

1. Circle officer & reserve office.

According to PRB 189 the work of circle officer-

1. Supervises all police work within the designated circle, ensuring efficiency and crime prevention.
2. Exercises powers under Section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, akin to those of a station officer.
3. Resides within the circle, staying informed of ongoing activities and maintaining peace.
4. Responsible for the proper performance of duties by subordinates; initiates proceedings against defaulters.
5. Facilitates cooperation between bordering police stations, ensuring exchange of criminal lists.
6. Identifies criminal areas within the circle and pays particular attention to them for effective patrolling and surveillance.
7. Issues warrants, proclamations, and attachment orders against absconders; ensures necessary steps for their arrest.
8. Supervises investigations, taking up cases only for special reasons; ensures proper investigation and detection.
9. Responsible for the work of court police in the absence of a Court Inspector.
10. Controls town police within the circle, ensuring systematic watch and ward arrangements.
11. Provides guidance and training to subordinates, emphasizing the importance of local knowledge.
12. Takes corrective action to address errors observed during investigations; renders assistance to investigating officers.
13. Maintains close communication with superiors, keeping them informed of all matters related to police work.
14. Coordinates with court officers, ensuring proper instruction on relevant points and highlighting cases requiring legal attention.
15. Conducts spot checks on cases, particularly focusing on house-breaking and other serious offenses.
16. Tests realization of fines and inquiries about absconders and surveillance effectiveness through local inquiries.
17. Inspects premises of licensed dealers in arms and ammunition, as well as large petroleum installations, ensuring compliance with regulations.
18. Records recommendations regarding surveillance and other pertinent remarks in final memoranda submitted to superiors.
19. Ensures references to the Criminal Intelligence Bureau are made in appropriate cases and noted in the Index of Crime register.
20. Deputizes station officers and reassigns personnel for patrol duties or emergent purposes as needed.
21. Acts as a superior officer for specific sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, exercising powers accordingly.

Reserve office

892 (a) The Reserve office is a branch of the Superintendent's office, which is concerned mainly with matters connected with the equipment, discipline and general management of the whole force of each district, and should ordinarily be located in the police lines.

(b). The Superintendent himself (or in the heavier districts. the Additional Superintendent) shall deal with all questions relating to transfers, leave and promotion. The duty of the Reserve office staff should be confined to laying the different registers before the Superintendent or officer to whom the management of reserve work has been delegated. While the, select ion of the names of officers to be transferred, promoted or granted leave shall rest with the latter officer, who will in - variably record his orders in the registers concerned.

2. Police uniforms and different parts of uniform.

Why police wear uniform?

- Provides a standard appearance
- A visible presence while on petrol
- Easily identifiable
- To identify each other quickly
- To deter crime

Dress Rules-

- Police dress rules-2004
- Police dress rules-1985

Headdress:

- The headdress worn by police officers typically includes caps or hats, often featuring the emblem or insignia of the police force.
- It serves both functional and symbolic purposes, providing protection from the elements while also representing authority.

Belt:

- The police belt is an essential part of the uniform, used to carry equipment such as handcuffs, batons, and firearms.
- It is usually made of sturdy material and worn around the waist for easy access to tools needed for duty.

Medal:

- Medals are awarded to police officers for acts of bravery, service, or achievement.
- They are worn on the uniform as a mark of honor and recognition for exceptional contributions to law enforcement.
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Ribbon:

- Ribbons are worn on police uniforms to denote awards, commendations, or campaign participation.
- They are typically displayed above the left breast pocket and vary in color and design depending on the significance of the achievement.

Hanging Badge:

- A hanging badge is a type of badge worn on a chain around the neck, often displaying the officer's identification or credentials.
- It serves as an additional form of identification and authority.

Insignia:

- Insignia are symbols or emblems worn on the uniform to indicate rank, unit affiliation, or specialization within the police force.
- They are usually displayed on shoulder straps, epaulets, or sleeves of the uniform.

Name Plate:

- Name plates are worn on the uniform to display the officer's name and rank.
- They serve as a means of identification and facilitate communication among members of the police force.

Unit Logo:

- Unit logos are emblems or symbols representing specific police units or departments.
- They are displayed on uniforms, vehicles, and other official gear to signify unit affiliation and identity.

Lanyard:

- A lanyard is a cord or strap worn around the neck to hold keys, whistles, or identification badges.
- It provides easy access to essential items while on duty.

Baton:

- A baton is a handheld weapon used by police officers for crowd control, self-defense, and subduing suspects.
- It is an essential tool for maintaining law and order and ensuring officer safety.

Boot:

- Police boots are sturdy and durable footwear worn by officers for comfort and protection during duty.
- They provide support and traction for various tasks, including patrolling, pursuit, and standing for extended periods.

3. What is khatian? CS, RS, SA and BRS

The document used to identify land ownership, possession, and assess Land Development Tax in Bangladesh is called a Khatian. It's also known as Record of Rights, Sottolipi, or Porcha. However, it's important to note that a Khatian is not a deed of ownership; it's a record of rights. In Bangladesh, each administrative area called an Upazilla is divided into small plots known as mouza. These mouzas are assigned a unique number, known as the mouza number or Jurisdiction List Number. Within each mouza, the land is further divided into plots. These plot numbers usually start from the northwest point and continue to the southeast point. The term "mouza" itself is a Persian word.

Overall, a Khatian serves as a crucial document for identifying and recording land parcels, ownership details, and other relevant information for land administration and taxation purposes in Bangladesh.

Contents of Khatian

- Rule, Tenancy Rules,-
- Plot No. ---partial or complete.-
- Name, father's name, address of the owner or owners.-
- Portion of an owner, total amount of land, class and nature of land, location, easement right, amount of Land Development Tax payable, mode of paying tax, rights and obligations of the tenants, rent free status etc

Classification of "Survey Khatian"

CS Khatian: This khatian was prepared under Bengal Tenancy Act 1885. This is known as Cadastral Survey. This survey started from ramu of Cox's Bazar upazila on 1888 and ends on 1940.

RS Khatian: After 50 years of CS survey another survey was held on. This survey was known as Revisional Survey and the khatian made from this survey is known as RS Khatian. The purpose of this survey is to update the amount of land, owner's name and possessor's name It is more authentic than the CS khatian.

SA Khatian: This Khatian was prepared under State Acquisition-and- Tenancy Act 1950 Actually this is not a practical Survey or this is not based on field survey. This khatian was made on the information was given by the Zamindar or Landlord SA khatian means State acquisition khatian or Settlement Attestation It is also known as PS khatian or Pakistan Survey Khatian This is not an authentic khatian

BS Khatian: This is the more authentic khatian than all other khatian. A survey was started on 1970 which is continuing till now. This survey is known as Bangladesh Survey and the khatian made from BS survey is known as BS Khatian or Bangladesh Survey Khatian.

How to identify Different types of Khatian:

RS Khatian:

1. Vertical and it has two pages.

2. The name of the district, Mouja, and number of khatian is written on the top of the first page of this Khatian
3. "According to Section 105/106/108/109..." this is written at the bottom of the first page.
4. "Possessor of north frontier" is the second column of second page.
5. The owners are mentioned in different groups and these groups are marked by Bengali alphabet

How to identify Different types of Khatian:

BS Khatian:

1. Vertical and it has two pages.
2. The name of the district, Mouja and number of khatian is written on the top of the first page of this Khatian. Besides RS Khatian number is mentioned over the PS Khatian number.
3. "According to Section 49/50/51/52 or 53.." this is written at the bottom of the first page.

PS Khatian:

1. Horizontal and it has one page.
2. All Columns are mentioned in the front page of this khatian

Various processes and stages in land recording in

- C.S. khatian (1888-1940);
- R.S. Khatian of C.S. Records (1923-1952);
- S.A. or P.S. Khatian (1954-1965),
- R.S. Khatian of S.A. Records (1965–1997);
- B.S. Khatian (1970 - till now);
- Dhaka City Jorip (1985 - till now) etc.

4. Mission, Vision and Goal of BD police

The mission, vision, and goals of the Bangladesh Police reflect its commitment to serving the nation, maintaining law and order, and ensuring public safety. Here's an outline of their mission, vision, and goals:

Mission:

The mission of the Bangladesh Police is to uphold the rule of law, protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, and maintain public order with professionalism and integrity. They are dedicated to serving the people of Bangladesh by providing efficient, transparent, and accountable law enforcement services to ensure a safe and secure environment for all citizens.

Vision:

The vision of the Bangladesh Police is to become a modern, responsive, and people-centric law enforcement agency that is trusted and respected by the community. They aim to adopt innovative

approaches, utilize modern technology, and enhance professionalism to meet evolving security challenges and deliver effective policing services to the highest standards.

Goals:

1. **Enhancing Public Safety:** Bangladesh Police aims to create a safer environment for all citizens by preventing crime, apprehending offenders, and maintaining public order through community engagement and proactive policing strategies.
2. **Professional Development:** The police force strives to enhance the skills, professionalism, and ethical standards of its personnel through continuous training, capacity building, and adherence to best practices in law enforcement.
3. **Community Partnership:** Bangladesh Police seeks to foster strong partnerships and collaboration with communities, stakeholders, and other law enforcement agencies to address local concerns, promote trust, and encourage citizen participation in crime prevention efforts.
4. **Embracing Technology:** To improve operational efficiency and effectiveness, Bangladesh Police endeavors to leverage modern technology, including digital platforms, surveillance systems, and data analytics, for crime detection, investigation, and intelligence gathering.
5. **Ensuring Accountability:** The police force is committed to upholding accountability, transparency, and integrity in its operations and interactions with the public, promoting zero tolerance for corruption, misconduct, and human rights abuses.
6. **Effective Crime Prevention:** Bangladesh Police aims to develop and implement proactive strategies for crime prevention, including community policing initiatives, intelligence-led policing, and targeted enforcement actions to address emerging threats and criminal activities.
7. **Enhanced Investigation and Prosecution:** The police force is dedicated to improving the quality and efficiency of criminal investigations, ensuring thorough and timely evidence gathering, and facilitating the prosecution of offenders to achieve successful outcomes in the criminal justice system.
8. **Victim Support and Welfare:** Bangladesh Police is committed to providing support and assistance to victims of crime, including counseling services, legal advocacy, and access to justice, to ensure their well-being and participation in the criminal justice process.
9. **Traffic Management and Road Safety:** Recognizing the importance of road safety, the police force aims to enhance traffic management and enforcement efforts to reduce road accidents, enforce traffic laws, and promote safer road behaviors among motorists, pedestrians, and other road users.
10. **Counterterrorism and National Security:** Bangladesh Police plays a vital role in safeguarding national security by countering terrorism, extremism, and transnational organized crime through intelligence gathering, interagency collaboration, and proactive measures to disrupt terrorist activities and networks.
11. **Community Engagement and Outreach:** To build trust and confidence among the public, Bangladesh Police actively engages with communities through outreach programs, public awareness campaigns, and community policing initiatives, fostering positive relationships and mutual cooperation in addressing local concerns.

12. **Capacity Building and Professionalism:** The police force prioritizes continuous training, skill development, and capacity building programs for its personnel to enhance professionalism, competence, and ethical conduct in the delivery of law enforcement services.
13. **Institutional Reform and Modernization:** Bangladesh Police is committed to undertaking institutional reforms and modernization initiatives to improve organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness to the evolving needs and challenges of law enforcement in the 21st century.

5. Police act as a legal framework.

Any police officer who commits any of the following criminal acts in any street or public place in any municipality or government of the country which may cause annoyance, inconvenience, danger or disturbance to the people or inhabitants of the city as specifically enforced or applicable: According to Section 34 of the Act, police can arrest anyone without warrant if they see him committing any such crime.

The elements of warrantless arrest under Section 34 of the Police Act are as follows:

- Slaughter of cattle in open places or skinning of dead animals or reckless running of horses or other animals.
- To beat or torment an animal mercilessly or cruelly. Car-horses stand unnecessarily on the road
- Causing danger or inconvenience to the public.
- Leaving any goods for sale in an open or exposed place.
- Throwing garbage or trash on the street.
- Driving on the road while drunk or disorderly.
- Defecating or being naked on the street.
- Leave open or unprotected without surrounding ponds, wells or any dangerous place. All officers including police constables can arrest without warrant as per Section 34 of the Police Act. Also, if the tickets of visitors are sold in the black market at a higher price than the fixed price, a police officer of at least the rank of sub-inspector or sergeant can arrest them without a warrant as per Section 34-A of the Police Act.

Moreover, according to Section 23(4) of the Police Act, when any crime is seen or likely to be committed, it has to be prevented and prevented.

According to Section 23(5) of the Police Act, public nuisance is to be prevented.

Section 23(6) of the Police Act provides for the search or discovery of criminal records.

According to Section 23 (7) of the Police Act, the offender has to be handed over to the court for trial.

23 (8) of the Police Act to arrest all persons lawfully arrestable. (Section 23 of the Police Act. P.R.B. 118, 208 rules.)

If any bequeathed or unclaimed property is found, it shall be the duty of every police officer to prepare a seizure list under section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Act and take it into custody and

bring it to the police station and submit it to the officer-in-charge and inform the Magistrate. (Section 523 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 25 of the Police Act. Rule P.R, B-379)

It shall be considered the duty of the police officer to maintain peace and order in the streets or places of public movement, in the bazaar i.e. in all places where people congregate. (Section 31 of the Police Act. Rule P.R.B-141.)

The officer-in-charge of every police station should keep a general diary in the prescribed form. In this diary it is the duty of the police officer to record police conduct, news of the area, natural calamities, floods, epidemics, tidal waves, fire connection, news of loss of cows and buffaloes, news of missing people and the situation of the area etc. in the GD and give report at the appropriate place. (Sections 154, 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 44 of the Police Act. Rule P.R.B-377).

Every police officer, when he sees any cognizable crime being committed, will prevent it to the best of his ability. Inform the higher authorities if any crime is suspected. Section 149, 150 of the Procedure Act. Section 23 of the Police Act.

6. According to PRB hierarchy layer of different decision making level. Strategic/ Operational/ Tactical

Strategic

At police Headquarter

- IGP
- Addl. IGP
- DIG
- Addl. DIG
- SP
- Addl. SP
- ASP

Tactical

At District Level

- SP
- Addl. SP
- ASP

Operational

At thana level

Unarmed

- Officer in charge
- Inspector

- SI
- ASI
- Constable

Armed

- Armed Inspector
- Armed SI
- Naik
- Constable

7. At the Prevention of crime how police can work according to CRPC

Police to prevent cognizable offences

149. Every police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall, to the best of his ability, prevent, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences

150. Every police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences

151. A police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Prevention of injury to public property

152. A police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, movable or immovable, or the removal or injury of any public landmark or buoy or other mark use for navigation.

Inspection of weights and measures

153.(1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false. (2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction