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<b>1.</b>	Smruti Tukaram Badade v. State of Maharashtra, 2022 SCC Online SC 78 [The Apex Court expanded the definition of 'vulnerable witnesses' contained in clause 3(a) of the VWDC (vulnerable witness deposition centres) scheme formulated by the Delhi High Court. The Court also directed all the High Courts to adopt and notify a Vulnerable Witness Deposition Scheme.]	
<b>2.</b>	Smruti Tukaram Badade v. State of Maharashtra, Miscellaneous Application No. 1852/2019 in CrI.A. No. 1101/2019, Order Dated April 8, 2022 (Supreme Court of India) [The court expanded the use of VWDCs in addition to criminal cases for other jurisdictions, including, civil jurisdictions, family courts, juvenile justice boards and Childrens' courts.]	
<b>3.</b>	Waheed-ur- Rehman v. Union Territory of J&K, 2022 SCC Online SC 237 [The court was of the view that the provisions of Section 173(6) of the Cr.P.C. read with Section 44 of the UAPA and Section 17 of the NIA Act stand on a different plane with different legal implications as compared to Section 207 of the Cr.P.C. The objective of Section 44, UAPA, Section 17, NIA Act, and Section 173(6) is to safeguard witnesses. They are in the nature of a statutory witness protection. On the court being satisfied that the disclosure of the address and name of the witness could endanger the family and the witness, such an order can be passed.]	

4.	XYZ v. State of Madhya Pradesh, [The court dealt with the role of courts in dealing with complainants of sexual harassment and sexual assault in a sensitive manner and highlighted procedures to be adopted by trial courts for examination of victim.]	2022 SCC Online SC 1002	
5.	In re Children in Street Situations, [The court directed that the SOP prepared shall be followed in all criminal trials where child witnesses, not residing near Court Points, are examined and not physically in the courts where the trial is conducted. Further, the RPCs were directed to ensure that child-friendly practices are adopted during the examination of the witnesses.]	2022 SCC OnLine SC 189	
6.	Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay v. Union of India, Writ Petition (Civil) No.699/2016, Order Dated 4.11.2020 (Supreme Court of India) [The court directed that Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 should be strictly enforced. The Trial Court may consider granting protection under the said Scheme to witnesses without their making any specific application in this regard.]		
7.	Mahender Chawla v. Union of India, [The Apex Court approved the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 and declared it to be the 'law' under Article 141/142 of the Constitution, till the enactment of suitable Parliamentary and/or State Legislations on the subject.]	(2019) 14 SCC 615	
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9.	State of Maharashtra v. Bandu, [Directions were issued by the Apex Court for establishment of special centres for recording of evidence of vulnerable witnesses in criminal cases.]	(2018) 11 SCC 163	
10.	Ramesh v. State of Haryana, [The apex court observed that the following could be the reasons that make witnesses retract their statements before the court and turn hostile: (i) Threat/intimidation. (ii) Inducement by various means. (iii) Use of muscle and money power by the accused. (iv) Use of Stock Witnesses. (v) Protracted Trials. (vi) Hassles faced by the witnesses during investigation and trial. (vii) Non-existence of any clear-cut legislation to check hostility of witness." The court further observed that "apart from the above, another significant reason for witnesses turning hostile may be what is described as 'culture of compromise'".]	(2017) 1 SCC 529	
11.	National Human Rights Commission v. State of Gujarat & Ors, [The court gave directions for witness protection so that the witnesses can depose freely and fearlessly.]	(2009) 6 SCC 767	
12.	Zahira Habibulla H. Sheikh v. State of Gujarat, [The Court while defining fair trial observed that "if the witnesses get threatened or are forced to give false evidence that also would not result in a fair trial".]	(2004) 4 SCC 158	
13.	Sakshi v. Union of India, [Directions were issued by the court regarding recording of evidence of child sexual abuse.]	(2004) 5 SCC 518	

14.	State of Gujarat v. Anirudh Singh, [It was held that merely because a witness has turned hostile his evidence cannot be rejected in its entirety.]	(1997) 6 SCC 514	
15.	NHRC v. State of Gujarat, [No law has yet been enacted, not even a scheme has been framed by the Union of India or by the State Government for giving protection to the witnesses. For successful prosecution of the criminal cases, protection to witnesses is necessary as the criminals have often access to the police and the influential people.]	(2008) 16 SCC 497	
<b>HIGH COURTS</b>			
16.	Deepa Joseph v. The Commissioner of Police and Anr., W.P.(C) 11024/2021, Order Dated 24.11.2021 (High Court of Delhi) [Directions for safety and security of the Court Complexes in Delhi.]		
17.	Mithlesh Narayan Tiwari v. State of U.P., WRIT – C, No. - 18204 of 2021, Order Dated 12.11.2021 (Allahabad High Court) [The court held that the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 is not being implemented in letter and spirit.]		
18.	Anindya Sundar Das v. State of West Bengal, WPA (P) 154 of 2022 IA NO: CAN/1/2022, Order Dated 20.04.2022 (Calcutta High Court) [It was directed that after receipt of application the Competent authority has to take decision and pass appropriate order for witness protection, proportionate to the threat perception. Further till the said application is decided, the concerned authority will extend full protection to the witnesses and family members of the victim and will also ensure suitable psychiatric/ psychological treatment to them to come out of trauma.]		
19.	Abhijeet Singh v. State of Punjab, [Directions for expeditious trial and protection of witnesses.]	2019 SCC Online P&H 1118	
20.	In Re Suo Moto Relating To Security And Protection In All Court Campuses in the State Of U.P. v. State of U.P., (PIL) No. - 2436 of 2019 (Allahabad High Court) [Guidelines and steps for enhancing the security of the court complexes in the State of Uttar Pradesh.] Order Dated 17.01.2020 Order Dated 2.01.2020		
21.	Virender v. State of NCT of Delhi, CrI.A.No. 121/2008, Judgment Dated 29 <sup>th</sup> September 2009 (High Court of Delhi) [Guidelines/directions related to different aspects of investigation, recording of statement, medical examination and trial relating to commission of offences, including sexual offences involving a child victim or child witness.]		
22.	Neelam Katara v. Union of India, [The Guidelines known as the “Witness Protection Guidelines” was issued by the Delhi High Court for protection of witnesses.]	2003 SCC OnLine Del 952	

***\*Judgments mentioned in the Table of Contents include citations and short notes for reference and discussion during the course of the workshop. Please refer to the full judgment for a conclusive opinion.***