

# Unit 3

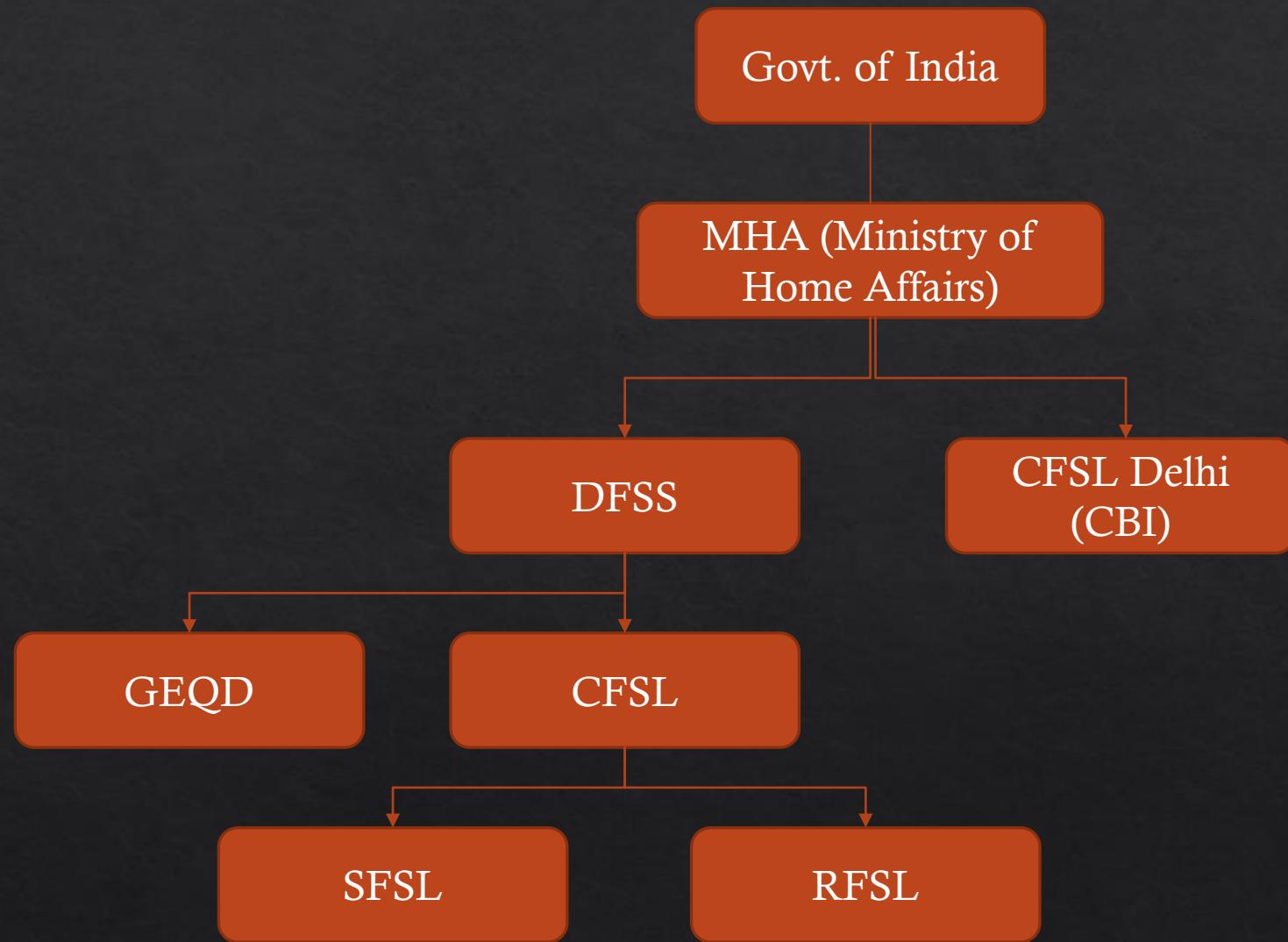
# Contents

- ❖ Organizational setup of Forensic science Laboratories in India
- ❖ Hierarchical set up of 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

# ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP OF FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES IN INDIA

- ❖ The **Directorate of Forensic Science services** (DFSS) was created in the year **2002** by **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**, Govt. of India, after bifurcation from BPR&D.
- ❖ It is headed by **Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist**.
- ❖ It has 6 Central Forensic Science Laboratories under its control located at
  1. **Chandigarh,**
  2. **Kolkata,**
  3. **Hyderabad,**
  4. **Pune,**
  5. **Guwahati**
  6. **Bhopal.**
- ❖ **CFSL Delhi**, comes under the control of **CBI**.
- ❖ Total - **7 CFSLs** in India.

# HIERARCHICAL SET UP OF FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES



# CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES

CFSL	Establishment year
Kolkata	1957
Hyderabad	1967
New Delhi	1968
Chandigarh	1978
Pune	2011
Bhopal	2011
Guwahati	2011

- ❖ CFSL Kolkata, Centre of excellence Biological Sciences
- ❖ CFSL Hyderabad, Centre of excellence Physical Sciences
- ❖ CFSL Chandigarh, Centre of excellence Chemical Sciences

## **CFSL Kolkata: (Centre of Excellence for biological sciences)**

### **OLDEST**

- ❖ Main R & D projects proposed are-
  1. Development of genetic markers for forensic wildlife investigation and GMOs etc.
  2. Analysis of Y chromosome markers.
  3. Development of technology for identification of fetal genetic markers from maternal blood by non-invasive methods.
  4. Creation of complete crime analysis facility.

## **CFSL Chandigarh: (for chemical sciences)**

❖ Main R & D projects proposed are-

1. Automation in firearms fingerprinting and creation of national database.
2. Development of language independent speech identification system.
3. Creation of neuro-, psycho-, and physiological interrogation facilities.
4. Creation of computer crime analysis facility.

## **CFSL Hyderabad: (for physical sciences)**

- ❖ Main R & D projects proposed are-
  1. Proficiency testing and accreditation of forensic science laboratories.
  2. Creation of laboratory facility for nuclear, chemical and biological warfare system.
  3. Creation of national bomb data center for forensic point of view.
  4. Human resource development program in forensic science.

# ROLE OF FSLs

- ❖ Assistance to the investigating officers
- ❖ Preliminary analysis of the clue materials
- ❖ Recognition of evidence material at the scene of crime
- ❖ Collection and preservation of the clue material so recognized
- ❖ Analysis, examination, interpretation and testifying the forensic findings
- ❖ Training program
- ❖ Development of methodologies

# State forensic science laboratory

## 32 SFSLs

1. Kolkata
2. Mumbai, Maharashtra
3. Jaipur, Rajasthan
4. Chennai, Tamilnadu
5. Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
6. Mohali, Punjab
7. Telangana, Hyderabad
8. Guwahati, Assam
9. Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
10. Bihar, Patna
11. Raipur, Chattisgarh
12. Gandhi Nagar, Gujrat
13. Karnal , Haryana
14. Junga, Himachal Pradesh
15. Jammu Tawi
16. Jharkhand, Ranchi
17. Bengaluru, Karnataka
18. Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
19. Pangei, Manipur
20. Shillong, Meghalaya
21. Aizawal, Mizoram
22. Dimapur, Nagaland
23. Bhubneshwar, Orissa
24. Tripura, Agartala
25. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
26. Dehradun, Uttrakhand
27. Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
28. Verna, Goa
29. Puducherry
30. Rohini, Delhi
31. Mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh
32. Gangtok, Sikkim.

# Government Examiners of Questioned Documents

## GEQD

- ❖ 1904, Bengal
  - ❖ 1906, shifted to Shimla under the control of the CID, **GEQD, Shimla** (WORLD'S 2<sup>nd</sup> GEQD after SCOTLAND YARD)
  - ❖ 1963, GEQD, Kolkata
  - ❖ 1968, GEQD, Hyderabad
- 
- ❖ Examination of questioned documents
  - ❖ Examination and comparison of writings
  - ❖ Detection of forgery (traced, simulated)
  - ❖ Determination of alterations, obliterations
  - ❖ Decipherment of obscured writings, secret writings,
  - ❖ Determination of age of document
  - ❖ Examination of counterfeits

# CFPB, Central Fingerprint Bureau

- ❖ The first ever Finger Print Bureau in the world was established at Calcutta (now Kolkata) in 1897.
- ❖ 1905, Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) at Shimla
- ❖ 1955, Restarted functioning from in Delhi the administrative control of Intelligence Bureau (IB)
- ❖ 1956, the CFPB was shifted to Calcutta
- ❖ 1973, transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- ❖ 1986, administrative control of the CFPB was transferred to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), New Delhi

# Functions of CFPB

- ❖ To maintain a database of fingerprint of criminals
- ❖ To examine of questioned finger impressions
- ❖ To impart training in F.P. Science
- ❖ To Co-ordinate the work of the State Finger Print Bureaux and give necessary guidance
- ❖ To conduct examination for accrediting the Finger Print Experts.
- ❖ To publish 'Finger Print in India', an annual publication

# NCRB, National Crime Records Bureau

- ❖ Set-up in 1986
- ❖ Repository of information on crime and criminals
- ❖ To assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators
- ❖ For monitoring, coordinating and implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)
- ❖ Launched a master police portal National Digital Police Portal (<https://digitalpolice.gov.in>)
  - Allows police personnel to search for a criminal / suspect on the CCTNS database
  - To citizens, it provides various services like filing of complaints online and seeking antecedent verification, search for missing persons, NOC etc.
- ❖ Maintain National Database of Sexual Offenders (NDSO) and share it with the States/Uts
- ❖ Designated as the Central Nodal Agency to manage technical and operational functions of the ‘Online Cyber-Crime Reporting Portal’

- ❖ CyTrain, a portal for online training of different stakeholders in cybercrime investigations and prosecution
- ❖ Maintains Counterfeit Currency Information and Management System (FICN) and Integrated Monitoring on Terrorism (iMoT) applications.
- ❖ Cri-MAC (Crime – Multi Agency Centre) for sharing of information, sending alerts,
- ❖ Compiles and publishes National Crime Statistics
- ❖ A national repository of all fingerprints in the country, CFPB
- ❖ Assists various States in capacity building in Information Technology, CCTNS, Finger Prints, Network security and Digital Forensics

# CCTNS, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems

- ❖ Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of Govt. of India
- ❖ Aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system, and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure
- ❖ OBJECTIVES
  - ❖ Automation of functioning of police stations
  - ❖ Delivery of citizen-centric services
  - ❖ Facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
  - ❖ Improve Police functioning
  - ❖ Information sharing
  - ❖ Better management
  - ❖ Tracks progress

# Benefits of CCTNS

## ❖ Benefits to Police Department

- Enhanced tools for investigation
- Centralization of resources
- Enhanced ability to analyze
- Faster turnaround time
- Reduced workload
- Collaborative and coordinated environment

## ❖ Benefits to NCRB

- Standardization
- Easy access
- Enhanced crime detection
- Faster response

## ❖ Benefits to Citizens

- Easy access to police services
- Simplified processes
- Improved relationship management

# BPR&D, Bureau of Police Research and Development

- ❖ In 1963, the Central Bureau of Investigation was set up with
  - ❖ Crime Records and Statistical Directorate
  - ❖ Research Directorate
- ❖ In 1970, with the objective of modernization the Government of India decided to set up Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)
- ❖ Six Divisions of BPR&D:
  1. Research and Correctional Administration
  2. Modernization
  3. Administration
  4. Training
  5. National Police Mission
  6. Special Police Division

## **1. Administration Division**

- ❖ Coordination on Policy Issues
- ❖ Human Resource Management
- ❖ Administrative Support to all Divisions and Units
- ❖ Procurement of goods and services
- ❖ Financial guidance to all divisions and units

## **2. Special Police Division**

- ❖ Antihuman trafficking
- ❖ Gender issues
- ❖ Matters pertaining to minorities
- ❖ Statistics and “Data on Police Organizations”
- ❖ Publication of Indian Police Journal, Profile book, quarterly News bulletin, special Bulletins

### 3. Research and Correctional Division

- ❖ The Research & Development Division was set up in 1970
- ❖ The objective to identify the needs and problems of the police services
- ❖ Initiate, stimulate and guide research in this filed
- ❖ Undertakes and sponsors research studies on emerging challenges of policing, criminal justice system, prisons and correctional services, publishes and disseminates research outputs
  
- ❖ Correctional Administration Wing was set up in 1995
- ❖ The objective of research, analysis and study of prison statistics and problems
- ❖ Capacity building of the officers and other personnel of the correctional administration

## 4. Training Division

- ❖ The Training Division was set up in 1973
- ❖ The operational arm of the BPR&D
- ❖ To aid and advise States and UTs on aspects relating to training of police officers
- ❖ Conducting, sponsoring and coordinating training activities, identifying training needs, designing training strategies, in keeping with emerging needs
- ❖ Supervising the functioning of the Subsidiary Units of the Bureau, including the 5 CDTIs and the CAPT
- ❖ Facilitated capacity building across police entities of central, state and Uts
- ❖ Training for police officers from friendly countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Myanmar

# 5. Modernization Division

- ❖ The Development Division was renamed as the Modernization Division in 2008
- ❖ Two wings: - (a) Modernization Wing and (b) Technology Development Wing
- ❖ The Modernization Wing performs the administrative and coordination functions
- ❖ The Technology Development Wing deals with 7 verticals of technologies relevant to Indian Police
  - 1. Weapons
  - 2. Electronics
  - 3. Traffic and Transport
  - 4. Ballistics and Explosives
  - 5. Buildings and Designs
  - 6. Life Sciences
  - 7. Uniform and Accoutrement

## 6. National Police Mission Division

- ❖ Empowering the police force at all levels
- ❖ Transform the police forces in the country
- ❖ Consultation with the State Governments, to bring about the desired results
- ❖ Promote networking of police organizations

# Police and Detective Training Institutes

- ❖ After independence, Late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, the then Home Minister, proposed a course of advanced training for investigation police officers
- ❖ Shri B.N. Mullick, the then Director, Intelligence Bureau, formulated the scheme in 1956 for setting up the Central Forensic Institutes
- ❖ The first Central Detective Training School in Calcutta in 1958
- ❖ The Central Detective Training School, Hyderabad in 1964
- ❖ The Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh in 1973.
- ❖ CDTI, Ghaziabad in 2012
- ❖ CDTI, Jaipur in 2012
- ❖ Central Academy of Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal in 2009.

# Central Detective Training Institutes, CDTI

- ❖ CDTI Established in 1956 in the spirit of the Detective Training School of Scotland Yard
- ❖ Functioned under the Intelligence Bureau
- ❖ Transferred under administration of BPR&D.
- ❖ In 2017, renamed as Central Detective Training Institute
- ❖ Oldest of the 5 CDTI

# CDTI, Kolkata

(Centre of Excellence for Community Policing, Crime against Women, Children & vulnerable sections, Human Trafficking & Illegal Migration)

- ❖ Oldest of the 5 CDTI
- ❖ Training in investigative skills, Community Policing, Crime against Women & Children, Human Trafficking & Illegal Migration
- ❖ Imparts training to the police officers from Delhi Police, CRPF, BSF, CBI, NCB, Air force, Army, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
- ❖ Theoretical and first-hand practical knowledge on different forensic subjects
- ❖ Footprints, fingerprints, Ballistics, physical and chemical analysis of biological matters
- ❖ Evidences handling, labeling and packaging
- ❖ Different types of forged documents and counterfeiting notes
- ❖ Training for foreign countries, including officers from Royal Bhutan Police, Maldives, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Palestine, Malaysia, Mauritius, Uganda, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, Burma etc.

# CDTI, Hyderabad

(Centre of Excellence for Police Information Technology & Cyber Crime)

- ❖ Commenced operations in 1964
- ❖ Transferred to the Bureau of Police Research & Development in 1973
- ❖ Focus on the use of scientific tools to unravel complicated investigations
- ❖ Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry and Lakshadweep.
- ❖ CRPF, BSF, CISF, SSB, RPF, NCB, Army, Navy and the Indian Air Force
- ❖ Officers from the Royal Bhutan Police, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Myanmar & the Malawi National Intelligence Bureau
- ❖ Training Judicial Officers, Prosecutors and Prison Officers
- ❖ Different courses under the “Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children” (CCPWC) Scheme of MHA
- ❖ National Cyber Research, Innovation & Capacity Building Centre

# **CDTI Chandigarh**

## **(Centre of Excellence for Organised Crime)**

- ❖ CDTI, Chandigarh came into existence in 1973
- ❖ For states of Punjab, J&K, Haryana, Himachal, Delhi, Chandigarh and Uttarakhand.
- ❖ Courses on ‘Scientific Investigation’, ‘Advanced Course on Investigation & Detection of Crime’.
- ❖ For Police officers, Judicial Officers and Prosecutors and foreign police officers from SAARC and other countries including, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bhutan, Uganda, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Maldives and Mauritius

# **CDTI Ghaziabad**

## **(Centre of Excellence for Counter Terrorism & Counter Insurgency)**

- ❖ CDTI, Ghaziabad was setup in 2012
- ❖ For states of northern and central India including MP, UP, Delhi, Bihar, Uttrakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh,
- ❖ Courses on ‘Counter Terrorism & Counter Insurgency’
- ❖ Trained officers from several foreign countries, including Nepal, Myanmar, Malawi, Sri Lanka & Afghanistan
- ❖ In association with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) at CDTI, Ghaziabad, course for senior officers of the Afghan National Police on aspects relating to ‘Community Policing’,
- ❖ Course for the Ladakh Police on aspects of Indian Law, IPC, CrPC, the Indian Evidence Act & the Special Acts, etc.
- ❖ CDTI Ghaziabad has been the first to start online courses for Police personnel.

# **CDTI Jaipur**

## **(Centre of Excellence for New Age Crime)**

- ❖ Setup in 2012 along with CDTI Ghaziabad
- ❖ For states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Delhi, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Goa
- ❖ Designated as the Centre of Excellence for New Age Crimes, including Smuggling of Antiques & Wildlife, Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights, CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) cases and Investigation of Crimes pertaining to the Dark Web.

# CAPT, Central Academy for Police Trainings

- ❖ In 2009, the Govt. of India approved establishing a Central Academy for Police Training(CAPT) at Bhopal under BPR&D
- ❖ To impart basic and in-service training to the directly recruited Dy.SPs of all states/Uts
  
- ❖ OBJECTIVES
- ❖ To develop professionalism
- ❖ To build a core of training faculty
- ❖ To impart training skills
- ❖ Conducting training for police officers

# Training and Courses

- ❖ for the police officers and public prosecutors across the country.
- ❖ Courses on corruption, art and craft examination, cross examination of witness, money laundering, corporate crime, fraud and investigations etc.
- ❖ Training for Police Officers, Prosecution Officers, Prison Officers and students , foreign trainees, mainly from Myanmar, Uzbekistan and Zambian Police Officers.

# National Investigation Agency, NIA

- ❖ Federal agency
- ❖ India's first counterterrorism agency
- ❖ Constituted under the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008

## ROLE

- ❖ For speedy and effective implementation to combat terrorism
- ❖ It is a central agency to investigate and prosecute offences related to:
  1. Affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign States.
  2. Anti hijacking
  3. Obligations of the SAARC Convention
  4. Maritime transport
  5. Weapons of mass destruction
  6. Offences against the State
  7. Conspiring or waging war against the Government of India
  8. Against atomic and nuclear facilities.
  9. Smuggling in High-Quality Counterfeit Indian Currency.

## JURISDICTION

- ❖ A ‘concurrent jurisdiction’
- ❖ Applicable to
  - The whole of India,
  - Citizens of India,
  - Outside India,
  - In service of the Government,
  - For persons on ships and aircrafts registered in India
  - On the basis of nationality

## INVESTIGATION

- ❖ NIA Act gives the Federal government powers to take over any terrorism-related case from the state police
- ❖ The first information as to the commission of the offence will be registered in the police station under section 154 of Cr.P.C
- ❖ By adopting highly sophisticated methods such as:
- ❖ Telecommunications interception,
- ❖ Investigative Data Mining (IDM),
- ❖ Advanced forensic techniques,
- ❖ Use of biometric methods etc.

## **PROSECUTION**

- ❖ By the provisions of NIA Act
- ❖ By the formation of Special Courts (all powers of the Court of Sessions under CrPC for trial)
- ❖ Special Courts for the trial of Scheduled Offences
- ❖ Witness protection

## **PREVENTION**

- ❖ Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2008 (UAPA)
- ❖ Includes ‘terrorist activities’ alongside ‘unlawful activities’
- ❖ Includes punishments and penalties for ‘terrorist activities’
- ❖ Punishing the aiding as well as abetting of a terrorists

# **Directorate of Forensic Science Services, DFSS**

- ❖ A nodal organization of MHA, GoI
- ❖ Established in the year 2002 on bifurcation from the BPR&D
- ❖ To propagate and carry out best forensic science practices
- ❖ To serve the cause of criminal justice delivery system
- ❖ To provide High Quality, on time and Credible Forensic Services
- ❖ 6 CFSLs under its administrative control viz. CFSL: Chandigarh, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Pune, Guwahati and Bhopal
- ❖ Formulates plans and policies to promote forensic science services
- ❖ Provides the services to various Law Enforcement agencies
- ❖ To upgrade the existing facilities and to create new facilities

# Mobile Forensic Unit

- ❖ Helps in reaching the crime scene at the earliest
- ❖ Assist the Investigating Officers (IOs) in identifying and collecting relevant forensic evidence from crime scene
- ❖ Equipped with modern amenities
- ❖ Assist the IOs in carrying out the preliminary spot tests
- ❖ In packing the collected forensic evidence
- ❖ Facility to sketch and take photographs of crime scene
- ❖ Latest forensic tools & kits
  1. Crime scene investigation kit
  2. DNA sample collection kit
  3. Explosive Detection Kit
  4. Latent fingerprint development kit