

# FORENSIC SCIENCE

## IISEM

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## Unarmed Police Organisation



## Intelligence Bureau (IB)

*"Every government ultimately has to rely on information called intelligence. Without proper intelligence, decisions taken may be faulty."*

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru  
Late Prime Minister of India.

- Amongst the existing intelligence agencies, the IB is probably the oldest in the world.
- It was established as the Central Special Branch by an order of the Secretary of State for India in London on December 23, 1887.
- Following the recommendations of the 1902-03 Indian Police Commission, the organisation was renamed as the Central Criminal Intelligence Department.
- Gradually, the security tasks of the organisation started overshadowing its responsibilities in respect of criminal work.
- The word 'criminal' was therefore dropped from its name in 1918 and its present nomenclature (IB) was adopted in 1920.

Unarmed Police Organisation

Intelligence Bureau (IB)



### **IB Role:-**

**The IB's role is vast and extensive covering a broad range of issues and has to deal with many problems, like terrorism, subversion and insurgency on the one hand and espionage and attempts to undermine the democratic fabric of the country by external agencies on the other. Its main task is to collect intelligence about the subversive and terrorist activities of people and organisations, disseminate such information in time to the concerned authorities and adopt strategies to counter threats to internal security of the country and its institutions.**

## Unarmed Police Organisation

### Intelligence Bureau (IB)



**In its role as the premier intelligence-cum-security agency of the country, the IB has to service the various Ministries and Departments of the union Government with timely intelligence inputs and advice on all aspects of national security. Ever since their inception in 1935 the IB's field units have sought to play a somewhat similar role vis-a-vis the state governments. Such efforts, aimed at an interchange of information to effectively meet any grave threat to public peace and internal security, take place at several levels-regular interaction with Chief Ministers and Governors, maintaining a close liaison with the Chief and Home Secretaries, and direct involvement with the DG Police and State Intelligence and police officials. On its part, the IB has also been receiving unstinted cooperation and support in the performance of its national security tasks, from various state governments irrespective of the nature and ideological persuasion of individual governments in power. The help provided by the State police and intelligence outfits to the IB constitutes a very vital link in the national security chain. The symbolic relationship developed over the years between the IB and the State police and intelligence organisations in the pursuit of the common national security goals, has proved to be a really enduring link between the Centre –and the states.**

## Unarmed Police Organisation

# Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)



The CBI has its genesis in the Special Police Establishment (SPE) in 1941 to investigate cases of bribery and corruption involving the employees of the War and Supply Department of the Government of India during the World War-II. The need to continue the agency after the war was felt to investigate corruption charges involving government servants. Subsequently, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act was passed in 1946 to give the organisation a statutory base. Its jurisdiction was extended to cover cases of corruption involving employees of all departments of the Government of India. The role of the SPE was gradually extended and by 1963, it was authorised to investigate offences under 97 Sections of the Indian Penal Code, offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act and 16 other Central Acts.

## Unarmed Police Organisation

### Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

In 1963, the Government of India set up the Central Bureau of Investigation. This new organisation's charter included not only the work done by the Delhi Special Police Establishment but also additional investigation work relating to breach of central fiscal laws, major frauds in central government departments, public joint stock companies, passport frauds, crimes on the high seas and in the air and organised crimes committed by professional gangs. It was also given the work of maintaining crime statistics, collecting intelligence relating to certain types of crimes, working as the National Crime Bureau (NCB) of the country for the International Police Organisation (INTERPOL).



**Presently, the CBI consists of the following divisions:**

- i. Anti Corruption Division
- ii. Economic Offences Division
- iii. Special Crimes Division
- iv. Legal Division
- v. Coordination Division
- vi. Administration Division
- vii. Policy and Organisation Division
- viii. Technical Division
- ix. Central Forensic Science Laboratory