CRIMINAL LAW
INCIDENT TO JUDGMENT

INCIDENT

Non-Cognizable offence [S. 2(l) CrPC]

Cognizable Offence [S. 2(c) CrPC]

Police Complaint

Entry in General Diary [S. 44 of Police Act, 1861]

Preliminary Investigation (if required)

Private Complaint before the Magistrate [S. 200 CrPC]

Can refer the complaint to Police for Investigation [S. 156(3) CrPC]

Registration of FIR [S. 154 CrPC]

INVESTIGATION

Approach scene of offence and prepare Panchanamas

Secure dead body, fingerprints, blood samples, photographs of the crime scene, weapons, etc.

Secure reports from authorities (Eg. Post-mortem Report, Forensic Science Lab Report, etc.)

Record Statement of Witnesses [S. 161 CrPC]

On Completion of Investigation

Final Report [S. 173 CrPC]

Closure Report

Charge Sheet

Arrest Accused [S. 41 CrPC]

Produce the Accused before Court withing 24 Hours [S. 57 CrPC]

Accused can seek reliefs like Bail, release of seized property, etc. [S. 439, 451 CrPC]

Complainant examined on oath

If satisfied that offence has taken place

JURISDICTIONAL COURT

Closure Report taken on record and Summons issued to the Complainant

Complainant can challenge Closure Report by filing 'Protest Petition'

If Protest Petition is accepted

If Protest Petition is dismissed

If satisfied that offence has not taken place

Can dismiss the Complaint [S. 203 CrPC]

Prosecution comes to an end

Cognizance of the offence is taken [S. 190, 193 CrPC]

Summons issued to the Accused [S. 204 CrPC]

Accused can seek Discharge [S. 227 / 239 CrPC]

If Discharge is allowed

Framing of Charges and plea of Accused ('Guilty' or 'Not guilty') [S. 240 CrPC]

'Guilty' [S. 241 CrPC]

conviction

'Not Guilty'

TRIAL

Prosecution Evidence [S. 242 CrPC]

Chief and Cross examination of witnesses mentioned in the Charge Sheet

Statement of the Accused [S. 313 CrPC]

Defence Evidence [S. 243 CrPC]

Chief and Cross examination of witnesses arraigned by the Accused

Final Arguments [S. 234 CrPC]

Acquittal or conviction

JUDGMENT