

Chart of evidence BP form 41

163: Command Certificate

Original Lines:

"Any police officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector when detailed on duty and any officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector when detailed on escort duty shall, unless the Superintendent directs otherwise, obtain from the officer detailing him a command certificate in B. P. Form No.10."

Description:

1. A command certificate is required for police officers below the rank of Sub-Inspector when detailed for duty.
2. It is also needed for Sub-Inspectors when assigned to escort duty.
3. The certificate must be obtained from the officer who assigned the duty, using B. P. Form No.10.
4. It is not necessary for Assistant Sub-Inspectors in charge of outposts going on night rounds.

Crime Index: Section 194 of PRB

Original Lines:

"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."

Description:

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.

Relevant Section: Section 250 of PRB

Title: Hue and Cry Notice: 250

Original Lines:

"When the immediate dissemination of intelligence and the cooperation of the staff of neighboring railway and district police stations is desirable, hue-and-cry notices in B. P. Form No. 28 shall be issued in the following classes of cases when all the persons concerned have not been immediately arrested or the property stolen has not been recovered:

1. Professional drugging cases.
2. Dacoity and organized crime involving wandering gangs, foreigners, or suspects from other jurisdictions.
3. Escapes of prisoners from lawful custody.
4. Cases of cheating by professional criminals.
5. Cases of evading police supervision by wandering gangs.
6. Important cases where the accused have absconded after committing the offence or where identifiable property of large value has been stolen."

Description:

Hue and cry notices are used to rapidly disseminate information for the cooperation of police stations in surrounding areas.

These notices are issued in cases involving serious crimes such as dacoity, organized crime, escape from custody, and significant property theft.

They are typically sent by post, but in urgent situations, they may be communicated via telegram or special messenger to facilitate immediate action.

Memo of Evidence: 274

Relevant Section: Section 274 of PRB

Original Lines:

"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."

Description:

- **Purpose:**

- The memorandum of evidence is a summary document submitted along with the charge sheet and its annexures. It provides an organized account of the evidence collected during the investigation.
- **Execution:**
 - Prepared in B. P. Form No. 41A.
 - Submitted to the Court Officer and attached to the final case diary.
 - A copy must also be sent to the Superintendent of Police.
- **Handling:**
 - The memorandum should be kept separate from the case diary while the case is ongoing.

Inquest Report (Section 299)

Original Lines:

"Immediately after receipt of information of a death occurring in any of the circumstances mentioned in section 174, Code of Criminal Procedure, a First Information Form shall be submitted in B. P. Form No. 48. The information shall be recorded in the same manner as a first information in the case of cognizable crime. A Sub Inspector, Assistant Sub Inspector or head constable shall then proceed to the place where the body of the deceased person is and after making the investigation prescribed in section 174, Code of Criminal Procedure, and making such further enquiry as may be necessary shall submit his final report to the nearest magistrate empowered to hold inquests. The investigation report, signed by the police officer and two or more respectable persons, as required by section 174 of that Code shall be attached to the final report."

Description:

1. Upon receiving information of a death under suspicious circumstances, a First Information Form must be submitted using B. P. Form No. 48.
2. A Sub-Inspector, Assistant Sub-Inspector, or head constable will go to the location of the deceased and conduct the prescribed investigation as per section 174 of the CrPC.
3. After the investigation, a final report, signed by the police officer and two or more respectable witnesses, must be submitted to the nearest magistrate authorized to hold inquests.
4. This investigation report must be attached to the final report for official submission.

Postmortem Report (306)

Original Lines:

"On completing the post-mortem examination, the medical officer shall fill up the whole of B. P. Form No.50 in triplicate by the pen-carbon process. One of the carbon copies shall be sent to the investigating officer through the constable who brought in the corpse. The original report with the chalan form and surat hal shall be forwarded to the Superintendent, direct, or in the case of a subordinate medical officer despatched to the Superintendent, through the Civil Surgeon for his remarks. The Superintendent shall then forward the report to the Court officer to lay before the Magistrate concerned. The register of post-mortem examinations shall be kept by the medical officer."

Description:

1. After completing the post-mortem examination, the medical officer must complete B. P. Form No. 50 in triplicate.
2. One copy is sent to the investigating officer via the constable who brought the corpse.
3. The original report, along with the chalan and surat hal, is sent to the Superintendent directly or through the Civil Surgeon for remarks.
4. The Superintendent forwards the report to the Court Officer for presentation to the Magistrate.
5. The medical officer maintains the register of post-mortem examinations.

Simultaneous Drive - 378(d)

Section 378(d): Deals with the process and responsibility of tracking absconders and maintaining their records.

"The officer in charge of the police-station where the absconder is wanted will also arrange simultaneous 'drives' at irregular intervals at all places where he is likely to be found."

Description:

- **Purpose:** Simultaneous drives are intended to locate absconders by searching multiple locations where they are likely to be present.
- **Execution:**
 - Drives should be conducted at irregular intervals to increase the chances of capturing the absconder.
 - Multiple locations are targeted simultaneously to cover all possible hideouts of the absconder.
- **Coordination:**

- This might involve coordination with other police stations or officers if the absconder could be hiding in different jurisdictions.
- **Record Keeping:**
 - The officer in charge must record the results of these drives and any related observations.

Title: Case Brief (Section 444)

Original Lines:

"On receipt of a charge-sheet, the Court Officer shall prepare the brief of the case in B. P. Form No. 41 after studying the memorandum of evidence, the first information report, and the case diaries. If the Court Officer finds any difficulty in prosecuting the case investigation, he shall at once issue a memorandum to the investigating officer requesting him to remedy the defect and supply any additional information or evidence required. He shall at the same time send a copy of this memorandum to the Circle Inspector."

Description:

1. The Court Officer prepares the case brief using B. P. Form No. 41 after reviewing the memorandum of evidence, FIR, and case diaries.
2. If there are any difficulties in prosecuting the case, the Court Officer must issue a memorandum to the investigating officer requesting additional information or evidence.
3. A copy of this memorandum must also be sent to the Circle Inspector.
4. After the trial, the case brief and related communications are sent to the Superintendent through the Circle Inspector.

Case Diary(263,264)

According to the Police Regulations of Bengal (PRB), the case diary is an essential document for investigating officers. It is prescribed under section 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and must be kept by the investigating officer for each case they handle. The case diary must include:

1. **The time of receiving the information.**
2. **The time the investigation began and closed.**
3. **The places visited by the officer.**
4. **A statement of circumstances ascertained during the investigation.**

The case diary should not include anything outside these categories unless it involves assistance rendered by local authorities or confidential information, which should be noted separately.

Further instructions specify that:

- The diary must be written as the enquiry progresses and not at the end of each day.
- It should be submitted daily for each case being investigated, even if no progress was made on a particular day.
- It is kept confidential and is only accessible to specified officers, such as the investigating officer, the officer in charge of the police station, or the court officer. The accused has no right to access the case diary unless it is used by a police officer to refresh memory or by the court for contradiction.

A **supplementary case diary** is used to document additional information obtained during the investigation after the main case diary entries have been completed. This may include follow-up actions, new evidence discovered, or further witness statements that are recorded as the investigation progresses. The supplementary case diary is an extension of the original case diary and helps maintain a comprehensive record of the ongoing investigation, ensuring all significant developments are properly documented.

In the Police Regulations of Bengal (PRB), corrections in a case diary must be done in a way that preserves the integrity and authenticity of the document. Specifically:

1. **Corrections:** If an error is made in the case diary, it should be struck through with a single line, ensuring that the original entry remains legible. The correct information should then be written clearly above or beside the erroneous entry.
2. **Attestation:** The officer making the correction must initial the correction to indicate that it was made by the responsible officer and not by someone unauthorized.
3. **Documentation:** A brief note should be added to the case diary explaining the reason for the correction. This helps maintain the transparency and reliability of the document .

Case diaries are generally not admissible as evidence in court due to their confidential nature, as outlined in Section 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC). However, they do have some specific uses: **Evidence act 169: Refreshing Memory**

1. **Court's Reference:** The court can use the case diary to aid its understanding of the investigation and to check the conduct of the investigating officer. The court may refer to the case diary to ensure the investigation has been conducted properly, but it cannot treat it as substantive evidence.
2. **Contradicting Witness Statements:** If a police officer uses the case diary to refresh their memory while giving evidence, or if the court uses it to contradict the officer's testimony, the case diary can play a role in the proceedings. This is the only scenario in which it can be used to challenge the credibility of the investigating officer's testimony.

3. **No Right for the Accused:** The accused or their defense team does not have the right to access the case diary, except when the court refers to it as mentioned above.

"enquiry" and "investigation": 613

613. "Investigation" in the above regulation has the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure. "Enquiry" means the collection of information prior to an "investigation". The power to investigate does not arise until either there is reason to suspect the commission of a cognizable offence, which an officer in charge of a police station is empowered to investigate under section 156 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (see also section 157), or, if the offence be non-cognizable, a Magistrate directs an investigation under section 155 of that Code.

In legal terms, "enquiry" and "investigation" have distinct meanings as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- **Enquiry:** This refers to the process of gathering information before an official investigation begins. It is a preliminary step, where facts and evidence are collected to assess whether there are grounds to proceed with a formal investigation.
- **Investigation:** This term has a specific meaning within the Code of Criminal Procedure. An investigation is a formal process initiated when there is reason to suspect that a cognizable offense has been committed. For cognizable offenses, the officer in charge of a police station has the authority to investigate under Section 156 of the Code. For non-cognizable offenses, a Magistrate must direct the investigation under Section 155 of the Code. An investigation involves a detailed examination of the case, gathering evidence, questioning witnesses, and other activities necessary to uncover the truth of the alleged offense.

Relevant Section: Section 189 of PRB

Duties and Responsibilities of Circle Inspector (Section 189)

Original Lines:

"A Circle Inspector shall be in charge of a circle as defined in regulation 4 and shall be responsible for the supervision, control, and general efficiency of all police work and for the prevention and detection of crime therein. Under section **551** of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he may exercise the same powers throughout his circle as an officer in charge of a police station within the limits of his station."

Description:

1. The Circle Inspector is in charge of a police circle and responsible for **supervising and controlling** all police work in the area.
2. He is accountable for the **prevention and detection** of crime within his jurisdiction.
3. The Circle Inspector has the **same powers as an officer in charge** of a police station across his entire circle.(551)
4. He must ensure that his subordinates perform their duties effectively and must initiate **proceedings** against defaulters.
5. He is tasked with fostering **cooperation** among officers of neighboring police stations.
6. He should focus on areas with high crime rates, ensure proper patrolling, and implement measures for effective crime prevention.
7. **Contact with Court Officers:** Maintain close contact with court officers to facilitate legal processes.
8. **Surveillance of Bad Characters:** Pay attention to the surveillance of individuals with a history of bad character.
9. **Inspection of Licensed Dealers:** Inspect the premises of all licensed dealers in arms and ammunition within the Circle.
10. **Investigation Documentation (Under Regulation 191):** The ASP shall look into General Diaries (GD), Police Diaries (PD), and other relevant records.
11. **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.
12. **Notebook Maintenance (Under Regulation 193):** Maintain a notebook to document imp
13. **Crime Index Maintenance (Under Regulation 194):** Keep an updated index of crimes for effective tracking and management.

Relevant Section: Section 196, 275 of PRB

Duties and Responsibilities of Circle ASP After Receiving the Final Report (Section 196, 275)

Original Lines:

"The Circle Inspector shall scrutinize every final report before submitting it to the Magistrate for orders."

Actions After Receiving the Final Report as a Circle ASP (PRB Section 196, 275):

1. **Scrutinize the Final Report (Section 196):**

- Conduct a **thorough review** of the Final Report to ensure its completeness and accuracy.
 - Attach one copy of the Final Report to the **case diaries** for proper documentation.
 - Suggest the appropriate **classification** of the case for statistical purposes, such as "true," "false," "mistake of fact/law," or "non-cognizable."
 - Make specific **recommendations**, if necessary, regarding the release of arrested individuals or the discharge from bonds.
2. **Forward to Magistrate and Superintendent (Section 196, Regulation 275):**
- Forward one copy of the Final Report, along with remarks and recommendations, to the Magistrate for orders.
 - Send another copy, along with any additional recommendations on the conduct of the police, case outcome, or sentence adequacy, to the Superintendent.
 - Ensure the actual date and time of dispatch are recorded on all copies of the Final Report.
3. **Monitoring and Follow-up:**
- Monitor the progress of the case and the Magistrate's orders on the Final Report.
 - Take further actions as required by the Magistrate's orders, such as initiating prosecution against the complainant if the case is found to be maliciously false.
4. **Maintain Records:**
- File the third copy of the Final Report at the police station for record-keeping.
 - Update relevant registers and records, such as the Index of Crime, with the details and outcome of the case.

Relevant Section: Section 277 of PRB

Revival of Investigation After Final Report (Section 277)

Original Lines:

"(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.

Description:

1. **Further Investigation:** If new information or clues are found after the submission of a final report, the investigation can be reopened.
2. The investigation will be conducted by officers assigned by the officer in charge of the station.
3. If the revived investigation results in sufficient evidence, a **charge-sheet** will be submitted.
4. If not, a **supplementary final report** will be prepared and submitted in the same manner as the original final report.

Relevant Section: Section 153 of PRB

Use of Firearms by Police Officers (Section 153)

Original Lines:

"The use of firearms is permitted for the following purposes only:

1. In exercise of the right of private defence of person or property (Sections 96-106, Indian Penal Code).
2. For the dispersal of unlawful assemblies (Sections 127-128, Criminal Procedure Code).
3. To effect an arrest in certain circumstances (Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code)."

Description:

1. Police officers can use firearms to protect themselves or others from imminent danger in the exercise of the right of private defense.
2. Firearms can be used to disperse unlawful assemblies when it is impossible to do so by other means.
3. Firearms may be used to arrest individuals who forcibly resist arrest or attempt to evade it, especially in cases where the person is accused of a serious offense punishable with death or life imprisonment.

According to Regulations 154 and 155 from the PRB:

General Rules Relating to the Use of Firearms (Regulation 154):

1. **Warning Before Use:** A police officer must give a warning of their intention to fire, whenever possible. There is a note stating that in situations where the right to private

defense is being exercised, it may not always be feasible to give a warning without compromising the defense against the offender.

2. **Controlled Firing:** Firing must be controlled and aimed at a specific target to minimize unintended harm.
3. **Minimizing Harm:** No greater harm than necessary should be inflicted. The aim should be to achieve the objective with the least possible injury.
4. **Ceasing Fire:** Firing should cease immediately once the objective has been achieved to avoid unnecessary use of force.

Actions to be Taken After the Use of Firearms by the Police (Regulation 156):

1. **Immediate Actions:**

- **Handling of Casualties:** As soon as possible, send the dead body, if any, to the mortuary and transport the wounded to the hospital for medical treatment.
- **Collection of Evidence:** Collect all empty cartridge cases and verify them against the number of rounds issued to ensure accountability.

2. **Reporting:**

- **Incident Report:** Prepare a concise yet accurate report on the incident, including the number of rounds issued and expended.
- **Submission of Report:** Send the report to the District Magistrate, Superintendent, Commissioner, and Chief Secretary for their review and records.

Relevant Section: Section 109 of PRB

Title: Borrowing and Lending Money

Original Lines:

"All police officers, from the highest to the lowest, are absolutely forbidden, except in the ordinary course of business with a bank or firm of standing, to borrow money from, or otherwise place themselves under a pecuniary obligation to, any person or persons subject to their official authority or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority. Any such act shall be considered as tantamount to an act of corruption, and dismissal shall be the only punishment. This prohibition extends to lending money at interest whether directly or through relatives or other agents, to their subordinates or to any person or persons possessing land, with or without security, within the local limits of their authority."

(b) A gazetted officer is forbidden to borrow money from a co-operative society unless he is specifically permitted by the Provincial Government to do so.

Description:

Police officers are prohibited from borrowing money, except through standard business with reputable banks or firms.

They must not place themselves in financial obligations to anyone under their authority or in their jurisdiction.

This is considered an act of corruption and may result in dismissal.

Lending money to subordinates or residents within their jurisdiction is also prohibited.

Relevant Section: Section 54 of PRB

Supervision of a Case (Section 54)

Original Lines:

"(a) An officer supervising the investigation of a criminal case should satisfy himself that:

1. (i) the investigation is being pushed through without delay;
2. (ii) the investigation is thorough, i.e., that clues are not overlooked or important lines of enquiry neglected;
3. (iii) 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. (iv) the subordinate police are working honestly;
5. (v) the public are properly treated; and
6. (vi) the prescribed procedure is followed."
7. (b) He shall on no account put pressure on investigating officers by injunctions to detect particular cases or cases generally.
8. (c) The methods to be adopted by supervising officers are -
 - (i) visits to the place of occurrence at various stages of the investigation and personal examination, if necessary, of witnesses ;
 - (ii) careful scrutiny of case diaries and other papers connected with the investigation; and
 - (iii) examination of crime registers and other records at the police -stations.

Aim of supervision is not to find the loophole only.

9. (d) When a supervising officer discovers mistakes or omissions on the part of an investigating officer, he should point them out to him and should not call for a written explanation unless it appears likely to be necessary to inflict punishment. Police Regulations Bengal 1943

10. (e) A Superintendent, an Assistant or a Deputy Superintendent , and (for his own circle only) a Circle Inspector have power to order an officer attached to any police-station to investigate a case that, under section 156 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, should be investigated by the officer in charge of another police-station ; but the power should be exercised sparingly and its exercise by an officer subordinate to a, Superintendent should at once be reported to the Superintendent.

Explanation: Aim of Supervision Beyond Finding Loopholes

1. **Guidance:** Provides direction and helps improve investigative skills.
2. **Fairness:** Ensures investigations are conducted lawfully and impartially.
3. **Improvement:** Enhances investigation standards through training and proper procedures.
4. **Accountability:** Emphasizes responsibility and prevents misuse of authority.
5. **Prevention:** Addresses errors constructively to avoid future mistakes.

Relevant Section: Section 389 of PRB

Inquiry Slip (Section 389)

Original Lines:

"(a) When in the course of an investigation or at any other time, a police officer requires information from the officer in charge of any other police-station regarding an absconder or any other matter connected with the criminal administration of his jurisdiction except in enquiries regarding the movements of bad characters, he shall address an inquiry slip to him in B. P. Form No.76 or No.77. Form No.76 shall be used in addressing officers within and outside the province and Form No.77 for enquiries from the Calcutta Police."

Description:

1. An inquiry slip is used by a police officer to request information from OC of another police station.
2. It is used for matters such as **absconders** or **criminal administration**, except for the movements of bad characters.
3. Form No. 76 is for intra-provincial and interprovincial enquiries.(BD)

Relevant Section: Section 318 of PRB

Title: Emergency Arrest Notice

Original Lines:

"When the immediate arrest of persons employed in a public utility service (such as the telegraph or postal service) would cause risk and inconvenience to the public services, the investigating officer shall make arrangements to prevent escape and apply to the proper quarters to have the accused relieved. In cases where immediate arrest can be made without risk or inconvenience to the public, notice of the arrest shall at once be sent to the official superior of the accused to enable him to arrange for his duties."

Description:

Emergency arrest notices are issued when the immediate arrest of individuals, particularly those in essential services, might disrupt public services.

If arresting them immediately would cause risk or inconvenience, arrangements are made to prevent escape, and their superior is notified.

When immediate arrest can be made without such risks, the superior is informed right away to handle the duties of the arrested individual.

Sketch Map and Its Role in Investigation (PRB 273):

A sketch map is an essential tool used by police officers during investigations, particularly in serious cases such as murder, dacoity (armed robbery), riots, highway robbery, or significant thefts. Regulation 273 of the Police Regulations Bengal 1943 (PRB) outlines the requirements and purpose of the sketch map, which is usually included with the charge sheet to help the court and jury comprehend the crime scene or location involved in the case.

Key Points:

1. Purpose:

- The sketch map helps visualize the crime scene, indicating crucial details such as the exact location of the crime, where evidence was found, and other significant points of interest. This visualization aids in clarifying the physical context of the crime for the court and jury.

2. Creation:

- The investigating officer or a draftsman (a person specialized in drawing maps) is responsible for preparing the sketch map. Ideally, the map should be drawn to scale, accurately representing distances and sizes. If drawing to scale is not possible, it should be explicitly stated that the map is not to scale.

3. Distinguishing Facts:

- The map should clearly distinguish between observations made directly by the officers or draftsman and information obtained from witnesses. This distinction ensures that the court understands which elements of the map are based on firsthand observation and which are derived from other accounts.

Benefits to the Investigating Officer:

1. Clear Depiction of the Facts:

- The sketch map allows the investigating officer to accurately represent the permanent features of the crime scene, such as buildings, trees, roads, and the locations of physical evidence like blood stains, footprints, or the position of a corpse. This helps in creating a clear and accurate record of the crime scene.

2. Distinguishing Facts from Witness Statements:

- By differentiating between direct observations and witness accounts, the sketch map helps maintain the integrity of the evidence presented in court. This distinction is crucial for ensuring the admissibility and reliability of the evidence.

3. Providing Context and Perspective:

- The sketch map gives the court and jury a visual representation of the crime scene, which can be vital for understanding the circumstances and the relative positions of the involved parties. This context can significantly influence the interpretation of the events.

4. Corroborating Evidence:

- The map can be used to corroborate witness statements and physical evidence collected during the investigation. It provides a visual cross-reference that can support or challenge the accounts given by witnesses or the accused.

TI Parade (Test Identification Parade) and Its Process (PRB 282):

A TI (Test Identification) Parade is a legal procedure used by the police to help witnesses identify suspects involved in a crime. This process is crucial for the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases as it provides a means to confirm the identity of the alleged perpetrator based on witness recognition.

Process of a TI Parade (PRB 282):

1. Preparation:

- **Supervision:** The TI Parade should be conducted in the presence of a Magistrate or respectable individuals who have no interest in the case.
- **Selection of Individuals:** The suspect is mixed with 8 to 10 other persons (or 20 to 30 if there are multiple suspects) who closely resemble the suspect in terms of age, build, and appearance.
- **Preventing Prior Exposure:** Care must be taken to ensure that the witnesses do not see the suspect before the parade, to avoid any pre-identification.

2. Conducting the Parade:

- **Individual Identification:** Each witness is brought up one by one, escorted by a non-police person, to identify the suspect. This is done out of sight and hearing of other witnesses to prevent any influence.
 - **Witness Safety:** If there is a risk of threats or harm to the witnesses, they may be allowed to view the suspects from a location where they cannot be seen, such as through a window, to ensure their safety while maintaining the integrity of the identification process.
3. **Documentation:**
- **Recording the Process:** A statement is prepared in B. P. Form No. 45 to document the identification process and the results of the parade.
 - **Certification of Fairness:** The officer conducting the parade provides a certificate affirming that the process was conducted fairly and under conditions that precluded collusion or influence.

Purpose of a TI Parade:

1. **Corroborating Witness Testimony:**
 - The TI Parade provides an opportunity to validate the statements of witnesses who claim to recognize the suspect. It tests their ability to correctly identify the person involved in the crime, thus supporting their testimony.
2. **Strengthening the Case:**
 - Positive identification by witnesses during a TI Parade can significantly strengthen the case against the suspect. It adds credibility to the evidence, making it more compelling in court.
3. **Ensuring Fairness:**
 - Conducting the parade in the presence of a Magistrate or respectable persons ensures that the process is impartial and transparent. It prevents any undue influence or coercion on the witnesses or the suspect.
4. **Preventing Misidentification:**
 - By including individuals who closely resemble the suspect, the TI Parade reduces the chances of misidentification. This safeguards against wrongful accusations and helps ensure that the correct individual is identified.

Title: Maintenance and Operation of the Hajat Register

Relevant Section: Part VI, Chapter III, Rule 538 - "Hajat Register"

Original Lines:

(a) "A hajat register in Bengal Form No. 3831 shall be kept in each Court office."

(b) "The Court officer in charge of the register shall receive prisoners from police stations, or from the custody of Magistrates, or Sessions Judges, on conviction or commitment to hajat or for release on bail and shall at once enter their names in the register."

(c) "It shall be the duty of the jailor to make over the prisoners with their warrants to the Court"

officer's guard for production before the Magistrate."

(d) "Prisoners discharged, or acquitted, shall be released in open court; prisoners remanded, or convicted, shall be sent to jail with appropriate warrants; and prisoners enlarged on bail, or on their own recognizances, if present in court shall be released there."

Description:

- **Purpose and Use:**

- The Hajat Register is maintained in the court offices to record the details of prisoners received from police stations, Magistrates, or Sessions Judges.
- It helps track the custody status of prisoners, ensuring proper documentation and management of individuals held in judicial custody.

- **Process:**

- **Entry of Prisoners:** The Court officer is responsible for entering the names of prisoners into the Hajat Register as soon as they are received from police custody or judicial authorities.
- **Daily Updates:** The register must reflect the names of all prisoners to be produced before the Magistrate each day, ensuring that court appearances are tracked.
- **Warrants Management:** The jailor hands over prisoners along with their warrants to the Court officer's guard for their production before the Magistrate.

Brief of cases [\$12, Act V, 1861.]

444. On receipt of a charge -sheet, the Court Officer shall prepare the brief of the case in B. P. Form No.41 after studying the memorandum of evidence, the first information report and the case diaries. If the Court Officer finds any difficulty in prosecuting the case investigation, he shall at once issue a memorandum to the investigating officer requesting him to remedy the defect" and supply any additional information or evidence required. He shall at the same time send a copy of this memorandum to the Circle Inspector. If the Court Officer finds any difficulty in prosecuting the case on the evidence contained in the diaries, he shall apply to the Superintendent through the Circle Inspector for instruction. On conclusion of the trial of the case the Court Officer will send a copy of the brief of the case together with any correspondence he has had with the investigating officer attached to the final memorandum of the case to the Superintendent through the Circle Inspector. .

Title: Officer-in-Charge (OC) of a Police Station: Definition, Duties, and Responsibilities[CrPC - 4(1)p]

Relevant Section: Part IV, Chapter I, Rules 201 and 205 - "Officer-in-Charge (OC)"

Original Lines:

- **Rule 201:** *"The Officer-in-Charge (OC) of a police station is the principal executive officer responsible for the administration, supervision, and operational control of the station."*
- **Rule 205:** *"The OC is accountable for the efficiency of the station and the conduct of all subordinate officers."*

Description:

- **Definition:**
 - Senior-most officer responsible for the overall functioning of the police station.
- **Duties and Responsibilities:**
 - **Administration & Supervision:** Manage daily operations and supervise staff.
 - **Law Enforcement:** Enforce laws, maintain order, and prevent crime.
 - **Investigation:** Lead investigations and ensure timely submission of charge sheets.
 - **Public Relations:** Address public grievances and engage with the community.
 - **Resource Management:** Oversee personnel and station resources.
 - **Staff Welfare & Discipline:** Ensure welfare and enforce discipline among staff.
 - **Reporting:** Communicate with higher authorities and provide regular updates.

FIR (PRB 243, CRPC- 154)

Main Points:

- 1. Preparation of First Information Report (FIR):**
 - The officer in charge must draw up the FIR using B.P. Form No. 27, following its instructions.
 - The FIR should be written in the officer's own handwriting and must be signed and sealed by him.
- 2. Treatment of First Information:**
 - The first information received about a cognizable crime, whether oral or written, is to be treated as the FIR.
 - Information can come from someone directly acquainted with the facts or through hearsay.
 - The station officer should not wait for the actual complainant or an eyewitness before recording the FIR when hearsay information is provided.
- 3. Distinguishing Rumors from Hearsay:**
 - Vague rumors are not to be written down or signed by the informant but should be entered in the general diary.
 - If subsequent information confirms the rumor, that information becomes the FIR.
- 4. Handling Telegrams and Telephone Messages:**

- A telegram does not fulfill the requirements of Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure since it's not signed by the informant.
 - If action is justified based on a telegram, the officer should lodge an FIR himself; otherwise, note it in the general diary.
 - For telephone messages reporting a cognizable offense:
 - The informant should be asked to come to the police station to lodge the report.
 - An entry of the message should be made in the general diary.
 - If the informant is anonymous or cannot be found but investigation is necessary, the officer must lodge the FIR himself.
- 5. Immediate Recording Without Delay:**
- Police officers should not delay drawing up the FIR to test the truth of the complaint.
 - They should not wait for medical examination results before recording an FIR in cases of grievous hurt or other cognizable crimes.
- 6. Constable's Authority When in Charge:**
- A constable left in charge can accept a written report of a cognizable offense.
 - He must get the report signed, enter an abstract in the general diary, and inform the officer in charge.
 - For oral reports:
 - Enter the substance in the general diary.
 - Send the informant to the officer in charge with a note of the case.
 - In cases of heinous crimes (e.g., dacoity, murder):
 - Send immediate information to the Circle Inspector.
 - Take all possible steps to apprehend the accused if immediate arrest is necessary.
- 7. Non-Cancellation of Recorded FIRs:**
- Once an FIR is recorded, station officers must not cancel it under any circumstances.

Property 379

The Police Regulations of Bengal (PRB) classify properties handled by the police into several categories:

1. **Stolen Property:** This includes any property that has been taken away with the intention of theft and is recovered or entered in police records.
2. **Unclaimed Property:** According to Sections 25 and 27 of the Police Act, 1861, unclaimed property includes items found and not claimed by any person. Such property is registered and managed by the police, with proper procedures for its disposal.

3. **Suspicious Property:** Any property seized by the police under suspicious circumstances must be reported to the Magistrate as per Section 523 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. **Intestate Property:** Property left by a deceased person without a will and without any legal claimant, which is taken into police custody.
5. **Property of Absconders/attached:** This includes both movable and immovable property belonging to absconders, particularly under Section 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
6. Other property : CrPC
7. Abandoned Property : Car
8. Recovered
9. Alamot: Case