

Legal Aid

Profile

Free Legal Service may be obtained in any court of law up to the Supreme Court and in any Tribunal, Revenue Court as well as departments of Government and other bodies discharging quasi-judicial functions. The legal service is available in all civil, criminal, revenue and administrative matters.

Free legal service can be given in all, or any one, or more, of the following modes,

Namely: -

- (a) By payment of court fee, process fee, expenses of witnesses, preparation of the paper book, lawyer's fee and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings;
- (b) Through representation by a legal practitioner in legal proceedings;
- (c) By supplying certified copies of judgments, orders, notes or evidence and other documents in legal proceedings;
- (d) By preparation of appeal paper book, including printing, typing and translation of documents; and
- (e) By drafting of legal documents.

Entitlement of Legal Services

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 has been enforced. Any citizen of India whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs.50,000/-** (Rupees Fifty Thousand) or such higher amount as may be notified by State Government from time to time, shall be entitled to legal services under clause (h) of Section 12 of the Act :

The State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authority and the Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committee, as the case may be, may grant legal services to any other person irrespective of his income :-

- (a) To a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Backward Classes.
- (b) To a victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred in Article 23 of the Constitution.
- (c) To a Woman.
- (d) To a child, i.e. Person who has not attained the age of 18 years or if he is

under guardianship under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 the age of 21 years.

- (e) To a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of Section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1) of 1996) *** .
- (f) To a person, under circumstances of undeserved want such as being victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster or
- (g) To an industrial workman or
- (h) To a person in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of Section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, or in a children's home, observation home, shelter home and special home within the meaning of clauses (e), (o), (u) and (v) respectively of section 2 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
- (i) To a person in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (q) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 or
- (j) In a test case, the decision of which is likely to effect cases of numerous other persons belonging to the poor and weaker sections of the society or
- (k) To a person, in a special case, which for reasons to be recorded in writing is considered otherwise deserving of legal service where the means test is not satisfied or
- (l) To a person in the case where the High Court or the Supreme Court provides legal service under any order in that case legal service would be deemed to have been provided by the Authority / Committee in relaxation of all the conditions laid down in this rule or (m) To a person in case of public interest litigation.

Matter on which Legal Service is admissible

- (1) Free Legal Aid may be obtained in any court of law up to the Supreme Court and in any Tribunal, Revenue Court as well as all departments of Government and other bodies discharging quasi judicial functions.
- (2) The Legal Aid is available in all civil, criminal, revenue and administrative matters.

Modes of providing Legal Service

Legal Service may be given in all or any one or more of the following modes, namely :-

- (a) By payment of court fee, process fee, expenses of witnesses, preparation of the paper book, lawyer's fee and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings ;
- (b) By representation by a legal practitioner in legal proceedings ;
- (c) By supplying certified copies of judgments, orders, notes or evidence and other documents in legal proceedings ;
- (d) By preparation of appeal, paper book, including printing, typing and translation of documents in legal proceedings; and
- (e) By drafting of legal documents.

WOMEN VICTIMS COMPENSATION FUND:-

- (1) There shall be a Fund, namely, the Women Victims Compensation Fund from which the amount of compensation, as decided by the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority shall be paid to the women victim or her dependent(s) who have suffered loss or injury as a result of an offence and who require rehabilitation.
- (2) The 'Women Victims Compensation Fund' shall comprise the following:-
 - (a) Contribution received from CVCF Scheme, 2015.
 - (b) Budgetary allocation in the shape of Grants-in-aid to SLSA for which necessary provision shall be made in the Annual Budget by the Government;
 - (c) Any cost amount ordered by Civil/Criminal Tribunal to be deposited in this Fund.
 - (d) Amount of compensation recovered from the wrong doer/accused under clause 14 of the Scheme;
 - (e) Donations/contributions from International/ National/ Philanthropist/ Charitable Institutions/ Organizations and individuals permitted by State or Central Government.
 - (f) Contributions from companies under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)

- (3) The said Fund shall be operated by the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA).

ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION –

A woman victim or her dependent (s) as the case may be, shall be eligible for grant of compensation from multiple schemes applicable to her. However, the compensation received by her in the other schemes with regard to Section 357-B Cr.P.C., shall be taken into account while deciding the quantum in the such subsequent application

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING APPLICATION BEFORE THE SLSA OR DLSA:-

Mandatory Reporting of FIRs: - SHO/SP/DCP shall mandatorily share soft/hard copy of FIR immediately after its registration with State Legal Services Authority/District Legal Services Authority qua commission of offences covered in this Scheme which include Sections 326A, 354A to 354D, 376A to 376E, 304B, 498A (in case of physical injury covered in this Schedule), so that the SLSA/DLSA can, in deserving cases, may suo-moto initiate preliminary verification of facts for the purpose of grant of interim compensation.

An application for the award of interim/ final compensation can be filed by the Victim and/or her Dependents or the SHO of the area before concerned SLSA or DLSA. It shall be submitted in Form 'I' along with a copy of the First Information Report (FIR) or criminal complaint of which cognizance is taken by the Court and if available Medical Report, Death Certificate, wherever applicable, copy of judgment/ recommendation of court if the trial is over.

PLACE OF FILING OF APPLICATION:-

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

Explanation: In case of acid attack victim the deciding authority shall be Criminal Injury Compensation Board as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Laxmi vs. Union of India W.P.CRML 129/2006 order dated 10.04.2015 which includes Ld. District & Sessions Judge, DM, SP, Civil Surgeon/CMO of the district.

RELIEFS THAT MAY BE AWARDED BY THE STATE OR DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY.

The SLSA or DLSA may award compensation to the victim or her dependents to the extent as specified in the scheduled attached hereto.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE AWARDING COMPENSATION –

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

- (1) Gravity of the offence and severity of mental or physical harm or injury suffered by the victim;
- (2) Expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on the medical treatment for physical and/or mental health including counseling of the victim, funeral, travelling during investigation/ inquiry/ trial (other than diet money);
- (3) Loss of educational opportunity as a consequence of the offence, including absence from school/college due to mental trauma, bodily injury, medical treatment, investigation and trial of the offence, or any other reason;
- (4) Loss of employment as a result of the offence, including absence from place of employment due to mental trauma, bodily injury, medical treatment, investigation and trial of the offence, or any other reason;
- (5) The relationship of the victim to the offender, if any;
- (6) Whether the abuse was a single isolated incidence or whether the abuse took place over a period of time;
- (7) Whether victim became pregnant as a result of the offence, whether she had to undergo Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP)/ give birth to a child, including rehabilitation needs of such child;

- (8) Whether the victim contracted a sexually transmitted disease (STD) as a result of the offence;
- (9) Whether the victim contracted human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) as a result of the offence;
- (10) Any disability suffered by the victim as a result of the offence;
- (11) Financial condition of the victim against whom the offence has been committed so as to determine her need for rehabilitation and re-integration needs of the victim.
- (12) In case of death, the age of deceased, her monthly income, number of dependents, life expectancy, future promotional/growth prospects etc.
- (13) Or any other factor which the SLSA/DLSA may consider just and sufficient.

PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF COMPENSATION—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- * *Victims of Acid attack are also entitled to additional compensation of Rs. 1 lac under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund vide memorandum no. 24013/94/Misc./2014-CSR-III/GoI/MHA dated 09.11.2016(copy attached)*

Victims of Acid Attack are also entitled to additional special financial assistance up to Rs. 5 lacs who need treatment expenses over and above the compensation paid by the respective State/UTs in terms of Central Victim Compensation Fund Guidelines-2016, no. 24013/94/Misc/2014-CSR.III, MHA/GoI

- (4) The SLSA/DLSA may call for any record or take assistance from any Authority/Establishment/Individual/ Police/Court concerned or expert for smooth implementation of the Scheme.
- (5) In case trial/appellate court gives findings that the criminal complaint and the allegation were false, then Legal Services Authority may initiate proceedings

for recovery of compensation, if any, granted in part or full under this Scheme, before the Trial Court for its recovery as if it were a fine.

THE ORDER TO BE PLACED ON RECORD—

Copy of the order of interim or final compensation passed under this Scheme shall be placed on record of the trial Court so as to enable the trial Court to pass an appropriate order of compensation under Section 357 of the Code. A true copy of the order shall be provided to the IO in case the matter is pending investigation and also to the victim/dependent as the case may be.

METHOD OF DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION—

- (1) The amount of compensation so awarded shall be disbursed by the SLSA by depositing the same in a Bank in the joint or single name of the victim/dependent(s). In case the victim does not have any bank account, the DLSA concern would facilitate opening of a bank account in the name of the victim and in case the victim is a minor along with a guardian or in case, minor is in a child care institution, the bank account shall be opened with the Superintendent of the Institution as Guardian. However, in case the victim is a foreign national or a refugee, the compensation can be disbursed by way of cash cards.

Interim amount shall be disbursed in full. However, as far as the final compensation amount is concerned, 75% (seventy five percent) of the same shall be put in a fixed deposit for a minimum period of three years and the remaining 25% (twenty five percent) shall be available for utilization and initial expenses by the victim/dependent(s), as the case may be.

- (2) In the case of a minor, 80% of the amount of compensation so awarded, shall be deposited in the fixed deposit account and shall be drawn only on attainment of the age of majority, but not before three years of the deposit.

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

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

INTERIM RELIEF TO THE VICTIM—

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

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

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

Provided further that in cases of acid attack a sum of Rs. One lakh shall be paid to the victim within 15 days of the matter being brought to the notice of SLSA/DLSA. The order granting interim compensation shall be passed by the SLSA/DLSA within 7 days of the matter being brought to its notice and the SLSA shall pay the compensation within 8 days of passing of order. Thereafter an additional sum of Rs.2 lakhs shall be awarded and paid to the victim as expeditiously as possible and positively within two months.

RECOVERY OF COMPENSATION AWARDED TO THE VICTIM OR HER DEPENDENT(S)-

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

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

DEPENDENCY CERTIFICATE—

The authority empowered to issue the dependency certificate shall issue the same within a period of fifteen days and, in no case, this period shall be extended:

Provided that the SLSA/DLSA, in case of non-issuance of Dependency Certificate, after expiry of 15 days, may proceed on the basis of an affidavit to be obtained from the claimant.

MINOR VICTIMS -

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

LIMITATION-

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

However, in deserving cases, on an application made in this regard, for reasons to be recorded, the delay beyond three years can be condoned by the SLSAs/DLSAs.

APPEAL:

In case the victim or her dependents are not satisfied with the quantum of compensation awarded by the Secretary, DLSA, they can file appeal within 30 days from the date of receipt of order before the Chairperson, DLSA.

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

REPEAL & SAVINGS—

(1) In case this Chapter is silent on any issue pertaining to Victim Compensation to Women, the provisions of Victim Compensation Scheme of the State would be applicable.

(2) Nothing in this Scheme shall prevent Victims or their dependents from instituting any Civil Suit or Claim against the perpetrator of offence or any other person indirectly responsible for the same.

Explanation: It is clarified that this Chapter does not apply to minor victims under POCSO Act, 2012 in so far as their compensation issues are to be dealt with only by the Ld. Special Courts under Section 33 (8) of POCSO Act, 2012 and Rules (7) of the POCSO Rules, 2012.

SCHEDULE APPLICABLE TO WOMEN VICTIM OF CRIMES

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

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

[PLV List](#)

Sr. No.	Name of PLVs	Address	Telephone No.
1.	Ms. Rehka	Village Kultana, Rohtak	7056245739
2.	Sh. Kuldeep Singh	Village Lahli, Rohtak	8059599109
3.	Sh. Ram Kumar	Village Lahli, Rohtak	9728437715
4.	Sh. Balraj	Village Makroli Khurd, Rohtak	-----
5.	Ms. Kavita	Mata Darwaja, Rohtak	7404757147
6.	Sh. Kartar Singh Hooda	Senior Citizen Club, Sector 3, Rohtak	9416102552
7.	Sh. Surender	Village Kilo, Rohtak	9812194796
8.	Ms. Minakshi	Chinyot Colony, Rohtak	7357228000
9.	Ms. Sunita	Nehru Colony, Rohtak	9812172914
10.	Sh. Umang	Rohtak	9306526823
11.	Ms. Cheenu	Rohtak	9992800381
13.	Ms. Asha	Jail Rohtak	-----
14.	Sh. Sumit	Jail Rohtak	-----
15.	Ms. Sudesh	Babra Mohalla, Rohtak	8053529944
16.	Ms. Deepa	Nehru Colony, Rohtak	9996344653
17.	Sh. Bajender	Village Gandhra, Rohtak	9812547755
18.	Sh. Sumit Hooda	Village Jassia, Rohtak	9215167500
19.	Ms. Jaya Arya	Chinot Colony, Rohtak	9812222411
20.	Sh. Balram Hooda	Village Sanghi, Rohtak	9416703529
21.	Sh. Devender	Rohtak	9992958668
22.	Ms. Maya Devi	Village Kalanaur, Rohtak	8059145578
23.	Ms. Renu	Mata Darwaja, Rohtak	8708431968
24.	Mamta	Mata Darwaja, Rohtak	9034983990

List of Panel Advocates:

Sr. No.	Name of Advocates	Chamber No.	Mobile No.	Experience
1	Indu Chauhan	309	9728544678	7
2	Parveen Kumar Kalson	Seat No. 207	9255723030	6
3	Sandeep Kumar Rathee	387	9416171764	12
4	Shekhar Sharma	114	9416337026	16
5	Suresh Chander Babbar	66	9991913589	29
6	Sanjay Kumar	Seat No. 213	9671616803	7
7	Prinkal Kumar Khurana	207	9253333099	4
8	Kamlesh Kumar Chahal	260/408	9996021348	6
9	Ranbir Singh Rawat	Seat No. 217	9050668829	9
10	Shashi Aggarwal	336	9896120302	9
11	Rajesh Malik	423	9255296228	7
12	Anil Sharma	333	9215662188	12
13	Ravita Nain	322	9896656627	13
14	Savita Saini	169	9896926847	
15	Usha Girotra	19	9416945866	13
16	Sunil Kumar Nanakwal	276	9050001055	13
17	Tejbir Singh	305	9416823202	18
18	Wazir Singh	161	9467922000	11
19	Deepak Bhardwaj	379	9728124040	11
20	Surender Singh	185	9416354112	12
21	Sant Kumar	181	9896004742	12
22	Deepak Chahal	409	9467474061	9
23	Pardeep Brhmaan	183	8059685029	14
24	Sanjit Kadian	74	9813779279	10
25	Ramesh Kumar Beni	219	9991169203	7

26	Seema Duhan	111	9729833744	7
27	Som Singh	359	9812063302	16
28	Sneh lata	260	9466036657	7
29	Mukesh Vaid	Seat No. 12	9255533299	6
30	Surender Dhokal	19	9254003040	7
31	Rajbir kashyap	Seat No. 214- 215	9416131979	29
32	Satnam Singh Luthra	352	9467905703	6
33	Sandeep Kumar	352	9728230033	3
34	Leela Rani	172	9466289908	17
35	kartar Singh	182	9813530071	11
36	Jyotee Solanki	218	9315537840	18
37	Parveen Sehgal	229	9416159966	14
38	Triveni Verma	76	9416810711	20
39	Satyawan Kundu	435	9416581020	10
40	Narender Kumar	301	9996620054	14
41	Pawan Rohilla	301	9812314700	13
42	Seema	53A	7206311247	4
43	Sandeep Kaushik	260 & 409	9812084025	9
44	Mukesh	340	9812877668	13
45	Rajesh Kumar Gill	436	9416291088	15
46	Rajesh Kumar Balhara	436	9050519443	14
47	Vijay Bhardwaj	Seat No. 10	9416193133	3
48	Kuldeep Singh	193	9416101536	13
49	Jai Bhagwan Gulia	Seat No. 3	9813799073	22
50	Rajneesh Gautam	Seat No. 3	9813317143	4

List of Retainer's in Front Office, Rohtak:

Sr. No.	Name of Advocates	Chamber No.	Mobile No.
1	Ms. Indu Chauhan	309	9728544678
2	Ms. Shashi Aggarwal	336	9896120302
3	Ms. Usha Girotra	19	9416945866
4	Sh. Deepak Chahal	409	9467474061
5	Sh. Mukesh Vaid	Seat No. 12	9255533299

List of Trained Mediators, Mediation & Conciliation Centre, Rohtak

Sr. No.	Name of Trained Mediators	Mobile No.
1	Ms. Deepa Jain	9812143165
2	Ms. Yashwanti Hooda	9896876338
3	Sh. Naresh Siwach	9896097598
4	Sh. Lalit Kaushik	9996456888
5	Sh. Manjeet Sindhu	9813099666
6	Ms. Triveni Verma	9416810711
7	Sh. Vikram Ohlan	9896051568
8.	Sh. Pawan Ranga	9416228405
9.	Sh. K.L.Khera	9468351939
10.	Sh. Rajiv Gulia	9416336720
11.	Sh. Rajesh Vashishth	9896550930
12.	Sh. S.L. Kismissia	9466491490
13.	Sh. Sameer Gambhir	9466054363

CONTACT PERSONS

Sh. A.S. Narang District & Sessions Judge Cum-Chairman, District Legal Service Authority Rohtak Office No. :- 01262-268643	Sh. Khatri Saurabh Secretary, District Legal Services Authority Cum- CJM Rohtak Office No. :- 01262-255622
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- [website of Haryana Legal Service Authority](#)