

Presentation

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Types of Existing Judicial System

- **Adversarial Judicial System**
- The adversarial system is the two-sided structure under which criminal trial courts operate, putting the prosecution against the defense.
- India

- **Inquisitorial Judicial System**
- In an inquisitorial system, the trial judges act as inquisitors who actively participate in the fact-finding process by questioning defense lawyers, prosecutors, and witnesses.
- France

George Herbert

English poet, orator, and
priest of the Church of
England

“the law is not the same morning and night”

Louis D. Brandies
Associate Justice of US
Court

***A judge rarely performs his functions adequately unless
the case presented before him adequately”***

The edifice of the Indian Criminal justice administration system is based on certain fundamental maxims and beliefs.

Presumption of Innocence

The presumption of Innocence is a fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence which asserts that a person should be presumed innocent unless and until proved guilty.

requirement of proof beyond reasonable doubt in order to establish the guilt of the accused

English jurist William Blackstone in his seminal work Commentaries on the Laws of England, published in the 1760s.

**Let Hundred Guilty Be Acquitted But One Innocent Should Not Be Convicted
Bangladesh, Pakistan etc.**

Section 28(3) POCSO Act

- Section 28(3) The Special Court constituted under this Act, **notwithstanding anything in the Information Technology Act, 2000**
- shall have jurisdiction to try offences under section 67B of that Act in
- so far as it relates to publication or transmission of sexually explicit material
- depicting children in any act, or conduct or manner or facilitates abuse of children online.

**Section 67B
Information
Technology Act
2000**

- **Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form:-**
- **Whoever,– (a) publishes or transmits or causes to be published or transmitted material in any electronic form which depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act or conduct; or**
- **(b) creates text or digital images, collects, seeks, browses, downloads, advertises, promotes, exchanges or distributes material in any electronic form depicting children in obscene or indecent or sexually explicit manner; or**
- **(c) cultivates, entices or induces children to online relationship with one or more children for and on sexually explicit act or in a manner that may offend a reasonable adult on the computer resource; or**

Section 67B
Information
Technology Act
2000

- (d) facilitates abusing children online, or
- (e) records in any electronic form own abuse or that of others pertaining to sexually explicit act with children, shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and also with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees:

Section 67B Information Technology Act 2000

- Provided that provisions of section 67, section 67A and this section does not extend to any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting representation or figure in electronic form– (i) the publication of which is proved to be justified as being for the public good on the ground that such book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting representation or figure is the interest of science, literature, art or learning or other objects of general concern; or
- (ii) which is kept or used for bona fide heritage or religious purposes.
- Explanation–For the purposes of this section,
- children|| means a person who has not completed the age of 18 years.

Section 2(e) of BSA

- "evidence" means and includes—
 1. all statements **including statements given electronically** which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under inquiry and such statements are called oral evidence;
 2. (ii) all documents **including electronic or digital records** produced for the inspection of the Court and such documents are called documentary evidence;

Definition of Document

- Section 3 Indian Evidence Act “Document”. —“Document” means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.
- [the expressions “Certifying Authority”, “3 [electronic signature]”, 4 [(Electronic Signature Certificate), “electronic form”, “**electronic records**”, “information”, “secure electronic record”, “secure digital signature” and “subscriber” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the **Information Technology Act, 2000**
- Section 2(d) Bhartiya Shakshya Adhinyam "document" means any matter expressed or described or otherwise recorded upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or any other means or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter **and includes electronic and digital records.**

Illustrations in both Acts

- Illustrations
- A writing is a document;
- Words printed lithographed or photographed are documents;
- A map or plan is a document;
- An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document;
- A caricature is a document
- *Illustrations.*
 - (i) A writing is a document.
 - (ii) Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.
 - (iii) A map or plan is a document.
 - (iv) An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.
 - (v) A caricature is a document.
 - (vi) An electronic record on emails, server logs, documents on computers, laptop or smartphone, messages, websites, locational evidence and voice mail messages stored on digital devices are documents;

**Evidence -oral
Documentary**

Types of Evidence Mainly	I - ORAL EVIDENCE Chapter IV Evidence Act section 54 & 55 II - DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE Chapter V Evidence Act section 56 to 93
Oral Evidence	It has to be direct No hearsay
Documentary Evidence	Can be proved by way of two ways :- (section 56) a- Primary Evidence b- Secondary Evidence

CHAPTER V OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

- **Section 56:- Proof of contents of documents**
- The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.
- **Section 57:- Primary evidence**
- Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.
- **Explanation 1.—**Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document.
- **Explanation 2.—**Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation in section 56

- **Explanation 3.**—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; but, where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.
- **Explanation 4.**—Where an electronic or digital record is created or stored, and such storage occurs **simultaneously** or **sequentially in multiple files**, each such file is primary evidence.
- **Explanation 5.**—Where an electronic or digital record is **produced from proper custody**, such electronic and digital record is primary evidence **unless it is disputed**.

Explanation in section 56

- Explanation 6.—Where a video recording is **simultaneously stored** in electronic form and **transmitted** or **broadcast** or **transferred** to another, **each** of the stored recordings is primary evidence.
- Explanation 7.—Where an electronic or digital record is stored in **multiple storage spaces** in a computer resource, each such automated storage, **including temporary files**, is primary evidence.
- **Illustration.**
- A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Secondary Evidence

- **Section 58:- Secondary evidence**
- **Secondary evidence includes— (i) certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained;**
- **(ii) copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves ensure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;**
- **(iii) copies made from or compared with the original;**
- **(iv) counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;**

Secondary Evidence

- (v) oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it;
- (vi) oral admissions;
- (vii) written admissions;
- (viii) evidence of a person who has examined a document, the original of which consists of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

Proof of documents by primary evidence

- **Section 59 :- Documents shall be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.**
- **Section 60:-Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given :-**
- **Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases, namely:—**
- **(a) when the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power—**
- **(i) of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved; or**
- **(ii) of any person out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court; or**
- **(iii) of any person legally bound to produce it,**
- **and when, after the notice mentioned in section 64 such person does not produce it;**

Section 60 BSA

- (b) when the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest;
- (c) when the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time;
- (d) when the original is of such a nature as not to be easily movable;
- (e) when the original is a public document within the meaning of section 74;

Section 60 BSA

- (f) when the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Adhinyam, or by any other law in force in India to be given in evidence;
- (g) when the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.
- Explanation.—For the purposes of— (i) clauses (a), (c) and (d), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible;
- (ii) clause (b), the written admission is admissible;
- (iii) clause (e) or (f), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible;
- (iv) clause (g), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such document

Section 61 & 62 BSA

Section 61 :-Electronic or digital record.—

Nothing in this Adhinyam shall apply to deny the admissibility of an electronic or digital record in the evidence on the ground that it is an electronic or digital record and such record shall, **subject to section 63**, have the same legal effect, validity and enforceability as other document.

Section 62:-Special provisions as to evidence relating to electronic record.—

The contents of electronic records **may** be proved in accordance with the provisions of section 63.

Section 2(2)

- Section 2 (2) Words and expressions used **herein** and **not defined**
- but defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000,
- the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 shall have the **same meanings** as assigned to them in the said Act and Sanhitas.

Section 63. Admissibility of electronic records

- (1) **Notwithstanding** anything contained in this Adhiniyam, any information contained in an electronic record which is printed on paper, stored, recorded or copied in optical or magnetic media or semiconductor memory which is produced by a computer or any communication device or otherwise stored, recorded or copied in any electronic form (hereinafter referred to as the computer output) **shall be deemed to be also a document, if the conditions mentioned in this section are satisfied** in relation to the information and computer in question and shall be admissible in any proceedings, **without further proof or production of the original**, as evidence or any contents of the original or of any fact stated therein of which direct evidence would be admissible.

Section 63. Admissibility of electronic records

- (4) In any proceeding where it is **desired to give a statement in evidence by virtue of this section**, a **certificate** doing any of the following things shall be submitted along with the electronic record at each instance where it is being submitted for admission, namely:—
 - (a) identifying the electronic record containing the statement and describing the manner in which it was produced;
 - (b) giving such particulars of any device involved in the production of that electronic record as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the electronic record was produced by a computer or a communication device referred to in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (3);

Section 63.
Admissibility of
electronic records

- (c) dealing with any of the matters to which the conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) relate, and purporting to be **signed by a person in charge of the computer** or communication device or the management of the relevant activities (whichever is appropriate) **and an expert** shall be evidence of any matter stated in the certificate; and for the purposes of this sub-section it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person stating it in the certificate specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE [See section 63(4)(c)]

CERTIFICATE PART A

(To be filled by the Party)

**I, _____ (Name), Son/daughter/spouse of _____
residing/employed at _____ do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely
state and submit as follows:— I have produced electronic record/output of the digital record
taken from the following device/digital record source (tick mark):— Computer / Storage
Media DVR Mobile Flash Drive CD/DVD Server Cloud Other Other:
_____ Make & Model: _____ Color:
_____ Serial Number: _____ IMEI/UIN/UID/MAC/Cloud**

**ID _____ (as applicable) and any other relevant information, if any, about the
device/digital record _____ (specify)**

**The digital device or the digital record source was under the lawful control for regularly
creating, storing or processing information for the purposes of carrying out regular
activities and during this period, the computer or the communication device was working
properly and the relevant information was regularly fed into the computer during the
ordinary course of business. If the computer/digital device at any point of time was not
working properly or out of operation, then it has not affected the electronic/digital record or
its accuracy. The digital device or the source of the digital record is:—**

Owned Maintained Managed Operated by me (select as applicable).

**I state that the HASH value/s of the electronic/digital record/s is
_____, obtained through the following algorithm:—**

SHA1:

SHA256:

MD5:

Other _____

(Legally acceptable standard)

(Hash report to be enclosed with the certificate)

(Name and signature)

Date (DD/MM/YYYY): _____ Time (IST): _____ hours (In 24 hours format)

Place: _____

PART B

(To be filled by the Expert)

**I, _____ (Name), Son/daughter/spouse of _____
residing/employed at _____ do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely
state and submit as follows:— The produced electronic record/output of the digital record
are obtained from the following device/digital record source (tick mark):—**

Computer / Storage Media DVR Mobile Flash Drive CD/DVD Server Cloud

Other Other: _____

Make & Model: _____ Color: _____ Serial Number: _____

**IMEI/UIN/UID/MAC/Cloud ID _____ (as applicable) and any other relevant
information, if any, about the device/digital record _____ (specify).**

**I state that the HASH value/s of the electronic/digital record/s is _____,
obtained through the following algorithm:**

SHA1: SHA256: MD5: Other _____

(Legally acceptable standard)

(Hash report to be enclosed with the certificate)

(Name, designation and signature)

Date (DD/MM/YYYY): _____ Time (IST): _____ hours (In 24 hours format)

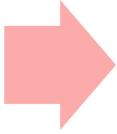
Place: _____

Section 34 JJ Act
Procedure in case of
commission of offence by
child and determination of
age by Special Court

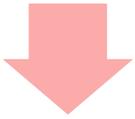
- (1) Where any offence under this Act is **committed by a child**, such child shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act,
- (2) If any question arises in any proceeding before the Special Court whether a person is a child or not, such question shall be determined by the Special Court after satisfying itself about the age of such person and it shall record in writing its reasons for such determination.
- (3) No order made by the Special Court shall be deemed to be invalid merely by any subsequent proof that the age of a person as determined by it under subsection (2) was not the correct age of that person.

How to determine Age

Determination of Age



Section 94 JJ Act



Physical Appearance



School Certificate



Birth Certificate



Medical

Crl.Ref. 2/2024

COURT ON ITS OWN MOTION vs. State of NCT of Delhi

Judgment delivered on: 02.07.2024

(I) whether in POCSO cases, the court is required to consider the Lower side of the age estimation report, or the upper side of the age Estimation report of a victim in cases where the age of the victim is Proved through bone age ossification test?

Ans: In such cases of sexual assault, wherever, the court is called Upon to determine the age of victim based on „bone age ossification Report“, the upper age given in „reference range“ be considered as **Age of the victim.**

(II) Whether the principle of „margin of error“ is to be applicable or not in cases under the POCSO act where the age of a victim is to be proved through bone age ossification test.

Ans: **yes.** The margin of error of two years is further required to be applied.

**Suo Moto Writ
Petition (Criminal)
No. 1 / 2025
10/2/2026**

- In Re: Order dated 17.03.2025 Passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in Criminal Revision No. 1449/2024 and Ancillary Issues
- We find some strength in the issues raised before us.
The judicial system, as a cohesive framework, is designed to deliver justice and satisfaction to citizens who seek redressal of their grievances before it. To meet such an objective, our efforts must not only be grounded in the sound application of constitutional and legal principles but also foster an environment of compassion and empathy. The absence of either of these cornerstones would prevent judicial institutions from properly performing their critical duties.

No judge or judgment of any court can be expected to do complete justice when it is inconsiderate towards the factual realities of a litigant and the vulnerabilities which they may be facing in approaching a court of law. Our decisions as participants in the legal process, from laying down the procedure that shall have to be faced by common citizens to the final judgment passed in any given case, must reflect the ethos of compassion, humanity, and understanding, which are essential for creating a fair and effective justice system.

For this purpose, we request the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, through its Director, Justice Aniruddha Bose, former Judge of this Court, to constitute a Committee of Experts

We request the Committee of Experts to prepare a comprehensive report on the matter of 'Developing Guidelines to Inculcate Sensitivity and Compassion into Judges and Judicial Processes in the Context of Sexual Offences and other Vulnerable Cases'.

While doing so, the Committee of Experts must remind itself that the primary beneficiaries of these Guidelines are the victims/complainants, majority of whom are children, women of tender age, and members of vulnerable sections of society

To this end, we recommend that the Committee of Experts prepare, preferably the entire report, and in any case at least the draft guidelines, in simple language comprehensible to laypersons, whose interests the guidelines seek to protect. The guidelines, we expect, will not be loaded with heavy, complicated expressions borne from foreign languages and jurisdictions. They must be contextualised in the real and lived experience of the stakeholders in Indian judicial process, with direct reference to the ethos, values, and social fabric of our country. The Committee of Experts shall be at liberty to seek the assistance of other experts on this matter, such as linguistics academicians, prosecutors, litigators, social scientists, and counsellors, as it deems necessary.

**CRIMINAL APPEAL
NO. 825 OF 2026
[Arising out of SLP (Crl.)
No. 12669 of 2025]
Zeba Khan Vs. State of UP
11/02/2026**

- As repeatedly observed by this Court, bail applications are examined at multiple stages –
- from the trial Court to the High Court and ultimately this Court
- where courts are often constrained to take a *prima facie* view on incomplete or selectively presented records.
- Non-disclosure of material aspects such as
- criminal antecedents,
- prior bail rejections,
- duration of custody,
- compliance with constitutional and
- statutory safeguards,
- and the progress of trial may result in the unwarranted grant of bail, or conversely, the prolonged incarceration of accused persons despite substantial custody having already been undergone

Thus, this Court is of the view that every petitioner or applicant seeking bail, at any stage of proceedings, is under an obligation to disclose all material particulars, including criminal antecedents and the existence of any coercive processes such as issuance of non bailable warrants, declaration as a proclaimed offender, or similar proceedings, duly supported by an affidavit, so as to promote uniformity, transparency and integrity in bail adjudication.

(A) CASE DETAILS

- **FIR Number & Date**
- **Police Station, District and State**
- **Sections invoked**
- **Maximum punishment prescribed**

(B) CUSTODY & PROCEDURAL COMPLIANCE

- **Date of Arrest**
- **Total period of custody undergone**

(C) STATUS OF TRIAL

- **Stage of proceedings (Investigation / Chargesheet / Cognizance / Framing of charges / Trial)**
- **Total number of witnesses cited in the chargesheet**
- **Number of prosecution witnesses examined**

(D) CRIMINAL ANTECEDENTS

- **FIR No. & Police Station**
- **Sections**
- **Status (Pending / Acquitted/ Convicted)**

(E) PREVIOUS BAIL APPLICATIONS

- **Court**
- **Case No.**
- **Outcome of case**

(F) COERCIVE PROCESSES

- **Whether any Non-Bailable Warrant was issued**
- **Whether declared a proclaimed offender**

50. The Registrar (Judicial) of this Court is directed to circulate a copy of this judgment to the Registrar Generals of all the High Courts. The High Courts may examine the feasibility of issuing appropriate administrative directions or incorporating suitable provisions in their respective Rules, consistent with their rule-making powers. A copy of this judgment shall also be circulated to the District Judiciary for guidance.

Ossification Last option

- Supreme Court on 20th May, 2025
 - In Rajni Vs. State of UP
 - CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 603 OF 2025
 - (ARISING OUT OF SLP (CRL.) NO. 11233 OF 2022)
- Admittedly, the line of reasoning adopted by the JJB is totally fallacious. When the concerned birth certificate from the school was available as well as birth certificate issued by the Meerut Municipal Corporation, JJB could not have opted for ossification test. The statute is very clear that only in the absence of the certificates under clause (i) and clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of Section 94 can the JJB order for an ossification test or any other medical test to determine the age of the juvenile.

Direction of Age
determination
Medical Bad
No Mini Trial

- **State of Uttar Pradesh vs. Anurudh & Anr Supreme Court 09/01/2026**
 - Apropos the above discussion, it is clearly held that determination of age of the victim is a matter of trial and not at the stage of bail. If the age is under question, the bail Court may examine the documents produced to establish age, but it will not enter into the question of those documents being correct or not so. The mandate of Section 94 JJ Act is clear. **The documents provided therein are to be utilized for determination of the age of the victim, and only in the absence thereof, will medical evidence be resorted to.**
- Such aspect would be that a Court, at the stage of bail cannot conduct a **mini trial**. This position is trite in law.

**Bail Cancelled
Expediently
disposal**

- **X vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Another Supreme Court**
 - **Date of Decision : 09-01-2026**
- **This Court is conscious of the fact that the POCSO Act is a beneficial legislation enacted to protect children from sexual offences and that proceedings under the said Act warrant prompt and sensitive handling. This Court has consistently emphasized the need for expeditious disposal of POCSO cases.**
- **At the same time, it is equally imperative that prosecutions must be subjected to careful judicial scrutiny so as to ensure that the process of law is not rendered oppressive.**
- **Accordingly, the trial Court is directed to give priority to the present case, conclude the trial and pass appropriate orders on its own merits and in accordance with law, as expeditiously as possible.**

How to Contradict with previous statement

- **RAJ KUMAR @ BHEEMA VERSUS STATE OF NCT OF DELHI**
- **On 17th November 2025**
- Therefore, we hereby clarify and direct that in every case where, it is proposed to **record the statement of a witness over video conferencing** and any previous written statement of such witness or a matter in writing is available and the party concerned is desirous of confronting the witness with such previous statement/matter in writing, the **trial Court shall ensure that a copy of the statement/document is transmitted to the witness through electronic transmission mode and the procedure provided under Section 147 and Section 148 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (corresponding Section 144 and Section 145 of the Evidence Act) is followed in the letter and spirit, so as to safeguard the fairness and integrity of the trial.**
- This direction is being issued with a view to avoid procedural irregularities and to prevent disadvantage to any party before the Court, and also to uphold the principles of fair trial, effective cross-examination, and proper appreciation of evidence.

How to Contradict with previous statement

- **Vinod Kumar *versus*. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) on February 13, 2025**
- Before we part with the judgment, we must refer to a **peculiar practice followed by the Trial Court.**
PW-1 and PW-3 were confronted in the cross-examination with their statements recorded under Section 161 of the CrPC. In the depositions, it is mentioned that the attention of the witness was invited to a particular portion of the prior statement. After recording the answer of the witness, the portion of the prior statement used to contradict the witness has been reproduced in brackets.

How to Contradict with previous statement

- The law is well settled. **The portion of the prior statement shown to the witness** for contradicting the witness must be **proved through the investigating officer.** Unless the said portion of the prior statement used for contradiction is duly proved, it cannot be reproduced in the deposition of the witnesses. The correct procedure is that the Trial Judge should mark the portions of the prior statements used for contradicting the witness. The said portions can be put in bracket and marked as AA, BB, etc. The marked portions cannot form a part of the deposition unless the same are proved

**XXX
Vs.
STATE OF
KERALA & ORS
JANUARY 27,
2026.**

- Sub-section (4) of Section 175, BNSS is not a stand-alone provision.
- The same must be read in continuation of / as a proviso to Section sub-section (3) of Section 175 thereof. Failing to do so would result in the anomalous position that the requirement of an “application supported by an affidavit,” explicitly provided in Section 175(3), would be deemed absent in Section 175(4). This would allow an order for investigation against a public servant to be initiated on the basis of a mere oral complaint, thereby depriving the public servant of the safeguard recognized by this Court in ***Priyanka Srivastava v. State of U.P.***¹⁵, which held that every application under sub-section (3) of Section 156, Cr. PC must be supported by a sworn affidavit

Appreciation of Hostile Witness

- **Bhajju @ Karan Singh vs. State of M.P. on 15-03-2012**
 - **Reported in 2012 (4) SCC 327**
- The view that the evidence of the witness who has been called and cross-examined by the party with the leave of the court, cannot be believed or disbelieved in part and has to be excluded altogether, is not the correct exposition of law. The Courts may **rely upon so much of the testimony which supports the case of the prosecution** and is corroborated by other evidence.
- It is also now a settled cannon of criminal jurisprudence that the part which has been allowed to be cross-examined can also be relied upon by the prosecution.

Law is not Static
but dynamic

- Famous English Poet & Orator
George Herbert :- “***the law is not
the same morning and night***”
- Dynamic not static

Big Thanks

My Mail address
atulpp12@gmail.com

Mobile 9650791666



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