

FORENSIC SCIENCE

IISEM

ANJALI GUPTA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
BTIE, SAGAR



Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Sashastra Seema Bal or **SSB** (Meaning: *Armed Border Force*) is one of India's [Central Armed Police Forces](#). It is often referred to as a [paramilitary](#) force (although it is not one of the three officially defined [paramilitary forces of India](#)). It is currently under the administrative control of the [Ministry of Home Affairs](#) (MHA), [Government of India](#). It was formerly known as the Special Service Bureau.

History

SSB was set up in early 1963 in the wake of the [Sino-Indian War](#) to inculcate feelings of national belonging in the border population and develop their capabilities for resistance through a continuous process of motivation, training, development, welfare programmes and activities in the then [NEFA](#), [North Assam](#) (northern areas of [Assam](#) state).

It was believed that militarily, the Chinese were superior to India and in the event of a war, the Chinese would overwhelm Indian forces. So in 1963 a unique force was created, which would in the event of Chinese occupation merge with the border population, donning civilian attire, working a parallel administration and carry out the war of India with the help of [guerrilla tactics](#).



Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Role

The role of SSB consists of the following:

- (a) To promote sense of security among the people living in the border areas.
- (b) To prevent trans-border crimes, and unauthorised entries entry or exit from the territory of India.
- (c) To prevent smuggling and other illegal activities.



Special Protection Group (SPG)

The **Special Protection Group (SPG)** is the executive protection agency of the Government of India. It is responsible for the protection of the Prime Minister of India, other top officials, and their immediate families. The force was established in 1985 after the assassination of Indira Gandhi. It is one of the eight Central Armed Police Forces. The bulk of the personnel were initially drawn from Indian Border Security Force.

The work of the Special Protection Group became more organised after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi on May 21, 1991, (who was, at that time, not under SPG cover since his term as Prime Minister had ended). After the Rajiv Gandhi assassination, there have been no successful attempts to attack the Prime Minister or the Prime Minister's family members.



Special Protection Group (SPG)

History

After the assassination of Prime Minister [Indira Gandhi](#) in October 1984, a review was undertaken by a Committee of Secretaries and it was decided to entrust security of the Prime Minister to a Special Group under unitary and direct control of a designated Officer and the STF to provide immediate security cover both in [New Delhi](#) and outside. These decisions were taken as short-term measures.

Then on February 18, 1985, the Ministry of Home Affairs set up the *Birbal Nath Committee* to go into the issue in its entirety and submit its recommendation. In March 1985, the *Birbal Nath Committee* submitted its recommendations of raising a Special Protection Unit (SPU). On 30 March 1985, the [President of India](#) created 819 posts for the unit under the [Cabinet Secretariat](#). The SPU was then re-christened *Special Protection Group* and the post of [Inspector General of Police](#) was re-designated as Director.



Special Protection Group (SPG)

Organisation

The SPG is divided broadly into the following four categories:

Operations: Looks after the actual protection duties. In the Operations Branch, there are components like the Communications Wing, Technical Wing and Transport Wing.

Training: Deals with the training of personnel on a continuous basis. The SPG imparts training in physical efficiency, [marksmanship](#), anti-[sabotage](#) checks, communication and other operative aspects connected with close protection drills and having a bearing on VVIP security with a view to maintaining a high level of physical fitness and to fine-tune the operational skills of SPG Officers. The training programme is constantly reviewed and updated to effectively thwart threats from newer areas and in keeping with existing threat perception.

Intelligence and Tours: Threat assessment, internal [intelligence](#) pertaining to personnel, verification of character and antecedents, tours and other allied jobs.

Administration: Deals with personnel, procurement and other related matters.

