

SOP FOR DEALING CASES UNDER NDPS ACT

Pre Raid:

- 1) Information received should be reduced to writing and entered in the GD mentioning the location where search shall be carried out and other details available. Information should be shared with immediate official senior officer. Permission for conducting raid received either in writing or verbally should be noted in the GD. Written copy of the same should be sent to the immediate official senior within 72 hours as per section 42(1) of NDPS Act.
- 2) Before departure for the PO, a note should be made in the GD if search warrant is obtained and if not. why search warrant/arrest warrants could not be obtained, especially when search is made after sunset.
- 3) A lady officer should accompany if the suspect is a lady.

During raid:

- 1) Ensure presence of independent witnesses during search.
- 2) Issue notice under section 50 of NDPS Act for personal search. It may be skipped for house search or search of in-house belongings.
- 3) Search team to be searched by independent witnesses and house occupant. Prepare pre-search memo and it should contain signature of witnesses and house occupant.
- 4) Prepared search-cum-seizure memo should contain details of seized items. signature of witnesses, signature of house occupant/possessor. and signature of seizing officer. Search should be carried out in presence of a gazette officer.
- 5) Packing and Sealing of the seized items should be done on the spot. Every packet should have the signature of witnesses and possessor on its cover.
- 6) Every item will be numbered as per serial of seizure list e.g Pack-1 or P-1, P-2. P-3 and the like.
- 7) Similar or identical packet with same weight and same component may be bunched in lots. In case of Narcotic drug every ten (10) packet will be bunched in a lot and In case of dry cannabis every 40 packets may be bunched into a lot and marked as L1, L2 and the like.
- 8) A memo containing a brief note of search proceeding indicating sequence of events starting from 'proceeding to PO' to 'sealing of seized items' should be prepared. It should invariably contain when the search has started and when it was closed.
- 9) Signature of witnesses and the possessor (if any) should be taken on the envelope/box containing seized narcotics.
- 10) All articles related to the commission of offence like- vehicle, bag. briefcase etc should be seized.
- 11) Efforts should be made for on the spot kit test of seized items and obtaining test memo.
- 12) The entire process of search and seizure should be preferably video graphed.

Post Raid:

- 1) Seizing officer shall lodge complaint with the concerned O/C PS giving detail of seizure and forward the seized articles along with seizure list am, other memos.
- 2) OC PS in turn, ensure registration of case and entrust investigation of the case preferably to any other officer, competent for investigation. Extract of all relevant GD Entries should be enclosed with the FIR,
- 3) Care should be taken for registration of the case under appropriate section of law, especially where more than one person is involved, section 29 of NDPS Act should be added and in case of use of any premises section 25 of NDPS Act should be added,
- 4) On being forwarded to the OC PS by the seizing officer, an inventory of the seized item including conveyance/vehicle (if any) shall be prepared by the OC PS with the assistance of seizing officer.
- 5) Seized articles should be deposited in PS Malkhana immediately after seizure and thereafter to the central Malkhana within 48 Hours. Seized articles should invariably contain Malkhana Registration (MR) number.
- 6) O/C PS shall send a detail report to the concerned SP giving details of the entire incident and in conformity with the section 57 of NDPS Act.
- 7) The 10 should send letter to Ld. Court asking time for drawing of sample and for certifying correctness of inventory and photographs of seized goods. Samples should be sent to SFSL within 72 Hrs of seizure.
- 8) The 10 should examine the witnesses and if found relevant record their statements u/s 161 Cr.P.C. The gist of the statements should be reflected in CD against the respective name of witnesses.
- 9) The 10 should also seize a copy of the initial information and subsequent report sent within 72 hours by the OC PS to the immediate official senior officer
- 10) Application for pre-trial disposal of seized narcotics drugs and conveyance seized (if any) in conformity with the section 52A of NDPS Act.
- 11) Accused person (if any) should be arrested by the 10 observing all formalities. Emphasis should be given on the seizure of incriminating articles like mobile phones, laptop, weighing machines, packing devices and other registered available for unearthing the criminal group involved in drug trafficking and violation of NDPS Act.
- 12) Efforts should be made for speedy investigation and custody trial of the case.

SOP ON "INVESTIGATION OF POCSO ACT CASES"

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is a gender neutral act commonly It may be understood that the act applied to girl child only as victim, but it is not so. It applies equally to the boys too up to the age of 18 years. The procedure of investigation under this act are the same as other sexual offence cases, but under some restrictions Imposed by this special act.

Relevant Provisions of law in POCSO Act Cases : POCSO Act cases are generally registered U/s 4/6/8/10/12/14/15/17/18/21/22.

PROCEDURE OF INVESTIGATION:

Registration of FIR:

On receipt of information in accordance of the provisions contained in sec.19(1) of the act in respect of an offence that has been committed or attempted or is likely to be committed Register FIR as per sec 154 Cr.PC.

- Where the child need emergency medical care , arrange for the child to excess such care .
- Take the child to the hospital for medical examination
- If the child is in need of care & protections after recording the reasons in writing immediate arrangement to give him such care & protection (including/g admitting the child into shelter home or to the nearest Hospital) with in 24 hrs of the report.
- Within a period of 24 hrs report the matter to the child welfare committee (CWC) & the special court (or to the court of session) including all steps taken in this regard.

PROCEDURE TO RECORD STATEMENT OF THE CHILD (SEC. - 24,25,26)

- At the resident of the child or at a place where the child usually resides or at the place of her choice.
- By a women police officer not below the ranks of sub-inspector.
- Police officer shall not be in uniform.
- Ensure that no point of time the child come in the contact with the accused.
- No child shall be detained in the police station in the night.
- Ensure that the identity of the child is protected from public media.
- Presence of the advocate of the accd shall not apply in this case.
- Record the statement as spoken by the child shall be recorded in a simple language, understand able to the child.
- in presence of parents or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence.
- Where ever necessary, take the assistance of a translator or an interpreter.

- In the case of a child having mental or physical disability, seek the assistance of a special educator or an expert in that field or any person having such qualification & experienced.
- Ensure that the statement of the child is also recorded by audio video means.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILD

Medical exam. is to be conducted as per sec. 27 of POCSO Act & 164 A of Cr.PC.

- In case the victim is a girl child - by a women doctor.
- Shall be conducted In presence of the parent or any other person whom the child reposes trust or confidence.
- In absence of parent or trusted persons examination shall be conducted In the presence of a women nominated by the head of the Medical Institution.
- Consent of the child or any person competent to give such consent is required.
- Medical exam. to be conducted by a medical practitioner employer in a hospital run by the Govt. or a local authority & in the absence of a practitioner, by any other registered medical practitioner.
- Victim shall be sent for medical exam with in 24 hrs from the time of receiving the information.
- Registration of case is not mandatory for medical exam. of victim.
- Whenever it is deemed necessary, a translator or an interpreter shall be provided to the child.

SEIZURE:- The Investigation Officer to seize wearing apparel including undergarment worn by the victim and accused at the time of offence. 10 also to give requisition to medical officer concerned to collect Vaginal swab, foreign hair of the victim and penile swab of the accused during medical examination if arrested Immediately and seize accordingly. Marks of injuries if any of victim or accused also to be mentioned by the medical officer in his report. Request Medical officer for potency test of accused.

Visit scene of crime

- Visit scene of occurrence as soon as possible.
- Take photograph of the scene of crime
- Prepare PO hand sketch map with separate index
- Conduct search meticulously.
- Collect exhibits from the scene of crime
- Ensure that samples and exhibits collected and seized for the purposes of the forensic tests are sent to the forensic laboratory with required questionnaires at the earliest;

Age proof procedure

Proving the age of the victim is one of the most important requirements of the case. Mere seizure of the school certificate or birth certificate is not enough in this regard. In case of school certificate the headmaster/ teacher who issued the certificate must invariably be examined u/s 161 Cr.PC and his name should find place in the list of witnesses. The register relying with which the certificate is issued must be seized as per procedure which will be necessary in proving the content of the certificate. Same procedure as far as practicable is to be followed for birth certificate. In no circumstance the certificate or register should be released on bail by police.

Arrest of accused person

- The Act being special, accused should be arrested at the earliest. If /he absconds, all steps under Cr.PC should be resorted to for early apprehension of the accused.
- If the accused happens to be juvenile, he shall be dealt with as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Recording statement

- At the earliest, statement of victim and all eyewitnesses should be recorded. Any delay here may be fatal.
- Arrange to record statement of victim u/s 364(5) Cr. PC,
- Recording statement of scribe if required.

Completion of investigation and submission of police report:

• The case being special and more particularly if the accused is in custody, the investigation should be completed expeditiously and in any case within three months from the date on which the information was recorded in the P.S.

Documents to be produced with charge sheet;

- FIR along with ejahar
 - Statement of victim U/S 164(5) CrPC
 - Seizure lists - SFSL report
 - Medical examination report of victim and accused
 - Age proof of victim
 - PO hands sketch of the PO
 - Statement of relevant witnesses
 - Any other evidences collected by the IO
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- Section 42 of the Act makes provision for alternate punishment for offence under sections 166A, 354A, 34513, 354C, 354D, 370, 370A, 375, 376, 376A, 3766, 376C, 376D, or S. 5029 of IPC and the corresponding provision under the POCSO Act. In such a case, offender shall be liable for • punishment which is greater in degree. So, the report in final form should be filed quoting penal sections both under POCSO and IPC.

SOP for Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases

The following is a standard operating procedure (SOP) for police officers to follow during a Cyber Crime investigation:

1. Initial Response

Upon receiving a complaint or a report of a cybercrime, the police must respond immediately. The officer should make sure to obtain as much information as possible about the incident from the complainant, including the nature of the crime, any physical evidence, and the potential suspect(s) involved.

2. Securing the Crime Scene

The officer should take necessary steps to secure the digital devices or physical equipment involved in the incident. This may involve removing devices from the network, unplugging them, or collecting physical evidence, including documents or hardware. The officer should make sure that no one can tamper with the devices or equipment.

3. Search and Seize the Evidence

The officer should document the search thoroughly, including the locations searched, the items seized, and any interactions with the occupants or owners of the property. The officer should carefully collect and document any evidence related to the cybercrime, including digital devices, documents, and physical evidence. The officer should make sure to follow proper procedures for handling digital evidence, such as making copies and ensuring the chain of custody.

4. Preservation of Evidence

All digital evidence should be preserved using appropriate methods, such as creating a digital image of the hard drive or collecting data from the cloud. The officer must ensure that the chain of custody is maintained and documented throughout the investigation.

5. Examination of Witnesses

The police should examine all witnesses related to the incident and collect statements, including any other employees who may have witnessed the incident. The officer must ask open-ended questions and avoid leading questions to obtain accurate and unbiased information.

6. Analysis of Evidence

The collected evidence should be analyzed using digital forensic tools, such as specialized software or hardware. The officer should work with forensic analysts to identify any malware or unauthorized access to the system. This step may require the assistance of specialized personnel and should be done with caution to avoid damaging the evidence.

7. Identification of Suspects

The officer should use the evidence and information collected during the investigation to identify potential suspects. The officer should obtain search warrants if required to access information, such as internet service provider records or social media accounts.

8. Arrest and Prosecution

Once the suspect has been identified and the evidence is sufficient, the officer can make an arrest. The police must follow proper procedures during the arrest and ensure that the suspect's rights are protected. The prosecutor should be consulted throughout the investigation and prosecution to ensure that the investigation and prosecution are properly conducted

9. Reporting and Documentation

The officer must document all steps taken during the investigation, including the collection of evidence, interviews, and analysis of evidence. The report should be detailed and include all relevant information to assist in the prosecution of the case.

Following these steps will ensure that the investigation is thorough and the evidence is properly collected and preserved for use in court.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR INVESTIGATION OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (RAPE)

The Crimes which are only directed specifically against the Women are characterized as "Crimes Against Women". The Women, although, may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'Murder' 'Robbery, Cheating, etc.

- Crime against Women is broadly classified under two categories:-
 1. The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code.
 2. The Crimes under the Special and Local Laws.

Objective:

The objective to prepare and circulate this SOP for Investigation of "Crime against women" in general, and rape, in particular, need our closest attention. It is necessary to re emphasize the need for prompt and effective investigation to secure maximum conviction rate. This must be scrupulously followed by Supervisory as well as investigating Officers.

Purpose of Investigation in general:

The purpose of investigation is to identify the guilt of a person in a crime, locate the criminal, and collect admissible evidences in order to connect the accused to the crime and to prove his guilt. It includes the establishment of what specific offence has occurred, how and why the offence has been committed, who has committed the offence and when and where it has been committed.

INVESTIGATION.

Investigation of any cognizable case begins with the registration of FIR under section 154 CrPC and the power of investigation is given to the police under section 156 CrPC.

Investigating Officer: As far as practicable, investigation of crime against women shall be conducted by a women Officer. Rape case should usually be investigated by a woman Officer. In case sufficient number of such I.Os is not available in a police station District S.P shall depute such an Officer from elsewhere.

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has brought comprehensive amendments in CrPC in respect of investigation of offence against women. Moreover, in this regard the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 25.4.2014 in SLP(Crl.) No. 5073 of 2011 has been pleased to issue interim directions in the form of mandamus to all the Police station In Charges in the entire country which must be followed.

REGISTRATION OF FIR

- FIR shall be promptly registered on receipt of complaint of cognizable offence as per mandate of provisions under 154 CrPC.
- If there is any delay in recording of such FIR, the reasons for such delay should be mentioned in the FIR.
- Copy of such Information as recorded under sub-section (1) of section 154 Cr.PC shall be given forthwith, free of cost, to the victim informant.
- The victim can lodge the FIR in any police station irrespective of Jurisdictions. In such cases, 0 (zero) FIR should be registered and subsequently it can be transferred to the concerned police station having jurisdiction for investigation.

If any immediate actionable points exist on 0 (zero) FIR, prompt action should be taken and in this regard supplementary case diary should be prepared and submitted to the concerned police station having jurisdiction for investigation.
- FIR being an important document should be drawn up with greatest care and caution, incorporating all material information/factors which are directly connected with the crime or are likely to form important evidence.
- As rape Cases are Special Report Cases, hence investigation shall be monitored by concerned District S.P. Instructions to I.Os shall be issued by gazetted Officer within 72 hours of occurrence. Similarly progress of investigation should be issued fortnightly.
- District S.P shall give the I.O proper instructions/ guidance from time to time in carrying out investigation and collection of evidence.
- Section 166 A © provides for punishment to a public servant for failure to record FIR in relation to cognizable offences.
- One copy of FIR should be sent to District Legal Services Authority as per direction in case of Khem Chand & Ors Vs State, High Court of Delhi.
- FIR should be recorded in plain and simple language preferably in the vernacular language of the victim.
- Amendments in sec. 154 CrP.C. in respect of FIR of offences against women brought in Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, must be followed. The salient features of the amendment are as follows:
 - (i) The information pertaining to offences given by women victims shall be recorded by a woman police officer or any woman officer (not defined specifically) as per the provision of sec. 154 CrPC.
 - (ii) In case the victim is temporarily or permanently, mentally or physically disabled, the information shall be recorded either in the residence or at a convenient place in presence of an interpreter or a special educator as the case may be.

(iii) Videography of such statements of the victim shall be done.

Dealing with the victim:

- The victim should be dealt with honour and sensitivity, as sister, daughter or mother with sensitivity.
- Officer interacting with the victim should be extremely courteous and empathetic.
- No indecent question should be put to the victim.
- Care should be taken to secure dignity and prevent embarrassing situation to the victim.
- While talking, her mental and emotional state should be observed carefully.
- In case the victim is not accompanied by any member of her family, the information about such crime should be given immediately to her family.
- The identity of the victim should not be made public and due care should be taken not to reveal her identity in print and electronic media.

Recording of statement of victim.

- The victim should not be called to Police station.
- The IO shall visit her home in plain clothes and take care to elicit information from the victim in such a manner that she remains calm and composed.
- If the complainant, suspects or witnesses alleges against a particular person, the ground on which such suspicion is based should be ascertained, while recording her statement U/sec. 161CrPC.
- As per proviso to section 157(b) Cr.PC, the statement of the victim should be recorded at the residence of the victim or in the place of her choice by a woman police officer in the presence of parents or guardians or near relatives or a social worker of the locality.
- In cases under POCSO Act, parents/guardians of the victim must be allowed to be present at the time of recording such statements.
- Upon receipt of information relating to the commission of offence of rape, the Investigating Officer shall make immediate steps to take the victim to any Metropolitan/preferably Judicial Magistrate for the purpose of recording her statement under Section 164(5A)Cr.P.C.
- A copy of the statement recorded under section 164 Cr.P.C should be handed over to the Investigating Officer immediately with a specific direction that the contents of such statement should not be disclosed to any person till charge sheet/report under section 173 Cr.P.C is filed (Ref:

Supreme Court's order, dated 25.4.2014 in SLP(Crl.) No. 5073 of 2011)

- The Investigating Officer shall record specifically the date and the time at which she learnt about the commission of the offence of rape and the date and time at which h
- e took the victim to the preferably Lady Judicial Magistrate as aforesaid.
- If there is any delay exceeding 24 hours in taking the victim to the Magistrate, the Investigating Officer should record the reasons for the same in the case diary and hand over a copy of the same to the Magistrate.

Medical examination of victim:

- Section 164A Cr.P.C, imposes an obligation on the part of investigating officer to get the victim of the rape immediately medically examined within 24 hours from the time of receiving the information relating to cthe commission of such offence.
- The report of such medical examination should be immediately handed over to the Magistrate, who records the statement of the Victim under section 164 CrP.C.
- The victim as well as the accused person(s) should be sent for medical examination by the I.O. immediately under properly filled in medical examination form. Women officer or women staff will accompany the victim during whole process of medical examination.
- A copy of the report of such examination shall be fuenished be the medical officer or registered medical practitioner, as the case maye, to the victim or her parents/guardians.
- As far as possible, the victim should be medically examined only by a lady doctor.A rape victim above 18 years of age can be examined only after her Written consent and a rape victim under 18 years of age can be examined only after a written consent from her parents/guardian

Inspection of the Scene of Crime and collection of evidences:

Inspection and collection of valuable clues from the scene of crime plays a vital role in the successful investigation and prosecution of a case. It shall be the foremost duty of the I.O. to safeguard the scene of crime, so that available clues are not disturbed.

- The scene of crime should be thoroughly inspected as per suitable procedure and all out efforts should be made to collect maximum evidence from the spot.
- Scientific Team must be called to lift finger/foot prints and other suspect items i.e. hair, blood, semen, body fluid, ornaments etc. found at the spot.
- The scene of crime should be photographed from all angles.
- Chain of exhibits and its integrity should be given paramount importance.

- The suspected evidentiary materials collected under proper seizure from the PO should be sent by SDPO to the Expert(s) for scientific examination and expert's opinion with proper handling, packing, labeling and forwarding.
- Exhibits especially biological exhibits like blood, semen, swab, spit etc should be sent to the expert as soon as possible after collection of the exhibits so that no evidence can be damaged/ decayed / exhausted as a result of time killing.
- Chain of Custody should not be doubtful in the matter of collection of evidences till receipt of seized forwarded items by the expert.
- Preservation of biological, electronic and other items should be properly done to avoid any damage or contamination.
- As the hand sketchmap of the place of occurrence is an important document, it must be drawn properly, indicating distance between items found at the spot. The position of witnesses, if any, must be shown in the map.
- In case of requirements, DNA analysis should be done in specific cases, using the facility available at State Forensic Science laboratory.

COLLECTION OF EVIDENCES:

When suspect is known to the victim

- A team should be formed to interrogate the accused. Experienced police officer may be taken in the team while interrogating the Suspect.
- Rebuttal or corroboration of facts, as alleged by victim, is to be done after carefully examining the whole circumstances and by continuously keeping the trauma of victim in mind.
- Suspect should be sent for medical examination along with injury sheet mentioning injury, scratch, bruise or nail mark etc. found on his body.
- Personal clothes of the accused worn at the time of crime should be seized and sent to FSL for examination.
- The accused should be medically examined to prove his potency and also physical capacity for committing the alleged crime.
- Documentary proof of age of accused as well as victim should be collected and ossification tests be done, if proof of age is not otherwise available.

When suspect is not known:

Description of accused should be ascertained from the victim and portrait of the suspect should be prepared immediately without loss of time at FSL or SCRB and circulated in order to trace the suspect.

- A message should be flashed on wireless for look out of the accused.

- Secret / open enquiries should be conducted for look-out of the suspect.
- When accused persons are arrested, it shall be ensured that they are immediately sent to judicial custody for test identification. It shall be ensured that face of the accused persons are covered, while being taken to the court for production in such cases. The court should be requested to fix an early date for Test Identification Parade.

Collection of other evidence:

- Witness, who reached the spot of the incident on hearing shouts of the Victim, if any, must be examined and their statements recorded.
- Persons to whom the victim might have narrated the incident just after the occurrence should be examined and cited as prosecution witnesses.
- Declaration under 65(B) of Evidence Act should be taken for the electronic goods seized as exhibit for proper evidential value.

Rehabilitation of the victim.

- The rehabilitation has to be in four folds, Physical, Mental, Psychological and social.
- Necessary counseling should be provided to the victim as well as her family members as victim is likely to suffer social stigma.
- NGOs and other Govt. agencies may be associated in counseling and rehabilitation of the victim.
- Victim is entitled to compensation under section 357 B CrPC.

HANDLING OF MEDIA:

Sex offences attract wide media and arouse public attention. While briefing media about sex crimes, identity of victim should not be disclosed. Under no circumstance, the victim should be produced before the media. Only authorized officers should brief the media.

SUBMISSION OF SUMMERY REPORT:

The IO will submit summery report of his investigation to the supervising officer of the particular case to obtain permission to submit charge sheet or final report whichever is appropriate after completion of investigation. During submission of summery report all the details including ingredients of FIR, action taken by the IO during investigation, evidences collected, articles seized, particular of witnesses, evidences derived from expert reports, particulars and status of arrested/absconded accused persons, section of law under which charge sheet will be submitted to be mentioned in the summery report.

SUBMISSION OF FINAL FORM:

After completion of investigation as well as obtaining permission from supervising officer the IO will submit charge sheet against the accused person(s) or submit Final report with grounds if evidences are deficient in the prescribed final form U/sec.173 CrPC.

During submission of final form documentation should be properly maintained in the judicial docket and police docket separately.

Time frame to complete investigation:

Generally there is no time limit prescribed for completion of investigation of a crime, however, section 167 of CrPC indirectly prescribed the time limit of 90 days for offences punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than 10 years or with life imprisonment or with death sentence, and of 60 days in other cases. The duration shall be calculated from the date of 1st remand order if the accused is arrested and committed to custody.

As per section 173(1A), it is essential to complete investigation of offences of rape within two months from the date of registration of FIR.

In exceptional cases, where it is not possible to submit the charge-sheet within 60 days for genuine reasons, written permission for the same must be obtained from the SP of the District / Establishment. SP shall accord such permission only after examining the reasons and the reasons should be recorded in writing. Such extension of time should not be routine in nature and should be granted only in exceptional case with adequate justification.

Conclusion:

At no point of time, quality of investigation should be compromised. All such cases should be promptly and automatically supervised by SsP/DySP who should associate himself in day to day investigation, including arrest of the accused. Orders for charge sheet should be issued after due scrutiny of compliance to ensure that the investigation does not suffer from any lacuna or omission.

GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
TRIPURA ::: AGARTALA

No. 17338-48(3)
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Dated-25-08-2023


To
The Superintendent of Police,
North Unakoti Dhalai Khowai
West, Sepahijala, Gomati South, Tripura.

Subject: Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Investigation of Crime Against Women (RAPE) hard & soft copies-reg.

Kindly find hard & soft copies of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Investigation of Crime Against Women (RAPE).

02. It is requested to print out suitable number of copies and distribute to Sub-divisions and Police Stations level for the benefit of IOs while investigating the case.

03. This issues with the approval of competent authority.


(H.S Darlong)
Asstt IG of Police (Trg)
PHQ, Tripura

Copy to:-


1. The SsP- Serious Crime, Tripura.

2. The Principal KTDSPTA, Narsingarh.

3. The I/C E-Governance Cell, PHQ, Agartala

It is requested to print out suitable number of copies for further circulation in respective Unit.

It is requested to kindly upload the SOP for Investigation of Crime Against Women (RAPE) in Tripura Police website.


(H.S Darlong)
Asstt IG of Police (Trg)
PHQ, Tripura