

1. Short Note: (Any 5)

a) S drive (Simultaneous Drive)

The term "simultaneous drives" in this context refers to coordinated police actions or operations conducted at irregular intervals to search for and apprehend absconded offenders.

Specifically, the regulation states that the officer in charge of the police station where an absconder is wanted should "arrange simultaneous 'drives' at irregular intervals at all places where he is likely to be found."

This suggests the police conduct coordinated search operations or "drives" at multiple locations simultaneously, rather than searching one location at a time. The purpose is to increase the chances of finding and apprehending the absconder, who may be moving between different places. Doing these searches simultaneously at various potential hideouts or locations the absconder may frequent increases the likelihood of catching the person.

The key points are:

1. Coordinated, simultaneous searches at multiple locations.
2. Conducted at irregular intervals, not on a fixed schedule.
3. Targeting places where the absconder is likely to be found.
4. Aimed at apprehending the absconded offender.

This approach allows the police to disrupt the absconder's movements and increase the chances of locating and arresting them compared to conducting searches in a more piecemeal or predictable manner.

b) Memo of evidence

According to the Police Regulations of Bengal 1943, the "Memo of Evidence" is mentioned in the following section:

Section 274:

"Simultaneously with the submission of the charge sheet and its annexures, the investigating officers shall submit to the Court Officer a memorandum of evidence in B. P. Form No. 41A to be attached to the final case diary. A copy of the memorandum should also be sent to the Superintendent of Police. The memorandum of evidence shall be kept apart and shall not form part of the case diary during the pendency of the case."

This regulation specifies that the investigating officer has to submit a "Memorandum of Evidence" (also referred to as "Memo of Evidence") in B.P. Form No. 41A along with the charge sheet and other annexures.

The key points are:

1. It is submitted simultaneously with the charge sheet.
2. It is attached to the final case diary.
3. A copy is also sent to the Superintendent of Police.
4. The Memo of Evidence is kept separate from the case diary during the pendency of the case.

So in summary, the Memo of Evidence is a document containing a summary of the evidence collected by the investigating officer, which has to be submitted along with the charge sheet as per the Police Regulations of Bengal 1943.

c) Index crime

The "Crime Index" is not explicitly mentioned in the Police Regulations of Bengal 1943 provided in the file. However, the regulations do mention the "Index of Crime" maintained by the Circle Inspector, which serves a similar purpose.

The relevant section is Regulation 194:

"For the more effective control over criminal investigation in his circle, a Circle Inspector shall keep an index of crime in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix XI."

Appendix XI provides more details on the "Index of Crime" that Circle Inspectors are required to maintain:

"A Circle Inspector shall keep an index of crime in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix XI. The object of this index is to enable the Circle Inspector to keep a close watch over the progress of investigations and the movements of bad characters in his circle."

The key points about the "Index of Crime" as per the regulations are:

1. It is maintained by the Circle Inspector to exercise effective control over criminal investigations in their jurisdiction.
2. It allows the Circle Inspector to monitor the progress of investigations and the movements of bad characters.
3. The instructions for maintaining this index are provided in Appendix XI of the regulations.

So while the term "Crime Index" is not explicitly used, the "Index of Crime" maintained by Circle Inspectors serves a similar purpose of tracking and monitoring crime trends and criminal activities within their circle as per the Police Regulations of Bengal 1943.

4. General Diary

[Regulations 191, 192, 197, 201, 209, 264]

The General Diary is a daily record maintained at the police station. It contains important information and events that occur in the police station's jurisdiction. The officer in charge of the police station is responsible for ensuring the General Diary is properly maintained. They must personally read through the entries in the General Diary.

The General Diary should include:

1. Details of crimes reported and actions taken
2. Significant incidents or events
3. Movements and activities of police officers
4. Arrival and departure of important persons

Circle Inspectors and other supervisory officers must also review the General Diary entries and provide feedback or instructions to the subordinate officers through a separate form. The General Diary entries help supervisors monitor the work of the police station and provide important information for investigations and crime prevention. The General Diary is a crucial record that can be referred to when required.

5. Crime Map

[Regulations 189]

The Crime Map is a tool used by police officers, especially Circle Inspectors, to track and analyze crime patterns in their jurisdiction.

The key features of the Crime Map are:

1. Mapping of Crimes: The location of different crimes, such as thefts, burglaries, assaults etc. are marked on a map of the police station's area. This helps identify crime hotspots.
2. Monitoring Criminals: The movements and activities of known criminals and suspects are also plotted on the map. This allows the police to keep a close watch on them.

3. **Identifying Trends:** By analyzing the crime map, police officers can identify trends, such as the types of crimes occurring, the locations, the times of day/week when crimes are committed etc. This helps in developing targeted crime prevention strategies.
4. **Coordinating with Neighboring Stations:** The crime map is also shared with officers in charge of neighboring police stations. This facilitates cooperation and coordination in dealing with crimes that may span multiple jurisdictions.

The Crime Map is a valuable visual tool that enables police supervisors like Circle Inspectors to closely monitor the crime situation in their area and take appropriate preventive and investigative actions. Regularly updating and studying the Crime Map is an important part of an inspector's duties.

6. Command Certificate- CC (PRB 163.909)

[Regulations 163, 164]

The Command Certificate is a document used by police officers to provide written orders and instructions to subordinate officers when they are deployed on specific duties.

Key points about the Command Certificate:

1. **Issuance:** When a police officer, especially of higher rank, deposes a subordinate officer (below the rank of Sub-Inspector) for a particular duty, they issue a written Command Certificate to the subordinate.
2. **Contents:** The Command Certificate specifies the task or duty to be performed by the subordinate officer, as well as any specific instructions or powers granted to them for that assignment.
3. **Acknowledgement:** The subordinate officer acknowledges receipt of the Command Certificate and notes down the actions taken in carrying out the orders.
4. **Supervision:** The issuing officer can then review the Command Certificate upon the subordinate's return to check if the orders were properly executed. Any delays or lapses can be identified.
5. **Record-keeping:** The Command Certificates are kept on file as a record of the duties assigned and the actions taken by the subordinate officers.

The Command Certificate system ensures clear communication of orders, proper supervision of subordinates, and creates an official record for future reference and accountability. It is an important tool for police officers to manage and monitor the work of their subordinates effectively.

7. Chart of Evidence

The "Chart of Evidence" within the context of the Police Regulations of Bengal typically refers to a structured guideline or a form that police officers use to systematically record and manage evidence related to criminal cases. This chart helps ensure that evidence is properly documented, preserved, and presented during investigations and legal proceedings.

While I don't have access to the specific chart from the Police Regulations of Bengal, such a chart would typically include the following elements:

Case Details:

- 🕒 Case Number/Reference
- 🕒 Name of the Investigating Officer
- 🕒 Police Station
- 🕒 Date and Time of Report
- 🕒 Details of Evidence:

Description of the Evidence

- 🕒 Evidence Number (for cataloging)
- 🕒 Type of Evidence (e.g., physical objects, documents, digital evidence)
- 🕒 Source of Evidence (where or from whom it was obtained)

Collection Information:

- 🕒 Date and Time of Collection
- 🕒 Name and Rank of the Officer Collecting the Evidence
- 🕒 Location where Evidence was found

Chain of Custody:

- 🕒 Names of Officers Handling the Evidence
- 🕒 Dates and Times when Evidence was transferred
- 🕒 Purpose of Transfer (e.g., to a forensic lab, court)
- 🕒 Signatures of Officers Involved

Storage Details:

- 🕒 Storage Location (evidence locker, forensic lab, etc.)
- 🕒 Conditions of Storage (temperature, security measures)

Analysis and Examination:

- 🕒 Date of Examination
- 👤 Name of Examiner
- 🔍 Results of Forensic Tests or Analysis
- 🗣️ Expert Opinions

Presentation in Court:

- 🕒 Date of Presentation
- 👤 Name of Officer Presenting Evidence
- 🏁 Outcome (accepted, rejected, challenged)

Final Disposition:

- 🕒 Whether the evidence was returned, destroyed, or remains in custody
- 🕒 Date and Details of Final Disposition

The above elements form a standard approach to managing evidence in criminal investigations. The exact structure and details of the chart might differ based on the specific regulations of Bengal Police.

If you need a more specific or detailed chart, it might be necessary to consult the official Police Regulations of Bengal or related legal documents.

8. Final Memorandum Report/ FM Report

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 document mentions the "Final Memorandum" in a few places, specifically in Regulations 272, 275, and 276. Here are the key points about the Final Memorandum in easy English:

[Regulations 272, 275, 276]

1. Purpose:

The Final Memorandum is a report submitted by the investigating officer at the conclusion of a criminal investigation. It summarizes the evidence collected and the officer's findings.

2. Submission:

- ✓ When the investigation is complete and the officer finds a prima facie case against the accused, they will submit a "Charge Sheet" (Regulation 272).
- ✓ Along with the Charge Sheet, the investigating officer will also submit a Final Memorandum (referred to as "Memorandum of Evidence" in Regulation 274).

3. Contents:

The Final Memorandum contains a summary of the key evidence gathered during the investigation, including:

- ✓ Statements of witnesses
- ✓ Details of seized property or exhibits
- ✓ Summary of the case against the accused

4. Attachments:

Various documents are attached to the Final Memorandum, such as:

- ✓ Lists of stolen property
- ✓ Bail/recognizance bonds
- ✓ Maps or plans (if required)

5. Forwarding to Court:

The Final Memorandum, along with the Charge Sheet and attachments, is forwarded to the Court officer for submission to the Magistrate.

6. Purpose:

The Final Memorandum helps the Court and prosecutors prepare for the trial by providing a concise overview of the evidence and the case against the accused person.

- ✓ So in essence, the Final Memorandum is a crucial document that summarizes the investigation findings and evidence for the judicial authorities to proceed with the prosecution.

9. Khatian

Khatian Inspection Register

[Section 380]

1. Purpose:

- ✎ This register is used to maintain a chronological list of all cognizable cases where a First Information Report (FIR) has been filed.

2. Format:

- ✎ It is maintained in B.P. Form No. 69.
- ✎ It has multiple columns to record details of the case at different stages.

3. Key Columns:

- Column 3: Cattle thefts are distinguished by writing "C.T." in red ink.
- Column 20: Cases involving foreign convicts/suspects are noted in red ink.
- Column 22: The Inspector notes the period for which the case record should be preserved.
- Column 23: Comments/differences of opinion between police and court are recorded.

4. Station Statistics:

- Police station-wise statistics are compiled in B.P. Form No. 70 for District Police and B.P. Form No. 71 for Railway Police.

5. Cover Details:

- The inside cover of the register includes details like police station area, population, and sanctioned/actual strength of officers.

6. Additional Information:

- A list of convicts and suspects from adjoining police stations is also maintained.

So in summary, the "Khatian Inspection Register" appears to be a supplementary record-keeping tool used by the police, but it is not officially part of the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 document.

2. a. Duties and Responsibilities of Circle ASP in His Jurisdiction (PRB 189)

Duties and Responsibilities of a Circle ASP (Assistant Superintendent of Police)

Regulation-189

1. **Change of a Circle:** Under Rule-4, any change within a Circle shall be handled by the Circle ASP.
2. **Crime Prevention and Detection:** The ASP is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime within the jurisdiction.
3. **Cooperation with Border Police Stations:** Secure full and hearty cooperation between the officers of border police stations.
4. **Criminal Lists:** Regularly review the lists of both active and suspected criminals.
5. **Crime Maps:** Study crime maps to understand crime trends and hotspots.
6. **Court Orders:** Take necessary steps regarding warrants, proclamations, and attachments, as well as any other orders issued by the court.

7. **Investigation Supervision:** Supervise ongoing investigations and ensure they are conducted effectively.
8. **Case Monitoring:** Pay special attention to important cases and monitor their progress.
9. **Building Trust:** Endeavor to gain the confidence and respect of subordinates through legitimate means.
10. **Assistance to Investigating Officers:** Provide all necessary support and assistance to investigating officers.
11. **Information Sharing:** Inform superiors about all relevant matters concerning crime and law enforcement.
12. **Contact with Court Officers:** Maintain close contact with court officers to facilitate legal processes.
13. **Surveillance of Bad Characters:** Pay attention to the surveillance of individuals with a history of bad character.
14. **Inspection of Licensed Dealers:** Inspect the premises of all licensed dealers in arms and ammunition within the Circle
15. **Investigation Documentation (Under Regulation 191):** The ASP shall look into General Diaries (GD), Police Diaries (PD), and other relevant records.
16. **Reporting (Under Regulation 192):** Prepare a report and send it to the Superintendent of Police (SP) regarding First Information Reports (FIRs), General Diaries (GD), and other pertinent matters.
17. **Crime Index Maintenance (Under Regulation 194):** Keep an updated index of crimes for effective tracking and management.
18. **Notebook Maintenance (Under Regulation 193):** Maintain a notebook to document important information and observations related to law enforcement activities.

These responsibilities are essential for maintaining efficient records and effective communication within the police department.

b. What will be your action after receiving Final Report as a Circle ASP? (PRB 196, 275)

As a Circle Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) upon receiving a Final Report from the investigating officer, my actions would be as follows, based on Regulations 196 and 275 of the Police Regulations Bengal 1943:

1. Scrutinize the Final Report (Regulation 196):

- ☞ Carefully review the Final Report submitted in B.P. Form No. 42 by the investigating officer.

- ☯ Examine the clear statement of the case, the evidence collected, and the reasons for not sending any person for trial.
- ☯ Assess the investigating officer's suggestion on how the Magistrate should classify the case (e.g. true, false, mistake of fact/law, non-cognizable).

2. Record Recommendations (Regulation 196):

- ☯ Make my own recommendations on the Final Report, if any, regarding surveillance or remarks on the conduct of the police, the failure of the case in court, or the inadequacy of the sentence.
- ☯ Attach my recommendations to the copy of the Final Report that I will forward to the Superintendent.

3. Forward to Superintendent (Regulation 275):

- ☯ Send the two copies of the Final Report, along with my recommendations, to the Superintendent.
- ☯ Ensure that the actual date and time of dispatch are noted on all three copies of the Final Report.

4. Monitoring and Follow-up:

- ☯ Monitor the progress of the case and the Magistrate's orders on the Final Report.
- ☯ Follow up on any further action required based on the Magistrate's orders, such as initiating a prosecution against the complainant if the case is found to be maliciously false.

5. Maintain Records:

- ☯ Ensure that the third copy of the Final Report is filed at the police station for record.
- ☯ Update the relevant registers and records, such as the Index of Crime, with the details and outcome of the case.

By closely scrutinizing the Final Report, making appropriate recommendations, forwarding it to the Superintendent, and monitoring the further course of action, I would be fulfilling my responsibilities as a Circle ASP as per the Police Regulations Bengal 1943.

c. After submitting the final report of a case by a police officer, can it be revived? Under what circumstances?

According to Regulation 277 of the Police Regulations Bengal 1943, a case can be revived for further investigation even after a final report has been submitted.

Regulation 277 - Revival of investigation

(a) If, in any case in which a final report has already been made, any information or clue is obtained, the investigation shall be re-opened and shall be conducted by such officers as may be detailed to do so by the officer in charge of the station.

(b) When the investigation of any case is revived, the foregoing regulations shall apply to such further investigation in like manner as to the original investigation.

(c) If a revived investigation leads to the collection of evidence sufficient to justify a trial, a charge-sheet shall be drawn up, in accordance with the foregoing regulations. Otherwise, a supplementary final report shall be prepared and dealt with in the same manner as an original final report.

So the key points are:

1. Circumstances for revival:

- ☉ If any new information or clue is obtained in a case where a final report has already been submitted.

2. Procedure for revival:

- ☉ The officer in charge of the police station shall re-open the investigation and depute officers to conduct the further investigation.
- ☉ The same regulations applicable to the original investigation shall apply to the revived investigation.

3. Outcomes of revived investigation:

- ☉ If sufficient evidence is collected, a charge-sheet shall be submitted.
- ☉ If not, a supplementary final report shall be prepared.

Therefore, the Police Regulations provide the flexibility to revive a case and conduct further investigation if new information comes to light, even after an initial final report has been submitted.

3. a. Police officer can open fire When and what circumstances? (PRB 153)

Regulation-153

Circumstances Under Which Police Can Open Fire

According to Regulation 153, the use of firearms by police is permitted under the following circumstances:

- ☉ Right of Private Defense: Firearms may be used in the exercise of the right to private defense of persons or property (as per sections 96-106 of the law).
- ☉ Dispersal of Unlawful Assembly: Firearms can be employed to disperse an unlawful assembly (as referenced in section 142-7108).
- ☉ Effecting an Arrest: Police may use firearms to effect an arrest, as outlined in Chapter 46.

b. Discuss the general rules relating to the use of firearms. (PRB 154, 155)

General Rules Relating to the Use of Firearms

According to Regulation 154, the following general rules must be adhered to when using firearms:

- ☉ Warning before Use: Before using firearms, the police officer must give a warning about their intention to fire.
- ☉ Controlled Firing: Firing should always be controlled and directed at a specified target to minimize unintended harm.
- ☉ Minimizing Harm: No greater harm should be inflicted than is necessary to achieve the objective of using the firearm.
- ☉ Ceasing Fire: Firing should cease as soon as the objective is achieved, ensuring that unnecessary force is not applied.

These regulations ensure that the use of firearms is conducted in a responsible and controlled manner, prioritizing the safety of individuals and the community.

c. What will be the next step after using a firearm? (PRB 156)

Actions to be Taken After the Use of Firearms by the Police

Regulation-156

1. Immediate Actions:

- ☉ As soon as possible, the dead body, if any, shall be sent to the mortuary, and the wounded to the hospital.
- ☉ Collect the empty cartridge cases and check them against the number of rounds issued.

2. Reporting:

- ☉ A concise but accurate report on the incident, with a note of the number of rounds issued and expended, shall be prepared by the police and the magistrate (if present).
- ☉ The report shall be sent to the District Magistrate, Superintendent, Commissioner, and Chief Secretary.

d. Describe the different parts of a receive register. (5 parts)

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943, the different parts or sections of a Receive Register are as follows:

1. Dispatch Register:

- ☉ This section is used to record the dispatch of all outgoing communications from the police station or office.
- ☉ Relevant Regulation: 1073

2. Receipt Register:

- ☉ This section is used to record the receipt of all incoming communications at the police station or office.
- ☉ Relevant Regulation: 1073

3. Pending Register:

- ☉ This section is used to maintain a weekly pending list of all communications received, to which no reply has been dispatched or received within seven days.
- ☉ Relevant Regulation: 170A

4. Case Diary Register:

- ☉ This section is used to record the receipt and dispatch of case diaries related to criminal investigations.
- ☉ Relevant Regulation: 68

5. General Diary:

- ☉ This section is used to record daily occurrences, events, and activities at the police station or office.
- ☉ Relevant Regulation: 201

These five parts - Dispatch Register, Receipt Register, Pending Register, Case Diary Register, and General Diary - collectively constitute the Receive Register maintained at a police station or office as per the Police Regulations Bengal 1943.

The proper maintenance and upkeep of these registers are essential for efficient record-keeping, tracking of communications, and monitoring the progress of criminal investigations.

4. What is a UD case? Who can investigate a UD case? What are the main ingredients of an inquest report? (PRB 299)

Unnatural Death

Regulation-299, BP Form-48, Section-174

Definition:

An unnatural death refers to a death that has occurred under suspicious or non-natural circumstances, such as:

- Suicide
- Homicide (killed by another person)
- Death caused by an animal
- Accidental death
- Death with reasonable suspicion that an offence has caused it

Process:

Regulation-299

1. Investigation:

- ☉ The Sub-Inspector (SI), Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI), or Head Constable shall proceed to the place where the deceased person's body is located.
- ☉ After making the investigations prescribed in Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), they shall submit a final report.

Section-174, CrPC:

2. Circumstances:

- ☉ If there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the investigating officer shall forward the body to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical professional appointed by the government for examination.

Who Can Investigate an Unnatural Death Case?

Regulation-299 (f):

The investigation shall be conducted by the Officer in Charge (SI, ASI, Head Constable).

Section-174 (1), CrPC:

- ☉ The officer in charge of a police station
- ☉ Some other police officer empowered by the government in that behalf

In the absence of suspicion:

- ☉ The President or a selected member of the Panchayat or Union Board, authorized by the District Magistrate
- ☉ Healthcare or forest officer in their respective jurisdiction areas

According to Regulation 299 of the Police Regulations Bengal 1943, the main ingredients of an inquest report are as follows:

1. First Information Report:

- ☉ Immediately after receiving information about a death occurring in the circumstances mentioned in Section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a First Information Form (B.P. Form No. 48) shall be submitted.

2. Investigation Report:

- ☉ A Sub-Inspector, Assistant Sub-Inspector, or Head Constable shall proceed to the place where the body of the deceased person is, and after making the investigation prescribed in Section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and any further necessary enquiry, shall submit a final report to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests.

3. Investigation Report Contents:

- ☉ The investigation report, signed by the police officer and two or more respectable persons as required by Section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be attached to the final report.

4. Case Diaries:

- ☉ Case diaries shall be submitted in enquiries into unnatural or suspicious deaths only if the enquiry lasts more than one day. If the police officer finds reason to suspect the commission of a cognizable offence, the enquiry becomes one under Section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and case diaries shall be submitted.

5. Separate Reports for Multiple Deaths:

- ☉ Where several persons meet their death by the same accident, there shall be a separate report on each body, but not necessarily a separate First Information or Final Report.

6. Copies and Records:

- ☉ One copy of the First Information Report and Final Report shall be kept at the police station, and the corresponding entry numbers in the death register and register of persons killed by wild animals shall be noted.

So, in summary, the main ingredients of an inquest report are the First Information Report, the detailed Investigation Report with signatures, the Case Diaries (if applicable), and the maintenance of proper records and copies at the police station.

5. a. **What is a seizure/search list? What is the purpose of the seizure list? (PRB 280)**

According to Regulation 280 of the Police Regulations Bengal 1943, the seizure/search list is an important document prepared during a search operation conducted by the police.

Purpose of the Seizure/Search List:

1. **To maintain a record of the property seized or recovered during the search:**

- ☉ The officer conducting the search shall prepare a list in triplicate in B.P. Form No. 44 of the property of which he has taken possession.

2. **To prevent irregularities and satisfy the court:**

- ☉ The list is prepared to satisfy the court as to the identity of articles alleged to have been discovered during the search and to prevent any possibility of articles being introduced or removed surreptitiously.

3. **To provide transparency and prevent suspicion:**

- ☉ The list is prepared in the presence of the owner or their representative and search witnesses to ensure there is no room for suspicion that articles have been surreptitiously introduced by the police or their subordinates.

4. **To facilitate further proceedings:**

- ☉ One copy of the list is sent to the Court officer along with the records prescribed under Section 165(5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- ☉ Another copy is given to the householder or their representative, and the third copy remains with the investigating officer.

In summary, the primary purpose of the seizure/search list is to maintain a detailed and transparent record of the items seized or recovered during a search operation, which can then be used as evidence in further legal proceedings.

Another Answer

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) devote a dedicated section to the procedures and requirements related to searches and seizures conducted by the police. This section is found in Regulation 280, which provides detailed instructions on the following aspects:

1. Conduct of Searches:

- ☉ The regulations emphasize that only specific searches for known articles are permitted without a warrant, and general searches without a warrant are illegal.
- ☉ The regulations outline the powers and responsibilities of the officer conducting the search, including the requirement to record the grounds for the search in their diary.

2. Seizure List (Search List):

- ☉ The regulations mandate the preparation of a seizure/search list in triplicate using B.P. Form No. 44.
- ☉ The purpose of the seizure list is to maintain a transparent record of the items seized or recovered during the search, prevent any allegations of surreptitious introduction or removal of articles, and satisfy the court regarding the identity of the seized items as evidence.

3. Procedure for Preparing the Seizure List:

- ☉ The list must be prepared in the presence of the owner or their representative, as well as independent search witnesses.
- ☉ The witnesses must be allowed free access to observe the search, and their signatures must be obtained on the list.
- ☉ If the suspected person is present, they should also be asked to sign the list, and if they refuse, a note should be made, and it should be certified by the witnesses.

4. Distribution of Copies:

- ☉ One copy of the seizure list is sent to the Court officer, along with the records prescribed under Section 165(5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- ☉ Another copy is given to the householder or their representative.
- ☉ The third copy is retained by the investigating officer.

The detailed regulations on searches and seizures in the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 emphasize the importance of maintaining transparency, preventing irregularities, and ensuring that the seized items can be effectively used as evidence in subsequent legal proceedings.

b. What do you mean by property? What types of properties could be registered in a property register?

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), the term "property" in the context of searches and seizures can refer to a wide range of items that may be recovered or seized by the police during their investigations.

Regulation 280 of the PRB provides guidance on the types of properties that can be registered in the property register:

1. Stolen or Suspected Stolen Property:

- ☉ Regulation 280(f) states that *"Property seized must be either alleged or suspected to have been stolen or found under circumstances which create a suspicion of the commission of an offence, and nothing can justify the seizure of the whole of a man's property because he is suspected of having stolen some particular article or articles."*

2. Weapons and Ammunition:

- ☉ Regulation 280(i) specifies that when it becomes necessary to search for arms illegally possessed, a warrant must be obtained under Section 25 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the search can only be conducted by an officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

3. Documents, Papers, and Other Items:

- ☉ Regulation 280(k) states that if the search is conducted under a warrant issued under Section 96(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the police are authorized to take away the specified thing for which the search was directed or made.
- ☉ In cases where the Magistrate directs a general search, the regulations provide instructions on how to pack and mark the seized documents, papers, and other items for further examination.

4. Miscellaneous Items:

- ☉ The regulations do not provide an exhaustive list, but the general principle is that any item that is alleged or suspected to be related to the commission of an offence, or found under circumstances that create suspicion, can be seized and registered in the property registers.

The key purpose of the property register is to maintain a detailed and transparent record of the items seized or recovered during a search operation, which can then be used as evidence in

further legal proceedings. The regulations emphasize the importance of following proper procedures to ensure the admissibility and integrity of the seized items.

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or identification exercises are held. At least 8-10 other accused in the same attire will walk along with one accused. From there the plaintiff or witness will identify the suspect. T. I. No police officer shall be present when the parade or identification exercise is taking place.

b. What do you mean by property? How many types of property and what are they? Discuss

Answer: In the language of law, property usually means any movable object or goods including money, gold ornaments, and documents. Properties are generally of 10 (ten) types such as:

1. **Stolen Property:** Property that is looted by theft, banditry, robbery or any other means is called stolen property. D. B. Section 410 of the Act.
2. **Recovered Stolen Property:** If the property is recovered from someone by theft, banditry, robbery or in any other way, such property is called stolen property. (Section 411 of the Penal Code)
3. **Suspicious Property:** Property seized on suspicion of being stolen or suspected of having committed any other crime is called suspicious property. Fou, Ka. B. Section 550 of the Act.
4. **Intestate or intestate property:** is the property left by a person after his death without any heirs and is taken into police custody. PRB-251 Section 25 of the Police Act.
5. **Sign Property:** Property left at the scene of the crime or any article related to the incident of the crime which is seized by the Investigating Officer during the investigation of the case. All these properties are called signs. 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, p. And. Rule B-379.
6. **Attached Property:** Section 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure says that any property seized by a fugitive accused on the basis of a attached warrant is called attached property. Section 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. PR, B-474 Rules.
7. **Property without owner:** 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, p. RB-280 Property attached under rule. Section 25 of the Police Act. Property without owner.
8. **Personal Property:** All property taken into police custody by body search of a prisoner before custody is personal property. Section 51, 52 of Criminal Procedure Code. P. And. Rule B-322.
9. **Shipwreck Property:** p. RB-227 Rule 272 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 provides that any property thrown into the sea, found floating, sunk, submerged.

10. **Ownerless Treasure:** p. And. According to the B-228 Act and the Treasure Act of 1878, metallic coins or treasures are found underground.

c. How do you dispose of unclaimed property?

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), the disposal of unclaimed property is governed by the following provisions:

1. Intestate Property:

- ☉ Regulation 251 deals with the procedure for dealing with movable property left by a person who has died intestate (without a will) and has no known claimant.
- ☉ The officer in charge of the police station shall take possession of such property and forward a list of the items to the Sub divisional Magistrate.
- ☉ If the property includes items that are perishable, the officer in charge may exercise discretion in selling such items in anticipation of the Magistrate's orders.
- ☉ The proceeds of the sale, along with the list of property, shall be forwarded to the Sub divisional Magistrate.

2. Wrecked Property:

- ☉ Regulation 227 outlines the procedures to be followed by the police in dealing with wrecked property, which includes goods that have been cast into the sea or any tidal water, or have been abandoned.
- ☉ The police shall report all wrecks to the Magistrate, except those within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners for the Ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, and shall take measures to protect the wrecked property pending the Magistrate's orders.
- ☉ If the property is "salved property" (property saved from a wreck), the police shall not take it into possession but shall ascertain the nature of the property and report the matter for the Magistrate's orders.

3. Treasure Trove:

- ☉ Regulation 228 deals with the procedure for reporting the finding of statuary, coins, and other treasure buried under the ground.
- ☉ The finder shall give notice to the Collector, who will then declare the treasure ownerless and distribute it as per the provisions of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878.

The common thread in these provisions is that the police are responsible for taking possession of the unclaimed property and reporting it to the appropriate judicial or administrative authorities for further disposal in accordance with the law.

6. a. What do you mean by supervision of a case? What are the main points that should be addressed during supervision? (PRB 54)

Supervision of a case

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), the "supervision of a case" refers to the oversight and guidance provided by senior police officers to the investigating officers during the course of a criminal investigation.

The main points that should be addressed during the supervision of a case are:

1. Timely Investigation:

- ☉ Regulation 54(a) (i) states that the supervising officer should satisfy themselves that the investigation is being "pushed through without delay".

2. Thoroughness of Investigation:

- ☉ Regulation 54(a)(ii) requires the supervising officer to ensure that the investigation is "thorough, i.e., that clues are not overlooked or important lines of enquiry neglected".

3. Proper Investigative Techniques:

- ☉ Regulation 54(a)(iii) emphasizes that the supervising officer should verify that the investigating officers "do not work mainly for confessions or rely too much on any that are made, and that they use no sort of pressure and offer no sort of inducement to obtain confessions".

4. Honesty and Integrity of Subordinates:

- ☉ Regulation 54(a)(iv) states that the supervising officer should satisfy themselves that the "subordinate police are working honestly".

5. Proper Treatment of the Public:

- ☉ Regulation 54(a)(v) requires the supervising officer to ensure that "the public are properly treated".

6. Adherence to Prescribed Procedures:

- ☉ Regulation 54(a)(vi) mandates that the supervising officer should verify that the "prescribed procedure is followed".

The supervising officer can employ various methods to fulfill these responsibilities, such as visiting the crime scene, carefully scrutinizing case diaries and other records, and examining crime registers and other relevant documents at the police station.

By addressing these key points during the supervision of a case, the senior police officers can ensure that the investigation is conducted in a thorough, fair, and legally compliant manner, thereby enhancing the chances of successful prosecution and maintaining public trust in the police force.

b. Aim of supervision is not to find the loophole only. (PRB 389)

The aim of supervision by senior police officers is not just to find loopholes or faults in the work of their subordinates, as per the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB).

Regulation 389 of the PRB states:

"It should be the aim of every Superintendent that his subordinates should, on the one hand, feel confident of being given due credit for good work and of receiving a fair hearing and loyal support in all difficulties and, on the other, realize the impossibility of earning his good opinion or of gaining promotion except by honest work."

This regulation highlights the two key objectives of supervision:

1. Providing support and encouragement to subordinates:

- ☉ Supervisors should make their subordinates feel confident that their good work will be recognized and that they will receive fair treatment and support from their superiors.

2. Promoting honesty and integrity:

- ☉ Supervisors should make it clear to their subordinates that the only way to earn their good opinion and achieve career advancement is through honest and diligent work.

The emphasis is on fostering a positive and constructive relationship between the supervisors and their subordinates, rather than just finding faults and shortcomings.

By adopting this approach, the supervisors can effectively guide and motivate their teams, while also maintaining high standards of professionalism and integrity within the police force. The aim is to create an environment where officers are encouraged to perform their duties to the best of their abilities, rather than feeling threatened or demoralized by constant criticism.

7. a. What is an enquiry slip? Differentiate between A Roll and B Roll. (PRB 343, 344)

Enquiry slip

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), an "enquiry slip" is a form used for making inquiries and exchanging information between police stations, especially across jurisdictional boundaries.

An enquiry slip is a document or a form used to request or gather specific information about an individual or an incident. It's a tool often used for internal communication between police stations or different units within the police force.

Based on the excerpt you've provided, the enquiry slip could serve several purposes, such as:

- 🕒 Tracking Movements: To track the movements of a "bad character" (a person under police surveillance) when they move from one police station's jurisdiction to another.
- 🕒 Information Sharing: To request or share details about the habits, movements, and associates of the bad character, ensuring that all relevant police stations are informed and can take appropriate action.

Surveillance Coordination: To coordinate the surveillance efforts among different police stations, ensuring that the individual is watched and tracked effectively. In summary, an enquiry slip in this context would be a formal request or notification used to manage and monitor individuals under police surveillance across different jurisdictions.

Differentiation between A Roll and B Roll:

Differentiating between the **A Roll** and **B Roll** as per Regulation 344 of the Police Regulations, Bengal (PRB):

Aspect	A Roll	B Roll
Definition	Conviction Roll maintained in the Village Crime Note-Book, Part II.	Surveillance Roll maintained in the Village Crime Note-Book, Part II.
Purpose	To record details of individuals convicted of criminal offenses.	To monitor individuals suspected of involvement in criminal activities but not necessarily convicted.
Focus	Criminal history and antecedents of convicted persons.	Surveillance and tracking of suspected individuals.
Legal Status of Individuals	Individuals who have been legally convicted of crimes.	Individuals who are under suspicion or surveillance without a formal conviction.
Use in Policing	Helps in keeping track of known	Aids in monitoring and preemptively

Aspect	A Roll	B Roll
	criminals within the jurisdiction.	managing potential threats to public order.
Details Recorded	Name, address, nature of offense, date of conviction, sentence, etc.	Name, address, suspected activities, associates, movements, etc.
Maintenance	Part of the Village Crime Note-Book, maintained regularly after convictions.	Part of the Village Crime Note-Book, updated based on surveillance reports.
Trigger for Inclusion	Conviction by a court of law.	Police suspicion, intelligence reports, or behavior suggestive of criminal intent.
Jurisdictional Relevance	Specific to individuals convicted within the police station's jurisdiction.	Covers individuals within and sometimes beyond the police station's jurisdiction.
Outcome of Records	Permanent record of criminal history, used in future investigations and trials.	Basis for ongoing or special surveillance, can lead to future legal action if suspicion is confirmed.

This table outlines the fundamental differences between the A Roll and B Roll as per the Police Regulations, Bengal, highlighting their distinct purposes, uses, and the types of individuals they concern.

The key difference between the A Roll and B Roll is that the A Roll documents the actual convictions of individuals, while the B Roll tracks those who are under police surveillance due to their suspected criminal tendencies or associations, even if they have not been formally convicted.

Both the A Roll and B Roll are important tools for the police to maintain records and monitor the criminal elements within their jurisdiction, thereby contributing to the overall crime prevention and detection efforts.

b. When is a hue and cry notice issued? (PRB 250)

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), a "hue-and-cry notice" is issued when the immediate dissemination of intelligence and the cooperation of the staff of neighboring railway and district police stations is desirable.

Regulation 250 of the PRB outlines the specific circumstances under which a hue-and-cry notice should be issued:

1. When all the persons concerned have not been immediately arrested or the property stolen has not been recovered, in the following cases:

- 🕒 Professional drugging cases
- 🕒 Dacoity and other organized crimes involving wandering gangs, foreigners, or residents of other jurisdictions
- 🕒 Escapes of prisoners from lawful custody
- 🕒 Cases of cheating by professional criminals
- 🕒 Cases where criminals have shaken off police supervision
- 🕒 Important cases where the accused have absconded or identifiable property of large value has been stolen

2. When the immediate communication of information to particular officers may result in the apprehension of culprits or the recovery of stolen property.

- 🕒 The hue-and-cry notice is used to quickly disseminate details about the crime, the suspects, and the stolen property to neighboring police stations and railway police, so that they can be on the lookout and assist in the investigation.
- 🕒 The aim is to facilitate the coordination of efforts between different police jurisdictions and increase the chances of catching the offenders or recovering the stolen items before they can escape or dispose of the evidence.
- 🕒 By issuing a hue-and-cry notice, the police can leverage the collective resources and intelligence of the surrounding areas to enhance the effectiveness of their investigation and prevent the further spread of the criminal activity.

c. Briefly discuss the sketch map. How does it help the investigation officer? (PRB 273)

Sketch map

A sketch map is an important tool used by police officers during investigations, especially in serious cases like murder, dacoity (armed robbery), riots, highway robbery, or significant thefts. This map is usually included with the charge sheet to help the court and jury understand the crime scene or location involved in the case. Regulation 273 of the PRB outlines the requirements and purpose of the sketch map.

Key Points:

- 🕒 **Purpose:** The map helps in visualizing the scene of the crime, showing important details like where the crime occurred, where evidence was found, and other relevant locations.
- 🕒 **Creation:** The investigating officer or a draughtsman (person who draws maps) prepares the sketch map. Ideally, it should be drawn to scale (accurately showing distances and sizes), but if that's not possible, it should be clearly noted that the map is not to scale.
- 🕒 **Distinguishing Facts:** It's crucial that the map clearly distinguishes between what the officers or draughtsman actually saw themselves and what they learned from witnesses.

This helps the court understand which parts of the map are based on direct observation and which are based on other people's accounts.

In simple terms, a sketch map is a visual tool that helps everyone involved in a legal case to better understand the physical layout of where a crime took place. The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) require the investigating officer to prepare a sketch map or plan to accompany the charge-sheet in certain serious cases.

The main purpose of the sketch map is to aid the court and the jury in understanding the crime scene and the sequence of events. It helps the investigation officer in the following ways:

1. **Clearly depicting the facts:** The map allows the investigating officer to accurately represent the permanent features of the crime scene, such as buildings, trees, roads, and the location of physical evidence like blood stains, footprints, or the position of the corpse.
2. **Distinguishing facts from witness statements:** The map differentiates between the facts actually observed by the investigating officer and the details provided by witnesses. This helps maintain the admissibility of the evidence.
3. **Providing context and perspective:** The map gives the court a visual representation of the crime scene, which can be crucial in understanding the circumstances and the relative positions of the parties involved.
4. **Corroborating evidence:** The map can be used to corroborate the statements of witnesses and the physical evidence collected during the investigation.

By preparing a well-documented sketch map, the investigating officer can present a clear and comprehensive picture of the crime scene, which can significantly aid the court in understanding the case and reaching a just conclusion.

8. a. What is a TI parade? Discuss the process of a TI Parade. What is the purpose of a TI Parade? (PRB 282)

A TI (Test Identification) Parade is a process used by the police to identify suspects involved in a crime. In this process, witnesses are asked to identify the suspect from a lineup of similar-looking individuals.

Process of a TI Parade (PRB 282)

1. Preparation:

- ☉ The TI parade should be conducted in the presence of a Magistrate or respectable persons not interested in the case.

- ☹ The suspect is mixed with 8 to 10 other persons (or 20 to 30 if there are multiple suspects) who look similar in terms of age, build, and appearance.
- ☹ Care is taken to ensure that the witnesses do not see the suspect before the parade.

2. Conducting the Parade:

- ☹ Each witness is brought up one by one, escorted by a non-police person, to identify the suspect.
- ☹ The identification is done out of sight and hearing of other witnesses to prevent influence.
- ☹ If there is a risk of threats or injury to the witnesses, they can view the suspects from a place where they cannot be seen, such as through a window.

3. Documentation:

- ☹ A statement in B. P. Form No. 45 is prepared to record the identification process.
- ☹ The officer conducting the parade provides a certificate stating that the process was fair and conducted under conditions that precluded collusion.

Purpose of a TI Parade

The main purpose of a TI Parade is to test the ability of the witnesses to identify the suspect and to gather evidence that can be used in court. It helps in the following ways:

1. Corroborating Witness Testimony:

It provides an opportunity to validate the statements of witnesses who claim to recognize the suspect.

2. Strengthening the Case:

Positive identification by witnesses can significantly strengthen the case against the suspect.

3. Ensuring Fairness:

Conducting the parade in the presence of a Magistrate or respectable persons ensures that the process is fair and impartial.

4. Preventing Misidentification:

By mixing the suspect with similar-looking individuals, it reduces the chances of misidentification.

Overall, the TI Parade is a crucial step in the investigation process to establish the identity of the suspect and build a strong case for prosecution.

b. Briefly discuss the hajat register. (PRB 538)

The "hajat register" is a crucial record maintained at police stations to keep track of the individuals who are in police custody (hajat). According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), Regulation 538 outlines the requirements for maintaining this register.

Key Points about the Hajat Register (PRB 538)

1. Purpose:

- ☉ The hajat register is used to record the details of all persons who are detained in police custody. This helps in monitoring and managing the custody of detainees.

2. Details to be recorded:

- ☉ The register must include the names of the detainees, the reasons for their detention, the date and time of their entry into custody, and the date and time of their release.
- ☉ It should also record any movements of the detainees, such as transfers to court or other locations.

3. Ensuring Accountability:

- ☉ By maintaining a detailed record, the hajat register ensures that there is accountability for the detainees. It helps to prevent illegal detention and ensures that detainees are treated according to legal procedures.

4. Inspection:

- ☉ The register is subject to regular inspection by superior officers to ensure that it is being maintained correctly and that the rights of the detainees are being upheld.

5. Legal Compliance:

- ☉ Keeping an accurate hajat register is a legal requirement and helps in ensuring that the police comply with the legal standards for detention.

In summary, the hajat register is a vital tool for managing police custody, ensuring legal compliance, and maintaining the rights and safety of detainees. It serves as an official record that can be inspected and audited by higher authorities to ensure proper conduct and accountability.

9. a. Define the OC of a police station. What are the duties and responsibilities of the OC? (PRB 201, 205)

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), the "Officer in Charge of a Police Station" is defined in Regulation 201.

Definition:

- The term "officer in charge of a police-station" excludes constables. It refers to an officer above the rank of constable who is in charge of the police station.
- If the officer in charge is unable to attend the station due to illness, they must hand over charge to the officer next in rank.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Officer in Charge (PRB 205):

1. Responsibility for the Station:

The officer in charge is responsible for the effective working and management of the police subordinate to them, as well as for the preservation of peace and the prevention and detection of crime within the station's jurisdiction.

2. Gathering Intelligence:

They must obtain accurate information about criminals, criminal classes, vagrants, and wandering gangs in the area, and take necessary actions to watch or apprehend them.

3. Maintaining Records and Registers:

The officer in charge is responsible for ensuring that all registers and records are properly maintained and up-to-date, even if they do not personally write them up.

4. Collecting and Communicating Intelligence:

They must collect and communicate intelligence on all matters of public importance, even if they are not directly related to criminal offenses.

5. Supervising Investigations:

The officer in charge is generally responsible for all investigations within the limits of their jurisdiction, though they may delegate certain duties to subordinate officers.

6. Attending to Emergencies:

They must take appropriate actions in cases of serious crimes, riots, or other emergencies, including deploying armed parties if necessary.

7. Ensuring Cleanliness and Order:

The officer in charge is responsible for maintaining the cleanliness and order of the police station and its surrounding areas.

In summary, the officer in charge of a police station plays a crucial role in maintaining law and order, gathering intelligence, conducting investigations, and managing the overall operations of the police station within their jurisdiction.

b. What are the duties and responsibilities of an SI? (PRB 206)

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), the duties and responsibilities of a Sub-Inspector (SI) are outlined in Regulation 206.

Duties and Responsibilities of a Sub-Inspector (SI) (PRB 206)

1. General Responsibility:

The general responsibility for all investigations within the limits of the police station rests with the senior Sub-Inspector.

2. Relieving the Officer in Charge:

If a second or third Sub-Inspector is posted to a police station, they can relieve the officer in charge of those portions of work and investigations that are assigned to them.

3. Conducting Investigations:

No officer of lower rank than a Sub-Inspector should be employed in the investigation of criminal cases, except in unavoidable emergencies when an Assistant Sub-Inspector may be employed as per Regulation 207(c).

4. Supervisory Role:

The Sub-Inspector can delegate certain duties to Assistant Sub-Inspectors or constables but remains responsible for the overall supervision and management of the police staff under their command.

In summary, the Sub-Inspector (SI) at a police station is primarily responsible for overseeing and conducting investigations, relieving the officer in charge of certain duties, and ensuring that the police station operates efficiently. They play a critical role in maintaining law and order within their jurisdiction.

10. a. What do you mean by FIR? Who can lodge and record an FIR? (PRB 243)

What is an FIR?

An FIR, or First Information Report, is a document that is prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offense. It serves as the first step in the investigation process.

Who Can Lodge and Record an FIR? (PRB 243)

1. Who Can Lodge an FIR?

Any person who has information about the commission of a cognizable offense can lodge an FIR. This person could be the victim, a witness, or anyone who is aware of the crime.

2. Who Can Record an FIR?

The officer in charge of a police station is responsible for recording the FIR. The officer must write down the information provided by the informant in their own handwriting and have it signed or marked by the informant.

Key Points About Lodging and Recording an FIR (PRB 243)

1. First Information Report (FIR):

- The FIR must be recorded in B. P. Form No. 27.
- It should include all the details provided by the informant, whether the information is based on firsthand knowledge or hearsay.

2. Recording Process:

- The officer taking the information must write it themselves and sign it.
- The information can be given orally or in writing, and the officer must record it immediately without delay.

3. Hearsay Information:

- Even if the information is based on hearsay, it should still be recorded as the first information if it is the first report of the offense that reaches the police.

4. Cancellation and Delays:

- Once recorded, the FIR cannot be canceled by the station officer.
- The officer must not wait to test the truth of the complaint before recording the FIR.

An FIR is a crucial document that initiates the police investigation process for a cognizable offense. It can be lodged by anyone who has information about the crime, and it must be recorded by the officer in charge of the police station. The officer must document the information accurately and immediately, ensuring that the investigation can proceed without delay.

b. What are the main points of an ideal FIR?

An ideal First Information Report (FIR) should contain the following main points:

1. Particulars of the Informant:

- ☉ The name, address, and other details of the person lodging the FIR.

2. Details of the Offense:

- ☉ A clear and concise description of the offense, including the date, time, and location of the incident.
- ☉ The nature of the offense (e.g., murder, theft, assault) and the relevant sections of the law.

3. Victim/Complainant Details:

- ☉ The name, address, and other details of the victim or the person filing the complaint.

4. Accused/Suspect Details:

- ☉ If known, the name, address, and other details of the accused or suspected person(s) involved.

5. Description of the Incident:

- ☉ A detailed account of the sequence of events leading to the commission of the offense.
- ☉ Any relevant background information or context that may help in the investigation.

6. List of Stolen/Recovered Property:

- ☉ A comprehensive list of any property that was stolen, damaged, or recovered during the incident.

7. Names of Witnesses:

- ☉ The names and contact details of any eyewitnesses or persons who may have relevant information.

8. Time of Receiving the Information:

- ☉ The exact date and time when the information about the offense was received by the police.

9. Action Taken:

- ☉ Any immediate actions taken by the police, such as arrests, searches, or seizures.

10. Signature of the Informant:

- ☉ The signature or thumb impression of the person lodging the FIR.

An FIR containing these key elements helps the police to initiate a thorough and effective investigation, while also providing a clear and comprehensive record of the incident. This, in turn, strengthens the case and increases the chances of successful prosecution.

11. a. What are the processes of inspection? (PRB 47-50) What matters are to be looked at during the inspection of a police station? (PRB 51)

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) outlines the processes and matters to be inspected during the inspection of police stations.

Processes of Inspection (PRB 47-50)

1. Frequency of Inspections:

- ☉ The Inspector-General shall inspect every district once in two years.
- ☉ The Superintendent or an Additional Superintendent shall make a thorough inspection of every police station and post in the district at least once a year.
- ☉ Circle Inspectors and Sub divisional Police Officers shall also inspect police stations and posts within their jurisdiction on a regular basis.

2. Timing of Inspections:

- ☉ Inspections should be spread out and not follow each other at very short intervals.
- ☉ Inspections in the dry season should be completed before the cold weather so that the Superintendent can focus on other matters during that time.

3. Duration of Inspections:

- ☉ A thorough inspection of a police station may take several days, especially in the cold weather.

- ☯ Inspections may need to be spread over multiple visits during the hot weather and rainy season if there is no proper accommodation near the police station.

4. Coordination between Inspecting Officers:

- ☯ Inspections by Superintendents, Sub divisional Police Officers, and Circle Inspectors should be coordinated to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Matters to be Looked at During Inspection (PRB 51)

1. Crime and Criminals:

- ☯ The conduct of investigations
- ☯ The collection of information about criminals
- ☯ The local progress of crime
- ☯ The application of preventive measures
- ☯ The employment of the village police
- ☯ Cooperation with panchayats, union boards, and the public

2. Records and Registers:

- ☯ Examination of registers, records, clothing, equipment, furniture, and buildings
- ☯ Ensuring that rules are observed, economy is practiced, and money is well spent
- ☯ Checking that correspondence and orders receive prompt attention
- ☯ Verifying that registers and papers are properly classified and old papers are not allowed to accumulate

3. Inspection of Subordinates:

- ☯ Ascertaining whether the inspections of subordinate officers have been regular and effective
- ☯ Commenting on any irregularity or defect in the inspections conducted by subordinate officers

4. Supervision and Training:

- ☯ Testing the proficiency of the Superintendent and other officers in drill and the work of the Reserve Office
- ☯ Paying special attention to the individual work and training of all officers in the Special Armed Force

In summary, the inspection process aims to ensure the efficient functioning of the police station, the proper management of records and resources, and the effective supervision and

training of police personnel. The inspecting officers focus on both operational and administrative aspects to maintain high standards of policing.

b. When can a circle officer issue an IOB and why?

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), a Circle Inspector has the authority to issue an Inspector's Order Book (IOB) in certain specific circumstances.

When Can a Circle Inspector Issue an Inspector's Order Book (IOB)? (PRB 189(u))

A Circle Inspector can issue an Inspector's Order Book (IOB) in the following situation:

1. Emergency Situations:

- ☉ A Circle Inspector may depute a station officer to undertake the duties of, or conduct a special investigation in, the jurisdiction of another station officer. This authority is exercised only in emergency situations.

Why Does a Circle Inspector Issue an Inspector's Order Book (IOB)? (PRB 189(u))

The main reasons for issuing an Inspector's Order Book (IOB) are:

1. Addressing Emergencies:

- ☉ The IOB is issued to ensure that urgent and necessary actions are taken promptly in emergency situations without waiting for formal orders from higher authorities.

2. Efficient Management:

- ☉ By deputing a station officer to handle duties or specific investigations in another jurisdiction, the Circle Inspector ensures that the police force operates efficiently and that important investigations are not delayed.

3. Maintaining Control:

- ☉ The Circle Inspector's authority to issue the IOB allows for better control and coordination of police activities across different jurisdictions, especially during emergencies that require immediate attention.

Reporting and Approval

- ☉ The Circle Inspector must report all cases where the IOB is issued to the Superintendent to ensure transparency and accountability in the actions taken.

In summary, a Circle Inspector can issue an Inspector's Order Book (IOB) primarily in emergency situations to ensure prompt action and efficient management of police duties and investigations. This authority helps maintain control and coordination across different police jurisdictions.

12. a. What is a case diary? What should be mentioned in a case diary? (PRB 263)

A case diary is an important document maintained by the investigating officer during the course of a criminal investigation. The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) provides detailed instructions on what should be mentioned in a case diary.

What is a Case Diary? (PRB 263)

A case diary is a record kept by the investigating officer under Section 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It serves as a contemporaneous account of the steps taken and the facts ascertained during the investigation of a case.

What Should be Mentioned in a Case Diary? (PRB 263)

According to the regulations, a case diary should contain the following information:

1. **Time of Receiving Information:** The time at which the information about the offense reached the investigating officer.
2. **Time of Investigation:** The time at which the investigation began and ended.
3. **Places Visited:** A statement of the places visited by the investigating officer during the course of the investigation.
4. **Circumstances Ascertained:** A statement of the circumstances ascertained through the investigation.

The diary should not contain the statements of witnesses, as those are recorded separately under Section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. However, the names of all the witnesses examined should be mentioned in the diary.

The diary should be as concise as possible, recording only the acts done by the officer and the facts ascertained, without any elaborate reviews or lengthy comments. It should mention every clue obtained, even if it seems unprofitable at the time, as well as the steps taken by the investigating officer.

The case diary is a privileged document and can be used by the court as an aid in the judicial inquiry or trial, but the accused has no right to call for it or see it, except in certain circumstances.

In summary, the case diary is a crucial document that provides a contemporaneous and factual record of the investigation, helping to ensure transparency and accountability in the criminal justice process.

b. Who can submit an SCD (Supplementary Case Diary)? (PRB 250E)

According to the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB), a Supplementary Case Diary (SCD) can be submitted by the Circle Inspector in certain cases.

Who Can Submit a Supplementary Case Diary (SCD)? (PRB 250(e))

The Circle Inspector can submit a Supplementary Case Diary in the following situations:

☉ Receipt of Hue and Cry Notice:

When the Circle Inspector receives a hue and cry notice, he shall make a brief, supplementary case diary entry to report the actions taken based on the information provided in the notice.

The Circle Inspector is responsible for ensuring that the contents of the hue and cry notice are properly acted upon within his jurisdiction. The Supplementary Case Diary allows him to document the steps taken and the results of the actions.

Why Does the Circle Inspector Submit an SCD?

The main reasons for the Circle Inspector to submit a Supplementary Case Diary are:

1. Documenting Follow-up Actions:

- ☉ The SCD provides a record of the specific actions taken by the Circle Inspector and his subordinates in response to the information received through the hue and cry notice.

2. Ensuring Accountability:

- ☉ The SCD helps maintain accountability by documenting the Circle Inspector's efforts to investigate the case and cooperate with neighboring police stations.

3. Facilitating Supervision:

- ☉ The Supplementary Case Diary allows the Superintendent and other higher authorities to monitor the progress of the investigation and the actions taken by the Circle Inspector.

In summary, the Circle Inspector can submit a Supplementary Case Diary to record the follow-up actions taken in response to a hue and cry notice, ensuring proper documentation, accountability, and supervision of the investigation.

c. What is the use of case diary?

The case diary is an important document maintained by the investigating officer during a criminal investigation. The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) outlines the key uses and purposes of the case diary.

Uses of the Case Diary (PRB 263)

1. Contemporaneous Record of Investigation:

- ☉ The case diary serves as a contemporaneous record of the steps taken and the facts ascertained by the investigating officer during the course of the investigation.

2. Privileged Document:

- ☉ The case diary is a privileged document, which means that it can be used by the court as an aid in the judicial inquiry or trial, but the accused has no right to call for it or see it, except in certain circumstances.

3. Refreshing Memory:

- ☉ The investigating officer who made the diary can use it to refresh their memory when giving evidence in court.

4. Contradicting Witness Testimony:

- ☉ The court can use the case diary to contradict the testimony of a witness, as provided in Sections 145 and 161 of the Indian Evidence Act.

5. Monitoring and Supervision:

- ☉ Supervisory officers, such as the Circle Inspector and the Superintendent, can use the case diary to monitor the progress of the investigation and ensure that it is being conducted properly.

6. Providing Information:

- ☉ The case diary can provide valuable information to the court and the prosecution, helping to establish the facts of the case.

In summary, the case diary serves as a crucial record of the investigation, allowing for effective supervision, accountability, and the presentation of evidence in court. It is a privileged document that plays a vital role in the criminal justice process.

d. What is the evidential value of Case Diary?

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) provides guidance on the evidential value of the case diary maintained by the investigating officer during a criminal investigation.

Evidential Value of the Case Diary (PRB 263)

The case diary has the following evidential value:

1. Privileged Document:

- ☉ The case diary is a privileged document, which means that it is not considered as evidence itself. Instead, it can be used by the court as an aid in the judicial inquiry or trial (PRB 263(b)).

2. Refreshing Memory:

- ☉ The investigating officer who made the case diary can use it to refresh their memory when giving evidence in court (PRB 263(b)).

3. Contradicting Witness Testimony:

- ☉ The court can use the case diary to contradict the testimony of a witness, as provided in Sections 145 and 161 of the Indian Evidence Act (PRB 263(b)).

4. Providing Information:

- ☉ The case diary can provide valuable information to the court and the prosecution, helping to establish the facts of the case (PRB 263).

It is important to note that the statements of witnesses are not recorded in the case diary, but are instead recorded separately under Section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The case diary is a record of the acts done by the investigating officer and the facts ascertained during the investigation.

The case diary is not considered as direct evidence, but it can be used by the court to corroborate or contradict the testimony of witnesses, and to gain a better understanding of the investigation process and the facts of the case.

In summary, the case diary has a privileged status and is not itself considered as evidence, but it can be used by the court to aid in the judicial inquiry or trial, particularly in the context of refreshing the memory of the investigating officer and contradicting witness testimony.

13. a. What do you mean by Public Prosecutor and court officer? (PRB 411)

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) mentions two key roles - the Public Prosecutor and the Court Officer. Let's understand what each of these roles entail:

1. Public Prosecutor:

- ☉ The Public Prosecutor is a legal officer who is responsible for conducting the prosecution in criminal cases on behalf of the government.
- ☉ The Public Prosecutor is appointed by the government to represent the state's interests in court proceedings.
- ☉ The Public Prosecutor's role is to present the evidence and arguments to the court in order to secure a conviction of the accused.
- ☉ The regulations mention that the Superintendent should keep in close touch with the Public Prosecutor and consult them on important legal matters (PRB 31(a)).

2. Court Officer:

- ☉ The Court Officer is a police officer who is responsible for the prosecution of cases in the courts.
- ☉ The Court Officer's duties include institution, preparation and prosecution of cases, handling of warrants and processes, dealing with under-trial prisoners, and maintaining various registers and records related to court matters (PRB Chapter VII).
- ☉ The Court Officer works under the supervision of the Superintendent and is responsible for ensuring that cases are properly prosecuted in the courts.
- ☉ The regulations provide detailed instructions on the duties and responsibilities of the Court Officer (PRB 411-467).

In summary, the Public Prosecutor is a legal officer appointed by the government to represent the state's interests in criminal prosecutions, while the Court Officer is a police officer responsible for handling the prosecution of cases in the courts on behalf of the police department.

b. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of a court inspector & court officer. (PRB 416, 417)

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) outlines the duties and responsibilities of the Court Inspector and the Court Officer.

1. Court Inspector:

The Court Inspector is responsible for the general supervision and control of the Court Police Office (PRB 189(f)).

The main duties of the Court Inspector include:

- ☉ Maintaining close contact with the Circle Inspectors and discussing the evidence in important cases with them (PRB 189(k)).
- ☉ Bringing to the notice of the Superintendent cases in which the retention of the Public Prosecutor or Government Pleader appears desirable (PRB 189(k)).
- ☉ Inspecting the Court Police Office at least once a year (PRB 189(k)).

2. Court Officer:

The Court Officer is responsible for the institution, preparation, and prosecution of cases in the courts (PRB 411).

The specific duties of the Court Officer include:

- ☉ Instituting cases and preparing charge-sheets to be submitted to the court (PRB 426-467).
- ☉ Handling warrants, processes, bail, and recognizance bonds (PRB 468-477).
- ☉ Dealing with under-trial prisoners (PRB 478-489).
- ☉ Maintaining various registers and records related to court matters (PRB 530-547).
- ☉ Ensuring the proper custody and disposal of seized property (PRB 525-529).

Both the Court Inspector and the Court Officer play crucial roles in the prosecution of cases and the overall functioning of the court system. The Court Inspector provides supervision and guidance, while the Court Officer is responsible for the day-to-day management and prosecution of cases in the courts.

The regulations emphasize the importance of coordination and communication between the Court Inspector, the Circle Inspectors, and the Superintendent to ensure the effective and efficient prosecution of cases.

c. What is a brief of a case? What is a final memorandum? (PRB 444, 445)

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) mentions two important documents related to the prosecution of cases - the "brief of a case" and the "final memorandum".

1. Brief of a Case (PRB 274):

- ☉ The brief of a case is a memorandum of evidence that the investigating officer submits to the Court Officer simultaneously with the submission of the charge-sheet.
- ☉ The purpose of the brief is to provide the Court Officer with a concise summary of the evidence collected during the investigation.

- ☉ The brief helps the Court Officer to prepare for the prosecution of the case by highlighting the key points of evidence.

2. Final Memorandum (PRB 445):

- ☉ The final memorandum is a document prepared by the Court Officer after the completion of the trial in a case.
- ☉ The final memorandum contains a summary of the evidence and the outcome of the trial, including the judgment and sentence passed by the court.
- ☉ The final memorandum is submitted to the Superintendent, who can review the case and take any necessary further action.

In simpler terms:

- ☉ The "brief of a case" is a summary of the evidence prepared by the investigating officer to assist the Court Officer in prosecuting the case.
- ☉ The "final memorandum" is a report prepared by the Court Officer after the completion of the trial, providing a summary of the case and its outcome.

These documents help to ensure the effective and efficient prosecution of cases, as well as the oversight and review of the judicial process by the Superintendent and other higher authorities.

14. a. What is a final report? Describe the types of final report.

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) discusses the "final report" as a document prepared by the investigating officer at the conclusion of an investigation.

1. Final Report (PRB 275):

- ☉ The final report is a document prepared by the investigating officer in cases where the investigation does not result in a charge-sheet being filed against the accused.
- ☉ The purpose of the final report is to provide the Magistrate with the reasons for not sending any person for trial and to suggest how the case may be entered in the General Register for statistical purposes.

2. Types of Final Reports:

- ☉ True Case: The investigating officer believes the case is true, but there is insufficient evidence to send the accused for trial.
- ☉ Intentionally False Case: The investigating officer believes the case was deliberately and maliciously false.
- ☉ Mistake of Fact: The investigating officer believes the case was a mistake of fact.
- ☉ Mistake of Law: The investigating officer believes the case was a mistake of law.

- ☉ Non-Cognizable Case: The investigating officer believes the case is non-cognizable and should not have been registered as a cognizable offense.

The final report is written in triplicate, with one copy kept at the police station, one copy sent to the Circle Inspector, and the other copy forwarded to the Magistrate along with the investigating officer's recommendations. In summary, the final report is a crucial document that allows the investigating officer to provide the Magistrate with their assessment of the case and the reasons for not sending the accused for trial. It helps to ensure transparency and accountability in the investigation process.

b. What is a command certificate?

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) mentions the "command certificate" as a document used to provide instructions and authority to police officers when they are deputed on specific duties.

The key points about the command certificate are:

1. Purpose of the Command Certificate (PRB 163):

- ☉ The command certificate is issued by a superior officer to a subordinate officer when the subordinate is being detailed on a specific duty or escort.
- ☉ The certificate provides the subordinate officer with the necessary instructions and authority to carry out the assigned task.

2. Contents of the Command Certificate (PRB 163):

- ☉ The certificate contains the orders given to the subordinate officer by the superior officer.
- ☉ The subordinate officer is required to endorse the certificate with the actions they have taken in accordance with the orders.

3. Importance of the Command Certificate (PRB 163):

- ☉ The command certificate helps to ensure that the subordinate officer carries out the orders of the superior officer.
- ☉ It also provides a record of the instructions given and the actions taken by the subordinate officer.
- ☉ The command certificates are filed with the appropriate counterfoils to facilitate review by inspecting officers.

In simpler terms, the command certificate is a document used by superior police officers to give specific instructions and authority to their subordinates when they are deputed on special

duties or escorts. It helps to maintain accountability and ensure that the orders of the superior officers are properly executed.

c. Describe escort duty as per PRB.

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) provides detailed instructions regarding escort duties performed by the police. The key points are:

1. Escort Commanders (PRB 163(viii)):

- ☉ The "escort commander" refers to the officer in charge of an escort party.

2. Escort Duty for Police Officers (PRB 163):

- ☉ Police officers below the rank of Sub-Inspector, when detailed on escort duty, are required to obtain a command certificate from the officer detailing them, unless the Superintendent directs otherwise.
- ☉ The command certificate helps to ensure that the escort duties are carried out as per the instructions of the superior officer.

3. Escort Duty for Postal Money (PRB 241(d)):

- ☉ Postmasters are required to send excess funds under the protection of the next available police escort when they need to remit money.
- ☉ The police simply provide the protection for the cash transport, while the postmaster arranges for the carriage and pays all the charges.

4. Escort Duty for Prisoners (PRB 315-333):

- ☉ Police officers are responsible for the arrest, custody, and escort of accused persons and under-trial prisoners.
- ☉ The regulations provide detailed instructions on the proper procedures to be followed, such as the service of warrants, making arrests, and handling of prisoners during transit.

5. Escort Duty for the Movement of Troops (PRB 161A):

- ☉ When a body of troops is about to march through a district, the police are required to provide an escort party to accompany the troops until they leave the district.
- ☉ The escort party is responsible for assisting the troops and maintaining law and order during the movement.

In summary, the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 emphasize the importance of proper procedures and supervision for various types of escort duties performed by the police, including

for postal money, prisoners, and the movement of troops. The command certificate plays a crucial role in ensuring that the escort duties are carried out as per the instructions of the superior officers.

d. What is the procedure of investigation?

The Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) outlines the following procedure for the investigation of criminal cases:

1. Recording the First Information Report (PRB 243-244):

- ☉ When a cognizable offense is reported, the officer in charge of the police station shall record the first information report (FIR) in the prescribed format.
- ☉ The FIR is the first formal record of the crime and forms the basis for the investigation.

2. Preliminary Investigation (PRB 258-260):

- ☉ After recording the FIR, the investigating officer shall proceed to the scene of the crime or depute a subordinate officer (not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector) to conduct the preliminary investigation.
- ☉ The investigating officer shall avoid causing unnecessary harassment to the public during the investigation.

3. Conducting the Investigation (PRB 255-297):

- ☉ The investigating officer shall consult relevant registers and records, such as the Village Crime Note-Book, to gather information that can assist the investigation.
- ☉ The officer shall take steps to verify the information provided in the FIR, collect evidence, and record statements of witnesses.
- ☉ The investigation should be pursued to its completion without unnecessary delays.

4. Submission of the Charge-sheet or Final Report (PRB 272-275):

- ☉ If the investigation reveals sufficient evidence to charge the accused, the investigating officer shall submit a charge-sheet to the court.
- ☉ If the investigation does not result in enough evidence to charge the accused, the investigating officer shall submit a final report, explaining the reasons and suggesting how the case should be classified.

5. Utilization of Expert Assistance (PRB 294-297):

- ☯ The investigating officer can seek the assistance of various experts, such as the Examiner of Questioned Documents, the Photographic Bureau, and the Chemical Examiner, to aid the investigation.

6. Verification of Confessions (PRB 283-284):

- ☯ If the accused person volunteers a confession, the investigating officer shall take steps to verify the information provided in the confession.

The PRB emphasizes the importance of thorough and impartial investigation, adherence to legal procedures, and the use of available resources and expert assistance to ensure the effective investigation of criminal cases.