

(Q.3) (i)

Interpol

Introduction > Interpol is the world largest police organisation. ICPD INTERPOL - International Criminal Police Organisation - International Police.

Total 196 countries are part of it.

History

1914 - The idea was borned, at Monaco.

1923 - INTERPOL was established, Wien, Austria by J. Schaefer.

1946 - use as a telegraphic address.

1956 - finally used as a Police Organisation.

Flag > Interpol has a flag of light blue background.

> There is a emblem middle of it.

> Since 1950 it is used.

Emblem > i) The Sign of globe refer to the worldwide work of Interpol.

ii) The leaves beside the globe is the sign of peace.

iii) under it 'INTERPOL' is written.

iv) under it the Scales' refer to the justice.

Structure > Vision > To create a world wide Police organisation for the sake of justice.

Mission > To give justice to the right person.

> use of technology for the help of human.

> 24x7 police work for general public.

Structure

① General Secretariat → Work 24x7

→ Work 365 days a year.

→ Selected by General Secretary.

(II)

a) General Assembly || → To assemble at once a year

→ to look at the work of General Secretariat.

→ to see upon the development.

b) Executive Officer || → Gather & in a 3 years of interval.

→ to see up the work of General Assembly and Secretariat.

→ find reason for assemble to discuss about development.

c) President || → Selected by General Secretariat

→ go through the work of general assembly and guide them.

(III) NCB (National Criminal Bureau) :- Every country those are part of Interpol has a National Criminal Bureau. They help to secure Police Service in every country.

Crime Area > Interpol mainly has six crime areas →

i) High tech : Different cyber related cases, the use of technology is present.

ii) Fugitive : Different fugitives.

iii) Organised Crime : Organised and complex crimes those are the part of the country.

iv) Corruption : Different corruption, bribery, etc related crime.

v) Human trafficking : Human trafficking, Smuggling related cases.

vi) Cyber Crime: Data recovery, copyright issue and other developed crimes.

Notices There are eight notices by Interpol →

Notice by United Nation Security Purpose: to find the person who is a criminal gang of United Nation.

Red Notice: To arrest the criminal or the suspect who have committed the crime.

Blue Notice: To get ^{detailed} information about the criminal, suspect, etc.

Black Notice: To get information about the unidentified body.

Green Notice: To warn a person who has a motto to do crime in future.

Orange Notice: To warn a person or a organization who are the part of the crime.

Yellow Notice: To found a missing person.

Purple notice: to found the Modus Operandi of a criminal or a suspect.

Priorities i) Primary Priority: → To get the most

Police support in a country.

- Quick to get justice for a country for people.
- using of technology in Crime Scene by the police

- get attachment and coordination of Nation

and International Police force

ii) Secondary) \rightarrow to keep the health and sustainable
for the police organisation.
 \rightarrow modernisation to develop technology.

Conclusion) Interpol is the world biggest Police
Organisation that helps to give justice by a
transparent system to the people.

Q.10

(Q2) (ii) Duties of Forensic Scientists:

Introduction) Forensic Scientist have

a massive role in the forensic Science to give
justice to the judiciary system and the right
person. A forensic Scientist should be specific,

Rapid and Analyse the sample in the lab to get
the right decision.

Main functions) The main duties of Forensic

Scientist can be divided into three parts:

I Evidence Collection, Packing, Preservation) A forensic
Scientist should collect an evidence carefully and
in the correct method and pack and preserve it for
analysis.

Example) A Forensic Serologist should collect
 \rightarrow blood and biological fluid.

A Ballistic expert should collect bullet and firearms.

- ④ Each evidence should be collected carefully.
 - ④ Each evidence should be collected and packed in each container.
 - ④ Avoid to contaminate or tamper when collecting.
 - ④ Use of specific things to collect diff samples.
 - ④ All should be labeled correctly.

II) Analysing the Evidence) After successfully sent to the laboratory, the evidence should be analysed to get the right report and information about the evidence.

Example) A Serologist should examine the blood and other fluid to get DNA and other component .

• A Ballistic expert should examine the bullet or Gun Shot Residue and any comparison analysis.

- Each evidence should be analysed according to the question asked.

-) If quantity is less then amplification is required.

⇒ Forensic Scientist should maintain the integrity and precautions.

III) Forwarding to the higher Authority and Communication

After analysing, the report should be written and it should be given to the higher authority for.

Example → A Senologist should give the details of component to I.O.

→ A forensic Ballistic expert should give the details to

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Io should compare and reconstruct the Crime Scene.

- After writing the analysis and report it should be taken to higher authority.
 - Main objectives should be covered.
 - The originality should be maintained.

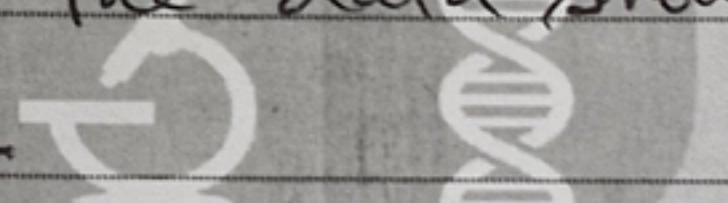
(9.2)(iii)

Data Depiction

Introduction] Data depiction is the process of visualisation of analysing or reports in a easy and understandable form for the help to the justice & court.

Need It is very much needed as Data depiction holds an valuable weight for making a decision.

- Mandates

 - The data should be presented in the cartoon 
 - It gives the proper understandable objectives that help to take right decisions.
 - ① It should be crisp and simple.
 - ② It should be understandable to anyone.
 - ③ Photography and images should be included.
 - ④ There should be maintenance of originality.
 - ⑤ Principles and objectives should be covered.

Pattern

- Flowchart ~~and~~ uses of flow chart in describing the case maps it easy to understand .
 - Graph and analysis) Different graphs helps to easily understand some comparative data.

□ Photo and Video → Different photos related to the Crime Scene or the Victim or Suspect help to solve a case.

□ Imp document → Different document that directly or indirectly involving in the Crime Scene Analysis.

Application

i) Fingerprint: To analyse the actual fingerprint and to catch the culprit.

ii) Ballistic: To analyse CSR and the bullet in Comparative microscope to analyse who shot that.

iii) DNA analysis: DNA analysis can make solve different cases related to gene etc.

Advantages

⑤ Data depiction is easily understandable, so it helps a lot in the justice.

⑤ It helps communication easier.

⑤ Very important material for a justice to the right person.

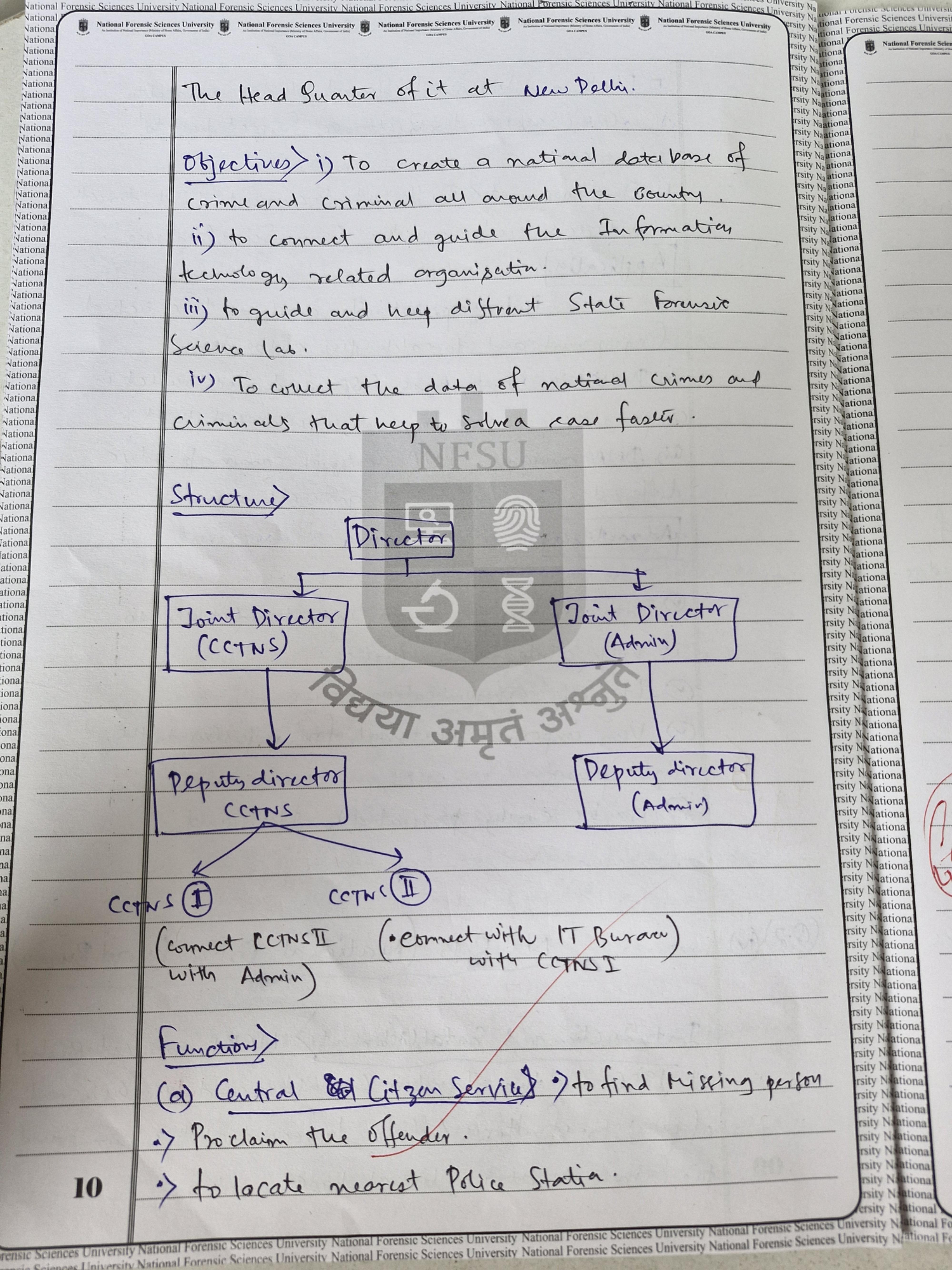
⑤ can be easily presented to the court.

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(Q.2)(iv)

NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau)

Introduction and Establishment → NCRB was established at 1986 by the Tandon Committee and the Government of ministry of Home Affairs to record all the crime and the criminals at a national base.



→ Generate Vehicle NOC

(b) NCSR (National Cyber Security Reporting Portal) to do work in the Cyber security Reporting Portal to tackle different types of Cyber Security of India.

(c) NCTC (National Cyber Security Training Centre)

There is Massive Open Courses of Cyber Crime to operate and help people by preventing it. There are different post on the basis of courses.

(d) Cyber MAC (Multi Agency Control) To control different Cyber related crime and inform to the nearest police station to take action against it.

(e) Automated email to Police Station For any Causitive work or cyber crime an automated generate email is subjected to Police Station for the Security of the human.

Example There are example of NCRB registration:

- i) 2019: The registered crime has increased by $\approx 1.6\%$
- ii) 2018 - 2019: The crime against woman has increased by 7.3% .

Division CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System)

CFPB (Central Fingerprint Bureau)

Training Branch

Statistical Branch

DCT (Data and

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Q.2 (v)

Code of Conduct

Introduction: The Code of Conduct is a set of rules which are rules, norms and responsibilities and all citizens should maintain that.

Need: ➤ To clarify the idea of an organisation.

- to empower the tackle of important work by the employee.
- to retain justice of the country.

Principles: There are four principles for Code of Conduct →

(i) Respect for Autonomy: To respect the decision of the senior citizen or adult who have the knowledge.

If includes →

- Do not disrespect anyone.
- Contain and Maintain the Privacy.
- Respect the adults.
- Do not tell a lie.

(ii) Respect for Beneficence: It follows the works that creates benefit for every one of citizen.

There are two types of Benefit → Give Beneficence
Balanced Beneficence

- Do not harm anyone.
- Do not do that may harm anyone.
- Help the Physical disability people.
- Give the benefit to others.

(iii) Respect for Non-malitice: Non Malificence
 means 'Do not harm anyone'.

It excludes:

- Do not kill anyone.
- Do not do offendable works.
- Do not fake the law in our hand.
- Do not give bad word/abuse to others.

(iv) Respect for Justice: to give justice and share everything in the equal portions to \$ everyone that may help other.

- Respect*
- "To each according to Merit"
 - "To each according to Contribution"
 - "To each according to Quality"
 - "To each according to Technology"
 - "To each according to Need"

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(Q.1) (ii)

It signifies

Wanted

Red Notice To arrest a criminal or
a suspect who has committed the crime.

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Purple Notice It signifies the modus operandi
and additional information about the criminal
who have committed the crime.

(iii) D FSS: Directorate of Forensic Science
and Services.

B P R & D: Bureau of Police Research and
Development.

(iv) CFSLs of India) a) CBI (Delhi CFSL)

b) CFSL Kolkata

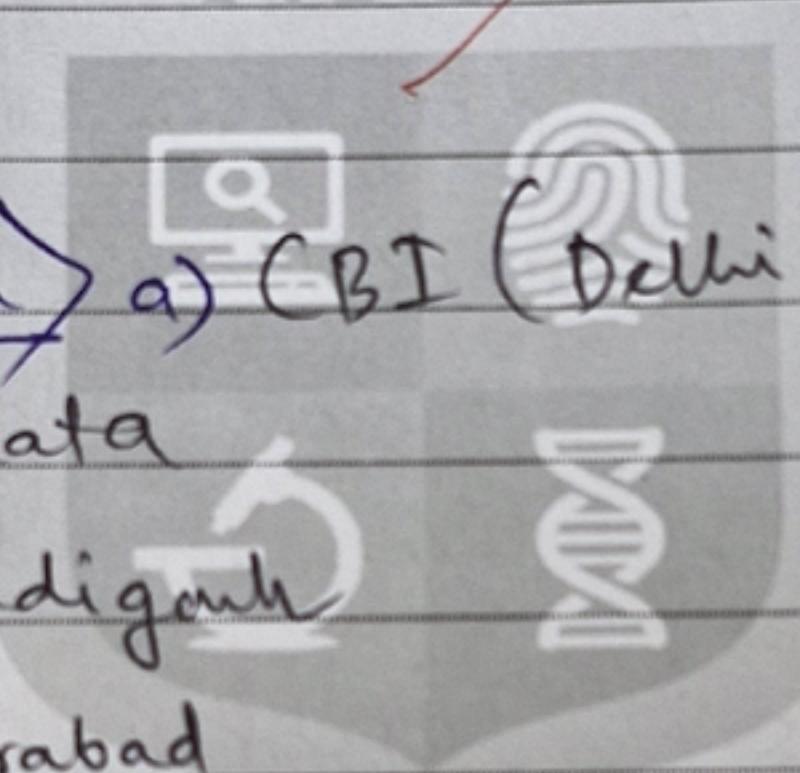
c) CFSL Chandigarh

d) CFSL Hyderabad

e) CFSL Pune

f) CFSL Bhopal

g) CFSL Guwahati



2 ↗

3 ↗

(v) Different division where a blood sample will
be sent and Method of analysis:

a) Forensic Serology: To get know about the components
of blood, and DNA analysis is done.

b) Forensic toxicology: to get know about if any
drug and alcohol or toxic substances found in the
blood.

4 ↗

(vi) a) Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM): It is used for better resolution Power (1,00,000 approx) to watch or notice an object very carefully and take decision.

b) Chromatography: Differentiate any two types of compounds with the basis of different affinity.

(vii) a) Ballistic lab → Comparison microscope for comparing two bullet.

b) Toxicology lab → Chromatography to differentiate between different affinity based toxic substance.

(viii) a. Anthropometric - to study details about human skeleton.

b. Entomology - to study of different types of insects.

c. Odontology - to study details about the teeth of human.

d. Cyber forensics - different data recovery related to digital forensic, hacking, etc.

(ix) Qualification of a Forensic Scientist:

a) Undergraduated: to hold a UG degree (BSC, BTech)

b) Postgraduated: to hold a PG degree (MSC, MTech)

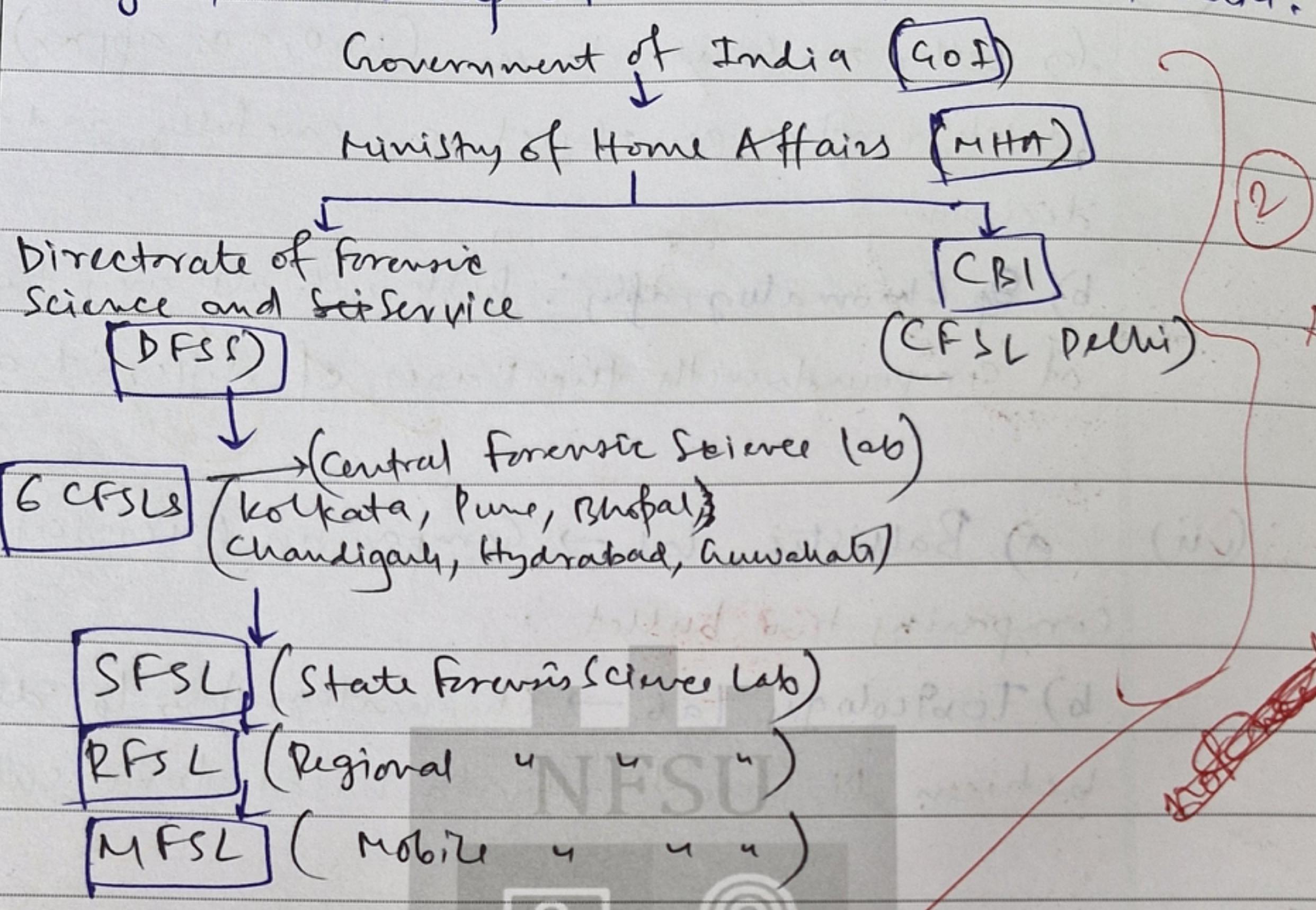
c) Specialization: Specializ² in specific field (Toxicology, Ballistics)

d) Certificate: to hold a certificate from famous institute

e) Mindset: to have the analytical mindset of forensic scientist.

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Organisation Setup of Forensic Science Lab of India.



(X) (i)

Hierarchical Setup of CFSL →

