CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Overview

In this chapter an attempt has been made to explain the organization and the role of Central Police Organizations in India such as Central Reserve Police Force (C.R.P.F.), Border Security Force (B.S.F.), Railway Protection Force (R.P.F), Government Railway Police, Assam Rifles, Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.), Intelligence Bureau (I.B.) and Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.).

Quasi-Police Subject in the Union List

 Though the Constitution of India enumerates Police as a Subject in the State List, it simultaneously includes a long list of allied and quasi-Police Subjects in the Union List. For example, the Administration of Subjects like All India Services, Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation, Preventive Detention, Arms, Ammunition, Explosives, Extradition, Passports and a host of similar Subjects, is the sole responsibility of the Central Government. It cannot be denied that the administration of these subjects has a direct and critical bearing on Police Administration, which in a strictly constitutional sense falls within the jurisdiction of the State. Besides, the control of the Central Government over the State Police Administration becomes clearer when one goes through the Concurrent List, which includes subjects like Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Maintenance of Public Order,
Evidence, Trade in Essential Goods and Price Control. The administration of these Subjects is intimately connected with Police work and “if the Union Parliament decides to legislate on any of these Subjects, the State Government have to accept, adjust, and act accordingly”.

**Power of the Central Government to Amend the Basic Police Acts**

The Central Government has also the power to amend some of the basic Police acts like the Indian Police Act, 1861, the Indian Penal Code, 186l, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1861, the Code of Civil Procedure 1859 and the Hindu and Muslim laws. The parliament has the sole authority to amend these laws. Thus the Constitution creates a flexible situation in which the administration and organization of Police, though they generally come under the jurisdiction of the States, are simultaneously within the purview of the Central Government under special circumstances.

**Indian Police Service**

Indian Police Service, whose personnel are appointed in senior positions in the State, is a Central Subject. The Central Government determines the selection and conditions of service of all Indian Police Service (I.P.S.) officers, whereas the States determine the selection and conditions of service of all lower ranks.

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible to the Government of India for Police Administration and guides and assists its counterparts in the States in important matters pertaining to criminal administration and special problems of law and order. Besides, the Government of India is responsible for the maintenance and administration of Police force in the Union Territories, which and directly administered on behalf of the President of India by Lt. Governors and Civil
Administrators. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, also plays a special role in the co-ordination of Police work. It calls annual meetings of the State Home Ministers and Inspector General of Police to lay down policy directives. Through these meetings the Central Government comes to know about the problems of Police Administration and policy implementation at the State level.

**The Home Ministry**

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, can and does supervise the performance of Police in the State. The Home Ministry every year in recognition of the outstanding Police service rendered by meritorious Policemen in the States distributes Police Medals and National Awards. In addition, the Central Government looks after the supply and provision of arms, ammunition, wireless equipments and vehicles for Police use of the State level. Moreover, it advances an annual loan to the State Governments for the construction of residential quarters for non-gazetted Police officials in the States. This gives the Central Government a say in the Police affairs of the States. Finally whenever a State needs the assistance of the Central Government, the latter comes to its rescue by providing specialized help and guidance. To discharge this function, the Ministry of Home Affairs maintains an extensive network of specialized agencies and reserve units all over the country.

**Central Police Organizations**

The Police Administration at the Central level is carried out through Central Police Organizations. Let us discuss the organization and the role of the Central Police Organizations of the Central Government in the following pages.

**Central Reserve Police Force (C.R.P.F.)**

The Central Reserve Police Force is a Central Police Organization. It came into existence with the passage of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, and an Inspector General in the Union Home Ministry directs it. The 1949 Act ordains that the “Superintendent of, and control over, the force shall vest in the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act”. Though, the Police are a State subject, the Central Reserve Police Force is maintained and supervised by the
Central Government. The Government of India sends the Central Reserve Police Force to those troubled spots, where it has a special responsibility to discharge and the situation warrants the deployment of Armed Police. In crisis, the State Police Organization can also request the services of the Central Reserve Police Force units. The Central Reserve Police Force is a reserve establishment meant for emergencies and can be rushed to any part of the country to supplement and strengthen the hands of local Police. Thus, the Central Reserve Police Force can be deployed anywhere in the country to aid the civil authorities at their request to maintain law and order.

The Headquarters of Central Reserve Police Force is located at Block No. 1, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. It is headed by Director General, who is assisted by 3 Additional Directors General, 5 Inspectors General of Police, a Financial Adviser and Director (Medical). Various branches in the force Headquarters are as under:-

The Administration Directorate is functioning under the overall supervision of Inspector General (Administration). He is assisted by Deputy Inspector General (Administration), Deputy Inspector General (Welfare), Deputy Inspector General (Works), Assistant Director (Administration/Accounts) and Assistant Director (Legal) and Public Relations Officer.

The Personnel Directorate is functioning under the overall supervision of Inspector General (Personnel). He is assisted by Deputy Inspector General (Personnel), Deputy Inspector General (Crime and Vigilance), Deputy Inspector General (Organization), Deputy Inspector General (Establishment) and Deputy Inspector General (Recruitment).

The Training Directorate is functioning under the overall supervision of Inspector General (Training). He is assisted by Deputy Inspector General (Training-I) and Deputy Inspector General (Training-II).

The Operations Directorate is functioning under the overall supervision of Inspector General (Operations). He is assisted by Deputy Inspector General (Operations-I) and Deputy Inspector General (Operations-II).
The Provisioning Directorate is functioning under the overall supervision of Inspector General (Provisioning and Communication). He is assisted by Deputy Inspector General (Provision) and Deputy Inspector General (Motor Transport/Ordinance) and Assistant Director (Provision).

The Communication Directorate is functioning under the overall supervision of Inspector General (Provisions and Communication). He is assisted by Deputy Inspector General (Communications), Deputy Inspector General (Equipment), Deputy Inspector General (Technology) and Deputy Inspector General (Information Technology).

The Finance Branch and Pay and Accounts Office are functioning under the Direct Supervision of Financial Advisor. He is assisted by Deputy Financial Advisor and Deputy Director (Accounts).

The Medical Branch is functioning under the overall supervision of Inspector General/Director (Medical). He is assisted by 2 Chief Medical Officer level officers.

Central Reserve Police Force is assisted by supervisory and support establishments, filed formations/units, training institutions and hospitals.¹

**Border Security Force (B.S.F.)**

This is the second kind of Police force under the control and supervision of the Central Government. Till the end of Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965, prevention of trans-border crimes and security of the borders were the responsibility of the respective Border States. The conflict highlighted the increasing incidence of crime on the borders. At that time the State Police, the army units, the border officials and the battalions were all collectively involved in the administration of border security, but had no unified administrative command. The Central Government, with the consent of the Border States, established a separate and independent Border Security Force, under a Senior Inspector General of Police as its Director General. The major functions of the Border Security Force are to co-ordinate the activities of various law and order agencies involved in the detection and prevention of crime in the border areas; to

patrol the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders and to give a sense of security and high morale to the people living in border areas by providing special protection to their persons and property against depredations from across the border; and to deal effectively the incidents of minor intrusions, illegal infiltrations and trans-border smuggling in the sensitive border areas.²

**Railway Protection Force (R.P.F)**

The maintenance and security of Railways, the vital artery of national communication and economic progress has been a major concern of the Government of India that goes back to the times when the Railway commenced their operations in India in 1854. Since railways have a linear territory traversing inter-state lines, a foolproof security system has been hard to provide. Nevertheless, the genesis of such an endeavor can be traced back to 1854 when East Indian Railways employed certain staff designated as ‘Police’ to denote its own force by enacting the Police Act, 1861 and deployed a contingent for the security of the railway with the owner companies bearing their upkeep. The Railway Companies exercised full control over the Police Force.

On the recommendation of Railway Police Committee, 1872, Railway Police was organized into ‘Govt. Police’ (The precursor of GRP) for Law enforcement and ‘Company Police’ (The precursor of RPF) for Watch and Ward duties in Railways. The actual separation of duties came into effect in 1881. By 1882, as a result of formal division of the Police Force deployed on the railways into “Government Police” and “Private (Companies) Police”, the Railway Companies directly assumed the responsibility of protection and Security of their property as well as of the goods entrusted to them by public for carriage. For this, they appointed “Chowkidars” for various departments and placed them under control of their local departmental heads. With an increase in commercial traffic and consequential steep rise in the incidence of theft of goods entrusted to railways for carriage, the “Chowkidar” system was reorganized after the first World War onto Watch & Ward organization under a single superior officer designated as Superintendent, Watch & Ward – a system which continued up to 1954. Thus the Railway Police Administration functioned under three different systems viz the district system, as a part of District Police; the provincial

system, for each province and the Railway Administration system, separate Railway Police for each Railway Administration inspite of recommendations of Indian Police commission, 1902-03. The provincial system found acceptance on recommendation of Railway Police Committee, 1921 and the present GRP came into existence. The ‘Company Police’ evolved into present RPF in 1957 passing through "Watch and Ward" phase from 1872-1954, and as "Railway Security Force" from 1954-1956. RPF was also given limited legal powers under Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act.

Thus, for a full 100 years, the Force though being used for providing security to the vital artery of national communication and economic progress did not itself have any legislative status. Therefore the Govt. instituted a special enquiry through Director, Intelligence Bureau (Ministry of Home Affairs) who in his report in 1954 forcefully brought out the necessity of organising the Watch & Ward on a statutory basis. The Railway Board also appointed a Security Adviser to the Railway Board in July, 1953 to work out the details for the reorganisation of the Watch & Ward department. It was decided in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs that there should be an integrated well organised force on the model of the Police with adequate supervisory staff specially trained to meet the particular aspects of crime that were relevant to Railway property and to work in close collaboration and act as a second line to the States Police with whom, under the Constitution, policing on Railways rested. This led to the R.P.F. Bill for the better protection and security. It was only on 29 August 1957 that a Railway Protection Force Act was enacted by the Parliament and Railway Security Force was renamed as Railway Protection Force. The RPF Rules were made on 10 September 1959 and RPF Regulations wee formulated in 1966.

In the meantime in 1962 “Special Emergency Force” has been raised from the existing strength of RPF during Chinese Aggression, which was especially entrusted the task to protect trains in border districts. In 1965 it has been renamed as “Railway Protection Special Force”. In 1966 RPF has been given legal powers for better protection of Railway property by enacting Railway Property (Unlawful Possession.) Act.

But, while the provisions of RPF Act were soon found wanting for the maintenance of an effective and disciplined Force, the RPF Rules and Regulations too were found judicially unsound. The RPF Act, 1957 was accordingly modified by
Parliament vide Act No.60 of 1985 on 20 September 1985 for the constitution and maintenance of the Force as an armed force of the Union. For carrying out the purposes of the Act, RPF Rules 1987 was framed.

The Railway Protection Force has emerged from a turmoil of systems; there being as many forms of its existence and as many modes of functioning as there were railway Companies in British India for imparting the set-up a uniformity of working, the RPF Rules were enacted in 1959 and RPF Regulations published in 1966. In the same year, some limited powers to apprehend and prosecute offenders involved in railway property were conferred on the Force by enacting the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966. Primarily RPF has been entrusted with responsibility of the safety of Railway property. But, while the provisions of RPF Act were soon found wanting for the maintenance of an effective and disciplined Force, the RPF Rules and Regulations too were found judicially unsound. The RPF Act, 1957 was accordingly modified by Parliament vide Act No.60 of 1985 on 20 September 1985 for the constitution and maintenance of the Force as an armed force of the Union.

The Committee recommended that since policing on the railways is the constitutional responsibility of the State Governments, certain matters relating to the security of railway passengers could be segregated from the policing functions and be given to the Railway Protection Force.

The Committee also recommended that the Railway Protection Force may be given the following additional duties relating to security of passengers:

1. Escorting of passenger trains in vulnerable areas.
2. Providing access control, regulation and general security on the platforms, in passenger areas and circulating areas.

The Railway Ministry accepted the above recommendations of the Committee. Accordingly, RPF by an amendment of the Railways Act/RPF Act has been empowered to deal with the offences, which directly relate to the functioning of the Railways, as the Police, being preoccupied with the law and order duties, have little time for these minor offences. It was against this backdrop that the RPF Act and The Railways Act have been amended. The main purpose is to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to reinforce the security of the passengers and the passenger
areas on Indian Railways. For giving these additional responsibilities to the Railway Protection Force, the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 was again modified by Parliament vide act No.52 of 2003 on 23rd December-2003 for providing more legal powers to RPF to provide better protection to Railway Property, Passenger area and Passengers. In view of latest amendment RPF is entrusted with following duties:

1. To protect and safeguard railway property, passenger area and passenger;
2. To remove any obstruction in the movement of railway property or passenger area; and
3. To do any other act conducive to the better protection and security of railway property, passenger area and passenger.

Further, it was felt that for effectively dealing with the cases under the Railways Act, the Railway Protection Force should be empowered to enquire and to launch prosecution against the persons committing offences under the Railways Act and accordingly the Railway Act has been amended to empower RPF to investigate and prosecute in offences covered under the Act.

It was necessary to make the above amendments for following reasons:

1. Railway Protection Force will be legally enabled to provide protection and safeguard to the passenger and his luggage, which will ensure better Passenger Facilitation.
2. Access control to stations can be regulated in a more effective way and general security on the platforms in passenger area and circulation area will get reinforced
3. Empowerment under The Railways Act will ensure more smooth train operations since many sections of The Railways Act aim at hassle-free train operations.
4. Entrusting of new responsibilities to RPF would mean optimum utilization of human resources.
5. Railway Protection Force will be able to take steps for prevention of any cognizable offence against the passengers and will also be legally empowered to apprehend any person who is involved in such offences.

With the introduction of amendment in RPF and Railways Act, RPF has been vested with the powers to investigate in Railways Act cases. RPF has accepted
the challenge and 1286 important passenger trains have been provided with RPF escorts over Indian Railways.³

**Government Railway Police**

The duties of the Government Railway Police as regards the areas in their jurisdiction correspond in general to those of the District Police in the areas under their charge. The Government Railway Police have in addition certain special duties. They are to maintain order at railway stations and in trains. The term “Order” duties comprises control of passenger traffic within station premises, especially on platforms, in booking offices, waiting halls, at entrance and exit gates and wherever specially required in emergencies by the station officials; control of vehicular and other traffic in station precincts; maintenance of order in passenger trains halted at stations and prevention of over-crowding in carriages; supervision of loaded passenger trains standing in station; arrest of persons guilty of committing nuisance, removal of persons suffering from infectious diseases and keeping of station premises clear of beggars; examination of empty carriages on arrival at terminal stations for property left behind by passengers and inspection of carriages with a view to seeing that fittings have not been tampered with; removal of bodies of persons who dies in trains or on station premises and conveyance to hospital of sick passengers; to report to the proper authorities railway or civil the commission of offences under the Railways Act, and cases of fraud or oppression on the part of railway personnel; to enquire into accidents on railway; to render assistance to railway officers and to the traveling public in so far as the rendering of such assistance is compatible with their own duties as Police officers.

The Government Railway Police (GRP) are responsible generally for the prevention and detection of crime on railways. The protection of goods-sheds, goods-wagons at stations and parcel offices is not duty of the Railway Police, but of the Railway Protection Force of the Railway.

With the introduction of amendment in RPF and Railways Act, implications for GRP are 36,600 GRP personnel of the country will be able to focus their attention on heinous crimes specially rape in trains and other crimes against

³ Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.
women; While GRP will continue to do policing for Railways, it will get more time to concentrate on investigation of heinous crimes; and GRP can be utilized for track patrolling and for effective investigation in cases of sabotage as defined in sections 150, 151 & 152 of The Railways Act.  

**Assam Rifles**

The Government of British India organized a special Police force in 1914, known as the Assam Rifles, and the main aim of this force was to maintain law and order in Assam and Nagaland. After Independence the Government of India made the Governor of Assam and Nagaland responsible for the overall superintendence and control of the Assam Rifles. The Major functions of the Assam Rifles are: security of north-eastern sector of the international border, maintenance of law and order in the tribal areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur; internal security of other areas only when the local Police is unable to cope with the situation; and counter-insurgency operations in Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. Thus, the Assam Rifles plays an important role in keeping a watch on the eastern sector of the international border and in maintaining law and order in the States of Assam and Nagaland.  

**Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.)**

The CISF came into existence in 1969 with a modest beginning, having three battalions, to provide integrated security cover to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which, in those years, occupied the “commanding heights” of the economy. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown several folds to reach one lakh twelve thousand personnel today. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a Public Sector Undertakings (PSU)-centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to nuclear installations, space establishments, airports, seaports, power plants, sensitive Government buildings and ever heritage monuments. Among the important responsibilities recently entrusted to

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5 The Assam Railways Act, 1941 and 2006.
the CISF are the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, VIP Security, Disaster Management and establishment of a Formed Police Unit (FPU) of the United Nations at Haiti.

It is a testimony to the level of professional competence and standing acquired by the Force over the decades that its services are being sought for consultancy by the private sector also. Over the years, the CISF has provided Consultancy Services to more than 65 different organizations, including those in the private sector. After the Mumbai terrorist attack on November 2008, the mandate of the force has been broadened to provide direct security cover to private sector also. The CISF Act has been amended, heralding a new chapter in the glorious history of the Force.

Adaptability and use of cutting edge technology have been the hallmark of the Force which has always confronted new security challenges successfully. In view of the prevailing security environment in the country and threat from trans-national terrorism, the Force continuously strives towards technological modernization and skills upgradation to build an edifice of dedicated service to the Nation. The CISF is being continuously modernized, both in terms of equipment and training. The Central Industrial Security Force looks forward to a brighter tomorrow with pride and confidence having set very high professional standards with an impressive track record.6

**Intelligence Bureau (I.B.)**

The Central Intelligence Bureau (IB) is reputed to be the oldest intelligence agency in the world. In the past it was tasked with all intelligence targeting but in recent times it has focused on internal security. The IB is officially under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), but in practice the Director IB (DIB) is a member of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) and Steering Committee and has the authority to brief the Prime Minister should the need arise, but intelligence inputs (at least in theory) go through the regular channels in the MHA to the JIC.

The collection mechanisms of the IB vary depending on the region, but the IB operates both at the state level and the national level. The bulk of the

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intelligence collection is carried out by 'Grade II' employees of the IB, i.e. in increasing order of seniority; the Security Assistants (Constable), the Junior Intelligence Officers (Head Constable), the Asst. (Central) Intelligence Officer (Sub-Inspector), Deputy Central Intelligence Officers (Inspector), and Joint Central Intelligence Officers (Superintendent of Police). The 'Class I'(gazette) officers carry out coordination and higher-level management the IB. These officers are (again in increasing order of seniority) Asst. Director, the Deputy Director, Joint Director, Addl. Director, Special Director or Special Secretary and finally the Director IB. Grade II officers are in part direct recruitment and officer deputed from state police forces, but Class I officers are mostly deputed from state services.

At the state level all IB officers are part of the State Special Bureau report to a Central Intelligence Officer (the intelligence advisor to the Governor). The IB maintains a large number of field units and headquarters (which are under the control of Joint or Deputy Directors). It is through these offices and the intricate process of deputation that a very 'organic' linkage between the state police agencies and the IB is maintained. In addition to these at the national level the IB has several units (in some cases Subsidiary Intelligence Bureaus) to keep track of issues like terrorism, counter-intelligence, Very Important Person (VIP) security and threat assessment, and sensitive areas (i.e. Jammu and Kashmir (J & K) North East Region (NER) etc...).

There are problems regarding recruiting: in the past postings and deputations with the IB were regarded as positive career choices among police officers, and this led to a favorable buildup of expertise in the both state and national law enforcement circles. In more recent times, this has changed, state police forces offer far swifter means of promotion and career advancement, also the perks of state level police postings in some cases compare more favorably than those of a central posting. The result is that people have to be forcibly deputed to the IB. This is further compounded by the fact that IB postings often involve extremely hazardous duties in hostile populations. Thus some postings go unfilled and in some cases the IB gets very thinly stretched on the ground. This leads to gaps in intelligence collection.

In sensitive areas (ex. J&K. NER) the pace of security operations is very high. This means that the turnaround time between collection, collation and dissemination has to be very small. IB officers serve largely in advisory capacity and
have to coordinate with the regular enforcement arms. To reduce the dead time in intelligence handling, today in most sensitive areas, the law enforcement arms (in most cases) are endowed with their own intelligence units. These units do varying amounts of intelligence targeting and are in theory supposed to coordinate with the IB, sometimes however, this coordination is not achieved and quite possibly another intelligence agency dominates leading to the loss of the 'overall picture'.

The IB is Government of India's principal internal news agency. It is responsible for monitoring all aspects of governance. As an extension of this role, it routinely monitors the state governments and often draws up independent assessments of the security situation in a state and advises the Governor. At the central level the IB closely monitors developments relating to parliamentary affairs and reports back to the Cabinet Secretariat. The Special Enquiry and Surveillance unit (SES) of the IB handles most of this work. This task is vital in maintaining the stability of elected governments. However it can easily be subverted to achieve less savory aims, especially at the state level. Apart from any actual degradation in capacity, this kind of work breeds the impression in that the IB is purely a mechanism for targeting the opposition.

The IB is also tasked with Counter-Intelligence operations. This area of IB work has been the object of severe criticism and almost every internal disturbance is projected as a failure in counter-intelligence (there is always talk of the absence of specificity in threat assessments). Problems related to this part are discussed more extensively in the section on counter-intelligence issues.

The task forces have in all probability made several recommendations about these topics. The task force on Internal Security has stated the need to place emphasis on the position of the Secretary (MHA) and that all intelligence regarding internal security developments should be passed to him; this is appears to be an attempt to foster the functioning of the `Core Intelligence Processing Unit' in the MHA. The task force on Internal Security has also made clear the need to create dedicated 'systems and procedures' of intelligence dissemination to aid in the conduct of counter-terrorist and counter-insurgency operations. It is also likely that the capabilities in the IB relating to counter-intelligence are being upgraded (this is discussed in greater detail in the section on Counter-Intelligence). The task force on
internal security has also called for an end to political interference in the IB, it has suggested that a internal review and oversight body be set up in the IB to stamp out this sort of thing, but it is unclear to the author as to exactly how this mechanism will function.  

**Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.)**

The Central Bureau of Investigation traces its origin to the Special Police Establishment (SPE) which was set up in 1941 by the Government of India. The functions of the SPE then were to investigate cases of bribery and corruption in transactions with the War and Supply Department of India during World War II. Superintendence of the SPE was vested with the War Department.

Even after the end of the War, the need for a Central Government agency to investigate cases of bribery and corruption by Central Government employees was felt. The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act was therefore brought into force in 1946. This Act transferred the superintendence of the SPE to the Home Department and its functions were enlarged to cover all departments of the Govt. of India. The jurisdiction of the SPE extended to all the Union Territories and could be extended also to the States with the consent of the State Government concerned.

The DSPE acquired its popular current name, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), through a Home Ministry resolution dated 1.4.1963. Initially the offences that were notified by the Central Government related only to corruption by Central Govt. servants. In due course, with the setting up of a large number of public sector undertakings, the employees of these undertakings were also brought under CBI purview. Similarly, with the nationalisation of the banks in 1969, the Public Sector Banks and their employees also came within the ambit of the CBI.

The Central Bureau of Investigation is an organization of recent origin. The Government of India established this Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs, as a central agency, for the investigation especially important crimes, which have repercussions in more than one State. The Special Police Establishment Division of the C.B.I. is mainly concerned with the complaints of corruption against Central

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7Central Intelligence Agency Act, 1949.
Government employees. The Central Bureau of Investigation initiates its own investigation and the State Governments can borrow its services for the prevention and detection of crime, as and when required. It also maintains systematic statistics and records relating to crime and criminals on an all India basis. The State Governments and their Police Departments can seek and make use of the information collected by the C.B.I. The publications of the Bureau apprise the Police officials of the contemporary trends in the ever-changing world of crime, and provide a useful forum for an exchange of valuable ideas and professional experience. The Central Bureau of Investigation is under the control of a Senior Inspector General of Police who is appointed by the Government of India. Though, the C.B.I. is still in a nebulous state, it has already established a reputation for efficiency and impartiality. The increasing role of the C.B.I. of the Central Government in the last five decades has made serious inroads into the Police Administration in the States. There are number of important specialist agencies in the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Central Government for providing specialist help and guidance to the State Police. They are:

1. Central Forensic Institutes
2. Serologist to the Government of India
3. The Central Finger Print Bureau
4. The Masters of the Mints
5. Examiner of Questioned Documents
6. The Master, Indian Security Printing
7. The Inspector of Explosives

The Government of India maintains a wide network of forensic institutes to conduct research and serve as clearinghouses for various kinds of scientific aids necessary to detect criminals. These institutes assist the State Police force in combating and preventing organized crimes such as forging of documents, counterfeiting of currency and manufacture of explosives.

The serologist is primarily concerned with the analysis, identification, origin and grouping of blood and blood-like stains and other physiological fluids. The opinion of the serologist is sought by the Police departments of the States in matters pertaining to such crimes as murder, rape and suicide.