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DISCUSS THE PROCESS OF INVESTIGATION. (SECTION 154–173)

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Abbreviations

§	Section
¶	Paragraph
AC	Appeal Cases
AIR	All India Reporter
HC	High Court
ILR	Indian Law Review
CS	Charge Sheet
CA	Court of Appeal
CC	Criminal Case
MUM	Mumbai
Ltd.	Limited
MAH.	Maharashtra
LR	Law Reports

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Abstract

Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to understand and research about the relevant processof investigation that is explained from section 154 to 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Research Implication – This paper offers a basic explanation of the function of the investigative process as described in Section 154-173 of the 1973 Code of Criminal Procedure.Other approaches may be used in future study, and this work may have used secondary research, which relied on data that was previously available.

Findings - This research will attempt to evaluate and assess the present scenario the investigation process elaborated in CRPC. According to this the goal is to find the perpetratorand bring him to trial so that he may be punished in accordance with the Code's requirements.

Originality/Value – According to Section 155(2) of the Code, the police officer must get a warrant in non-cognizable situations before conducting an inquiry. The term "investigation"has a meaning under Section 2(h) of the Code. The police's right to acquire information and their investigation authorities are covered in Chapter XII of the Code (Sections 154 to 176).

Keywords – Investigation Process, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, Section 154-173.

Introduction

Criminal process includes an essential component called an investigation. "Investigation" is the first action taken when a crime is committed or after a police officer receives information regarding the conduct of an offence. The goal is to locate the perpetrator and bring him to justice so that he may be punished in accordance with the Code's requirements. Police officershave the authority to investigate matters that are cognizable under Section 156 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In non-cognizable instances, the police officer must acquire a warrant according to Section 155(2) of the Code in order to conduct an investigation. Section 2(h) of the Code provides a definition for the word

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"investigation." The Code's Chapter XII (Sections 154 to 176) deals with the police's access to information and their investigative authority.

Meaning and Definition

According to Section 2(h) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a "investigation" is any activitycarried out in accordance with this Code by a police officer or by a person (other than a magistrate) who has been given authority in this respect by a magistrate for the purpose of obtaining evidence.

An inquiry into an offence entail:

1. moving towards the location
2. determining the case's facts and circumstances.
3. The culprit is found and taken into custody.
4. Gathering evidence may include interviewing the interested parties and having theirstatements put in writing.
5. Searching for and taking possession of items that are deemed vital forming a judgementon whether a matter merits trial, and then taking the appropriate action.

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offence

Section 2(C) of the Code, which specifies the cognizable offence, permits a police officer to conduct an arrest without a warrant. The state has the option to prosecute this major public wrong given the severity of the offence. Three years or more in jail and a fine may be imposedas punishment. Example: Murder, rape, and dower.

Section 2 (l) of the Code defines non-cognizable offences and cases, which the police are not permitted to make arrests in without a warrant. The prosecution is being done at the parties' initiative since the offence is less severe in nature. The maximum penalty is a three-year jail sentence. Assault, forgery, defamation, etc. are some examples.

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Research Methodology

In order to determine the significant components of fundamental human knowledge and skillsas well as the main orientations of a required strategy, this study started with a comprehensiveassessment of the literature. This paper used secondary research, which means it relied on previously collected information.

Research Objective

- To analyse the procedure of Investigation according to code of criminal procedure.
- To discuss the procedure when Investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours.
- To analyse the Procedure to be followed on completion of Investigation (s.169-s.173)

Research Questions

1. What is the process of Investigation according to code of criminal procedure?
2. Discuss the procedure when investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours?
3. What is the procedure to be followed on completion of Investigation (s.169-s.173)?

Literature Review

1. Mughal, J. R. D., & Ahmad, M. (2012) Pin their paper Procedure for Investigation Where Cognizable Offence Suspected highlighted that Action to do when a crime is suspected. If an officer in charge of a police station has reason to believe that an offencehas been committed for which he is authorised under Section 156 to investigate based on information received or in any other way, He must transmit a report of the incident right away to a magistrate who has the authority to file charges based on a police report.He must appear in person or appoint one of his subordinate officials of at least the appropriate level as directed by the Provincial Government in a general or specific order. Goutam, S. (2010) In his paper Inquest Procedure in Judicial Investigation in India. Goutam, Swapneshwar, Inquest

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procedure in judicial investigation in India: With Reference to the Proposed New Corner Act highlighted the extensive range of inquestpractises used in Indian court investigations, with a focus on the Criminal Process Code.The new Corner Act's value in bringing consistency and filling the gap by extending the reach of Sections 174 and 176 of the CRPC, is highlighted and examined in this paper.

Findings

Information to the Police Officer

The timing of information disclosure as a cognizable offence is covered under Section 154 of the code. The officer in charge of the police station must either get the information from the informant in writing or must put it in writing themselves. The "Initial Information Report," which must be read over to and signed by the informant, is written information. When a womanmakes a statement on an alleged crime that violates Sections 326-A, 326-B, 354, 354-A to 354-D, 376, 376-A to 376-E, or 509 IPC, the woman police officer is required to document the woman's statement. If the police officer has cause to believe that a cognizable offence has beencommitted, he or she must launch an inquiry as soon as the information is received.

Power of Police to Investigate

If the offence is of a cognizable type, Section 156 of the code gives a police station's commanding officer the authority to conduct an investigation in a case within his geographicaljurisdiction without the magistrate's approval. Under the directives of the magistrate with authority under Section 190, the officer may also launch an inquiry.

Cases consisting of both Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offences

When two or more offences are committed in the same case, at least one of them must be a cognizable offence while the others are not, as stated in Section 155(4). The investigating officer shall be given all the rights and power he has when conducting an inquiry into a cognizable crime, and the case as a

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whole must be handled as a cognizable offence.[1]

Procedure of Investigation

The process of investigation that the police must follow in order to gather evidence is outlinedin Section 157 of the Code. The investigation into a cognizable case begins when a police officer in charge of a police station has reason to suspect that a cognizable crime has been committed based on the FIR or any additional information subsequently obtained. It mandatesthat the Magistrate get quick notification of the FIR. The officer must then go personally to thescene to investigate the facts and circumstances, or he must assign one of his subordinate officers to do so. If necessary, steps must be made to find and apprehend the suspect.

When a police officer receives non-serious information, there is no requirement for the officerto personally investigate the situation or to assign a subordinate officer to do so. Also, he mustnot look into a matter if there are not enough reasons to do so.. Moreover, it must explain in itsreport why it did not follow this section's standards and advise the informant that it would not conduct its own investigation into the situation.

He will then transmit this report to the magistrate with the authority to file charges for this offence.[2]

Sending a Report to the Magistrate (Section 158)

A document known as the police report is delivered to the magistrate. To inform the Magistratethat a certain matter is being looked into by a police officer, it was provided by the higher police officer. The major goal of submitting a report is to allow the Magistrate the ability to oversee the inquiry and issue directives as needed in accordance with Section 159 of the Code.

The Magistrate should get the report as soon as possible. It was decided in Swati Ram v. Stateof Rajasthan that a simple delay in providing the report did not nullify the prosecution's case entirely.

The police are required to provide the magistrate with different reports at various phases of an

[1] Mughal, J. R. D., & Ahmad, M. (2012). Procedure For Investigation Where Cognizable OffenceSuspected. Available at SSRN 1989629.

[2] Critical Analysis of Police Investigation in Cr.P.C - International Journal of Law Management & Humanities, International Journal of Law Management & Humaniti https://doij.org/10.10000/IJLMH.111281.

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investigation. These are the reports:

According to Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the official in charge of the police station must provide a preliminary report to the magistrate.

According to Section 168 of the CrPC, a report has to be submitted to the officer in charge ofthe police station.

A final report must be provided to the magistrate upon the conclusion of the inquiry, underSection 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Order of Investigation by the Magistrate

According to Section 159, the Magistrate has the authority to order an investigation, conduct the investigation personally, or instruct a subordinate Magistrate to undertake a preliminary investigation if he determines it is required after receiving the report. Moreover, the Magistratelacks the authority to halt an investigation after it has begun, as stated by the Supreme Court.

Attendance of Witnesses

According to Section 160, the investigating police officer has the authority to request the presence of any individual as a witness who is familiar with the facts and circumstances of thecase. In accordance with the aforementioned clause, no male or female under the age of fifteenyears may be compelled to attend any location other than their place of residence. The State Government must establish guidelines for the reimbursement of reasonable costs that people spend while travelling outside of their home.

Examination of Witnesses

Any police officer overseeing the investigation, or any other officer complying with a requestfrom an officer in charge, is permitted and obligated to interrogate a witness or other person with knowledge of the specifics of the case. Police are granted the right to interview witnessesunder Section 161 of the Code. Witness testimony is crucial because it has the power to provesomeone guilty or innocent. The

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subjects of an investigation are expected and required to honestly respond to any inquiries made about such matters. They are not required to honestly respond to inquiries that might result in a criminal or other charge. The police officer conducting the inquiry must limit the number of statements made by the subject during the examination. If this occurs, he must maintain a separate record of it. While he is not required to put the assertions in writing, doing so is desirable.

Statements to the Police not to be Signed

He is not required to sign the witness testimonies provided throughout the examination. Both should not be utilised in any investigation or trial. The witness's words may only be used against him in court, never in support of him. If the witness is from the prosecution's side, the accusedmay utilise any element of his testimony that is shown to be false, and the prosecution may only use such testimony with the court's approval. In other words, claims made in accordancewith Section 161 may be used to refute him.

Nevertheless, the following situations are an exception to the rule in the aforementioned section: where a statement is covered by Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act or when a statement has an impact on Section 27 of the Evidence Act.

Recording of Confessions and Statements

Regardless of whether he has jurisdiction over the case, Section 164 grants any magistrate— marshal or judicial— the authority to document any confession or statement given to him throughout the inquiry. But a police officer who has temporarily been given magistrate-like powers is not authorised to record the same. Before recording the statement, the magistrate must inform the witness that he is not obligated to provide it and that the testimony may be used against him in court. The magistrate has to confirm that the confession is being made willingly. If the subject refuses to provide a statement at any point before the confession is recorded, the Magistrate cannot approve the subject's detention in police custody.

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Recording of Confession When Magistrate has no Jurisdiction

Where a magistrate does not have the authority to do so, he or she must convey any statementsor confessions to the appropriate magistrate who will conduct the trial or conduct the necessary investigation.

Admissibility of Evidence

Without being legally proven, the confession recorded under section 164 may be used as material evidence. Such a confession's record is accepted as proof. The whole of the confessionmust be documented. It must be carefully considered by the Court with other evidence. All ofit might be rejected by the court. Convictions based on confessions that were determined to beinvalid could not stand.

Non-confessional utterances that are recorded in accordance with section 164 are not regardedas being strong evidence. But, if the person who made the statement is called as a witness in the case, it may be possible to use his earlier statement to contradict his testimony in court under sections 145 and 157 of the Evidence Act.

It was decided in **Balak Ram v. The State of U.P.** that a witness' testimony cannot be disregarded only because it was recorded under section 164. Approaching their evidence withcare is necessary.

Search by Police Officer

According to Section 165 of the Code, a police officer has the authority to conduct a search ofany location he has cause to suspect may contain information relevant to the investigation he is authorised to conduct.

Section 93(1) of the Code specifies the criteria for granting a search warrant. The state government has recommended a notebook for this purpose, and it is mandatory that the searchbe recorded in it.

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Procedure of Search

Prior to conducting the search in person, a police officer must first put his justifications, the location, and the item to be searched in writing. The police officer may, in writing, ask his subordinate officer to undertake the search if he is unable to do so himself. He must specify thelocation and object to be looked for. After that, the subordinate officer may carry out the searchbased on the written directive that was provided to him. The police shall keep a record of the search and transmit a report to the closest magistrate, who may then provide it, free of charge,to the owner or occupant of the location inspected upon request.

When Investigation is to be Done Outside India

When the lead investigator or any of his superiors appears to have reason to believe that necessary proof may be available in a location or country, the court shall send a letter of requestto the authority of that location asking to speak verbally with the person who is presumed to beknowledgeable about the specifics and circumstances surrounding the incident and directing him to produce all the required documents in his custody related to the matter being examined.In Section 166, the provision is mentioned.

Procedure when Investigation cannot be Completed within 24 Hours

The process when an inquiry cannot be finished in 24 hours is covered in Section 167. The aimof this paragraph is to guarantee liberal democracy. The goal is to shield the suspect from the police's abuses and provide the magistrate the chance to determine whether to keep the suspectin custody longer. It also aims to speed up the investigation and prevent imprisonment without charge or trial. The accused or arrested individual may not be held for more than 24 hours inorder to serve this objective. The following situations trigger Section 167:

1. when the suspect is taken into custody by a police officer after being apprehendedwithout a warrant.
2. More than 24 hours needed for an investigation.

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3. There are reasons to think that the allegations or information against him are true.
4. The accused is sent for remand before the Magistrate by the official in charge of a policestation or the investigating officer who is not below the level of sub-inspector.

The magistrate who receives the accused may approve the accused's detention in such custodyfor a period of time not to exceed 15 days. The accused will be sent on to the magistrate with jurisdiction to try the matter if the magistrate lacks that authority and believes that additional custody is unwarranted.

If the Magistrate has good cause and grounds to think it is necessary, he must allow the accused's detention (but not in police custody). Nevertheless, the Magistrate is not permitted to impose a detention order that calls for more time than:

- 90 days if the defendant is charged with a crime carrying a minimum sentence of 10 years in prison and a maximum sentence of life in prison or execution.
- When accused of any other offence, 60 days. And if he is able to provide sureties, he will be freed on bail at the end of the 60 or 90 days, whichever comes first.

This time frame must be determined starting from the date of custody, not the day of arrest.

The Executive Magistrate or the Metropolitan Magistrate, who has been granted temporary access to the Judicial Magistrate's powers, shall preside in the Judicial Magistrate's absence. Detention for a time period of no more than seven days must be ordered by the Executive Magistrate. The accused will be given to the appropriate Magistrate if further custody is necessary.

If a magistrate other than the Chief Judicial Magistrate issues the order, that magistrate is obligated to provide the Chief Judicial Magistrate a copy of the order and a rationale for the decision.

If an investigation in a summons case is not finished within six months, the magistrate must issue an order to halt it, unless he has good cause to think that further inquiry is needed in the interest of justice. If a request to overturn a magistrate's order to halt an investigation is broughtto a sessions judge, the sessions judge is authorised under Section 167(6) to revoke the magistrate's decision under paragraph 5 if there are good reasons to do so.

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Procedure to be followed on completion of Investigation (s.169-s.173) Upon the conclusion of the investigation, the following steps must be taken:**Release of accused when evidence is deficient** The police officer must release the accused upon his execution of a bond, with or without sureties, and may order him to appear before the magistrate as necessary where there is insufficient evidence and adequate grounds to support sending the accused to the Magistrate.

Cases to be sent to Magistrate when evidence sufficient

The magistrate may proclaim an offence committed, try the offender, or commit him to jail awaiting trial if the police officer has sufficient evidence and reasonable grounds to do so. If the offence is bailable, security will be given and the accused will be released on bail with therequirement that he only appear before the magistrate as needed and that he frequently appearin court.

Diary of proceedings in an investigation (section 172)

This section discusses the information that must be kept in a case diary that is required of everypolice investigator. The purpose of this part is to make it possible for the magistrate to understand the daily information provided by a police officer who was looking into the case. Witnesses' oral depositions shouldn't be noted in this case diary. This journal may be consultedduring a trial or investigation—not as evidence, but rather to help the judge handle the matter.

Report of police on completion of the investigation

Upon the conclusion of the inquiry, a police officer must submit their final report to the magistrate in accordance with Section 173. Often, this report is referred to as a "Challan" or "Chargesheet."

The report must be provided to the Magistrate by the higher officer in cases where he has been nominated by the State government. Further inquiry should be directed to the officer in chargeof the police station while the Magistrate's directives are still in effect.

The police officer must ask the magistrate to exclude a portion of the statement in the report heprovided if, in his opinion, it is irrelevant. However, even after the report has been sent to the magistrate, more investigation may still be conducted.

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Power to Summon Persons

This clause gives the police the authority to call witnesses at the inquest to describe the woundsthe investigating officer discovered on the dead person's body. Yet, it is not at all required for him to record the witness testimony or get their signatures on the inquest report. The individual being questioned during an inquest is required to honestly respond to all questions, except anythat might be used against him. Section 179 of the IPC makes it unlawful to refuse to respondto inquiries, while Section 193 of the IPC makes it unlawful to provide a false response on purpose. While the inquest report is not actual evidence, it might be used to support the testimony of the police officer who wrote it.

Case Analysis

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC), which establishes the guidelines for the investigation of criminal offences, governs the investigative process in India. The following are some noteworthy Indian case laws pertaining to the inquiry process:

1. State of West Bengal v. D.K. Basu, 1997: This precedent-setting case established a setof rules for the police to adhere to while making arrests and holding suspects. The Courtruled that the right to be treated humanely while being investigated is part of the right to life and liberty protected by the Indian Constitution. The rules provide that the policemust tell an arrested individual of the circumstances leading up to the arrest, the right to legal representation, and the need for a medical examination after the arrest.

Facts:

Mr. Dilip Kumar Basu, the executive chairman of a non-political organisation called Legal AidServices in West Bengal, sent a letter to the then Chief Justice of India while keeping in mindthe startling increase in fatalities while in custody in the country. The letter, dated August 26th, 1986, made reference to certain items on custodial fatalities in a newspaper, namely the Telegraph Newspaper. In the letter, Mr. Basu asked that it be treated as a writ petition under the Public Interest Litigation Act.

As the letter was being examined, Mr. Ashok Kumar Johri entered the picture with a letter in which

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he restated the issue and claimed that Mahesh Bihari, of Pilkhana, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, died in custody. The Supreme Court of India regarded this letter together with the letter from Mr. Basu as a writ petition. The Law Commission of India received notifications from the Court asking the creation of adequate measures to resolve the problem within two months. The Court also sent notices to the state governments over the same.

The state governments of Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, and Meghalaya then submitted a number of affidavits to the Supreme Court. Dr. A. M. Singhvi, who served as the lead attorney for the state governments, was also named by the Supreme Court as an amicus curia.

Judgement:

The Supreme Court cited the decision in Neelabati Behra v. State of Orissa[2], which determined that torture in any form and cruel or inhumane treatment of those who had been detained violated their constitutional rights, particularly Article 21. Only in line with the termsof the law might persons have their fundamental rights restricted. The Sunil Batra v. Delhi Government case revealed the same point of view.

The Supreme Court also referred to the case of Joginder Kumar v. State of Uttar Pradesh, whereit was determined that police personnel were making arrests without warrants despite the fact that procedural guidelines for criminal arrests had previously been established. Arrests shouldn't be commonplace; just because a police officer is authorised by law to make an arrestdoes not mean that he may make an arrest without justification.

In its ruling, the Supreme Court established the following rules for police to adhere to while making arrests and keeping people in custody:

1) Any information on the police officers engaged in an arrest by the police must be precise and unambiguous. Their name tags must read correctly, and a register should have a record oftheir personal information.

2) The arresting police officer is required to immediately write up a note of the arrest, which must be seen by at least one person. This witness might be a member of the detained person's family or a

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well-respected local from the area where they were arrested. The note will also include the arrested person's signature and the time and date of the arrest.

3) A person has the right to tell a family member, acquaintance, or other person he knows of his arrest and the location where he is being held when he is detained by the police.

4) As soon as the detained individual is apprehended, he must be informed of the aforementioned right.

5) If a family member, acquaintance, or other person the arrested knows resides outside the district or town, the time, date, and location of the arrested person's detention must be disclosedto that person via the district's legal aid organisation. Within 8 to 12 hours following the arrest,the responsible police station must likewise carry out the same action.

6) A notebook must be kept at the scene of the arrest with information on the arrest and the individual who was taken into custody. The entry must also include information on the policeofficer who has custody of the individual who has been detained.

7) If the individual in custody desires it, he or she must have any injuries or markings on theirbodies evaluated and documented. The arrested person and the police officer in charge of the arrest must both sign this examination, known as the "Inspection Note," and a copy must be sent to the detained individual.

8) A qualified physician selected from a panel of physicians authorised by the Director of Health Services of the relevant state must conduct a medical examination of the prisoner every48 hours while they are in custody. The Director must put together a list of licenced physiciansfor the tehsils and districts.

9) Copies of every document should be provided to the local magistrate for his files.

10) The arrested individual is permitted to speak with his or her attorney while being questioned, as long as the conversation does not continue the whole time.

11) There must be a police control room in every district and state police headquarters, and thepolice officer in charge of the arrest is required to provide the information of the individual within 12 hours after the arrest. The aforementioned information has to be posted on a board in the control room.

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2. In the case of State of Rajasthan v. Rajaram (2013), the Indian Supreme Court stressedthe importance of conducting a fair and unbiased inquiry. The inquiry must be fair andtransparent, the court said, and any irregularities or crimes committed during the investigation would invalidate both the probe and any ensuing trial.

The High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur Bench's ruling that the defendant was innocent and entitled to an acquittal from the charges brought against him for allegedly committing an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, was challenged by the State of Rajasthan in an appeal (for short IPC). The learned Additional Session Judge, Hanumangarh, found the defendant to be guilty and sentenced him to death as a result.

The accusations that formed the basis of the prosecution's case show that Sahi Ram (PW-6) provided information to the Sangaria Police Station on December 20, 1989, at around 7:15 a.m., claiming that his younger brother was responsible for the homicidal deaths of 5 people, including his father, younger brother, the younger brother's wife, and their two children. Murders were perpetrated on December 19, 1989, and they were caused by gunfire. Investigations were conducted based on the facts provided, and once they were finished, a charge sheet was submitted identifying the appellant as the perpetrator of offences punishableunder Sections 302 IPC and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1959 (commonly known as the "ArmsAct"). Seven witnesses were questioned to support the account it was presenting. The case against you is supported by circumstantial evidence. The accused gave a self-examination in which he identified himself as DW-1 and provided documents for recording that disputed the veracity of the testimony provided by PWs 3 and 4, claiming that they had negative views of him and had unjustly implicated him. The Trial Court found the accused guilty of the above-mentioned offence punishable under Section 302 IPC after accepting the testimony of Vinod Kumar (PW-3) and Nand Ram (PW-4), in front of whom the accused is said to have made an extrajudicial confession. The accused was also given a death sentence in addition to a fine of Rs. 5000. The allegations about Section 27 of the Arms Act, however, were deemed to be unfounded. A request for confirmation under Section 366 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (also known as the "Code") was submitted after the death penalty was imposed. A defendant appealed as well. As was said at the outset, the High Court ruled that the evidence in the appeal was insufficient to convict the accused,

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making the prosecution's case weak. TheSupreme Court rejected the PW-3 and PW-4 witnesses' testimony, which served as the basis for the Trial Court's ruling, since it was deemed untrustworthy and incoherent.

The experienced attorney for the appellant-State argued that the High Court's strategy is flawedin support of the appeal. The PW-3 and PW-4 witnesses' testimony had no flaws that would require it to be disregarded. There is no reason why they would falsely accuse the accused, even if they were linked to both the dead and the accused. The Supreme Court ignored the accused's behaviour, which the Trial Court judged to be questionable, when it ordered their acquittal. Since the accused could not explain how the blood stains arrived on the accused's clothing, the High Court disregarded the fact that the accused was wearing clothing with bloodstains.

The following events are mentioned to emphasise the accused's guilt:

(1) The accused made an extrajudicial confession of the crime in front of the witnesses.

(2) The suspect was seen leaving the side of the dead Maniram's dhani as soon as the event occurred.

(3) The accused's actions just after the event.

(4) The discovery of human blood on the accused's clothing

(5) The accused recovered the handgun that he had obtained. It should be emphasised that events 1, 2, and 3 have to do with PWs 3 and 4's testimony. It was discovered that the handgunfrom which the supposedly recovered rounds were discharged was not the one that was used toshoot the deceased corpses.

3. National Human Rights Commission v. State of Gujarat (2009): In this case, the court determined that when police learn of the conduct of a crime that is punishable by law, they are required to file a First Information Report (FIR) as soon as possible. In accordance with Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, failing to do so would be a breachof the victim's basic rights.

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Conclusion

In criminal law, an investigation is a very detailed process that is carried out according to a setlegal process. Investigations into felonies go through a very thorough procedure. There are several steps that must be carefully taken to complete. Another mistake might lead to the capture of the criminal. In their investigation of the crime, the police would not spare any details. Identification of the offence and filing of the complaint under section 173 to the Magistrate mark the conclusion of the investigation. Once the trial is complete and the court determines that the guilty individual committed the crime, he or she will be found guilty and sentenced accordingly.

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