

Unit-3 (Introduction to Forensic Science and Cyber Law)

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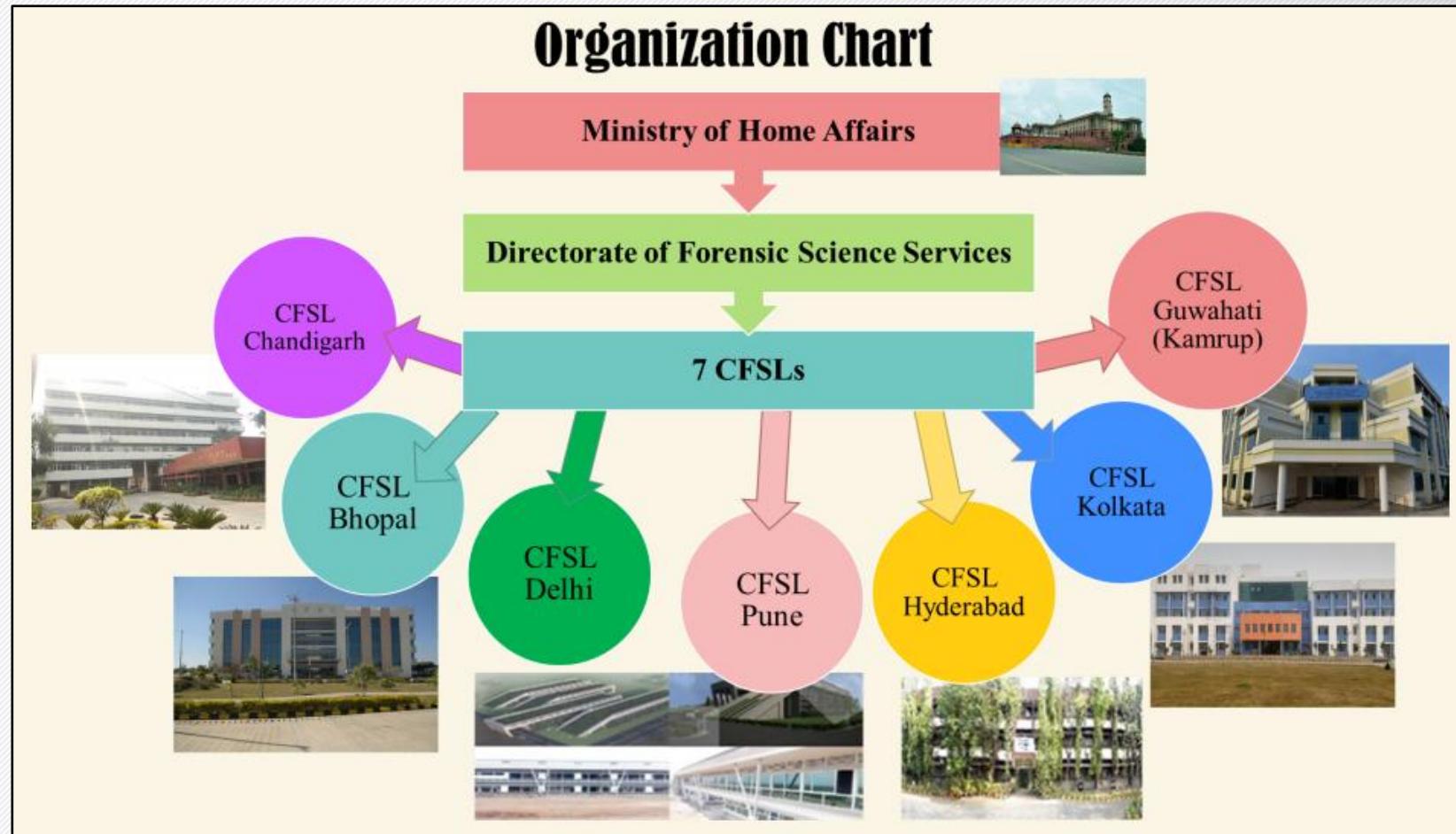
Gandhinagar, Gujarat

Academic Institutions Involved

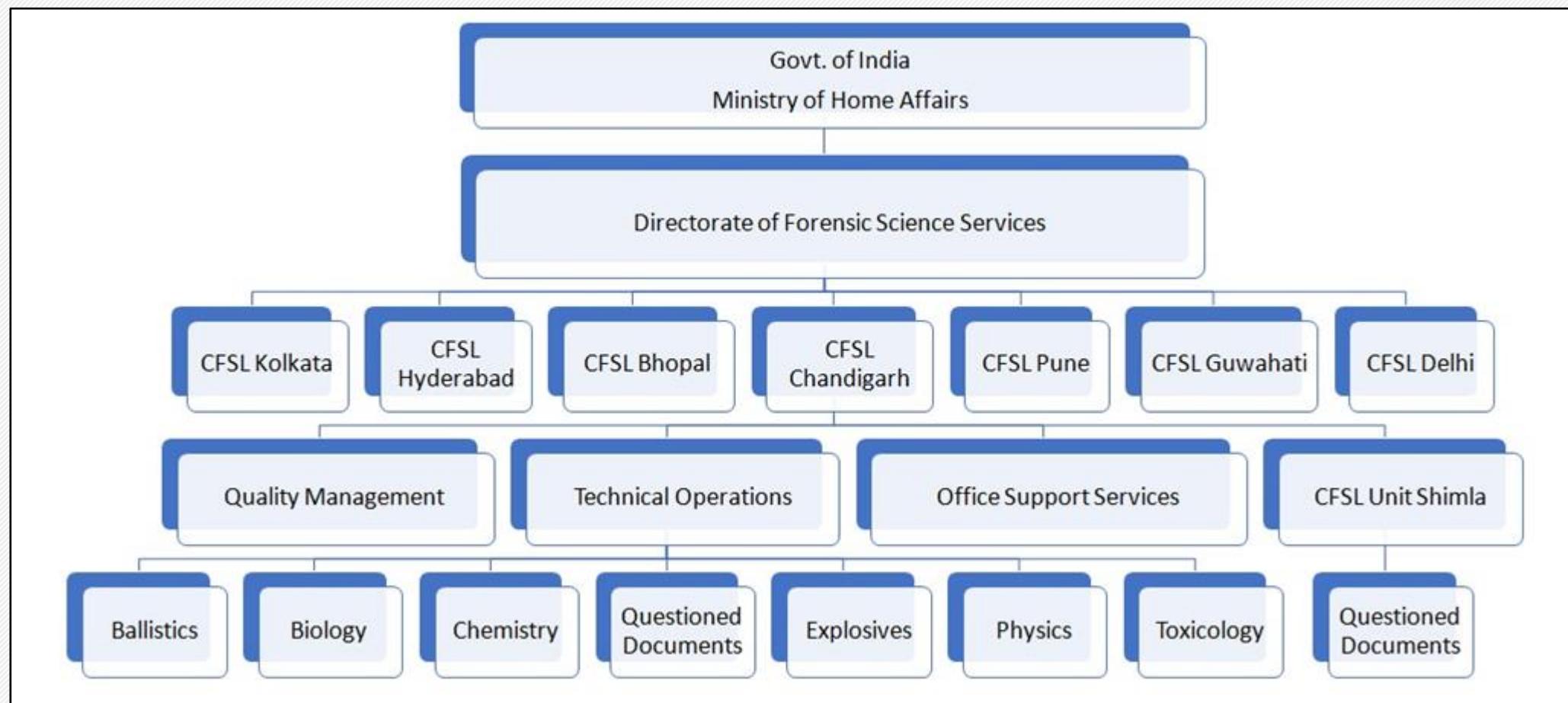
- National Forensic Sciences University
- Rashtriya Raksha University
- Gujarat University
- Indrashil University
- Institute of Advanced Research
- Delhi University
- Amity University
- Banaras Hindu University
- Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore
- Panjab University
- Jain University
- Chandigarh University
- Institute of Forensic Science
- University of Mysore
- Osmania University
- University of Madras
- Christ University
- Lovely Professional University
- Pondicherry University
- Karunya Institute of Technology
- Sage University
- University of Lucknow
- Guru Nanak University, Hyderabad,
- Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education
- Lloyd Institute of Forensic Science
- St. Xavier's College

And many other institutes offer **graduate, post-graduate, diploma and doctoral courses** related to forensic science.

Organisational Set-Up of Forensic Science Laboratories in India



Organisational Set-Up of Forensic Science Laboratories in India



Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)



सत्यमेव जयते



- The **Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)** was created by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** after the bifurcation of BPR&D, New Delhi based on the recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission and Padmanabhaiah Committee on police reforms. The Gazette notification to this effect was issued on December 31, 2002.
- **VISION OF DFSS: High Quality, On-Time and Credible Forensic Services to the Criminal Justice Delivery System of India.**
- DFSS is the Nodal Agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India, which is entrusted with improving and promoting the country's Forensic science practices.
- It was established to propagate and carry out best forensic science practices in the country to serve the cause of the criminal justice delivery system.
- It has **seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs)** under its administrative control located at **Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Pune, Assam, and Delhi** which are continuously catering to the various forensic needs of the investigating agencies and provide adequate scientific support to the criminal justice delivery system.
- The prime function of DFSS 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..

- The **Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist** of DFSS is **Dr S K Jain**.
- 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 contribute to the promotion of grey areas of forensic science and transform the overall forensic science and Innovation landscape of the country.
- In the recent past this Directorate reengineered its existing CFSLs and established new CFSLs by adopting new tools & techniques, established new divisions like Cyber/Computer Forensics, Narcotics, DNA, Forensic Engineering, and Forensic Intelligence to solve the cases in minimum time so that culprit get punished immediately and the victims get justice promptly.
- The Directorate continued its efforts towards strengthening forensic science as a forerunner in underscoring the critical role of Forensic science and technology in the criminal justice delivery system for a safe, secure, better society well prepared for future disruptions.
- **CHARTER OF DUTIES of DFSS:** The Directorate of Forensic Science Services is responsible for performing the following duties:
 - 1) To provide high-quality and on-time Forensic Services to the Criminal Justice Delivery System.
 - 2) To develop new technologies and create new scientific knowledge.
 - 3) To encourage Research & Development in various areas of forensic science
 - 4) To establish linkages with National and International Scientific, Forensic Institutions and Universities.
 - 5) To promote Quality Assurance and Quality Control in Forensic Testing.
 - 6) To disseminate and promote knowledge in the field of application of Science & Technology.
 - 7) To formulate Plans and Policies to promote capacity building in Forensic Science in the country.
 - 8) To develop a National database on various forensic indices.
 - 9) To promote excellence in Forensic Services & R&D by instituting awards & incentive programs.
 - 10)To assist and advise the Central and State Governments in all Forensic Science matters.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

DFSS Headquarter New Delhi established	2002
About CFSLs under DFSS □	
CFSL Kolkata established	1957
CFSL Hyderabad established	1968
CFSL Chandigarh established	1972
CFSLs Bhopal, Pune & Guwahati established	2011
CFSL, Delhi (brought under the Administrative control of DFSS from CBI)	2022

Jurisdiction of CFSLS

CFSL Chandigarh

Delhi, Punjab, Uttrakhand, 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)

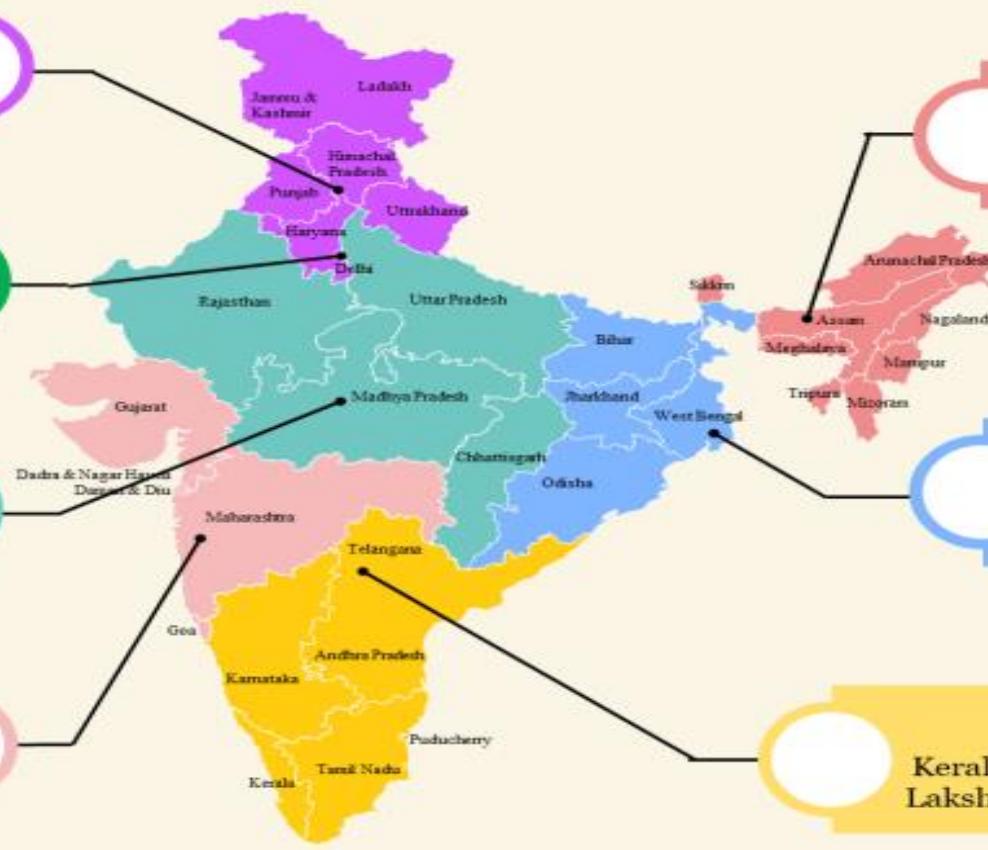
Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh

CFSL Kolkata

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

CFSL Hyderabad

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



* Cases of State and UT also handled by CFSLs.

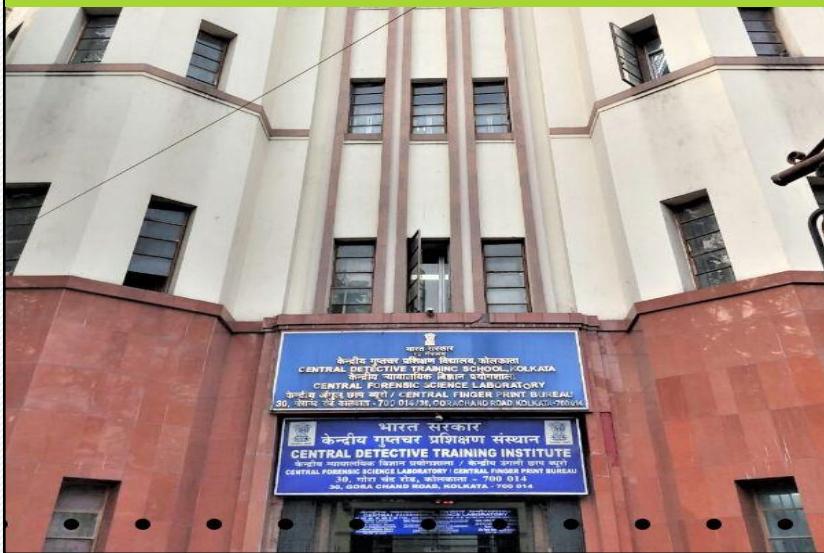
Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs)

- The **Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)** is a wing of the **Indian Ministry of Home Affairs**, which fulfills the forensic requirements in the country.
- There are seven central forensic laboratories in India, at **Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Guwahati, Bhopal and Pune**.
 - **CFSL Hyderabad** is a “centre of excellence in chemical sciences”.
 - **CFSL Kolkata** (the oldest laboratory in India) is a “centre of excellence in biological sciences”.
 - **CFSL Chandigarh** is a “centre of excellence in physical sciences”.

CFSL Chandigarh



CFSL Kolkata



CFSL Hyderabad



CFSL Guwahati



CFSL Pune



CFSL Bhopal



CFSL Chandigarh

CFSL, Chandigarh is a Government of India establishment engaged in the forensic examination of the exhibits of cases:

- Ballistics (including Bullet Resistance Testing), Biology (includes DNA Testing and Serology), Chemistry (includes Narcotic Analysis), Questioned Documents, Explosives, Physics (includes Computer/ Cyber Forensics and Audio/ Video Analysis), and Toxicology disciplines for police and other crime investigation/law enforcement/criminal justice/government/public sector agencies of the country (hereinafter referred to as the customers).
- CFSL, Chandigarh is the first forensic science laboratory in India to achieve accreditation for voice/speech analysis, audio/video tape analysis, computer crime analysis, GSR analysis, automated firearms examination, DNA testing for forensic cases, paternity cases and familial relationships. NABL has an affiliation to ILAC through APLAC. The reports of CFSL, Chandigarh would now be acceptable at the international level.
- Accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Test and Calibration of Laboratories (NABL) in 2005.
- Follows ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and NABL 113:2008 for its quality management system.
- **Objectives:**
 - ❖ Research and development for evolving better and new methodologies in the field of forensic science.
 - ❖ Dissemination of the results of research & development activities to the forensic community.
 - ❖ Providing scientific assistance to the criminal justice system.
 - ❖ Providing training for scientists, police and judiciary.
 - ❖ Providing scientific assistance to various state governments for the establishment and up gradation of forensic science laboratories.
 - ❖ Providing guidance and assistance to forensic laboratories and other similar institutions for the implementation of quality management systems to get their accreditation by NABL.
 - ❖ Collaboration with other R&D/S&T/Universities/Educational institutions for the development of forensic science. Awareness of forensic science in society.

CFSL Kolkata

- CFSL Kolkata was **established in 1957** as a leading crime investigation laboratory under the Ministry of Home Affairs (GoI).
- **Location:** Situated in Park Circus, Kolkata.
- **Expertise Areas:** Alcohol Analysis, Crime Scene Investigation, Document Examination, Fire Investigation, Hairs and Fibres, Serology, Anthropology, Narcotics, DNA Analysis, Forensic Biology, Forensic Chemistry, Fingerprint Analysis.
- Recognized as a **Centre for Excellence in Biological Sciences** by the Ministry of Home Affairs (GoI).
- **R&D Focus:**
 - ❖ Undertakes research and development in Biomedical Sciences.
 - ❖ Develops and upgrades technologies for criminal investigations.
 - ❖ Develops and maintains forensic databases.
- Provides **training programs** and **builds awareness** about forensic science through various initiatives.
- **Renowned for** its contributions to criminal investigation and forensic research, particularly in Forensic Biology.
- Known for its dedicated efforts in **R&D, training, and dissemination** of forensic science knowledge.

CFSL Hyderabad

- CFSL Hyderabad was **established in 1967** and is one of seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories in India.
- Since **2002**, CFSL Hyderabad is under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- **Location:** Initially operated from Chirag Ali Lane in the Abids area of Hyderabad city. But in 1982, the laboratory shifted to its present location in Ramanthapur, near the Osmania University institutional area.
- CFSL Hyderabad has 7 fully equipped **forensic divisions:** Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents, Explosives, Physics and Toxicology. Includes specialized units for Computer Forensics and DNA Profiling. Does not conduct fingerprint verification but offers signature verification services.
- **Leadership:** First Director – Dr. S.N. Garg and Current Director – Mahesh Chandra Joshi
- NABL accredited and ISO/IEC 17025 certified, ensuring adherence to international quality standards.
- Committed to being a leading forensic science laboratory in India, providing reliable, prompt, and high-standard services to the criminal justice system. Promotes good practices and high standards.
- Experts examine exhibits sent by investigating agencies, provide expert opinions, and testify in courts to substantiate their findings.
- Provides **training** to forensic science officers and other trainees.
- Engages in **R&D** for advancing forensic science techniques and skills

CFSL Delhi

- CFSL, New Delhi, was **established in 1968** to provide scientific support for crime investigations.
- **Located at** Block No. 4, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
- Equipped with **10 divisions:** Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Fingerprints, Forensic Psychology, Photography, and Computer Forensic Science.
- The laboratory is equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, including advanced laboratories for Computer Forensics and DNA Profiling.
- CFSL, New Delhi is ISO/IEC 17025 certified, ensuring high standards of quality in its forensic work.
- CFSL conducts a scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by various agencies, including CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary, Vigilance Departments of Ministries and State/Central Government bodies
- Experts from CFSL examine crime exhibits, provide expert opinions, and substantiate their findings in courts of law through testimony and evidence.
- The laboratory offers **specialized training** to CBI investigating officers, as well as to other trainees in forensic science.
- CFSL is actively involved in **research and development** to improve forensic science methodologies and techniques, fostering innovation in the field.

CFSL Guwahati

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India, **established** three new Central Forensic Institutes (CFIs) in 2011 at Guwahati, Bhopal, and Pune under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), New Delhi.
- The CFIs were notified as Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) in **2013**.
- CFSL scientists examine exhibits forwarded by investigating agencies, provide examination reports, and offer expert testimony in courts of law.
- The laboratories conduct R&D to advance forensic science in underdeveloped areas and improve forensic methodologies in India.
- **CFSL Kamrup:**
 - ❖ **Foundation Stone:** Laid by Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh on November 29, 2014.
 - ❖ **Inauguration:** Inaugurated on March 6, 2019, in Kamrup (near Guwahati).
- CFSL Kamrup covers the eight North-Eastern states of India: Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tripura.
- Aim to propagate credible forensic science practices in the North-Eastern region and provide reliable forensic services to the justice system.
- Committed to introducing the latest scientific techniques and upgrading human resource development to enhance crime investigation and justice administration.

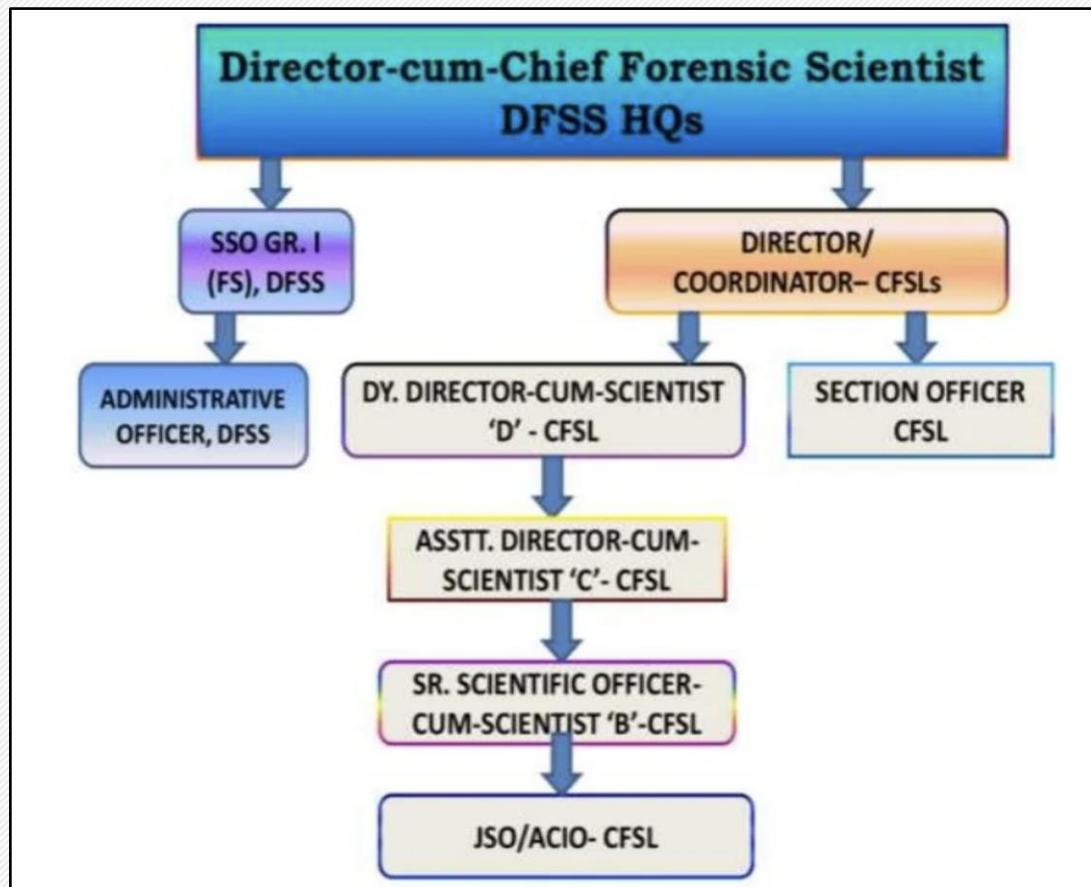
CFSL Pune

- CFSL Pune was **established in 2011** as one of the three new Central Forensic Institutes under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Recognized as a Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) in **2013**.
- **Location:** Situated in Pune, Maharashtra.
- Operates under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), New Delhi.
- Equipped with multiple **forensic divisions** including: Biology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Document Examination, Ballistics, Computer Forensics, Digital Forensics.
- Conducts scientific analysis of evidence submitted by investigating agencies and provides expert opinions and reports.
- Experts substantiate their findings in courts of law through testimony.
- Engages in R&D to advance forensic science practices and methodologies.
- Provides training and capacity-building programs for law enforcement and forensic professionals.
- Committed to enhancing the justice delivery system through reliable forensic services.

CFSL Bhopal

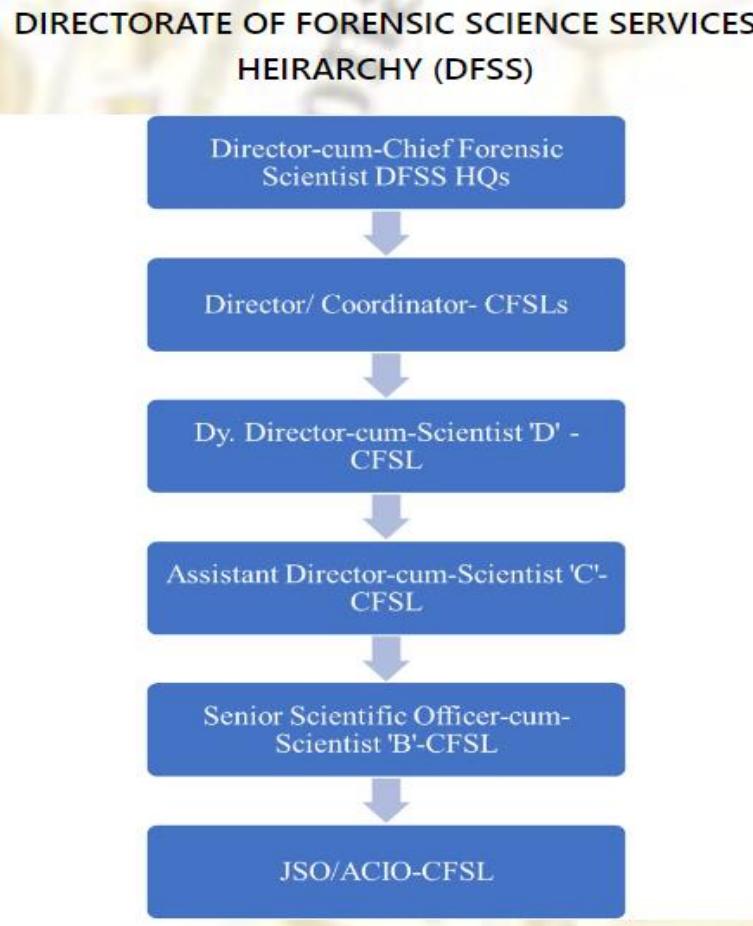
- CFSL Bhopal was **established in 2011** as one of the new Central Forensic Institutes under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Recognized as a Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) in **2013**.
- **Location:** Located in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- Operates under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), New Delhi.
- Comprises several **forensic divisions**, including: Biology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Document Examination, Ballistics, Fingerprint Analysis, Computer Forensics
- Conducts detailed scientific analysis of evidence forwarded by investigating agencies and generates examination reports.
- Forensic experts provide testimony in courts to substantiate their findings.
- Involved in R&D activities to innovate and improve forensic science techniques.
- Offers training and workshops for law enforcement personnel and forensic professionals to enhance their skills.
- Aims to support the justice delivery system through reliable and efficient forensic services.

Hierarchical Set-up of the Central Forensic Science Laboratories

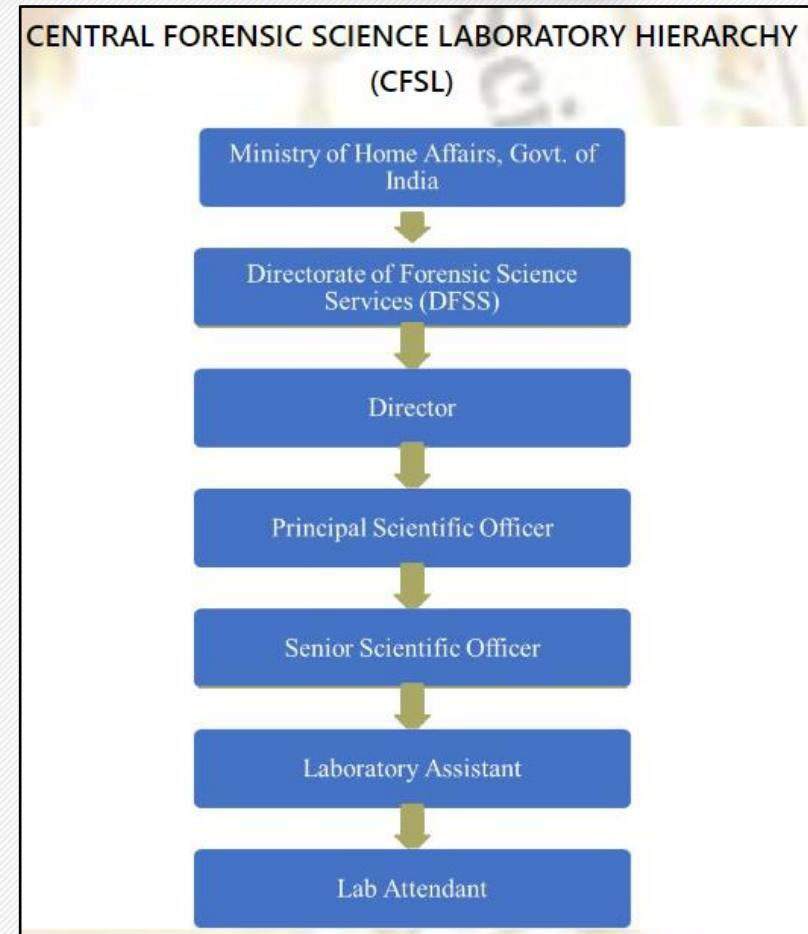


- Director
- Joint Director
- Additional/Deputy Director
- Assistant Director (For each Division)
- Senior Scientific Officer
- Junior Scientific Officer
- Senior Scientific Assistant
- Junior Scientific Assistant
- Lab Assistant
- Lab Attendant
- Receptionist, Sweeper, Peon, etc.

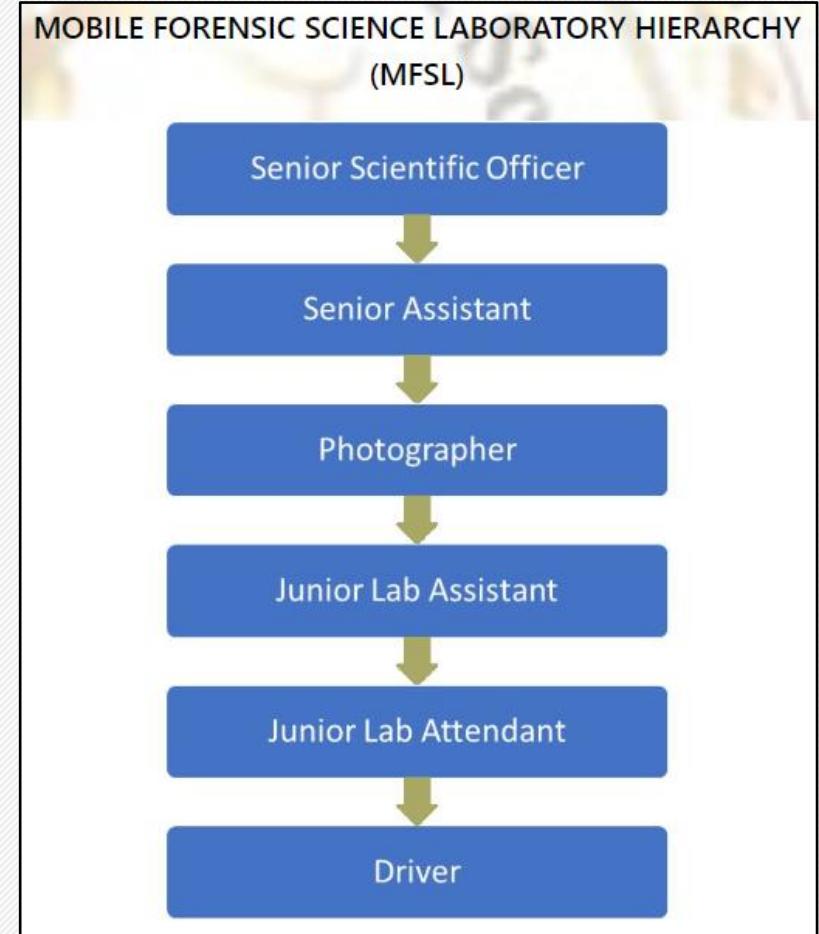
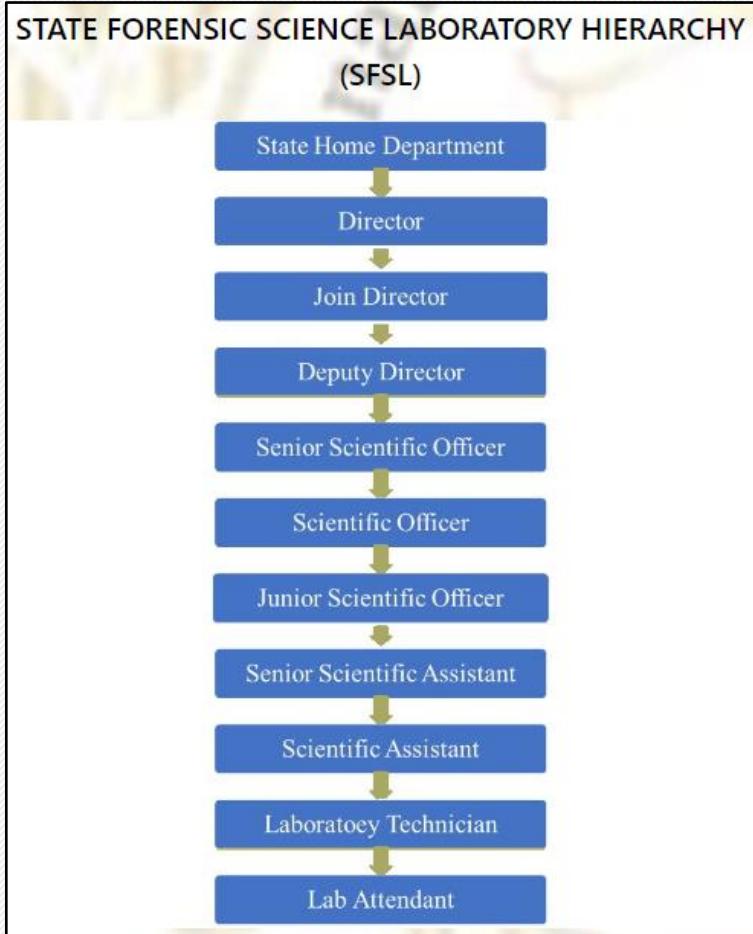
Hierarchical Set-up of DFSS and CFSL



The **Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist** is superior to the Director of the Laboratory in the parent organization viz. Directorate of Forensic Science Services, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. He has the responsibility of budgetary sanctions and administrative control. The day-to-day operations of the Laboratory are, however, the responsibility of the Director of the Laboratory.



Hierarchical Set-up of SFSL and MFSL

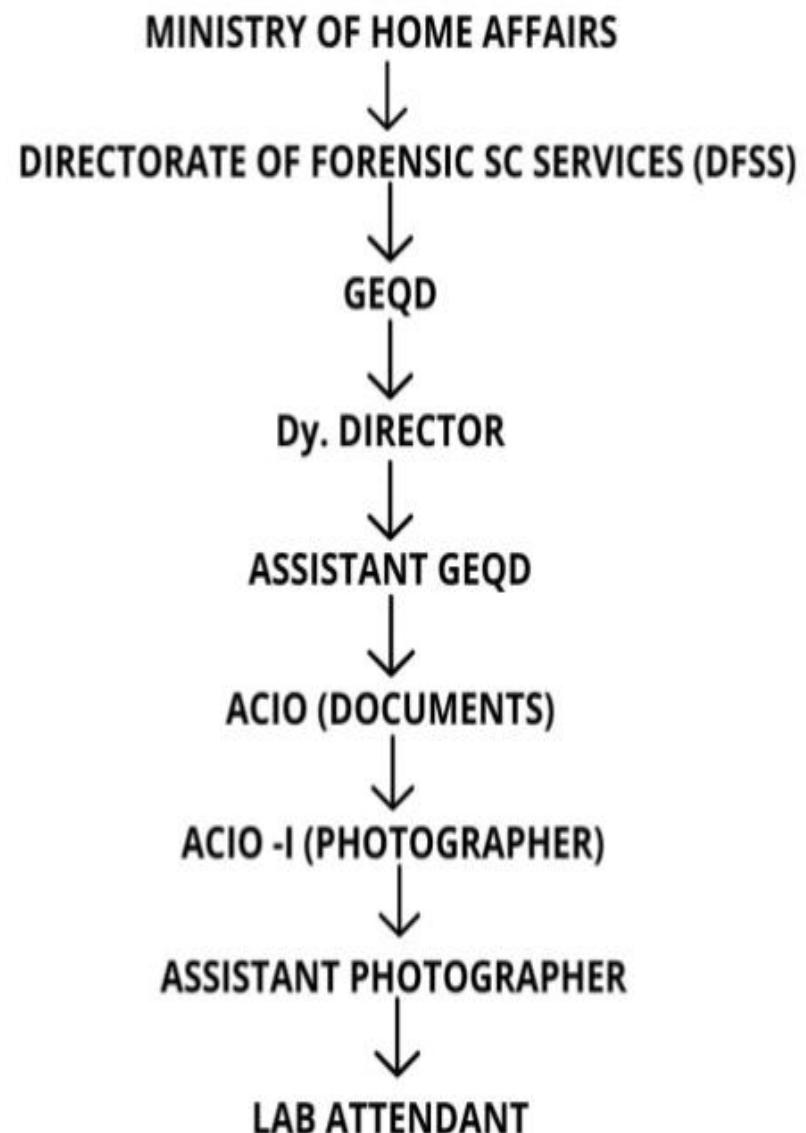


Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEQD)

- The British Govt. of Bengal created the post of **Govt Handwriting Expert of Bengal** and appointed **Mr. CR Hardless**, to this designation in **1904**.
- The whole setup was shifted to **Shimla** in the year **1906** and placed under the control of the **Director, CID**.
- **Mr. CR Hardless** was appointed to the freshly established post of Handwriting Expert for the Govt of India.
- **Mr. S. N. Sen**, the first Indian took over the post in **1949**.
- Similar types of laboratories (GEQD) were also set up at **Calcutta and Hyderabad**.
- Presently **GEQD Kolkata, Shimla, and Hyderabad** have been merged with **CFSL, Kolkata, Chandigarh, and Hyderabad**, respectively.
- Keeping the increasing number of cases in consideration, related to QD, Forensic Document Examination, a similar type of Govt Examiner of QD Laboratories (GEQD) was set up at **Calcutta in 1964 and Hyderabad in 1969**.
- Calcutta was supposed to serve the central and Eastern states of the country, whereas Hyderabad is supposed to cater to the Southern and Western states of the country.

- GEQD stands for Government Examiner of Questioned Documents. It was established for the first time at Calcutta by the British Government of Bengal in 1904. Later it was shifted to Shimla in 1906. The main aim behind the opening of GEQD was to examine the documents related to the Indian Independence Movement. Britishers established it to identify handwriting on secret documents connected to the freedom fighters associated with the Indian National Movement. After Metropolitan Police Laboratory, UK, which was established in the year 1902, it is the world's second oldest forensic science laboratory in the world.
- There are **three GEQDs** namely- **GEQD Shimla**, **GEQD Kolkata** and **GEQD Hyderabad**. These three, GEQD Shimla, GEQD Kolkata and GEQD Hyderabad, have been merged with CFSL, Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad respectively. **Second GEQD was established in Kolkata in 1966 and the third was established in Hyderabad in 1968.**
- **C.R. Hardless** was appointed as the **first GEQD**. Then, he was replaced by **F. Brewster**, a Police Officer from West Bengal CID and afterwards, **Mr. S.N. Sen** was the first Indian to take over this place in 1949.
- **Objectives of GEQD:**
 - Analysis of handwriting on secret documents
 - Comparison of signatures
 - Handwriting comparison
 - Ransom notes examination
 - Suicide notes analysis
 - Personal diary and other writings

Organization Set up of GEQD



Fingerprint Bureau (FPB)

Introduction:

- Fingerprint Bureaus play a pivotal role in criminal investigations and the justice system by utilizing fingerprints, which serve as reliable identifiers. A fingerprint is an impression of the friction ridges found on the fingertips, made unique by raised patterns such as loops, whorls, and arches, as well as sweat pores embedded within. These patterns remain unchanged throughout a person's life, barring significant injury or amputation, making fingerprints an essential tool for long-term personal identification.
- Statistically, the chance of two individuals having identical fingerprints is extremely low, with a probability of 1 in 10^{60} , as suggested by Victor Balthazard. This uniqueness underpins the effectiveness of fingerprints in criminal identification.

Historical Evolution:

- The origins of fingerprint use date back thousands of years. Around 2000 BCE in Babylon, fingerprints were imprinted on clay tablets for business transactions, and thumbprints were used on clay seals as a form of signature by the 3rd century. In 1686, Marcello Malpighi, an anatomy professor in Italy, first observed common ridge patterns such as spirals and loops in fingerprints. Later, in 1823, J. Purkinje identified nine distinct fingerprint patterns.
- The use of fingerprints in modern forensic science began in India, where Sir William Herschel, the Chief Magistrate of Hooghly district in Bengal, used fingerprints to validate contracts. The significant breakthrough came in 1896, when Sir Edward Richard Henry, a British official, developed the fingerprint classification system in Bengal, laying the foundation for using fingerprints to identify criminals.

Establishment of Fingerprint Bureaus:

- The world's first Fingerprint Bureau was officially established in Calcutta (now Kolkata) in July 1897, under the leadership of Sir Edward Richard Henry. This development marked the beginning of organized fingerprint identification in law enforcement. Bengal became the first state to create its own fingerprint bureau, a system later replicated across states. Today, most states have their own fingerprint bureaus, and many districts maintain single-digit fingerprint sections as part of forensic science laboratories.
- The Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) in India was initially established in Shimla in 1905. Although it was closed temporarily in 1922, it was re-established in 1955 in Delhi under the Intelligence Bureau's supervision. The CFPB was later moved to Calcutta in 1956, transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in 1973, and finally brought under the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in 1986.

Functions and Role in Criminal Investigation:

Fingerprint Bureaus are responsible for the comparison and examination of fingerprints. Two primary identification methods are employed:

1. **Personal Identification:** This involves confirming the identity of individuals already in custody by comparing their fingerprints to stored records.
2. **Latent Print Identification:** Also called chance print identification, this involves matching unknown fingerprints found at crime scenes to those of known criminals to link suspects to the crime.

To maintain these records, fingerprint bureaus use Henry's classification system for ten-digit records and Battley's classification for single-digit prints, specifically for scene-of-crime fingerprints.

Advancements in Technology:

With the rise of information technology, the manual process of fingerprint identification has been automated. The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), first developed by the FBI, enables faster and more accurate fingerprint matching. India developed its own system, known as FACTS (Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System), co-developed by the NCRB and CMC Ltd. FACTS utilizes image processing and pattern recognition technologies to store, analyze, and match both ten-digit and latent prints found at crime scenes.

Organizational Set-Up of Fingerprint Bureaus:

The organizational structure of fingerprint bureaus varies across Indian states. However, certain fundamental features and responsibilities remain common. These bureaus typically operate either:

- Under the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) as independent units,
- Within forensic science laboratories as a section or division in some states.

Regardless of their administrative placement, the purpose remains the same: efficient management of fingerprint records and the investigation of crime scenes through fingerprint analysis.

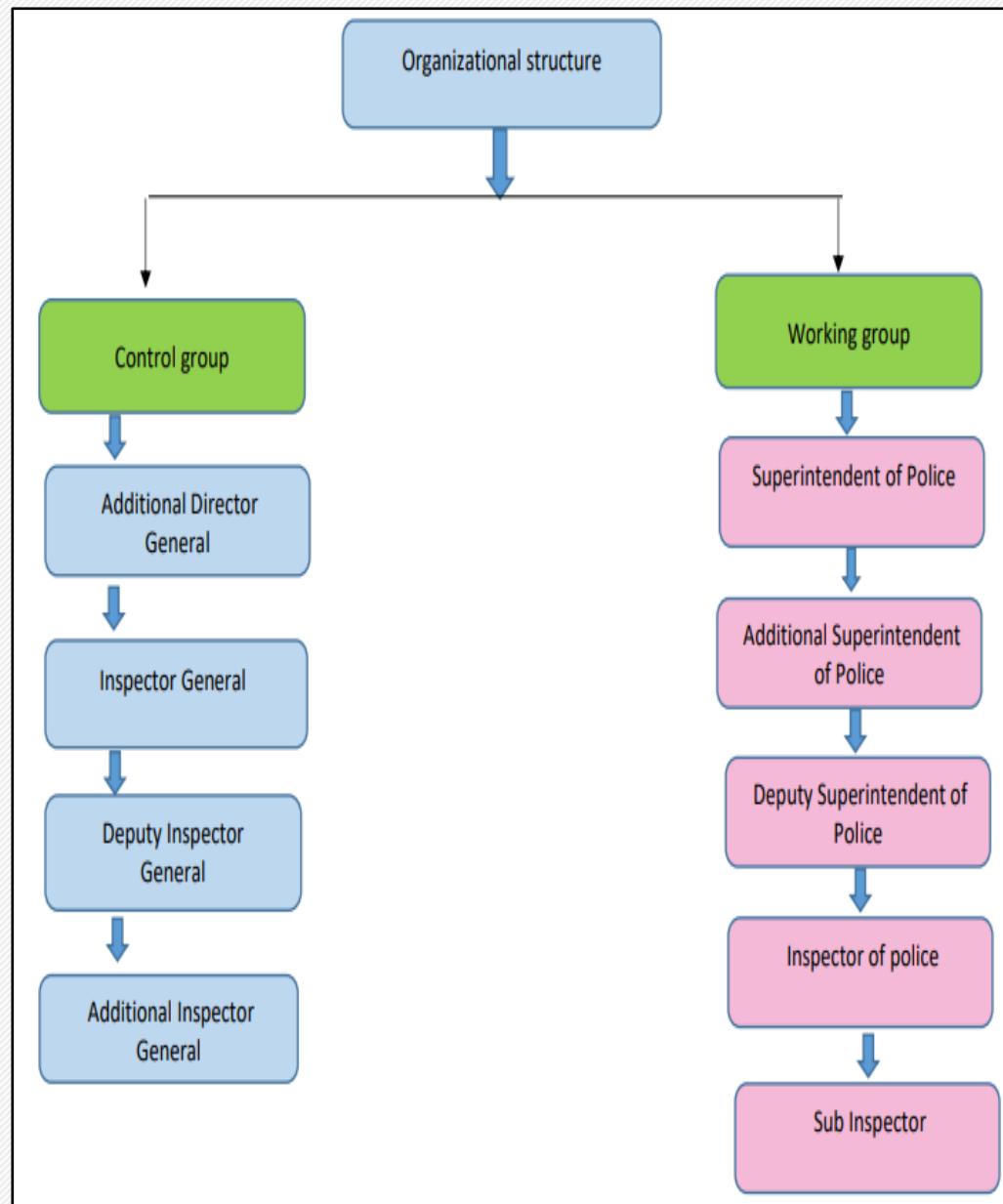
Key Organizational Roles and Responsibilities:

I) Sub-Inspectors (SI) of Fingerprint Bureau:

- Responsible for classifying fingerprint slips according to the classification system in use (e.g., Henry system for ten-digit records).
- Maintain records of property-related cases using the Single Digit System to ensure easy retrieval and reference.
- Assist in analyzing fingerprint evidence submitted by investigative units.

II) Inspectors of Fingerprint Unit:

- Visit crime scenes to collect and develop chance prints or latent fingerprints.
- Ensure that prints from crime scenes are properly recorded, processed, and matched against existing records.
- Provide expert reports on fingerprint findings for law enforcement agencies and courts.



III) Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) – Fingerprint Section:

- In serious or high-profile cases, DSPs supervise the collection and analysis of fingerprint evidence at crime scenes.
- Guide inspectors and sub-inspectors and coordinate efforts with other investigative units.
- Review and oversee the overall performance of fingerprint operations to maintain efficiency and accuracy.

Objectives of Finger Print Bureaus:

1. To maintain fingerprint record slips of the accused person convicted in various acts.
2. To conduct a search relating to unidentified interstate arrested/suspected persons received from police stations and other investigating agencies in India.
3. To maintain the fingerprints of international criminals and red corner notices sent by Interpol and to search for references received from foreign countries, through Interpol.
4. To undertake examination of questioned finger impressions on documents received from central government departments, undertakings, courts of law etc.
5. To impart training in Fingerprint Science to State or Central Police personnel and also to personnel from foreign countries under the 'Technical Co-Operation Scheme' (TCS) of the Colombo Plan, 'Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan' (SCAAP) and 'International Technical and Economic Co-Operation' (ITEC).
6. To coordinate the work of the State Fingerprint Bureau and give necessary guidance in all matters relating to Fingerprint Science.
7. To conduct the All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureau.
8. To conduct the All India Board Examination annually for accrediting Finger Print Experts.
9. To conduct a competition in fingerprint science at the All India Police Duty Meet held annually.

Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB)

- On the recommendations of the **Royal Police Commission of 1902-1903**, the **first Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) in India was established in 1905 at Shimla**.
- It, however, suffered a setback and was **abolished in 1922** as a result of retrenchment proposals of the Inchcape Committee. On the recommendations of the committee, the **CFPB restarted functioning in 1955 in Delhi** under the **administrative control of the Intelligence Bureau (IB)**.
- The major role envisaged for CFPB was to coordinate the activities of the State Fingerprint Bureau in tracing/locating criminals.
- In **August 1956**, the **CFPB was shifted to Calcutta and remained under the administrative control of IB**.
- **September 1973**, it was transferred to the **Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)**.
- **July 1986**, the **administrative control of the CFPB was transferred to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and was again shifted to New Delhi**.
- The Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) is an organization that maintains a database of fingerprints for criminals and disseminates that information. The CFPB is responsible for:
 - ❖ Coordinating the activities of State FPBs to locate interstate criminals.
 - ❖ Conceptualizing and managing the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS).
 - ❖ Assigning a unique 10-digit National Fingerprint Number (NFN) to each person arrested for a crime.

Functional Roles of CFPB:

- The main functions of the CFPB have been mainly to maintain a database of fingerprints of criminals, National & International, and to disseminate the information.
- To maintain FingerPrint Record Slips, search specified categories of Indian and foreign criminals convicted of offences falling under the schedule of the crime of CFPB, and also, to maintain records of international criminals sent by the Interpol Division of CBI and Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi.
- To undertake the examination of questioned finger impressions referred by Central Govt. departments and Govt. of India undertakings.
- To impart training in F.P. Science (Theory and Practical) to police and non-police personnel of State Govts. in India and personnel from foreign countries under the 'Technical Co-operation Scheme' of the 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 FingerPrint Bureaux and give necessary guidance in all matters relating to F.P. Science.
- To conduct All Indian Board Examination (since 1956) every year for accrediting the FingerPrint Experts. The eligibility to appear in the examination is a graduate from a recognized university and who has completed three years of practical experience in fingerprint work.
- To conduct competition in FingerPrint 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 FingerPrint Bureaux of the country.
- **KEY ROLE:** At the Central Finger Print Bureau, all the questioned documents involving disputed FingerPrints are examined and opinions are given regarding their identity or otherwise. The service is free of charge for all Government agencies and Public Sector Undertakings. In the case of private agencies or individuals, the documents should be routed through Govt. agencies.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

- 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 based on the recommendations of the Tandon Committee, National Police Commission (1977-1981), and the MHA's Taskforce (1985).
- Subsequently, NCRB was entrusted with the responsibility **for monitoring, coordinating, and implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project in the year 2009**. The project has connected 15000+ police stations and 6000 higher offices of police in the country.
- The Bureau has also been entrusted to **maintain National Database**.
- NCRB also **compiles and publishes National Crime Statistics i.e. Crime in India, Accidental Deaths & Suicides, and also Prison Statistics**.
- NCRB also assists various states in **capacity building in the area of Information Technology, CCTNS, Finger Prints, Network Security, and Digital Forensics** through its training centers in Delhi, and Kolkata. It also assists four **Regional Police Computer Training Centres (RPCTC)** at Hyderabad, Gandhinagar, Lucknow, and Kolkata.
- Refer: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Crime_Records_Bureau



- The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analyzing crime data as per the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL).
- **Headquarters:** Located in New Delhi and operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India.
- The **current Director of NCRB is Vivek Gogia (IPS).**
- **Founded in 1986** to serve as a repository of information on crime and criminals, assisting investigators in linking crimes to perpetrators. **Established based on recommendations from the 1985 Task Force and the 1977 National Police Commission**, merging several agencies, including the Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC), Interstate Criminals Data Branch of CBI, and Central Finger Print Bureau of CBI. Earlier Statistical Branch of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was also merged but later de-merged.
- **Mission:**
 - ❖ Information Technology Support: Provide Indian Police with IT and Criminal Intelligence to uphold the law and protect citizens.
 - ❖ Leadership in Crime Analysis: Focus on excellence in analyzing serious and organized crime.
- **Objectives:**
 1. Develop and maintain a secure, shareable national database on crimes and criminals for law enforcement and public service delivery.
 2. Collect and process crime statistics at the national level, serving as a clearinghouse for crime information both nationally and internationally.
 3. Lead and coordinate the development of IT applications and foster an enabling IT environment for police organizations.
 4. Establish a national repository of fingerprints for all criminals.
 5. Evaluate, modernize, and promote automation in State Crime Records Bureaus and State Fingerprint Bureaus.
 6. Provide training and build capacity in police forces regarding Information Technology and Fingerprint Science.

Police and Detective Training Schools

The **Central Detective Training School (CDTS)** is a premier institution in India that focuses on training police personnel in advanced investigative techniques. It operates under the auspices of the **Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD)**, a body set up by the Government of India to modernise police forces and improve investigative capabilities nationwide. There are **currently five CDTs units** in **Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Jaipur, and Ghaziabad**.

Key Functions and Objectives of CDTs:

1. ***Training for Police and Law Enforcement Officers:*** The primary mandate of the CDTS is to provide specialized training in various fields of criminal investigation to officers from the police and other law enforcement agencies. This training covers both basic and advanced detective work, aimed at enhancing the investigative skills required to tackle modern-day crimes.
2. ***Capacity Building:*** CDTS aims to strengthen the capacity of officers by equipping them with the skills necessary to handle complex cases like cybercrime, organized crime, human trafficking, economic offences, terrorism, and drug trafficking.
3. ***Modern Investigation Techniques:*** Courses offered at CDTS focus on modern forensic science applications, cyber forensics, digital evidence, crime scene management, interrogation techniques, and interview skills.
4. ***Collaboration with International Agencies:*** CDTS collaborates with international agencies such as Interpol, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and other global law enforcement agencies to provide training in line with global best practices.

5. Curriculum and Subjects Covered: Training programs include lectures, practical demonstrations, case studies, and hands-on exercises in areas such as:

- Crime Scene Management
- Forensic Science and Technology
- Explosives and Bomb Detection
- DNA Fingerprinting
- Cybercrime Investigations
- Human Trafficking Prevention
- Interrogation and Interview Techniques
- Economic Offenses and Financial Crime Investigations

6. Courses and Duration: CDTS offers a variety of courses, ranging from short-term programs (one to two weeks) to long-term specialized courses (up to a few months). These courses are designed to address specific training needs and are continually updated based on evolving crime patterns and advancements in investigative technology.

7. Training Target Groups: While the CDTS primarily trains police personnel, it also extends its programs to officers from other law enforcement agencies such as the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Border Security Force (BSF), and Customs and Excise Department. In addition, personnel from other South Asian countries sometimes receive training here under bilateral cooperation agreements.

Importance of CDTS:

- Enhancing Law Enforcement Skills: The focus on practical, hands-on training ensures officers gain valuable experience handling real-life situations.
- Combating Evolving Crime: As crime evolves, especially in the digital space, CDTS equips officers with the tools and knowledge to stay ahead of criminals in cybercrime and economic offences.
- Knowledge Exchange: Collaboration with international bodies facilitates knowledge transfer and adopting international best practices in crime detection and investigation.

❖ The 3 earliest establishments of **CDTS have locations** in Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Chandigarh:

- **Calcutta:** Established in 1956, this was the first CDTS in India.
- **Hyderabad:** Established in 1964, this CDTS was modelled after the Calcutta school.
- **Chandigarh:** Established in 1973.

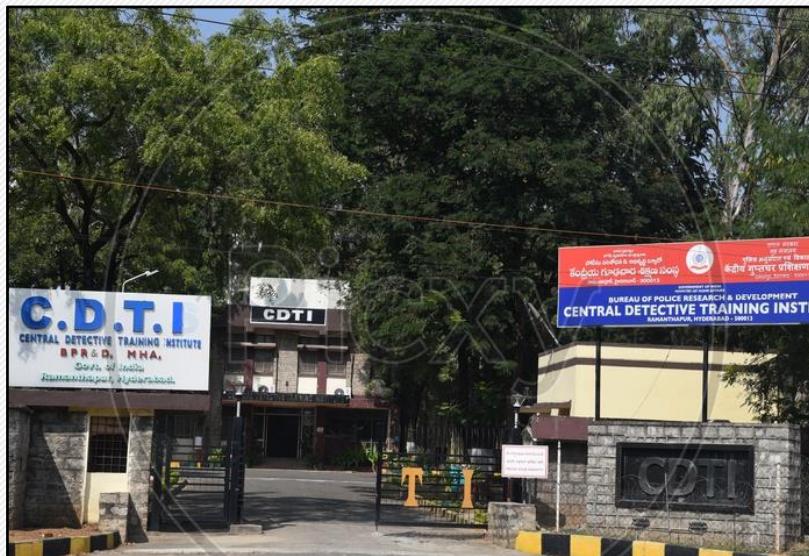
❖ CDTS is a school in India that trains police personnel in scientific techniques for crime investigation. **Purpose:** The CDTS aims to improve the professional standards and efficiency of police personnel by training them in the latest scientific techniques for crime investigation.

I) Central Detective Training School (CDTS) at Calcutta:

- CDTs, Calcutta, a premier detective training school in India, was established in the year 1956 and was co-located with CFPB, Calcutta.
- The aim of establishing such a school was to impart training in the scientific investigation of crimes like drug abuse, terrorism, explosion, crime against women, investigation of road accidents, and enforcement of traffic laws, etc. to the trainees from police, Armed forces, and Paramilitary organizations.
- Police officers from neighbouring countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, etc. were also able to get training under the Colombo Plan.

II) CDTs at Hyderabad and Chandigarh:

- The Central Detective Training School, Hyderabad was established in 1964, on the pattern of the CDTs, Calcutta, followed by another one at Chandigarh, during the period of 1973.
- Their chief objective was to train effective police personnel in up-to-date scientific techniques of crime investigation, with an opinion to expand their professional standard and efficiency.



CDTS Hyderabad



CDTS Kolkata



CDTS Chandigarh



CDTS Jaipur



CDTS Ghaziabad



CDTS Kolkata



CDTS Hyderabad



CDTS Chandigarh



CDTS Jaipur



CDTS Ghaziabad

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

- Over the past several years, India has been a victim of large-scale terrorism, often sponsored from across its borders.
- Numerous terrorist attacks have occurred, not only in militancy and insurgency-affected areas, and regions impacted by Left Wing Extremism, but also in the form of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts in various parts of the hinterland and major cities.
- A significant number of these incidents are found to have complex inter-state and international linkages, with possible connections to activities like the **smuggling of arms and drugs, circulation of fake Indian currency, and infiltration from across borders.**
- Given these challenges, there was a felt need for establishing an agency at the Central level to investigate terrorism-related offences and certain other acts that have national implications.
- After thorough consideration and examination of the issues, the **Government of India proposed legislation to establish the National Investigation Agency (NIA)** under a concurrent jurisdiction framework, enabling it to take up specific cases under specific Acts for investigation.
- Consequently, the **NIA Act** was enacted on **31 December 2008**, leading to the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA).
- The NIA now functions as the **Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency in India.**
- As of 5 February 2020, the NIA has registered and investigated 315 cases. After submitting charge sheets, 60 cases have been fully or partially decided in court. Of these, 54 cases have ended in convictions giving the NIA a 90% conviction rate.



- **Vision:** The National Investigation Agency aims to be a thoroughly professional investigative agency matching the best international standards. The NIA aims to set the standards of excellence in counter-terrorism and other national security-related investigations at the national level by developing into a highly trained, partnership-oriented workforce. NIA aims at creating deterrence for existing and potential terrorist groups/individuals. It aims to develop as a storehouse of all terrorist-related information.

- **Mission:**

- In-depth professional investigation of scheduled offences using the latest scientific methods of investigation and setting up such standards as to ensure that all cases entrusted to the NIA are detected.
- Ensuring effective and speedy trials.
- Developing into a thoroughly professional, result-oriented organization, upholding the constitution of India and the Laws of the Land giving prime importance to the protection of Human Rights and dignity of the individual.
- Developing a professional workforce through regular training and exposure to the best practices and procedures.
- Displaying scientific temper and progressive spirit while discharging the duties assigned.
- Inducting modern methods and the latest technology in every sphere of activities of the agency.
- Maintaining professional and cordial relations with the governments of States and Union Territories and other law enforcement agencies in compliance with the legal provisions of the NIA Act.
- Assist all States and other investigating agencies in the investigation of terrorist cases.
- Build a database on all terrorist-related information and share the database available with the States and other agencies.
- Study and analyse laws relating to terrorism in other countries and regularly evaluate the adequacy of existing laws in India and propose changes as and when necessary.
- To win the confidence of the citizens of India through selfless and fearless endeavours.

- **NIA Branch Offices:** As of now NIA has **19 Branch offices** across the country.

- NIA Headquarters, New Delhi	- NIA Hyderabad	- NIA Guwahati	- NIA Kochi
- NIA Lucknow	- NIA Mumbai	- NIA Kolkata	- NIA Raipur
- NIA Jammu	- NIA Chandigarh	- NIA Ranchi	- NIA Chennai
- NIA Imphal	- NIA Bengaluru	- NIA Patna	- NIA Bhubaneshwar
- NIA Jaipur	- NIA Bhopal	- NIA Ahmedabad	



NIA (HQ) New Delhi



NIA Hyderabad



NIA Guwahati



NIA Kochi



NIA Lucknow



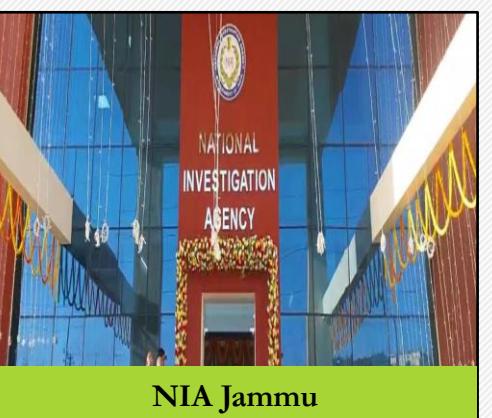
NIA Mumbai



NIA Kolkata



NIA Raipur



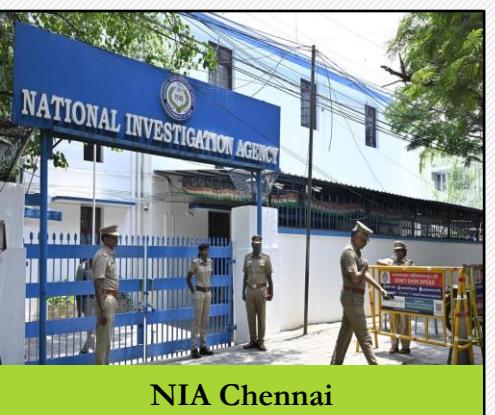
NIA Jammu



NIA Chandigarh



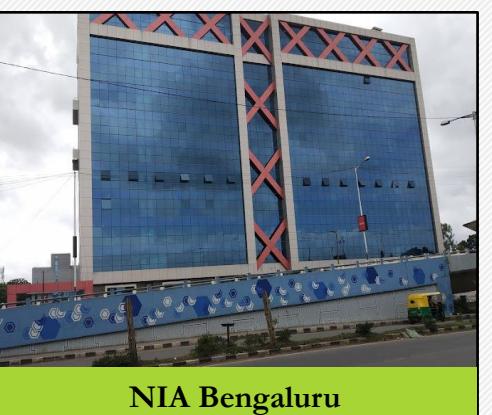
NIA Ranchi



NIA Chennai



NIA Imphal



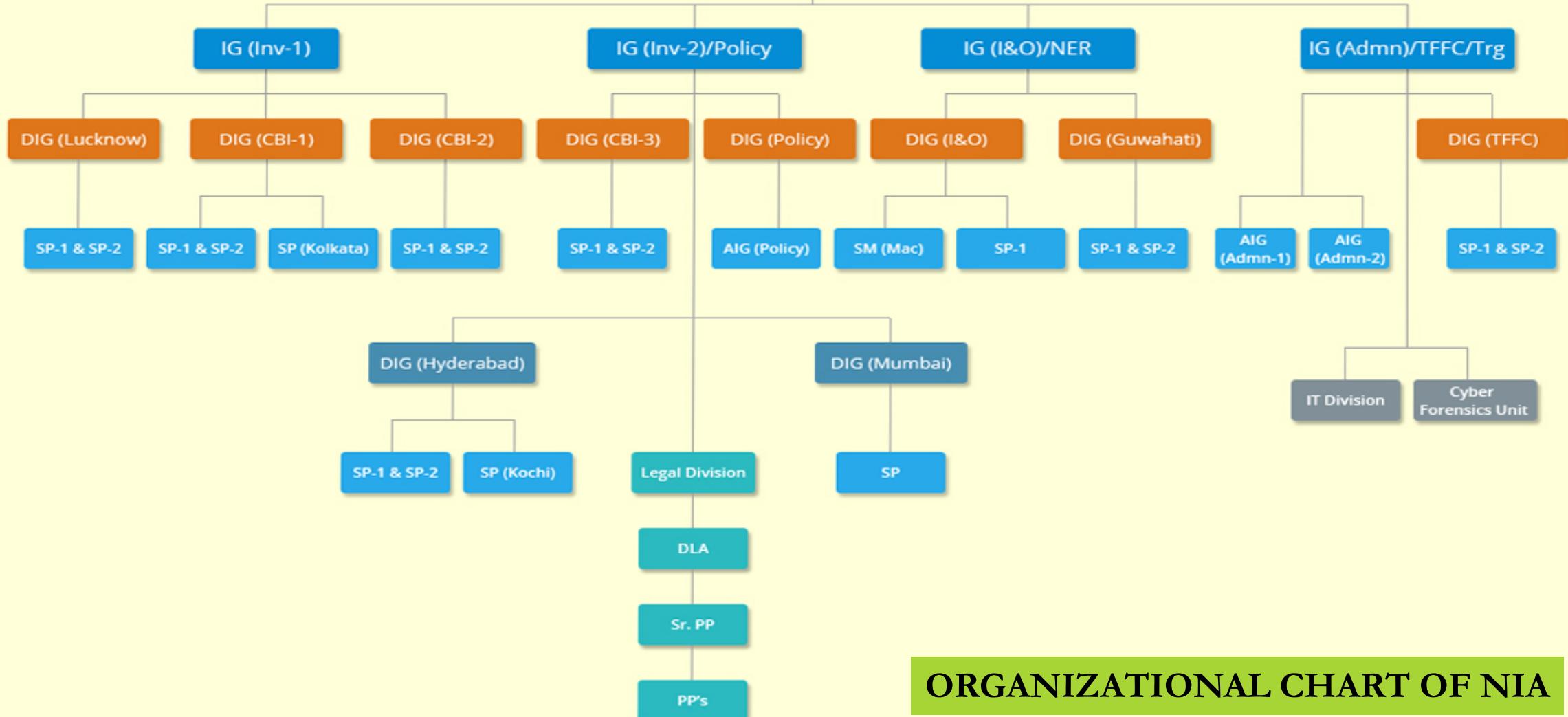
NIA Bengaluru



NIA Ahmedabad

DIRECTOR GENERAL

SPECIAL DIRECTOR GENERAL / ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF NIA

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCNTS)



- A planning scheme conceived in the light of the experience of a non-plan scheme namely – **Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)**.
- CCTNS is a **Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of Govt. of India**.
- CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adopting of principle of e-Governance and the creation of nationwide networking infrastructure for the evolution of an IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around the 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'.
- **CCIS (Centralized Circular Information System)** was primarily an initiative to create crime-and criminals-related database that can be used for crime monitoring by monitoring agencies such as the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State Crime Records Bureaus (SCRBs), and District Crime Records Bureaus (DCRBs), and to facilitate statistical analysis of crime and criminals related information with the States and monitoring agencies.
- Now, CCIS data is used for publishing online reports such as Missing person reports and is also used as the basis for online query facilities that are available through the NCRB website. In addition, it is also used by NCRB to publish an annual nationwide Crime Report. CCIS focuses exclusively on Crime and Criminals information and does not address the other aspects of Police functioning.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) is a scheme created in the light of a non-plan scheme namely – **Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)**. The system includes a nationwide online tracking system by integrating more than 14,000 police stations across the country. The project is being implemented by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) Latest News

Mr. Bibek Debroy, Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the PM has observed that CCTNS is just a tool that facilitates police work, but it does not guarantee improved performance.

CCTNS aims to standardise, integrate, and harmonise the country's criminal justice system and with over 97% of India's police stations equipped with CCTNS software and connectivity, it is possible to digitise data, ensure data migration, integrate FIR registration, and launch citizen portals.

- The project is implemented by the National Crime Records Bureau.
- It has a national database of crime and criminals and connects police stations in the country. It also digitizes FIR registration, investigation and charge sheets.
- There are 5 steps to be followed to protect a bonafide and punish mala fide when a crime is committed. They are (1) an investigation; (2) FIR; (3) a charge sheet; (4) prosecution; and (5) successful conviction.
- And of these, the last 2 have to do with the Criminal Justice System and the other 3 links are related to the Police. Weakness in each of these links varies in rate depending on the state and the nature of the crime.

However, it is to be noted that there are issues at each of these links.

- **Investigation:** For IPC (Indian Penal Code) crimes, the all-India average investigation rate is just over 72%. But it can vary from over 90% in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal to less than 40% in Assam.
- Absence of a standardized, integrated, and harmonized criminal justice system
- Under-staffing (both vacancies and filling of vacancies) of police personnel.
- Both police and prisons are in the State List of Seventh Schedule:
 - The model prison manual introduced by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2016 has not been adopted or updated by many states. E-prisons or enrollment and upgradation of Aadhar of prison will make prison administration easier but it won't complete the prison reforms recommended.
 - Similar to the model prison manual, nothing notable has emerged through the Model Police Acts (Bills).
 - We are far away from the principle of one country – “one police” and “one prison”.

Background of CCTNS:

Criminal tracking systems had not (and still haven't) changed much since the days of British Rule in India. Most of the work is done manually despite advances in technology. The problem is compounded further with police stations across the country having gaps in technology, while some have state-of-the-art systems, others don't. Even the ones with advanced technology cannot handle the sheer volume of criminal cases.

This problem was further magnified following the catastrophic attacks of 26/11, there were growing calls for a system that tracked and reported criminal as well as anti-state elements. The idea was first proposed by P. Chidambaram, who served as the home minister then. The scheme was approved by the cabinet and allocated a fund of Rs, 2000 cr, with the pilot phase being launched in 2013 by the Home Ministry.

How is CCTNS implemented?

The CCTNS is being implemented by integrating all criminal data and records into a centralized platform known as **Core Application Software (CAS)**. Developed by **Wipro**, this software is being **installed in police stations across all 28 states and 9 union territories of India**. The implementation aims to unify various software and systems used by different states into a single platform, allowing for seamless tracking of criminals nationwide.

The project also focuses on **training police personnel** in the use of modern technology, furthering the goal of enhancing e-governance across the country. The CCTNS will connect around **15,000 police stations** and an **additional 5,000 offices of supervisory police officers across India**.

Key aspects of implementation include:

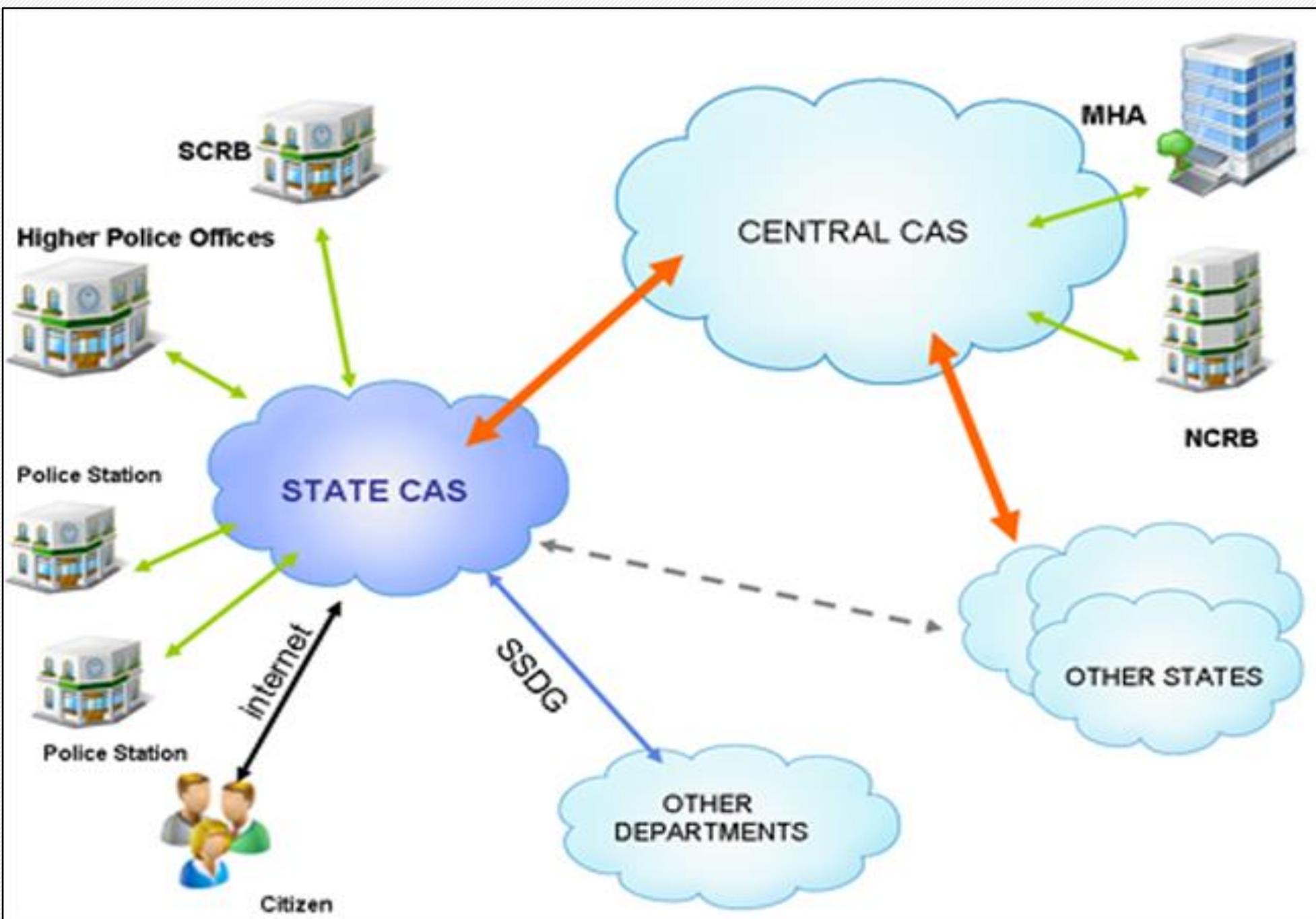
- **Digitizing data** related to FIR registration, investigations, and charge sheets at all police stations.
- Developing a **national database** of crimes and criminals.
- Establishing a **central citizen portal linked with state-level citizen portals** providing various citizen-friendly services.

The total budget for the project is **₹2,000 crore**, which includes the **Operation and Maintenance phase** for an additional five years, extending up to March 2022.

Who are the stakeholders of the scheme?

The CCTN impacts the following stakeholders:

- Citizens/ Citizens groups
- State Police department
- Non-Government/Private sector organizations
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)/National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)
- External Departments of the State such as Courts, Passport Office, Transport Department, Hospitals etc.



What are the objectives of the Crime and Criminal Tracking network & systems?

The objectives of CCTN are as follows

- To facilitate a citizen-friendly functioning of the police.
- Automating the functioning of police stations for greater accountability and transparency.
- To Advance the delivery of people-centric services through effective usage of Information and Communications Technology (ICT).
- To Enhance the functioning of the police in several other zones such as Law and Order, Traffic Management, etc.
- To Enable the sharing of information and interaction among police stations, districts, State and Union Territories' headquarters and other police agencies.
- To Support senior police officers in the enhanced management of the Indian Police Force.
- Maintain the appropriate track of the development of cases, including in Courts.
- Decrease manual and redundant record keeping.

Is the CCTN initiative the first of its kind or were there similar schemes before?

Several initiatives have been introduced in the past to make use of technology in police functioning. Some of these initiatives include centrally initiated programs such as the CCIS (Crime and Criminals Information System) and CIPA (Common Integrated Police Application) and State-led initiatives such as e-COPS in Andhra Pradesh, Police IT (in Karnataka), but limited funding and the prospect of overhauling the entire police network was a daunting task with few takers.

Bureau of Police Public Research & Development (BPR&D)

- The Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of the police in the country, undertake research projects and studies, and suggest modalities to overcome problems and challenges and meet the needs and requirements of the police.
- It was also mandated to keep abreast of the latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promoting the use of appropriate technology in police work
- Over the years, the BPR&D has also been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in the States and Central Police Organisations, and providing assistance for the same, as also assisting the States in modernization of the State Police Forces and Correctional Administration.
- In the process, the BPR&D has also been tasked to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs and the CPFs, etc., in the development of Standards, Quality Requirements (QRs), etc., with respect to various types of equipment's and items pertaining to infrastructure.
- More recently, the BPR&D has also been entrusted with the responsibility of anchoring and coordinating the work of the National Police Mission .



- On the **28th of August, 1970**, the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was established, superseding the Police Research and Advisory Council (1966). The primary motive behind its establishment was **to modernize the police forces in India**.
- The BPR&D is divided into **four distinct divisions**, each with its own set of duties and responsibilities:
 - a) Research Division
 - b) Development Division
 - c) Administrative Division
 - d) Training Division

An Overview of BPR&D: Background and Objectives

Objectives – The Bureau of Police Research and Development was set up with three primary objectives:

1. To take an active and direct interest in issues related to the police force
2. To promote the rapid and systematic study of problems faced by the police
3. To incorporate science and technology into the methods and techniques employed by the police
4. Established in 1970, BPR&D replaced the Police Research and Advisory Council, which was formed in 1966
5. The Bureau of Police Research and Development operates under the administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs
6. Recognising the importance of training for the country's police forces, the Government of India, following the recommendation of the Gore-Committee (1971), established a Training Division in 1973 under BPR&D
7. In 1983, the Directorate of Forensic Sciences was established under BPR&D to provide forensic science services
8. In 2008, the Government of India launched the National Police Mission under the Bureau to transform the police forces in the country into an effective instrument for maintaining internal security.

The Divisions of BPR&D: Roles and Responsibilities – The four divisions of the Bureau of Police Research and Development are:

1. *Research Division:*

- This division is responsible for the analysis and study of the general causes of crime, preventive measures, methods of improving investigation, administrative structure, Juvenile delinquency, etc.
- It also assists in Police Research programmes in States and participates in social defence and crime prevention programmes

2. *Development Division:*

- This division regularly assesses 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
- It also works towards providing access to computer technology in various fields of the police force

3. *Administrative Division:*

- This division handles matters related to the police workforce, their units and headquarters
- It maintains all accounts and budgets
- It also works towards the welfare of the staff of BPR&D

4. *Training Division:*

- This division evaluates the training programmes conducted for the police force
- It ensures that the training is suitable as per the social state of the country and that the force is well prepared for every circumstance
- It liaises with the Directorate of Training of the Department of Personnel regarding training aids projects and fellowships under the UNDP, UNESCO & Colombo Plan etc.
- It creates and maintains a circulating library of films for the use of various police training institutions
- It supervises the three central detective training schools, located in Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad

Data on Police Organisations (DoPO) 2019: The Bureau of Police Research and Development publishes the Data on Police Organisations (DoPO), which gives insights into various aspects of policing in the country such as woman police, police expenditure, constabulary ratio, transport facilities, communication facilities, representation of various castes and police training centres.

Below are the key points highlighted in the latest edition of DoPO (as of January 1, 2020):

- The report is prepared based on the data provided by the **States/UTs, CAPFs and other Central Police Organizations**.
 - The **Police per lakh of Population Ratio (PPR)** against the total sanctioned Police strength during the year 2019 is **195.39**, a decrease from 198.65 in the previous year.
 - The **Police per 100 Sq. Km. of Area Ratio (PAR)** against the total sanctioned Police strength during the year 2019 is **79.80**, an increase from 78.95 in the previous year.
 - The **Population Per Police Person** against the total sanctioned Police strength during the year 2019 is **511.81**, an increase from 503.40 in the previous year.
 - The **Area Per Police Person (in Sq. Km)** against the total sanctioned Police strength during the year 2019 is **1.25**, a decrease from 1.27 in the previous year

SCs/STs & OBCs in State/UT Police: The total actual strength of Police Personnel belonging to (from Constable to Dy.SP) –

- **Scheduled Castes** is 3,01,648

- Scheduled Tribes is 2,42,343

- Other Backward Classes is 5,19,622

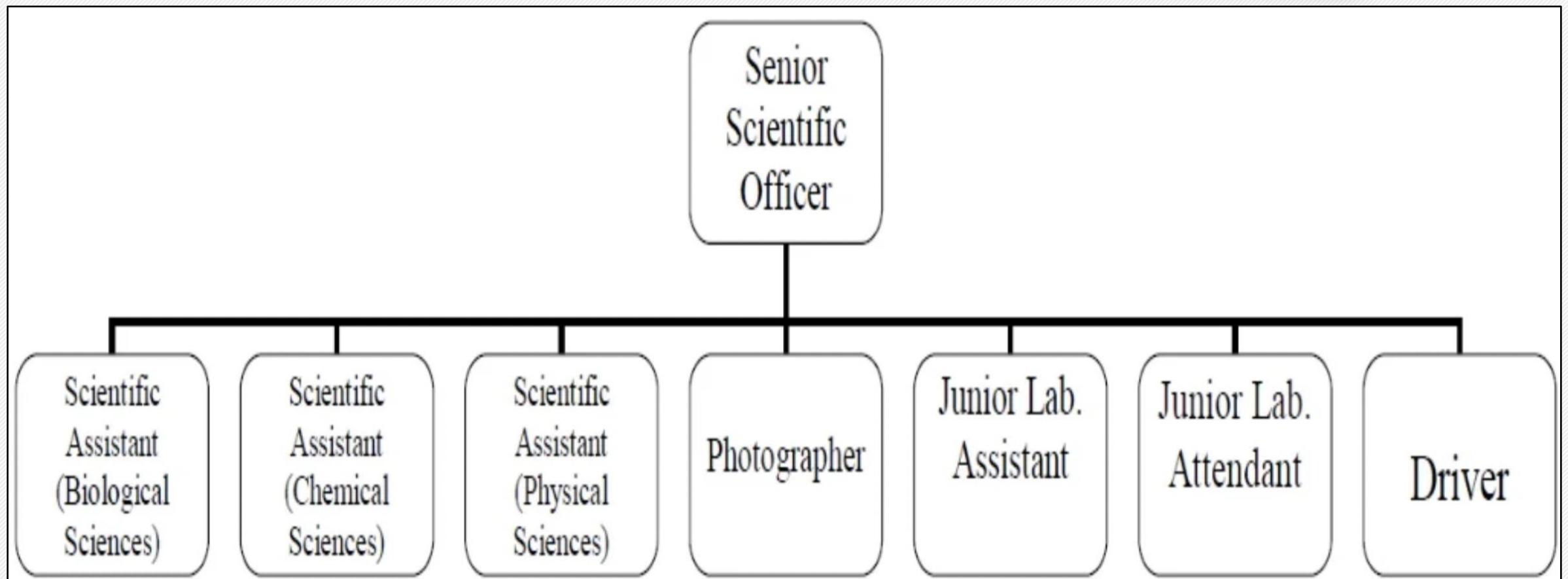
Women in Police: According to the 2019 data, there has been a **16.05%** increase in the total strength of women in the police **since 2018**, and approximately a **48%** increase **since 2014**.

Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories

- **Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories or Field Units** of Forensic Sciences Laboratories have been established in certain states.
- The staff of the Mobile FSLs **assists the investigating Officers in assembling evidence** after the scene of the crime.
- Number of MFSLs in India:
 - ✓ Tamil Nadu - 36 (one for each district and Commissionerate)
 - ✓ Karnataka - 20 (one for each district and Commissionerate)
 - ✓ Andhra Pradesh - 24 (one for each district and Commissionerate)
 - ✓ Orissa - 15
 - ✓ Gujarat - 34
 - ✓ Kerala - 17
 - ✓ Rajasthan - 34 and
 - ✓ Punjab - 03



Organizational Structure of Mobile FSLs



Intelligence Agencies in India

S. No.	Indian Intelligence Agency	Year of Establishment
1.	Intelligence Bureau (IB)	1887
2.	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)	1957
3.	Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)	1963
4.	Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)	1968
5.	Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D)	1970
6.	National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)	1986
7.	Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)	1986
8.	Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA)	2002
9.	National Technical Research Organization (NTRO)	2004
10.	National Investigation Agency (NIA)	2008

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

I) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI): Central Agency

- Under the **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**, which is headed by a **Cabinet Minister** who directly reports to the Prime Minister, and it is located in **New Delhi**.
- CBI was **found in the year 1941** by the Government of India **as the Special Police Establishment**. During that time, its prime duties were to investigate corruption and bribery transactions that happened during World War II in the War and Supply Department of India.
- The organization was **founded by D. P. Kohli**, who acted as the **director of CBI** the office from April 1st, 1963 to May 31st, 1968.
- **Subodh Kumar Jiswal** is the Current Director General of CBI.



CBI stands for **Central Bureau of Investigation**. It is the **primary investigative police agency** in India. It **operates under** the supervision of the **Department of Personnel, Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances**. It is a part of the Government of India **and falls under the Prime Minister's office**. This body was created by means of an executive resolution **in 1963**.

What is the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)?

- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the premier investigating agency of India. It was set up in 1963 by the GoI to investigate cases of corruption, economic offenses, and other serious crimes.
- A Director heads the CBI. The Prime Minister, on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), appoints him.
- The CBI has its headquarters in New Delhi and has offices in all states and union territories of India.
- The CBI has a wide range of powers. This includes the power to register cases, investigate crimes, and arrest suspects. It also has the power to search and seize property.
- The CBI is a highly respected agency. It has a reputation for being impartial and professional. It has played a major role in investigating and prosecuting high-profile cases.

CBI Motto: Industry, Impartiality, and Integrity.

Mission: CBI provides leadership and direction to police forces and also acts as the nodal agency for enhancing interstate and international cooperation in the enforcement of the law. It also upholds the constitution of India and the law of the land through in depth investigation and successful prosecution of Offences.

Vision: The vision of CBI is based on its motto and mission. It is also based on the need for professionalism, transparency, adaptability to change, and the use of science and technology.

- CBI focuses on combating corruption in public life and investigating serious offences.
- It helps fight cyber and high-technology crime.
- CBI upholds human rights and protects the environment, art, antiques, and our heritage.

- The organization plays a leading role in the war against national and transnational organized crime.
- CBI aims to create a healthy work environment. It works to promote team-building, free communication, and mutual trust at work.
- It develops effective procedures for the successful investigation and prosecution of cases.
- CBI strives for excellence and professionalism in all aspects of its functioning to achieve high levels of success.

Establishment of CBI

- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up **in 1963** by the **Ministry of Home Affairs**. Later, it was **transferred to the Ministry of Personnel**.
- The **Special Police Establishment** (which looked into vigilance cases) **set in 1941** was **merged with the CBI**. The recommendation for the establishment of CBI was given by the **Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption** (1962-1964). CBI is not a statutory body. It generally derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946. CBI plays an important role in the **prevention of corruption** and **maintaining integrity in administration**. It is the main investigating agency of the central government. It also assists the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal.

Organizational Structure of CBI:

Originally (1963), the CBI was set up with the following 6 divisions –

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Investigation and anti-corruption division | Delhi special police establishment | - Technical division |
| - Crime Records and Statistics division | | - Research division |
| - Legal and general division | | - Administration division |

At present (2019), the CBI has the following 7 divisions –

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Anti-corruption division | - Economic offences division | - Special crimes division |
| - Policy and coordination division | - Administration division | - Directorate of prosecution |
| - Central Forensic Science Laboratory | | |

Composition of the CBI: The composition of the CBI is as follows –

- The CBI is led by **a director** whom a **Special Director or an Additional Director** assists.
- The CBI has a team of **joint directors, deputy Inspector General, superintendents of police, and other police personnel**.
- The CBI has around **5,000 staff members, 125 forensic scientists, and 250 law officers**.
- The **CBI director is also the Inspector General of Police, Delhi Special Police Establishment**.
- The director has a two-year tenure in office as per the CVC Act, 2003.
- The **central government appoints the CBI director** based on the recommendation of a three-member committee. The committee consists of the following members: **Prime Minister, the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, and The Chief Justice of India or a nominated Supreme Court judge**.
- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 established **a Directorate of Prosecution within the CBI**.
- A **director heads the Directorate of Prosecution**. He must be at least a **Joint Secretary to the Government of India**.
- A committee appoints officers with the **rank of SP in CBI**. The committee comprises: **the Central Vigilance Commissioner, the Vigilance Commissioner, the Secretary of the Home Ministry, and The Secretary of the Department of Personnel**.
- The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2014 states that: If there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the leader of the largest single opposition party in the Lok Sabha becomes a member of the committee.

Functions of CBI: The functions of CBI are as follows –

- The CBI, India's primary investigative agency, operates under the authority of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, rather than being a statutory body.
- Its key mission is to combat corruption and uphold administrative integrity, particularly in compliance with the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, under the supervision of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).
- The CBI investigates cases related to violations of economic and fiscal laws, such as customs, central excise, income tax, and foreign exchange regulations, often in response to departmental requests or consultations.

- It also handles serious crimes with national and international implications, often involving professional criminals or organized crime groups.
- The CBI plays a coordinating role among various state police forces and anti-corruption agencies.
- Upon a state government's request, the CBI can investigate cases of significant public importance.
- Additionally, the CBI maintains crime statistics and shares criminal information.
- As India's representative, the CBI handles correspondence with INTERPOL.

Types of Cases Handled by the CBI: The CBI has the following types of cases under its jurisdiction –

1. **Corruption cases:** The CBI investigates cases of corruption. This can include cases of bribery, extortion, and other forms of corruption. The CBI has a special division called the Anti-Corruption Branch (ACB). This branch handles the investigation of corruption-related cases.
2. **Economic offences:** The CBI investigates cases of economic offences. This can include fraud, cheating, and other forms of economic crime. The Economic Offences Wing (EOW) handles the investigation of economic offences.
3. **Special crimes:** The CBI investigates special crimes, including terrorism and kidnapping. Other crimes that have national or international ramifications are also investigated. The Special Crimes Branch (SCB) is responsible for investigating special crimes.
4. **Suo moto cases:** The CBI can also start investigations on its own without any external prompting. These are known as suo moto cases. The CBI can initiate suo moto investigations on the basis of information received from the public, the media, or other sources.

Need for Institutional Reforms in CBI

- Establishing the CBI as an autonomous investigative agency, free from the administrative control of the Central Government.
- Ensuring functional independence to conduct investigations without unwarranted political or bureaucratic influence.
- Strengthening legal provisions to protect the CBI's autonomy and impartiality.
- Jurisdiction and Coordination: Clearly defining its jurisdiction to prevent conflicts with state police forces and ensuring seamless cooperation, collaboration, and information sharing with state agencies for efficient investigations.
- Legal Framework: Reviewing and modernizing existing laws to enhance investigative powers, legally support investigative techniques, and simplify legal procedures to expedite investigations and trials.
- Technological Advancement: Investing in state-of-the-art technology and infrastructure to provide the CBI with modern tools for digital forensics, data analysis, and crime mapping.

Challenges Faced by CBI:

The CBI faces several challenges in its operations –

- The CBI has limited manpower, budget, and infrastructure. This can hinder its ability to conduct effective investigations.
- The agency often faces allegations of political interference. This can compromise its independence and impartiality.
- The CBI encounters delays in obtaining necessary approvals and clearances. This leads to delays in initiating or progressing investigations.
- Collaboration with state police forces can be challenging due to jurisdictional issues. The investigative approaches may also vary.
- The CBI faces many legal complexities, such as delays in court proceedings and complex legal procedures.
- Maintaining public trust is essential. Any perception of bias, corruption, or inefficiency can undermine the agency's credibility.
- In cases involving transnational crimes, coordinating investigations and legal procedures can be difficult.
- Keeping pace with emerging cybercrime trends presents ongoing challenges.
- Continuous skill development of CBI personnel is crucial to enhance expertise.

Director of Central Bureau of Investigation: The Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the head of the agency. The director oversees the operations of the CBI. He works to maintain the agency's integrity and professionalism.

List of Important Directors of CBI in India: CBI Directors, their Tenure with Description:

- D. P. Kohli (1963-1968) - First Director of the CBI, instrumental in establishing the agency.
- F. V. Arul (1968-1971) - Strengthened the CBI's organizational structure and expanded investigative reach.
- D. Sen (1971-1977) - Prioritized combating corruption and enhancing coordination with state police forces.
- John Lobo (1977-1979) - Emphasized professionalism, integrity, and investigating major crimes.
- R. D. Singh (1979-1980) - Advanced forensic capabilities and technology use in investigations.
- S. N. Mathur (1980-1985) - Improved effectiveness and efficiency of investigative processes.

- M. G. Katre (1985-1988) - Promoted professional development and modern investigative techniques.
- Vijay Rama Rao (1988-1990) - Strengthened capabilities in investigating economic offenses and corruption.
- Dr. R. K. Raghavan (1999-2001) - Focused on high-profile investigations and international cooperation.
- Ashwani Kumar (2008-2010) - Enhanced capabilities in tackling cybercrime and proactive approach in fighting corruption.
- Ranjit Sinha (2012-2014) - Initiated high-profile investigations and faced controversies regarding alleged interference.
- Alok Verma (2017-2019) - Strengthened institutional framework and promoted transparency.
- Rishi Kumar Shukla (2019-2020) - Emphasized technological capabilities and effective coordination with state police forces.

CBI versus State Police

The role of the Special Police Establishment, a division of CBI, is supplementary to that of the state police forces. The Special Police Establishment also enjoys the concurrent powers of investigation and prosecution for offences under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. To avoid the duplication and overlapping of cases, some administrative arrangements have been made which are as follows:

- The state police force shall take up such cases start hours concerned with the state government affairs or employees, Even if they involve certain central government employees.
- The special police establishment shall take up such cases which are concerned with the central Governments affair or employees, even if they involve certain state government employees.
- The special police establishment also take up the case against the employees of public undertakings are the statutory bodies that are established and it's financed by the central government.

Difference Between Case Investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) And CBI

The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted after the Mumbai terror attack in 2008 mainly for the investigation of incidents of terrorist attacks, funding of terrorism and other terror-related crime. CBI, on the other hand, investigates crimes of corruption, economic offences and serious and organised crime other than terrorism.

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

II) Directorate of Enforcement (ED): Economic Intelligence Agency

- The CBI and ED usually work together for the investigation of crimes and money laundering cases respectively.
- Therefore, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the prime investigative police agency in India whereas the **ED's (Enforcement Directorate)** official website deliberates other objectives that are primarily linked to checking money laundering in India.
- Enforcement Directorate is a law enforcement agency and an economic intelligence agency responsible for combating economic crimes and enforcement of economic laws.
- The Directorate of Enforcement headquartered at New Delhi is headed by the Director of Enforcement and there are five Regional offices located at Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, and Delhi headed by Special Directors of Enforcement.
- The Zonal Offices of the Directorate are located at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Chennai, Kochi, Delhi, Panaji, Jaipur, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalandhar, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna, and Srinagar.



The Enforcement Directorate is a multi-disciplinary organisation. The Enforcement Directorate (ED) is a **law enforcement agency of the Government of India** that is responsible for **enforcing Economic Laws and fighting Economic Crime**. It functions under the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance. It is an economic Intelligence and law enforcement agency. ED is responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime in India. It was established in 1956 as an “Enforcement Unit” in the Department of Economic Affairs. The enforcement directorate headquarters is in New Delhi.

What is Enforcement Directorate (ED)?

- The Directorate General of Economic Enforcement (Enforcement Directorate) is a law enforcement and economic intelligence agency responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime in India.
- It was **formed with the purpose of handling Exchange Control Law violations under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947**.
- Initially established under the Department of Economic Affairs in 1956 as an ‘Enforcement Unit’, it was later **shifted to the Department of Revenue for administration in 1960**. It was **renamed as the Enforcement Directorate (ED) in 1957**. Now, the Enforcement Directorate (ED) is **administered by the Department of Revenue under the Ministry of Finance**.
- It is **headed by the Director of Enforcement**, who is **an IRS officer (Indian Revenue Service)**.
- It works under the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance. For administrative purposes, the Directorate reports to the Department of Revenue; however, the Department of Economic Affairs is responsible for the policy aspects of the FEMA, its legislation, and any revisions thereto. The Department of Revenue, however, is in charge of all policy matters relating to the PMLA Act. The Directorate enforced rules under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1973 before FEMA took effect on June 1st, 2000. It comprises officers from Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, and Indian Revenue Service.

- **Objective of ED:** The Organization is mandated with the task of enforcing the provisions of two special fiscal laws – **Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA)** and the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)**.
- **Purpose of ED:** For handling the exchange control law violation under the foreign exchange Regulation Act of 1947.
- **Composition of ED:** It is composed of officers from the **Indian Revenue Service, Indian Police Service and the Indian Administrative Service** as well as promoted officers from its own cadre. In addition to directly hiring people, the Directorate also draws officers from different Investigating Agencies, viz., Customs & Central Excise, Income Tax, Police, etc. on deputation. The total strength of the department is **less than 2000 officers** out of which around 70% of officials came from deputation from other organizations while ED has its own cadre, too.
- **Department:** Department of economic affairs as an “Enforcement Unit” and later in 1960 shifted to the Department of Revenue for Administration. In 1957, it was renamed the Enforcement Directorate.
- **Headquarters of ED:** The Directorate of Enforcement has **its headquarters in New Delhi**. There are **five regional offices at Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata and Delhi headed by Special Directors of Enforcement**.

History of Enforcement Directorate

ED was set up in 1956 as an "Enforcement Unit." It handles violations of the Exchange Control Law under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (FERA '47).

In 1957, the unit was renamed the "Enforcement Directorate".

In 1960, the Directorate was transferred from the Department of Economic Affairs to the Department of Revenue.

FERA'47 was repealed and replaced by FERA 1973.

From 1973 to 1977, the Directorate was under the administrative control of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

Currently, the Directorate is under the administrative control of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, and Government of India.

In 2005, ED was given the responsibility to enforce the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

In 2018, ED was given the responsibility to enforce the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA).

Objectives of ED: Enforcement Directorate's (ED) prime objective is to enforce the provisions of the following two special fiscal laws –

- Foreign Exchange Management Act of 1999 (FEMA) - Prevention of Money Laundering Act of 2002 (PMLA).

Structure of Enforcement Directorate:

- The ED is headed by a Director, who is an officer of the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India.
- The Director is assisted by Special Directors, Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, and Enforcement Officers.
- The enforcement directorate headquarters is in New Delhi.
- It has five regional offices at Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, and Delhi.
- It also has 10 zonal offices and 11 sub-zonal offices.

Functions of Enforcement Directorate (ED): The functions of the Enforcement Directorate (ED) are listed in the table below –

Sr No	Functions of Enforcement Directorate (ED)
1.	<p>Investigating violations of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) laws and provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated ED Officials adjudicate FEMA violations. • Penalties up to three times the sum involved can be imposed.
2.	<p>Investigating offences of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) laws and provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ED has the power to attach the assets of the culprits found guilty of violation of FEMA. “Attachment of the assets” means prohibition of transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property by an order issued under Chapter III of the Money Laundering Act.
3.	<p>Processing cases of fugitive/s from India under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders choose to stay outside the country and its jurisdiction to protect themselves. • This Act allows Economic Offenders from evading the law and preserves the sanctity of the justice system in the country.
4.	Adjudicating show-cause notices issued under the repealed FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973).
5.	Sponsoring cases of Preventive Detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA) with respect to FEMA violations.
6.	Rendering cooperation to foreign countries in matters related to money laundering and restoration of assets under the PMLA provisions.

- The Enforcement Directorate (ED) is responsible for investigating possible violations of FEMA's rules and regulations. They can decide on infractions and may impose fines of up to three times the amount in question.
- The ED also investigates violations of PMLA's rules and regulations (Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002). They can seize the assets of those found guilty and issue orders under Chapter III of the Money Laundering Act to attach the assets.
- The 2018 Fugitive Economic Offenders Act is used to handle cases involving fugitives from India, preventing economic offenders from evading the law.
- The ED adjudicates show-cause notices issued under the now-abolished FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973).

- They also handle preventive detention cases for FEMA violations under COFEPOSA (Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974).
- Additionally, the ED provides assistance to other countries in money laundering situations and asset recovery under the PMLA.

How does ED Function under PMLA?

After determining that the money has been laundered, the ED uses Section 16 (the power of survey) and Section 17 (search and seizure) of the PMLA to examine the property and seize money and documents.

- The authorities determine whether an arrest is necessary by Section 19 based on such (power of arrest).
- The ED is also permitted to conduct a search and seizure directly under Section 50 of the PMLA without contacting the subject for questioning.
- Calling the individual first before beginning the search and seizure is not essential.
- Since the maximum sentence under the PMLA is seven years, the ED has 60 days after the arrest to file the prosecution complaint (charge sheet).
- The prosecution complaint and attachment order must be presented to the adjudicating body within 60 days if no one is detained and just the property is attached.

Importance of Enforcement Directorate:

- The ED's investigations send a strong message to potential offenders that economic crimes will not be tolerated. This helps to deter economic crimes and promote financial integrity in the country.
- The ED has a proven track record of recovering stolen assets from economic offenders. This helps to compensate victims of economic crimes. It helps reduce the financial losses caused by economic crimes.
- The ED's investigations and prosecutions help expose corruption and other financial wrongdoing. This enhances transparency and accountability in the government and the private sector.
- Economic crimes can have a devastating impact on the economy. By combating economic crimes, the ED helps to strengthen the Indian economy. It helps promote economic growth and development.

Enforcement Directorate's Jurisdiction:

- India as a whole is covered by either FEMA or PMLA. So, the ED has the authority to take action against any person to which this statute applies. FEMA cases might be heard in civil court, and PMLA cases would be heard in criminal court.
- Anyone who commits a crime, whether they are a person or a company, is subject to the agency's jurisdiction. If any public employees are involved in a money laundering offence, they are all subject to the agency's jurisdiction.
- ED is unable to act independently. Before ED looks into the case and identifies the offender, one must file a complaint with any other agency or police. The ED will look into the situation, and they may seize an accused person's property, make an arrest, and begin legal action for violating the terms of the PMLA and FEMA acts. The issue will be decided through judicial or PMLA court adjudication.

Enforcement Directorate Special Court

- The Central Government designates one or more Sessions Courts as Special Courts for the trial of an offence punishable under Section 4 of the PMLA (in collaboration with the Chief Justice of the High Court) (s).
- An Appellate Tribunal will be established by notification from the Central Government to hear appeals against the Adjudicating Authority and this Act's authorities' decisions.
- Any individual who feels aggrieved by an Appellate Tribunal decision or order may appeal such decision or rule to the High Court within sixty days of the day the decision or order was communicated to him.
- With the caveat that the High Court may grant an extension of time to file the appeal of no more than sixty days if it determines that the appellant was prevented from doing so for good reason.
- PMLA Court is another name for the Special Court.

What differentiates the probe between the local police and officers of the ED?

The local police station will initially investigate a theft in a nationalized bank. If it is discovered that the bank's founder took the entire sum and kept it in his home without spending or using it, the crime is solely theft, and the ED won't get involved because the money has already been seized. However, the stolen funds are returned to the market if they are utilized to buy certain properties four years after they were taken. Or there is "money laundering" if the funds are passed to someone else to purchase homes nationwide. To retrieve the money, the ED will need to intervene and check into the stacking and connection of properties. In case of any theft, it is the police who will look into the matter. However, the ED would be the one responsible for seizing assets.

Difference Between Powers of ED and CBI/NIA

- The PMLA grants the Enforcement Directorate (ED) the authority to recognize offenses listed in its comprehensive schedule throughout the nation, regardless of the approval of state governments. Consequently, the ED has the capability to initiate money laundering investigations against politicians or activists based on FIRs filed by state police forces. This stands in contrast to the CBI, which can only undertake such investigations upon request from the state government or under the directive of a court or the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). Although the National Investigation Agency (NIA) also possesses the ability to independently acknowledge offenses nationwide, the scope of offenses it can investigate under the NIA Act is limited to approximately a dozen specific offenses.

Criticism of Enforcement Directorate (ED)

Allegations of widespread abuse of the PMLA by the government and the Enforcement Directorate are being investigated by the Supreme Court (SC). The principal allegations are:

- Being Used for Common Crimes: The PMLA investigates even “common” crimes; real victims’ assets have been attached.
- The PMLA was a comprehensive penal law designed to combat the risk of money laundering, particularly as it relates to the trafficking of illicit drugs.
- Currently, the offences included in the Act’s schedule are incredibly wide and, in some instances, have nothing to do with either organized crime or drugs.
- Lack of Transparency and Clarity: Because it is an “internal document,” the Enforcement Case Information Report (ECIR), the FIR’s equivalent, is not provided to the accused.
- The ED views itself as an outlier from the rules and customs [of criminal procedure law] and decides to register an ECIR based solely on its whims and preferences.
- Additionally, it needs to be clarified how ED chooses which instances to look into.
- The ED’s decision to open an investigation can have repercussions that could limit a person’s freedom.

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

III) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB): Anti- Drug Trafficking

- NCB or Narcotics Control Bureau is an **Indian Federal Law Enforcement** that was established in **1986** whose agenda is **to combat drug trafficking and the illegal use or abuse of substances under the Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act.**
- The **Director-General of NCB** is an **officer of the Indian Police Service (IPS) or the Indian Revenue Service (IRS).**
- It is engaged in team-work with the Customs and Central Excise/GST, State Police Department, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), and other Indian intelligence and law enforcement agencies.



Why in News?

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has **arrested the country's first 'darknet' narcotics operative** under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act.

Key Points:

- Darknet refers to the **hidden internet platform used for narcotics sale, exchange of pornographic content and other illegal activities by using the secret alleys of the onion router** (ToR - a free and open-source software for enabling anonymous communication) **to stay away from the surveillance of law enforcement agencies.**
- It is tough to crack because of its end-to-end encryption.
- The payment gateways of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoins and Litecoin were used by the operators to conceal the transactions from regulatory agencies.
- The NCB was part of a global 'Operation Trance', launched in December 2019, which is a joint intelligence-gathering action on international postal, express mail and courier shipments containing psychotropic drugs (which can only be purchased on a doctor's prescription) that are abused as sedatives and painkillers.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

- It was constituted by the Government of India in 1986 under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- It is the apex coordinating agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is based on Article 47 of the Indian Constitution which directs the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drugs injurious to health.
- Drug abuse control is the responsibility of the central government.
- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- It provides for the penalty of property derived from or used in illegal traffic in narcotic drugs.
- The Act made an express provision for constituting a Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act.

- Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is a law enforcement agency for **curbing drug and illegal substance usage in India**.
- Narcotics Control Bureau is the **drug law enforcement and intelligence agency of India** responsible for **fighting drug trafficking** and the **abuse of illegal substances**.
- The Narcotics Control Bureau's national **headquarters is located in Delhi**.
- It is **affiliated with the Ministry of Home Affairs**, which was made responsible for administering the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
- The National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is based on the Directive Principles, contained in Article 47 of the Indian Constitution, which direct the State to endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drugs injurious to health.
- The government's policy on the subject which flows from this constitutional provision is also guided by the international conventions on the subject. India is a signatory to:
 - ❖ Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 which was amended by the 1972 Protocol to the Conventions on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
 - ❖ United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.
- The broad legislative policy of NCB is contained in the three Central Acts:
 1. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
 2. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
 3. The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.
- The responsibility of drug abuse control, which is a central function, is carried out through several Ministries, Departments, and Organizations. These include the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Revenue which has the nodal coordination role as administrator of the NDPS Act, 1985, and the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.

History of Narcotics Control Bureau:

- The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which came into effect on the 14th of November 1985 made an express provision for constituting a Central Authority to exercise the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act.
- In presence of this provision, the Government of India constituted the **Narcotics Control Bureau on the 17th of March, 1986**.
- The Narcotics Control Bureau is the **apex coordinating agency**. It also functions as an **enforcement agency through its zones and sub-zones**.
 - **Zones** are located in **Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Indore, Jammu, Jodhpur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, and Patna**.
 - **Sub-zones** are located at **Ajmer, Amritsar, Bhubaneswar, Dehradun, Goa, Hyderabad, Imphal, Mandsaur, Madurai, Mandi, Raipur, Ranchi, and Kochi**.
 - The zones and sub-zones collect and analyze data related to seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, study trends, and modus operandi, collect and disseminate intelligence, and work in close cooperation with the Customs, State Police, and other law enforcement agencies like CBI.

Functions of NCB: The Bureau, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government, is to exercise the powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures concerning –

- **Coordination** of actions by various offices, State Governments, and other authorities under the NDPS Act, Customs Act, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985.
- **Implementation** of the obligation in respect of countermeasures against illicit traffic under the various international conventions and protocols that are in force at present or which may be ratified or acceded to by India in the future.
- **Assistance** to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations to facilitate coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in these drugs and substances.
- **Coordination** of actions taken by the other concerned Ministries, Departments, and Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

The primary counter narcotics focus areas in India includes:

1. Surveillance and enforcement at import points and land borders.
2. Preventive and prohibition efforts along the known drug routes.
3. Control measures at export points, such as air-passenger terminals, cargo terminals and foreign post offices.
4. Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies.
5. Identification and eradication of illicit cultivation and the wild growth of cannabis and the opium poppy.
6. Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, collation, analysis, and dissemination of operational intelligence
7. Increased international co-operation, both in operational and long-term intelligence as well as in investigations and mutual legal assistance.

Other roles of the Narcotics Control Bureau:

A. Precursor control – Chemicals frequently used in the manufacture of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are referred to as precursors. These chemicals have a large number of legitimate uses and a small fraction of the total production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the illicit drug industry. In India, precursors are controlled under three different Acts and by three different agencies as follows:

- Under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, the manufacturers, distributors, sellers, importers, exporters, and consumers of specified controlled substances have to maintain records and file quarterly returns with the Narcotics Control Bureau.
- The export-import policy framed under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 imposes restrictions on the import and export of precursor goods.
- Under the Customs Act 1962, the goods are subject to intensive checks in the specified areas by the Customs officers.

B. International coordination –

- NCB is a signatory to all UN Drug Conventions and SAARC Convention.
- Bilateral Agreements with 24 countries and MoUs with 13 countries.
- Cooperation with 28 countries/regional groups through Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism and Anti Drug Trafficking.
- Liasoning with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and DLOs.

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

IV) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI): Anti-smuggling enforcement

- The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) officers developed an intelligence and intercepted seven consignments which had arrived from Hong Kong at the Foreign Post Office in New Delhi recently.
- It is the premier intelligence and enforcement agency of the Government of India on anti-smuggling matters.
- It works under the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- It came into existence on December 4, 1957.
- The DRI, with its Headquarters in New Delhi, has 12 zonal units, 35 regional units, and 15 sub-regional units.



Functions of DRI:

- **Collection of intelligence** about smuggling of contraband goods, narcotics, under-invoicing, etc. **through sources in India and abroad**, including secret sources.
- **Analysis and dissemination of such intelligence to the field formations for action** and working on such intelligence, where necessary.
- **Keeping watch over important seizures and investigation cases.** Associating with or **taking over the investigations** which warrant specialized handling by the Directorate.
- **Guiding important investigation/prosecution cases.** Keeping liaison with foreign countries, Indian Missions, and Enforcement agencies abroad on anti-smuggling matters.
- To **keep in liaison with C.B.I.** and through them with **the INTERPOL**. To **refer cases registered under the Customs Act to the Income Tax Department for action** under the Income Tax Act.
- To **keep statistics of seizures, and prices/rates etc.** for watching trends of smuggling and supply required material to the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries.
- To **study and suggest remedies for loopholes in law** and procedures to combat smuggling.

History:

- The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) was founded in 1950 to combat customs and excise violations.. It was established to deal with all concerns relating to anti-smuggling and anti-corruption in the Customs and Central Excise agencies across India.
- It was a minor section within the Directorate of Inspection (Customs and Central Excise), New Delhi, with an Assistant Collector and two Superintendents reporting directly to the Central Board of Revenue.
- As a result, a glorious chapter in the country's struggle against economic crimes started. The DRI was at the vanguard of the fight against smuggling and duty evasion. The DRI 's charter covered all parts of customs, central excise, and narcotics activity that needed the Centre's oversight, guidance, and investigation. Following that, specific agencies to deal with central excise and narcotics infractions were established, with the DRI focusing on customs offences. Officials from the Customs Department manned and led the organization, with officers from other services arriving on deputation on occasion. As a result, the DRI has always been and continues to be a Customs department agency operating under the auspices of the Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC), as it was named at the time and, as it is currently called, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC).

Charter of the DRI:

- If necessary, work from intelligence by the Directorate's personnel to a successful conclusion.
- Keep an eye on necessary seizure and investigation cases.
- Associating or taking over all investigations that require specialized attention from the Directorate.
- Involved in significant prosecutions or investigations.
- Maintain contact with foreign governments, Indian embassies, and law enforcement agencies on anti-smuggling matters.
- To report cases filed under the Customs Act to the Income Tax Department to take the necessary action under the Income Tax Act.
- To keep track of seizures, prices, and rates, among other things. to keep track of smuggling trends and provide the relevant information to the Ministry of Finance and other departments
- To investigate legislation flaws and anti-smuggling processes and make recommendations for fixes.
- Maintain anti-smuggling cooperation with other countries, Indian embassies, and law enforcement agencies.
- As proposed by the ESCAP conference, it serves as a liaison authority for the sharing or exchanging information among ESCAP states to combat international smuggling and customs fraud.
- To keep in touch with the CBI and, via them, INTERPOL.
- Anti-smuggling operations on the Indo-Nepal border are coordinated, directed, and controlled.

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

V) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): Anti-corruption oversight

- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is a key institution within the Government of India.
- Established **to combat corruption and ensure transparency in public administration.**
- Plays a crucial role in safeguarding the integrity of public administration.
- Provides overarching supervision over the vigilance administration of organizations under the executive authority of the Government of India.
- Functions as the highest authority for upholding integrity, operating with autonomy and independence.
- Its primary role is to offer guidance to relevant authorities in cases of inappropriate conduct or corrupt behavior.



What is Central Vigilance Commission CVC?

The Central Vigilance Commission CVC is an apex governmental body in India. It plays a crucial role in combating corruption and promoting integrity in the public administration. It operates as an independent agency, functioning as a statutory body under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. The CVC acts as a vigilant watchdog, overseeing the activities of government officials and organizations to ensure transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct.

Background of CVC:

The need for an independent anti-corruption agency like the CVC was recognized after the Bofors scandal in the 1980s. It exposed high-level corruption in defense deals. In response to growing concerns about corruption, the Santhanam Committee was appointed in 1962 to examine the issue and make recommendations. The committee highlighted the necessity of establishing a Central Vigilance Commission to address corruption-related matters effectively. However, it took several years for the recommendations to be implemented.

Mission: The CVC was set up with the mission to promote integrity in public administration by –

- Creating a credible deterrence against corruption by prompt enforcement of anti-corruption laws and regulations.
- Undertaking effective preventive measures in order to minimize the scope of corruption.
- Raising public awareness for inculcating ethical values and reducing society's tolerance towards corruption.

Structure of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): The CVC consists of the following key components –

1. Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC): The CVC is the head of the Commission and is appointed by the President of India. The CVC holds the rank and enjoys the powers of a Secretary to the Government of India. The CVC provides overall leadership, strategic direction, and guidance to the Commission.
2. Appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner: The appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner follows a specific process: The CVC is appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a committee. The committee comprises the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. This multi-member committee ensures a collective decision-making process while appointing the CVC.
3. Vigilance Commissioners: The CVC is assisted by two Vigilance Commissioners, who are also appointed by the President of India. The Vigilance Commissioners support the CVC in carrying out the functions of the Commission. The presence of Vigilance Commissioners ensures collective decision-making and a broader perspective in addressing corruption issues.

Powers and Functions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):

The Central Vigilance Commission is entrusted with responsibility to oversee vigilance activities and integrity in public administration.

- The vigilance mechanism at the supreme level in central government organizations; superintendence over the CBI in cases concerning corruption; and inquiries into offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988-are some of the important powers.
- It advises the government authorities on vigilance matters to bring transparency and accountability.
- It coordinates with the investigative agencies in addition and submits annual reports to the President of India, giving details about the activities carried out by it and suggesting various improvements in vigilance administration.

Jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): The Central Vigilance Commission has a broad jurisdiction. It exercises its authority over various entities, including –

1. Government Departments: The CVC exercises superintendence over the vigilance administration of central government departments and organizations. It formulates vigilance policies, guidelines, and best practices for these entities to prevent corruption and promote ethical conduct.
2. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs): The CVC exercises vigilance oversight over public sector undertakings and financial institutions owned or controlled by the central government. It ensures that these organizations maintain high standards of integrity, transparency, and accountability in their operations.
3. Autonomous Bodies and Societies: The CVC has jurisdiction over autonomous bodies and societies that receive substantial financial assistance from the central government. It monitors their functioning, investigates corruption complaints, and recommends appropriate actions to address malpractices.

Limitations of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): While the CVC plays a vital role in combating corruption, it has certain limitations –

- The CVC primarily functions in an advisory capacity, providing recommendations and guidance to the concerned authorities. It does not have direct investigative powers to take action against corrupt entities.
- The jurisdiction of the CVC is limited to central government departments, organizations, PSUs, and autonomous bodies under its purview. It does not have jurisdiction over state government departments or private entities.
- The CVC relies on other agencies, such as the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), for conducting investigations. The CVC's effectiveness is dependent on the cooperation and efficiency of these supporting agencies. This can sometimes lead to delays and inefficiencies in addressing corruption cases.

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

VI) Intelligence Bureau (IB): Domestic intelligence gathering and Research and Analysis Wing (RAW): Foreign intelligence operations

- The **Intelligence Bureau (IB)** is India's intelligence agency and **Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)** is the external intelligence agency.
- The National Security of India is a topic of high importance, apart from the defense and paramilitary forces in India, various intelligence and investigation agencies too play their part in ensuring the security of the country.
- Two of the important intelligence agencies are **IB and RAW**.
- While Intelligence Bureau (IB) is the internal intelligence agency, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) is the external intelligence agency.



Intelligence Bureau (IB) – Internal Intelligence agency:

- Intelligence Bureau (IB) is **India's intelligence agency** which **gathers intelligence from within the country** and also **executes counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism tasks**.
- It **functions under** the aegis of the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- It is **headquartered in New Delhi**.
- The IB draws its employees from law enforcement agencies such as the **Indian Police Service (IPS)**, the **Indian Revenue Service (IRS)**, and the **military**.
- **The IB director** is part of the **Strategic Policy Group** and the **Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC)** of the **National Security Council**, and reports directly to the Prime Minister.

History of IB:

- Intelligence Bureau was **founded in 1887 as Central Special Branch by the British Indian government**. It is reputed to be the oldest such organization in the world.
- In 1909, the Indian Political Intelligence Office was established in England in response to the development of Indian revolutionary activities. By **1921, it came to be called Indian Political Intelligence (IPI)** constituting a surveillance and monitoring agency. It was run jointly by the India Office and the Government of India and maintained close contact with Scotland Yard and MI5.
- After Indian independence **in 1947, IPI was renamed as the Intelligence Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs**. Until 1968, it handled both domestic and foreign intelligence after which Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) was formed specifically for foreign intelligence. The establishment of RAW led to IB being primarily assigned the role of domestic intelligence and internal security.

Functions of IB:

- IB is used to garner intelligence from within India and also execute counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism tasks.
- In addition to domestic intelligence responsibilities, the IB is particularly tasked with intelligence collection in border areas.
- Its spheres of human activity within India and in the neighborhood are allocated to the charter of duties of the Intelligence Bureau.
- Most of the activities of the IB are classified hence less information is available about its functioning and missions.

Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) – External Intelligence agency:

- 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.
- It is headquartered in New Delhi.
- The head of RAW is designated as the Secretary (Research) in the Cabinet Secretariat and is under the authority of the Prime Minister of India without parliamentary oversight.
- On an administrative basis, the Director of RAW reports to the Cabinet Secretary, who reports to the Prime Minister.

History of RAW:

- Foreign intelligence was initially handled by the Intelligence Bureau (IB). But the intelligence failure in the Sino-Indian War of 1962 and the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965, the need for a separate external intelligence agency was realized.
- In 1968, India's first foreign intelligence agency, the Research and Analysis Wing was established.
- Other child agencies such as the Radio Research Center and the Electronics & Tech. Services were added to R&AW in the 1970s and 1990s.
- In 1971, the Government set up the Aviation Research Centre (ARC). The ARC's job was aerial reconnaissance. It replaced the Indian Air Force's old reconnaissance aircraft.
- In 2004 Government of India added yet another signal intelligence agency called the National Technical Facilities Organisation (NTFO), which was later renamed as National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO).

Objectives of RAW:

- Monitoring the political, military, economic, and scientific developments in countries that have a direct bearing on India's national security and the formulation of its foreign policy.
- Molding international public opinion and influencing foreign governments.
- Covert Operations to safeguard India's National interests.
- Anti-terror operations and neutralizing elements pose a threat to India.
- Monitors the political and military development in the neighboring countries, which have a direct bearing on India's national security and in the genesis of its foreign policy.

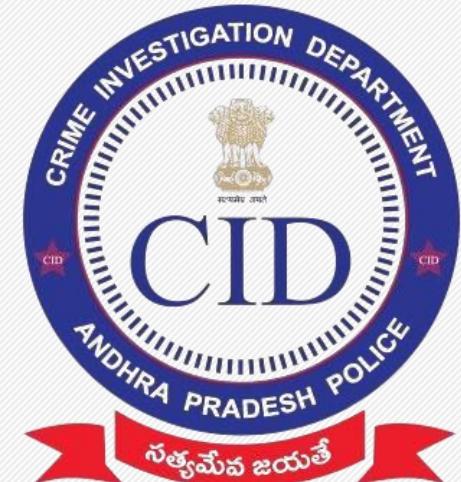
Activities of RAW:

- RAW was instrumental during the Bangladesh liberation war of 1971 and was responsible for supplying information, providing training, and heavy ammunition to Mukti Bahini.
- RAW has trained intelligence officers of many independent African countries. It has also assisted in the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa and Namibia.
- RAW also provided intelligence for Operation Cactus for quelling the insurgency in the Maldives in 1988.

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

VII) Crime Investigation Department (CID): Criminal investigations

- CID is known as the **Crime Investigation Department**.
- In India, the Crime Investigation Department (CID) is a **subdivision of the State Police Services** that have the responsibility for the investigation of crimes, modelled on the Criminal Investigation Departments of the British police.
- There are a number of very important units within the police force. The **most crucial** is the **Crime Branch and Crime Investigation Department (CB-CID)**.
- When it comes to issues of criminal acts, investigations, prosecutions, and crime intelligence collection in the Crime Branch, the State Special Branch is in charge of gathering, collating, and disseminating information on several acts like political, communal, and terrorist as well as labour and law enforcement matters.



Formulation and Organisation of Crime Investigation Department:

- According to the suggestions of the Police Commission, the British government formed its first CID in 1902.
- Rai Bahadur Pandit Shambhu Nath, King's Police Medalist (KPM) and Member of the British Empire (MBE), is depicted as the "Father of Indian CID" at the doorway of the CID office on Gokhale Marg, Lucknow.
- This division took place in 1929 when Special Branch was separated from CID and Crime Branch (CB-CID).

Crime Branch- CID

In the Criminal Investigation Division (CID), the Special Branch (CB-CID) is lead by the Additional Director of Police (ADGP) and aided by the Inspector General of Police or the IGP.

Among the serious offenses investigated by this department are murder, riots, forgery, and counterfeiting, as well as cases referred by the state government or the honourable High Court.

CID or Crime Investigation Officer:

In the horizon of criminal justice, CID officers are a prevalent career path. As a crime-detection organisation, CID is an essential component of the Indian government.

According to government directives, CID officers conduct investigations into specific cases.

Someone interested in working in the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) must be a critical thinker, problem solver with great and effective interpersonal abilities, as well as possess excellent reasoning and critical-thinking abilities for solving crime-related issues and gathering criminal intelligence.

Investigation of crucial, massive, and complex crimes, such as rape, murder, serious assault, and fraud, are among the duties of CID officials.

When it comes to criminal instances and fraud investigations, they accumulate facts and evidence, maintain meticulous records, and take part in the autopsies. They also exchange information and collaborate for various activities with other organisations in order to make sure that the investigatory procedure is completed in a rigorous manner, having left no room for doubt.

Directorate of Investigating Agency and other Agencies involved in the Criminal Investigation

VIII) Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB): Corruption prevention enforcement

- The Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) is a state-level law enforcement agency in India dedicated to preventing and investigating corruption within the public sector.
- It operates under the jurisdiction of state governments, and its powers, scope, and operations vary slightly across different states.
- **Key Legislation:**
 - Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988: The ACB operates under the provisions of this act, which defines offenses related to corruption by public officials.
 - State-specific laws and provisions: Some states may have additional legal frameworks guiding the functioning of their ACBs.
- **Primary Functions:**
 1. **Investigation of Corruption Cases:** The ACB is responsible for investigating complaints related to bribery, misuse of office, and other forms of corruption by government officials and public servants.
 2. **Prosecution:** After investigation, the ACB prosecutes individuals involved in corrupt practices under relevant anti-corruption laws.
 3. **Conducting Raids:** ACB has the authority to conduct raids to gather evidence related to corruption, such as disproportionate assets cases.

- **Structure:** The ACB typically has a **Director-General or Commissioner** heading the agency, with officers and investigators drawn from the state police force. It is divided into regional offices to cover various parts of the state, ensuring widespread jurisdiction.
- **Roles and Responsibilities:**
 1. Surveillance: ACB keeps tabs on suspicious activities of public officials suspected of corrupt behavior.
 2. Public Awareness: Educating the public about corruption and encouraging reporting of corrupt practices.
 3. Asset Verification: Investigates and tracks disproportionate assets of government officials.
 3. Complaint Handling: Citizens can file complaints with the ACB, which are then investigated.
- **Limitations:** The ACB's jurisdiction is typically limited to public servants and government officials, not private individuals or non-governmental organizations. The central government officers fall outside its jurisdiction unless authorized by the state or central government.
- **Notable Operations:** ACB operations often result in high-profile arrests and convictions of public officials found guilty of corruption. These operations include sting operations, asset investigations, and surprise raids.
- **Role in Governance:**
 - The ACB plays a key role in ensuring transparency and reducing corruption in state governments.
 - It acts as a deterrent against corrupt practices by making public officials accountable for their actions.
- **Coordination with Other Agencies:** The ACB may coordinate with other anti-corruption and investigative agencies, such as the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), especially in cases involving central government officials or inter-state matters.

Agencies referred for the additional information and requisite examination

In India, various investigative and regulatory agencies are often referred to for gathering additional information or conducting a requisite examination during investigations. These agencies work collaboratively with law enforcement, judicial bodies, and other government departments to ensure thoroughness in investigations, audits, and assessments. Below are key agencies often involved in such processes:

1) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

- Role: The premier investigative agency in India, primarily responsible for investigating complex cases of corruption, fraud, economic offenses, and high-profile criminal cases.
- Involvement: The CBI is often referred to in cases requiring comprehensive criminal investigations, particularly in cases involving central government employees, inter-state ramifications, or court-directed investigations.
- Key Functions:
 - Investigation of serious criminal offenses.
 - Examination of financial and economic frauds.
 - Supporting judicial bodies by providing detailed investigative reports.

2) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)

- Role: India's anti-smuggling agency, responsible for curbing smuggling and illegal trade activities.
- Involvement: DRI is often referred for the examination of customs-related violations, illegal trade, and financial crimes involving international transactions.
- Key Functions:
 - Investigation of cases involving the smuggling of goods, narcotics, and precious metals.
 - Monitoring and examination of customs duty violations.
 - Enforcement of trade laws and foreign exchange regulations.

3) Enforcement Directorate (ED)

- Role: The ED is responsible for enforcing laws related to money laundering and foreign exchange violations under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).
- Involvement: Referred for examination of financial crimes, particularly involving large-scale money laundering, benami transactions, and violations of foreign exchange laws.
- Key Functions:
 - Tracing and seizing proceeds from illegal activities.
 - Investigating and prosecuting cases of financial terrorism and economic offenses.
 - Assisting law enforcement in analyzing money trails.

4) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

- Role: An apex statutory body established to oversee vigilance activities and ensure transparency and accountability within public administration.
- Involvement: The CVC may be referred to for advisory and supervisory roles in cases related to corruption and misconduct by government officials.
- Key Functions:
 - Examination of complaints related to corruption in government departments.
 - Supervision of investigations conducted by the CBI and other agencies.
 - Issuing advisories and recommending action against corrupt officials.

5) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)

- Role: A multidisciplinary agency under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs responsible for investigating serious financial frauds and corporate irregularities.
- Involvement: Referred for investigating corporate fraud, mismanagement, and violation of company laws.
- Key Functions:
 - Examination of fraudulent activities in large companies.
 - Investigation of corporate governance failures.
 - Forensic examination of financial statements and accounting irregularities.

6) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

- Role: A government agency responsible for collecting and maintaining a comprehensive database on crime and criminals across India.
- Involvement: Referred for retrieving crime-related data, criminal records, and crime statistics used to support law enforcement and research.
- Key Functions:
 - Maintaining a national database of crime and criminals.
 - Providing crime statistics for policy formulation and law enforcement strategies.
 - Assisting in the examination of past criminal records and FIR data.

7) Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL)

- Role: Specialized agencies that provide scientific support in the examination of physical evidence, including fingerprints, DNA, toxicology, and ballistics.
- Involvement: Referred for conducting forensic analysis to support criminal investigations and ensure the accuracy of evidence presented in court.
- Key Functions:
 - Examination of physical evidence such as blood, fibers, and weapons.
 - DNA analysis for identification purposes.
 - Supporting law enforcement with forensic reports crucial to investigations.

8) National Investigation Agency (NIA)

- Role: India's primary counter-terrorism agency, responsible for investigating and prosecuting offenses related to terrorism and national security.
- Involvement: Referred for investigating cases with national or international terrorism links.
- Key Functions:
 - Conducting in-depth investigations of terrorism-related activities.
 - Examination of cases involving cross-border terrorism and organized crime.
 - Collaboration with foreign agencies for gathering intelligence and investigating transnational offenses.

9) Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND)

- Role: A government agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing, and disseminating information related to financial transactions suspected of being part of money laundering or terrorist financing.
- Involvement: Referred for examining suspicious financial transactions and generating reports for law enforcement.
- Key Functions:
 - Monitoring and investigating suspicious financial activities.
 - Providing financial intelligence to law enforcement agencies for crime detection.
 - Analyzing large-scale financial data for possible links to criminal activities.

10) Cyber Crime Investigation Cells

- Role: Specialized units within law enforcement agencies tasked with investigating cybercrimes including hacking, identity theft, and online fraud.
- Involvement: Referred for examining cases related to digital crimes, cyber fraud, and breach of cybersecurity.
- Key Functions:
 - Investigating digital crimes and offenses involving the use of computers and the internet.
 - Providing technical expertise for gathering digital evidence.
 - Assisting in the examination of online fraud and cyberterrorism cases.

These agencies work in tandem with investigative bodies and provide specialized expertise and information in fields ranging from forensic analysis and financial intelligence to terrorism and cybercrime. Their involvement ensures a comprehensive approach to law enforcement, supporting investigations that require additional information or specialized examinations.

THANK YOU

