or forfeiture.

(3) The police officer may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of an examination under this section; and if he does so, he shall make a separate and true record of the statement of each such person whose statement he records.

¹[Provided that statement made under this sub-section may also be recorded by audio-video electronic means:]

²[Provided further that the statement of a woman against whom an offence under section 354, section 354A, section 354B, section 354D, section 376A, section 376A, section 376A, section 376B, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB], section 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) is alleged to have been committed or attempted shall be recorded, by a woman police officer or any woman officer.]

STATE AMENDMENT

Chhattisgarh

The second proviso to sub-section (3) of section 161 of the Code, shall be substituted with the following proviso, namely:—

Provided further that statement of the woman against whom an offence under section 354, section 354A, section 354B, section 354B, section 376B, section 376B

[Vide Chhattisgarh Act 25 of 2015, s. 8]

162. Statements to police not to be signed: Use of statements in evidence.—(1) No statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter, shall, if reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it; nor shall any such statement or any record thereof, whether in a police diary or otherwise, or any part of such statement or record, be used for any purpose, save as hereinafter provided, at any inquiry or trial in respect of any offence under investigation at the time when such statement was made:

Provided that when any witness is called for the prosecution in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing as aforesaid, any part of his statement, if duly proved, may be used by the accused, and with the permission of the Court, by the prosecution, to contradict such witness in the manner provided by section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872); and when any part of such statement is so used, any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination of such witness, but for the purpose only of explaining any matter referred to in his cross-examination.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of clause (1) of section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872); or to affect the provisions of section 27 of that Act.

Explanation.—An omission to state a fact or circumstance in the statement referred to in sub-section (1) may amount to contradiction if the same appears to be significant and otherwise relevant having regard to the context in which such omission occurs and whether any omission amounts to a contradiction in the particular context shall be a question of fact.

- **163.** No inducement to be offered.—(1) No police officer or other person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872).
- (2) But no police officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this Chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will:

^{1.} Ins. by Act 5 of 2009, s. 12 (w.e.f. 31-12-2009).

^{2.} Ins. by Act 13 of 2013, s. 15 (w.e.f. 3-2-2013).

^{3.} Subs. by Act 22 of 2018, s. 12, for "section 376A section 376B, section 376C, section 376D" (w.e.f. 22-4-2018).