

**No. 15011/35/2013 – SC/ST–W**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Home Affairs**  
**Centre State Division**  
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**5<sup>th</sup> Floor, NDCC-II Building**  
**Jai Singh road, New Delhi**  
**the 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2013**

**To**

**The Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary (Home)**

**Sub: Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR**

**Sir/Ma'am,**

This relates to the registration of FIR by the police when they receive a call/complaint related to a crime committed and suspected to be outside the jurisdiction of the police station concerned.

2. Instructions are envisaged on account of the delays occurring when there are issues relating to the area jurisdiction regarding the investigation of the case. The hesitation to take up investigation of cases falling in uncertain territorial areas needs to be dispelled to allay the fears that it may be liable to be quashed u/s 482 of the Cr.P.C. There are two rulings of the Supreme Court in Satvinder Kaur vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 5/10/1999 (AIR 1999, 1031) and in Ramesh Kumari vs Govt. of NCT Delhi on 21/2/2006. In the former case, the Court held that at the stage of investigation, the material collected by an investigating officer cannot be judicially scrutinized for arriving at a conclusion that the police station officer of particular police station would not have territorial jurisdiction. That apart, section 156(2) of the Cr.P.C contains an embargo that no proceeding of a police officer shall be challenged on the ground that he has no territorial power to investigate the case. In the latter case, the Court held that a police officer is duty bound to register the case on the basis of such information disclosing a cognizable offence u/s 154(1) of the Cr.P.C.

3. The legal position stated above expects that the police shall register an FIR upon receipt of information of the commission of a cognizable offence. Further, if after registration of FIR, upon investigation, it is found that the subject matter relates to the jurisdiction of some other police station, the FIR may be appropriately transferred to the police station in which the case falls. Moreover, if at the time of registration of FIR, it becomes apparent that the crime was committed outside the jurisdiction of the police station, the police should be appropriately instructed to register a 'Zero' FIR, ensure that the FIR is transferred to the concerned police station u/s 170 of the Cr.P.C. It should be clearly stated that the delay over the determination of the jurisdiction leads to avoidable wastage of time which impacts on the victim and also leads to offenders getting an opportunity to slip from the clutches of the law. It should be clearly instructed that failure to comply with the instruction of registering an FIR on receipt of information about the cognizable offence will invite prosecution of the police officer u/s166A of the IPC for an offence specified u/s166A or departmental action or both.

4. It may also be emphasized that police services should be sensitized to respond to complaints with alacrity whether is from a man or a woman. Apprehending the accused must take place immediately after the complaint as there is a tendency of the person committing the crime slipping away should there be a delay on extraneous grounds like jurisdiction. The police may also put in place a system of rewarding the personnel for timely response and punishment for wanton lethargy.

5. Home Departments of the States/UTs may direct the DGPs/IGPs to issue above instruction so as to reach all police stations at the shortest possible time.

The receipt of the same may kindly be acknowledged.

**(S Suresh KUMAR)**  
**JS (CS)**