

## # BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPRD):

- 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.

- Primary responsibilities:

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

- Secondary responsibilities:

- The Resolution mandated an advisory role for the Bureau.
- modernization.

- Evolution:

- The BPR&D was formed in 1970 and replaced the Police Research Advisory Council which was formed in 1966.
- It was established with the aim to identify the needs and requirements of the police in the country, take up research projects and come up with suggestions to overcome the challenges faced by the police.
- It comes under the administration of the "Ministry of Home Affairs".
- The Bureau was initially started with 2 divisions.
  - 1) Research, publication & statistics division
  - 2) Development Division.

- In 1973 the "training Division" was added on the recommendation of the Guru Committee (1971) on police training.
- In 1995 the correctional division was started to study the issues of prisons and prison reforms.
- In 2008 the National Police Mission (NPM) was added, and the Development Division was restructured as a modernisation division.
- There are five divisions of the bureau headquarters and five central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs) at:

→ Kolkata  
 → Hyderabad  
 → Chandigarh  
 → Ghaziabad  
 → Jaipur  
 → Central Academy of police training : Bhopal.

#### • Separations:

- The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (ICFS) was established under the overall supervision and guidance of BPR&D later it was allowed to function as a separate entity in 1976.
- The Government of India, 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.
- 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.

### Objectives:

- BPR&D analyses the general causes of crime, preventive measures and methods of improving the investigation, administrative structure and juvenile delinquency.
- The mandate of BPR&D has provided meaningful space for all stakeholders in policing and correctional administration.
- The collective wisdom of the practitioners, the academia, and the civil society has culminated in inputs for policy imperatives in policing and prisons.
- It assists in police research programs in the states.
- It also takes a regular assessment of equipment used by the police forces in India and ensures that new and modified pieces of equipment are provided in the fields of arms and ammunition.

### #RESEARCH DIVISION

- analysis and study of general causes of crime; preventive measures; methods of improvising the investigation; administrative structure; Juvenile delinquency, etc.
- The assistance of police Research programmes in States and participation in social defence and crime prevention programmes.

### #DEVELOPMENT DIVISION/MODERNIZATION DIVISION:

- Take a regular assessment of the equipment used by the police forces in India and ensures that new and modified pieces of equipment are provided in the fields of:
  - Arms and ammunition
  - Riot control Equipment
  - Traffic control Equipment
  - police transport and other scientific aids for investigation.
  - providing access to computer technology in various fields of the police force.

### # ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:

- managing the matters related to the police workforce, their units and headquarters.
- maintaining all accounts and budgets and working for the welfare of the staff of BPR&D.

### # TRAINING DIVISION:

- Evaluate the training programmes conducted for the police force.
- Assess that the training is suitable as per the social state of the country and the force is well prepared for every circumstance.
- To liaise with the Directorate of Training of the Department of personnel in relation inter-alia to training aids projects and fellowships under the UNDP, UNESCO & Colombo plan etc.
- To create and maintain a circulating library of films for the use of various police training institutions.
- Supervising the three central detective training Schools, situated at:
  - Chandigarh
  - Kolkata
  - Hyderabad

### # CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

- Analysis and study of prison statistics and problems of a general nature affecting prison administration. & assimilation and dissemination of relevant information to the states in the field of correctional administration.
- Review training programs keeping in view the changing social conditions, the introduction of new scientific techniques, and other related aspects.

### # NATIONAL POLICE MISSION (NPM) DIVISION:

- It co-ordinates and translate the action plans into projects.
- The mission will pay special attention to empowering the police force at all levels; to appropriate decentralization and delegation of powers, to enhancing the skills and competency levels.

### # NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB)

The NCRB is an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analysing crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and special and local laws (SSL).

- It is headquartered in New Delhi and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India.
- Set-up in 1986
- Formed by merging the Inter-State Criminals Data Branch, Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC), and Central Finger print Bureau of CBI.
- It prepares report on crime in India, Accidental deaths and Suicides in India, poison statistics India, Report on missing women and children, Finger prints in India.
- Divisions:
  - Central Finger print Bureau (CFPB)
  - Crime & Criminal tracking networks and system (CCITNS)
  - Statistical Branch
  - Data centre and technical Branch (DCT)
  - Training Branch
  - popularization Branch
  - master data maintenance, publications } (PMPB) Branch.  
& Best practices

As part of its evolution, the crime and criminal tracking networking system (CCITNS) was approved in 2009 and Digital police portal was launched in 2017.

### #Objectives:

- maintain a national database of fingerprints of all criminals in India.
- create, lead and coordinate the development of IT applications for the police.
- collate information and maintain statistics on crime and criminals at the national level.
- creation and maintenance of a Database at the National level for law enforcement agencies
- To coordinate, guide, and assist the functioning of the state crime Records Bureau, along with, providing training facilities to personnel of the Crime Records Bureau.
- To function as the national storehouse of fingerprint (FP) records of convicted persons including FD records of foreign criminals.
- To keep the central and state governments updated with the official records and findings related to any case.

### # Activities:

#### A. central citizen Services:

- a) missing person Search - is a citizen service through which people can search at the convenience of their homes for their missing kin against the national database of recovered unidentified persons/ dead bodies.
- b) Encrusted Vehicle NOC - This Service allows citizens to ascertain the status of a vehicle before its purchase, as to whether it is involved in any crime or a stolen vehicle.
- c) proclaimed offenders - on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, a portal was created at national level for showing the details of proclaimed offenders to make the

effective inter-state cooperation, efficient Law Enforcement and seek citizen help.

d) locate Nearest police station- GIS based mobile app that facilitates to locate, contact and navigate to nearest police station, in emergency situations. App is preloaded with authentic longitude and latitude of police stations as collected from all states /UTs police department.

#### B. National cybercrime Reporting portal (NCRP)-(DIGITAL POLICE)

- To manage technical and operational functions of the online cyber-crime reporting portal and associated work of cyber-crime prevention against women & children (CCPWC) scheme under the supervision and administrative control of cyber & Information Security (CIS) Division of MHA.

#### C. National cybercrime Training centre (NCTC):

- For developing massive open online courses (MOOC) platform to offer professional quality e-learning courses to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders.

#### D. Crime Multi-Agency centre (Cri-MAC):

- For flashing alerts /crime bulletins on important matters of crime and for inter-unit communication among disjointed police units across the country.

E. Automatic email alerts to police stations: A service of sending alerts through emails to the concerned police stations on automated matching of missing persons with unidentified found persons (UIFP)/Dead Bodies (UIDB); and an automated matching of stolen vehicles with Seized /Recovered vehicles, based on national level databases under CCTNS project.