

## Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEQD)

### Role:

The primary goal of a questioned document examiner is to establish a link between a specific document and a particular writing instrument or process used to create that document. If you have a question about the authenticity of a written document, or if you need help to find out if a person is lying about how a document was created, a questioned document examiner can help.

### What it is:

Questioned document examination (QDE) analyzes and evaluates documents to establish their authenticity and resolve questions related to them. By analyzing the physical and chemical properties of a document, as well as the handwriting, printing, and typeface, QDE experts can often determine whether a document is authentic or not.

### Types of Questioned Documents:

1. Bank Drafts
2. Cheques
3. Laminated Documents
4. Wills
5. Photocopied Documents
6. Agreements
7. Receipts
8. ID Cards
9. Passports
10. Currency notes

### Cases requiring Questioned Document analysis:

1. White-collar crimes
2. Bank Robberies
3. Counterfeiting
4. Kidnappings
5. Contested Wills
6. Identity Theft
7. Stalking
8. Homicides
9. Extortion
10. Forgeries

How they work?

They usually follow an investigation process divided into four stages. These are:

1. Analysis: The questioned document and the known exemplars are analyzed, and a list of detectable characteristics is made.
2. Comparison: The questioned item characteristics are compared against the known standard.
3. Evaluation: Similarities and differences are evaluated after comparison. A final report is prepared based on each characteristic's uniqueness and frequency of occurrence.
4. Validation: It is optional and involves verifying the final result by another expert.

Tools:

1. Stereomicroscope
2. Comparison microscope
3. Magnifying glass or lens
4. Scale
5. Camera microscope
6. Video Spectral Comparator (VSC)
7. Electrostatic Detection Apparatus (ESDA)
8. Chromatography
9. Spectrometry
10. Ultraviolet light

Control of the institutions

- The administrative control of these institutions was initially under the Intelligence

Bureau (IB), under the then Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR & D).

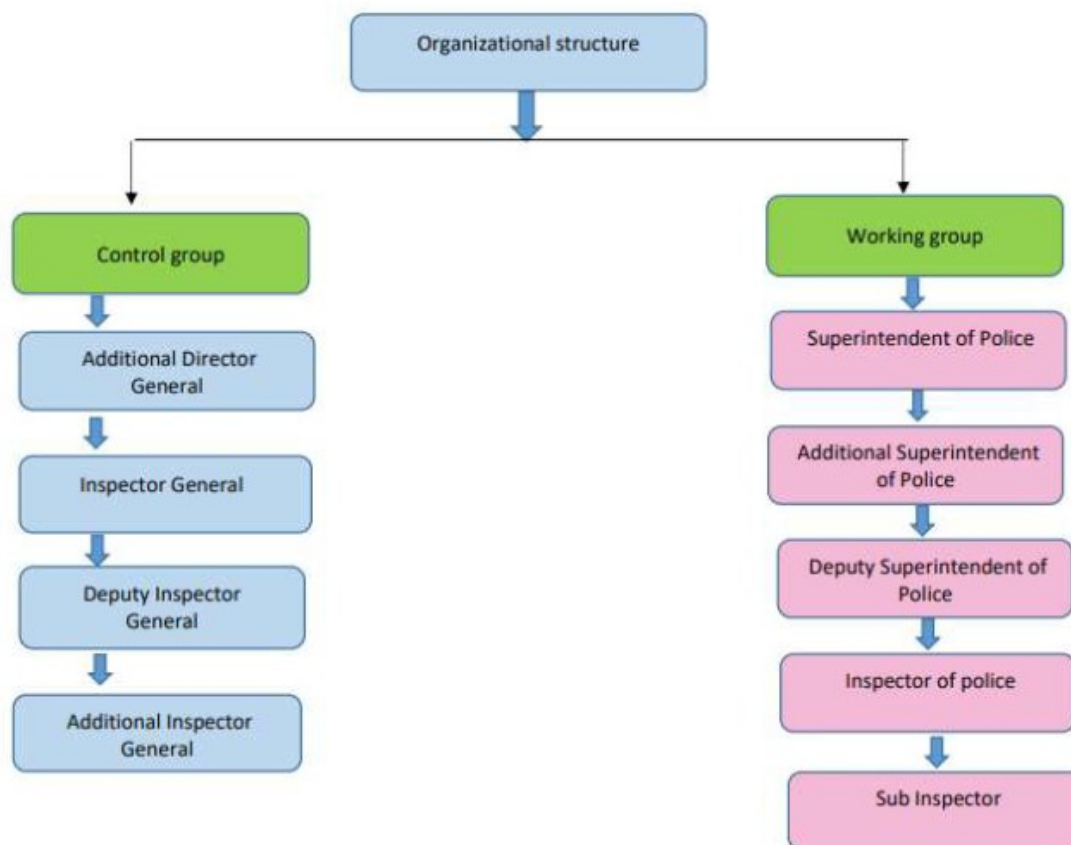
- Presently it is being controlled by the Directorate of Forensic Science, New Delhi.

Min. of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.

## Fingerprint Bureaus

Finger prints are the impressions of friction ridges that are present on the palmer surface of finger tips.

William Herschel, the Collector of the District of Bengal found that markings on the fingertips of a person never changed during his lifetime.



## Objectives of Finger Print Bureaus

To maintain Finger Print record slips of the accused person convicted in various acts.

To conduct search relating to unidentified interstate arrested/suspected persons received

from police stations and other investigating agencies in India.

To maintain the fingerprints of international criminals and red corner notices sent by

Interpol and to conduct search on references received from foreign countries, through Interpol.

To undertake examination of questioned finger impressions on documents received from central government departments, undertakings, courts of law etc.

### Function of Finger Print Bureaus

The main functions of the Central Finger Print Bureau have been mainly to maintain a database of fingerprint of criminals, National & International, and to disseminate the information.

To conduct the All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux.

To conduct All India Board Examination annually for accrediting Finger Print Experts.

To conduct competition in Finger Print science at the All India Police Duty Meet held annually

### Functions of State Finger Print Bureau

#### Record Wing:

1. Recording of Finger Print Slips of convicted persons in the state.
2. Maintenance and updating of Fingerprint & conviction details of convicted persons.

#### Search Wing:

1. Search of Finger Print Slips to collect previous history of arrested persons.

Whenever a person is arrested, his finger print slip will be taken and forwarded to

the bureau. On searching the same among the records we can find out whether he/she is an ex-convict, his actual name and address, how many convictions have

been recorded in his name, whether he is wanted in any cases, and in which cases

he had been traced for etc.

Identification of un-identified dead bodies: - Whenever an un-identified dead body is found, its finger prints are taken and forwarded to the bureau. We can find

out the identity, if he is an ex-convict. If it is suspected as that of some known

person, but could not be identified, it can be identified by using some specimens  
finger prints from documents like title deeds, Thumb impression register of the Sub-Registrar's Office, identity cards etc.

Document Wing:

1. Giving Expert Opinion in Civil & Criminal cases regarding Fingerprint Disputes.

AFIS (Automated Finger Print Identification System):

1. Bureau is maintaining a database of criminals which is frequently updated.

The

system has helped the identification of several unsolved cases which include the detection of other state cases.

Advanced Research Laboratory:

1. Many state finger print bureau developed advanced research laboratory which

will enhance original contributions in the field of Dactyloscopy.

Training:

1. Finger Print Bureau is imparting training to professional of various branches. This

includes Medical Director General (DG) and Post Graduate (PG) students, Law students, Engineering Post Graduate students etc. This is in addition to the training imparted to judicial officers and police officers

Other Functions:

1. Jail Testing to prevent impersonation and to ensure the accuracy of criminal profile details. The Inspectors of the State Fingerprint Bureau frequently visit Jails

to check whether the persons originally convicted by the court are put behind the bars.

2. Giving oral evidence in courts:-

The experts are required to give oral evidence in courts whenever they are cited as expert witnesses.

3. Attestation of Finger Prints of civilians for immigration purposes

C. Functions of Single Digit Finger Print Bureau at district level

There are district units of the Finger Print bureau, having offices in all the Police

Districts.

Unlike the main bureau, the Single Digit Bureaux have ten record cards for each convict, one record for each finger (digit). These records are called Single Digit Fingerprint Records. Hence the name, Single Digit Finger Print Bureau. These district units are directly aiding criminal investigation.

The main functions of the bureau are-

Inspection of Scene of Crime to gather Fingerprint Evidence. The finger print experts of the Single Digit Finger Print Bureau visit scenes of crime immediately on

receipt of request from the investigating officers. They develop chance prints or latent finger prints using different optical, physical and chemicals methods and photograph the latent print developed by these methods. All kinds of modern technology are being utilized for developing and recording and lifting latent prints

from the scene of crime.

Comparison of latent finger prints. The latent finger print developed by physical or

chemical methods are compared manually or automatically with the available records that are daily arrest finger print slips, prints of suspected persons etc.

Un-

identified chance prints are kept safely and regularly compared with the incoming

Daily Arrest Fingerprint Slips received from Police Stations of that district.

The un-identified chance prints are also compared with the finger print slips recorded in the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) at finger print

bureau for a state-wide search. Finger Print Experts of the Single Digit Finger Print

Bureau frequently visit other district bureaux in the state as well as outside the state for comparison of chance prints.

Maintains Single Digit Records of convicted persons. Finger prints of all the persons

convicted in the district are kept recorded in the Bureau

Giving oral evidence in courts: - The Finger Print Expert who inspected the Scene of

Crime will be an Expert Witness in that case.

They are required to give oral evidence in courts.

Confirmation of finger prints for settlement purposes.

## National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

- 1) Institute Name : National Crime Records Bureau Training wing, New Delhi
- 2) Head of Institute : Director NCRB
- 3) NCRB was formed on 11th March 1986.
- 4) Headquarters : NH-8, Service Road, Mahipalpur, Delhi
- 5) Jurisdiction : Government Of India
- 6) Parent Department : Ministry Of Home Affairs To empower Indian Police organisations with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to make them to uphold law and protect people.  
To provide leadership and excellence in crime Investigation particularly for serious and organized crime

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analyzing, crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL).

### Setup:

NCRB was set-up in 1986 to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators.

It was set up based on the recommendation of the Task force, 1985 and National Police Commission, 1977 by merging the Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC), Inter State Criminals Data Branch of CBI and Central Finger Print Bureau of CBI, Earlier Statistical Branch of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was also merged with NCRB, but was later de-merged.

The NCRB, at present, functions through:

CCTNS Central Finger Print Bureau

Statistical Branch

Training Branch Data Centre and Technical Branch

## Mission

To provide Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to uphold law and protect people.

To provide leadership and excellence in crime analysis particularly on serious and organized crime.

## Objectives

Create and maintain secure sharable National Databases on crimes and criminals for law

enforcement agencies and promote their use for public service delivery.

Collect and process crime statistics at the national level and clearing house of information

on crime and criminals both at National and International levels.

Lead and coordinate development of IT applications and create an enabling IT environment

for Police organizations.

National repository of fingerprints of all criminals.

To evaluate, modernize and promote automation in State Crime Records Bureau and State

Finger Print Bureau.

Training and capacity building in Police Forces in Information Technology and Finger Print

Science.

NCRB has been designated as the Central Nodal Agency to manage technical and

operational functions of the 'Online Cyber-Crime Reporting Portal' through which any

citizen can lodge a complaint or upload a video clip as an evidence of crime related to

child pornography, rape/gang rape.

The Bureau has been entrusted to maintain National Database of Sexual Offenders (NDSO)

and share it with the States/UTs on regular basis.

The responsibility of implementation of the Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)

has also been given to the NCRB.

NCRB current director is Shri Vivek Gogia IPS.



## POLICE AND DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Police training school is a police academy for police recruitments also called as law enforcement agency, schools, colleges or universities.

These academy or schools provide training to aspirants to get into law enforcement agencies which includes lots of physical training, medical requirements, law and legal training, firearm training etc.

### DETAILS :

- The training schools guide individuals to seek position as police officers. Both government and private organisation provide these trainings.
- The first central police training academy was established on 15th September 1948 in Rajasthan as police training college (CPTC) and later in 1967 the institute was renamed as National Police Academy (NPA).
- The main motive of these academy or schools is to provide education to individuals regarding law as well as specialized training in criminal investigation and relevant skills

### Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF)

- 1) Institute Name : Internal Security Academy, Rajasthan
- 2) Head of Institute : Director /IGP
- 3) Establishment : 27th July 1939
- 4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India
- 5) Founder : Parliament Of India
- 6) Total 246 battalions The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the main central police force of the Union of India for internal security reason. The mission of the Central Reserve Police Force is to make sure that the government of India maintains Rule of Law, maintains Public Order and Internal Security and to Preserve National Integrity & Promote Social Harmony and Development of the Indian Constitution. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is a reserve gendarmerie and internal combat force

in India under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) of the Government of India. It is one among the Central Armed Police Forces. The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order

Current Director General is Shri Anish Dayal Singh

## BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

- 1) Institute Name : BSF Academy / Training Centre And School
- 2) Head of Institute :Director /ADIG/IGP
- 3) BSF Formed :1st December 1965
- 4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India
- 5) Parent Department : Ministry Of Home Affairs

It is one of the crucial and one of five important Central Armed Police Forces of India, BSF is responsible for Protecting and securing borders of India. BSF is the only Central Armed Police force of India to have its own Air Wing and artillery regiment, and besides to have a special Water Wing. The Border Security Force (BSF) is India's border guarding organisation at its borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is one of the seven Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) of India, and was raised in the wake of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 "for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for related matters.

▲ BSF contributes its personnel every year for UN Missions.

▲ During the Kargil conflict 1999, the BSF remained on the heights of the mountains and defended the integrity of the country with all the might at its command in unison with the Army.

▲ BSF personnel have been performing Internal Security Duty in Manipur for the last 10

years and have been successfully fighting insurgency in those areas.

▲ During the earthquake in Gujarat on 26th January 2001, the BSF was the first to reach

out to help the distressed people.

- ▲ The BSF is handling the security issues on the famous Kartarpur Corridor.

- ▲ BSF is deployed at various ICP and LCS on Borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh.

- ▲ BSF has sensitized people living in Border areas during Covid epidemic and provided

them necessary support/help under Civic Action Program.

- ▲ At the time of natural disaster/calamities, BSF provides assistance in areas of deployment

such as Kashmir flood in 2014, Kerala flood in 2018 and Kedarnath Tragedy in 2013

Organisation setup:

The Border Security Force has its headquarters in New Delhi and is known as Force

Headquarters (FHQ) headed by a Director General.

Various directorates like Operations, Communications & IT, Training, Engineering, General,

Law, Provisioning, Administration, Personnel, Armaments, Medical, Finance etc. function

under the DG.

Each directorate is headed by an IG.

The Eastern Theatre is looked after by Spl DG HQ (Eastern Command) at Kolkata and the

Western Theatre is looked after by Spl DG HQ (Western Command) at Chandigarh.

Field Formations in BSF are headed by an IG and are known as Frontiers Headquarters

(FtrHQ).

There is 13 such Frontier under which Sector Headquarters (SHQ) function headed by a DIG

each.

Each SHQ has under its command 4–5 infantry battalions, along with attachments of artillery,

air and water wings.

Presently 186 battalions are sanctioned to BSF. Five major training institutions and ten

Subsidiary Training Centres (STCs) are imparting ab-initio as well as in-service training to its

ranks and other CPOs/SPOs including IPS Probationers

BSF is the only Central Armed Police force to have its own Air Wing and artillery regiment,

and besides ITBP to have a Water Wing.

All these specialized wings support the General Duty Battalions in their operations.

The Financial Adviser of the BSF has been an Indian Revenue Service officer of the rank of

Joint Secretary and also has Dy Advisers from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian

Civil Account Service and Indian Defence Account Service.

The BSF also has a national level school for the breeding and training of dogs.

Dogs from other CPOs and State Police are sent to National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD)

to be trained in infantry patrol, detection of explosives, tracking and the like

The BSF maintains a Tear Smoke Unit (TSU), which is unique in India.

The TSU is responsible for producing tear gas munitions required for the Anti-Riot Forces.

It also exports a substantial quantity to other countries.

Three battalions of the BSF, located at Kolkata, Guwahati, and Patna, are designated as the

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

Each battalion maintains 18 self-contained specialist search and rescue teams of 45

personnel each, including engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medics and

paramedics.

The establishment of each battalion is 1,158 personnel.

The NDRF is a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force for all types of disasters and can

deploy to disasters by air, sea, and land.

These battalions are equipped and trained for all natural disasters including combating

Chemical, Biological Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) disasters.

Since 2014, As a part of modernisation, BSF also started installing infra-red, thermal imagers,

aerostats for aerial surveillance, ground sensors, radars, sonar systems to secure riverine

borders, fibre-optic sensor and laser beam intrusion detection systems on specific sections of

border with Pakistan as well as Bangladesh.

These Hi-tech systems are installed in areas where barbed wire fencing could not be

installed due to treacherous terrain or marshy riverine topography.

The largest section of this system is located at Dhubri, Assam, where Brahmaputra river enters Bangladesh.

## ORBAT

### 1. Western Command, Chandigarh

#### a) Gujarat Frontier, Gandhinagar

Barmer Sector

Gandhinagar Sector

Bhuj Sector,

#### b) Rajasthan Frontier, Jodhpur

Jaisalmer (South)Sector

Jaisalmer (North) Sector

Bikaner Sector

Ganganagar Sector

#### c) Punjab Frontier, Jalandhar

Ferozepur Sector

Amritsar Sector

Gurdaspur Sector

#### d) Jammu Frontier, Jammu

Jammu Sector

Sunderbani Sector

Rajauri Sector

I/Nagar Sector

#### e) Kashmir Frontier, Humhama

Srinagar Sector

Baramulla Sector

Bandipore Sector

Kupwara Sector

### 2. Eastern Command, Kolkata

#### a) South Bengal Frontier, Kolkata

#### b) North Bengal Frontier, Kadamtala

#### c) Meghalaya Frontier

i)SHQ Shillong (at Mawpat)

ii) SHQ Tura

d) Tripura Frontier, Agartala

e) Mizoram & Cachar Frontier, Masimpur

Aizawl Sector

Cachar Sector

CI Ops Manipur

f) Assam Frontier, Guwahati

g) FTR HQ (spl ops) Odisha

3. SHQ Koraput

4. SHQ Malkanagiri

### ASSAM RIFLES (CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATION)

1) Institute name : Assam Rifles Training Centre And School, Nagaland

2) Head of Institute : Dy. Director /DIG(Deputy inspector general of police)

3) Assam Rifles was formed in 1835.

4) Headquarters : Shillong, India

5) Governing body : Ministry Of Defence

6) Currently have 46 battalions.

They perform crucial roles like provision of internal security under control of army and border security operations.

The Assam Rifles (AR) is a central paramilitary force responsible for border security, counter-insurgency, and maintaining law and order in Northeast India.

### Organization

The Assam Rifles consists of a Director General Headquarter in Shillong,

3 Inspectorate General Headquarters,

12 Sector Headquarters,

46 Battalions,

one Training Centre and administrative elements with a total authorized strength of 65,143 personnel.

### Organization structure

#### HQ DGAR

The Assam Rifles is commanded by an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General from the Indian Army,

who is known as the Director General of the Assam Rifles (DG AR).

The DG AR has their office at the HQ Directorate General of Assam Rifle at Shillong, unlike other Central Armed Police Forces which are located at Delhi.

#### HQ IGAR

HQ Inspector General Assam Rifles comes next in chain of command after HQ MGAR. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of Major General from the Indian Army and exercises command and control over the sector HQs.

#### Sector HQ

The Sector HQ are commanded by Army Officers of the rank of Brigadier from the Army. The Sector HQ exercises direct command and control over the Assam Rifles Battalions deployed in its area of responsibility.

#### Maintenance Group Assam Rifles (MGAR)

The Maintenance Groups located at various location provide the requisite administrative support to the Assam Rifles formations and battalions deployed in the field. The MGAR are commanded by officers of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the Army.

#### Workshop

The workshop are co-located with the MGAR to provide repair and recovery cover to the field formations. These workshops further provide detachments to the Sector HQs to provide repair and recovery cover as far forward as possible to the battalions

### BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Institute Name : Central Detective Training School , Kolkata
- 2) Head of Institute : Principal
- 3) Bureau Of Police Research And Development was formed on 28th August 1970.
- 4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India
- 5) Governing body : Government Of India
- 6) Parent Agency : Ministry Of Home Affairs It has evolved as a multifaceted, consultancy

organisation and also works for development of police organisation.

4 divisions – Research, Development, Training and Correctional Administration.

### Evolution of BPRD

1. The Government of India vied Resolution No.8/136/68-P.I (Pers.I) dated 28.08.1970

formally established the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), under the Ministry of Home Affairs giving a new orientation to then existing Police Research and

Advisory Council (1966) for the following reasons and with the primary objective of

modernization of police force:

- a. To take direct and active interest in the issues
- b. To promote a speedy and systematic study of the police problems,
- c. To apply science and technology in the methods and techniques used by police.

2. The Bureau was established with the following two divisions initially with a well laid out

charter of duties

- a. Research, Statistics and Publication
- b. Development

3. Training is a vital and growing requirement to improve the competency of police forces in

the country. The Gore-Committee (1971) set up by the Government of India studied the

training aspects of police and gave several recommendations. The government of India in

accepting its recommendations created a Training Division (1973) in addition to the two

divisions already existing to function under the Bureau.

4. The forensic science services uncompromising & Geese under the Development Division

grew over a period and a separate Directorate of Forensic Sciences under the BPR&D came

into existence in 1983.

5. Further in 1995 Government of India decided to entrust issues relating to Correctional



Administration Work to the BPR&D so that problems relating to prisons and implementation of deemed prison reforms can be taken up by the Bureau in a cohesive

manner. This set up is operating out of the existing manpower resources.

6. During the year 2008, the Government of India further decided to create National Police

Mission under the administrative control of BPR&D to transform the police forces in the

country into effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and facing the

challenges in future, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and

organizational resources

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## SEPARATION

1. Though the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (ICFS) was established under

the overall supervision and guidance of BPR&D as part of the same exercise, it was allowed to function as a separate entity in 1976; since the ultimate objective of

setting up the Institute was to develop a full-fledged academic institution for furthering

studies in Criminology and forensic science.

The same which has been re-christened in the year 1991 is now functioning as Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan (LNJN), National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science from 1982.

The institute provides training courses for officers of the criminal justice system in the two

subjects i.e. Criminology and Forensic Science and carries out research.

2. Growth dynamics took over and the need to specialize in each area arose.

The National Police Commission (1977) also recommended certain measures requiring

implementation.

Simultaneously, technological innovations particularly computers held promises of support

to many areas of crime control and crime detection besides processing statistical data for

the purpose of analysis.

The Government of India, therefore, decided to establish a National Crime Records Bureau

in 1986 build another Resolution and entrusted statistics and publications work of the

Research Division to the newly constituted Bureau along with the plans for their computerization.

3. In an identical move brought about by compulsions of growth, the Government of India decided to give an independent status to the Forensic Science Division by creating a Forensic Science Directorate having an autonomous status under the direct control of the Ministry of Home Affairs

#### Research Division

Analysis and study of crime and problems of general nature affecting the police, e.g.,

Trends and causes of crime.

Prevention of crime-preventive measures, their effectiveness and relationship with crime.

Organisation, strength, administration, methods, procedures and techniques of the police

forces and their modernisation, police act and manuals.

Improvements in methods of investigation, utility, and results of introducing scientific aids

and punishment.

Inadequacy of laws.

Juvenile delinquency.

Police Uniform, badges, medals, decorations, colours, and flags, police drill, warrant of

procedure etc.

Assistance of Police Research programmes in States and Union Territories, processing and

coordination of research projects, sponsoring extra mutual research.

Work relating to Standing Committee on Police Research.

Police Science Congress & other conferences and seminars relating to study of police

problems.

Participation in social defence and crime prevention programmes.

Participation in the work of the United Nations in the field of prevention of crime and

treatment of offenders.

Maintenance of all India statistics of crime.

Statistical analysis of trends of crime.

Analysis and study of crime and problems of general nature affecting the police, e.g.,

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and punishment.

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Police Uniform, badges, medals, decorations, colours, and flags, police drill, warrant of

procedure etc.

## Development Division

Review of the performance of various types of equipment used by the police forces in India

and development of new equipment in the following fields:

Arms and Ammunition

Riot Control Equipment

Traffic Control Equipment

Police Transport

Miscellaneous scientific equipment and scientific aids to investigation

Liaison with the National laboratories, Indian Ordnance Factories, various scientific

organisations and institutions and public and private sector undertakings in the above fields,

coordination of development programmes and stimulating indigenous production of police equipment.

Application of computer technology in various fields of police work.

Police publicity and police publicity files, police weeks and parades.

Work relating to Police Research & Development Advisory Council and its Standing

Committees, other than on police research.

## Training Division

To review from time to time the arrangements for police training and the needs of the country in this field in the changing social conditions and the introduction of scientific techniques in training and in police work and to formulate and coordinate training policies and programmes in the field of police administration and management. Central Detective Training Schools, Kolkata, Hyderabad & Chandigarh.

To evaluate training programmes with a view to securing such standardisation and uniformity in the training arrangements including courses, syllabi and curricula for various ranks in the States and Union Territories as may be desirable and to suggest modifications and improvements that may be considered necessary from time to time to meet new challenges and problems.

To help devise new refresher, promotion, specialist and orientation courses considered necessary for the different grades and kinds of police officers.

Work relating to the establishment of the Central Medico Legal Institute and the Central Traffic Institute.

To prepare, in coordination with the police training institutions, standard manuals, textbooks, pamphlets, lecture notes, case studies, practical exercises and other educative literature for use in these institutions.

To distribute relevant literature to Inspectors General/DIG(Training) in the States for circulation to officers in order to familiarise them with training concepts and to strengthen training consciousness among the higher ranks.

To standardise equipment for training and training aids and to arrange for their production and supply to the various training institutions.

To create and maintain a circulating library of films for the use of various police training institutions.

To assist in the training of police officers of various ranks at appropriate non-police

institutions inside and outside India.

To organise the annual Symposium of the Heads of Police Training Institutions and short

Seminars on various aspects of Police training.

To suggest the establishment of new training institutions under the Centre as necessary

from time to time.

To act as a clearing house for information relating to Syllabi, methods of training, teaching

aids, training programmes and literature on various aspects of police work etc. from India

and abroad.

To help in the development of libraries in the Central and State Police training institutions.

To liaise with the Directorate of Training of the Department of Personnel in relation inter-

alia to training aids projects and fellowships under the United Nations

Development

Programme, UNESCO & Colombo Plan etc.

## Correctional Administration

Analysis and study of prison statistics and problems of general nature affecting Prison

Administration.

Assimilation and dissemination of relevant information to the States in the field of

Correctional Administration.

Coordination of Research Studies conducted by RICAs and other

Academic/Research

Institutes in Correctional Administration and to frame guidelines for conduct of research

studies/surveys in consultation with the State Governments.

To review training programmes keeping in view the changing social conditions, introduction

of new scientific techniques and other related aspects.

To prepare uniform Training Module including course, syllabi, curriculum, etc.

For providing

training at various levels to the Prison staff in the field of Correctional Administration.

Publication of reports, newsletters, bulletins and preparation of Audio Visual aids, etc. in the

field of Correctional Administration.

To set up an Advisory Committee to guide the work relating to Correctional Administration

### Central Bureau Of Investigation (CBI)

1) Institute Name : Central Bureau Of Investigation Academy, Uttar pradesh

2) Head Of Institute :Director /DIG

3) Central Bureau Of Investigation was founded on 1st April 1963.

4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India

5) Parent Organisation : Ministry of Personnel,  
Public Grievances and Pensions

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the main body dealing with investigation of several crucial cases of India.

Central Bureau Of Investigation has been known to investigate and work upon several economic crime cases, special crimes, cases of corruption and other cases as well.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the domestic crime investigating agency of India.

Originally set up to investigate bribery and governmental corruption, in 1965 it received expanded jurisdiction to investigate breaches of central laws enforceable by the Government of India, multi-state organised crime, multi-agency or international cases

The CBI is headed by a Director, an IPS officer with a rank of Director General of Police.

The director is selected by a high-profile committee constituted under The Delhi Special

Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946 as amended through The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act,

2013, and has a two-year term which can be extended for another three years.

Other ranks in the CBI which may be staffed by the IRS (Indian Revenue Service) officer and the IPS.

## RAILWAY POLICE FORCE (RPF)

- 1) Institute Name : RPF Zonal Training Centre /Training Institute
- 2) Head of Institute : Security Commissioner /Asst. Security Commissioner /Principal
- 3) RPF was formed on : 27th July 1872.
- 4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India
- 5) Governing body : Ministry Of Railways
- 6) Total number of zones : 18 zones All respected officers of Railway Police Force are official members of the Indian Railway Protection Force Service (IRPFS) and are recruited and achieve their rank through UPSC Civil Services Examination. Railway Protection Force (RPF) is an armed railway police force of the Union under the administrative and operational control of Indian Railways, Ministry of Railways, Government of India established by the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957; enacted by the Indian Parliament for "the better protection and security of railway property and passenger area". It has the power to search, arrest, enquire, and prosecute offenses committed under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act 1966 and the Railways Act, 1989.

## SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (SVPNPA)

- 1) Institute Name : SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad
- 2) Head of Institute : Director
- 3) SVPNPA was formed on 15th September 1948.
- 4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India
- 5) Governing body : Government Of India It is a type of Civil Service Training Institute. SVP National Police Academy provides training to the officers of Indian Police Service, who have been selected through and secured rank through All-India Civil Services Examination

## NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA)

- 1) Institute Name : North Eastern Police Academy, Meghalaya
- 2) Head of Institute :Director
- 3) North Eastern Police Academy was formed in the year 1978.
- 4) Headquarters : Meghalaya, India The NORTH EASTERN POLICE ( Regional Police Training College) is formed by Government of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is situated in Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya. The academy started functioning from July,1978. It is engaged in providing aspirants training and shaping police officers for equitable, effective and sensitive policing in India.

## LOK NAYAK JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC

### SCIENCE (NICFS)

- 1) Institute Name :National Institute Of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi
- 2) Head of Institute : Director LNJN
- 3) NICFS was formed on 4th January 1972.
- 4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India
- 5) Parent Agency :Ministry Of Home Affairs Promoting and creating awareness about Criminology and Forensic Sciences through Education, Information and several Research and Training. Helping in developing a Problem Solving approach by enhancing ability among officers of Criminal Justice System by providing a platform for interaction by cutting all boundaries.



## CCTNS

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems:-

- CCTNS was approved on 19 June, 2009 by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

- Inter-operable Criminal Justice System(ICJS) is mandatory for integrating CCTNS

with key components of Justice System.

- OBJECTIVES:

1. Making Central and State Level Databases on crime and criminals.
2. Ensure easy-sharing of RTI across police stations, districts and States.
3. Improvement in investigation & prevention of crime.
4. Improvement in service delivery to public through Citizen Portal.

### CITIZEN PORTAL:

Various services provided by CCTNS via citizen portal are:

1. Complaint filing.
2. Getting copies of FIR.
3. Tracking complaint status.
4. Details of criminals and their activities.
5. Details of missing/kidnapped persons and match with arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies.
6. Information of stolen/recovered vehicles, arms and other things.
7. Requests for verification, issue, renewal, permit and clearances.
8. Providing required informations and enabling them to download required forms.

Crime records matching:-

The main purpose of Crime Records Branch is collection, processing, and dispersal

of information on crimes, criminals, persons and property for matching.

The software utilized by the branch are:

1. VahanSamanvay
2. Talash Information System
3. Fake Indian Currency Notes System
4. Fire Arms Coordination System
5. Colour Portrait Building System

## National Investigation Agency

The National Investigation Agency (NIA) is a specialized counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in India.

The agency is empowered to deal with the investigation of terror related crimes across states without special permission from the states under written proclamation from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The primary mandate of the National Investigation Agency

is to investigate and prosecute offenses that have national and cross-border implications, specifically focusing on terrorism, insurgency, and other related matters.

It is empowered to investigate cases that involve threats to the self-government, security, and integrity of India. It has the authority to conduct searches, seizures, and arrests, as well as to collect evidence and maintain a database of terrorist organizations and their members.

- The NIA is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country. It

was created in 2008 after the Mumbai terror attack the same year.

- The NIA can investigate terror cases across the country without having to get permission from the states.

- The agency investigates terror offences, waging war against the country, offences

on nuclear facilities, etc.

- It came in to force after the Parliament passed the National Investigation Agency

Act 2008

- The agency's aim is to become a professional investigating agency matching global standards.

- It also aims at being a deterrent for existing and potential terrorist, apart from being a storehouse of information on terrorism

- The NIA functions under the Home Affairs Ministry.

- The agency is headquartered in New Delhi and has 8 regional offices across India.

- It is headed by Director-General (an IPS Officer).

- The NIA maintains the 'NIA Most Wanted List'

Vision of the NIA

1. The NIA aims to be a thoroughly professional investigative agency matching the best international standards.

2. The NIA aims to set the standards of excellence in counter terrorism and other national security related investigation at the national level by developing in to a highly traied, partnership oriented workforce.
3. The NIA aims to creating Deterrence for existing and potential terrorist groups/individuals.
4. The NIA aims to develop as a storehouse of all terrorist related information.

#### NIA Mission

- The stated missions of the NIA are as follows:
- Investigate professionally the scheduled offences utilizing the latest scientific methods.
- Facilitating a speedy and effective trial.
- Becoming a result-oriented and professional organization, that upholds the Indian constitution and the law of the land, and that gives utmost importance to human rights and dignity.
- Creating a professional workforce through the means of regular training and best practice exposure.
- Showing scientific temper and aspirit of progress while discharging their duties.
- Ushering in the latest technology and modern methods in the activities of the NIA.
- Having cordial relations with the central and state governments, and other law enforcement agencies of the country.
- Helping the states and other agencies with the investigation of terror-related cases.
- Create and share with states and other agencies with the investigation of terror-related cases
- Create and share with states and other agencies a database of all information to terrorists.
- Analysing terrorism-related laws in India and periodically reviewing them and suggesting any required changes.
- Win the citizens' confidence by means of fearless and selfless efforts.

#### NIA - Jurisdiction

- The agency has been empowered with all the powers and privileges to conduct investigations under the various acts specified in the schedule book of NIA act.
- State government authorities can request an investigation by NIA upon approval

of central government within the limits of law specified under the NIA Act.

- The central government can handover cases for investigation to NIA anywhere in

India and the officials involved in the handling of these cases are from the IPS and

IRS cadre.

NIA (Amendment) Act 2019

- The NIA (Amendment) Act 2019 was passed by the Parliament and received the

presidential assent in July 2019.

This Act has made a few major changes to the original NIA Act 2008.

The changes are discussed below:

1. Human trafficking
2. Counterfeit currency or bank notes related offences
3. Sale or manufacture of prohibited arms
4. Offences under the Explosive Substance Act, 1908
5. Cyberterrorism

National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO)

- The National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) is an Indian technical intelligence

agency. Since its inception in 2004, the agency has often been the subject of national

controversy.

- The NTRO acts as the primary advisor on security issues to the Prime Minister and the

Union Council of Ministers of India.

- It also provides technical intelligence to other Indian agencies.

- NTRO's activities include satellite and terrestrial monitoring.

- It cannot, however, legally monitor Internet or other communications; there are nine

other agencies authorized to do so.

- NTRO is also charged with developing technology relevant to Indian national security and

intelligence.

- These technologies include cryptology, cybersecurity and data management.

- The National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO), originally known as the National

Technical Facilities Organisation (NTFO), is a highly specialised technical intelligence

gathering agency.

- While the agency does not affect the working of technical wings of various intelligence agencies, including those of the Indian Armed Forces, it acts as a super-feeder agency for providing technical intelligence to other agencies on internal and external security.
- The agency is under the control of India's external intelligence agency, Research and Analysis Wing, although it remains autonomous to some degree.
- The Group of Ministers (GOM) headed by then Deputy Prime Minister L K Advani had recommended the constitution of the NTFO as a state-of-the-art technical wing of intelligence gathering.

#### ACTIVITIES

- The agency develops technology capabilities in aviation and remote sensing, data gathering and processing, cyber security, cryptology systems, strategic hardware and software development and strategic monitoring.
- It is believed that it deals with imagery and communications intelligence using various platforms, including satellites.
- It is believed that the NTRO, with ISRO, launched the Technology Experiment Satellite.
- The Indian Infrastructure Protection Centre, an agency to monitor and assess threats to crucial infrastructure and other vital installations has also been set up under the National Technical Research Organisation.
- The Technology Experiment Satellite (TES) has a pan chromatic camera for remote sensing.
- The camera is which is capable of producing images of 1 Metre resolution.
- 1 metre resolution means the camera is able to distinguish between two objects which are separated at least a metre.
- The launch of TES made India the second country in the world after the USA that commercially offers images with one metre resolution. It is used for remote sensing of civilian areas, mapping industry

## Research and Analysis Wing

The Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW) is the foreign intelligence agency of India. The

agency's primary function is gathering foreign intelligence, counter-terrorism, counter-

proliferation, advising Indian policymakers, and advancing India's foreign strategic interests.

R&AW has been organised on the lines of the CIA.

The head of R&AW is designated Secretary (R) in the Cabinet Secretariat.

Most of the previous chiefs have been experts on either Pakistan or China.

They also have the benefit of training in either the USA or the UK, and more recently in

Israel.

R&AW works directly under the command of the Prime Minister.

Its structure and operations are classified. On a daily basis, the Secretary (R) reports to the

National Security Adviser.

The purview of the Cabinet Secretary over the R&AW is limited to

administrative and

financial matters.

The Secretary (R) reports on an administrative basis to the Cabinet Secretary, who reports to

the Prime Minister.

## Intelligence Bureau (IB)

IB is India's internal security and counter-intelligence agency under Ministry of Home Affairs.

It was founded in 1887 as Central Special Branch, and is reputed to be the oldest such

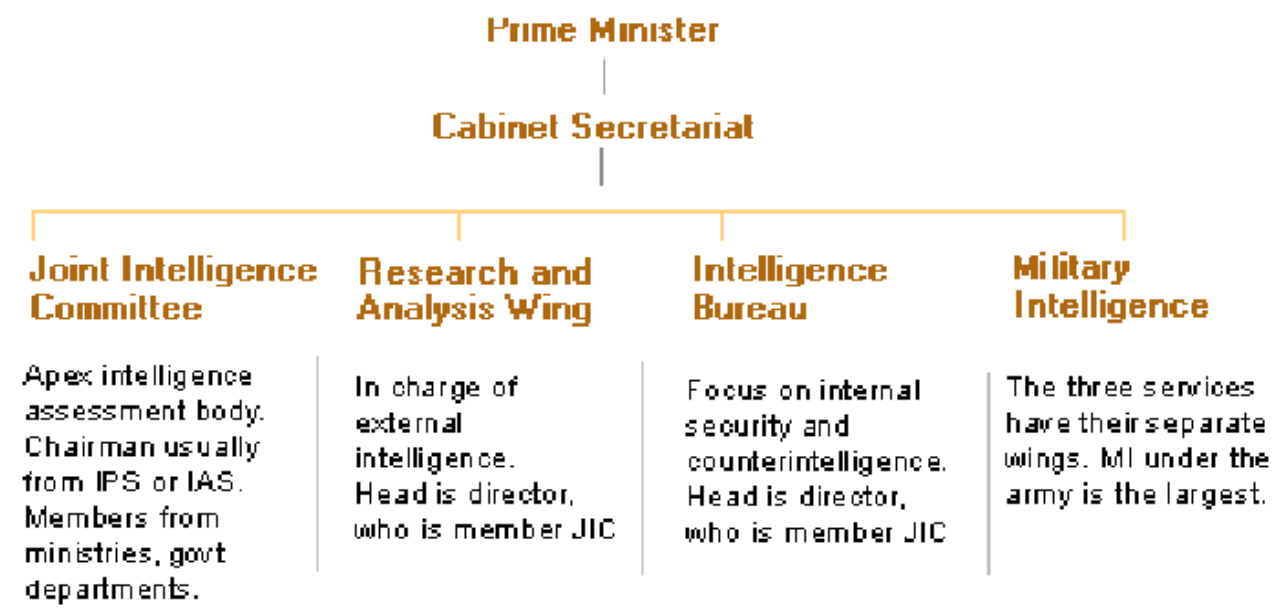
organization in the world.

Until 1968, it handled both domestic and foreign intelligence after which

Research and

Analysis Wing was formed specifically for foreign intelligence following that IB was primarily

assigned the role of domestic intelligence and internal security.



## Enforcement Directorate

The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is a domestic law enforcement agency and economic intelligence agency responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime in India.

It is part of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government Of India. The

Enforcement Directorate focuses on investigating and prosecuting cases related to money

laundering, foreign exchange violations, and economic offenses. Its primary objective is to

curb the generation and circulation of black money and to ensure compliance with the laws

concerning foreign exchange and prevention of money laundering.

However, targets of the enforcement directorate have claimed that the they misuse powers against activists, scholars, and political rivals.

## Organizational set up

The Directorate of Enforcement, with its headquarters at New Delhi, is headed by the director

of enforcement.

There are five regional offices at Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, and Delhi headed by special directors of enforcement.

Zonal offices of the directorate are at Pune, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Kochi, Delhi, Panaji, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna, and Srinagar. These are headed by a joint director. The directorate has sub-zonal offices at Mangaluru, Bhubaneswar, Kozhikode, Indore, Madurai, Nagpur, Allahabad, Raipur, Dehradun, Ranchi, Surat, Shimla, Vishakhapatnam and Jammu which are headed by a deputy director.

Directorate of Enforcement is having following hierarchy of the officers; Assistant Enforcement Officer-Enforcement Officer-Assistant Director-Deputy Director-

Joint Director-Special Director-Director.

However, with increasing workload and to adjust the hierarchical needs other designations

like additional director are also introduced. Directorate recruits officers as Assistant

Enforcement Officer (AEO).

AEOs are promoted to various levels of hierarchy and serve the Directorate of Enforcement

throughout their career however a large chunk of officers are taken on deputation at

various level and they remain on temporary basis in ED for 2 to 5 years.

## Narcotics Control Bureau

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is an Indian central law enforcement and intelligence

agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The agency is tasked with

combating drug trafficking and the use of illegal substances under the provisions of Narcotic

Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.

Established in 1986, it is responsible for coordination with the Indian state governments

and other central departments, implementation of India's international obligations with



regard to drug trafficking, and assisting international and foreign drug law enforcement agencies.

The Narcotics Control Bureau's national headquarters is located in Delhi, the national capital.

Its field units and offices are organised by zones and are located in

Mumbai, Indore, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Guwahati and Patna.

## Directorate of Forensic Sciences

The Directorate of Forensic Science services (DFSS) was created in the year 2002 by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, after bifurcation from BPR&D, based on the recommendations of National Human Rights Commission and Padmanabhaiah Committee.

It is headed by Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist.

It has six Central Forensic Science Laboratories under its control located at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Pune, Guwahati (Assam) and Bhopal.

Mission Statement of DFSS.

The Mission statement of the Directorate of Forensic Science Services is to render 'High quality and credible forensic services' to justice delivery system.

## JURISDICTION

THE SIX CFSLS : AS PER MHA ORDER.

### **\*CFSL Chandigarh\***

- a) Jammu & Kashmir
- b) Punjab
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Chandigarh (UT)
- e) Uttarakhand
- f) Delhi
- g) NCR & Haryana

### **\*CFSL Bhopal \***

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Chhattisgarh

### **\*CFSL Hyderabad \***

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Lakshadweep
- e) Karnataka
- f) Puducherry

### **\*CFSL Guwahati \***

- a) Assam
- b) Manipur
- c) Mizoram
- d) Meghalaya
- e) Sikkim
- f) Nagaland
- g) Arunachal Pradesh
- h) Tripura

### **\*CFSL Kolkata \***

- a) Orissa
- b) Bihar
- c) Jharkhand
- d) West Bengal
- e) Andaman & Nicobar Islands

### **\*CFSL Pune \***

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Gujarat
- c) Goa
- d) Daman & Diu
- e) Dadar & Nagar Haveli