

Unit 3

Part-2

National Investigating Agency (NIA)

- The NIA is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country. It was created in 2008 after the Mumbai terror attack the same year.
- It has been created to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign States and offences under Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other International organisations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

- The NIA can investigate terror cases across the country without having to get permission from the states.
- The agency investigates terror offences, waging war against the country, offences on nuclear facilities, etc.
- It came into force after the Parliament passed the National Investigation Agency Act 2008.
- The agency's aim is to become a professional investigating agency matching global standards.
- It also aims at being a deterrent for existing and potential terrorists, apart from being a storehouse of information on terrorism.
- The NIA functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The agency is headquartered in New Delhi and has 8 regional offices across India.
- It is headed by a Director-General (an IPS officer).
- The NIA maintains the 'NIA Most Wanted List'

S.No.	Hqrs / Branches
1.	NIA Hqrs, New Delhi
2.	NIA branch office, Hyderabad
3.	NIA branch office, Guwahati
4.	NIA branch office, Lucknow
5.	NIA branch office, Mumbai
6.	NIA branch office, Kochi
7.	NIA branch office, Kolkata
8.	NIA branch office, Jammu
9.	NIA branch office, Raipur

NIA Mission

The stated missions of the NIA are as follows:

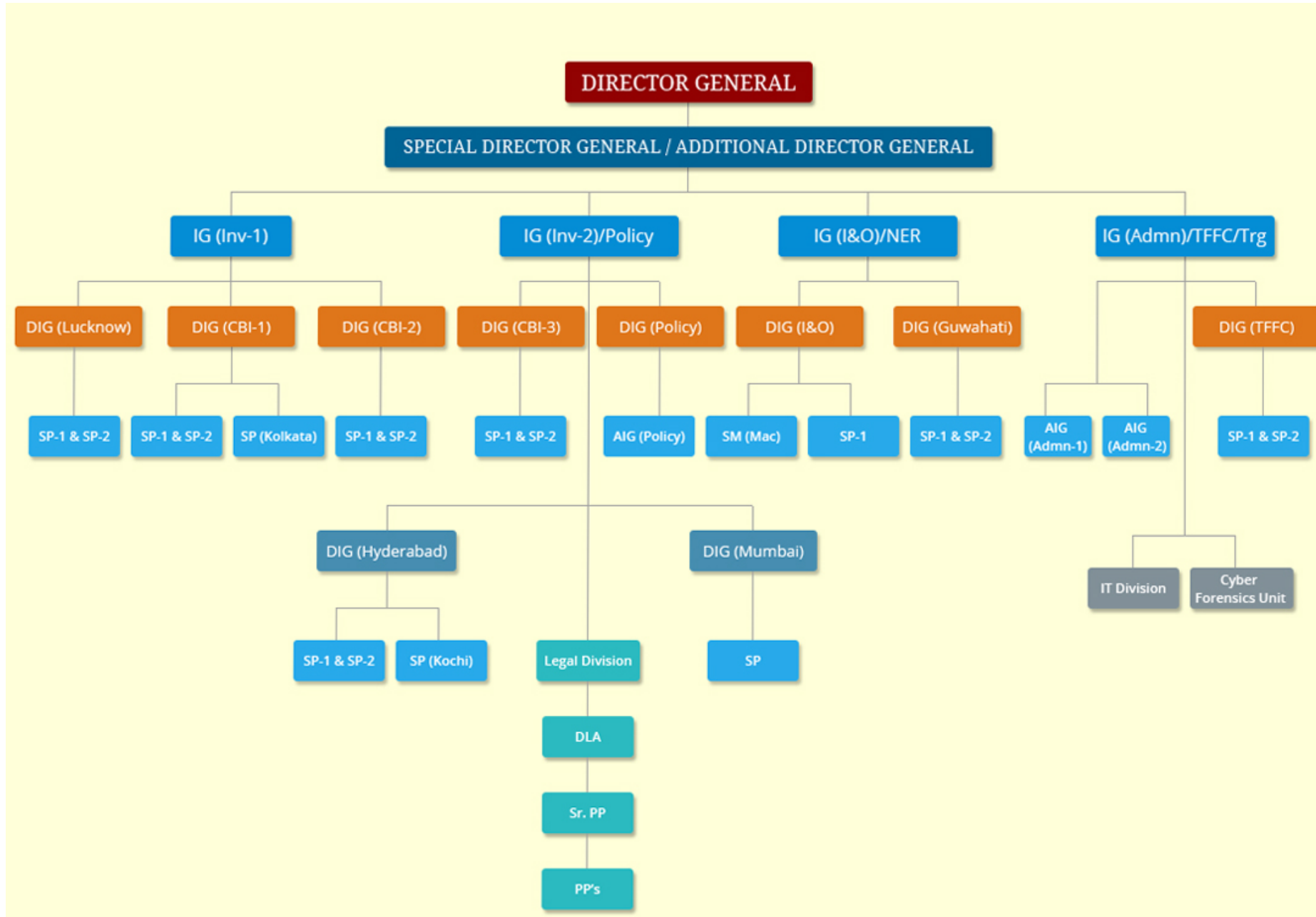
1. Investigate professionally the scheduled offences utilizing the latest scientific methods.
2. Facilitating a speedy and effective trial.
3. Becoming a result-oriented and professional organization, that upholds the Indian Constitution and the law of the land, and that gives utmost importance to human rights and dignity.
4. Creating a professional workforce through the means of regular training and best practices exposure.
5. Showing scientific temper and a spirit of progress while discharging their duties.
6. Ushering in the latest technology and modern methods in the activities of the NIA.

- Having cordial relations with the central and state governments, and other law enforcement agencies of the country.
- Helping the states and other agencies with the investigation of terror-related cases.
- Create and share with states and other agencies a database of all information to terrorists.
- Analyzing terrorism-related laws in India and periodically reviewing them and suggesting any required changes.
- Win the citizens' confidence by means of fearless and selfless efforts.

- The NIA (Amendment) Act 2019 was passed by the Parliament and received the presidential assent in July 2019. This Act has made a few major changes to the original NIA Act of 2008. The changes are discussed below:
- The amendment allows the agency to investigate the following new offences as well:
 - Human trafficking
 - Counterfeit currency or bank notes related offences
 - Sale or manufacture of prohibited arms
 - Offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908
 - Cyber terrorism

- The amendment also expands the jurisdiction of the NIA. Now, it has the authority to investigate offences that are committed outside Indian territory subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other nations.
- The amendment also allows the central government to constitute Special Courts to conduct trials of scheduled offences.
- Accordingly, the government will have the power to designate Sessions Courts as Special Courts, after consulting with the Chief Justice of the High Court (under which the Sessions Court functions).
- The Act also authorises the state governments to designate Special Courts.
- The Government can appoint more than Special Court in an area.
- Currently, there are 38 Special NIA Courts across the states and 7 across the UTs.
- The Special Courts' judges are appointed by the GOI in consultation with the High Court Chief Justices of the area.
- The trials of the NIA Special Courts have precedence over the trial of the accused in any other case in any other court.

NIA Organizational Chart 2016



Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)

- Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (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 creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'.
- An allocation of Rs. 2000 crores has been made for CCTNS Project. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the project on 19.06.2009

Implementation framework of CCTNS

- CCTNS has been implemented in a way where the States and UTs are playing a major role.
- CCTNS has been implemented in alignment with the NeGP principle of "centralized planning and de-centralized implementation".
- MHA and NCRB are playing a key role in planning the program in collaboration with the Police leadership within States, in the development of a few core components and in monitoring and reviewing the program.
- It is, however, the States and UTs drives the planning and implementation at the State level.
- The role of the Centre (MHA and NCRB) focuses primarily around planning, providing the Core Application Software (CAS) (to be configured, customized, enhanced and deployed in States. States drives the implementation at the state level and have continued to own the system after deployment.

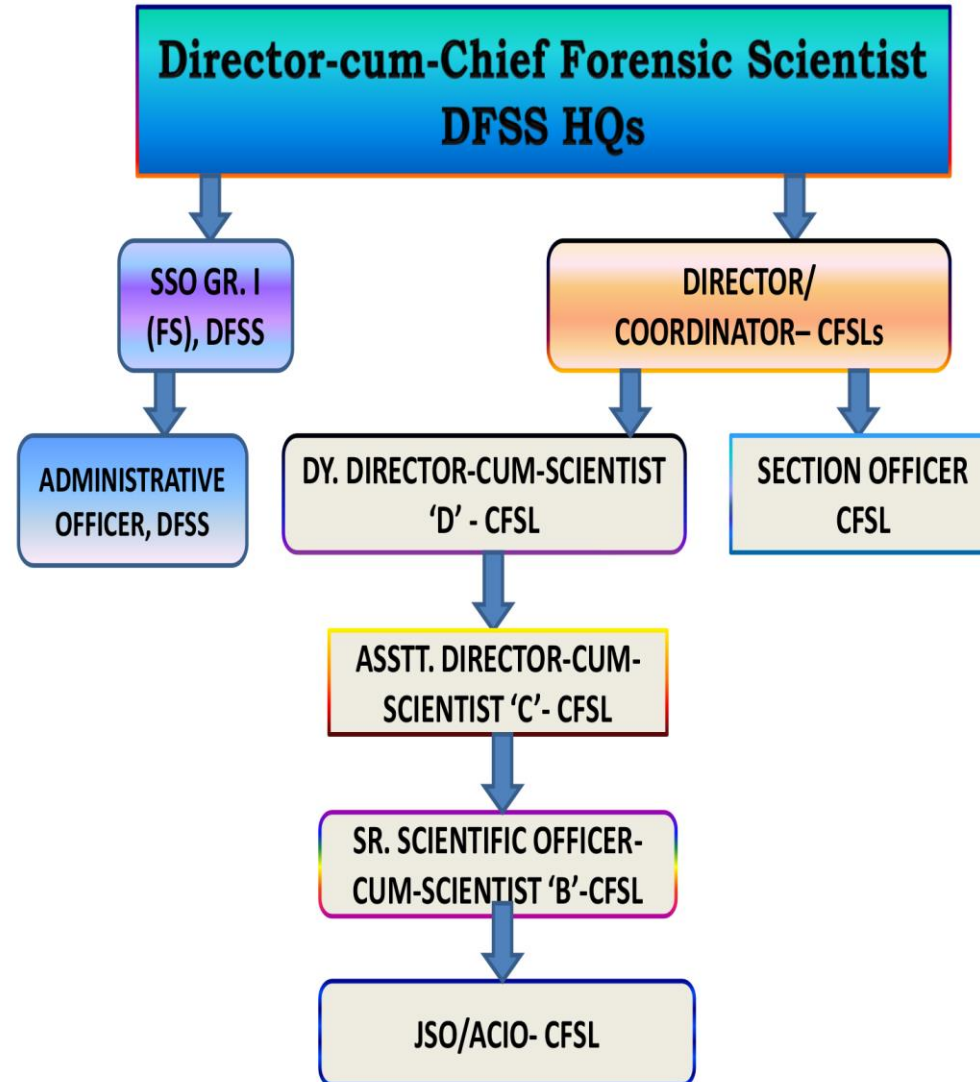
Objectives of CCTNS

1. Make the Police functioning citizen friendly and more transparent by automating the functioning of Police Stations.
2. Improve delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of ICT.
3. Provide the Investigating Officers of the Civil Police with tools, technology and information to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
4. Improve Police functioning in various other areas such as Law and Order, Traffic Management etc.
5. Facilitate Interaction and sharing of Information among Police Stations, Districts, State/UT headquarters and other Police Agencies.
6. Assist senior Police Officers in better management of Police Force
7. Keep track of the progress of Cases, including in Courts
8. Reduce manual and redundant Records keeping

The Directorate of Forensic Science services (DFSS)

- The Directorate of Forensic Science services (DFSS) was created in the year 2002 by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, after bifurcation from BPR&D, based on the recommendations of National Human Rights Commission and Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms.
- The Gazette notification to this effect was issued by MHA vide its Order no. 25011/41/2001-GPA.II/PM-II on December 31, 2002.
- It is headed by Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist.
- It has six Central Forensic Science Laboratories under its control located at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Pune, Guwahati and Bhopal
- The Mission statement of the Directorate of Forensic Science Services is to render 'High quality and credible forensic services' to justice delivery system.

ORGANISATION CHART



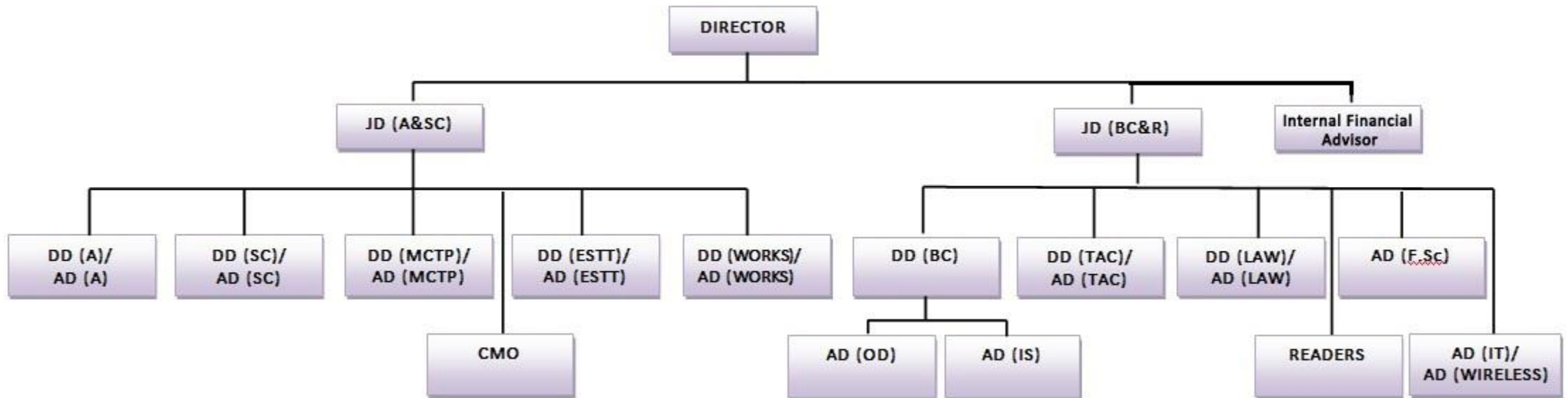
Police Academies

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad
- The academy was established on 15 September 1948 in Mount Abu, Rajasthan as the Central Police Training College (CPTC).
- In 1967, the Institution was renamed as the National Police Academy (NPA). Later, in 1974, it was named after India's former Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was the man responsible for creating the All India Services and for establishing a training institution to train IPS officers.
- In 1975, the Academy moved to its current abode at Hyderabad
- The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), trains officers of the Indian Police Service, who have been selected through an All India based Civil Services Examination.
- The trained officers will be posted as Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) in their respective states under whom the other sub-ranks of police force will be working
- The IPS cadre is controlled by the Home Ministry of the Government of India and the officer of this service can only be appointed removed by an order of the President of India

- Apart from the Basic Training Course for IPS officers the Academy also conducts Compulsory Mid Career Training Programme for officers of SP., DIG. and IG/Addl DG levels of the Indian Police Service; Training of Trainers' Courses for the trainers of various police training institutions in the country; IPS Induction Training Course for State Police Service Officers; and short specialised thematic Courses, Seminars and Workshops on professional subjects for all levels of police officers.
- Foreign police officers and other officers belonging to Army/IAS/IFS/Judiciary, Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, Insurance Companies etc. also attend various specialised courses conducted here from time to time. The Academy is affiliated to Osmania University for conducting courses on police subjects for IPS officers.

Organization

- The Academy is headed by a Director, an IPS Officer of the rank of Director General of Police and assisted by 2 Joint Directors of the rank of Inspector General of Police, 3 Deputy Directors of the rank of DIG of Police and Assistant Directors with sanctioned strength of 20, which includes police officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police from state cadres, a Forensic Scientist, a Specialist each in Computers and Wireless



Mobile Crime laboratories

- Most of the states have mobile forensic Science Laboratory units
- Main function of Mobile laboratories is to help the police investigation at the crime scene to locate, collect and preserve the evidence
- Photographic facilities
- Guidance in collection, preservation and packaging of evidence
- Provide lead for further investigation

Following items form a mobile laboratory

- A truck with four wheel drive and special fittings
- Space is divided into two compartments: One is used as dark room with facilities for loading and processing sensitive material
- The second compartment houses the equipment and a small examination table
- The vehicle is fitted with generator to produce electricity, which is used for floodlights and operating the instruments
- Investigator's kit
- Photography equipment
- Ultraviolet and infrared lamps and small portable X-ray unit
- Magnifiers, stereomicroscope, vacuum cleaner, Avometer, electricity tester etc.

Investigator's kit

- Examination kit: A compass, a magnifying glass, a mirror, a torch, a scale, measuring tapes, vernier callipers, forceps, tongs, and a pair of rubber gloves
- Making and breaking kit: Diamond pencil, scissors, scalpel, knife, adhesive tape, twine, wire and tool kit containing a set of screwdrivers, jimmy, adjustable wrench, wire cutter, saw, hammer and pliers
- Fingerprint kit: inking slab, ink roller, thumbprint ink tube, powders: grey, graphite, and anthracene, camel hair brushes, lifting tape, iodine fuming tube, glass wool, iodine and anhydrous calcium chloride
- Casting kit: talcum powder, powder sprayer, lacquer and lacquer sprayer, rubber cup, ladle, plaster of Paris, sieve, aluminium strip frames, wire gauge, salt, scale and a towel
- Blood testing kit: high quality filter paper circles of about 10 cm in diameter, spatula, scalpel, droppers, pipettes, distilled water, saline solution, glacial acetic acid, benzidine, barium peroxide and methanol

- Collection paraphernalia: a set of clamping boards with nuts and bolts, screws, nails, cardboard, boxes of various sizes, plastic and paper bags and envelopes, kraft paper and cellophane sheets, clean white linen, tissue paper, absorbent cotton, test tubes, bottles of various dimensions with screw and glass stoppers, rubber bands, gummed labels, tags, needles and threads, sealing wax, seal and spirit lamp needed for sealing and labelling
- Recording equipment: Writing board, graph paper, noting sheets, carbon paper, drawing paper, various types of forms (for example fingerprint form, recovery memo forms) pen, pencil, coloured pencils, erasers, scale, mathematical drawing box and compass