

Introduction to Forensic Science and Law

UNIT-III

Academic institutions involvement -Organizational set up of Forensic Science Laboratories in India Hierarchical set up of Central Forensic Science Laboratories, State Forensic Science Laboratories, Government Examiners of Questioned Documents, Fingerprint Bureaus, National Crime Records Bureau, Police & Detective Training Schools, NIA, CCNTS, Bureau of Police Research & Development, Directorate of Forensic Science and Mobile Crime Laboratories. Police Academies. National investigation agency and other agencies involved in the criminal investigations- agencies referred for the additional information and requisite examinations

Academic institutions involvement -Organizational set up of Forensic Science Laboratories in India

Organizational set up of ideal forensic science laboratories meets the accreditation requirements specified by the NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) in terms of personnel, training and development and management of evidences etc. Laboratory should be organized and operated professionally.

Personnel

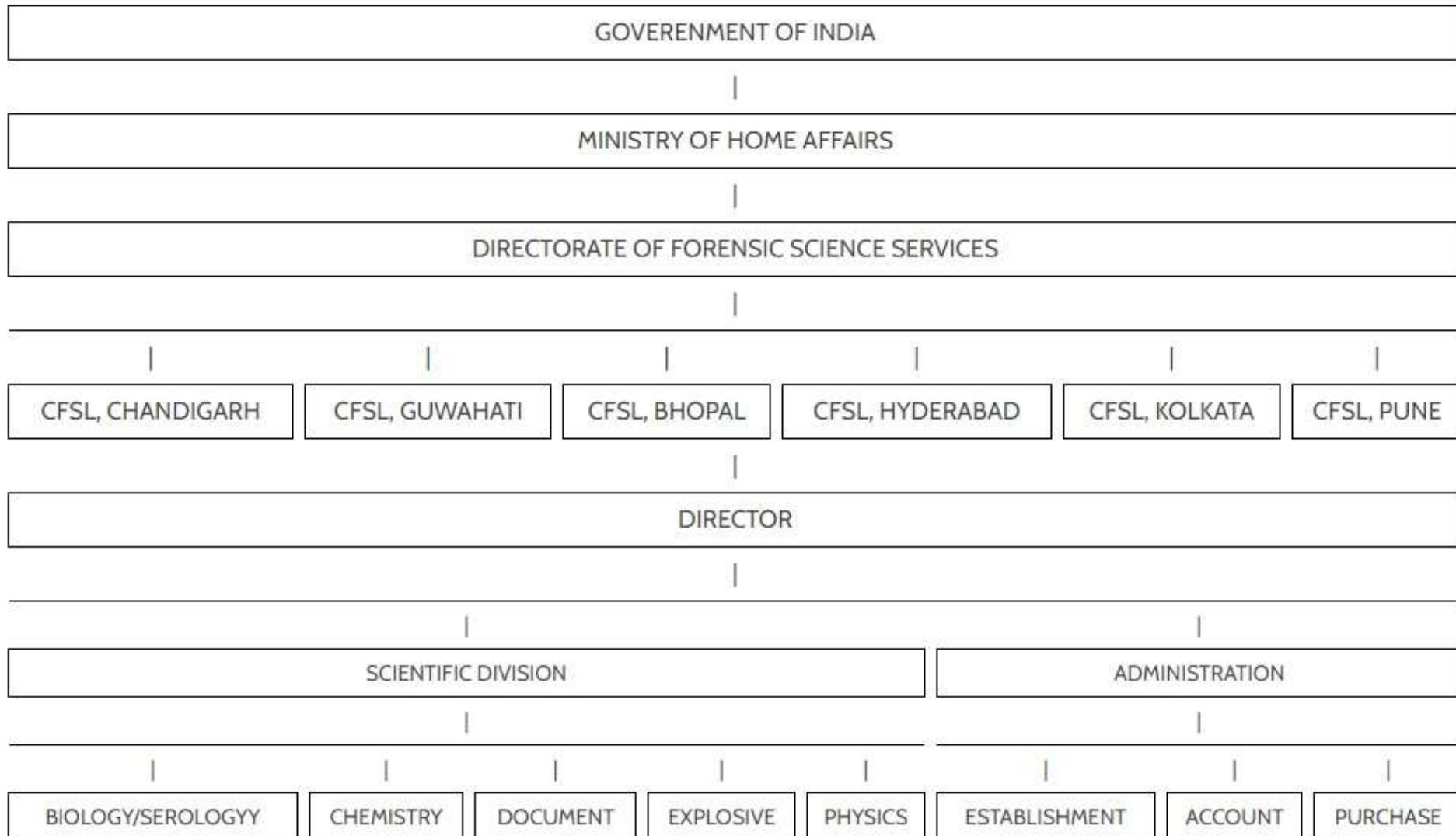
Scientific Management of Forensic Science laboratories must have personnels with pertinent scientific qualifications and suitable forensic experience.

Director

The Director of the laboratory should be a person having direct operational and administrative control of the laboratory, must have minimum qualification of **M.Sc.** degree. However, it is desirable to have **Ph.D. degree** and additional qualifications in management and administration with sufficient experience.

Director must have sufficient knowledge about all the related fields; to the scientific functions and forensic aspects of the laboratory's work, preferably through an experience as a forensic scientist.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Reporting Officers

Good communication skill, presence of mind. According to NABL, the reporting officer shall have the following minimum qualifications and experience as given below for each sub – disciplines of Forensic Science

Fingerprints

The minimum qualification for the reporting officer shall be **Graduate in Science** from a recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or **postgraduate in science** with specialization in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field. They must have adequate knowledge of comparative examination techniques, methods of processing, recovering and presentation of latent prints.

Crime Scene Investigation

The minimum qualification for the reporting officer shall be **Graduate in Science** from a recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or postgraduate in science with specialization in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Crime Scene investigators should possess extensive experience and be trained in the discipline. They must be competent in the application of **principles of crime scene photographer, scene examination, exhibit handling and their safety** and must have adequate knowledge of other discipline. They should be competent to independently perform the assessment of crime scene.

Questioned Documents

The essential requirement of the reporting officer in questioned document should be **Bachelors in Science with physics / chemistry/forensic science** as one of the subjects or comparable from a recognized university with minimum five years' experience in relevant field or **postgraduate in physics / chemistry / specialization** in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Questioned Document Experts should possess awareness of the main **beliefs of photography, microscopy**, relative analysis and individualization. They must also have a satisfactory knowledge of **writing or printing instruments/ process, ink, paper and copying processes**.

Chemistry and Explosives

The minimum qualification of the reporting officer in chemistry should be **Graduate in Science with chemistry** as one of the subjects or equivalent from a recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or **postgraduate in chemistry / specialization** in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Toxicology

The minimum qualification for the reporting officer shall be **Graduate in Science with chemistry/ biochemistry** as one of the subjects or equivalent from a recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or postgraduate in chemistry / biochemistry / specialization in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Toxicologists must be competent to perform qualitative analyses for **drugs, metabolites and other toxic substances in biological materials**. They must also be able to make a systematic search for such substances and apply appropriate extractive and separator procedures.

Biology and Serology

The minimum qualification for the reporting officer shall be Graduate in Science with **biology** as one of the subjects or equivalent from a recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or postgraduate in any biological science / specialization in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Serologists must have a knowledge of basic **biological sciences** and sufficient knowledge of **chemistry** to understand the procedures used. They must also have adequate knowledge of the **statistics** used in **forensic serology**.

DNA Finger Printing

The minimum qualification for the reporting officer shall be Graduate in **biological science /forensic science** with genetics as one of the subjects or equivalent from a recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or **postgraduate in biological science /forensic science / specialization in genetics or relevant field** or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field..

He/she must have knowledge of **scientific literature, procedures/protocols and practices relevant to DNA testing**. They must have necessary skills to evaluate and interpret results of those tests. They must also have an adequate knowledge of population genetics and the statistics used in forensic DNA examinations.

Physics

The minimum qualification of the reporting officer in physics should be Graduate in **Science with physics** as one of the subjects or equivalent from the recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or postgraduate in **physics / specialization** in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Ballistics

The minimum qualification for the reporting officer shall be Graduate in Science with **physics** as one of the subjects or equivalent from a recognized university with at least five years' experience in relevant field or postgraduate in physics / specialization in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Ballistic Experts should have sufficient knowledge of microscopy, superior lighting methods, preparation of impressions or casts, methods of relative investigation and the conception of individualization. They must also have adequate knowledge of the nomenclature, and operation of firearms, bullet and cartridge case comparisons, powder and shot patterns, distance determinations and types of firearm determination from a discharged cartridge case or bullet.

Forensic Psychology

The minimum qualification for the reporting officer shall be postgraduate in **psychology /specialization** in relevant field or equivalent from a recognized university with at least two years' experience in relevant field.

Supporting Staffs (Non-Testifying Staff)

Support staffs must fulfil the requirements of their job descriptions. The job description and the duties performed must be in mentioned in black and white in agreement. New members of staff, independent of previous experience, qualifications, must have satisfactorily completed laboratory's training program before being authorized to work independently.

Training and Development

A training programme must be designed and documented for each functional area of the laboratory. The training programme must include:

- ❑ The performance of competency test(s) in all related areas and
- ❑ Where relevant, the presentation of evidence in the court

Competency testing required to include:

- ❑ An evaluation of acquaintance with the existing literature and
 - ❑ The analysis and identification of known and unknown materials
- New members of staff, whatever be their qualifications or previous experience, must have satisfactorily completed the laboratory's training programme before being authorised to work independently by the director of the laboratory

Evidence Management

Evidence Control

The forensic science laboratory must have a **well-documented evidence** control system. The control system is effectively designed in a way it ensures and documents the **integrity of physical evidences** received. **A chain of custody** record (e.g. Signature of the person, date, time, description of evidence) must be maintained so that it provides a comprehensive history of each evidence transfer, over which the laboratory has control.

Each individual item of evidence must be marked with unique case (No.) designator for identification. Should the item not lend itself to marking, its proximal container must be marked. Labeling on caps/ lids alone is not acceptable because of the risk of wrongly replacing the lids during batch testing of similar samples

The identification should be retained throughout the life of the item in the laboratory. Evidence must be protected from loss, cross transfer, contamination and/or deleterious changes. When destructive tests are necessary, procedures must ensure that as much material as possible is retained for re-analysis, if required

The laboratory must establish and document its policy and procedures for the retention and disposal of exhibits following the completion of examinations and/ or testing.

Documentation

Test methods and related procedures (e.g. used to procure samples) essential to be documented and readily available to the examiners. Where a test can be performed by more than one method, there must be documented criteria for the choice of method selected. Where suitable, the degree of correlation between the methods must be established and documented.

The availability of documented methods will give the examiner the needed resource material to support written conclusions and expert testimony.

Method Validation

All technical procedures used by a forensic science laboratory must be fully validated before using them for casework. Validation studies can be conducted by the scientific community (as in the case of standard or published methods) or by the forensic science laboratory itself. In validating test methods, the following concerns (among others) needs to be sorted out, as appropriate:

- ☐ Homogeneity of the sample
- ☐ Concentration ranges
- ☐ Matrix defects if any
- ☐ Interferences
- ☐ Specificity
- ☐ Stability of measured compounds

- ☐ Linearity range
- ☐ Population distribution
- ☐ Precision

Methods developed in-house for both qualitative work must be validated by the laboratory before use.

Reference Materials

Reference materials must be traceable to national and international certified standard reference materials, wherever possible.

Quality Control

Analytical performance must be monitored by operating quality controls which are appropriate to the type and frequency of testing undertaken by a laboratory. The range of quality control activities available to laboratories includes the use of

Reference Collections

**Certified reference materials and internally generated reference Materials;
Statistical tables;
Positive and negative controls;
Control charts;
Alternative methods;
Repeat testing;
Spiked samples,
Standard additions and internal standards;
Independent checks (verification) by other authorized personnel.**

Proficiency Testing

The laboratory must have a documented programme of proficiency testing which measures the capability of its examiners and the reliability of its analytical results. The documentation of a laboratory's proficiency testing programme must include how the test samples are obtained/prepared, who has tested them and in what time frame, which laboratory staff member directs the programme, how and where the testing information is maintained, what corrective actions are taken, if required, and who oversees them.

For details of approach to proficiency testing, NABL guidelines for proficiency testing based on ISO/ IEC Guide 113 needs to be referred.

The laboratory must have documented its policies and procedures for

- ☐ Case Record Review (include the technical and administrative reviews)
- ☐ Court Testimony Monitoring
- ☐ Corrective and Preventive Actions

Instruments and Equipment

Each major instrument/ equipment must be recorded in a register and the following details have

to be included:

- ☐ Name of the instrument/equipment,
- ☐ The manufacturer's name, type, identification and serial number or other unique identification,
- ☐ Date received and date placed in service, where appropriate
- ☐ Current location, where appropriate
- ☐ Condition when received (for example, new, reconditioned), where appropriate.

Calibration

Calibration - Instruments/ Equipment

All the Instruments/ equipment should to be properly calibrated. Where equipment used for tests, including equipment used for subsidiary measurements, have a significant effect on the accuracy or validity of the test results, that equipment shall be calibrated or otherwise verified before being put into service and shall be subjected to a programme of re-calibration and/ or re verification.

Calibration – Chemical Analysis

Quality testing in a testing laboratory, particularly in the cases of its assessment, highlights the need to consider the accuracy of its measurements and analytical results and to ensure that the principles necessary to establish accuracy have not been omitted. So the calibration of the parameters associated with chemical analyses and material tests warrants particular attention

Quality Check

Under the quality maintenance programme, all Forensic Science laboratories are required to drive a program to calibrate and maintain the equipment used in the laboratory. As the equipment used in a forensic science laboratory are of diverse variety across the number of different scientific and technical fields.

Microscopes should be maintained properly by cleaning and servicing periodically to get quality results.

Measuring instruments like thermometers, pH meter, Electronic balances, densitometers, chromatographs, spectrometers and spectrophotometers, refractometers, auto-analysers and DNA sequencers needs to be maintained regularly.

Legally the forensic science laboratories must be able to validate that the items or samples examined and reported, were same those submitted to the laboratory.

A 'chain of custody' record must be maintained at every cost from the receipt of items/samples which details each person who takes possession of an item or alternatively the location of that item (e.g. if in storage).

Reports

Report of the examination of the clue materials referred to Forensic Lab should be simple, illustrate, elaborative, and avoid technical terminology as far as possible. Besides this, the following information must be included in the reports of tests/examinations conducted by the laboratory as per the guidelines of NABL:

- ❖ A title (e.g. test certificate, test report)
- ❖ The date of issue of the report
- ❖ The name and address of the laboratory and if different from the address, the location where tests were performed
- ❖ Unique identification number of the report (e.g. by report number) on each page
- ❖ The page number and the total number of pages (i.e. page 'x' of 'y') on each page
- ❖ The name and address of the client
- ❖ Description, unambiguous identification and date of receipt of the item(s) tested or examined
- ❖ Date of performance of the test and or examination
- ❖ Identification of the test/examination method or procedure
- ❖ Test/examination result
- ❖ Reference to sampling procedure used by the laboratory where these are relevant to the validity or application results
- ❖ Reference to other information where this may be relevant to the validity or application of results
- ❖ The name, title and signature or equivalent identification of the person authorised to release the report

It is accepted that forensic science laboratories may not be able to comply with all these requirements. In such cases, the case record pertaining to a particular investigation must include the following information:

- ❖ Where the results of tests not performed by the laboratory are included in reports, the source of those results must be clearly and unambiguously identified in the report.
- ❖ Preliminary or interim reports must be clearly specified as such.

Wherever the preliminary or interim reports are delivered, the following must be recorded in the case record:

- ❖ The date and time of issue
- ❖ The test/examination result (s) given
- ❖ The name of the person to whom the result (s) were given

A copy of the report issued for a test/examination must be retained in conjunction with the case record. If due to any reason, after the issue of a report, test data related to a case are found to be invalid. The original report must be withdrawn at the earliest and, if necessary, replaced by another, which clearly indicate as being a replacement report. The laboratory policies and procedures for issuing reports must be documented. These must include:

- A. Prescribed formats for reports, certificates, etc.
- B. Issue of preliminary or interim reports
- C. Electronic transmission of reports
- D. Retention of the reports in the case record
- E. Report authorization
- F. Withdrawal of invalid reports.

In case of electronically generated reports, laboratory must have appropriate controls such as access, storage, and back-up results and appropriate password protection. In case the report has to be accessed from the website by the customer there must be appropriate control to ensure that the report is downloaded in protected format only.

After the discussion on reports, there is a need to discuss in detail the procedures or guidelines for the following important parameters to set up a Forensic Science Lab.

- ❖ Procurement of Services and Supplies
- ❖ Accommodation and Safety (Space, Design, Security and Health and Safety)
- ❖ Subcontracting of Technical Work

The above mentioned important parameters necessary to set up a Forensic lab have been given in detail in the document NABL 113 Specific Guidelines for Accreditation of Forensic Science.

Laboratories and Checklist for Assessors Issue No: 02 Issue Date: 28.03.2008.

Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEQD)

Role of Forensic Questioned Document Examination in Detecting Forgery

Questioned document examination is one of the essential branches of forensic science in which the **handwriting experts discuss their findings regarding the authenticity or ownership of a questioned document**. Various tools and techniques are used to study the different physical and chemical attributes of a written document. These can include handwriting, typewriting, rubber stamps, ink, pencil, paper, or printing processes, among several others.

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 is Questioned Document Examination?

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.

Chemical examiner's laboratories During the 19th century, when the cases of death due to poisoning posed a problem to the law enforcement agencies, a need was felt for isolating, detecting and estimating various poisons absorbed in the human system.

The first Chemical Examiner's Laboratory was, therefore, set up for this purpose at the then Madras Presidency, under the Department of Health, during 1849.

Later, similar laboratories were set up at Calcutta (1853), followed by one each at Agra (1864) and Bombay (1870).

These laboratories were equipped to handle toxicological analysis of viscera, biological analysis of stains of blood, semen, etc. and chemical analysis of food, drugs, and various excisable materials to provide scientific support to the criminal justice delivery system within their limited means.

These laboratories also provided analytical facilities to the neighbouring States and Union Territories.

Types of Questioned Documents that can Require Forensic Analysis

Following are a few document types that might require analysis by a forensic questioned document examiner:

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
11. Stamp Papers
12. Typed letters
13. Licenses
14. Suicide notes

Sometimes forensic document examination is also carried out on documents not bearing any physical mark. These include burned and shredded documents and documents containing impressions when kept below other documents while writing.

Cases that Require Forensic Document Examination

Following are a few cases that need forensic analysis for different types of questioned documents:

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
11. Suicides
12. Medical Malpractices
13. Title/Deed Lawsuits
14. Fraud
15. Contested Contracts

How Questioned Document Examiners Work?

Questioned document examiners (QDE) are forensic scientists who analyze a variety of documents for their authenticity by using various techniques to determine whether it has been altered, and if so, how.

QDEs work with law enforcement agencies to help solve criminal cases. For example, if a suspect tries to pass off a fake document as the real one, the QDE can examine it and determine if it has been forged. You can use this evidence in court to help prove the suspect's guilt.

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.

What Tools are used by Questioned Document Examiners?

Questioned document examination facilitates the discovery of many forgeries by studying a document for any inconsistencies that may suggest the person did not create it as it is claimed. To carry out the examination process smoothly, examiners use various tools to help them. These include:

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.

Working

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Fingerprint Bureaus

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

These friction ridges have a specific detail on the gripping surfaces with an enhanced quantity of nerves and pores, these tiny raised peaks and valleys are located on the tips of the fingers along with sweat pores

Human fingerprints are, nearly unique, they are difficult to alter, and cannot change over the life of an individual except in case of deep injury and amputation, this quality makes them suitable as long-term markers of human identity.

Organizational Set Up of Fingerprint Bureaus

Different state have their different organizational set up but here we will discuss common organizational structure of finger print bureaus all over the country.

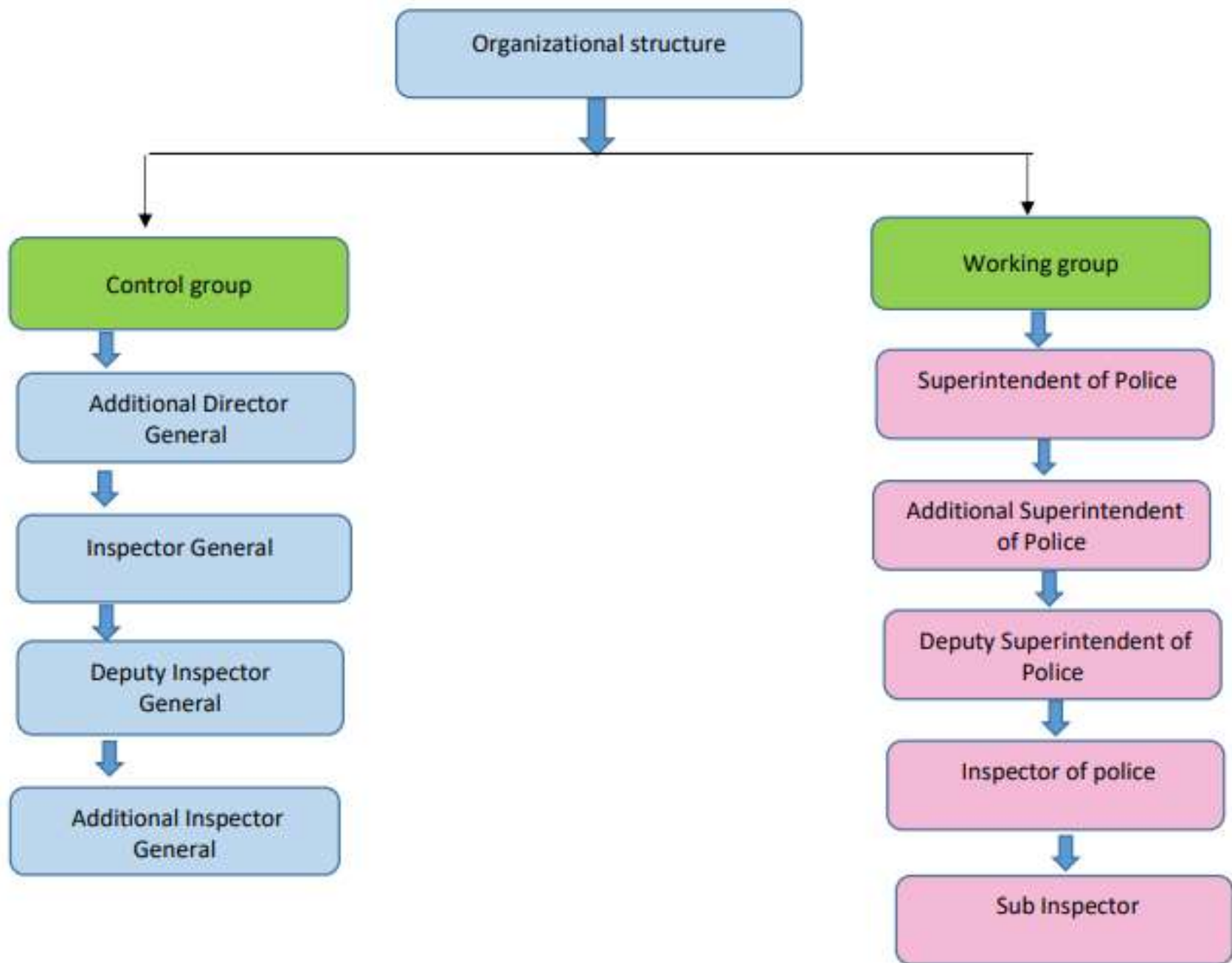
The finger prints bureau or finger print section in most of the state of India are working under state crime record bureau or as individual unit which are separate from forensic science laboratory but in some state this bureaus are work as a section or unit of forensic science laboratory.

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

Herschel applied his knowledge and skill in devising a system of registration of finger or thumb impressions of native contractors to safeguard the interests of the Govt. against the repudiation of contracts by them. Thereafter, he extended his registration procedure to prison regulations for identifying convicted criminals.

In 1877, Herschel sought the consent of his superior officers in putting his ideas into practice, but did not succeed. In 1891, Edward Richard Henry's appointment, the Inspector General of Police in Bengal, introduced the thumb impressions in the record slips, containing anthropometric data, to avoid wrong identification. Long before 1897, he introduced maintenance of duplicate criminal records with impressions of 10 fingers separately. Henry employed few selected Indian police officers, viz. Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq and Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Bose to work under his general supervision till the classification was evolved, which remains the basic system even to-day. It was Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq who evolved a mathematical formula to supplement Henry's idea of sorting slips in 1024 pigeon holes, based on fingerprint patterns. Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Bose made further contribution to the fingerprint science by evolving an extended system of sub-classification, a telegraphic code for finger impression and a system of single-digit classification. Henry approached the Government to seek approval for replacing the anthropometric data by fingerprints for the identification of habitual criminals. Government readily agreed, and the first fingerprint bureau in the world was officially declared open at Calcutta in July 1897, although the collection of record slips had started a few years earlier. Thus, the personnel identification solely on the basis of fingerprints commenced in India.

- The idea that fingerprints could be used as a means of personal identification was first put forward by **Sir William Herschel-1858**
- Later, **Dr. Henry Faulds** gave the conclusion that no two fingerprints are alike
- **Sir Francis Galton** -established scientifically the basic principles of uniqueness and permanency in FingerPrints
- **Sir Edward Richard Henry**, the Inspector General of Police ,Bengal with the assistance of Azizul Haque & Hemchandra Bose developed a system of classifications of fingerprints
- **The first ever Finger Print Bureau** in the world was established at Writer's Building at **Calcutta** (now Kolkata) in the year **1897**.



In all finger print bureau sub inspectors (SI) of finger print bureau are responsible for classifying fingerprint slips.

They also carry out recording of fingerprint slips in property cases under the Single Digit system.

Inspectors of finger print unit visit scenes of crime and develop chance prints or latent finger prints present there. In serious or high profile cases, Deputy Superintendent of police (DSPs) related to finger print also visit the scene of crime.

The fingerprint staff were originally known by their designations such as Fingerprint Searcher, Fingerprint expert, Fingerprint Superintendent and Director of finger print bureau according to their work and designation

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.

To impart training in Fingerprint Science to State or Central Police personnel and also to personnel from foreign countries under 'Technical Co- Operation Scheme' (TCS) of Colombo Plan, 'Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan' (SCAAP) and 'International Technical and Economic Co-Operation' (ITEC).

To co-ordinate the work of the State Finger Print Bureaux and give necessary guidance in all matters relating to Fingerprint Science.

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.

Function of Finger Print Bureaus

A. Functions of Central Finger Print Bureau

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.

To maintain Finger Print Record Slips, conduct search of specified categories of Indian and foreign criminals convicted of offences falling under the schedule of crime of Central Finger Print Bureau, and also, to maintain records of international criminals sent by the International Police Organization (Interpol) Division of Central Bureau of Investigation and Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi

To undertake examination of questioned finger impressions referred by Central government departments and government of India undertakings.

To impart training in finger print Science (Theory and Practical) to police and non-police personnel of state government in India and personnel from foreign countries under 'Technical Co-operation Scheme' of Colombo Plan, 'Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan' and International Technical and Economic Co-operation' with other developing countries.

To Co-ordinate the work of the State Finger Print Bureaux and give necessary guidance in all matters relating to finger print Science. To conduct All Indian Board Examination (since 1956) every year for accrediting the Finger Print Experts. The eligibility to appear in the examination is a graduate from a recognized university and who has completed three years practical experience in finger print work.

To conduct All Indian Board Examination (since 1956) every year for accrediting the Finger Print Experts. The eligibility to appear in the examination is a graduate from a recognized university and who has completed three years practical experience in finger print work.

To conduct competition in Finger Print Science at the All India Police Duty Meet (since 1958) annually.

To publish 'Finger Print in India', an annual publication, which is an in-depth study of the performance and activities of all the Finger Print Bureaux of the country

B. 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 convicts, 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.

Priorities of the Police have changed to maintenance of law and order, check of Militant and Organised Criminal Gangs, maintenance of VIP Security and Handle Dharna and Rallies by Trade Union and Political Party.

Rate of Crime have increased and activities of Criminal has widened due to use of better communication system and transport.

There is neither staff nor time for maintenance of Crime Records manually.

Harnessing and exchange of Information on Criminal operating in neighbouring Police Stations, Districts and State has become next to impossible.

The need was felt to do away this manual maintenance of records and manual sharing of information on the Crime & Criminal of Inter-District and Inter-State nature.

The computerization and computer network of Crime Criminal records and the Police Computer Network was considered only viable alternative.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

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).

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.

Recently the 37th Foundation Day of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was celebrated (11th March 1986).

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.

ICJS is a national platform for enabling integration of the main IT system used for delivery of Criminal Justice in the country.

It seeks to integrate the five pillars of the system viz Police (through Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems), e-Forensics for Forensic Labs, e-Courts for Courts, e-Prosecution for Public Prosecutors and e-Prisons for Prisons.

The Government of India has set a target of the second phase of ICJS (Inter-operable Criminal Justice System) by 2026 with an expenditure of about Rs. 3,500 crore.

Major Publications:

Crimes in India

Accidental Deaths and Suicides

Prison Statistics

Reports on Missing Women and children in India

Functioning of the NCRB be Strengthened

States should use NCRB's data in formulating their annual police strategy, it should have a multi-dimensional and multi-purposed use in crime control, only then will this institution become result-oriented.

16,390 police stations in the country have been connected on CCTNS, but Central agencies such as the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and the National Investigation Agency (NIA) are still not connected with it.

After the completion of phase 2 of ICJS, it should be made increasingly useful by using Artificial Intelligence, Block Chain, analytical tools and fingerprint system.

Evolution of NCRB

Year	Event
1986	NCRB Created
1987	Motor Vehicle Coordination software (Lost and Found)
1990	Commencement of training for Foreign Police Officers
1991	Portrait Building System (PBS) developed (Colour PBS in 2011)
1993	7 IIF forms finalized.
1995	FACTS and CCIS Implementation (Windows based CCIS in 2001 & FACTS-5 in 2005)
1999	Talash software for matching of missing and dead persons
2003	Counterfeit Currency (FICN)Software released
2004	Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)
2005	Organized Crime System software
2009	CCTNS Approval Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems
2013	CCTNS Pilot Launch & CAS STQC certified
2014	Revised Proforma and software for Crime in India, Motor Vehicle Coordination System(MVCS) Online version released
2016	Digital India Award - Silver Medal in Open Championship category (Digitization of Crime in India since 1967)
2017	Digital Police Portal launched

Organisation

Director	
Joint Director (CCTNS)	Joint Director (Admin)
CCTNS/ICJS and OPMU	Criminal Procedure Identification Act, 2022.
IT Security	Police Technology Mission
FingerPrint including NAFIS	NCTC, CCPWC
DGP/IGP Conference	Administration, Rajbhasha, Vigilance & Establishment
Statistical Branch	General Branch & Procurement
Management of CNA	Training Branch
Any other work assigned by the Director, NCRB	Any other work assigned by the Director, NCRB

Deputy Directors	
Deputy Director (Admin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Work related to Administration, Accounts, Rajbhasha » Work related to Training Branch » Work related to NCTC and » Any other work assigned by Joint Director or Director, NCRB

Deputy Director (CCTNS-II)

Link officer to DD(C-I) and DD(IT Security)

- » Overall supervision of CCTNS Operational Project Management Unit (OPMU), PMG and NMG
- » Overall network related matters of CCTNS project
- » States/UTs liaison under CCTNS project
- » Director's office Reports/ Work
- » New Proposals
- » AI and NLP
- » C-MAC
- » Cy-Tran
- » Research Cell
- » AFRS
- » CCPWC/ NCRP
- » Pragati Report
- » Response based on data to MHA and States
- » MHA Meetings
- » Pragati Data Collection from States
- » Internal Meeting
- » Supervision of the work of all personnel posted under him
- » Link officer for DD(C-I) & DD(ITS)
- » Any other matter entrusted from time to time

Deputy Director (CCTNS-I & DCT) Link officer to DD (C-II) and DD/Admin

- » Overall supervision of Design, Development, Testing and Implementation of the Core Application Software (CAS) of CCTNS project
- » AMS/ Improvement in CAS
- » CAS Help Desk
- » CAS Testing
- » STQC Certification
- » Release of CAS Centre and CAS (State)
- » CAS Installation in other CPOs
- » Commissioning of NDC,
- » State Data Replications under CCTNS
- » Management of NCRB Data Centre
- » Adhoc Reports from NDC
- » CCTNS Budget
- » Integration with other MMPs Data Exchange
- » Digital Police Portal Tracking
- » BI/ GIS Tools, ADRIN
- » S/W & Mobile Apps Development

- » Vahan Samanvaya System
- » Talash System
- » FICN System
- » RTI, Monthly Report, Audit, CCTNS Material for News letter,
- » Correspondence with MHA , IFA, IFD and External Agencies
- » Procurement of H/W and S/W
- » NCRB IT-OE Budget
- » ICJS
- » AIPDM
- » Supervision of the work of all personnel posted in CCTNS branch & DCT branch
- » Supervision of the work of all contractual employees in CCTNS branch
- » Overall supervision of General Branch
- » Link officer for DD-C-II
- » Any other matter entrusted from time to time

Deputy Director (IT Security)

- » Network and IT Security of NCRB Data Centre, CCTNS Network, National Data Centre, Disaster Recovery Centre under CCTNS
- » Supervision of all work related to Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) of NCRB. He will be assisted by Information Security Officers of respective branches of NCRB.
- » Overall supervision of CFPB
- » NAFIS Procurement and Implementation
- » Finger Print Record Slips and search of specified categories
- » Training in F.P. Science (Theory and Practical)
- » Co-ordination with State Finger Print Bureaux
- » All Indian Board Examination for accrediting the Finger Print Experts
- » Any other work entrusted from time to time

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
1	Shri Vivek Gogia, IPS	Director
2	Shri Sanjay Mathur, IPS	Jt. Director (CCTNS)
3	Ms. Neha Champawat, IPS	Jt. Director (Admin)
4	Shri Vinay Kumar Pandey	Chief Statistician
5	Dr. Prashun Gupta	Dy. Director (CCTNS-II)
6	Shri S. K. Saxena	Dy. Director (CCTNS & DCT)
7	Shri Dharendra Kumar Yadav	Dy. Director (IT Security/CFPB)
8	Shri Akhilesh Kumar Yadav	Dy. Director (General)
9	----	Dy. Director (ADMIN)
10	Ms. Priyanka Meena, IPS	Asstt. Director (Headquarters)
11	Shri Jayant Singh, IPS	Asstt. Director/SP (C-3)
12	Shri J. Chandran	Asstt. Director (PMPB)
13	Shri Rajeshwar Lal	Asstt. Director (Admn.)
14	Shri D Bhattacharjee	Asstt. Director (CCTNS)
15	Shri Saurabh Raj Butolia	Asstt. Director (DCT)
16	Shri J. N. Prajapati	Jt. Asstt. Director (DCT)
17	Dr. Pawan Bhardwaj	Jt. Asstt. Director (States)
18	Shri M. P. Sharma	Jt. Asstt. Director (Training)
19	Shri Rakesh Kumar Chawla	Jt. Asstt. Director (Procurement)
20	Ms. Divya Singh	Asstt. Director (Stat)
21	Dr. S.Indira Sudha	Director (CFPB)
22	Smt. Sudha Verma	Asstt. Director (Rajbhasha)

Police and Detective Training Schools

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.

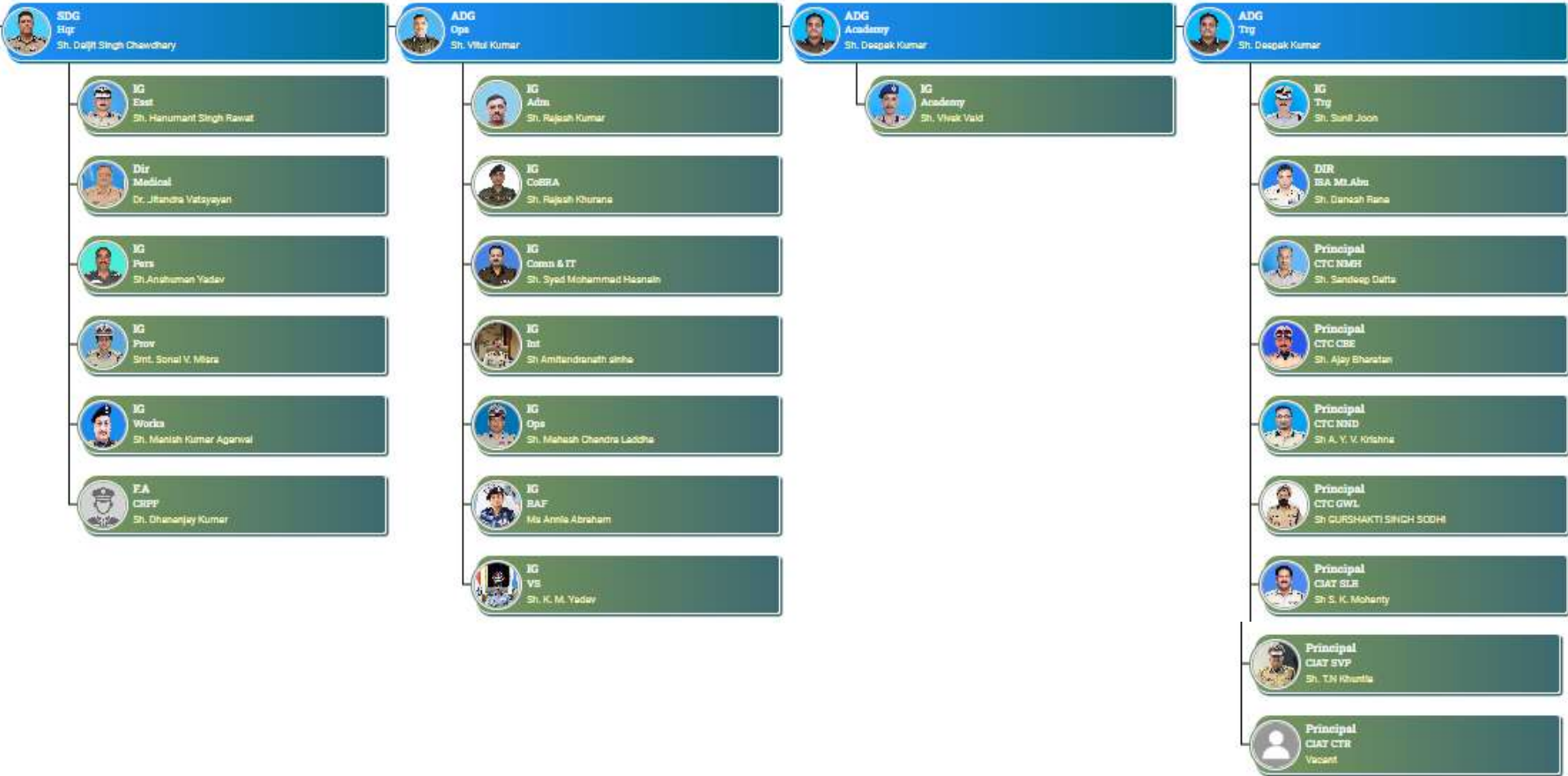
The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is a reserve gendarmerie and internal combat force in India under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) of the Government of India. It is one among the Central Armed Police Forces. The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories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



Organization Chart



Director General
Sh. 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.

Officers

Rank group	General / flag officers					Senior officers			Junior officers		Officer cadet
 Border Security Force [V·T·E]											
	Director-General	Special Director-General	Additional Director-General	Inspector General	Deputy Inspector-General	Commandant	Second-In-Command	Deputy Commandant	Assistant Commandant		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Police equivalent	Director General	Director General	Additional Director General	Inspector General (IG)	Deputy Inspector General (DIG)	Senior Superintendent (SSP)	(Assistant Inspector General) (AIGP)	(Assistant Inspector General) (AIGP)	ACP/ASP(2 years Service) Assistant Superintendent of Police	ACP/ASP	
Army equivalent	Lieutenant General (Level 17)	Lieutenant General (Level 16)	Lieutenant General (Level 15)	Major general	Brigadier	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captain	Lieutenant	

Enlisted ranks

Rank group		Junior commissioned officers				Non commissioned officer	Enlisted
 Border Security Force [V•T•E]						No insignia	
	Subedar Major	Inspector	Sub-inspector	Assistant Sub-inspector	Head Constable	Constable	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Organisation

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.

At present it contains 4 divisions –
Research,
Development,
Training and 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 are

Special Director,

Additional Director,

Joint Director,

Deputy Inspector General of Police,

Senior Superintendent of Police,

Superintendent of Police,

Additional Superintendent of Police,

Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Inspector,

Sub-Inspector,

Assistant Sub-Inspector,

Head constable,

Constable

which are recruited through SSC or through deputation from Police, Income Tax Department and Customs Department.

RAILWAY POLICE FORCE (RPF)

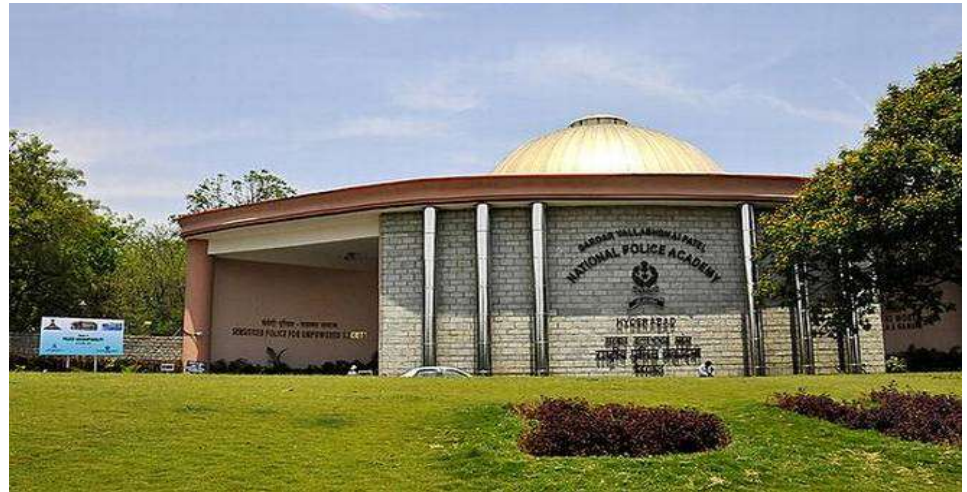
- 1) Institute Name : RPF Zonal Training Centre /Training Institute
- 2) Head of Institute : Security Commissioner /Asst. Security Commissioner /Principal
- 3) RPF was formed on : 27th July 1872.
- 4) Headquarters : New Delhi, India
- 5) Governing body : Ministry Of Railways
- 6) Total number of zones : 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 (amended from time to time).



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.



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.

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.



Central Police Organization

Intelligence Bureau

Central Bureau of Investigation

Bureau of Police Research & Development. (BPRD)

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad

North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong

National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science. (NICFS)

Central Armed Police Forces

Assam Rifles (AR)

Border Security Force (BSF)

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

National Security Guard (NSG)

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Bureau

- Bureau of Immigration (BoI), Ministry of Home Affairs
- Bureau of Police Research and Development, Libraries Network
- Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)
- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) BUREAUS

Regional/Field Offices (Central Government)

- Census of Odisha
- Directorate of Census Operation, Madhya Pradesh
- Directorate of Census Operations, Chandigarh
- Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat
- Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka
- Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab, Chandigarh
- Directorate of Census Operations Tamil Nadu
- Frontier Headquarters Border Security Force, Tripura
- India Disaster Resource Network, IDRN
- Multi Purpose National Identity Card
- North Bengal Frontier, Border Security Force
- Punjab Frontier, Border Security Force
- Rustamji Institute of Technology (RJIT)
- South Bengal Frontier, Border Security Force
- Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Ahmedabad

Academies / Institutions (Grant in Aid) [?]

Central Detective Training School,

Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ghaziabad Uttar Pradesh [?]

Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh [?]

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) [?]

Officers Training Academy [?]

Regional Institute of Correctional Administration (RICA)

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'.

National Investigation Agency – Regional Offices

NIA Kochi

NIA Hyderabad

NIA Mumbai

NIA Raipur

NIA Kolkata

NIA Guwahati

NIA Lucknow

NIA Jammu

Headquarters – New Delhi



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

Mobile Crime Laboratories.

MOBILE FORENSIC VAN A joint venture of Gujarat Forensic Science University (GFSU) , Gujarat Helik Advisory Ltd. , Mumbai



- It is being launched by Gujarat Forensic Science University , Gujarat and helik advisory Ltd. , Mumbai .
- It helps in reaching the crime scene at the earliest to assist the investigating officer (IOs) in identifying and collecting relevant forensic evidences from crime scene, victims and from suspects.

What is its features ?

- As it is equipped with modern amenities to undertake spot test in laboratory environment At the crime scene itself.
- It has all the facilities to assist the IOs in carrying out the preliminary spot test and even in Packing the collected forensic evidence
- It has also the facility to sketch and take photograph of the crime scene, both in still and Video modes .
- It has all the latest forensic tools and kits along with the special multi-tunable light source Which has 8 different wavelengths, thereby enhancing the detection capabilities of latent Fingerprints, Body fluids, hairs and fibers, gunshot residues/Prints, Narcotic drugs, etc.

Distribution allover India

The collaboration of both GFSU, Gujarat and helik advisory Ltd., Mumbai participated In various tenders and supplied mobile forensic van (MFV) to following states :

- o 2 mobile foensic van at directorate of forensic science laboratories, Rohini Delhi.
- o 13 mobile forensic van at directorate of forensic science, Gujarat Gandhinagar
- o 45 mobile forensic van to Maharashtra State Government .

Scientific kits available in mobile forensic van

1. Crime scene investigation kit :

- Spray making paint
- Barrier and warning tape
- Digital distance Measuring Device
- Small battery operated UV light
- Molded plastic evidence containers
- Fire tins , set of forceps
- Electric test master screw driver
- Glass cutter, Wire cutter
- File, Scalpel, Gloves,



2. DNA sample collection kit :

- Buccal swab with protector cover
- EDTA vials
- Urine vials
- Paper bags
- Syringes, etc.



3. Semen Detection And Collection Kit :

- Spot test card of acid phosphate test
- Microscopic plane glass slides
- Paper envelopes
- Evidence identification labels



4. Explosive Detection Kit :

- TNT/PETN/RDX/NITRATE/Picric acid and its salt
- TATP/HNTD
- Chlorate/Bromate
- Urea Nitrate
- Gun powder, Ammonium nitrate



5. Multi-Tunable Light Source Kit :

- LED light source with inbuilt rechargeable battery
- Eight different wavelength – UV, Blue, Violet, Cyan, Green, Gold, Red and White
- UV safety and contrast spectacles, Filters, etc.



6. Latent Finger print Kit :

- Finger print powders
- Brush
- Camera



❑ Highlights on MFV



Bureau of Police Research & Development

The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), was set up on 28 August 1970 in furtherance of the objective of the Government of India for the modernisation of police forces. It has evolved as a multifaceted, consultancy organisation. At present it has 4 divisions – Research, Development, Training and Correctional Administration

Functions of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) are different for each of the four divisions and are as follows

Research Division

Development Division

Training Division

Correctional Administration



Director General

AddL. Director General

IG/Director
Res.

IG/Director
MOD

IG/Director
SPL Unit

IG/Director
Training

IG/Director
Admin

IG/Director
NPM

DIG
Res.

DIG
CA

DIG
MOD

DIG
SPL U

DIG
TRG

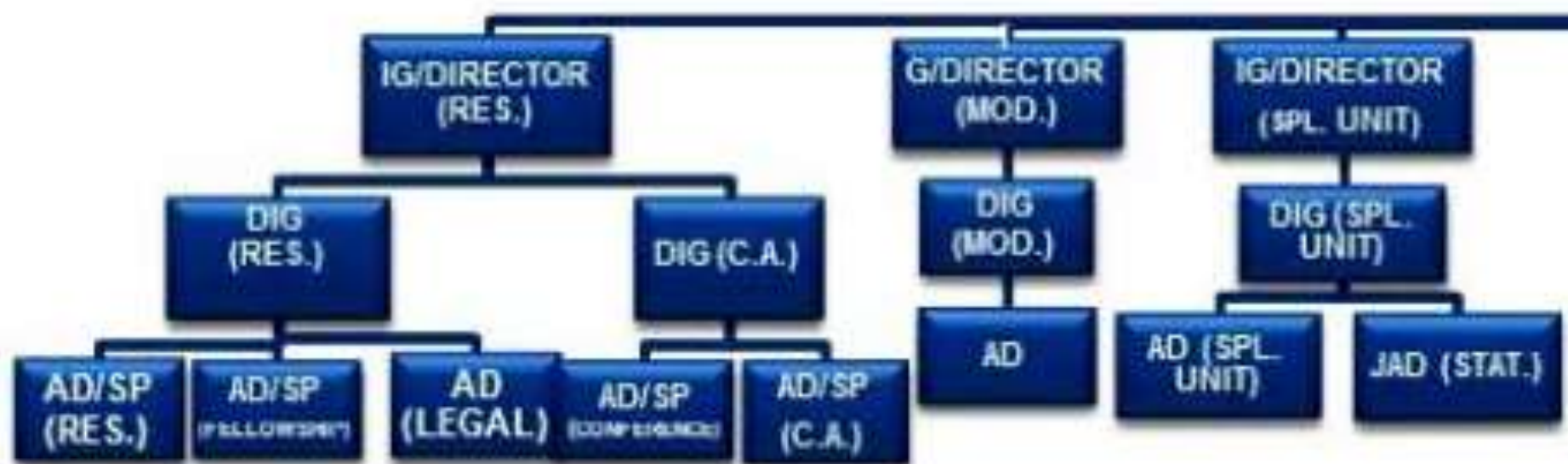
DIG
TRG

DIG
ADM

DIG
NPM

DIG
NPM







Evolution of BPRD

CREATION

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.

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.

Documentation relating to Police Science and Criminology

Publication of:

Police Research & Development Journal

Crime in India

Indian Police Journal

Accidental Deaths and Suicides

Research Reports and News Letters

Reports, Reviews, other journals and books relating to matters connected with police work.

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.

Directorate of Forensic Science

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 on Police Reforms.

The Gazette notification to this effect was issued by MHA vide its Order no. 25011/41/2001-GPA.II/PM-II on December 31, 2002.

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.

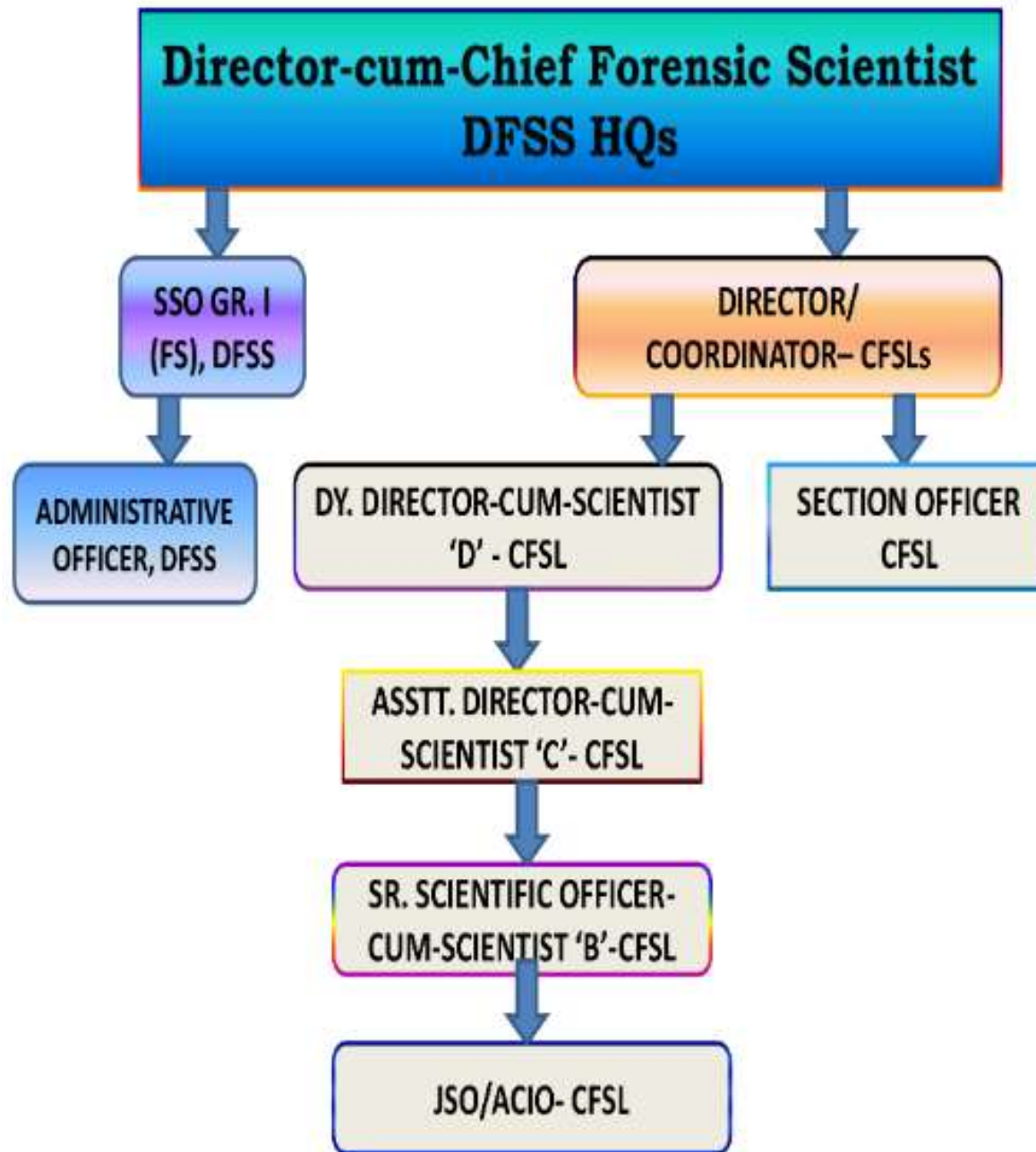
Mission Statement of DFSS.

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

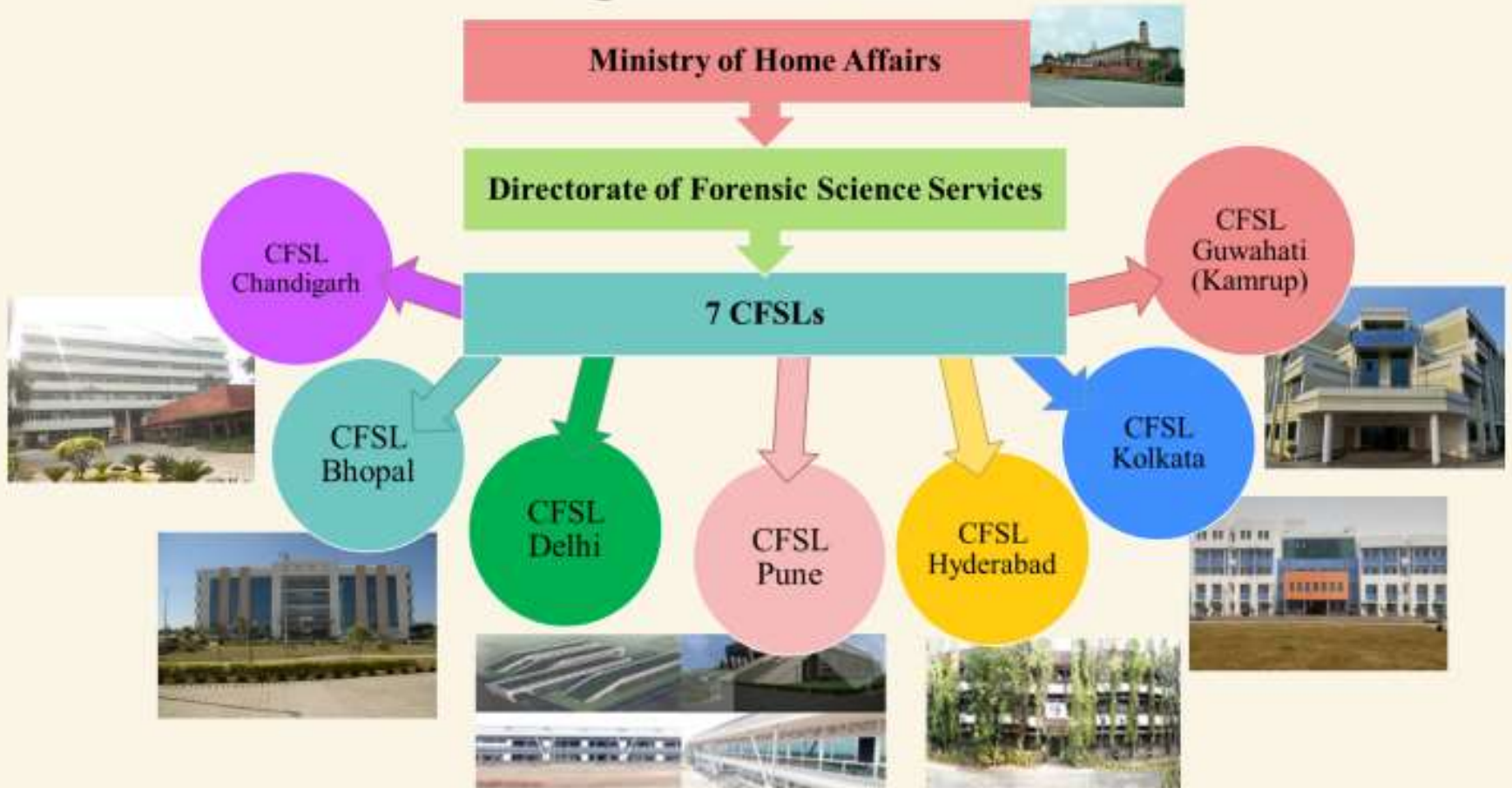
गृह मंत्रालय
Ministry of Home Affairs
Directorate of Forensic
Science Services



ORGANISATION CHART



Organization Chart



JURISDICTION

THE SIX CFSLS : AS PER MHA ORDER NO. 25020/61/13/FW/MHA PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA ON JULY 26, 2013

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

Jurisdiction of CFSLs

CFSL Chandigarh

Delhi, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh,
Jammu & Kashmir, (*Ladakh),
Himachal Pradesh, NCR & Haryana

CFSL DELHI

Cases referred by CBI and other Govt.
Law Enforcement agencies of pan India

CFSL Bhopal

Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttar
Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

CFSL Pune

Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Daman &
Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

CFSL Guwahati (Kamrup)

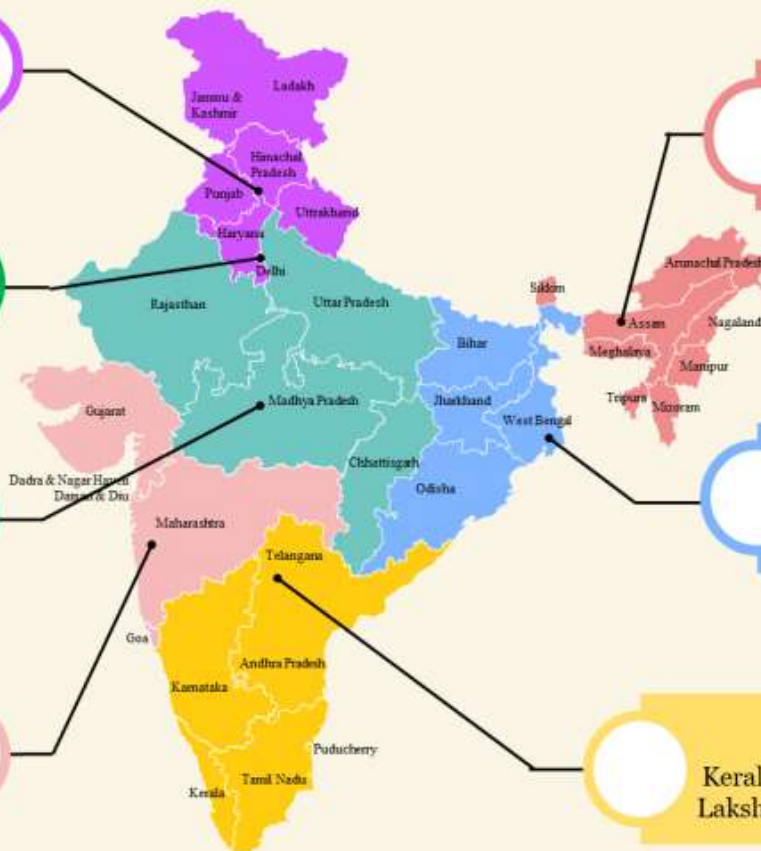
Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya,
Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal
Pradesh

CFSL Kolkata

Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, West
Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar

CFSL Hyderabad

Kerala, Karnataka, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu,
Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, (*Telangana)



FORENSIC SET UP IN INDIA

Central Forensic Science Laboratories	07
State FSLs	32
Regional FSLs	106
Mobile F.S. Units	552
Total	697

SERVICES

The various divisions of the laboratory examine different types of crime exhibits for its clients viz.

- ☐ Audio-Video authentication
- ☐ Ballistics
- ☐ Biology
- ☐ Chemistry
- ☐ Digital Forensics
- ☐ DNA Profiling
- ☐ Explosives
- ☐ Narcotics
- ☐ Physics
- ☐ Psychology
- ☐ Toxicology
- ☐ Speaker Identification/Facial Recognition
- ☐ Questioned Documents

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ACQUIRED

- ☐ DNA Analysis
- ☐ Computer Forensics,
- ☐ Audio-Video Authentication
- ☐ Speaker Identification
- ☐ Shooter Identification using SEM-EDXA.
- ☐ Automatic Firearm / Ammunition Database identification system by establishing IBIS.
- ☐ Facial recognition/ CCTV footage analysis
- ☐ Bullet Proof Material Testing
- ☐ Skull Superimposition
- ☐ The Four CFSs located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Delhi and Kolkata are accredited by NABL and following ISO-IEC 17025 international standards for quality control and quality assurance.
- ☐ The newly established CFSs are in the process of obtaining accreditation through NABL.
- ☐ Collaboration with Research & Academic Institutions like IITs, DRDO Labs, Universities, etc.

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY TO STATE FSLs

- ☐ Audio-Video,
- ☐ DNA Finger Printing,
- ☐ Computer Forensics and other areas.

Directorate of Forensic Science Services is the Nodal Agency under Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India, which is entrusted with the task of improve and promote the Forensic science practices in the country. It has seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories under its administrative control located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Pune, Assam, Delhi which are continuously catering to the various forensic needs of the investigating agencies and providing adequate scientific support to the criminal justice delivery system.

The prime function of Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under Ministry of Home Affairs is to promote best practices in forensic science by formulating plans, policies, and legislations to promote and regulate quality, capacity, and capability building for forensic services in the country.

DFSS also serves in connecting the Forensic Science sector with different Government horizontals and verticals, academia, R&D and industry. With the objective to strengthen the capacity and capability in forensic science, DFSS restarted its extramural research and development support in the country to scientists cutting across institutions and disciplines through a competitive mode. This strategically important function will significantly contributes in promoting of grey areas of forensic science and transform the overall forensic science and Innovation landscape of the country.

In recent past this Directorate reengineer its existing CFSs and established new CFSs by adopting new tools & techniques, established new divisions like Cyber /Computer Forensics, Narcotics, DNA, Forensic Engineering, Forensic Intelligence to solve the cases in minimum time so that culprit get punished immediately and the victims get justice in timely manner. The Directorate continued its efforts towards strengthening the forensic science as a forerunner in underscoring the critical role of Forensic science and technology in criminal justice delivery system for a safe, secure, better society well prepared for future disruptions.

Agencies involved in the criminal investigations

NATIONAL TECHNICAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION (NTRO)

2004

Remote sensing Data gathering and processing Cyber security and cryptography Strategic Hardware software development and monitoring Satellite use Ocean surveillance

RAW 1968

Child Agencies ETS Electronics and Technical Services

ARC-Aviation Research Center

Foreign Intelligence

decode the code of terror

IB 1887

1921 Indian politics Intelligence

1947 IB MHA

DIA 2002

Directorate of signal intelligences

Defence Image processing and analysis center

Army

Directorate of Military intelligences

Navy

Directorate of Naval intelligences

Airforce

Directorate of Air intelligences

Law intelligences

ED 1956

Economics

Amount scam with

DRI 1957

Anti smuggling Integ

NATIONAL TECHNICAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

INTRODUCTION

- 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.



HISTORY

- 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.

Prime Minister

Cabinet Secretariat

Joint Intelligence Committee

Apex intelligence assessment body. Chairman usually from IPS or IAS. Members from ministries, govt departments.

Research and Analysis Wing

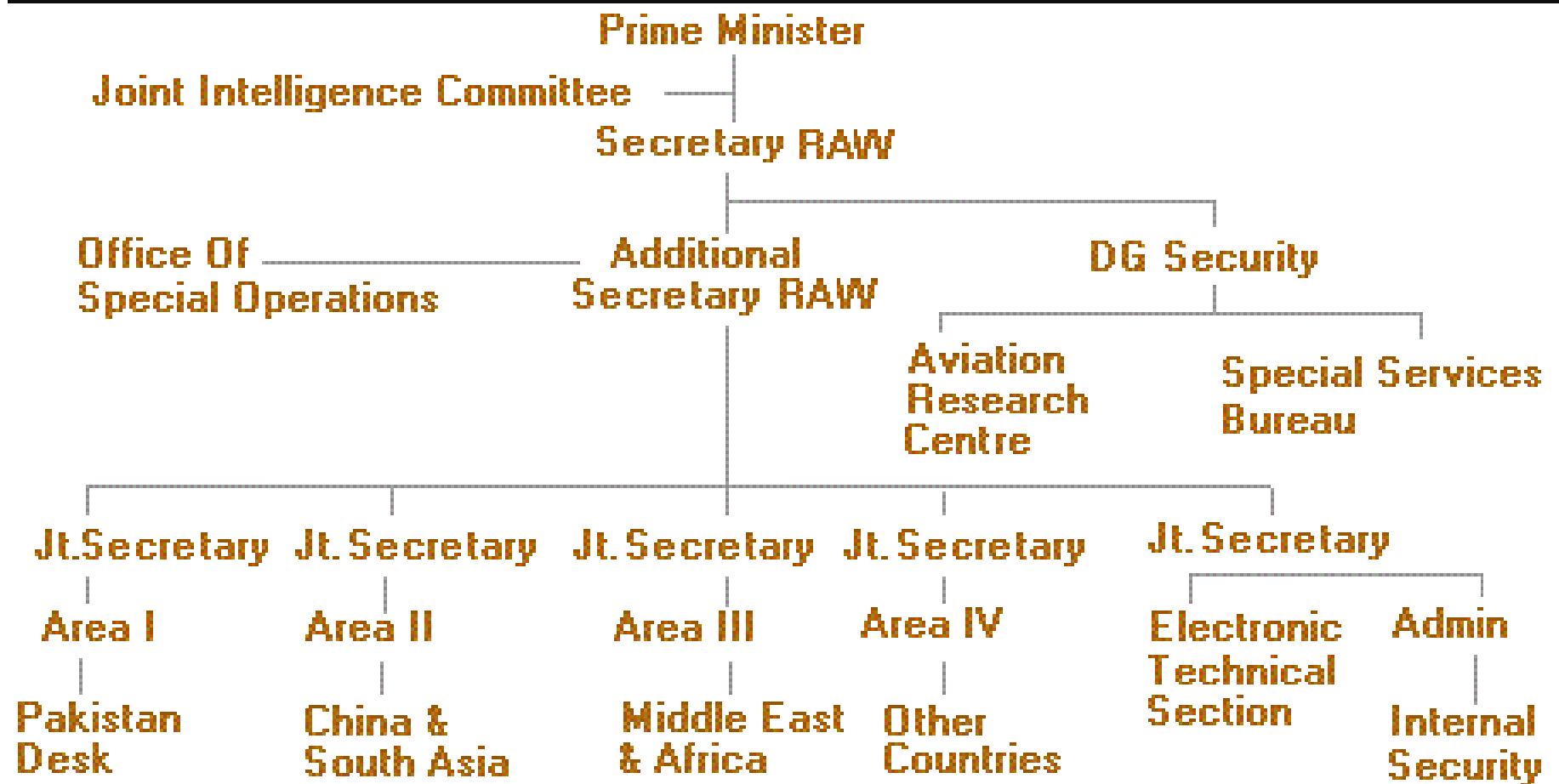
In charge of external intelligence. Head is director, who is member JIC

Intelligence Bureau

Focus on internal security and counterintelligence. Head is director, who is member JIC

Military Intelligence

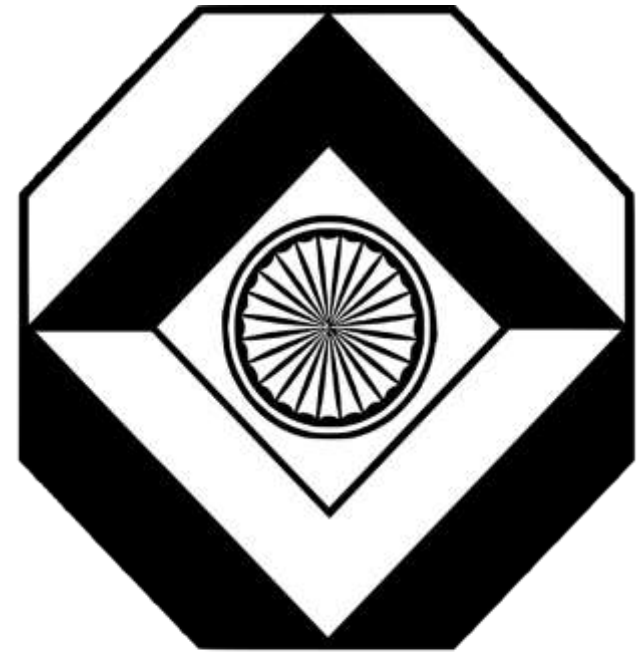
The three services have their separate wings. MI under the army is the largest.



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.



जागृतं अहर्निशं

Insignia	Position in Intelligence Bureau	Position in police service
	Director of Intelligence Bureau ^[a]	N/A
	Special Director	Director general of police
	Additional Director	Additional director general of police
	Joint Director	Inspector general of police
	Deputy Director	Deputy inspector general of police
	Joint Deputy Director	Senior Superintendent of Police
	Assistant Director	Superintendent of Police
	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer	Additional superintendent of police

	Assistant Central Intelligence Officer I	Deputy Superintendent of Police
	Assistant Central Intelligence Officer II	Inspector of Police
	Junior Intelligence Officer I	Sub-Inspector of Police
	Junior Intelligence Officer II	Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police
	Security Assistant	Head Constable

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.

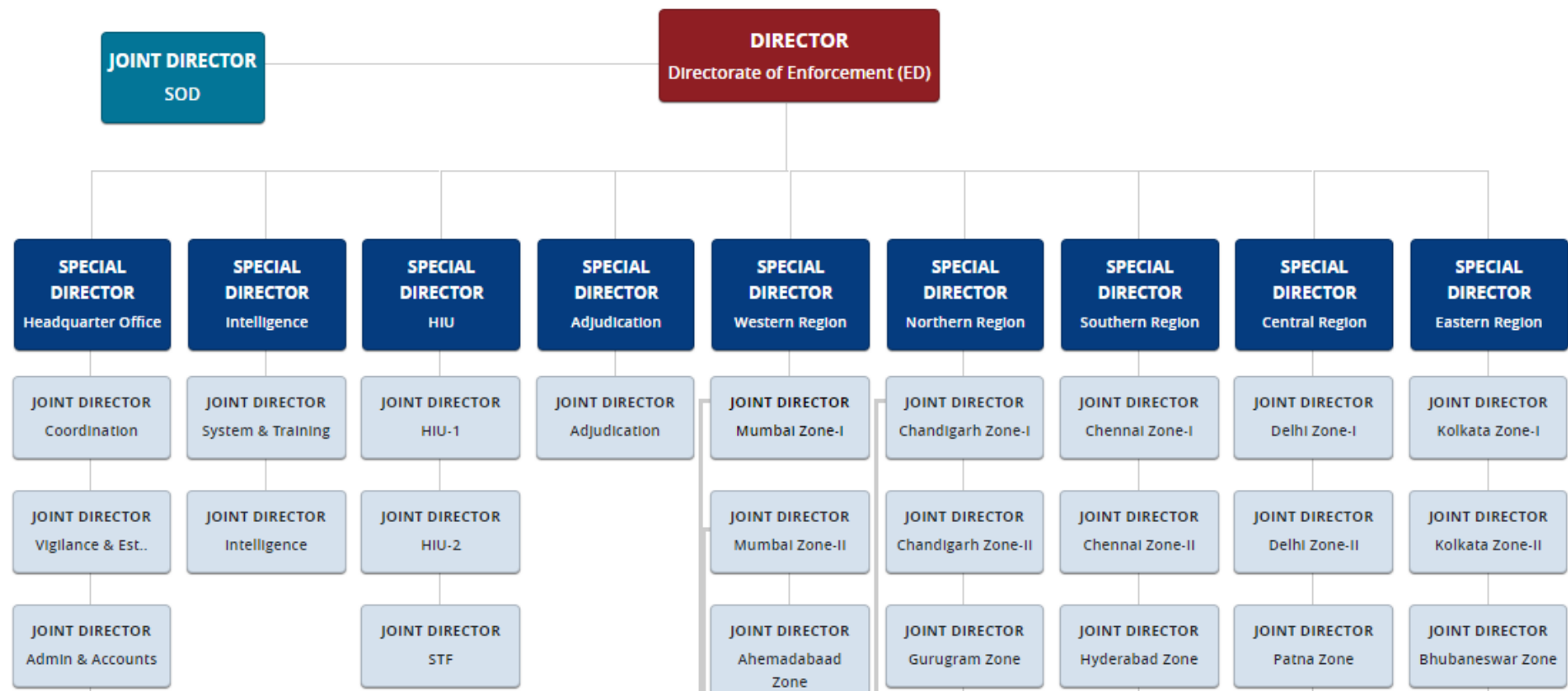
Directorate of Enforcement is having following hierarchy of the officers;

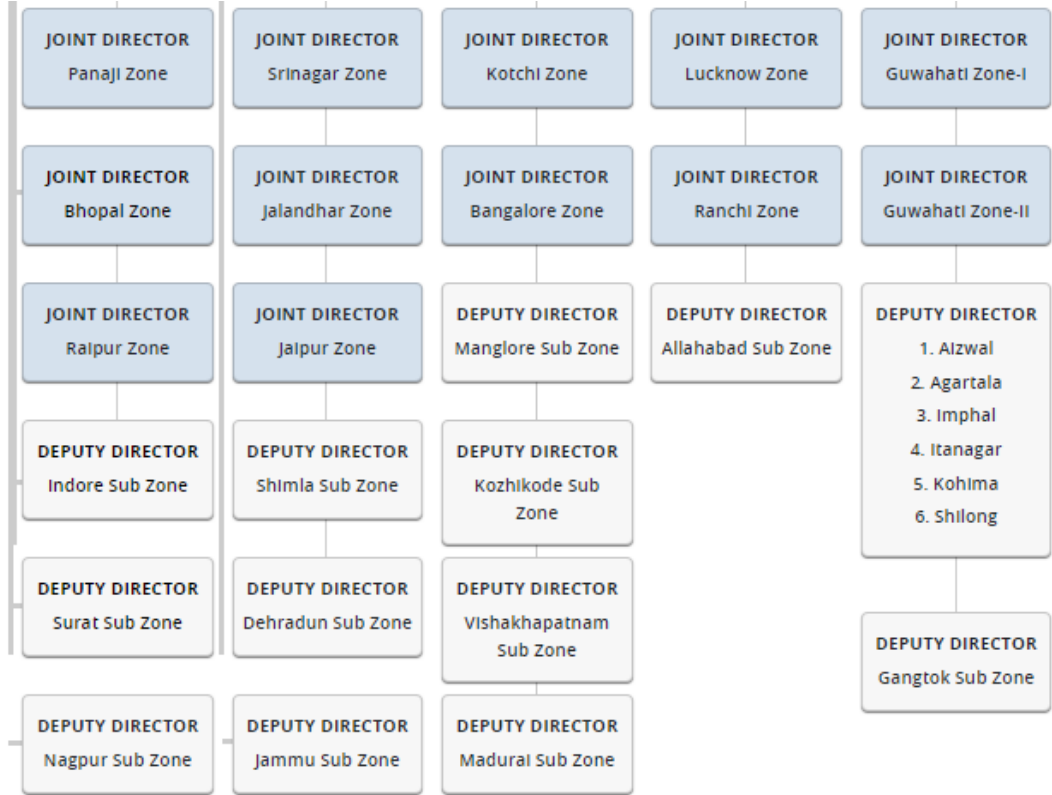
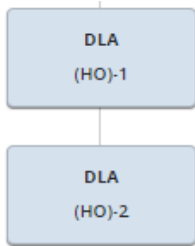
Assistant Enforcement Officer-Enforcement Officer-Assistant Director-Deputy Director-Joint Director-Special Director-Director.

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.

Organizational Structure





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.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART Narcotics Control Bureau

Director General

Headquarters

Dy. Director General
Northern Region
New Delhi

Dy. Director General
Operations

Dy. Director General
Headquarters

Dy. Director General
Eastern Region
Kolkata

Dy. Director General
South West Region
Mumbai

Dy. Director
(MAC)

Dy. Director
(Operations)

Dy. Legal Adviser

Dy. Director
(Admn)

Dy. Director
(OL)

Dy. Director
(P&C)

Patna Zone

Kolkata Zone

Guwahati Zone

Mumbai Zone

Ahmedabad Zone

Indore Zone

Chennai Zone

Bangalore Zone

Delhi Zone

Chandigarh Zone

Jammu Zone

Jodhpur Zone

Lucknow Zone

Assistant Director
(Enforcement)

Assistant Director
(OPS)

Assistant Director
(ADMN)

Assistant Director
(COM)

Assistant Director
(OL)

Assistant Director
(P&C)

Enforcement Unit

Precursor Cell

Strategies Study Cell

OPS Section

Communication/Computer Section

P&C Section

Int Coord Cell

Publication Cell

Training Cell

Legal Cell

Admn/Vig. Section

Estt. Section

Account Section

Hindi Section

Ranchi Sub Zone

Bhubangeshwar Sub Zone

Imphal Sub Zone

Goa Sub Zone

Mandsour Sub Zone

Cochin Sub Zone

Madurai Sub Zone

Hyderabad Sub Zone

Dehradun Sub Zone

Amritsar Sub Zone

Mandi Sub Zone

Ajmer Sub Zone

Prepared by Publication cell

DESIGNATION

Director General

Dy. Director General (South Western Region)

Dy. Director General (Southern Region)

Dy. Director General (Personnel & Administration)

Dy. Director General (International Coordination & NCORD)

Dy. Director General (Legal, Awareness & Capacity Building)

Dy. Director General (Eastern Region)

Dy. Director General (North Eastern Region)

Dy. Director General (Operations, Enforcement & Operational Coordination)

Dy. Director General (Vigilance / CVO)

Dy. Director General (Northern Region)

Dy. Director General (North Western Region)

Dy. Director General (Western Region)

Dy. Director (Admin)

Dy. Director (Operations)

Dy. Director (Coord.)

Dy. Director (Digital Initiatives)

Zonal Director Agartala

Zonal Director Ahmedabad

Zonal Director Amritsar

Zonal Director Bangalore

Zonal Director Bhopal

Zonal Director Bhubaneswar

Zonal Director Chandigarh

Zonal Director Chennai

Zonal Director Cochin

Zonal Director Dehradun

Zonal Director Delhi

Zonal Director Goa

Zonal Director Gorakhpur

Zonal Director Guwahati

Zonal Director Hyderabad

Zonal Director Imphal

Zonal Director Indore

Zonal Director Itanagar

Zonal Director Jaipur

Zonal Director Jammu

Zonal Director Jodhpur

Zonal Director Kolkata

Zonal Director Lucknow

Zonal Director Mumbai

Zonal Director Patna

Zonal Director Raipur

Zonal Director Ranchi

Zonal Director Siliguri

Zonal Director Srinagar

Zonal Director Vishakhapatnam