

Investigation (Section 4(1)(l)):

- **Definition:** Investigation includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorized by a Magistrate in this behalf.
 - **Purpose:** The primary purpose of an investigation is to gather evidence and ascertain the facts of a case, which will later be used in a trial or inquiry.
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Inquiry (Section 4(1)(k)):

- **Definition:** Inquiry includes every inquiry other than a trial conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court.
- **Purpose:** An inquiry involves a formal investigation or examination of facts and circumstances by a Magistrate or Court to determine whether there is sufficient ground for proceeding further with a case, such as committing it for trial.

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offenses: Section-by-Section Summary

Cognizable Offense (Section 4(1)(f)):

- **Definition:** A cognizable offense is an offense for which a police officer may arrest the accused without a warrant and initiate an investigation without the permission of a magistrate, as per the Second Schedule or any other law in force.
 - **Examples:** Typically, cognizable offenses include serious crimes such as murder, robbery, and rape, where immediate police action is necessary to prevent further harm or to secure evidence.
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Non-Cognizable Offense (Section 4(1)(n)):

- **Definition:** A non-cognizable offense is an offense for which a police officer cannot arrest the accused without a warrant and cannot initiate an investigation without the permission of a magistrate.
- **Examples:** Non-cognizable offenses usually involve less serious crimes such as defamation, assault, or theft involving lower value, where the need for immediate police intervention is not as critical.

"Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor

Appointment of Public Prosecutors (Section 492):

- The Government can appoint Public Prosecutors for any local area or specific cases.
 - If a Public Prosecutor is absent or not appointed, the District Magistrate may appoint another person, not being a police officer below a certain rank, to act as a Public Prosecutor.
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Role in Court (Section 493):

- Public Prosecutors can appear and plead in any court without written authority for cases under their charge.
 - If a private person hires a pleader to prosecute, that pleader must act under the direction of the Public Prosecutor.
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Withdrawal from Prosecution (Section 494):

- A Public Prosecutor, with the Court's consent, can withdraw from prosecuting a person before the judgment is pronounced.
 - If withdrawal occurs before a charge is framed, the accused is discharged; if after a charge, the accused is acquitted.
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Conduct of Prosecution (Section 495):

- A Magistrate may permit any person, other than a police officer below a prescribed rank, to conduct the prosecution.
- Public Prosecutors, Attorney-General, or Government Solicitors can conduct prosecutions without special permission.
- Those conducting the prosecution have the same power to withdraw the prosecution as the Public Prosecutor.
- A police officer who has participated in the investigation cannot conduct the prosecution.

Summons (Sections 68-74):

- **Issuance:** A **summons** is a **written order** issued by a court directing a person to appear before it at a specified time. It is usually issued for **less serious offenses** or as a first step before issuing a warrant.

- **Service:** The **summons** is **served personally** on the person it is directed to, by delivering a duplicate copy. If the person cannot be found, it can be served to an adult male member of their family or by affixing it to a **conspicuous place** at their residence.
 - **Proof of Service:** The **serving officer** must endorse the summons and provide **proof of service** to the court.
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Warrant (Sections 75-86):

- **Issuance:** A **warrant** is a legal document issued by a court or magistrate authorizing the police to **arrest** a person. It is generally issued when the person fails to respond to a summons or when their **immediate arrest** is necessary.
- **Execution:** A **warrant** can be directed to one or more police officers or, in certain cases, to private individuals or landholders. The **warrant remains in force** until it is executed or canceled by the issuing court.
- **Notification and Execution:** The police officer executing the **warrant** must inform the person being arrested about the substance of the warrant. The arrested person must then be **brought before the court** without unnecessary delay.
- **Execution Outside Jurisdiction:** If the warrant needs to be executed **outside the jurisdiction** of the issuing court, it can be forwarded to the appropriate magistrate or police officer in that area for execution.

Discharge and Acquittal: Section-by-Section Summary with Chapter Names

Discharge (Section 241A, Chapter XX: Trial of Warrant-Cases by Magistrates; Section 265C, Chapter XXIII: Trials Before Courts of Session):

- **Section 241A:** When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, and if the Magistrate considers the charge to be groundless after reviewing the case records, documents, and examining the accused, the Magistrate shall discharge the accused and record the reasons for doing so.
 - **Section 265C:** Similarly, if upon considering the record of the case and the documents submitted, and after hearing the submissions of the accused and the prosecution, the Court finds there is no sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused, the Court shall discharge the accused and record the reasons.
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Acquittal (Section 245, Chapter XX: Trial of Warrant-Cases by Magistrates; Section 265H, Chapter XXIII: Trials Before Courts of Session):

- **Section 245:** If, after considering the evidence for the prosecution and examining the accused, the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, an **acquittal** is recorded.

- **Section 265H:** Similarly, if the Court of Session, after taking the evidence for the prosecution, examining the accused, and hearing both the prosecution and defense, finds that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offense, it shall record an order of **acquittal**.

Summary of "Charge" with Relevant Sections and Chapter Names

Section 4(1)(c) (Chapter I: Preliminary):

- **Definition:** The term "charge" includes any head of the charge when the charge contains more heads than one. It encompasses every distinct offense with which a person is charged.
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Section 221 (Chapter XIX: Of the Charge):

- **Content:** Every charge must clearly state the offense with which the accused is charged. If the law gives the offense a specific name, it may be described by that name alone in the charge. If the law does not give a specific name, a description sufficient to give notice of the offense must be provided.
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Section 222 (Chapter XIX: Of the Charge):

- **Content:** The charge must include particulars regarding the time, place of the alleged offense, and the person or object against whom or which it was committed, as necessary to give the accused notice of the charge.
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Section 223 (Chapter XIX: Of the Charge):

- **Content:** When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in Sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice, the charge must also include details of how the alleged offense was committed.
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Section 224 (Chapter XIX: Of the Charge):

- **Content:** Words used in describing an offense in a charge are to be understood in the sense in which they are used in the law under which the offense is punishable.

Section 225 (Chapter XIX: Of the Charge):

- **Content:** No error in stating either the offense or the particulars required to be stated in the charge shall be regarded as material unless the accused was misled by the error and it caused a failure of justice.

Bail and Bond: Section-by-Section Summary with Chapter Names

Bail (Chapter XXXIX: Of Bail)

- **Section 496:** This section allows for bail in cases of bailable offenses. If a person is arrested or detained without a warrant, they may be released on bail at any stage of the proceedings, if the Court finds it appropriate. The Court may also release the person on executing a bond without sureties.
 - **Section 497:** For non-bailable offenses, a person may be released on bail unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are guilty of an offense punishable with death or transportation for life. The Court has discretion to release minors, women, or infirm persons under these provisions.
 - **Section 498:** The High Court Division or Court of Session has the authority to admit any person to bail, or to reduce the bail amount required by a police officer or Magistrate, considering the circumstances of the case.
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Bond (Chapter XLII: Provisions as to Bonds)

- **Section 499:** Before a person is released on bail or on their own bond, a bond must be executed for a sum of money, as determined by the Court or police officer. This bond ensures the person's attendance in Court as required.
- **Section 500:** Once the bond is executed, the person shall be released from custody. If the person is in jail, the Court admitting the person to bail will issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail.
- **Section 501:** If insufficient sureties were accepted through mistake, fraud, or otherwise, or if they later become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person released on bail to ensure that sufficient sureties are provided.
- **Section 502:** Sureties for a person released on bail may apply to the Magistrate for the discharge of the bond. Upon such application, the Magistrate can issue a warrant for the arrest of the person so released and may discharge the bond either wholly or partially.

Attorney General (Section 4(1)(aa), Chapter I: Preliminary)

- **Definition:** The term "**Attorney-General**" refers to the Attorney-General for Bangladesh. It also includes the Additional Attorney-General, the Deputy Attorney-General, or the Assistant Attorney-General for Bangladesh. Additionally, it encompasses a Government advocate or any other officer that the Government may appoint from time to time for this role(crpc).

Summary of "Officer in Charge" with Relevant Sections and Chapter Names

Officer in Charge (Section 4(1)(p), Chapter I: Preliminary)

- **Definition:** The term "Officer in Charge of a Police Station" includes, when the officer in charge of the police station is absent from the station-house or unable from illness or other cause to perform his duties, the police officer present at the station house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable, or, when the Government so directs, any other police officer so present(crpc).

Summary of "Officer in Charge" with Chapter Names

Officer in Charge (Chapter V: Of Arrest, Escape, and Retaking)

- **Section 55:** This section allows the **Officer in Charge** of a police station to arrest or cause the arrest of individuals found taking precautions to conceal their presence within the station's limits, especially if such precautions indicate an intention to commit a cognizable offense.
- **Section 57:** An **Officer in Charge** can arrest a person who refuses to give their name and residence or provides false information. If the person's true name and residence are not ascertained within 24 hours, they must be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate with jurisdiction.
- **Section 60:** Any person arrested without a warrant must be taken or sent by the **Officer in Charge** to a Magistrate or before the **Officer in Charge** of a police station without unnecessary delay, subject to the provisions as to bail.
- **Section 62:** **Officers in Charge** of police stations must report apprehensions to the appropriate Magistrate, whether it be the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Chief Judicial Magistrate, depending on the area.

What is a Charge? (Section 4(1)(c), Chapter I: Preliminary)

- **Definition:** A "charge" includes any head of charge when the charge contains more than one head. It refers to the formal accusation made against a person, indicating the

offense they are accused of. The charge sets the stage for the trial by specifying the legal violations attributed to the accused(crpc).

The phrase "A 'charge' includes any head of charge when the charge contains more than one head" means that when a charge sheet or formal accusation includes multiple allegations or offenses against the accused, each specific offense is considered a separate "head" of the charge.

For example, if a person is accused of committing theft and assault, the charge sheet would contain two heads of charges—one for theft and one for assault. Each "head of charge" is treated as an individual accusation that the accused must answer to.

In essence, a "charge" can refer to the overall accusation, but when there are multiple offenses, each offense is counted as a separate "head" or component of that charge. This is important because each head of charge needs to be addressed separately during the trial, and the accused must be informed about each specific allegation against them.

Why is it Essential in Criminal Proceedings to Form a Charge? (Chapter XIX: Of the Charge)

- **Importance:** Forming a charge is essential in criminal proceedings because it ensures that the accused is informed of the specific allegations against them. This allows the accused to prepare an appropriate defense. Without a clear charge, the accused might be unaware of the exact nature of the case against them, leading to unfair trial procedures. The charge frames the scope of the trial and ensures that the proceedings are focused on the relevant legal issues(crpc)(crpc).

Contents of the Charge (Section 221-225, Chapter XIX: Of the Charge)

- **Section 221:** The charge must clearly state the offense for which the accused is being charged. If the law gives the offense a specific name, that name may be used alone in the charge. If the offense does not have a specific name, a description sufficient to give notice of the charge must be provided.
- **Section 222:** The charge must include details about the time, place, and person or object involved in the alleged offense. These particulars are necessary to give the accused adequate notice of the charges.
- **Section 223:** If the particulars provided under Sections 221 and 222 are insufficient to give the accused proper notice, the charge must also include additional details regarding how the alleged offense was committed.

- **Section 224:** Words used in describing an offense in the charge are assumed to have the meaning attached to them by the law under which the offense is punishable.
- **Section 225:** Any errors in stating the offense or the particulars required in the charge are not considered material unless they mislead the accused and cause a failure of justice(crpc)(crpc)(crpc)(crpc).

Section 144: Who Can Pass an Order, Situations, and Duration

Who Can Pass an Order (Chapter XI: Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance or Apprehended Danger):

- **Authority:** An order under **Section 144** can be passed by a **District Magistrate** or any other **Executive Magistrate** specially empowered by the Government or the District Magistrate.

Situations in Which an Order Can Be Passed:

- **Conditions:** The Magistrate can pass an order when there is sufficient ground for proceeding under this section, and immediate prevention or a speedy remedy is desirable. The order is typically used to prevent:
 - Obstruction, annoyance, or injury to any person lawfully employed.
 - Danger to human life, health, or safety.
 - Disturbance of the public tranquility.
 - Riots or affrays.
- **Ex Parte Orders:** In cases of emergency, or when serving notice in time is not possible, the Magistrate may pass the order **ex parte** (without hearing the other party).

Duration of the Order:

- **Validity:** An order under Section 144 remains in force for a maximum of **two months** from the date it is made. However, in cases involving danger to human life, health, safety, or the likelihood of a riot or affray, the Government may extend this period by notification in the official Gazette, but it cannot exceed **six months**(crpc)(crpc).

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When a Police Officer Can Arrest Without a Warrant: Section-by-Section Summary

Section 54 (Chapter V: Arrest without Warrant)

- **Authority to Arrest Without Warrant:** A police officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person in the following situations:
 1. **Involvement in Cognizable Offense:** If the person is involved in a cognizable offense or there is a reasonable complaint, credible information, or reasonable suspicion of their involvement.
 2. **Possession of House-Breaking Implements:** If the person possesses implements of house-breaking without lawful excuse.
 3. **Proclaimed Offender:** If the person has been proclaimed as an offender under the law.
 4. **Possession of Stolen Property:** If the person is found with property reasonably suspected to be stolen and they are reasonably suspected of committing an offense related to it.

5. **Obstruction of Police Duty:** If the person obstructs a police officer in the execution of their duty or attempts to escape from lawful custody.
6. **Deserter from Armed Forces:** If the person is reasonably suspected of being a deserter from the armed forces of Bangladesh.
7. **Offenses Committed Outside Bangladesh:** If the person is suspected of being involved in an act outside Bangladesh that would be punishable as an offense in Bangladesh and they are liable to be apprehended under any extradition law.
8. **Breach of Rule by Released Convict:** If the person is a released convict committing a breach of any rule made under section 565, sub-section (3).
9. **Requisition from Another Police Officer:** If a requisition for the person's arrest has been received from another police officer, specifying the person and the offense or cause for arrest, and it is lawful to arrest without a warrant(crpc).

Section 151 (Chapter XIV: Information to the Police and Their Powers to Investigate)

- **Prevention of Cognizable Offenses:** A police officer who knows of a design to commit any cognizable offense may arrest the person planning the offense without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, if it appears that the commission of the offense cannot be otherwise prevented(crpc).

Unlawful Assembly and Steps to Disperse It: Section-by-Section Summary

Definition of Unlawful Assembly According to Section 141 of the Penal Code

Unlawful Assembly (Section 141, Penal Code, 1860):

- **Definition:** An assembly of five or more persons is designated as an "unlawful assembly" if the **common object** of the persons composing that assembly is:
 1. To **overawe** by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Central or any State Government or Parliament or the Legislature of any State, or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or
 2. To **resist** the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or
 3. To **commit** any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offense; or
 4. By means of criminal force, or **show** of criminal force, to any person, to take or obtain possession of any property, or to **deprive** any person of the enjoyment of a right of way or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or

5. By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to **compel** any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.

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Steps to Disperse an Unlawful Assembly

1. **Command to Disperse (Section 127, Chapter IX):**
 - The **Executive Magistrate** or **Officer in Charge** of a police station may command the assembly to disperse. It is the duty of the assembly members to obey and disperse(crpc).
2. **Use of Civil Force (Section 128, Chapter IX):**
 - If the assembly does not disperse after being commanded, the **Executive Magistrate** or **Officer in Charge** may use civil force to disperse the assembly. They may also arrest and confine the members of the assembly to disperse it or punish them according to law(crpc).
3. **Use of Military Force (Section 129, Chapter IX):**
 - If the assembly cannot be dispersed by other means and it is necessary for public security, the **Executive Magistrate of the highest rank** present or the **Police Commissioner** in a Metropolitan Area may order the assembly to be dispersed by military force(crpc).
4. **Requisition of Troops (Section 130, Chapter IX):**
 - The **Executive Magistrate** or **Police Commissioner** can require military officers to disperse the assembly using military force. The officers must use as little force as necessary to disperse the assembly and arrest those involved(crpc).

Section 6: Classification of Criminal Courts (Chapter II: Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices)

Section 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, provides the classification of criminal courts in Bangladesh:

1. **Classes of Criminal Courts:**
 - **(1)** Besides the Supreme Court and the Courts constituted under any law for the time being in force, other than this Code, there shall be two classes of Criminal Courts in Bangladesh, namely:
 - **(a)** Courts of Sessions;
 - **(b)** Courts of Magistrates.
2. **Classes of Magistrates:**
 - **(2)** There shall be two classes of Magistrates, namely:

- (a) Judicial Magistrates; and
 - (b) Executive Magistrates.
3. **Sub-classes of Judicial Magistrates:**
- (3) There shall be four classes of Judicial Magistrates:
 - (a) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in Metropolitan areas and Chief Judicial Magistrate in other areas;
 - (b) Magistrates of the First Class, who shall be known as Metropolitan Magistrates in Metropolitan areas;
 - (c) Magistrates of the Second Class;
 - (d) Magistrates of the Third Class.

Explanation: The term "Chief Metropolitan Magistrate" and "Chief Judicial Magistrate" includes "Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate" and "Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate," respectively .

Tender of Pardon to an Accomplice: Conditions, Authority, and Details

Conditions for Tendering Pardon (Section 337, Chapter XXIV: General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials)

- **When Tender of Pardon is Offered:** A tender of pardon may be offered in the following circumstances:
 - In the case of any offense triable exclusively by the Court of Session.
 - For offenses punishable with imprisonment extending up to ten years.
 - For offenses punishable under section 211 of the Penal Code with imprisonment up to seven years.
 - For specific offenses under sections 216A, 369, 401, 435, and 477A of the Penal Code.

Pardon can also be tendered for specific offenses, such as:

- **Section 211:** False charge of an offense made with intent to injure.
- **Section 216A:** Harboring robbers or dacoits.
- **Section 369:** Kidnapping or abducting a child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.
- **Section 401:** Belonging to a gang of thieves.
- **Section 435:** Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage.
- **Section 477A:** Falsification of accounts.

- **Purpose:** The purpose of offering a tender of pardon is to obtain evidence from any person who is believed to be directly or indirectly involved in, or privy to, the offense. The pardon is conditional on ***the individual making a full and true disclosure of all circumstances within their knowledge*** related to the offense and the involvement of others, whether as principal or abettor.
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Authority to Offer Pardon (Section 337 & Section 338, Chapter XXIV: General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials)

- **Who Can Offer Pardon:**
 - A **Metropolitan Magistrate** or any **Magistrate of the first class** may tender a pardon during the investigation, inquiry, or trial of the offense.
 - However, if the offense is under inquiry or trial, only the **Chief Judicial Magistrate** or the Magistrate conducting the inquiry or holding the trial can exercise this power, and they must have the sanction of the Chief Judicial Magistrate if the offense is under investigation.
- **Court's Authority:**
 - The **Court of Session** trying the case may, at any time before the judgment is passed, tender or direct the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to any person believed to have been involved in the offense.

High Court

- The **High Court** holds inherent powers and can direct the tendering of pardon in appropriate cases to meet the ends of justice.
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Procedure and Legal Implications (Section 337, Chapter XXIV: General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials)

- **Recording Reasons:** Every Magistrate who tenders a pardon must record the reasons for doing so and provide a copy of the record to the accused upon application.
- **Examination as Witness:** Any person accepting the tender of pardon must be examined as a witness in the Magistrate's Court and during any subsequent trial.
- **Detention:** The person accepting the pardon must be detained in custody until the termination of the trial unless they are already on bail.

Section 205D under Chapter XVIII: Procedure to be Followed when There is a Complaint:

- **Content:** When a case is instituted otherwise than on a police report (referred to as a complaint case), and it is made apparent to the Magistrate during the course of the inquiry or trial that a police investigation is ongoing in relation to the offense which is the subject matter of the inquiry or trial, the Magistrate shall:
 1. **Stay the proceedings:** The Magistrate will temporarily halt the inquiry or trial.
 2. **Call for a report:** The Magistrate will request a report on the matter from the police officer conducting the investigation.
- **If a police report is filed under Section 173** and the Magistrate takes cognizance of an offense related to the accused in the complaint case, the Magistrate shall inquire into or try both the complaint case and the case arising from the police report together as if both were initiated by a police report.
- **If the police report does not relate to any accused in the complaint case**, or if the Magistrate does not take cognizance of an offense based on the police report, the Magistrate will resume and proceed with the initially stayed inquiry or trial according to the provisions of the Code.

Disposal of Seized Stolen Goods When the Owner is Unknown (Sections 523-525, Chapter XLIII: Miscellaneous)

Section 523: Procedure by Police Upon Seizure of Property

- **Seizure Report:** When a police officer seizes property that is either alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under suspicious circumstances, the seizure must be reported to a Magistrate.
- **Magistrate's Order:** The Magistrate will make an order regarding the disposal of the property or its delivery to the rightful owner if known. If the owner is unknown, the Magistrate will determine the custody and production of the property.

Section 524: Procedure When the Owner is Unknown

- **Proclamation Issuance:** If the rightful owner of the seized property is unknown, the Magistrate may issue a proclamation detailing the seized items and require any person claiming ownership to appear before the Magistrate and establish their claim within one month from the date of the proclamation.
- **No Claimant Appears:** If no claimant establishes their claim within six months, and if the person from whom the property was seized cannot prove legal acquisition, the property shall be at the disposal of the Government and may be sold under the orders of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Chief Judicial Magistrate, or a first-class Magistrate empowered by the Government.

Section 525: Power to Sell Perishable Property

- **Perishable Goods:** If the property is perishable or subject to speedy and natural decay, or if the Magistrate believes that selling the property would benefit the owner, the Magistrate may direct the sale of the property at any time.
- **Proceeds of Sale:** The provisions of sections 523 and 524 will apply to the proceeds from the sale, and the Magistrate will manage the distribution accordingly.

Remand and Cautions During Interrogation as per CrPC

What is Remand?

- **Remand** refers to the process where an accused person is sent back into custody after their initial appearance in court. This is typically done when further investigation is required, and the police need more time to interrogate the accused or gather additional evidence.

Relevant Sections:

- **Section 167** of the CrPC: This section deals with the procedure when the investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours. The accused can be remanded to police custody for a period not exceeding 15 days in total.
- **Section 54** of the CrPC: This section allows the police to arrest without a warrant in certain conditions, which can lead to the accused being placed in remand.
- **69 DLR (AD) (2017) 63**
- **Section 61**

Cautions During Interrogation:

1. **Legal Rights of the Accused:**
 - The accused must be informed of their right to remain silent and their right to legal counsel.
 - The accused should not be subjected to any form of coercion, torture, or inhumane treatment.
2. **Presence of Legal Counsel:**
 - The accused has the right to have their lawyer present during interrogation, especially when the accused requests it.
3. **Recording of Statements:**
 - Statements made by the accused during interrogation must be recorded accurately. Any confession made during police custody must be recorded in the presence of a Magistrate to be admissible in court.
4. **Medical Examination:**

- In cases where the accused is in police custody for an extended period, they should undergo regular medical examinations to ensure that they are not being mistreated.
5. **Limits on Custodial Interrogation:**
- The period of police custody should be as short as possible, and the police should avoid unnecessary delays in completing

Section 42: Public Duty to Assist

- **Public Duty:** Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police officer in the arrest or prevention of a crime, including preventing the escape of another person.
- **Application:** This includes aiding in arresting individuals, preventing breaches of the peace, and protecting public property.

Section 43: Aid in Executing Warrant

- **Aid in Execution:** When a warrant is directed to someone other than a police officer, any other person can aid in its execution.
- **Condition:** The aid is permissible if the person to whom the warrant is directed is present and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Section 44: Public Obligation to Report Offences

- **Obligation to Report:** Individuals aware of certain serious offenses or intentions to commit such offenses must inform the nearest Magistrate or police officer without delay.
- **Specified Offenses:** The section lists specific offenses under the Penal Code that require immediate reporting, indicating the gravity and urgency associated with these crimes.

Section 45: Duty of Certain Officials to Report

- **Mandatory Reporting by Officials:** Village headmen, landholders, and other specified officials must report various matters that could impact public safety or order.
- **Scope of Reporting:** Reports include the presence of criminals, suspicions of non-bailable offenses, or any significant incidents like unnatural deaths within their localities.

These sections collectively impose a duty on both the general public and specific officials to actively participate in the enforcement of law and order, reflecting a community-centric approach to policing and public safety in Bangladesh.

