

# SUPPORT A RAPE SURVIVOR GET JUSTICE

## FILE AN FIR



- Inform the police soon after the rape.  
The police must register an F.I.R. and give you a free copy of the F.I.R.
- The police (wherever possible police woman) can record the statement of the rape survivor at her home or any other place of her choice, in the presence of her family or friend.

## EVIDENCE



- Evidence of rape like semen, blood or injury marks may be found on the body and clothes of the rape survivor.
- The medical examination of the accused can provide evidence of injury marks, DNA sample etc.
- The clothes of the rape survivor are vital evidence and should be given to the police.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION



- The Police must get the rape survivor medically examined at the earliest, preferably by a registered government woman doctor, but only with the consent of the rape survivor.
- If the medical examination is conducted before the rape survivor bathes it can provide evidence of forced sexual intercourse.
- The medical examination report will record all the injuries on her body, her mental condition etc.
- It shall be given to the Investigation Officer.

## TEST IDENTIFICATION PARADE

- If the rapist is a stranger, a Test Identification Parade will be held.
- The rape survivor is required to identify the rapist from a row of men in the presence of the Magistrate.



## INCAMERA TRIAL

- It is the responsibility of the State to prosecute the rape accused.
- The Public Prosecutor will represent the rape survivor in the trial court. She can also engage her own lawyer.
- The trial should be held before a woman judge, wherever possible.
- The public and media are NOT allowed inside the court room when the rape survivor's evidence is recorded.
- The media cannot disclose the name or identity of the rape survivor.
- The rape trial should be completed within two months from the date of examination of the witnesses.

