

D.F.A.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
RAJASTHAN.

Jaipur, 16th February 1957.

STANDING ORDER NO. 2.

Sub: Visitation of serious offences by C.Os.

It is observed that Circle Officers are not ^{certains} ~~very sure~~ about which serious offences are to be visited by them.

2. To clear this doubt, it is hereby ordered that the following serious offences should be invariably visited by Circle Officers (whether S.P. or A.S.P. or Dy.S.P. but in charge of a Circle):

- (i) Murder (including attempt)
- (ii) Culpable homicide (including attempt)
- (iii) Dacoity
- (iv) Highway robbery between sunset and ~~sunrise~~
- (v) Robberies ^{(or} ~~and~~ attempted robberies) in which the accused uses ^{or} carries a firearm.
- (vi) House-breaking with theft if the property lost is valued at Rs.5000/- or more.
- (vii) Serious riots
- (viii) Any case in which a Police Officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector is accused of a cognizable offence provided a complaint has been actually registered against him U/S 154 Cr.P.C.
- (ix) Serious motor accidents involving loss of life in urban areas ~~only~~.
- (x) Mob attacks on Government servants while in discharge of their duty.
- (xi) Escapes from custody.
- (xii) "Sati" or its attempt.

The above list should not be treated as exhaustive and any other incident may be treated as a serious crime for this purpose according to its circumstances.

DIG HQ
DIG CID
No. 11/2
Any remarks?
G 10/2

Although the function of
in kind of fakra comes up
I suggest that if
finds favourable with you,
case of Sati or attempt
death of accused in
custody ~~may be added~~
list. G 12.2.

G.P.
G 14/2

3. Circle Officers are expected to proceed to enquire into all such cases immediately on receiving their reports from the S.H.Os concerned or from other sources.

4. All S.H.Os should ~~be directed by the S.S.P. concerned~~ to send information regarding above offences to their C.Os by the quickest means of communication i.e. by telephone or telegraph or through special messengers.

5. Visitation of the scene of offence is not necessary in cases like infanticide in which an illegitimate child is alleged to have been murdered by its mother, particularly when the mother has been traced. Similarly no visitation is ^{ordinarily} necessary where the offence is technical as ~~in the case~~ when ~~the~~ a woman ~~accused~~ commits suicide after killing ^{her child,} ~~someone else.~~

6. Circle Officers should identify themselves as closely as possible with ~~the Police~~ investigation in such serious cases. Where necessary, they should assume the position of investigating officers U/S 551 Cr.P.C. ^{if} ~~whenever~~ the ^{case} ~~occasion~~ warrants such a step. Their presence during the investigation should be brought out in the papers of the case whenever possible either by signing panchnamas or by recording statements of witnesses or in any other suitable manner. They should also, during such investigations, personally go through the case papers, case diaries and panchnamas already prepared, question the persons concerned and verify their statements. In order to show that they have done so, they must always initial case papers, case diaries, panchnamas etc. and attest the statements of witnesses with their dated signatures. Before the Circle Officer leaves the scene of offence, he ~~must~~ ^{should or normally} arrive at some definite conclusion and give necessary instructions to his subordinates.

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7. It is not possible to lay down any limit about the period which a Circle Officer must pass at a scene of offence. Some offences are very simple and the C.O. may be able to complete the investigation within 24 hours. Some may be very difficult and ~~may~~ require the C.O.'s presence for even a week. No Circle Officer should therefore assume that he is free to return to headquarters after passing one or two nights at the scene of offence. As stated above, he must continue the investigation until ~~all the investigation~~ ^{it} is complete, ^{and} ~~after~~ the accused is ^{or are} found or until all avenues have been thoroughly explored and the accused ^{can not be} ~~is still~~ not traced.

8. ~~It sometimes happens that~~ ^{may} information of a serious offence comes while the C.O. is busy with the investigation of ^{some other} ~~another~~ serious offence. If this happens, the C.O. should consider which of the two offences is more important and accordingly continue the investigation of the old or proceed to the new offence. The Circle Inspector can ^{on such occasions} ~~then~~ be asked to look into the offence which the C.O. cannot personally ^{visit.} ~~supervise.~~ Mere flying visits to different offences in succession ^{are} ~~should be~~ strictly ^{forbidden.} ~~discouraged.~~

9. By associating himself closely with the subordinate Police Officers in their investigations as above, the Circle Officer can do much to improve the tone, morale and efficiency of the Force. ^{He also} ~~They also~~ comes to know the defects in investigation and can then think of the ways to rectify them. Probabilities of bad or dishonest investigation are also reduced to a minimum.

o/c
 14/12
 Inspector-General of Police,
 Rajasthan.

To
 All D. Is. G. P.
 All Ss. P. and Addl. Ss. P.
 All C. Os.

ally