

Supreme Court of India

State Of Karnataka By ... vs Shivanna @ Tarkari Shivanna on 25 April, 2014

Author:J.

Bench: Gyan Sudha Misra, V. Gopala Gowda

REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CRL.) NO. 5073/2011

State of Karnataka by Nonavinakere Police ..Petitioner

Versus

Shivanna @ Tarkari Shivanna ..Respondent

O R D E R

1. Vide order dated 30.08.2013, we had proposed to consider this matter on merit after service of notice to the accused-respondent as we felt acutely concerned as to why the Union of India should not take initiative and steps to evolve a procedure for fast track justice to be adopted by the Investigating Agencies and the Fast Tract Courts by proposing amendments into the [Cr.P.C.](#) for speedy justice to the victim.

2. We had noted that the Fast Tract Courts no doubt are being constituted for expeditious disposal of cases involving the charge of rape at the trial stage, but we are perturbed and anguished to notice that although there are Fast Tract Courts for disposal of such cases, we do not yet have a fast track procedure for dealing with cases of rape and gang rape lodged under [Section 376](#) IPC with the result that such heinous offences are repeated incessantly.

3. We had further observed that there is a pressing need to introduce drastic amendments into the [Cr.P.C.](#) in the nature of fast tract procedure for Fast Track Courts when we considered just and appropriate to issue notice and called upon the Union of India to file its response as to why it should not take initiative and sincere steps for introducing necessary amendment into the [Cr.P.C.](#), 1973 involving trial for the charge of 'Rape' by directing that all the witnesses who are examined in relation to the offence and incident of rape cases

should be straightway produced preferably before the Lady Judicial Magistrate for recording their statement to be kept in sealed cover and thereafter the same be treated as evidence at the stage of trial by producing the same in record in accordance with law which may be put to test by subjecting it to cross-examination. We were and are further of the view that the statement of victim should as far as possible be recorded preferably before the Lady Judicial Magistrate under [Section 164](#) Cr.P.C. skipping over the recording of statement by the Police under [Section 161](#) Cr.P.C. to be kept in sealed cover and thereafter the same be treated as evidence at the stage of trial which may be put to test by subjecting it to cross-examination. We are further of the view that the statement of victim should as far as possible be recorded preferably before the Lady Judicial Magistrate under [Section 164](#) Cr.P.C. skipping over the recording of statement by the police under [Section 161](#) Cr.P.C. which is any case is inadmissible except for contradiction so that the statement of the accused thereafter be recorded under [Section 313](#) Cr.P.C. The accused then can be committed to the appropriate Court for trial whereby the trial court can straightway allow cross examination of the witnesses whose evidence were recorded earlier before the Judicial Magistrate.

4. What we wished to emphasize is that the recording of evidence of the victim and other witnesses multiple times ought to be put to an end which is the primary reason for delay of the trial. We are of the view that if the evidence is recorded for the first time itself before the Judicial Magistrate under [Section 164](#) Cr. P.C. and the same be kept in sealed cover to be produced and treated as deposition of the witnesses and hence admissible at the stage of trial with liberty to the defence to cross- examine them with further liberty to the accused to lead his defence witness and other evidence with a right to cross-examination by the prosecution, it can surely cut short and curtail the protracted trial if it is introduced at least for trial of rape cases which is bound to reduce the duration of trial and thus offer a speedy remedy by way of a fast track procedure to the Fast Track Court to resort to.

5. Considering the consistent recurrence of the heinous crime of rape and gang rape all over the country including the metropolitan cities, we are of the view that it is high time such measures of reform in the Cr. P.C. be introduced after deliberation and debate by the legal fraternity as also all concerned.

6. We had therefore issued notice to the Union of India as also the Law Commission of India and all the State Law Commissions and the Law Secretaries of the States for eliciting their views on the subject. The Law Commission of India filed its response to the same, and although in principle agree that the proposed changes in the [Cr.P.C.](#) are justified, it is of the opinion that the same might prejudice the investigation of the case by the police. Thereafter, we thought appropriate to invite the views of the legal fraternity and hence a general notice was issued to the Members of the Bar to assist the Court considering the importance of the issue raised.

7. We, thereafter appointed the learned senior counsel Mr. Shekhar Naphade and Mr. U.U. Lalit, who appeared and addressed this Court. Learned senior advocate Mr. Shekhar Naphade agreed with the suggestions given by this Court that the statement of the victim of rape and gang rape may be and should be recorded under [Section 164](#) of the Cr.P.C. which should be placed on record treated as evidence of the victim and may later be relied

upon as evidence and then the accused may be given a chance to cross-examine the prosecution version and the evidence recorded at the instance of the victim.

8. Learned senior counsel Mr. Shekhar Naphade was good enough to give us a brief note in this regard. The learned Addl. Solicitor General Mr. Siddharth Luthra also ably assisted us and drew the attention of this Court regarding the implications on the trial in case the statement of victim is recorded under [Section 164](#) Cr.P.C. and is made admissible for the purpose of trial.

9. On considering the same, we have accepted the suggestion offered by the learned counsel who appeared before us and hence exercising powers under [Article 142](#) of the Constitution, we are pleased to issue interim directions in the form of mandamus to all the police station in charge in the entire country to follow the direction of this Court which are as follows:

(i) Upon receipt of information relating to the commission of offence of rape, the Investigating Officer shall make immediate steps to take the victim to any Metropolitan/preferably Judicial Magistrate for the purpose of recording her statement under [Section 164](#) Cr.P.C. A copy of the statement under [Section 164](#) Cr.P.C. should be handed over to the Investigating Officer immediately with a specific direction that the contents of such statement under [Section 164](#) Cr.P.C. should not be disclosed to any person till charge sheet/report under [Section 173](#) Cr.P.C. is filed.

(ii) The Investigating Officer shall as far as possible take the victim to the nearest Lady Metropolitan/preferably Lady Judicial Magistrate.

(iii) The Investigating Officer shall record specifically the date and the time at which he learnt about the commission of the offence of rape and the date and time at which he took the victim to the Metropolitan/preferably Lady Judicial Magistrate as aforesaid.

(iv) If there is any delay exceeding 24 hours in taking the victim to the Magistrate, the Investigating Officer should record the reasons for the same in the case diary and hand over a copy of the same to the Magistrate.

(v) Medical Examination of the victim: [Section 164](#) A Cr.P.C.

inserted by Act 25 of 2005 in [Cr.P.C.](#) imposes an obligation on the part of Investigating Officer to get the victim of the rape immediately medically examined. A copy of the report of such medical examination should be immediately handed over to the Magistrate who records the statement of the victim under [Section 164](#) Cr.P.C.

10. A copy of this order thus be circulated to all the Director Generals of Police of all the States/Commissioner of Police in Metropolitan cities / Commissioner of Police of Union Territories who are then directed to send a copy of this order to all the police stations in charge in their States/Union Territories for its compliance in cases which are registered on or after the receipt of a copy of these directions. Necessary instructions by the DGPs/Commissioners of Police be also issued to all the police station incharge by the DGPs/Commissioner of Police incorporating the directions issued by us and recorded hereinbefore.

11. The matter be posted again after four weeks to ensure compliance of this order by the DGS & Commissioners of Police in the country before the appropriate Bench and also for such other further order or orders which may be considered necessary.

.....J.

(Gyan Sudha Misra)J.

(V. Gopala Gowda) New Delhi, April 25, 2014
