FORENSIC SCIENCE IISEM

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Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was set up on 28th August 1970 in furtherance of the objective of the Government of India for the modernization of Police Forces.

History and Evolution of BPRD

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE: Modernization of Police Force

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE: Advisory role

TWO DIVISIONS: Research, Statistics and Publication

:Development

EVOLUTION: Training Division (1973)

:Forensic Science Services (1983)

:Correctional Administration (1995)

SEPARATION: ICFS (Renamed as NICFS 1991) - 1976

:National Crime Records Bureau - 1986 (As

per NPC recommendation)

:Directorate of Forensic Science - 2003





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BPRD

<u>DIVISIONS – PRESENT</u>

: Research Division

: Development Division

: Training Division

: Correctional Administration

Division

COMPARABLE - ORGANIZATIONS

: United Kingdom-Research Development & Statistical Directorate

: United States of America-National Institute of Justice

: Japan-National Police Agency



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It manifests a more direct and active interest in the subject by the Central Government. The BPR&D was assigned the responsibility of promoting a speedy and systematic study of police problems in changed society and bring about rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the Police in the country.

The BPR&D has evolved as a multi faceted consultancy. A number of additional responsibilities have been assigned to the BPR&D over the time which is a reflection of the trust which the government and police forces have in the BPR&D. The services of the BPR&D have also been utilized by police forces of friendly foreign countries.

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Functions

Functions of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) are different for each of the four divisions and are as follows:

Research Division

- •Analysis and study of <u>crime</u> and problems of general nature affecting the <u>police</u>, e.g.,
 - •Trends and causes of crime.
 - •Prevention of crime-preventive measures, their effectiveness and relationship with crime.
 - •Organization, strength, administration, methods, procedures and techniques of the police forces and their modernization, police act and manuals.
 - •Improvements in methods of investigation, utility, and results of introducing scientific aids and punishment.
 - •Inadequacy of laws.
 - •Juvenile delinquency.
 - •Police Uniform, badges, medals, decorations, colours, and flags, police drill, warrant of procedure etc.
- •Assistance of Police Research programmes in <u>States and Union Territories</u>, processing and coordination of research projects, sponsoring extra mutual research.
- •Work relating to Standing Committee on Police Research.
- •Police Science Congress & other conferences and seminars relating to study of police problems.
- •Participation in social defence and crime prevention programmes.
- •Participation in the work of the United Nations in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.
- •Maintenance of all India statistics of crime.
- •Statistical analysis of trends of crime.
- •Documentation relating to Police Science and Criminology.
- •Publication of:
 - •Indian Police Journal
 - Accidental Deaths and Suicides
 - •Research Reports and News Letters
 - •Reports, Reviews, other journals and books relating to matters connected with police work.

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Development Division

- •Review of the performance of various types of equipment used by the police forces in India and development of new equipment in the following fields:
 - Arms and Ammunition
 - •Riot Control Equipment
 - •Traffic Control Equipment
 - Police Transport
 - •Miscellaneous scientific equipment and scientific aids to investigation
- •Liaison with the National laboratories, various scientific organizations and institutions and public and private sector undertakings in the above fields, coordination of development programmes and stimulating indigenous production of police equipment.
- •Application of <u>computer technology</u> in various fields of police work.
- •Police publicity and police publicity files, police weeks and parades.
- •Work relating to Police Research & Development Advisory Council and its Standing Committees, other than on police research.

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Training Division

- •To review from time to time the arrangements for Police training and the needs of the country in this field in the changing social conditions and the introduction of scientific techniques in training and in police work and to formulate and coordinate training policies and programmes in the field of police administration and management.
- •Central Detective Training Schools, Kolkata, Hyderabad & Chandigarh.
- •To evaluate training programmes with a view to securing such standardization and uniformity in the training arrangements including courses, syllabi and curricula for various ranks in the <u>States and Union Territories</u> as may be desirable and to suggest modifications and improvements that may be considered necessary from time to time to meet new challenges and problems.
- •To help devise new refresher, promotion, specialist and orientation courses considered necessary for the different grades and kinds of police offers.
- •Work relating to the establishment of the Central Medico Legal Institute and the Central Traffic Institute.
- •To prepare, in coordination with the police training institutions, standard manuals, textbooks, pamphlets, lecture notes, case studies, practical exercises and other educative literature for use in these institutions.
- •To distribute relevant literature to <u>Inspectors General/DIG</u>(Training) in the States for circulation to officers in order to familiarize them with training concepts and to strengthen training consciousness among the higher ranks.
- •To standardize equipment for training and training aids and to arrange for their production and supply to the various training institutions.
- •To create and maintain a circulating library of films for the use of various police training institutions.
- •To assist in the training of police officers of various ranks at appropriate non-police institutions inside and outside <u>India</u>.
- •To organize the annual Symposium of the Heads of Police Training Institutions and short Seminars on various aspects of <u>Police training</u>.
- •To suggest the establishment of new training institutions under the Centre as necessary from time to time.
- •To act as a clearing house for information relating to Syllabi, methods of training, teaching aids, training programmes and literature on various aspects of police work etc. from India and abroad.
- •To help in the development of libraries in the Central and State Police training institutions.
- •To liaise with the Directorate of Training of the Department of Personnel in relation inter-alia to training aids projects and fellowships under the <u>United Nations Development Programme</u>, <u>UNESCO</u> & Colombo Plan etc.

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Correctional Administration

- •Analysis and study of prison statistics and problems of general nature affecting Prison Administration.
- •Assimilation and dissemination of relevant information to the States in the field of Correctional Administration.
- •Coordination of Research Studies conducted by RICAs and other Academic/Research Institutes in Correctional Administration and to frame guidelines for conduct of research studies/surveys in consultation with the State Governments.
- •To review training programmes keeping in view the changing social conditions, introduction of new scientific techniques and other related aspects.
- •To prepare uniform Training Module including course, syllabi, curriculum, etc. For providing training at various levels to the Prison staff in the field of Correctional Administration.
- •Publication of reports, newsletters, bulletins and preparation of Audio Visual aids, etc. in the field of Correctional Administration.
- •To set up an Advisory Committee to guide the work relating to Correctional Administration.