

Unit-3

Organizational set up of Forensic Science Laboratories in India

- In India, there are more than 55 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSL) and 37 State Forensic Science Laboratories (SFSL) run by funding of State Government and Central Governments with constituent share.
- There are 7 Central Forensic Science Laboratories run by Central Government and governed by Directorate of Forensic Science Services, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI
- RFSL's generally deal with divisions like Forensic Toxicology, Forensic Serology, Forensic Chemistry and some RFSL also have DNA, FP, Questioned Documents as per the demand of crimes in the region.
- State FSLs have a wide range of divisions like Chemistry, Toxicology, Physics, Ballistics, Narcotics, Questioned documents, DNA fingerprinting, Anthropology, Serology, Digital Forensics, Multimedia Forensics, Speaker Identification, Polygraphy etc

- Depending upon the frequency of physical evidence commonly encountered in crimes and ease of setting up labs we can divide preferences of labs into the following categories:
- **Category-I:** Mobile, Multimedia, Cloud, Digital and Cyber Forensics / Information & Cyber Security, Incidence Response. Audio & Video Analysis. Speaker Identification.
- **Category-II:** Questioned Documents, Fingerprints division and Photography division (500-600 cases per month).
- **Category-III:** Toxicology and Chemistry (300-400 cases)
- **Category-IV:** Physics division 50-200 cases per month
- **Category-V:** 300-700 cases per month received on average in Serology/DNA/Biology divisions

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES

CFSL, CHANDIGARH

CFSL, GUWAHATI

CFSL, BHOPAL

CFSL, HYDERABAD

CFSL, KOLKATA

CFSL, PUNE

DIRECTOR

SCIENTIFIC DIVISION

ADMINISTRATION

BIOLOGY/SEROLOGY

CHEMISTRY

DOCUMENT

EXPLOSIVE

PHYSICS

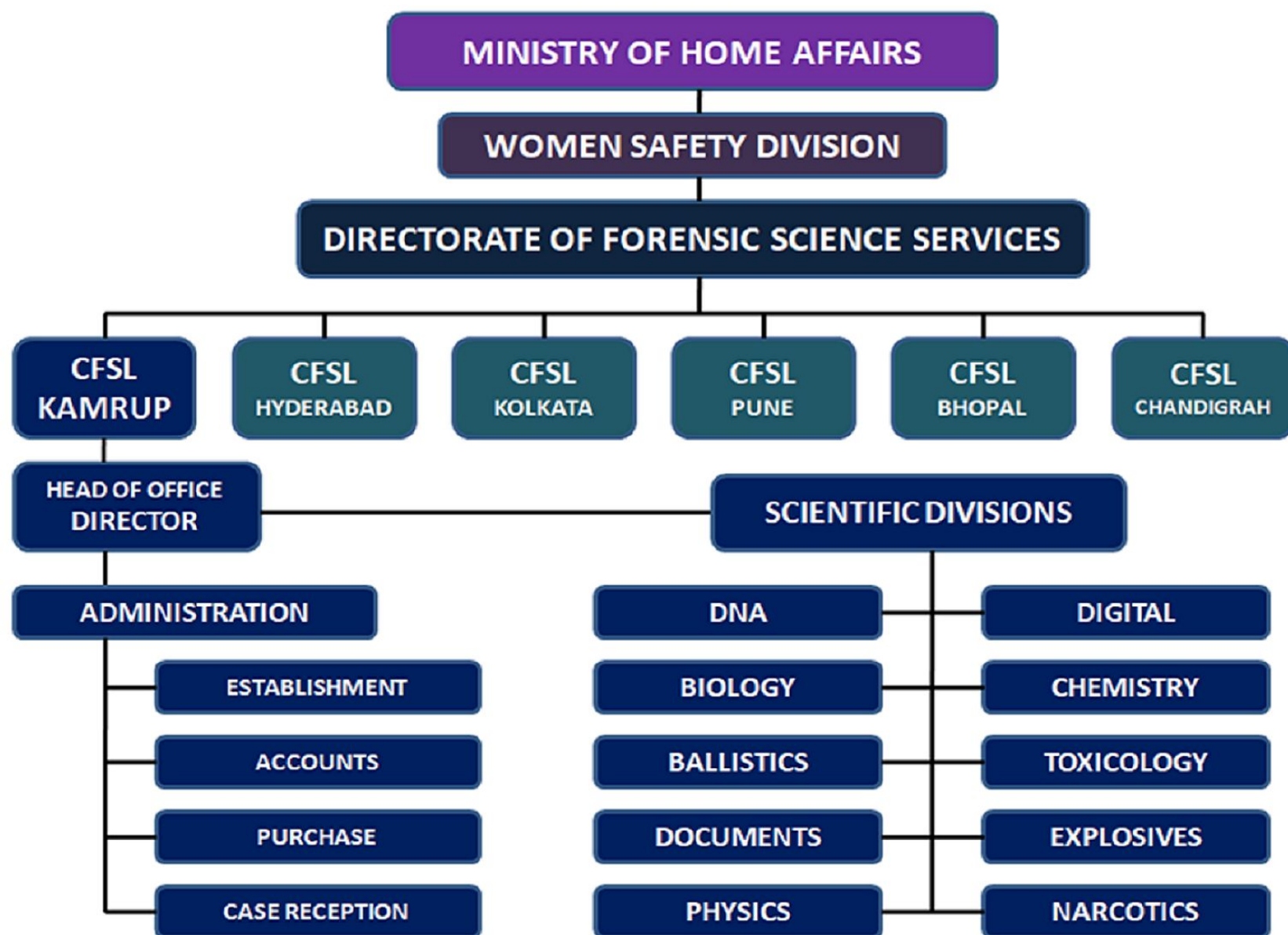
ESTABLISHMENT

ACCOUNT

PURCHASE

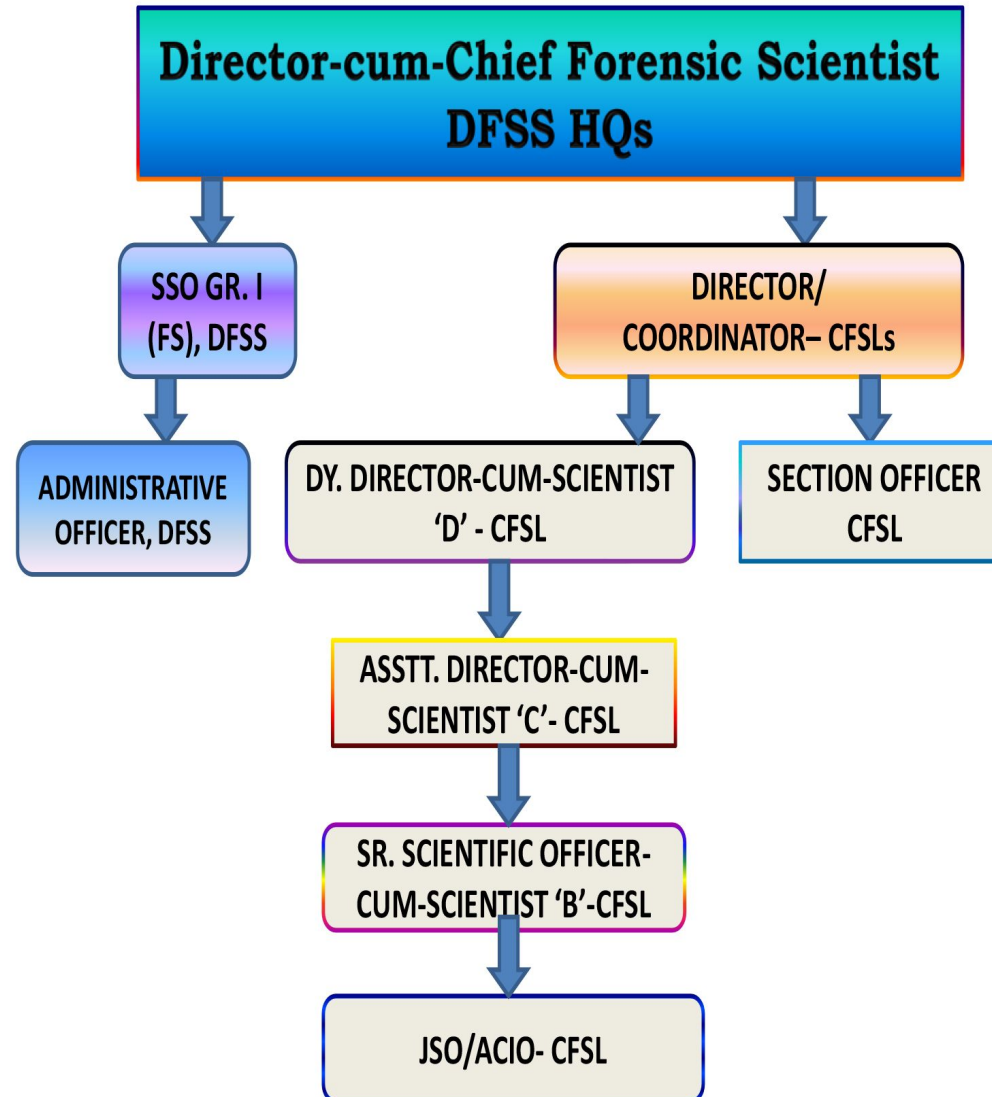
CFSL,
Delhi

CBI



DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES, MHA, GOVT OF INDIA

ORGANISATION CHART



Lab hierarchy

- Director
- Additional/Deputy Director
- Assistant Director – For each division
- Senior Scientific Officer
- Scientific Officer
- Senior Scientific Assistant
- Scientific Assistant
- Lab Assistant
- Lab Attendant

National Crime Records Bureau

- 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 Task force (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.

Objectives of NCRB

1. Maintain a national database of fingerprints of all criminals in India.
2. Create, lead, and coordinate the development of IT applications for Police.
3. Collate information and maintain statistics on crime and criminals at the national level.
4. Creation and maintenance of Database at the National level for law enforcement agencies.
5. To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureaux, along with, providing training facilities to personnel of the Crime Records bureaux
6. To function as the National storehouse of fingerprint (FP) records of convicted persons including FP records of foreign criminals
7. To keep the central and state governments updated with the official records and findings related to any case

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

- The Central Finger Print Bureau better known by acronym, CFPB came into being in 1955 in Calcutta (now Kolkata) under the administrative control of the Intelligence Bureau.
- In 1973 the administrative control was transferred to CBI and it was in July, 1986 that the CFPB was finally placed under the administrative control of the newly formed National Crime Records Bureau and is located at East Block-7, R.K.Puram, New Delhi 110066

Functions of Central Finger Print Bureau

- To maintain Finger Print Record Slips, conduct search of specified categories of Indian and foreign criminals convicted of offences falling under the schedule of 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 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 'Technical Co-operation Scheme' of 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 Finger Print 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 Finger Print Experts. The eligibility to appear in the examination is a graduate from a recognized university and who has completed three years practical experience in finger print work.
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- To conduct competition in Finger Print 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 Finger Print Bureaux of the country

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FBI FD 258 Card

Original Card

Police and Detective Training Schools

Bureau of Police Research & Development

- The Government of India established the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), under the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1970 giving a new orientation to then existing Police Research and Advisory Council (1966) for the following reasons and with the primary objective of modernization of police force:
 1. To take direct and active interest in the issues
 2. To promote a speedy and systematic study of the police problems,
 3. To apply science and technology in the methods and techniques used by police.
- In addition and as a secondary, the Resolution mandated an advisory role also for the Bureau.
 2. The Bureau was established with the following two divisions initially with a well laid out charter of duties
 1. Research, Statistics and Publication
 2. Development

- Training is a vital and growing requirement to improve the competency of police forces in the country. The Gore-Committee (1971) set up by the Government of India studied the training aspects of police and gave several recommendations. The government of India in accepting its recommendations created a Training Division (1973) in addition to the two divisions already existing to function under the Bureau.
- The forensic science services under the Development Division grew over a period and a separate Directorate of Forensic Sciences under the BPR&D came into existence in 1983.
- Further in 1995 Government of India decided to entrust issues relating to Correctional Administration Work to the BPR&D so that problems relating to prisons and implementation of deemed prison reforms can be taken up by the Bureau in a cohesive manner. This set up is operating out of the existing manpower resources.
- During the year 2008, the Government of India further decided to create National Police Mission under the administrative control of BPR&D to transform the police forces in the country into effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and facing the challenges in future, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resource

Bureau of Police Research & Development Training Division

- The Training Division of the Bureau of Police Research & Development is responsible for comprehensive in-service training of Police personnel in the country on common subjects related to the police training across the country.
- Besides, it also coordinates training of Indian police personnel abroad and within the country by Foreign Security agencies.
- BPR&D in co-ordination with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) facilitates training of foreign police personnel in India.
- Being the nodal agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on issues related to Police training, it has the important task of standardizing training methodology and framing training policies for skill up-gradation of Police officers of all ranks.

- BPR&D also supervises the five Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) located at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Ghaziabad, which run courses for central/state police officers in the field of Scientific Investigation.
- A Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) established by BPR&D, at Bhopal conducts training programs for DySSP rank officers.
- Under training intervention scheme BPR&D conducts specialized training programs on various aspects of investigation with an aim to create a pool of trained police investigators on specialized area of investigation in every district of the country.
- Training Division also reviews Training Methodology and conducts assessment of future needs for police training in the country

- The first Central Detective Training Institute in the country came into existence in Calcutta in November, 1958
- The CDTS, Kolkata is located in the CFIs building at 30, Gorachand Road, Kolkata 700 014, along with two other Units, viz. the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, and the Central Finger Print Bureau.
- It is a premier detective training school in India, which imparts training mainly on the scientific aspects of crime case investigation and other police related subjects
- The Central Detective Training Institute, Hyderabad was started on 28th September, 1964.
- The Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh was set up in 1973 on the lines of two similar institutions at Calcutta and Hyderabad, This Functions under the Bureau of Police Research & Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. The object of the CDTS is to provide training to in service police personal up to the rank of Dy. SsP
- Central Detective Training Institute, Ghaziabad CDTI Jaipur is functioning since 16th Jan 2012 under the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

- This Functions under the Bureau of Police Research & Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.
- The object of the CDTs is to provide training to in service police personal upto the rank of Dy. SP.
- Among the several courses run by the institution, the course of the longest duration is Advanced Course on Investigation & Detection of Crimes for the police personal of the ranks of Sub Inspectors and Inspectors having minimum 5 years experience in their respective fields.
- In this course the police personnel are trained on various aspects of Scientific Aids to Investigation as well as Law & Procedure and professional knowledge. The syllabus of the course is chalked out by BRP&D and is revises from time to time to make it more relevant and topical

Reference

Kindly check these websites to get more information regarding various topics

- <https://www.cfslbpl.gov.in/organizational-structure>
- <https://ncrb.gov.in/en>
- <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/central-finger-print-bureau>
- https://bprd.nic.in/content/3_1_Training.aspx
- [https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1559109#:~:text=The%20National%20Investigation%20Agency%20\(NIA,to%20implement%20international%20treaties%2C%20agreements](https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1559109#:~:text=The%20National%20Investigation%20Agency%20(NIA,to%20implement%20international%20treaties%2C%20agreements)
- <https://www.nia.gov.in/vision-mission.htm>
- <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-and-criminal-tracking-network-systems-cctns>