

WOMEN'S SAFETY & SECURITY

A Handbook for First Responders and Investigators in the Police

Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs,
NH-8, Mahipalpur, New Delhi (India)

Women's Safety & Security

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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Chapter	Page Number
1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Constitutional prOVISIOnS for safeguarding the rights of women	2
1.2	Crime Against Women and Children	4
1.3	Categorisation of Place of Occurrence of Crime	6
1.4	Roles and Responsibilities of the Police	6
2.	Attitudinal and Behavioural Skills	10
3.	Knowledge	12
3.1	The Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860	14
3.2.	Special and Local Laws	23
4.	Skills	46
4.1	Soft Skills	46
4.2	Hard Skills	46
4.3	Procedural Laws	46
4.3.1	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.), 1973	48
4.3.2	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872	85
4.3.3	Compensation and Rehabilitation	100
4.3.4	Scientific Aid to Investigation	105
Annexure-1	Handling/ Lifting/ Packing of Physical Evidences from Scene of Crime	111

PREFACE

This Handbook has been prepared for First Responders and Investigators in the police, for the purpose of prevention and investigation of crime against women with specific reference to the crime of sexual assault. Special legal provisions with reference to crime against women and children are the focus of this Handbook, which includes investigation, victim compensation and rehabilitation. Emphasis has been laid upon appropriate behavioural and attitudinal skills of the police in course of prevention and detection of crime against women and children and interaction with victims of crime.

The Handbook has been divided into three broad parts:

- (i) Attitude and Behaviour
- (ii) Knowledge
- (iii) Skills

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Team BPR&D

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CHAPTER-1

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“There is no occasion for women to consider themselves subordinate or inferior to men. Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity. If by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man’s superior. If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women.” – Mahatma Gandhi.

Women in India constitute approximately 48 per cent of the population. Each woman has a constitutional right to equality and dignity. The Police is duty bound to ensure the safety and security of citizens. Gender sensitization of police personnel, therefore, becomes crucial in order to inculcate empathetic attitudinal and behavioural skills in course of handling matters related to women, in general, and to female victims of crime, in particular.

Women, being at the receiving end of the deep rooted gender bias in the society, remain unaware of the systems in place for redressal of their grievances, are reluctant to register a complaint due to shame and ignominy associated with being a victim of crime. Creating awareness of the legal rights of a victim of crime and playing a pro-active role in the prevention, detection and investigation of crime against women, will go a long way in the fulfilling of the mandated duty of the police.

This Handbook is a ready reckoner for the Police – As First Responders, Investigators, Station House Officers. Irrespective of the rank, each police personnel has an equal obligation towards the safety and security of women. An appropriate response has a balanced component of ‘Knowledge, Skill and Attitude.’ The **‘Knowledge’** of the sensitivity of the

service to victims of crime, the laws related to the offence committed, the procedures to be undertaken for investigation of the offence, victim and witness protection, prosecution of the offence, the '**Skill**' of deft evidence collection and investigation of the offence, adequate and timely compensation and rehabilitation to the victim are often the subject matter of training course. The third significant component of '**Attitude**' often remains unattended to, in training courses and is also neglected in course of performance of duties. The Handbook has emphasised upon the need to have the right kind of attitude to handle the sensitive mandate of ensuring safety and security of women.

1.1 Constitutional provisions for safeguarding the rights of women.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution, in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for overcoming the cumulative socio-economic, educational and political disadvantages faced by them. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at the advancement of women in different spheres. India has also ratified various international Conventions and Human Rights Instruments Committed to Secure equal rights of women. Prominently among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

Specific Constitutional Provisions for Women are as under:

1.1.1. Article 14, confers on men and women equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social sphere.

1.1.2. Article 15, prohibits, discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.

1.1.3. Article 16, provides for equality of opportunities matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

1.1.4. Article 23 of the Constitution, prohibits traffic

in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

1.1.5. Article 39(a)(d) mentions equality for both men and women, the right to livelihood and equal pay for equal work for both men and women. Article 39 of the Constitution was amended in 2014 and the following provision was incorporated: The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthymanner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonments.

1.1.6. Article 42 directs the State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

1.1.7. Article 51A (e) states that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

1.1.8. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act has reserved 1/3rd seats in the Panchayat and

Urban Local Bodies for women.

1.2. Crimes against women and children

1.2.1 Meaning of Violence and Crime Against Women:

Crime against women is direct or indirect, physical or mental cruelty to a woman. Crimes which are directed specifically against women and in which only women are victims are characterized as crime against women.

The United Nations defined "Violence against Women" in 1993 in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private.

Offences against women and children can be categorised as follows -

Prenatal

- Pre-natal diagnostic test of sex of the foetus
- Female foeticide

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- Female Infanticide
- Trafficking

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- Trafficking

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- Trafficking
- Drugs
- Sexual Exploitation
- Child Sex Tourism
- Rape
- Pornography
- Cyber crime
- Child Labour
- Begging
- Child Marriage
- Incest

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- Stalking
- Voyeurism
- Acid Attack
- Trafficking
- Pornography
- Drugs
- Sexual Exploitation
- Sex Tourism
- Rape
- Cyber crime
- Incest

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- Stalking
- Voyeurism
- Acid Attack
- Trafficking
- Pornography
- Sexual Exploitation
- Rape
- Cyber crime
- Domestic Violence
- Sexual Harassment at Workplace.

Police officers and personnel of all ranks must be sensitised about the places prone to incidents of crime against women and children. The same could be categorised into public space, private space and virtual space. These should be the focus areas for the

purpose of prevention of crime. Following is an illustrative list of locations visited by women and children and where there is a likelihood of occurrence of offence against them.

1.3 Categorisation of the Place of Occurrence of Crime:

1.3.1 Public Spaces:

- Creche/Playschool
- School
- College
- Tuition /Coaching Classes
- Orphanage / Special Care Homes
- Marketplace
- Places of Entertainment
- Eateries
- Public Transport
- Airport/ Bus Station/Railway Station
- Tourist Places
- Workplace

1.3.2 Private Space :

- Home-Own /Relatives /Friends

1.3.3 Virtual Space :

- Cyber Crime Pornography / Indecent Representation / Sending indecent messages / cyber bullying.

1.4. Role & Responsibilities of the Police

1.4.1 PRIMARY- FIRST RESPONDER -IMMEDIATE

- Can be of any rank.
- Establish a First Responder- Victim Rapport, immediately.

Behaviour with victim of CAW- Police in the role of Caregiver

For First Responders :-

- A victim of CAW is in a state of shock and distress and has mustered courage to come to the police station to register the complaint.
- She has come to the police station with the hope of getting justice.
- The treatment given to the victim by the police as the First Responder goes a long way in consolidating the trust of the society on the police and enhances the capability of the police to play an effective role in booking the offender and putting him up for trial in the criminal justice system.
- Treat the informant /victim and family member accompanying, if any, with compassion and dignity.
- Offer a decent place to sit and put the victim to comfort.
- Instill a sense of trust and confidence in the mind of the victim.
- Record the statement of the informant/victim with patience.
- Do not make any indecent remark or pose uncomfortable question.
- Inform the victim (or the guardian, in case of a minor) of the need for medical examination and seek the consent of the victim, or the guardian, in case of a minor victim. (Sec. 164A Cr.P.C.)
- In case of need of immediate first-aid or medical treatment, rush the victim to the nearby public or private medical care centre, free of cost. The concerned medical care centres / hospitals, public or private, cannot deny medical

treatment to a victim of Acid Attack and Rape.
(Refer to Sec. 357C Cr.P.C.)

- Inform the victim and her family members of the Victim Compensation Scheme, as existing in the State / UT. (Ss. 357A and 357B Cr.P.C.)

1.4.2 SECONDARY -INVESTIGATOR -INTERMEDIATE

- Investigator
- Individual/Team/Multi Agency Collaboration- for the purpose of effective and time bound investigation
- Investigator must be well versed with legal provisions and skill related to :

Collection of evidence	./	In-camera Trial
Writing of Case Diary	./	Witness/ Victim Protection
Submission of Chargesheet		Bail- Role of Prosecutor / Victim
Role in Prosecution		Bail /Parole of offender
Rapport with Prosecutor	./	Monitoring
Maintaining confidentiality of the victim's identity	./	Victim Compensation / Rehabilitation Scheme

1.4.3 LONG TERM – PREVENTION OF CRIME, ENSURING SAFETY AND SECURITY

Effective patrolling- on foot, motor cycles.

- ✓ Enlist places of education, recreation, markets, where movement of girls and women is frequent and footfall is high.
- ✓ Collection of intelligence.
- ✓ Enlist suspects and offenders involved in crime against women and monitoring of activities of sexual offenders – on bail / parole / release after serving sentence.
- ✓ Identify the dark spots, prone to the incidents of CAW, in the jurisdiction.
- ✓ Periodical review of the activities noted in the Beat Books of officers and personnel.
- ✓ Building rapport with the community.
- ✓ Maintain an updated directory of Medical Care Centres- public and private, officers of the welfare department, NGOs working for the victims of CAW, Public Prosecutor, FSL officers, SHOs of the neighbouring police stations.
- ✓ Keep systems in place to receive complaints of CAW, telephonically, through email, letter or physically by the victim.
- ✓ Respond to complainant of CAW with patience and empathy.
- ✓ Register FIR under Section 154 Cr. PC in a case of CAW and the same shall be recorded by a woman police officer or a woman officer, at the residence of the complainant or at a place convenient to a complainant in the presence of an interpreter or a special educator.
- ✓ Video graph recording of the statement give a copy of the information recorded to the informant immediately and free of cost.

CHAPTER-2

ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND BEHAVIOURAL MODIFICATION

Attitude refers to a set of emotions, beliefs and behaviours toward a particular object, person, thing or event.¹ Attitudes are outcome of experience, upbringing, learning, training, social mores and stereotypes. Attitudes are reflected in behaviour. Police being a citizen centric service must have the right attitude for serving the people. Although attitudes are regarded as a manifestation of deeply rooted beliefs, yet these can be changed through effective counselling, mentoring, training and behavioural modification therapies. The focus of training of the police should be broadened from 'knowledge and skills' to include attitudinal transformation as an important component of training. Attitude is also defined as a learned tendency to evaluate things, people, issues, objects, or events in a certain way which may be positive or negative.

The components of attitude are referred to as CAB or ABC of attitude.

- Cognitive Component : Thoughts and beliefs about a subject.
- Affective Component : The feeling aroused by the object, person, issue or event.
- Behavioural Component : Behaviour influenced by attitude.

¹Training for Attitudinal Changes for Police in India :
Report of NPM, BPR&D, Dr. Nikhil Gupta, IPS

The primary grievance of the citizen against the police is not about their knowledge or skills, but about their attitude and behaviour. Hence, it becomes important that the police have the right kind of attitude towards serving citizens, in general and women, in particular. Only this will result in empathetic behavioural skills. Therefore, all police officers and personnel must compulsorily undertake training courses on attitudinal and behavioural modification.

CHAPTER- 3

KNOWLEDGE

Classification of Crime against Women and Children

The crimes that specifically target women and children are characterized as 'Crimes against Women and Children'. Various new legislations have been promulgated and amended from time to time to redress the cause of the victims effectively. These are broadly classified under the following two categories:

- (A) The Indian Penal Code (IPC) and
- (B) Special & Local Laws (SLL).

- Investigator must have in depth knowledge of:

Substantive law in terms of definition of

the

offence and the penalty related to it.

Provisions related to rights of the victim w.r.t. protection of identity.

Consequence of non-registration of FIR and non-performance of other legally bound duties by the investigator or public servant.

The following provisions are for ready reference for investigating officers :

- All police personnel including IOs may note that not adhering to the non-disclosure of identity as mentioned in Section 228A IPC; Section 23(1); 25(5); 33(7) of POCSO Act, 2012; and Section 74 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015, attracts imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 2 years and fine upto rupees two lakhs only.

- The cases in which the identity of the victims should not be revealed are as follows:
 - a) Sexual offences mentioned in IPC like Section 376, 376A, 376AB, 376C, 376DA, 376DB and 376E of Indian Penal Code, 1860.
 - b) Offences covered under POCSO Act, 2012.
 - c) Offences under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015.
- The term "Identity" shall include his/her name, address, photograph, family details, school, neighbourhood or any other particulars which may lead to disclosure of being of the victim/child.²

² Circular Memorandum C.No.335/C-2/WSW-TS/2020, DGP, Telangana dated 08.12.2020

3.1. The Crime under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
166A	<p>Whoever, being a public servant</p> <p>(a) knowingly disobeys any direction of the law which prohibits him from requiring the attendance at any place of any person for the purpose of investigation into an offence or any other matter, or</p> <p>(b) knowingly disobeys, to the prejudice of any person, any other direction of the law regulating the manner in which he shall conduct such investigation, or</p> <p>(c) fails to record any information given to him under sub-section (1) of section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), in relation to cognizable offence punishable under section 326A, section 326B, section 354, section 354B, section 370, section 370A, section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D,</p>	<p>Imprisonment not less than six months but may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p>

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	section 376DA, section 376DB], section 376E or section 509,	
166B	Punishment for non-treatment of victim. Whoever, being in charge of a hospital, public or private, whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, contravenes the provisions of section 357C of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 {2 of 1974)	Imprisonment upto one year or with fine or with both
228A	<p>Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc.</p> <p>1[(1) Whoever prints or publishes the name or any matter which may make known the identity of any person against whom an</p> <p>2[offence under section 376, 3 [section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB] or section 376E] is</p> <p>alleged or found to have been committed {hereafter in this section</p>	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	<p>referred to as the victim).</p> <p>(3) Whoever prints or publishes any matter in relation to any proceeding before a court with respect to an offence referred to in sub-section (1) without the previous permission of such court</p> <p>1. Ins. by Act 43 of 1983, s. 2.</p> <p>2. Subs. by Act 13 of 2013, s. 4, for 'offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C or section 376D' (w.e.f. 3-2-2013).</p> <p>3. Subs. by Act 22 of 2018, s. 3, for "Section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D" (w.e.f. 21-4-2018).</p>	<p>Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.</p>
292(2)	<p>Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.</p>	<p>On first conviction with imprisonment for two years, and with fine of rupees two thousand only and in the event of second subsequent conviction with imprisonment of five years and with fine of rupees five thousand</p>

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
		only.
293	Sale; etc.; of obscene objects to young person	On first conviction, with imprisonment for three years, and with fine of rupees two thousand only, and in the event of second subsequent conviction; with imprisonment for seven years, and with fine of rupees five thousand only.
294	Obscene acts and songs	Imprisonment for three months, or fine, or both.
304B(2)	Dowry death	Imprisonment for not less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.
326A	Voluntarily caus1ng grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.	Imprisonment for not less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine to be paid to the victim.
326B	Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid	Imprisonment for five years but which may extend to seven years and with fine.
354	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty	Imprisonment for one year which may extend to five years, and with fine.
354A(2) and (3)	Sexual harasssment and punishment for sexual harasssment	354A (2) -Imprisonment uptothree years, or with fine or with both. 354A (3) - Imprisonment of either description which may extend to

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
		one year, or with fine, or with both.
354B	Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe	Imprisonment of not less than three years but which may extend to seven years and with fine.
354C	Voyeurism	Para I. Imprisonment of not less than one year but which may extend to three years and with fine for first conviction Para II. Imprisonment of not less than three years but which may extend to seven years and with fine for second or subsequent conviction
3540(2)	Stalking	Para I. Imprisonment up to three years and with fine for first conviction Para II. Imprisonment up to five years and with fine for second or subsequent conviction
366	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage	Imprisonment for ten years and fine
366A	Procuration of minor girl	Imprisonment for ten years and fine
366B	Importation of girl from foreign country	Imprisonment for ten years and fine
370	Trafficking of person	Imprisonment of not less than seven years but which may extend to ten years and with fine.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	Trafficking of more than one person	Imprisonment of not less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine.
	Trafficking of a minor	Imprisonment of not less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine.
	Trafficking of more than one minor	Imprisonment of not less than fourteen years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine.
	Person convicted of offence of trafficking of minor on more than one occasion	Imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine.
	Public servant or police officer involved in trafficking of minor	Imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine.
370A(1)	Sexual exploitation of a trafficked person (minor)	Rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than five years but may extend to seven years with fine.
370A(2)	Sexual exploitation of a trafficked person	Rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than three years but may extend to five years and with fine.
372	Selling minor for the purposes of prostitution, etc.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
373	Buying minor for the purposes of prostitution, etc.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.
376	<p>Punishment for rape...</p> <p>(1) Whoever, except in cases provided for in Sub-Section 2 commits rape...</p> <p>(3) Whoever, commits a rape on a woman under 16 years of age...</p>	<p>(1) Rigorous imprisonment for not less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable with fine.</p> <p>(3) Imprisonment for not less than twenty years, but may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of natural life of that person, and shall also be liable to fine provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim : provided any fine imposed under this Sub-Section shall be paid to the victim.</p>
376A	Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim	Rigorous imprisonment of not less than twenty years which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life or with death.
376AB	Punishment for rape on	Imprisonment of not less

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	woman under 12 years of age	than twenty years which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine or with death : provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim. Fine imposed under this Sub-Section shall be paid to the victim.
376B	Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation	Imprisonment for not less than two years but which may extend to seven years and with fine.
376C	Sexual intercourse by a person in authority	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than five years but which may extend to ten years and with fine.
376D	Gang rape	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than twenty years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine to be paid to the victim.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
376DA	Punishment for gang rape on woman under 16 years of age	Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine : fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim : provided further that any fine imposed under this Section shall be paid to the victim.
376DB	Where a woman under 12 years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of common intention each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape.	Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine, or with death : Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim. Fine imposed under this Section shall be paid to the victim.
376E	Punishment for repeat offenders	Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life or with death.
498A	Husband or relative of	Imprisonment for three

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty	years and fine.
509	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Simple imprisonment for three years and with fine.

3.2 The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL):

3.2.1 The Protection of Children From Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012:

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
4	1) Punishment for penetrative sexual assault	(1) Imprisonment not less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.
	2) Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child below 16 years of age...	(2) Imprisonment not less than twenty years, may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of natural life of that person, and shall also be liable to fine.
		(3) The fine imposed under Sub-Section 1 shall be

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	3DLG	just and reasonable and paid to the victim to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of such victim.
6	1) Punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault	<p>(1) Imprisonment not less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of natural life of that person, and shall also be liable to fine, or with death.</p> <p>(2) The fine imposed under Sub-Section 1 shall be just and reasonable and paid to the victim to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of such victim.</p>
8	Punishment for sexual assault	Imprisonment for not less than three years but which may extend to imprisonment to five years and shall also be

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
		liable to fine.
10	Punishment for aggravated sexual assault	Imprisonment IRU not less than five years but which may extend imprisonment to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
12	Punishment for sexual harassment	Imprisonment for three years and shall also be liable to fine.
14(1)	Punishment for using a child or children for pornographic purposes	Imprisonment for not less than five years and shall also be liable to fine, and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years and also be liable to fine.
14(2)	If the person using the child or children for pornographic purposes under Sub-Section 1, commits an offence referred in Section 3 or Section 5 or Section 7 or Section 9 by directly participating in such pornographic acts shall be punished under Section 4, Section 6, Section 8 and Section 10	Imprisonment IRU not less than ten years but may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
14(3)	If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in Section 5, by directly	Imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	participating in the pornographic acts.	
14{4)	If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in Section 7, by directly participating in the pornographic acts.	Imprisonment not less than six years but may extend to imprisonment for eight years, and shall also be liable to fine.
14{5)	If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in Section 9, by directly participating in the pornographic acts.	Imprisonment not less than eight years but may extend to imprisonment for ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
15	<p>(1) Any person, who stores or possesses pornographic material in any form involving child, but fails to delete or destroy or report the same to the designated authority, as may be prescribed with an intention to share or transmit pornography</p> <p>(2) Any person, who stores or possesses pornographic material in any form involving a child for</p>	<p>{1) Fine not less than rupees five thousand and in the event of second or subsequent offence, with fine which shall not be less than rupee ten thousand.</p> <p>{2) Imprisonment of either description upto three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>{3) Imprisonment not less than three years, may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both, in the event of second or subsequent</p>

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	<p>displaying or distributing in any manner at any time except for the purpose of reporting, as may be prescribed, or for use as evidence in court...</p> <p>(3} Any person, who stores or possesses pornographic material in any form involving a child for commercial purpose...</p>	<p>conviction, with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than five years, may extend to seven years and shall be liable to fine.</p>
17	Punishment for abetment	<p>Whoever abets any offence under this act, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, shall be punished with imprisonment provided for that offence.</p>
18	<p>Punishment to attempt to commit an offence – whoever, attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or to cause such an offence be committed and in such attempt, thus, any act towards the commission of the offence</p>	<p>Up to one half of the imprisonment for life, as the case may be, one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or with fine, or with both</p>
21	Punishment for failure to	{1) Imprisonment up

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	<p>report or record a case.</p> <p>(1) Any person, who fails to report the commission of an offence under Sub-Section (1) of Section 19 or Section 20 or who fails to record such offence under Sub-Section (2) of Section 19...</p> <p>(2) Any person, may incharge of a company or an institution (by whatever name called) who fails to report the commission of an offence under Sub-Section (1) of Section 19 in respect of subordinate under his control...</p> <p>(3) The provision of Sub-Section (1) shall not apply to a child under this</p>	<p>to 6 months or with fine or with both.</p> <p>(2) Imprisonment up to one year with fine.</p>
23	<p>Procedure for media 23(1) – No person shall make any report or present comments on any child from any form of media or studio or photographic facilities without having</p>	<p>Imprisonment of either description for a period which shall not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 1 year or with fine or with both.</p>

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	<p>complete and authentic information which may have the effect of lowering his reputation or infringing upon his privacy.</p> <p>23 (2) – Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court, competent to try the case under the Act may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion, such disclosure is in the interest of the child. Identity of the child including his name, address, photograph, family details, school, neighbourhood or any other particulars which may lead to disclosure of identity of the child.</p> <p>23(4)- Any person who contravenes the Sub-Section 1 & 2 shall be liable...</p>	
42	<p>Alternate punishment – when an act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also under Sections 166A, 354A, 354B, 354C, 354D, 370, 370A, 375, 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB, 376E or Section</p>	--

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	509 of IPC, then notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to punishment only under this Act or under the Indian Penal Code as provides for punishment which is greater in degree	

- Important points to remember:

Section 19(5) provides that in case child needs care and protection, SJPU (Special Juvenile Police Unit) / local police to provide such care and protection within 24 hours after reported upon. SJPU / local police report the matter to Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and Special Court, if constituted, otherwise, Sessions Court within 24 hours (Section 19(6)).

Statement of the child to be recorded at the residence of the child; statement recording officer not to be below the rank of sub-inspector; police officer not to be in uniform; child not to be come in contact with the accused; child not to be detained in the police station; statement of the child to be recorded in the presence of her/his parents or any other person in home the child has trust and confidence in; assistance of translator / interpreter / special educator as the case may be;

as far as possible,

should also be recorded by audio / video electronic means;

Recording of statement of a child -Section 24

(1) The statement of the child shall be recorded at the residence of the child or at a place where he usually resides or at place of his choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector.

(2) The police officer while recording the statement of the child shall not be in uniform.

(3) The police officer making the investigation, shall, while examining the child, ensure that at no point of time the child comes in the contact in any way with the accused.

(4) No child shall be detained in the police station in the night for any reason.

(5) The police officer shall ensure that the identity of the child is protected from the public media, unless otherwise directed by the Special Court in the interest of the child.

As per Section 25, the recording of the statement of a child by the magistrate under Section 164 of the Cr.P.C. 1973 notwithstanding anything contained in the court statement to be recorded as spoken by the child.

Section 33 (7) – The Special Court shall ensure that the identity of the child is not disclosed at any time during the course of investigation or trial provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

3.2.2 The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
74	<p>(1) - No report in any newspaper, magazine, news-sheet or audio, visual media or other forms of communication regarding any enquiry or investigation or judicial procedure shall disclose the name, address or school or any other particular, which may lead to the identification of the child in conflict with the law or a child in need of care and protection or a child victim or witness of crime, involved in such matter that under any other law for the time being in force nor shall the picture of any such child be published provided that Board or Committee holding enquiry may permit such disclosure if it is in the best interest of the child.</p> <p>(2) - The police shall not disclose any record of the child for the purpose of character</p>	Imprisonment for six months, or fine which may extend to rupees two lakhs only, or both.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	<p>certificate or otherwise in cases where the case has been closed or disposed of.</p> <p>(3} - Any person contravening the prOVISIOOnS of Sub-Section 1 shall be punishable....</p>	
75	<p>Punishment for cruelty to child – whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a child, assaults, abandons, abuses, exposes or willfully neglects the child or causes or procures the child to be assaulted, abandoned, abused, exposed or neglected 1n a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary mental or physical suffering</p>	<p>Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine of one lakh rupees or with both.</p>
	<p>Provided that in case abandonment of child is by biological parents due to circumstances beyond their control, it shall be presumed that such abandonment is not willful and the penal provisions of this Section shall not apply</p>	

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	If offence is committed by any person employed by or managing an organization interested with care and protection of child...	Imprisonment up to five years and fine up to rupees five lakhs only.
	Provided also that on account of the aforesaid cruelty, if the child is physically incapacitated or develops a mental illness or is rendered mentally unfit to perform the regular tasks or has risk to life or limb...	Imprisonment up to ten years and a fine of rupees five lakhs only.
	Employment of child for begging	Imprisonment up to five years and a fine of rupees one lakh only
76(1)	Provided that if for the purpose of begging, the person amputates or maims the child...	Imprisonment not less than seven years but may extend to up to ten years and also liable to fine of rupees five lakhs only.
76(2)	Any person having the charge of, or control over the child who abets the commission of an offence under Sub-section (1) shall be punished with the same punishment as provided for in Sub-section (1)	--

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	Section (1) provided the said child not be considered a child in conflict with law under any circumstances and shall be removed from the charge, or control of such guardian or custodian and produced before the Committee for appropriate rehabilitation	
77	Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to a child except on the orders of a duly qualified medical practitioner	Imprisonment up to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine up to rupees one lakh only.
78	Using a child for vending, peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance	Imprisonment up to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine up to rupees one lakh only.
79	Exploitation of a child employee	Imprisonment up to five years and shall also be liable to fine of rupees one lakh only.
80	Punitive measures for adoption without following prescribed procedures	Imprisonment up to three years, or with a fine of rupees one lakh only, or with both.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	Provided in case where the offence is committed by a recognized adoption agency, in addition to the above punishment awarded to the persons in-charge of, and responsible for the conduct of day to day affairs of the adoption agency, the registration of such agency under Section 41 and its recognition under Section 65 shall also be withdrawn for a minimum period of one year.	
81	Sale and procurement of children for any purpose	Imprisonment up to five years and shall also be liable to fine of rupees one lakh only.
	Provided that where such offence is committed by a person having actual charge of child, including employees of the hospital or nursing home or maternity home...	Imprisonment up to three years and may extend up to seven years.
82(1)	Corporal punishment - Any person in-charge of, or employed in a child care institution, who subjects a child to corporal punishment	For first conviction, fine of rupees ten thousand only and for every subsequent offence, imprisonment up to three months, or fine, or

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	with the aim of disciplining the child...	with both.
82(2)	If a person employed in an institution referred to in Sub-Section (1), is convicted of an offence under that Sub-Section...	Liable for dismissal from service and shall also be debarred from working directly with the children thereafter.
82(3)	In case, where any corporal punishment is reported in an institution referred to in Sub-Section (1) and the management of such institution does not cooperate with any inquiry or complies with the order of the Committee or the Board or Court or State Government, the person in-charge of the management of the institution shall be liable for punishment	Imprisonment not less than three years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to rupees one lakh only.
83(1)	Use of child by militant groups or other adults-any non-state, self-styled militant group or outfit declared as such by the Central Government, it recruits or uses any child for any purpose ...	Imprisonment up to seven years and shall also be liable to fine of rupees five lakhs only.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
83(2)	Any adult or an adult group uses children for illegal activities either individually or as a gang ...	Imprisonment up to seven years and shall also be liable to fine of rupees five lakhs only.
84	Kidnapping and abduction of child- for the purposes of this Act, the provisions of Section 359 to 369 of the Indian Penal Code shall mutatis mutandis apply to a child or a minor who is under the age of 18 years and all the provisions shall be construed accordingly	
87	Abetment - Whoever, abets any offence under this Act, if the act abetted is committed in the consequence of the abetment, shall be punished with the punishment provided for that offence	
88	Alternative punishment - Where an act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also under any other law for the time being in force, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any such law, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable for punishment	--

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
	under such law which provides for punishment which is greater in degree	
89	Offence committed by child under this chapter - Any child who commits any offence under this chapter shall be considered as child in conflict with law under this Act	--

3.2.3 The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
3	Prohibition of advertisement containing indecent representation of women	--
4	Prohibition of publication or sending by post or books, pamphlets, etc., containing indecent representation of women	
6	Penalty - Any person who contravene the provisions of Section 3 or Section 4 shall be punishable...	Imprisonment upto two years and with fine up to rupees two thousand only. In second or subsequent conviction, imprisonment not less than six months but may extend to five

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
		years and also with a fine not less than rupees ten thousand only but which may extend to rupees one lakh only.

3.2.4 The Information Technology Act, 2000

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
66E	Punishment for violation of privacy	Imprisonment up to three years, or with fine not exceeding up to rupees two lakhs only, or with both.
67	Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form	For first conviction, imprisonment up to three years and with fine up to rupees five lakhs only. In the second or subsequent conviction, with the imprisonment up to five years and also with fine which may extend to rupees ten lakhs only.
67A	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form	For first conviction, imprisonment up to five years and with fine up to rupees ten lakhs only. In the second or subsequent conviction, with the imprisonment up to seven years and also with fine of rupees ten lakhs only.

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
67B	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form	For first conviction imprisonment up to five years and with fine up to rupees ten lakhs only. In the second or subsequent conviction with the imprisonment up to seven years and also with fine which may extend to rupees ten lakhs only.

3.2.5 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
5	Duties of police officer, service provider and Magistrate	
12	Application to Magistrate – An aggrieved person or a Protection Officer or any other person on behalf of the aggrieved person may present an application to the Magistrate seeking one or more reliefs under this Act: provided that before passing any order on such application, the Magistrate shall take into consideration any domestic incident report received by him from the Protection Officer or service provider...	

3.2.6 The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
3{1}	Penalty for giving or taking dowry	Imprisonment not less than five years and with fine not to be less than rupees fifteen thousand only, or the amount of value of such dowry, whichever is more.
4	Penalty for demanding dowry	Imprisonment for not less than six months but which may extend to two years and with a fine up to rupees ten thousand only.
4A	Ban on advertisement	Imprisonment for not less than six months but which may extend to five years, or with a fine which may extend to rupees fifteen thousand only.

3.2.7 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
3{1}	Punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel.	Imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three years and also with fine up to Rupees two thousand. On subsequent conviction not less than two years and not

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
		more than five years and also with fine up to rupees two thousand.
3(2)	Any person who- (a) being the tenant, lessee, occupier or person in charge of any premises, uses or knowingly allows any other to use, such premises or any part thereof as a brothel, or (b) being the owner, lessor or landlord of any premises or the agent of such owner, lessor or landlord, lets the same or any part thereof with the knowledge that the same or any part thereof is intended to be used as brothel, or is willfully a party to the use of such premises or any part thereof as brothel	Imprisonment up to two years and with fine up to Rupees two thousand and on subsequent conviction, with imprisonment up to five years and also with fine.
4 {1)	Punishment for living on the earnings of prostitution- any person over the age of eighteen years involved	Imprisonment up to two years, or with fine up to one thousand rupees, or with both.
	And where such earnings relate to the prostitution of a child or minor.	Imprisonment not less than seven years and not more than ten years

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
5	Procuring, inducing or taking person for the sake of prostitution	Imprisonment not less than three years and not more than seven years and also fine up to two thousand rupees.
	If committed against the will of the any person	Imprisonment for seven years shall extend to fourteen years
	If the person in respect of whom an offence is committed is a child	Imprisonment not less than seven years but may extend to life
	If the person in respect of whom an offence is committed is a minor	Imprisonment for not less than seven years and not more than fourteen years
6{1)	Detaining any person with, or without consent (a) in any brothel, ordinary premises with intent that such person may have sexual intercourse with a person who is not the spouse of such person...	Imprisonment for not less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.
7 (1}	Prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places	Imprisonment up to three months

Section	Description of Offence	Punishment
8	Seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution	Imprisonment up to six months, or with fine up to five hundred rupees, or with both. On subsequent conviction, with imprisonment up to one year, and also fine up to five hundred rupees
	When offence committed by man	Imprisonment not less than seven days but may extend up to three months
9	Seduction of a person in custody	Imprisonment not less than seven years but may be for life or may extend to ten years and also liable to fine

CHAPTER- 4

SKILL

4.1 SOFTSKILLS –

- Respectful and courteous behavior with citizens, and with women and children in particular.
- Ensuring effective communication with all agencies of the criminal justice administration.
- Being accessible to persons in distress and need of support.
- Ensuring frequent interaction with the community.
- Team building of officers and personnel at the police station.
- Implementing systematic work plan at workplace for all team members.
- Ensuring work-life balance.

4.2 HARD SKILLS-

- Implementation of procedural laws as per the given provisions.
- Effective evidence collection, investigation using forensic evidence.
- Ensuring legal action against offenders.
- Prevention of crime.

As a ready reckoner, the provisions related to the procedural laws, viz., The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been enlisted with particular reference to the procedures to be adopted in offences against women and children. The annexure to the Handbook is related to "Handling, Lifting/Packing of Physical Evidence from the Scene of Crime".

4.3 PROCEDURAL LAWS:

(A) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

(B) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Types of Evidence: (1) Oral Evidence (2) Documentary Evidence Primary, if cannot be produced, Secondary; (3) Electronic Evidence and (4) Opinion of Expert.

Oral Evidence: Oral evidence like statement of eye-witness must be reduced into writing. Section 59 of the Evidence Act enumerates- Proof of facts by oral evidence- All facts, except the contents of documents or electronic records may be proved by oral evidence and section 60 states- Oral evidence must be direct. As such mere hearsay is not evidence. While recording statement contents of the section 60 must be kept in mind.

Of Documentary Evidence: While taking on record documentary evidence and proving it in the court of law, section 61, section 62, section 63, section 64 and section 65 of the Evidence Act, 1872 must be kept in mind.

Electronic Evidence: Electronic evidence must be taken on record and proved in the court of law in accordance with section 65-A and section 65B of the Evidence Act, 1872.

Expert's Evidence: Section 45 states- When the court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science or art, or as identity of handwriting or finger impressions, the opinion upon that point of persons specially, skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or the questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions are relevant facts. Such persons are called experts.

The power of investigation by police may commence: (i) Where FIR has been lodged under section 154 Cr.P.C; or (ii) Where the police officer has otherwise reason to suspect the commission of a cognizable offence (Ss. 157(1) & 156 (1) Cr.P.C.) or (iii) Where a competent Magistrate orders the police under Section 156 (3) without taking cognizance of the offence on a complaint under section 200 and (iv) after taking cognizance of the offence on a complaint for the purpose of deciding as the issue of process against the accused (Section 202 (1) Cr.P.C.) (V) Power to investigate in cases of non-cognizable offences: Section 155 (3) Cr.P.C.

4.3.1 The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Definition – As per – Section 2(h) of Cr.P.C., 1973, "investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or any other person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorized by a Magistrate in this behalf; A criminal investigation refers to the process of collecting information (or evidence) about a crime in order to (i) determine if a crime has been committed; (ii) establish the identity of the perpetrator; (iii) apprehend the perpetrator; and (iv) collect and produce evidence to support a conviction in the court.³

³Damodar Singh Rajpurohit&HimanshiTripathi, ROLE OF POLICE IN INVESTIGATING CRIMES[http://leaftoday .com/ROLE%20OF%20POLICE%20IN%20INVESTIGATING%20CRIMES.pdf](http://leaftoday.com/ROLE%20OF%20POLICE%20IN%20INVESTIGATING%20CRIMES.pdf), p.08.

Section	Description	Details
53A	Examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner.	¹ [53A. Examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner.--(1) When a person is arrested on a charge of committing an offence of rape or an attempt to commit rape and there are reasonable grounds for believing that an examination of his person will afford evidence as to the commission of such offence, it shall be lawful for a registered medical practitioner employed in a hospital run by the Government or by a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner within the radius of sixteen kilometres from the place where the offence has been committed, by any other registered medical practitioner, acting at the request of a police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector, and for any person acting in good faith in his aid and under his direction, to make such an examination of the

		<p>arrested person and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for that purpose.</p> <p>(2) The registered medical practitioner conducting such examination shall, without delay, examine such person and prepare a report of his examination giving the following particulars, namely:--</p> <p>(i) the name and address of the accused and of the person by whom he was brought,</p> <p>(ii) the age of the accused,</p> <p>(iii) marks of injury, if any, on the person of the accused,</p> <p>(iv) the description of material taken from the person of the accused for DNA profiling, and</p> <p>(v) other material particulars in reasonable detail.</p> <p>(3) The report shall state precisely the reasons for each conclusion arrived at.</p>
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		<p>(4) The exact time of commencement and completion of the examination shall also be noted in the report.</p> <p>(5) The registered medical practitioner shall, without delay, forward the report to the investigating officer, who shall forward it to the Magistrate referred to in section 173 as part of the documents referred to in clause (a) of subsection (5) of that section.]</p>
54	Examination of arrested person by medical officer	<p>(1) When any person is arrested, he shall be examined by a medical officer in the service of Central or State Government, and in case the medical officer is not available, by a registered medical practitioner soon after the arrest is made: Provided that where the arrested person is a female, the examination of the body shall be made only by or under</p>

		the supervision of a female medical officer, and in case the female medical officer is not available, by a female Registered medical practitioner.
98	Power to compel restoration of abducted females.	Upon complaint made on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or a female child under the age of eighteen years for any unlawful purpose, a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.
154	Information in cognizable cases.	(1) Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his

		<p>direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf:</p> <p>[Provided that if the information is given by the woman against whom an offence under section 326A, section 326B, section 354, section 354A, section 354B, section 354C, section 354D, section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) is alleged to have been committed or attempted, then such information shall be recorded, by a woman police officer or any woman officer:</p> <p>Provided further that--</p>
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		<p>{a) in the event that the person against whom an offence under section 354, section 354A, section 354B, section 354C, section 354D, section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code {45 of 1860) is alleged to have been committed or attempted, is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, then such information shall be recorded by a police officer, at the residence of the person seeking to report such offence or at a convenient place of such person's choice, in the presence of an interpreter or a special educator, as the case may be;</p> <p>{b) the recording of such information shall be videographed;</p> <p>{c) the police officer shall get the statement of the person recorded</p>
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		<p>by a Judicial Magistrate under clause (a) of sub-section (SA) of section 164 as soon as possible.]</p> <p>(2) A copy of the information as recorded under sub-section (1) shall be given forthwith, free of cost, to the informant.</p> <p>) Any pe on aggrieved by a refusal on the part of an officer in charge of a police station to record the information referred to in sub-section (1) may send the substance of such information, 1n writing and by post, to the Superintendent of Police concerned who, if satisfied that such information discloses the commission of a cognizable offence, shall either investigate the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by any police officer subordinate to him, in the manner provided by this Code, and such officer shall have all the powers of an officer in charge of the police</p>
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		station in relation to that offence.
156	Police officer's power to investigate cognizable case	<p>(1) Any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XIII.</p> <p>(2) No proceeding of a police officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.</p> <p>(3) Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above-mentioned.</p>
160	Police officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.	(1) Any police officer making an investigation under this Chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any

		<p>person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required:</p> <p>Provided that no male person ¹[under the age of fifteen years or above the age of sixty-five years or a woman or a mentally or physically disabled person] shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such male person or woman resides.</p> <p>{2) The State Government may, by rules made in this behalf provide for the payment by the police officer of the reasonable expenses of every person, attending under sub-section {1) at any place other than his residence.</p> <p>1. Subs. by Act 13 of 2013, s. 14, for ..under</p>
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		the age of fifteen years or woman., (w.e.f. 3-2-2013).
161	Examination of witnesses by police.	<p>(1)) Any police officer making an investigation under this Chapter, or any police officer not below such rank as the State Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf, acting on the requisition of such officer, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.</p> <p>(2) Such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.</p> <p>(3) The police officer may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of an examination under this</p>

		<p>so, he shall make a separate and true record of the statement of each such person whose statement he records.</p> <p>[Provided that statement made under this sub-section may also be recorded by audio-video electronic means:]</p> <p>[Provided further that the statement of a woman against whom an offence under section 354, section 354A, section 354B, section 354C, section 354D, section 376, section 376A section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code {45 of 1860) is alleged to have been committed or attempted shall be recorded, by a woman police officer or any</p>
162	Statements to police not to be signed: Use of statements in evidence.	{ 1) No statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter, shall, if

		<p>reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it; nor shall any such statement or any record thereof, whether in a police diary or otherwise, or any part of such statement or record, be used for any purpose, save as hereinafter provided, at any inquiry or trial in respect of any offence under investigation at the time when such statement was made:</p> <p>Provided that when any witness is called for the prosecution in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing as aforesaid, any part of his statement, if duly proved, may be used by the accused, and with the permission of the Court, by the prosecution, to contradict such witness in the manner provided by section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act , 1872 (1 of 1872); and when any part of such statement is so used, any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination of such</p>
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		<p>witness; but for the purpose only of explaining any matter referred to in his cross-examination.</p> <p>{2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of clause {1) of section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 {1 of 1872); or to affect the provisions of section 27 of that Act.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> --An omission to state a fact or circumstance in the statement referred to in sub-section {1) may amount to contradiction if the same appears to be significant and otherwise relevant having regard to the context in which such omission occurs and whether any omission amounts to a contradiction in the particular context shall be a question of fact.</p>
164	Recording of confessions and statements	<p>{1) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate may, whether or not he has</p>

		<p>jurisdiction in the case, record any confession or statement made to him in the course of an investigation under this Chapter or under any other law for the time being in force, or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial:</p> <p>[Provided that any confession or statement made under this subsection may also be recorded by audio-video electronic means in the presence of the advocate of the person accused of an offence:</p> <p>Provided further that no confession shall be recorded by a police officer on whom any power of a Magistrate has been conferred under any law for the time being in force.]</p> <p>{2) The Magistrate shall, before recording any such confession, explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make a confession and that, if he does so, it may be used as evidence</p>
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		<p>against him; and the Magistrate shall not record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it is being made voluntarily.</p> <p>(3) If at any time before the confession is recorded, the person appearing before the Magistrate states that he is not willing to make the confession, the Magistrate shall not authorise the detention of such person in police custody.</p> <p>(4) Any such confession shall be recorded in the manner provided in section 281 for recording the examination of an accused person and shall be signed by the person making the confession; and the Magistrate shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:--</p> <p>"I have explained to (name) that he is not bound to make a</p>
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		<p>confession and that if he does so, any confession he may make may be used as evidence against him and I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.</p> <p>(5) Any statement (other than a confession) made under sub-section (1) shall be recorded in such manner hereinafter provided for the recording of evidence as is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, best fitted to the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate shall have power to administer oath to the person whose statement is so recorded.</p> <p>2[(5A) (a) In cases punishable under section 354, section</p>
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		<p>354A, section 354B, section 354C, section 354D, subsection (1) or sub-section (2) of section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), the Judicial Magistrate shall record the statement of the person against whom such offence has been committed in the manner prescribed in sub-section (5), as soon as the commission of the offence is brought to the notice of the police:</p> <p>Provided that if the person making the statement is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, the Magistrate shall take the assistance of an interpreter or a special educator in recording the statement:</p> <p>Provided further that if the person making the statement is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically</p>
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		<p>disabled, the statement made by the person, with the assistance of an interpreter or a special educator, shall be videographed.</p> <p>(b) A statement recorded under clause (a) of a person, who is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, shall be considered a statement in lieu of examination-in-chief, as specified in section 137 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 {1 of 1872) such that the maker of the statement can be cross-examined on such statement, without the need for recording the same at the time of trial.]</p> <p>(6) The Magistrate recording a confession or statement under this section shall forward it to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.</p>
164A	Medical examination of the victim of rape.	<p>1 [164A. Medical examination of the victim of rape.-- (1) Where, during the stage when an offence of committing rape or</p>

		<p>attempt to commit rape is under investigation, it is proposed to get the person of the woman with whom rape is alleged or attempted to have been committed or attempted, examined by a medical expert, such examination shall be conducted by a registered medical practitioner employed in a hospital run by the Government or a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner, by any other registered medical practitioner, with the consent of such woman or of a person competent to give such consent on her behalf and such woman shall be sent to such registered medical practitioner within twenty-four hours from the time of receiving the information relating to the commission of such offence.</p> <p>(2) The registered medical practitioner, to whom such woman is sent, shall, without</p>
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		<p>delay, examine her person and prepare a report of his examination giving the following particulars, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the name and address of the woman and of the person by whom she was brought; (ii) the age of the woman; (iii) the description of material taken from the person of the woman for DNA profiling; (iv) marks of injury, if any, on the person of the woman; (v) general mental condition of the woman; and (vi) other material particulars in reasonable detail. <p>(3) The report shall state precisely the reasons for each conclusion arrived at.</p> <p>(4) The report shall specifically record that the consent of the woman or of the person competent to give such consent on her behalf to such examination had been obtained.</p>
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		<p>(5) The exact time of commencement and completion of the examination shall also be noted in the report.</p> <p>(6) The registered medical practitioner shall, without delay forward the report to the investigating officer who shall forward it to the Magistrate referred to in section 173 as part of the documents referred to in clause (a) of subsection (5} of that section.</p> <p>(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed as rendering lawful any examination without the consent of the woman or of any person competent to give such consent on her behalf.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> --For the purposes of this section, .examination.. and .registered medical practitioner" shall have the same meanings as in section 53.]</p>
172	Diary of proceedings in investigation.	(1) Every police officer making an investigation under this Chapter shall day by day enter his

		<p>proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.</p> <p>¹ [(1A) The statements of witnesses recorded during the course of investigation under section 161 shall be inserted in the case diary.</p> <p>{1 B) The diary referred to in sub-section {1) shall be a volume and duly paginated.]</p> <p>{2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case, but to aid it in such inquiry or trial.</p> <p>{3) Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see</p>
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		<p>them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but, if they are used by the police officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police officer, the provisions of section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872), shall apply.</p> <p>1. Ins. by Act 5 of 2009, s.15 (w.e.f. 31-12-2009)</p>
173	Report of police officer on completion of investigation	<p>(1) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay.</p> <p>¹[(1A) An offence under Section 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB or 376E of IPC shall be completed within two months from the date on which the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station.]</p> <p>(2) (i) As soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take</p>

		<p>cognizance of the offence on a police report, a report in the form prescribed by the State Government, stating</p> <p>(a) the names of the parties;</p> <p>(b) the nature of the information;</p> <p>(c) the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case;</p> <p>(d) whether any offence appears to have been committed and, if so, by whom;</p> <p>(e) whether the accused has been arrested;</p> <p>(f) whether he has been released on his bond and, if so, whether with or without sureties;</p> <p>(g) whether he has been forwarded in custody under section 170.</p> <p>2[(h) whether the report of medical examination of the woman has been attached where investigation relates to an offence under Sections 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C³ [3760, 376DA,</p>
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		<p>376DB of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)].]</p> <p>(ii) The officer shall also communicate, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government, the action taken by him, to the person, if any, by whom the information relating to the commission of the offence was first given.</p> <p>(3) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any case in which the State Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police station to make further investigation.</p> <p>(4) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall</p>
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		<p>make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.</p> <p>(5) When such report is in respect of a case to which section 170 applies, the police officer shall forward to the Magistrate along with the report--</p> <p>(a) all documents or relevant extracts thereof on which the prosecution proposes to rely other than those already sent to the Magistrate during investigation;</p> <p>(b) the statements recorded under section 161 of all the persons whom the prosecution proposes to examine as its witnesses.</p> <p>(6) If the police officer is of opinion that any part of any such statement is not relevant to the subject-matter of the proceedings or that its disclosure to the accused is not essential in the interests of justice and is inexpedient in the public interest, he</p>
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		<p>shall indicate that part of the statement and append a note requesting the Magistrate to exclude that part from the copies to be granted to the accused and stating his reasons for making such request.</p> <p>(7) Where the police officer investigating the case finds it convenient so to do, he may furnish to the accused copies of all or any of the documents referred to in sub-section (5).</p> <p>(8) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude further investigation in respect of an offence after a report under sub-section (2) has been forwarded to the Magistrate and, where upon such investigation, the officer in charge of the police station obtains further evidence, oral or documentary, he shall forward to the Magistrate a further report or reports regarding such</p>
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		prescribed; and the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (6) shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to such report or reports as they apply in relation to a report forwarded under sub-section (2).
197	Prosecution of judges and public servants	(1) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no sanction will be required in case of a public servant accused of any offence alleged to have been committed under Sections 166A, 166B, 354, 354A, 354B, 354C, 354D, 370, 375, 376, 376A, 376AB, 376C, 376D, 376E, 376F, 376G, 376H, 376I, 376J, 376K, 376L, 376M, 376N, 376O, 376P, 376Q, 376R, 376S, 376T, 376U, 376V, 376W, 376X, 376Y, 376Z, 376AA, 376AB, 376AC, 376AD, 376AE, 376AF, 376AG, 376AH, 376AI, 376AJ, 376AK, 376AL, 376AM, 376AN, 376AO, 376AP, 376AQ, 376AR, 376AS, 376AT, 376AU, 376AV, 376AW, 376AX, 376AY, 376AZ, 376BA, 376BB, 376BC, 376BD, 376BE, 376BF, 376BG, 376BH, 376BI, 376BJ, 376BK, 376BL, 376BM, 376BN, 376BO, 376BP, 376BQ, 376BR, 376BS, 376BT, 376BU, 376BV, 376BW, 376BX, 376BY, 376BZ, 376CA, 376CB, 376CC, 376CD, 376CE, 376CF, 376CG, 376CH, 376CI, 376CJ, 376CK, 376CL, 376CM, 376CN, 376CO, 376CP, 376CQ, 376CR, 376CS, 376CT, 376CU, 376CV, 376CW, 376CX, 376CY, 376CZ, 376DA, 376DB, 376DC, 376DD, 376DE, 376DF, 376DG, 376DH, 376DI, 376DJ, 376DK, 376DL, 376DM, 376DN, 376DO, 376DP, 376DQ, 376DR, 376DS, 376DT, 376DU, 376DV, 376DW, 376DX, 376DY, 376DZ, 376EA, 376EB, 376EC, 376ED, 376EE, 376EF, 376EG, 376EH, 376EI, 376EJ, 376EK, 376EL, 376EM, 376EN, 376EO, 376EP, 376EQ, 376ER, 376ES, 376ET, 376EU, 376EV, 376EW, 376EX, 376EY, 376EZ, 376FA, 376FB, 376FC, 376FD, 376FE, 376FF, 376FG, 376FH, 376FI, 376FJ, 376FK, 376FL, 376FM, 376FN, 376FO, 376FP, 376FQ, 376FR, 376FS, 376FT, 376FU, 376FV, 376FW, 376FX, 376FY, 376FZ, 376GA, 376GB, 376GC, 376GD, 376GE, 376GF, 376GG, 376GH, 376GI, 376GJ, 376GK, 376GL, 376GM, 376GN, 376GO, 376GP, 376GQ, 376GR, 376GS, 376GT, 376GU, 376GV, 376GW, 376GX, 376GY, 376GZ, 376HA, 376HB, 376HC, 376HD, 376HE, 376HF, 376HG, 376HH, 376HI, 376HJ, 376HK, 376HL, 376HM, 376HN, 376HO, 376HP, 376HQ, 376HR, 376HS, 376HT, 376HU, 376HV, 376HW, 376HX, 376HY, 376HZ, 376IA, 376IB, 376IC, 376ID, 376IE, 376IF, 376IG, 376IH, 376II, 376IJ, 376IK, 376IL, 376IM, 376IN, 376IO, 376IP, 376IQ, 376IR, 376IS, 376IT, 376IU, 376IV, 376IW, 376IX, 376IY, 376IZ, 376JA, 376JB, 376JC, 376JD, 376JE, 376JF, 376JG, 376JH, 376JI, 376JJ, 376JK, 376JL, 376JM, 376JN, 376JO, 376JP, 376JQ, 376JR, 376JS, 376JT, 376JU, 376JV, 376JW, 376JX, 376JY, 376JZ, 376KA, 376KB, 376KC, 376KD, 376KE, 376KF, 376KG, 376KH, 376KI, 376KJ, 376KK, 376KL, 376KM, 376KN, 376KO, 376KP, 376KQ, 376KR, 376KS, 376KT, 376KU, 376KV, 376KW, 376KX, 376KY, 376KZ, 376LA, 376LB, 376LC, 376LD, 376LE, 376LF, 376LG, 376LH, 376LI, 376LJ, 376LK, 376LL, 376LM, 376LN, 376LO, 376LP, 376LQ, 376LR, 376LS, 376LT, 376LU, 376LV, 376LW, 376LX, 376LY, 376LZ, 376MA, 376MB, 376MC, 376MD, 376ME, 376MF, 376MG, 376MH, 376MI, 376MJ, 376MK, 376ML, 376MN, 376MO, 376MP, 376MQ, 376MR, 376MS, 376MT, 376MU, 376MV, 376MW, 376MX, 376MY, 376MZ, 376NA, 376NB, 376NC, 376ND, 376NE, 376NF, 376NG, 376NH, 376NI, 376NJ, 376NK, 376NL, 376NM, 376NN, 376NO, 376NP, 376NQ, 376NR, 376NS, 376NT, 376NU, 376NV, 376NW, 376NX, 376NY, 376NZ, 376OA, 376OB, 376OC, 376OD, 376OE, 376OF, 376OG, 376OH, 376OI, 376OJ, 376OK, 376OL, 376OM, 376ON, 376OO, 376OP, 376OQ, 376OR, 376OS, 376OT, 376OU, 376OV, 376OW, 376OX, 376OY, 376OZ, 376PA, 376PB, 376PC, 376PD, 376PE, 376PF, 376PG, 376PH, 376PI, 376PJ, 376PK, 376PL, 376PM, 376PN, 376PO, 376PP, 376PQ, 376PR, 376PS, 376PT, 376PU, 376PV, 376PW, 376PX, 376PY, 376PZ, 376QA, 376QB, 376QC, 376QD, 376QE, 376QF, 376QG, 376QH, 376QI, 376QJ, 376QK, 376QL, 376QM, 376QN, 376QO, 376QP, 376QQ, 376QR, 376QS, 376QT, 376QU, 376QV, 376QW, 376QX, 376QY, 376QZ, 376RA, 376RB, 376RC, 376RD, 376RE, 376RF, 376RG, 376RH, 376RI, 376RJ, 376RK, 376RL, 376RM, 376RN, 376RO, 376RP, 376RQ, 376RR, 376RS, 376RT, 376RU, 376RV, 376RW, 376RX, 376RY, 376RZ, 376SA, 376SB, 376SC, 376SD, 376SE, 376SF, 376SG, 376SH, 376SI, 376SJ, 376SK, 376SL, 376SM, 376SN, 376SO, 376SP, 376SQ, 376SR, 376SS, 376ST, 376SU, 376SV, 376SW, 376SX, 376SY, 376SZ, 376TA, 376TB, 376TC, 376TD, 376TE, 376TF, 376TG, 376TH, 376TI, 376TJ, 376TK, 376TL, 376TM, 376TN, 376TO, 376TP, 376TQ, 376TR, 376TS, 376TT, 376TU, 376TV, 376TW, 376TX, 376TY, 376TZ, 376UA, 376UB, 376UC, 376UD, 376UE, 376UF, 376UG, 376UH, 376UI, 376UJ, 376UK, 376UL, 376UM, 376UN, 376UO, 376UP, 376UQ, 376UR, 376US, 376UT, 376UU, 376UV, 376UW, 376UX, 376UY, 376UZ, 376VA, 376VB, 376VC, 376VD, 376VE, 376VF, 376VG, 376VH, 376VI, 376VJ, 376VK, 376VL, 376VM, 376VN, 376VO, 376VP, 376VQ, 376VR, 376VS, 376VT, 376VU, 376VV, 376VW, 376VX, 376VY, 376VZ, 376WA, 376WB, 376WC, 376WD, 376WE, 376WF, 376WG, 376WH, 376WI, 376WJ, 376WK, 376WL, 376WM, 376WN, 376WO, 376WP, 376WQ, 376WR, 376WS, 376WT, 376WU, 376WV, 376WW, 376WX, 376WY, 376WZ, 376XA, 376XB, 376XC, 376XD, 376XE, 376XF, 376XG, 376XH, 376XI, 376XJ, 376XK, 376XL, 376XM, 376XN, 376XO, 376XP, 376XQ, 376XR, 376XS, 376XT, 376XU, 376XV, 376XW, 376XX, 376XY, 376XZ, 376YA, 376YB, 376YC, 376YD, 376YE, 376YF, 376YG, 376YH, 376YI, 376YJ, 376YK, 376YL, 376YM, 376YN, 376YO, 376YP, 376YQ, 376YR, 376YS, 376YT, 376YU, 376YV, 376YW, 376YX, 376YY, 376YZ, 376ZA, 376ZB, 376ZC, 376ZD, 376ZE, 376ZF, 376ZG, 376ZH, 376ZI, 376ZJ, 376ZK, 376ZL, 376ZM, 376ZN, 376ZO, 376ZP, 376ZQ, 376ZR, 376ZS, 376ZT, 376ZU, 376ZV, 376ZW, 376ZX, 376ZY, 376ZZ.
198A	Prosecution of offences under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code.	¹ [No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1960) except upon a police report of facts which constitute such offence or upon a complaint made by the person aggrieved by the offence or by her

		father, mother, brother, sister or by her father's or mother's brother or sister or, with the leave of the Court, by any other person related to her by blood, marriage or adoption.]
309	Power to postpone or adjourned proceedings	<p>(1) In every enquiry or trial, the proceedings shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reason to be recorded.</p> <p>Provided that the enquiry or trial relates to an offence under Section 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, or 376DB of the Indian Penal Code, the enquiry or the trial shall as far as possible be</p>

		completed within a period of two months from the date of filing of chargesheet.
327	Court to be open	<p>327(2)</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in sub- section (1), the inquiry into and trial of rape or an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, S[section 376D or section 376DA, 376DB, 376E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)] shall be conducted <i>in camera</i>:</p> <p>Provided that the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, or on an application made by either of the parties, allow any particular person to have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court:</p>

		<p>camera trial shall be conducted as far as practicable by a woman Judge or Magistrate.</p> <p>(3) Where any proceedings are held under sub-section (2), it shall not be lawful for any person to print or publish any matter in relation to any such proceedings except with the preVIOUS permission of the Court: Provided that the ban on printng or publication of trial proceedings in relation to an offence of rape maybe lifted, subject to maintaining confidentiality of name and address of the parties.</p>
357A	Victim compensation scheme.	<p>¹ [357A. Victim compensation scheme.-- (1) Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependen who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime</p>

		<p>and who require rehabilitation.</p> <p>{2) Whenever a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation, the District Legal Service Authority or the State Legal Service Authority, as the case may be, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded under the scheme referred to in sub-section {1).</p> <p>{3) If the trial Court, at the conclusion of the trial, is satisfied, that the compensation awarded under section 357 is not adequate for such rehabilitation, or where the cases end in acquittal or discharge and the victim has to be rehabilitated, it may make recommendation for compensation.</p> <p>{4) Where the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified, and where no trial takes place, the victim or his dependents may make an application to the State or the District Legal Services Authority</p>
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		<p>for award of compensation.</p> <p>{5) On receipt of such recommendations or on the application under sub-section {4), the State or the District Legal Services Authority shall, after due enquiry award adequate compensation by completing the enquiry within two months.</p> <p>{6) The State or the District Legal Services Authority, as the case may be, to alleviate the suffering of the victim, may order for immediate first-aid facility or medical benefits to be made available free of cost on the certificate of the police officer not below the rank of the officer in charge of the police station or a Magistrate of the area concerned, or any other interim relief as the appropriate authority deems fit.]</p>
357B	Compensation to be in addition to fine under section 326A, 376D of Indian Penal Code.	<p>1The compensation payable by the State Government under section 357A shall be in addition to the payment of fine to the</p>

		ctlm under section 326A, 376AB 3760, 3760A and 3760B of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
357C	Treatment of victims.	All hospitals, public or private, whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, shall immediately, provide the first-aid or medical treatment, free of cost, to the victims of any offence covered under section 326A, 376, 376A, 376B, 376C, 3760, 376DA, 3760B or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and shall immediately inform the police of such incident.]
374	Appeals from convictions	(4) When an appeal has been filed against a sentence passed under Section 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 3760, 3760A, 3760B or 376E of IPC, the appeal shall be disposed of within a period of six months from the date of filing of such appeal.

377	Appeal by the State Governments against sentence	(4) When an appeal has been filed against a sentence passed under Section 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB or 376E of IPC, the appeal shall be disposed of within a period of six months from the date of filing of such appeal.
438	Direction for grant of bail to a person apprehending arrest	(4) Nothing in this Section shall apply to any case involving the arrest of any person or accusation of having committed an offence under Sub-Section 376 or 376AB, 376DA, 376DB of IPC.
439	Special powers of the High Court or Court of Session regarding bail	(1)(a) That any person accused of an offence and in custody be released on bail, and if the offence is of the nature specified in Sub-Section (3) of Section 437, may impose any condition which it considers necessary for the purposes mentioned in that Sub-Section; Provided further that the High Court or the

		<p>Court of Session shall before granting bail to a person who is accused of an offence triable under Sub-Section {3) of Section 376 or Section 376AB or Section 376DA or Section 376DB of IPC, give notice of the application for bail to the Public Prosecutor within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the notice of such application.</p> <p>{1) {b) That any condition imposed by a Magistrate when releasing any person on bail be set aside or modified : Provided that the High Court or the Court of Session shall, before granting bail to a person who is accused of an offence which is triable exclusively by the imprisonment for life, give notice of the application for bail to the Public Prosecutor unless it is, for reasons to be recorded in writing, of opinion that it is</p>
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		<p>not practicable to give such notice;</p> <p>(1 .A) The presence of the informant or any person authorised by him shall be obligatory at the time of hearing of the application for bail to the person under Sub-Section (3) of Section 376 or Section 376AB or Section 376DA or Section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code.</p>
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4.3.2 The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Section	Description	Details
3	Interpretation-clause.	<p>"Evidence."-- "Evidence" means and includes--</p> <p>(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry;</p> <p>such statements are called oral evidence;</p> <p>(2)all documents including electronic records produced for the inspection of the Court; such documents are called documentary</p>

Section	Description	Details
17	Admission defined.	An admission is a statement, oral or documentary or contained in electronic form], which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons, and under the circumstances, hereinafter mentioned.
21	Proof of admissions against persons making them, and by or on their behalf.	<p>Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest except in the following cases: --</p> <p>(1) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section 32.</p> <p>(2) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, when it</p>

Section	Description	Details
		<p>consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.</p> <p>(3) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.</p>
26	Confession by accused while in custody of Police not to be proved against him.	No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police-officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.
32	Cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found, etc., is relevant. When it relates to cause of death; or is made in course of business; or against interest of maker; or gives opinion as to public right or	Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which under the

Section	Description	Details
	<p>general interest; or relates to existence of relationship; or is made in will or deed relating to family affairs; or in document relating to transaction mentioned in section 13, clause (a); or is made by several persons, and expresses feelings relevant to matter in question.</p>	<p>circumstances of the case appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts 1n the following cases:</p> <p>(1) When it relates to cause of death. -- When the statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases 1n which the cause of that person's death comes into question. Such statements are relevant whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.</p> <p>(5) or relates to existence of relationship. -- When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship [by blood,</p>

Section	Description	Details
		marriage or adoption] between persons as to whose relationship ¹ [by blood, marriage or adoption] the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.
45	Opinions of experts.	<p>When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science, or art, or as to identity of handwriting, or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions are relevant facts.</p> <p>Such persons are called experts.</p>
45A	Opinion of Examiner of Electronic Evidence.	<p>45A. Opinion of Examiner of Electronic Evidence.-- When in a proceeding, the court has to form an opinion on any matter relating to any information transmitted</p>

Section	Description	Details
		victim or of such persons previous sexual experience with any person shall not be relevant on the issue of such consent or the quality of consent.
59	Proof of facts by oral evidence.	All facts, except the [contents of documents or electronic records], may be proved by oral evidence.
60	Oral evidence must be direct.	<p>Oral evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct; that is to say –</p> <p>if it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it;</p> <p>if it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it;</p> <p>if it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner;</p>

Section	Description	Details
		<p>if it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds:</p> <p>Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatises if the author is dead or cannot be found; or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable:</p> <p>Provided also that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing</p>

Section	Description	Details
		for its inspection.
61	Proof of contents of documents.	The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.
62	Primary evidence.	<p>Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.</p> <p><i>Explanation 1.</i> --Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document.</p> <p>Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.</p> <p><i>Explanation 2.</i> -- Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest;</p>

Section	Description	Details
		<p>but, where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.</p> <p>A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.</p>
63	Secondary evidence.	<p>Secondary evidence means and includes--</p> <p>(1) certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained;</p> <p>(2) copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;</p> <p>(3) copies made from or compared with the original;</p>

Section	Description	Details
		<p>(4) counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;</p> <p>(5) oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.</p> <p>(c) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.</p> <p>(d) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.</p>
88A	Presumption as to electronic messages.	88A. Presumption as to electronic messages. -- The Court may presume that an electronic

Section	Description	Details
		<p>message, forwarded by the originator through an electronic mail server to the addressee to whom the message purports to be addressed corresponds with the message as fed into his computer for transmission; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was sent.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> -- For the purposes of this section, the expressions "addressee" and "originator" shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses {b) and {za) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology</p>
113A	Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.	<p>113A. Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman. -- When the question is whether the commission of suicide by a woman had been abetted by her husband or any relative of her husband and it is shown that she had committed suicide</p>

Section	Description	Details
		<p>within a period of seven years from the date of her marriage and that her husband or such relative of her husband had subjected her to cruelty, the court may presume, having regard to all the other circumstances of the case, that such suicide had been abetted by her husband or by such relative of her husband.</p> <p><i>Explanation</i> -. -For the purposes of this section, "cruelty" shall have the same meaning as in section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).</p>
113B	Presumption as to dowry death.	<p>113B. Presumption as to dowry death. -- When the question is whether a person has committed the dowry death of a woman and it is shown that soon before her death such woman had been subjected by such person to cruelty or harassment for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, the court shall presume that such person had caused the dowry</p>

Section	Description	Details
		<p>death.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> For the purposes of this section, dowry death shall have the same meaning as in section 304B of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).</p>
114A	Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for rape	<p>114A. Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for rape.-- In a prosecution for rape under clause {a), clause {b), clause {c), clause {d), clause {e), clause {f), clause {g), clause (h), clause {i), clause (j), clause {k), clause (l), clause (m) or clause (n) of sub-section (2) of section 376 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where sexual intercourse by the accused is proved and the question is whether it was without the consent of the woman alleged to have been raped and such woman states 1n her evidence before the court that she did not consent, the court shall presume that she did not consent.</p>

Section	Description	Details
		<p>Explanation. In this section, .,sexual intercourse., shall mean any of the acb mentioned 1n clauses {a) to {d) of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).</p>
146	Questions lawful in cross-examination	<p>When a witness is cross-examined, he may in addffion the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> {1) To test his veracity, {2) To discover who he is and what is his position in life, or {3) To shake his credit, by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture :

Section	Description	Details
		prosecution for an offence under Section 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB or 376E of the IPC (45 of 1860) or for attempt to commit any such offence, where the question of consent is an issue, it shall not be permissible to adduce evidence or to put questions in the cross-examination of the victim as to the general immoral character, or previous sexual experience, of such victim with any person for proving such consent or the quality of consent.

4.3.3 Compensation and Rehabilitation of Victim of Crime

As per Sub-Section 6 of Section 357A, the State or the District Legal Services Authority, as the case may be, to DOWHULDWH the suffering of the victim,

may order for immediate first aid facility or medical benefits to be made available free of cost on the certificate of the police officer not below the rank of the officer In-charge of the police station or a Magistrate of the area concerned, or any other interim relief as the Authority deems fit.

The Supreme Court of India in *Criminal Appeal no. 393 of 20 15 arising out of SLP (Crl.) no. 4213 of 20 13, State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Rampal*, enhanced the compensation to be paid by the respondent accused to Rupees one lakh from Rupees forty thousand. In addition, it directed the State of Himachal Pradesh to pay interim compensation of Rupees three lakhs, as per Section 357A of Cr.P.C., 1973, further directing that if respondent fails to pay the additional amount as directed by the Supreme Court, that additional amount will also be paid by the State so that the victim gets a total sum of Rupees four lakhs.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment regarding *Criminal Appeal No. 19 of 2015 (arising out of SLP (Crt.) no. 1491 of 2012), Manohar Singh – Appellant vs. State of Rajasthan & Ors.* stated that:

Section 357 Cr.P.C. confers a power coupled with a duty on the court to apply its mind to the question of awarding compensation to the victim in every criminal case.

The court may have regard to the nature and extent of injuries, the appellant / complainant deserves to be duly compensated.

Before issuing a direction to pay compensation under Section 357 Cr.P.C., the capacity of the accused to pay the same must be judged. Section 357-A under which the compensation comes out of State funds has to be invoked to make up for the requirement of just compensation. But subsection 3 of Section 357 does not impose any such limitation. And thus, the power thereunder should be exercised in appropriate cases.

The amendments to the Cr.P.C., 1973 brought about in 2008 focused on the rights of a victim in a criminal trial, particularly in trials relating to sexual offences.

Rehabilitation means to restore to useful life through therapy and education or to restore to good condition, operation or capacity.

Reparation is arguably the most comprehensive means of compensating individuals and groups whose rights have been violated. Reparation acknowledges that serious wrong has been done and, consequently, that the injured person is entitled to remedy and redress. Reparation is commonly associated with paying monetary compensation. While this form of compensation is an important means to offset damages suffered, the State should not overlook other non-monetary forms of reparation according to the basic principles and guidelines. Reparation includes 'restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition'.

Victim assistance apart from the compensation, victim assistance seems to be a dire necessity for victim rehabilitation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following services like crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy and emergency transportation.⁴

As per UN General Assembly Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, November, 29, 1985, the basic principle of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power constituted an important recognition of the need to set norms and minimum standards. It recognized the rights of the victim of crime to access to justice and fair treatment, restitution, compensation and assistance. This Declaration is the Magna Carta of the rights of the victims globally. Some of the suggestions which deserve a special note are:

- i. Victims should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity. They are entitled to access the mechanisms of justice and to promote redress, as provided for by National Legislation, for the harm they have suffered.
- ii. Judicial and administrative mechanisms should be established and strengthened where necessary, to enable Victims to obtain redress through formal or informal procedures that are expeditious, fair, inexpensive and accessible. Victims should be

⁴Barcelona Panda, Victim's Right To Rehabilitation: India, UK and IJS Experience. <http://www.manupatra.com/mLmdup/348/articles/article%20victim.pdf>, p.O 3.

informed of their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms.

- iii. Informing Victims of their role and the scope, timing and progress of the proceedings and of the disposition of their cases, especially where serious crimes are involved and where they have requested such information.
- iv. Allowing the views and concerns of Victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of the proceedings where their personal interests are affected without prejudice to the accused and consistent with the relevant national criminal justice system.
- v. Providing proper assistance to Victims throughout the legal process.
- vi. Taking measures to minimize inconvenience to Victims, protect their privacy where necessary, and ensure their safety, as well as that of their families and witnesses on their behalf, from intimidation and retaliation. Avoiding unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases and the execution of orders or decrees granting awards to Victims.

It may be concluded that the existing legal framework in relation to right of victims towards rehabilitation reveals that except in the area of providing compensation, more needs to be done either statutorily or through schemes to address the entire range of problems faced by the victims. The need for fair, considerate and sympathetic treatment of the victim by the police, hospitals, welfare organizations, prosecution and courts is of utmost necessity. Prompt restitution/compensation to the victim for the injury or loss suffered, using the existing provisions and security

to the victims and the vulnerable sections of women and children against victimization in future.

Protection to victim / witnesses must be provided as per **The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018** issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India which has been approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its landmark judgement of '*Mahendra Chawla v. Union of India*', making it the first attempt to bring the protection of witness under the ambit of law and putting the responsibility on the State to implement it effectively.

4.3.4. Scientific aid to investigation with special reference to offences against women and children.

Forensic word is derived from Latin word "Forensis" which means "belonging to the court of justice". It means application of many scientific principles, methods and techniques to identify or compare physical evidence to merge these into such a discipline as could be put into practice for delivering criminal justice. Its importance lies in exactness and precision with which a criminal can possibly be pinned down to the crime as against the usual conventional method of oral testimony of generally unobservant, non-vigilant, unwilling and at times hesitant witnesses who later turn hostile under pressure, intimidation or for consideration or due to circumstances shaping later on etc.⁵

⁵UP Government document, Scientific Aids to Investigation, (Moradabad, Publication Section, Police Training College, 1983) p.OI

4.3.5. DNA

After amendment in the Cr.P.C. by the insertion of Section 53A by Act 25 of 2005, DNA profiling has now become a part of statutory procedure of evidence collection. Section 53A of Cr.P.C. relates to the examination of a person accused of rape by a medical practitioner.

4.3.6. Using audio-video electronic means as prescribed under sections 161 (3), 164 (1) and 275 (1) of Code of Criminal Procedure is permitted.

Checklist for the 10 at the scene of crime :

Prepare the site map and take a bird's eye view photograph of the scene of crime, which would help in re-creation of the scene of crime.

Close up photographs of articles bearing clues should be taken, showing their location clearly, articles should be carefully collected, packed, labeled and sealed following the proper protocol.⁶

Fingerprints, Foot prints, shoe prints and track marks, blood stains, semen, saliva, sputum, etc., chemical stains of acids, petrol, kerosene oil or other body fluids; fibres, hair, fabric worn by the criminal (s); any article inadvertently left behind by the criminals; foot prints should be photographed, traced and cast lifted; plans or

⁶UP Government document, Scientific Aids to Investigation, (Moradabad, Publication Section, Police Training College, 1983} p.24

sketches should be prepared at the site itself, mentioning distances and directions accurately.

A measuring tape should be used for measuring distances and for direction to be shown, a compass should be used.

It must be kept in mind that (i) sketches in combination with (ii) photographs provide an ideal presentation of the scene of crime. This is a systematic and accurate approach for the purpose of detection of the offender.

Lifting, packing, sealing and transportation of evidence are activities in which the Investigating Officer must gain expertise because any lapse in any of these activities leads to vitiation of evidence in the court of law. Equally important is the transportation of evidence and the chain of custody of the forensic evidence. The forensic report is of evidentiary value, only if all these processes are fully complied with, otherwise the integrity of the report comes into question.

Assistance of the forensic experts may be taken wherever necessary.

Notes giving minute details should be prepared immediately.

Requisite sample of body fluid like blood, saliva etc. may be collected from the person of the suspect, with the assistance of the forensic expert.

The suspect should also be searched for collection of clues like any peculiarity of the scene of crime, blood, semen, saliva etc, identical found on the victim, hair, fibre etc. of the victim, portion of clothing of the victim.

Wear hand gloves before touching, picking up, collection and sealing of all items recovered from

the scene has to be done at the scene itself before two independent witnesses etc.,

Proper packing, labeling, sealing and handling of exhibits is very important.

Preparing and maintaining proper record of chain of custody of exhibits is also very important to ensure security and unquestionable integrity of exhibits.

Submission of the report on completion of investigation in the form prescribed by the State Government to the Officer Incharge of the concerned policed station who shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report as per provisions of Section 173 of Cr.P.C., 1973.

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<http://www.manupatra.com/roundup/348/articles/article%20victim.pdf>
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Handling/ Lifting/ Packing of Physical Evidences from Scene of Crime

Sr No.	Form of the Evidence	Mode of Collection/Packing/Preservation	Forensic Dept. for Analysis	Nature of Examination	Remarks	Case Examples
Adulteration						
Alcohol						
1	Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol Container (Empty): Intact bottle should be collected and packed in wooden box properly to avoid any damage. Alcohol Container (With contents): The liquid alcohol should be poured in a separate air tight glass container if the content is more in volume. The entire container itself can be packed and sent for examination if the content is low in volume. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. If the urine sample is taken for Alcohol analysis, it should be preserved with 30 mg. of Phenyl Mercuric Nitrate per 10ml of urine or by adding Thymol. If blood is collected for alcohol estimation, it should be preserved with 10mg. Sodium Fluoride and 30 mg. of Potassium Oxalate per 10ml of blood Breath Analyser (An instrument for measuring the concentration of alcohol during drunk driving/ Hit and Run case) is used as a field/spot test to detect concentration of alcohol consumed by the suspect. The concentration of alcohol in breath should be less than 30 mg/ml . If 	Toxicology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the given exhibit contain any traces of alcohol or not? If yes, then what type of alcohol? Is it IMFL or country made? What is the concentration of alcohol in a liquid? What is the concentration of the spurious compound in the adulterated item, if it's found to have any adulterants? If the concentration of the adulterated compound is lethal or harmful for human? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use air tight containers to preserve the liquid in order to avoid any evaporation or leakage. In case of seizure of liquor in huge quantities, a sample of 500ml from each bulk can be sent in a sealed bottle for analysis 	Drug and Narcotic cases, Gambling, Economic Offence, Rape, Murder, Drunk and Fire drive, and Arson

above, the person can be sent for Medical examination and sample collection.						
Ammunitions						
1	Discharged/fired bullets and pellets	Ballistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification marks on the bullets should be observed and tagged with details.• Collect the bullet using rubber tipped forceps. Wrap in cotton wool individually.• Pack in a cardboard box.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•What is the type, make and calibre of the bullet?•What is the probable type of weapon that fired it?•Was it fired from the suspected gun, in case the suspected gun is recovered?•The fire arm which fired the recovered bullet is of country made or a company made? (by observing the class characteristics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not wash or clean bullet or pellets.•Prevent any abrasion or mutilation of the surface, if any.• Preserve foreign materials like fibres, hairs, blood stains adhering to the bullet.•If the bullet is lodged in the victim's body, X-rays showing it may be sent to identify its type, particulars such as target, distance and potential.	Rape, Murder, Economic offence, Burglary, SC/ST case, Suicide, Homicide, Terrorism
2	Fired cartridges and wads	Ballistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect the cartridge using rubber tipped forceps, wrap in cotton individually.• Pack in a cardboard box.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•What is the Type, make and calibre of the cartridge?•What is the probable type of weapon that fired the cartridge? Was it country made or company made?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not wash or clean the cartridge or wads.•Prevent any abrasion or mutilation of the surface, if any.	Rape, Murder, Economic offence, Burglary, SC/ST case, Suicide, Homicide, Terrorism

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was it fired from the suspected weapon, in case if weapon has been recovered? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve foreign materials like fibres, hairs, blood stains adhering to the cartridge case. 	
3	Gun Shot Residues {GSR} {At SoC and recovered from hands of the suspect/ Body of the victim}					
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GSR particles present on the clothing of the suspects/ victim should be sent as such after packing the clothing material in a cardboard box. • The GSR particles from the body of suspects/ victim should be collected using a cotton swab soaked in acidified 1M (Molar) Nitric Acid. • Air-dry the swab and pack it in a glass or plastic container. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Ballistics, Forensic medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the cloth collected from the suspected shooter's hands have any traces of Gun-shot residues? • If found, are the residues same which are present on suspected firearm or on injury of victim? • Can an entry or exit wound be determined on the basis of location of GSR? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve excised skin or tissue with suspected GSR residues in rectified spirit or formalin, in case if a dead body is found with GSR particles. • Do not pack them in between two cardboard pieces or in common salt. 	Rape, Murder, Economic offence, Burglary, SC/ST case, Suicide, Homicide
4	Live cartridges and bullets {At SoC, Recovered from suspect}					
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect all the live cartridge and bullets using rubber tipped forceps. • Wrap in cotton and then in a small box, individually. • Pack in a cardboard box. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Ballistics, Forensic Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the cartridge or bullets recovered are live/ unfired or not? • If yes, to which type and calibre of the firearms they belong? • Whether the cartridge or bullet belongs to the suspected fire arm, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handle live cartridges and bullets with utmost care to avoid friction or mishandling. • Pack them separately. 	Rape, Murder, Economic offence, Burglary, SC/ST case, Suicide, Homicide

Belongings							
1	Backpack	So 'dli	Check for the pockets of bag for any items, if present. Collect the entire bag if any remains or particles/trace evidences of explosives/currency notes/gun powder/blood spots/meat pieces/Narcotic substances etc. is found. Pack it with a plastic cover properly (after drying, in case of any wet biological evidences found) in a cardboard box. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Physics/Biology	To whom the backpack belongs? (If any personalized evidences are found) To whom the blood or meat spots belong? (in case, if any) If yes, to which species and individual it belongs? Which type of explosives/narcotics is involved (if any)? If any suspected currency is found (Bribe case), can the source of currency matched/linked with the suspected one? •:KLFK AUHDUP LV LOYROYHG (LI DQ\ JXQ SRZGHU RU UHVLGXHV DUH IRXQG"	Before packing, dry the material if any kind of wet blood spots or biological fluids are found. Handle with utmost care if any explosives or material related to fire or arson is present.	Burglary, Narcotics, Murder, Explosives, Theft, Drunk and Drive, Wildlife Crime, Bribe Cases
2	Credit/Debit Cards	So 'dli	Collect the Credit/Debit Cards in a paper envelop. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Questioned Document/ Cyber	To whom the Credit/ Debit card belongs? What is the	Handle the cards with care to secure its printing and	Question Document, Cyber Crime,

			information available in the chip of the cards?	details as well as to avoid any undue breakaQes.	Property Frauds, Burglary, ATM frauds.
3	ID card				
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect the ID Cards in a paper envelop. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Questioned Document •To whom the card belongs? •What is the information available on the card?	• Handle the cards with care to secure its printing and details as well as to avoid any undue breakages.	Kidnapping, Rape and Murder, Theft, Question Document, Cyber Crime, Property Frauds, BurQiarv.
4	Mobile Phone/Tablet/Laptop				
Refer "Digital Evidences"					
5	Personalised Accessories				
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personalised Accessories such as pen, key chain, lockets, watch, bracelets, rings, diaries, Purse/Wallet etc. which depicts any identity towards victim or suspect should be wrapped and collected in a plastic zip lock bags and further packed in a paper envelop. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Physics/Document •To whom the accessory belongs? •What is a kind of wear and tear marks present? •If any identity can be derived from individual characteristics present on the item?	• Handle the items made up of glass carefully to avoid damage.	Found in majority of the cases.
Biological Fluids					
1	Blood (Wet/Drv blood)				
From Scene of Crime					
	Liquid/Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect the wet blood from any kind of surface using a gauze cloth or FTA card. For Dried blood, scrape the blood with scalpel in a paper or use the above gauze 	Biology/Serology, •Do the stains contain any traces of blood or not? •If it is blood, is it of	•Only completely air drying the gauze cloth,	Almost all kind of crime related

		<p>cloth moistened with normal saline/distilled water for collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let the gauze cloth dry in air under shade. • Pack in a paper envelope. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 		<p>human or animal origin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If human, to which blood group it belongs? • If the suspected blood matches with reference blood? (Individual identification) 	<p>the blood should be packed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not pack in plastic bags. • Do not use artificial means of air drying such as hot air blower. 	<p>cases.</p>
		From Victim/ Suspect (Control Sample)				
	Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take 2-5 ml of venous blood (to eliminate false positive) with a use of sterile syringe (to be collected by medical officer) in a vacutainer containing anti-coagulant such as EDTA as a preservative. • Immediately mix it well by tilting the tube in order to avoid clotting. • Use a parafilm on a cap of the tube to avoid any leakage during handling/transit. • Wrap in cotton and pack it in a cardboard box container. • A small amount of control blood can be collected using FTA cards. • Label it properly with all the required details • Seal it properly using authorised seal 	Biology/Serology, Forensic Pathology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the control sample matches with the suspected sample collected from SOC? • Any individual specifications like disorders, diseases found out from the blood tests? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure the vacutainer is coated with anticoagulants. • The vacutainer should be tightly packed and sealed with parafilm to avoid any leakage during transit/handling. • Scan the QR code for more details about blood collection in case of suspected 	<p>Almost all kind of crime related cases to match individual's identity with the suspected one.</p>

2	Saliva					
	From Scene of Crime					
	Stains/Dried	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The salivary stains present on places such as bite marks and objects like cigarette butts, tumbler, glass bottle and caps/lids should be collected using a cotton swab moistened with distilled water/Normal Saline.• Air-dry it completely under shade and pack it in a paper envelope/glass container.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Serology/Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the stain contain any saliva?• If yes, it is of secretary or non-secretary nature?• If secretary, what is the ABO blood group type of an individual?• Is the source of Saliva stains same as the reference sample?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure the swab is completely dried before packaging.• Make sure the collected sample is free of any other contaminations.	Rape, Strangulation, Throttling, Murder, Theft, Assault, Drunk and Drive, Economic Offence, Narcotics, Gambling
	From Victim/ Suspect (Control Sample)					
	Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manual sterile cotton swab/ the readily available oral swab kits should be used to collect the saliva sample from victim/suspect. Other methods also include draining method, the spitting method, and the suction method.• Remove the stick from the mouth and place it carefully inside the tube/glass container.• Tightly close the lid of the container and pack the entire container in a cotton wool to avoid any breakage of the tube.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Serology/Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the DNA profile matches with the DNA profile of the suspected saliva sample collected from SOC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure after the collection of the buccal swabs, it does not touch the wall of the tube/container.	Rape, Murder, Theft, Assault, Drunk and Drive, Economic Offence, Narcotics, Gambling
3	Semen					
	From Scene of Crime					
	Stains	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect sample from the stained area (surface/clothing or body of the victim or suspects) using a swab moistened with distilled water/ normal saline.• If the stained area is not removable, collect the stains with the swabs.	Serology/Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the stain contain any semen or not?• If yes, sperms are present or not?• Does the DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure the swab is completely dried before packaging.• Avoid	Rape and Murder, Sexual Assault.

		<p>[If the used condoms are found at the place. collect the entire condom.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let it completely air dry under shade. • Pack it in a paper envelopes/ glass container. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 		<p>profile matches with DNA profile generated from the control sample?</p>	<p>fold/crumple in starchy areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample should be forwarded to lab as soon as possible [ideally within 24-72 hours] as delay in examination may alter the results of the tests. 	
	From Victim/Suspect (Control Sample)					
	Stains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take 2-5 ml of venous blood [to eliminate false positive] with a use of sterile syringe. • Store and Pack in a method mentioned for control blood collection from suspect/victim. • In suspected rape cases. vaginal swabs from victim can be treated as control sample for the presence and matching of semen/sperms and their DNA profile. 	Serology/Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the DNA profile matches with the profile generated from suspected samples SOC? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure the vacutainer are coated with anticoagulants. • The vacutainer should be tightly packed and sealed with parafilm to avoid any leakage during 	Rape and Murder. Sexual Assault.
4	Vaginal stains					
	At Scene of Crime					
	Stains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect sample from the stained area of any suspected surface of clothing using a swab moistened with distilled water. • Let it completely air dry under shade. • Pack it in a paper envelop/ glass container. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Biology/Serology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the stain contain any vaginal cells or not? • If yes. does the DNA profile of the vaginal cells match with the victim's DNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure the swab is completely air dried before packaging. • Avoid fold/crumple in stained areas. 	Rape and Murder, Sexual Assault.

				profile? •Is there any seminal fluid/sperms present or not? •If yes. does the DNA profile of the seminal stains matches with the suspect's DNA profile?		
Bilemarks						
1	At Scene of Crime					
	Impression	•The bite marks present on food like apple or on pen. pencil. chocolates. chewing gums etc. are collected using a cast prepared from a variety of materials like silicon rubber/ plaster of paris/wax etc. •Bites are made with an incisive action to get impression of the incisal edges and a portion of the labial and lingual surfaces of upper and lower incisors and canines. •Impressions of upper and lower arch are taken by forensic Odontologist/ dentist and casts are made. Only central incisors and canine are preserved and the rest are trimmed. •The crime scene cast should be packed in separate cardboard boxes with bubble wraps wrapped around. •Label it properly with all the required details. •Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Biology, Forensic odontology	•Whether the bite marks are of animals or human's? •If its human's, to whom it belongs? •Any other peculiarities/ individual characteristics found in a crime scene sample cast?	• The prepared cast should be packed properly so to avoid any undue damages during handling or transit.	Rape and Murder, Burglary, Theft. Alcohol
2	From Victim/ Suspect (Control Sample)					
	Impression	•In case of control sample. subjects are told to bite on apple or to bite on their own flexor surface of forearm. •Impressions of upper and lower arch are	Biology, Forensic odontology	•Whether the control bite casts matches with the suspected bite	• The prepared cast should be packed properly so to	Rape and Murder, Burglary, Theft.

		<p>taken by forensic odontologist/dentist and plaster cast made. Only central incisors and canine are preserved and the rest are trimmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The photographs of the dental structure of the suspect/victim should be taken for superimposing with the crime scene cast later for comparison. • The control cast should be packed in separate cardboard boxes with bubble wraps wrapped around. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using Q authorised seal. 		<p>marks found at the SOC?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other peculiarities found in a control sample? Does it match with the suspected cast of the bitemarks? 	<p>avoid undue damages during handling or transit.</p> <p>any</p>	<p>Alcohol, Chain snatching</p>
Button						
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect the button found at SoC as such in a zip lock bag. • If any fibre is attached to it, it should be sent with the button itself in a zip lock bag. • If there is any biological material on it, such as blood, it has to be completely air dried before packing in a paper envelop. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	<p>Physics, Serology, DNA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which make, design it is? • To which of the clothing it belongs, in case if clothing is found? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any fibre attached to it, to which fabric it belongs? • If it matches with that of the suspect's clothing? • If any biological material is attached to it, whether the DNA profile matches with the DNA profile generated from reference sample? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any biological material attached to buttons should be air dried completely before packaging. 	<p>Rape, Smothering, Chain snatching, Murder, Theft. Drowning, Kidnapping, Sexual Assault</p>

Burnt Objects/Bodies					
At Scene of Crime					
	<p>Solid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect the partly or completely burnt materials with due care to avoid any damage in a separate glass containers. Collect Burnt debris from the place of cremation of dead bodies wrapped in a paper and then pack in a paper/cardboard parcel. The charred or burnt dead body should be photographed first and the evidences from the body should be collected by medical doctors. Collect ash in a plastic/glass container and pack in cardboard parcel. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	<p>DNA, Toxicology, Explosives, Chemistry, Forensic Pathology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether it is burning injury or not? If yes, to what extent is burnt? Which are the potential chemical/petroleum products used for burning? If any petroleum sources are found, does it match with the fuel traces found on the burnt item? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collected burnt bodies should be kept in air tight container in case of burning due to flammable liquids as they get evaporated soon. The burnt debris from the place of cremation like ash should be collected in a separate container avoiding any flammable material inside. 	<p>Fire, Arson, Kidnapping, murder, rape, burglary, Mass disaster, Dowry death</p>
Butcher's knife					
Refer "Sharp and Blunt Objects/Tools"					
Chemicals					
At Scene of Crime					
	<p>Solid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals (toxic, narcotics, explosive substances etc.) found at the SoC should be collected using spatula in a paper/plastic container and pack it in a cardboard box. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	<p>Chemistry, Narcotics, Toxicology, Explosive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the given exhibit a chemical? What type of it, is it harmful/lethal to human or not? If yes, if the reference chemical sample matches with the suspected sample collected at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautions should be taken for the corrosive/carcinogenic substances to be packed in a amber colour glass container. 	<p>Narcotics, Poison, Rape, Murder, Dowry death, Homicide, Suicide, Smothering, Clandestine labs</p>

				SOC with respect to their composition and concentration?		
	Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid chemicals (toxic, narcotics, explosive substances, Acids, Alkaline etc.) found at the SOC should be collected using a dropper in a glass container and pack it in a card board box. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Chemistry, Narcotics, Toxicology, Explosive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the liquid found at the SOC belongs to any chemical or not? If yes, which category of chemicals does it belong? Is there any addition/adulteration present? Whether it is harmful/lethal to human or not? If yes, is it flammable liquid or not? What is the concentration of the chemical found? If the reference chemical sample matches with the suspected sample collected at the SOC with respect to their composition and their concentration? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid metal screw caps and use only plastic screw caps (air tight) for the acid/alkaline samples. 	Narcotics, Poison, Rape Murder, Dowry death, Homicide, Suicide. Smothering, Clandestine labs

Cloths (Victim's! Suspect's)				
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect the entire cloth or its remains very carefully.• Fold it very neatly to avoid any loss of evidence or stains/marks on it.• If any biological stains are there on the cloth, mark it properly to identify it.• Pack it in a cardboard box after drying it in shade completely, if it is wet or have moisture.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which is the make, size and other wear and tear markspresent?• The cloth material or its remains found at the SOC belongs to whom? (based on physical description)• If any individual identification marks are there on the cloth, does it reveal any identity of an individual?• If any biological material if found, which is it?• Does the DNA profile matches with the DNA profile generated from the reference sample?• If any physical trace evidences like soil, fibre, glass, drug or chemicals etc are found, what type of the compound it is and does it match with the compound recovered from suspect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While packing, the cloths should be handled minimally with utmost care to avoid disturbance of any particles present on stains.Rape, Murder, Theft. Narcotics, Burning, Building collapse, Drowning, Dowry death, Kidnapping etc

Digital Evidences				
	Forensic IT/ Cyber Security			
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Items like Camera, CPU, CD/DVD, Pen drive, Mobile Phone, Hard disk, Mother Board, Floppy disk, Laptop, Tablet Walky-Talky, Radio, VCR, Write Blockers, Memory cards, SIM cards, Printers, Scanners and Copiers, Mobile Clippings, Video Cassettes etc. should be first monitored with its state (on/off). whether any cables are attached or not any destructive activity is going on etc.• The item should be first disconnected if any destructive activity is running on the device.• The digital media like pen drive, laptop, computer, hard disk etc. should be copied first with all of their contents.• Write blockers should be used to secure and transfer the data.• Hash value of the pen drive or hard disk should be taken at the site only and noted.• The make, model, serial number etc. should be documented.• Devices such as mobiles and tablets should be turned off immediately and batteries removed, if possible. If the device cannot be turned off, then it must be isolated from its cell tower by placing it in a Faraday bag or other blocking material, set to airplane mode. The Wi-Fi Bluetooth or other communications system must be disabled.• The following order of packaging should be strictly followed while packing any digital evidence: 1. An6-static Bag (for preventing static electricity interacting with sensitive electrical components)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the digital device contain any suspicious data?• If yes, what type of data it is?• What is the hash value of the pen drive/hard disc collected?• Does mobile phone/ Tablet/ Laptop reveals any identity of an individual?• What is call data record (CDR) available from the designated network in case of mobile phone and tablets?• If any suspected videos, SMS, social media activities, Images, Pornographic material found on the device?• What is the IP address of the laptop/desktop apprehended?• If any recovery of deleted files (of a particular duration) can be done?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Digital evidences like computers and electronic devices on which it is stored is fragile and sensitive to extreme temperatures, humidity, physical shock, static electricity, and magnetic fields.• Remember that digital evidence may also contain latent trace, or biological evidence. If present take the appropriate steps to preserve it. Digital evidence imaging should be done before latent trace, or biological evidence collection process is conducted on the evidence.• Plastic materials	Cyber Crime, Homicide, Suicide, Rape, Economic Offence, Gambling, Etc.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown tape has to be applied on all the edges and comers for each layer. • Air gap has to be removed gently while packing with each material. • Do not put metal seal (hard press seal) for sealing; instead rubber stamp should be used. • Pen drives should be kept in a matchbox or in a suitable container/zip lock bag by covering it with soft material like cotton and the containers should be sealed with brown tape. Sealed matchbox should be kept in brown envelope and it has to be sealed properly with glue or tape on all the edges. • Leave cellular,
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					mobile, or smart phone(s) in the power state (on or off) in which they were found. Pack mobile or smart phone(s) in signal-blocking material such as faraday isolation bags, radio frequency-shielding material, or aluminium foil to prevent data messages from being sent or received by the devices. (First responders should be aware that if inappropriately packaged, or removed from shielded packaging, the device may be able to send and receive data messages if in range of a communication signal.)	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect all power supplies 	

						and adapters for all electronic devices. Seize and pack in a similar manner described above.	
Drugs							
At Scene of Crime							
	Solid/Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any solid/liquid drug should be collected as such with the container, if present. If only traces of the powder or liquid drug are present, it should be collected in a zip lock bag/glass containers. Any handling materials, if found such as syringes, plane cards, sticks, straws, smoking pipes etc., it should also be collected in a separate container of paper/plastic. Any tablets should be collected as such in a paper envelope. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Narcotics, Toxicology, Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it drug or not? If yes, to which class does it belong? Is it a lethal dose and to which extent it is harmful to human? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The powdered or liquid substances should be collected as soon as possible and should be avoided from coming in the vicinity of ignitable sources to trafficking avoid any accidental fire or burning. 	Narcotics, Toxicology, Rave parties, Rape, Murder, Kidnapping, Economic Offence, Drug trafficking and smuggling	
From Victim/ Suspect (Control Sample)							
	Solid/Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drug samples from victim's/suspect's vicinity or belongings such as cloths, syringes, pipes, pockets, containers, house, workplace etc. should be collected properly in a plastic/glass containers. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Narcotics, Toxicology, Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it drug or not? If yes, what type of drug it is? Does it match the suspected drug found at SOC or found from the vicinity of the suspect? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The powdered or liquid substances should be collected as soon as possible and should be avoided from coming in the vicinity of ignitable sources to avoid any accidental fire or burning. 	Narcotics, Toxicology, Rave parties, Rape, Murder, Kidnapping, Economic Offence, Drug trafficking and smuggling	

Fibres							
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect the fibre from clothing or any other material objects such as wood, cushion, plastic, bed sheet, gun etc. with a clean forceps and secure it with tissue paper.• Pack as such in a paper/cardboard parcels.• Take a control sample from suspect's/victim's belongings in a manner mentioned above.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Biology. Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether the collected object is fibre or not?• If yes, is it natural or artificial?• Under which classification does the fibre come?• What are its characteristics such as colour, texture and other micro-sceptical features etc.?• Does it match with the suspected fibre material or not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secure the collected fibre in a tissue paper with care as it might get lost during handling and transporting.	Rape. Murder, Burglary. Theft Poisoning. Narcotics etc.	
Fingerprints							
1	Latent/Invisible prints from Scene of Crime						
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The invisible fingerprints should be first searched and located at the SOC using various light sources.• The prints should be then developed using suitable fingerprint powder/chemical solutions depending upon the surface it is present.• The place of the developed prints should be marked and photographed properly.• In case of prints developed using powders, lift the prints using transparent cellophane tape and affix on suitable coloured paper or glass sheet. (Use black paper for white or grey fingerprint powder and vice versa).• In case of fingerprints developed using chemical, take a good quality of photograph as soon as possible as the chemically developed prints cannot be	Fingerprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the ridge characteristics of the fingerprint?• Whether the fingerprint from the SOC matches with reference prints of suspect, victim or other? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The fingerprint lifters should be handled very carefully while lifting the developed prints to avoid disturbance in the patterns.• Air bubble should be avoided during lifting and placing the developed print on the card as it visually disturbs the			Almost all type cases

		lifted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Label all the details on the back of the fingerprint lifter card/photograph. Pack the lifted prints/photograph in a paper envelope. Label the package properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 			pattern.	
2	Latent/Visible prints from Scene of Crime					
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For latent/visible prints, Photograph the fingerprints on the object placing marks and label on it. In case of movable objects like tumbler, knife, etc. the item should be packed and forwarded as such. In case of immovable objects, the photographs and negatives should be forwarded for the comparison. The movable items containing visible prints should be packed in a wooden or cardboard box with proper cushioning to make sure that the prints would not get disturbed during transport and handling. The photographs and negatives should be packed in a paper envelope. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Fingerprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the ridge characteristics of the fingerprint? Whether the fingerprint from the SOC matches with reference prints of suspect, victim or other? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prints should be packed in a rigid container to avoid friction, shifting and damage during transit. 	Burglary, Theft, Murder, Poison, Narcotics, Rape etc.
3	Plastic prints from Scene of Crime					
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 3D prints present on items such as wax, putty, fresh paint, soap, or tar are collected, packed, labelled and sealed as mentioned above. 	Fingerprint	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
4	Control prints from Suspect/Victim					
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For comparing the latent/patent /plastic fingerprints found from the SOC, the flat and rolled fingerprints from the suspect or victim 	Fingerprint	-Do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rolled fingerprinting taken manually 	-Do-

		<p>should be collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suspect/victim should be asked to produce his fingerprints on the fingerprint card manually using ink or digitally in a fingerprint scanner machine using Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). • The photograph of the suspect/victim's prints should be packed in a paper envelope containing all the required details of the individual. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 			<p>or mechanically should be legible enough for the future comparison.</p>	
Fire arms						
1	Parts of firearms					
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of the firearms such as barrel, butt, trigger guard etc. which are prepared indigenously by dealers in country/company made firearms should be collected and marked (scratch initial). • Pack in a cloth cover separately. • If any biological material is adhered to the parts of the firearms, collect and pack as described in a biological fluid section. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Ballistics, Physics, Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the make of the parts of the firearms? • What are class the characteristics of it? For example: rifled or smoothbore barrel, company made or country made etc. • If any identification mark like serial number is written or engraved on the parts or not? If yes, what are they? • If any individual characteristics like wear and tear marks, damages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parts of the firearm should be packed in a jute/ cloth to avoid any friction during transit. • If required, they can be further packed in a cardboard/wooden box to avoid any undue damage during transit. 	<p>Burglary, Theft, Murder, Rape, Accidental fire, Clandestine labs</p>

				etc. present? •Whether the parts of the firearms collected from the SOC match with the raw pipes and other metallic objects seized from the suspect?			
2	Pistols, Revolvers, Rifle and Shotguns						
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The loaded firearms found in the vicinity of the suspect or victim should be unloaded first to avoid any accidental discharge/fire.• If any biological material like blood, hair, fibre attached to it, it should be collected first following the procedures mentioned in "biological fluid collection" section.• If any fingerprints are found on the firearm, it should also be developed and collected as mentioned in the "fingerprint" section.• Each of the firearms should be packed in a separate cloth cover.• Label it properly with all the required details.• If it is not feasible to mark on the firearm, attach a separate label or tag to the item.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Ballistics, Physics, Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•What is the make of the firearm?•What are the characteristics of it?•If any identification mark like serial number is written or engraved on the parts or not?•If yes, what are they?•If any individual characteristics like wear and tear marks, damages etc. present?•Whether the firearms collected from the SOC match with bullet/cartridges/ powder/ Pellets/ wads/ other raw material for making of firearms seized from the suspect or bullets/cartridge cases recovered from the SOC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The muzzle end of the barrel should be plugged with clean cotton. The same cotton can also be used to detect presence of any gunshot residues (GSR).• If required, they can be further packed in a cardboard/we aden box to avoid any undue damage during transit.	-do-	

Tattooing (made after fire due to gun powder and their residues)					
3	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The tattoo marks or residues of gun powder found on the victim/suspects' hands or clothing/belongings should be first photographed to determine the range of fire and the entry/exit points of the ammunition.• It should be collected using a cotton swab moistened with sterile water. Let it completely air dry.• Pack it in a paper envelope.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Ballistics, Physics, Biology, Forensic Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•What is the range of the fire?•What might be the type of firearm involved? (by observing the pattern of tattooing)•The photograph showing the tattooing depicts any entry or exit wound or not? <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The swab should be completely air dried after collecting the residues from tattoo marks.•The photograph of the tattooing should be clear so as to determine the range of fire and entry/exit wounds at later stage of	-do-
Foot/Footwear prints					
1	Surface prints at Scene of Crime				
Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Photograph the footprint so as to reveal the patterns of the prints properly.• Trace the print using transparent tracing sheet attached to the support/frame. Use a marker pen to draw the boundaries of the print.•The dusty footprints may be traced or collected using bromide paper lifting method giving static electricity or adhesive tape lifting method.•If any biological material like blood is present in surface prints, first the prints should be traced and then the biological material should be collected and packed separately.• Pack the traced paper in a paper envelope.	Fingerprint and footprint. Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the footprint partial/full?•What are the characteristics of the print?•Any other specifications of wear and tear in Foot/Footwear print present?• If yes, does it match with the control prints or not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Pack the collected prints in a rigid container to avoid any fold/damage. Murder, Rape, Kidnapping, Theft, Burglary, Gambling etc.	

2	Sunken prints at Scene of Crime							
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Photograph the sunken foot/footwear print.• Make the Plaster of Paris/silicon/wax cast of the print carefully so that all the details of the print are visible enough in the cast for further identification.• Label the details at the back of the cast using color pencil and pack the cast in a wooden or cardboard box carefully.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	-do-	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In case of casting, the sample of soil in the surroundings and plaster of Paris used in the casting should be sent to the laboratory along with the cast.• The prepared cast should be packed in a wooden box with appropriate cushioning materials and should be handled carefully to avoid any damage/breakage.• The packing should be labelled with "Fragile, handle with care".			-do-
3	Control Foot/Footwear prints							
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The victim's/suspects' foot/footwear print (surface/ sunken) should be collected as per the procedure mentioned above.	-do-	Whether the control prints match with the	If it is a control print for surface footprint, the			-do-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •If it is a surface print taken on paper, it should be packed in a paper envelope. •If it is a cast of POP, it should be packed in a wooden container with appropriate padding of cotton/bubble wrap. •Label it properly with all the required details. •Seal it properly using authorised seal. 		<p>suspected footwear/prints or not?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •If reference footwear is found, does it match with the control cast or vice versa? •If yes, are there any peculiarities, like wear and tear marks/make/size of footwear observed in samples? 	<p>suspect's footprints should be collected on white sheet of paper with case particulars and signature of witnesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the print taken is for a control for sunken footprint. it should be collected by adopting similar methods described above. 	
4	I Gait Pattern					
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gait pattern following the footprints of an individual at the SOC can be photographed first. • The measurements like length of the print. width of the print, distances between two steps etc. should be noted and documented properly. • The details of the same should be mentioned in the forwarding note which can then be compared with the control prints. • The photographs should be packed in a paper envelope. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What is the size of the footprints? •What is the length of the print? •What is the depth of the print, in case of the sunken prints? •What is the distance between two steps? •Are there any peculiarities observed from the pattern, like wear and tear marks/possible size of footwear/ individual habit of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure all the dimensions very carefully as based on the gait pattern also, the victim or suspects can be identified. 	-do-

				walking/ height and weight of a person/ direction of a walk/ any deformities like short legs/ tilted legs/ injured leg/pregnant lady/ persons carrying load or heavy weight/ old age etc.?		
Glass						
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The large glass pieces should be collected using forceps. Pack it in an envelope separately with cotton wrapped around, and then in a cardboard box. The fine glass residues should be collected using fine camel's hair brush. Pack in a paper envelops with cotton wrapped around, and then in a cardboard box.. The movable glass article should be collected and packed in a cardboard box with cotton wrapped around. The glass sheet affected by projectiles i.e. bullets or stones etc. should be collected using a forceps/camel's hair brush/scalpel in a rectangular plastic containers. If any foreign biological/physical trace evidence are present. collect and pack them following appropriate method described previously in this section. If the presence of fingerprints is suspected, it should be collected and packed following the procedure mentioned in "Fingerprint" section. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Physics. Ballistics. Biology/Serology / Fingerprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a glass or not? If yes. what kind of glass it is? Does it match with the control sample collected from suspected vehicle/window/any other article? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Label the packing as "Fragile. Handle with care." Place the glass sheet with frame between two card board pads and tie them together before packing them in a cardboard box. 	Accidents. Theft. Burglary, Murder, Rape, Economic Offence, Public Violence etc.

Hair						
1	From Scene of Crime			Biology	Is it a hair or not? •Is it of human or animal origin? •If animal, which species it belongs to? •If hairs are found along with their roots, what is the DNA profile of the hair? •If yes, what type (location] of hair it is? (head, moustache, pubic etc.) •What are the microscopic characteristics of it? •Any other peculiarities found? (colored hair, recently trimmed or cut hair, shape and texture of the hair etc.)	•Handle with care as they might get easily lost during handling. Rape, Murder, Kidnapping, Burglary, Theft, Economic Offence, Accidents, Poisoning, Narcotics etc.
	Fibre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The hair found from the SOC such as from clothing, towels, floor or adhered to any material should be collected using a forceps or transparent tape lifters.• Pack it in a paper envelope/zip lock bag.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.				
2	From Victim/Suspect			Biology	•Any other peculiarities found? (colored hair, recently trimmed or cut hair, shape and texture of the hair	•The medical officer should be contacted to collect hair from the pubic region of the suspect/victim.
	Fibre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The control hair sample, in case of the unavailability of the victim/suspect, should be collected from their belongings like towel, hair brush, residence floor, clothing etc.•In case if the suspect/victim is available, their control sample of the hair should be				-do-

		taken from the same area [moustache, head, pubic region) as recovered in the SOC by taking 15 pulled/combed hairs. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pack it in a paper envelope/zip lock bags.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.		etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it match with the suspected hair sample found at the SOC or not? [Based on DNA identification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For the elimination purpose, the hair samples from inmates should also be collected in the same manner as collected from the suspect/victim		
Handling devices for drugs							
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different devices used for handling of the Narcotics, drugs/Narcotic substances such as syringes, Toxicology, needle, plastic cards, cigarette papers, Chemistry, rolling devices etc. should be packed along Fingerprint with their contents in a plastic bag.• Any fingerprints, if present should be developed and lifted as per the procedure mentioned in "fingerprint" section.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the device contain any drug or not?• If yes, to which class the drug belongs to?• What is the concentration of the active molecule in the drug seized?• If the concentration is harmful to consume or not?• Does it match with the drug or narcotic substances found inside the body or in the possession of the suspect/victim?				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The handling devices should be collected along with their contents. <p>Narcotics, Toxicology, Poison, Murder, Rape, Rave Parties, Economic Offence, Drug Overdose etc.</p>

Injuries					
Injuries Inflicted with Blunt or Sharp Objects					
Inflictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The injuries inflicted with blunt objects like blunt trauma, bruises, contusions, impact injuries by vehicle tyres; and injuries due to sharp objects like abrasions, cut marks, scratches, bullet hole injuries, stabbing etc. should be photographed first and if victim/suspect is alive; the first aid should be done.The dimensions of the injury such as length, height, depth, width, angle of infliction etc. should be noted.If the weapon of crime such as knife, blade, rod, stick, hammer, glass bottle, metal vase, rope, stick etc. is found at the SOC, it should be packed as such and the blood or any other biological stains present on it should be collected as the procedure mentioned in the "biological fluids".After the object is completely dried, it should be packed in a wooden or cardboard container with cloth coverings and proper cushioning.The photographs and negatives should be sent in a paper envelope.Label it properly with all the required details.Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Pathology, Forensic Medicine, Biology/Serology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">What type of injury it is?Whether it is sharp or blunt ended injury?If any object of crime is found from SOC or from the vicinity of the suspect/victim, does the pattern inflicted on the victim matches with the weapon of crime?If the weapon of crime sustained any kind of biological stain on it, does the DNA profile matches with the DNA profile generated from reference sample?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The expert on Forensic Medicine should be called in order to correctly identify the type and severity of the injury.The dimensions of the injuries should be correctly measured to identify the injury at the later stage in accordance with the photographic documents/weapon recovered.	Homicide, Suicide, Accident, Poison, Narcotic, Burglary, Economic Offence, Theft etc.
Sharp and Blunt Objects/Tools					
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Any kind of sharp objects like knife, sword, needle, blade, wires etc and blunt objects like rod, sticks, hammer and any other blunt objects should be collected using gloves as such after collecting fingerprints or any biological material present like blood, hair etc., if present (Refer the relevant section for "fingerprint" and "biological fluid" collection and packaging)	Physics, Biology/Serology, Fingerprint, Forensic Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the injury inflicted on the victim/suspect's body matches with the possible injury pattern created by the suspected weapon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The object/tool should be completely dried before packing.The article should be covered in a cloth first and then packed to	Rape, Murder, Theft, SC-ST atrocity, Wildlife Crime, Dowry death, Suicide,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The object should be packed in a wooden or cardboard box after wrapping it with a cotton cloth properly.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• recovered?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If any biological material is found on the article, does the DNA profile matches with the DNA profile generated from the reference sample?• If any fingerprints are found on the article, does it match with the fingerprint patterns of the suspect, if any?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">avoid any disturbance to the evidences.• If there is any fingerprint present on the handle of the weapon, it has to be first photographed, developed, and lifted and packed.	Homicide, Accident, Kidnapping, Economic Offence, Burglary, Lynching case, Mass protest, etc.
Lip prints						
	Impression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The lip prints present on articles such as coffee mug, water glass, cloths, cigarette butts, cutlery and crockery items, on photograph or letters etc. should be photographed first.• The latent prints should be developed as per the fingerprint development method and lifted using a lifting tape and placed on colour contrast surface in order to be visualized.• The control prints should be taken by applying lipstick or Vaseline on the suspects' lips and allowed to give a print on a suitable surface and then be developed in similar manner described above.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Biology, Fingerprint, Forensic Dentists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is it a lip print or not?• If yes, what are the characteristics of the print?• If there are any peculiarities observed?• Does it match with the control/reference print or not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The lip prints should be handled carefully as it might get disturbed during processing.	Murder, Rape, Burglary, Theft. Economic Offence etc.

Medicines			
Refer Drugs			
Metallic Articles			
Solid	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erased punched numbers on automobiles, electric motors, weights, measures and erased or engraved marks and impressions on house hold articles should be marked at the affected area with label and a tag and should be sent as such in a cardboard box to avoid any damage and rusting. • Broken metallic articles should be collected and packed in paper envelope or cardboard box along with the suspected piece of the item. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the metallic article contains any other adulterant/mixture of metals? • If yes, which it is? And in what percentage it is present? • Is there any sign of forgery in the writing on the metallic article? (example: number plate of the vehicle) • If any alteration in the writing is found, what type of alteration it is? (Mechanical. Chemical etc.) • If any tool has been suspected in alteration of writings on metal, what kind of tool it is? • Does it belong to the tool mark of suspected weapon?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the item safe in a container to avoid rusting. • Friction of the affected area should be avoided. • Label or tag outside the container only. 	Vehicular Accidents, Murder, Rape, Burglary, Theft, Economic Offence, Fire and Arson, False Insurance claims, Forgery etc.

Nail Clippings						
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The nail clippings from the crime scene should be collected in a paper or plastic envelope after making sure that it is completely air dried.•The nail clippings should be collected from the suspect using nail cutter or any other sharp object, very neatly so that the procedure do not destroy the evidence.•The nails from each finger and thumb from both the hands should be cut and collected in a paper or plastic container.•Label it properly with all the required details.•Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Biology/ Serology, DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Whether the nails contain any biological material or not?•If yes, what kind of material it is and does the DNA profile matches with the DNA profile generated from reference sample?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Thenailsfrom the suspect should be collected with utmost care to avoidanyloss of the evidence.	Rape, Sexual Assault, Murder, Theft, Burglary,
Narcotics						
Refer Drugs						
Observations to be made before Post Mortem Examination or medico-legal examination of victim/ suspect						
	Observati on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The important aspect of the crime scene such as bodily injury on the victim/suspect, relative position of the evidences or other items, any kind of smell, smoke, gas etc. should be noted and photographed whenever possible.• The photographs should be packed in a paper envelope carefully.• Label it properly with all the required details.• Seal it properly using authorised seal.	Photography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The relevant questions can be asked based on the photographic evidence and physical evidence to the concerned department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The photographs of the perishable evidences as well as injuries at the crime scene should be marked and taken appropriately to help in further investigation.	Almost all kind of criminal/civil cases
Paint Flakes, Chips)						
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•If small amount of paint is found, it should be collected using spatula/scalpel/fine bristle brush.• The recovered paint should be packed in a pillbox or small glass vial with screw top and further pack in a cardboard box or paper envelope.•The standard samples must include all layers	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Is it paint?•If yes, what type of paint it is? (Normal oil based etc.)•What is the composition of the paint?•Is it adulterated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Do not use envelopes to pack.•Do not pack paint chips in cotton or with tape/adhesive .•Label the	Vehicular accidents, Murder, Theft, Burglary, Assault, Rape etc.

		<p>of paint down to the metal or base surface of the vehicle. If the paint can be flaked off by bending the surface slightly, remove it in this manner. If not, cut the paint off using a clean knife blade, or razor blade. Use a new blade for each sample collected, if possible. If not, thoroughly clean the blade between samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, what is the type of adulterant used? And in what percentage it is present? • Does it match with the suspected paint sample found on vehicle/clothing/any other place /tools? 	package "HANDLE WITH CARE"	
Photographs and Negatives						
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The photographs/negatives found at a scene or taken as a part of documentation of various physical evidences at the scene should be packed along with a forwarding note/ packed separately if found at the scene as separate evidence. • They should be packed in paper envelope. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Forensic Photography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whose photograph it is? • If not a person, which place the photograph depicts? • Is there any identity of the person found from the photograph? • If the photograph of evidences is taken at the crime scene, does it match with the evidence provided for the examination/evidence mentioned in the forwarding note? 		Almost all type of crime related cases	

Phone				
Refer "Digital Evidences"				
Plant Material				
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant materials like leaves. flowers. bark should be packed in a paper envelope after completely drying to prevent moulding/any other bacterial contamination. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Narcotics. Toxicology, Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether any plant alkaloids like ganja, opium and other narcotic drugs are present? If yes, what is the nature of the poison? If any drugs are found, what is the concentration of it? If any adulteration is found, what is the type of and concentration of the adulterant present? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition of the plant material should be notified by the laboratory after successful receipt of the package.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narcotics. Poison. Drug Overdose, Illicit Liquor. A adulteration Party, Gambling etc.
Pollen				
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollen adhering to the clothes of victim/suspect or pollen adhering to flooring should be placed in a paper packet. In case the pollen is sticking to person or other objects such as vehicles. etc.. the materials should be collected using clean forceps and placed in paper packet. The pollen samples of the surrounding flora should be taken as control and should be packed in a paper packet. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether it is pollen or not? Whether they belong to same origin or not (clothes of victim/suspect or Pollen adhering to flooring)? 	---
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murder, Smuggling of plant/drug material. Rape etc.
Putrefied Hssues				
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The putrefied tissues should be collected in a saturated salt/alcohol solution as soon as possible in a manner so that the tissues are 	Serology, DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, is it of human or animal? Is it of a male or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preservation should be very
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Poaching, Murder,

		<p>fully covered with the solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be packed in an air-tight jar and wrapped with a cloth. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 		<p>female? (based on DNA typing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DNA profile matches with the DNA profile generated from the control hair/tissue/blood sample? 	<p>quick as the tissue is already putrefied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample, after preservation should be sent to the laboratory as soon as possible to avoid any further putrefaction. 	<p>Suicide, Rape, Accident, Mass disaster etc.</p>
Rope, Twine, Cordage						
	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect the standard samples of up to 2 ft. or 1 lb. • Collect the suspected evidence of up to 2 ft. • Wrap accurately in clean paper. • If strands or fibres are present, use druggist fold method using a clean paper and pack in a pillbox. • Seal edges and openings with scotch tape or adhesive tape. • Label it properly with all the required details. • Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which is the type of fibre (synthetic/natural) used in the seized rope/twine/cordage? • Does the rope/twine/cordage belongs to the suspected material or not? • Does the suspected marks/impression can possibly be generated by the recovered rope/twine/cordage? 	---	<p>Homicide, Suicide, Accident, Rape, Robbery, Fire and Arson etc.</p>
Scratch marks						
	Impression / Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the photograph of the scratch marks using scale. • Measure length and width of the marks. 	Physics, Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which type of weapon might have caused the scratch marks? • Whether the 	---	<p>Sexual Assault, Physical Violence, Robbery,</p>

			marks are formed new or old? and approximately how many days old? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the scratch marks can be caused by the recovered weapon or not? If yes, does it match? 		Chain snatching, Road Accident
Skeletal remains					
Refer "Bones and their remains"					
Soil, Dust, Dirt, Sand					
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect the soil/sand using spatula and put in a plastic container/ zip lock bag. Collect dust/dirt using fine brush or vacuum cleaner and put in a plastic container/zip lock bag. Collect the earthy evidence along with all natural contaminations present. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the sample matches with the suspected sample or not? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure the sample is completely dried before packaging as the moisture in the sample may form bacterial and fungal contamination in the sample. If any biological material is present, collect and pack it separately following the procedures mentioned in "biological fluid" collection and packaging 	Sexual Assault, Burglary, Homicide, Road Accident, Child Trafficking, Fire and Arson cases

Struaale Marks/Coloration/Symptoms (Struggle marks on suspect's or victim's body)				
Impression / Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photograph the marks with scale. Measure the dimensions of the marks. if possible Observe the pattern of the marks, if any. 	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the struggle marks formed by the suspected weapon or not? How old the struggle marks might be? 	Sexual Assault, Physical Violence, Robbery. Chain snatching. Drowning
Tools				
Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools like cutting pliers, hammer. screw driver, nose pliers. nails. wood cutter. crimpers, sharpening stone, hand plans, saw. axe, rod etc. should be collected and packed in a paper covering any sharp edge with cotton/cloth and then in a cardboard box. If any biological sample/ trace evidences are present. collect them separately following the procedures mentioned in a "biological fluid" section. Label it properly with all the required details. Seal it properly using authorised seal. 	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the suspected wound/injury can be caused by the recovered weapon or not? If there are any biological stains. does it match with the suspect or victim? If the tool mark/pattern matches with the suspected tool? Is there any individual characteristics (wear and tear marks) present on the tool? If yes, does the same is reflected in a suspected pattern formed by it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suspected tool should be completely dried before packing. If any miscellaneous items present on the tool, it should be packed separately.
				Burglary. Lynching case, Mass protest, SC-ST atrocity case, Theft. Sexual assault, Homicide



सत्यमेव जयते

HOME AFFAIRS



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