive protection from the state, so it is a duty of state to protect its citizen fundamental right and maintain the law and order and when there is the breach of the same it is also the duty of state to protect and restore the rights of the citizen,

The improvement of victim driven law should transcend legislative need, and bear the expense of participating instruments flexibility to respond to the varying necessities of a victim. Compensation ought to be actualized in the sensation of recognizing recuperation for the victim. Thusly, a thorough Victim Compensation Scheme should consolidate help through the collaboration of arraignment, mental assistance and rehabilitative measures to consolidate the victim back into the norm of society. Beside describing the piece of various accomplices, a productive victim compensation scheme ought to basically oblige straightforwardness in the utilization of the spending plan, and an instrument for obligation. The State exchequer ought to be organized prospects and be consistent of the utilization achieved by the victim. There ought to be a channel for inviting and recording upholds got from various worldwide affiliations and general society towards this explanation, the carriage of justice is routinely confused to end at the imprint on a judgment; regardless, the veritable target lies at the lap of the victim. While the courts secure the blessedness of justice, it is the advantage of the State to help the pillars of justice. Victimology related rule has talked about extensively on where to put the wad of obligation - whether or not the commitment of the State closes essentially by enlisting a case, driving assessment, beginning arraignment and censuring a reprimanded or whether isolated from seeking after these methods, the State has a further obligation to the victim. In like manner, there is an issue whether the court bears a real commitment to concede compensation autonomous of conviction. Regardless, it remains that victims of a bad behavior, including

her/his companions and family members pass on a valid presumption that the State will 'get and repel' the culpable and reimburse the mishandled. Surely, even in the event when the device of justice fails to perceive the accused or comes up short in social event and acquainting fundamental verification with ensure reasonable denouncing of the responsible, the commitment of compensation remains. The arrangement of justice in India has been by and large ignorant of what may set up legitimate vindication to the victim. The ambit of justice has centered to just mean the conviction of the upbraided. This has absolved central frustrations to the extent untidy assessment, vulnerable undertakings of the prosecution, and questionable uprightness of the people who are locked in with the collaboration. Further, there is a shortfall of establishment to help or oblige improvement in the measure. This hence impacts the idea of justice offered to the victim. Justice ought to be reformative with the ultimate objective of the guilty party and rehabilitative for the survivor. In this way, it is a true presumption that the victim ought to be given rehabilitative support including monetary compensation

victim compensation scheme is a landmark in the field of restorative justice and enables the victim to be restituted to the loss he has suffers due to the crime by way of compensation received, in many cases such compensation can prove landmark in restoration of the life of victim and may ease their life.

So, victim compensation is both duty of state as well as a basic human right of victims

## **II. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

As per the theory of restorative justice , crime is not merely a breach of law and also has a great deal of impact on lives of people , dependents , community and society as a whole , the big idea is to repair the harm done by the crime and to find a best possible way to do that , the victim of crime should be able to be a participant in the restorative approach and should be restituted for the harm done , state also has a great responsibility to maintain the peace and security of their citizens and to restore them for the harm done as a result o the breach of this responsibility

Restorative justice is a philosophy which can be applied to restore and reduce conflicts between the social occasions, to help in supporting a sound environment through strong correspondence to fix the wickedness caused. It engages in restoring some crucial requests, for instance, who has been hurt and what are their necessities. Associating with the ones who are affected is exceptionally expected to draw out the epitome of restorative justice. Restorative Justice is such a substitute philosophy to achieve justice, here the overall population keeps an eye on an offense being submitted and searches for compensation for the same. This is an amazingly more current thought, which is obtaining affirmation in the overall population at a huge speed. It is a reaction

which twirls around the meaning of restoring the mishap suffered by the crime victim, the miscreant is viewed as liable for the mischief caused and helping in developing agreement. The social class and the crime victim attempt to decide the issue and fix the mischief caused thusly helping in recovery. In the standard justice perspective, an offense is seen as an encroachment of the justice system and would intensify the establishment of fault and destroying and in the end compelling control, however if we look at Restorative Justice, it allows to the victim to communicate, despite this gives the liable party to see the value in what crime the individual has completed, regret for the damage caused and seek after reimbursement. In case reimbursement to victims is to be a general target of restorative value, compensation undertakings can fill a totally significant need: it can improve compensation in those circumstances where miscreants can't totally fix the underhandedness done to victims. The people who are concerned that the costs of financing such a program could be galactic might be alleviated by the recently referenced confined use of compensation. Additionally, in those circumstances where it would require quite a while for transgressors to deal with their victims, compensation resources could pay the victim instantly, and liable gatherings would then compensation into the resource.

A lot of compensation tasks' deficiency can be credited to their administrative difficulties rising up out of their shortfall of vision regarding their general focuses. Substitute perspectives on whether they should be security plans, strategies for redistributing wealth, or another net in the public authority help structure dumbfound their objectives and cutoff their application. If compensation programs were only a technique for fixing the injuries achieved by crime, all injuries that couldn't be fixed by the liable gatherings themselves, by then these ventures would almost certainly make more victim satisfaction than they as of now do, at less cost

Many a times crimes are of such a violent nature that it's likely that victim suffers and has to go through a long extending medical treatment leading to incurring huge amount of medical expenses also deformities and physical or mental incapacitation also occurs in some cases which is a hindrance in leading a normal life thus as per restorative justice the victim should be granted such fitting and adequate compensation which would help to ease the pain and anguish and would help in covering the financial need of the victim which would be otherwise impossible to be incurred by victim in absence of a fitting compensation, in some cases offenders are not caught and no trial occurs, it's the victim who suffers the plight of this pitiful scenario, there is no hope of justice unless the harm done to victim is restituted, in this type of situation the financial help can be key to achieve some peace and at least provide for the mitigation of the harm done and way to make victim capable again to live a peaceful life, victim compensation

in these types of cases is not only morally correct to be paid by state but rather it is a duty of state

Restorative justice theory suggest that the policy and law should not only focus on a crime from the perspective of the offender but there should also be equal consideration of victim's perspective in policy formation and law should also focus on victim-oriented justice delivery system, working to repair the harm done and taking a victim centric approach while dealing with the crime, the adequate response should be made on the basis of impact of the crime and its consequence

Inclusion of principles of restorative justice in our criminal law jurisprudence is very important as only the rigorous sentencing of offender does benefits the victim alone , but by accepting and indulging the concept of victimology in our criminal law jurisprudence would ensure the restitution of victims and will prove beneficial in repairing the harm done to the victim and would install confidence of victim and citizens in the justice dispensing system

### **III. DEVELOPMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE AND PRINCIPLES FOR JUSTICE TO VICTIMS**

Role of victim is a very important concept in determining the legal policy to be formulated, the background of this development and concept of victimology and its jurisprudence started its roots in year 1950 among the wave of civil rights movement, the pioneer of this approach toward the study of legal and social impact on policy toward crime with perspective of victim centric context were criminologist like Hans von venting, Benjamin Mendelsohn, and Henri Ellenberger,

The criminal and his victim: studies in the sociobiology of crime by venting was one of the first books to identify a study based on intertwined relationship between crime of offender and its impact on victim, Mendelsohn coined the term 'penal couple' to show how much strong and intimate connection is between the crime of an offender and the impact of this crime on victim.

The first international symposium on victimology was inaugurated by Israel Drapkin in the year 1973, and the effect of this symposium led to the establishment of a non – governmental organization known as world society for victimology in 1979.

- A resolution was introduced by united nation general assembly named- 'united nations Declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and Abuse of power ,1985' on 29 November 1985, it laid down standards as regards to administration of justice for victims some of these principles are: <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power adopted by general assembly

(A) Principle laid down for access to justice and fair treatment of victims as per this resolution are:

- Victim to be treated with compassion, respect of the dignity of victim, access to mechanism of justice with swift and fast redressal of the matter.
- Strengthening of judicial and administrative mechanisms to provide the victim with expeditious, fair, inexpensive and easily accessible procedure of justice administration
- Providing complete information to the victim in respect with their role and scope, timing and progress of the proceedings, stating the views and concerns of the victim to be presented at appropriate stages of proceeding where the personal interest of the victim is affected, proper assistance to be provided to the victim throughout the legal proceeding
- Restitution of victims: fair restitution of victim should be done by the person responsible and loss and expense incurred by the victim, their families and dependents should be restored

(B) Principle laid down and Compensation scheme propounded by this declaration are:

1. It provides that when the compensation for victim is not enough or fully available from the offender or any other sources than, state should come forward to provide financial compensation

Two categories have been propounded for the compensation by state as per this resolution:

- Compensation for the Victims who are suffering or sustained major bodily injury or impairment of physical or mental health by way of a serious crime against them
- Compensation for the family members or dependents of the person who have died or become physically or mentally incapacitated as a result of crime against him

#### **IV. DEVELOPMENT OF LAW OF VICTIM COMPENSATION IN INDIA**

154th law commission report of India, provided its detailed report on the importance of victimology, it provided a great deal of information about how history of the victimology has developed and why it is needed to include the philosophy and principle of victimology in Indian criminal statutes,

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resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985

It provided that compensation for the victim is justifiable as the state has a humanitarian responsibility to help the victim of crime and is also a symbolic representation of compassion, and state is also responsible to maintain peace, tranquility and law and order in society and if the machinery of state is failed to execute this duty, and unable to stop the crime than there is a responsibility cast on state to provide social justice to victim by way of compensation <sup>3</sup>

The earliest historical record of a government paying compensation to the victim is found in Babylonian code of Hammurabi 1775 BC it provided that territorial governor would retribute robbery victim if the offender is not caught, and in murder cases specific sum of silvers was paid by the governors to the heir of the deceased <sup>4</sup>

In Britain Margery fry, was an English magistrate who started to sought a compensation for victims of crime by state her efforts led to setup of a victim compensation program by Britain in the year 1964 this scheme was on the royal prerogative and to be paid ex gratia

As per Malimath committee report there are two types of recognized for victims

- Right to participate in criminal proceeding encompassing: right to be impleaded, right to know, right to be heard, right to assist court in pursuit of truth
- Right to receive compensation from the criminal court itself for injuries suffered and other interim reliefs in the course of proceedings

Main function and objective of criminal justice system is to protect all of its citizen from the harm to their person or property, when the state deprives individuals to take matters of law into their own hands and a rule of law is established, there is a duty which is cast on the state to protect its citizen from any crime or harm, failure of this duty must give rise to a liability and accountability on the part of state, whenever a crime is committed it's the failure of mechanism of state to prevent it and thus the state cannot absolve itself from the liability and responsibility cast on it , committee also discussed about the application of section 357 code of criminal procedure 1973 and noted that the compensation can be awarded under this section only when the offender has been convicted of the offence , it also noted that the compensation under section 357 (1) (C) code of criminal procedure 1973 can only be obtained from the fine imposed and under section 357 (3) code of criminal procedure 1973 court can also order an accused to pay a compensation even when it does not form the part of the punishment , but the only rider with the above compensation is that they cannot be realized when accused is acquitted or in the case

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<sup>3</sup> 154<sup>th</sup> law commission report of India Para 3, page 57

<sup>4</sup> 154<sup>th</sup> law commission report of India Para 4, page 57



where accused is unidentified and not been arrested or unknown

## **V. CURRENT LAW FOR VICTIM COMPENSATION IN INDIA**

Statutory provision with regard to victim compensation has been provided in the code of criminal procedure, 1973 in section – 357, 357 A

Section 357 provides as:

357. Order to pay compensation<sup>5</sup>. — (1) When a Court imposes a sentence of fine or a sentence (including a sentence of death) of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(a) in defraying the expenses of properly incurred in the prosecution;

(b) in the payment to any person of compensation for any loss or injury caused by the offence, when compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by such person in a Civil Court;

(c) when any person is convicted of any offence for having caused the death of another person or of having abetted the commission of such an offence, in paying compensation to the persons who are, under the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 (13 of 1855), entitled to recover damages from the person sentenced for the loss resulting to them from such death;

(d) when any person is convicted of any offence which includes theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, or cheating, or of having dishonestly received or retained, or of having voluntarily assisted in disposing of, stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, in compensating any bona fide purchaser of such property for the loss of the same if such property is restored to the possession of the person entitled thereto.

(2) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

(3) When a Court imposes a sentence, of which fine does not form a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the accused person to pay, by way of compensation, such amount as may be specified in the order to the person who has suffered any loss or injury by reason of the act for which the accused person has been so sentenced.

(4) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court or Court of Session when exercising its powers of revision.

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<sup>5</sup> Section 357, code of criminal procedure, 1973

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court. Shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this section

- This particular section empowers the trial court, appellate court or high court or court of sessions in revision or at the time of passing the judgement to order compensation for victim out of the fine imposed in for cases:
  - a. To the complainant for meeting expenses properly incurred in the prosecution
  - b. To any person, who has suffered loss or injury by the offence, when he can recover compensation in civil court
  - c. To a person entitled to recover damages under the Fatal Accidents Act, when there is a conviction for causing death or abetment.
  - d. To a bona fide purchaser of property, which has become the subject of theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating, or receiving or retaining or disposing of stolen property, and which is ordered to be restored to its rightful owner

Under sub section 3 of this section 357 court can also order payment of compensation even in cases where substantive sentence of imprisonment only is awarded

Case- In state v Sanjiv Bhalla<sup>6</sup> supreme court opined that

- The grant of compensation to the victim of a crime is equally a part of just sentencing
- When it is not possible to grant compensation to the victim of a crime, the trial judge must record his or her reason

Case – Girdhari lal v state of Punjab<sup>7</sup> supreme court held that an order directing payment of litigation cost to the state could be passed unless substantive sentence of fine was imposed on the accused, the high court direction under section 357 (a) to the accused on whom no fine was imposed and who was let off on probation was liable to be set aside

Case- Surendra Chaudhary v state of Bihar<sup>8</sup> Patna High Court in this case opined that, power to award compensation to the victims should be liberally exercised by courts to meet the end of justice

Case – Suba Singh v Davinder Kaur<sup>9</sup> – supreme court in this case held that, where an order to

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<sup>6</sup> State v Sanjiv Bhalla (2015) 13 SCC 444

<sup>7</sup> Girdhari Lal v state of Punjab AIR 1982 SC 1229

<sup>8</sup> Surendra Chaudhary v state of Bihar, 2003 CrLJ 2596 (Pat)

<sup>9</sup> Suba Singh v Davinder Kaur, AIR 2011 SC 3163

pay compensation has been passed by a Court, the said order does not bar a subsequent suit for compensation. Section 357 recognizes separate suit for compensation by dependents of a deceased person

Even having a statutory provision regarding payment of compensation this is scarcely used by criminal courts and not given a due consideration various supreme court judgement and law commission reports have also shown their concern regarding this regrettable omission:

Case – Roy Fernandes v state of Goa<sup>10</sup>, The supreme court has opined that the provision for payment of compensation has been in existence for considerable period of time on the statute book in this country, but the Criminal Courts, it appears have not taken significant note of the said provision or exercised the power vested in them thereunder

Law commission in its 42<sup>nd</sup> report expressed as under:

- <sup>11</sup>We have fairly comprehensive provision for payment of compensation to the injured party under criminal procedure code. it is regrettable that our courts do not exercise their statutory powers under this section as freely and liberally as could be desired. The section has no doubt its limitation. Its application depends, in the first instance, on whether the courts consider a substantial fine as proper punishment for the offence. in the most cases serious cases, the court may think that a heavy fine, in addition to imprisonment for a long time is not justifiable, especially when the public prosecutor ignores the plight of the victim of the offence and does not press for compensation on his behalf.

By various judgement supreme court ha slaid down principles to be followed while deciding the quantum of fine which would be utilized as compensation for the victim

Case- Hari Kishan and State of Haryana v Sukhbir Singh<sup>12</sup>, supreme court held that, the quantum of compensation depends upon the circumstances, facts, the nature of the crime, the justness of the claim of the victim and the capacity of the accused to pay, if there are more than one accused, the quantum may be divided equally unless their capacity to pay varies considerably, reasonable period for payment of compensation, if necessary, installment may be given

Case – Rachpal Singh v State of Punjab<sup>13</sup>, supreme court held that, compensation should be commensurate with the capacity of accused to pay as also other facts and circumstances of the

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<sup>10</sup> Roy Fernandes v State of Goa AIR 2012 SC 1030

<sup>11</sup> 42<sup>nd</sup> Report of the law commission of India, para 3.17.

<sup>12</sup> Hari Kishan and State of Haryana v Sukhbir Singh AIR 1988 SC 2127

<sup>13</sup> Rachpal Singh v State of Punjab, AIR 2002 SC 2710

case like the gravity of the offence, needs of the victim's family. where material on record was scanty, court had to assess the quantum from the material available and also take into consideration the facts, judicial notice of which could be taken by the court

Section 357A provides as:

Victim compensation scheme<sup>14</sup>. — (1) Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation.

(2) Whenever a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation, the District Legal Service Authority or the State Legal Service Authority, as the case may be, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded under the scheme referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) If the trial Court, at the conclusion of the trial, is satisfied, that the compensation awarded under section 357 is not adequate for such rehabilitation, or where the cases end in acquittal or discharge and the victim has to be rehabilitated, it may make recommendation for compensation.

(4) Where the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified, and where no trial takes place, the victim or his dependents may make an application to the State or the District Legal Services Authority for award of compensation.

(5) On receipt of such recommendations or on the application under sub-section (4), the State or the District Legal Services Authority shall, after due enquiry award adequate compensation by completing the enquiry within two months.

(6) The State or the District Legal Services Authority, as the case may be, to alleviate the suffering of the victim, may order for immediate first-aid facility or medical benefits to be made available free of cost on the certificate of the police officer not below the rank of the officer in charge of the police station or a Magistrate of the area concerned, or any other interim relief as the appropriate authority deems fit.

The Section 375 A code of criminal procedure was brought in existence by amendment of 2008, clause 28 of Amendment act, 2008 <sup>15</sup> , the object of this act is to provide for the State Government to prepare, in co-ordination with the Central Government, a scheme called “victim Compensation scheme” for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who

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<sup>14</sup> Section 357 A, code of criminal procedure, 1973

<sup>15</sup> Act 5 of 2009, sec. 28

have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime

As per this section it is the state which has to pay compensation to the victim in accordance with the state's victim compensation scheme, the state can also provide an interim compensation to the victim even though the trial has not yet resulted in a conviction

This section was brought as a remedial measure and for the welfare of victims of crime as recommended by 154<sup>th</sup> law commission report 1996 and recommendation of Malimath committee 2003, this benevolent piece of legislation provides compensation to the victim out of the state fund which is created by the state for the prime objective of compensating the victim of the crime, this statute derives its constitutionality from Article 38 which casts duty to state to give effect to social and economic justice, Article 41 which mandates state to make policy and legal framework for public assistance in case of disablement and other cases of undeserved want, and Article 51 -A which makes compassion for living creatures as a fundamental duty of every citizen, thus compensation for victim should not only come from fines but in need should also come from the state funds as it is the duty of state to protect each and every citizen from crime and failure of this duty demands the victim to be compensated

Case – *Suresh v State of Haryana*, in this case court held that, it is the duty of the courts on taking cognizance of a criminal offence to ascertain whether there is tangible material to show commission of crime, whether the victim is identifiable and whether the victim of crime needs immediate financial relief, on being satisfied on an application or on its own motion, the court ought to direct grant of interim compensation, subject to final compensation being determined later. gravity of offence and need of victim are some of the guiding factors to be kept in mind, apart from such other factors as may be found relevant in the facts and circumstances of an individual case

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

victim here has been identified as the person who has suffered the harm which has been done by the way of crime and offence it also includes the dependents, father, mother and spouse of the actual person on whom the crime has been inflicted, the movement for the restorative justice for victim started from civil right movement in 1950s and then led to the creation of NGO world society of victimology and finally on 29 November 1985 united nation declaration of basic principles of justice for victim of crime and abuse of power, 1985 was passed by united nation general assembly, this led the shift of approach in criminal justice system to be more victim centric, in India still it was way to go even having statute Section 357, code of criminal procedure 1973, which provided for the provision for the victim to be compensated from the

fine imposed on the offender , our courts were very reluctant in exercising the same , reports of 154<sup>th</sup> law commission 1996 has very broadly highlighted the same , in 2003 malimath committee recommendation , asked the government to bring the statute which would led to the creation of state fund for the compensation of the victim , many of the supreme court judgement were in the same line , higher courts in the country started utilizing the writ jurisdiction to compensate the victim in some cases , as an effect the government introduced new Section 357 A by way of amendment in 2008 and this section mandated the creation of state funds for victim compensation , this section is a landmark and a welfare piece of legislation , many victims who earlier were deprived of compensation as accused was unidentified or the courts were reluctant in imposing the heavy fine, or accused was unable to pay fine can now be compensated and rehabilitated out of the state fund . but even after the introduction of this benevolent law still it is not utilized it liberally , and many time interim compensation are not paid to the victim this needs to change and interim compensation should be liberally allowed to be paid to the victim as many a time victim is in need of immediate financial support , there is also need of sensitization of criminal justice administering system regarding the exercise and liberal approach toward this law , concept of victimology and restorative justice needs to be included in the criminal law jurisprudence of our country as it will ensure more peace and social integration of victim in society.

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