

No. CB/INV/JPR/49/55

No. 71/20n/

J A I P U R

September 7, 1955.

CIRCULAR No. 47 ✓

It is invariably seen that the Criminal cases where only circumstantial evidence is available against the accused, usually fail in the courts of Law as the investigating officers do not collect all the necessary pieces of circumstantial evidence.

The Principle laid down in the reported cases decided by the Supreme Court namely AIR 1952 S.E. 343 and AIR 1954 SC 621 should always be followed in the investigating and conducting the cases which entirely rests on circumstantial evidence. Amongst other points the following should be borne in mind:-

- i) All the circumstances from which the conclusion of guilt is to be drawn, should be fully established.
- ii) All the facts so established should be consistent only with the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused.
- iii) Such circumstances should be of a conclusive nature and tendencies.
- iv) They should exclude every hypothesis excepting proving the guilt of the accused.
- v) There should be chain of evidence, so complete as not to leave any reasonable ground for a conclusion consistent with the innocence of the accused.
- vi) There should be no missing link in the facts collected so as to lead to the slightest doubt about the guilt of the accused.


The Ss.P. should explain these points thoroughly to the investigating and prosecuting officers.

The circle officers should scrutinise all investigation, specially of dacoity, murder, and embezzlement cases as these cases often fail in the court due to some lacuna which ultimately lead to the acquittal of the accused.

sd/- GOVERDHAN I. P. S.  
Inspector-General of Police,  
Rajasthan, J A I P U R.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. All Dy. Is. G. of Police, Rajasthan.
2. All Supdts. of Police (Including Comdts. RAC) Rajasthan.
3. Principal P. T. S. Kishangarh.
4. Zone Officer, JODHPUR.

  
for-Inspector-General of Police,  
Rajasthan, JAIPUR.



