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# **OTHER CENTRAL INVESTIGATION AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES**

**Lt. Dr. A. Edward Samuel, Associate NCC Officer, 1 Coy, 8 TN BN NCC, GAC(A), Kumbakonam**

# **ARMED FORCES**

# **LESSON PLAN AF 1**

## **(Part 8)**

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The **Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)** is India's premier investigative agency, responsible for a wide variety of criminal and national security matters. The CBI is a formal and authorized agency of the Central government to carry out policing all across the nation. The Central Bureau of Investigation is controlled by the Department of Personnel and Training in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions of the Government of India usually headed by the Prime Minister as the Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. It is India's official Interpol unit. The CBI draws its officers from the IPS and IRS officers around the country.

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## **Indian Income-tax Department**

The Tax Department is controlled by the Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance of the Union Government headed by a Union Minister who reports directly to the Prime Minister. The officials of the Board in their ex-officio capacity also function as a Division of the Ministry dealing with matters relating to levy and collection of direct taxes and matters of tax evasion and revenue intelligence.

### **Directorate of Revenue Intelligence**

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) is an intelligence-based organization responsible for the coordination of India's anti-smuggling efforts.

### **Central Economic Intelligence Bureau**

The Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) is an Indian intelligence agency responsible for gathering information and monitoring the economic and financial sectors for economic offenses and warfare.

## **Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence**

The Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) earlier known as the Directorate General of Anti-Evasion is an intelligence-based organization responsible for the detection of tax evasion cases related to Central Excise Duty and Service tax.

## **National Investigation Agency**

National Investigation Agency (NIA) is the central agency to combat terror in India. The agency is empowered to deal with terror-related crimes across states without special permission from the states.

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The **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)** is responsible for anti-narcotic operations all over the country. It checks the spread of contraband as well as the cultivation of drugs.

The **Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD)** was set up on 28 August 1970 in furtherance of the objective of the Government of India for the modernization of Police Forces. It is involved in research, relating to problems confronting the Indian police, the training of different ranks of Police in India, and the introduction of technology at both federal and state levels.



**National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)**

The National Police Commission in 1979 recommended the creation of a "Nodal Agency" which suggested the maintenance of criminal records at all the police stations in the country and to create shareable databases at police stations and districts and at state and federal Level.

The **Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)** is a wing of the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs, which fulfils the forensic requirements in the country. It houses the only DNA repository in South and Southeast Asia. There are eight central forensic laboratories in India, at Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Pune, Nagpur, Gauhati, and New Delhi. CFSL Hyderabad is centre of excellence in chemical sciences, CFSL Kolkata in biological sciences and CFSL Chandigarh in physical sciences. These laboratories are under the control of the Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The laboratory in New Delhi is under the control of the CBI.

The **National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science** (formerly the "Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science") came into existence in 1972 to look into the applied aspects of education, training and research in the fields of Criminology and Forensic Science for Criminal Justice System in India, headed by senior IPS officers. The Institute also has a capacity for training and teaching roles for cybercrime investigations, conducts research in various aspects of criminology and forensics including cyber forensics.

## **State Police**

At all levels, the senior police officers in chain of command and respond to the general direction and control of designated civilian officials. District superintendents of police (SP) are not empowered as executive magistrates, in districts, the district magistrate and collector (DM or collector), who is an IAS officer, exercises these powers, such as promulgating Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and granting arms licenses.

## **Reserved State Armed Police Forces & their Role**

The Provincial Armed Constabulary is an armed reserve maintained at key locations in some states and active only on orders from the deputy inspector general and higher-level authorities. Armed Constabulary are not usually in contact with the public until they are assigned to VIP duty or assigned to maintain order during fairs, festivals, athletic events, elections, and natural disasters. They may also be sent to quell outbreaks of student or labour unrest, organized crime, and communal riots; to maintain key guard posts, and to participate in anti-terrorist operations.

**Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** is constituted in each district under a deputy inspector general for the purpose of collating and distributing information regarding organized crimes.

**Highway police and traffic police** in the small towns come under the state police, but traffic police in the cities come under the metropolitan police and state police. The traffic police are responsible for maintaining the smooth flow of traffic and stopping offenders in the city or town, Highway Police are responsible for securing the highways and for catching speeding offenders. Accidents, registrations, vehicle data are all looked by the traffic police.

## **CONCLUSION**

The organisation of the Armed Forces, Police organisation and Central Armed Police Forces is structured in a manner to facilitate coordination of the functioning of all the services with the nucleus being the Headquarters and various formations down the chain of command in all the services. As NCC cadets and responsible youth it is must to understand these organisations, playing major role in national security, development as well as in nation building.

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**THANK YOU**



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