

- it is important to understand that anything that you tell the police cannot be used as evidence against you.

- The police cannot use force or third degree measures against you.

§ These are some of the things you may do in case you are arrested:

- It is always best to keep the telephone number of either a reliable lawyer, or such person who can get you a lawyer always with you, and insist on calling that person after you are arrested.

- If you anticipate an arrest, it is advisable to apply for and obtain an order of anticipatory bail.

- When you are being arrested, there is no point in resisting arrest. It is best to seek legal help afterwards.

- Feel confident to tell the police that you are aware of your rights and that some of their actions are illegal.

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FOR ASSISTANCE

Know Your Rights

What are your rights if the police arrest you?

What can you do?

You have the following rights when you are arrested:

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You have the following rights when you are arrested:

- To be informed the **Reason for your arrest**.

- You also have the right to inform at least one friend, acquaintance, or relative of the fact of your arrest and where you are being held.

- You have a right to consult a lawyer, and be represented by the lawyer.

- If you cannot afford a lawyer, you have the right to ask for **free legal aid**. Ask the magistrate when you are produced before him for being provided with such legal aid.

- You cannot be **handcuffed**. However necessary force may be used against you or to restrain you, if you resist arrest.

- You have to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of your arrest. You may insist on this if you are not so produced.

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- If you are charged with a bailable offence, you have the right to be released on bail.

- You have the right to apply for bail before the magistrate/court, if you are charged with an offence that is non-bailable.

- You have the right to be examined by a doctor at the time of your arrest and any injury marks on your body must be recorded.

- You also have the right to be examined by a doctor every 48 hours of your detention.

- You have the right to meet your lawyer during interrogation.

- The police cannot force you to give evidence against yourself. Therefore you may keep quiet and not answer any question during interrogation.

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