**You have every right to defend yourself against an offender.**

**So how would this apply if it was a police officer doing the offending? The answer is, in exactly the same way.**

**If you have been detained or arrested by police, always ask why you are being detained or arrested. If the police refuse to inform you as to why you are being detained, then you are free to go, but this may require some force from the detainee.**

**Police don’t have the right to breach your human rights without a very substantial reason.**

**CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ACT 2006 - SECT 21**

**Right to liberty and security of person**

    (1)     Every [person](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/cohrara2006433/s3.html#person) has the right to liberty and security.

    (2)     A [person](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/cohrara2006433/s3.html#person) must not be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.

    (3)     A [person](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/cohrara2006433/s3.html#person) must not be deprived of his or her liberty except on grounds, and in accordance with procedures, established by law.

    (4)     A [person](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/cohrara2006433/s3.html#person) who is arrested or detained must be informed at the time of arrest or detention of the reason for the arrest or detention and must be promptly informed about any proceedings to be brought against him or her.

**Here is what is acceptable in Victoria regarding your right to self-defence. This would be similar, if not the same, in other Common-Law countries, states and territories.**

**CRIMES ACT 1958 - SECT 322K**

**Self-defence**

    (1)     A person is not guilty of an offence if the person carries out the [conduct](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/ca195882/s195b.html#conduct) constituting the offence in self-defence.

    (2)     A person carries out [conduct](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/ca195882/s195b.html#conduct) in self-defence if—

        (a)     the person believes that the [conduct](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/ca195882/s195b.html#conduct) is necessary in self-defence; and

        (b)     the [conduct](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/ca195882/s195b.html#conduct) is a reasonable response in the circumstances as the person perceives them.

**Notes**

2     The circumstances in which a person may carry out [conduct](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/ca195882/s195b.html#conduct) in self-defence include—

    •     the defence of the person or another person;

    •     the prevention or [termination](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/ca195882/s506.html#term) of the unlawful deprivation of the liberty of the person or another person;

**You have a right to self-defence as long as your use of force is proportionate; which means that you can only use the necessary force that you believe is required to defend yourself or to defend somebody else.**

**CRIMES ACT 1958 - SECT 462A**

**Use of force to prevent the commission of an indictable offence**

A person may use such force not disproportionate to the objective as he believes on reasonable grounds to be necessary to prevent the commission, continuance or completion of an indictable offence or to effect or assist in effecting the lawful arrest of a person committing or [suspected](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/ca195882/s464.html#suspect) of committing any offence.

**I am not be suggesting the use of force against police without proper justification.  However, if the police deprive you of your liberty or assault you when there are no reasonable grounds, then you are fully justified in defending yourself.**

**For example: The police detain you and compel you to speak to them in order to find some controversy against you.  Without any facts, the police have no reasonable grounds for the detainment.**

**Below is a very simple basis at law for reasonable grounds:**

See George v Rockett 1990 [HCA] “When a statute prescribes that there must be "reasonable grounds" for a state of mind - including suspicion and belief - it requires the existence of facts which are sufficient to induce that state of mind in a reasonable person.”

**Police are frequently arresting people without any actual factual basis for their belief.  Such an arrest or detainment becomes unlawful, which in turn becomes deprivation of liberty to the man or woman.**

**If we want to preserve our rights, then we need to defend them from the morally deficient men and women who dress in uniform and execute orders from extremely corrupt men and women in government.**