

ROLE OF UNION HOME MINISTRY

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has multifarious responsibilities, important among them being internal security, management of para-military forces, border management, Centre-state relations, administration of union territories, disaster management, etc.

Under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, **public order** and **police** are state subjects. However, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the situation, issues appropriate advisories, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the state governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the states.

Departments of the Ministry

The Ministry of Home Affairs has the following six constituent departments:

1. **Department of Internal Security:** It deals with the Indian Police Service, Central Police Forces, internal security and law and order, insurgency, terrorism, naxalism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, rehabilitation, grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.
2. **Department of States:** It deals with Centre-state relations, inter-state relations, administration of union territories, freedom fighters' pension, human rights, prison reforms, police reforms, etc.
3. **Department of Home:** It deals with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, ministers, governors, nomination to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.
4. **Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs:** It deals with the constitutional provisions in respect of the state of Jammu & Kashmir and all other matters relating to the state, excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned.
5. **Department of Border Management:** It deals with the management of international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.

6. **Department of Official Language:** It deals with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

Divisions of the Ministry

The different divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the major areas of their responsibility are as below:

Administration Division It is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters, allocation of work among various divisions of the ministry and monitoring of compliance of furnishing information under the Right to Information Act, 2005, matters relating to the Table of Precedence, Padma Awards, Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India and Secretariat Security Organisation.

Border Management Division It deals with matters relating to coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, including coastal borders, creation of infrastructure like integrated check posts, border out posts (BOPs), roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders and the Border Areas Development Programme.

Coordination Division It deals with intra-ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), publication of annual report of the ministry, record retention schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the ministry, internal work study, furnishing of various reports relating to employment of SCs/STs and persons with disabilities to Department of Personnel and Training, etc.

Centre-state Division It deals with Centre-state relations, including working of the constitutional provisions governing such relations, appointment of Governors, creation of new states, nominations to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, inter-state boundary disputes, over-seeing the crime situation in states, imposition of President's Rule, etc.

Disaster Management Division It is responsible for legislation, policy, capacity building, prevention, mitigation, long/term rehabilitation, response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought and epidemics).

Finance Division It is responsible for formulating, operating and controlling the budget of the ministry and other matters pertaining to expenditure control and monitoring and financial advice, etc., under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

Foreigners Division It deals with all matters relating to visa, Protection Area Permit (PAP)/Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regimes, immigration, citizenship, overseas citizenship of India, acceptance of foreign contribution and hospitality.

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division It frames and implements the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan/East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees.

Human Rights Division It deals with matters relating to the protection of Human Rights Act and also matters relating to national integration, communal harmony and Ayodhya.

Internal Security-I Division It deals with matters relating to internal security and law and order, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/extremist organisations, policy and operational issues on terrorism, security clearances, monitoring of ISI activities, Home Secretary-level talks with Pakistan on counter terrorism, etc.

Internal Security-II Division It deals with matters relating to arms and explosives, extradition, narcotics and Narcotics Control Bureau and National Security Act.

Jammu & Kashmir Division It deals with constitutional matters including Article 370 of the Constitution of India and general policy matters in respect of J & K and terrorism/militancy in that state. It is also responsible for implementation of the 'Prime Minister's package' for Jammu & Kashmir.

Judicial Division It deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.) and the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles matters relating to state legislations which require the assent of the President under the Constitution, political pension to erstwhile rulers before independence and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution.

Naxal Management Division It deals with the naxalite menace from both security and development angles. It monitors the naxal situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected states with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated/to be formulated by the affected states. It also reviews proper implementation of various developmental schemes of ministries/departments concerned in the naxal affected areas to ensure optimum utilisation of funds released under such schemes.

North East Division It deals with the internal security and law and order situation in North-Eastern states, including matters relating to insurgency and talks with various extremist groups operating in that region.

Police-I Division It functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Police Service (IPS) and also deals with all matters relating to training of police personnel, award of President's Police Medals for Meritorious/Distinguished Service and Gallantry, etc.

Police-II Division It deals with all matters relating to Central Police Forces, including their deployment.

Police Modernisation Division It handles all items of work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning/procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Police Forces, police reforms and security of VIPs/vital installations.

Policy Planning Division It deals with meetings of the SAARC Interior Home Ministers, matters relating to policy formulation in respect of internal security issues, international cooperation on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work.

Union Territories Division It deals with all legislative and constitutional matters relating to Union

Territories, including National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also functions as the cadre controlling authority of the Arunachal Pradesh–Goa–Mizoram and Union Territory (AGMUT) cadre of Indian Administrative Service (IAS)/Indian Police Service (IPS) as well as the Delhi–Andaman and Nicobar Island Civil Service (DANICS)/Delhi–Andaman and Nicobar Island Police Service (DANIPS). Further, it is responsible for over-seeing the crime and law and order situation in Union Territories.

Subordinate Agencies of the Ministry

The following agencies/organisations/institutions work under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs:

1. Intelligence Bureau
2. Border Security Force
3. Central Reserve Police Force
4. Central Industrial Security Force
5. Indo-Tibetan Border Police
6. National Security Guard
7. Sashastra Seema Bal
8. Assam Rifles
9. Bureau of Police Research & Development
10. National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science
11. Central Forensic Science Laboratory
12. National Crime Records Bureau
13. Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless
14. Central Hindi Training Institute
15. Central Translation Bureau
16. Narcotics Control Bureau
17. National Civil Defence College
18. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy
19. National Fire Service College
20. Inter-State Council Secretariat
21. Director General of Civil Defence and Home Guards
22. Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India
23. Zonal Council Secretariat
24. Committee of Parliament on Official Language
25. Repatriates Co-operative Finance & Development Bank Ltd.
26. National Institute of Disaster Management
27. National Foundation for Communal Harmony
28. Directorate of Forensic Science
29. Bureau of Immigration
30. National Investigation Agency
31. North-Eastern Police Academy
32. Central Finger Print Bureau
33. Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

Presently, there are eight Central Police Forces (CPFs), namely, Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and Railway Protection Force (RPF). These forces are also known as the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs).

The AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the border guarding forces while the CRPF assists the states in matters related to law and order and is trained and equipped for internal security management.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialised wings of the CRPF to deal with riots and left wing militancy respectively.

The CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, industrial buildings, museums and government buildings.

The NSG is a specialised force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

The RPF is meant for providing security and maintenance of order in railways and their passengers/goods areas.

1. **Assam Rifles (AR):** Known as ‘Friends of the Hill People’, the AR, raised initially as ‘Cachar Levy’ in 1835, is the oldest police force in the country with headquarters at Shillong.

The AR has dual role of maintaining internal security in the states in the North Eastern Region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border.

2. **Border Security Force (BSF):** The BSF was raised in 1965 to do away with multiplicity of state forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighbouring countries.

The operational responsibility of BSF is spread over International Border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is also deployed on Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir.

3. **Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):** Raised in the year 1969, the CISF is mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. It is currently providing security cover to 289 units which include Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering Steel Plants, Fertilizer units, Airports, Hydro electric/thermal power plants, etc.

The CISF is also one of the largest fire protection service providers in the country. It provides fire protection cover to 80 industrial undertakings.

The CISF Act was amended to enable the force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country.

4. **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):** Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police in 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. It has become the largest Central Para-Military Force (CPMF).

The CRPF is at present handling a wide range of duties covering law and order and counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. It plays a key role in assisting the states in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. It

plays an important role in the peaceful conduct of election in states/at the Centre.

The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guarding duties of the vital installations and buildings of religious importance. Further, they play an important role in the arrangements for the annual Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.

Rapid Action Force (RAF): In 1992, some battalions of CRPF were reorganised and converted into RAF. The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in communal riots or similar situations. These battalions are located at communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of such incidents.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA): In 2008, the Government approved the raising of a specialised force named CoBRA in the CRPF. The CoBRA battalions are trained and equipped for commando and guerilla / jungle warfare type of short and intelligence based quick operations, and are located in areas affected by Left Wing extremism.

5. **Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP):** The ITBP was raised in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the Indo-China Border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar.

The ITBP also provides security to VVIPs, VIPs and protects vital installations, which include the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Vice-President's House, Parliament House and Raj Bhawan in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

The ITBP has been providing security cover to the *yatris* of Kailash Mansarover Yatra since 1981. It has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayas for disaster management operations.

6. **National Security Guard (NSG):** The NSG was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to protecting the states against internal disturbances. It is a task-oriented force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG), comprising army personnel, and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central Police/State Police Forces.

The NSG commandos are trained in high-risk tasks like counter-hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated high risk VIPs. The NSG commandos are also deployed to provide security cover during important events like Republic Day, Parliament Sessions, Independence Day and visits of VVIPs and during national important seminars, conferences, etc. In addition, they perform duties as sky marshals to cover designated domestic and international flights.

7. **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):** The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a border guarding force in 2001 and was rechristened 'Sashastra Seema Bal'.

The SSB has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders. Its battalions have also been deployed for election duties and on internal security duties in naxal affected areas.

8. **Railway Protection Force (RPF):** The RPF has been constituted under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 for the better protection and security of railway property and tracks and ensuring smooth traffic of cargo and passengers. It has replaced the railway watch-

and-ward staff of the British days.

The RPF is different from the Railway Police/Government Railway Police (GRP) which is a special branch of the state police and responsible for preventing and investigating crimes committed on the railways or within the railway premises. On the other hand, the RPF is a separate armed police force controlled by the Central Railway Ministry itself.

Table 9.1 Strength and Expenditure of Central Police Forces

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Force</i>	<i>Manpower Status (2013)</i>	<i>Expenditure Incurred (2010-11) (₹ in crore)</i>
01.	AR	64,678	2829.07
02.	BSF	227,701	7366.87
03.	CISF	116,776	3202.46
04.	CRPF	273,950	7866.88
05.	ITBP	67,263	1862.35
06.	NSG	8,676	462.71
07.	SSB	66,902	1643.40
08.	RPF	57,635	2219.87
	Total	883,581	27453.61

CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) The BPRD was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research projects and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promoting the use of appropriate technology in police work.

Over the years, this organisation has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in states and Central Government, assisting states in modernisation of police forces and correctional administration.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB): The NCRB was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels, so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, collection and processing of crime statistics and finger prints, coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaux and provide training to police officers.

The NCRB endeavours to empower Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law and improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with police forces at national and international levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT-enabled solutions.

Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB): The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well

as investigating agencies and international organisations in matters relating to the finger-print science. It provides expert opinion on references received from various agencies.

The CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of finger prints at national level using “Automated Fingerprint Identification System” (AFIS). The AFIS is a computerised system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics.

Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS): The DFS came into existence in 2003. Three Central Forensic Science laboratories at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three laboratories of Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the DFS.

The DFS laboratories conduct specialised training courses in the areas of White Collar Crimes, DNA Fingerprinting Techniques, Forensic Explosives, Crime Scene Management, R&D Management, Questioned Documents, Forensic Auditing, Credit Card Frauds, Forensic Toxicology, NAA techniques, Detection of metallic poisons in food articles, handling of NBC agents, Ballistics GSR Analysis, Fire Arms Experts Training Programme, Audio Video Examination, Crime against Women and Computer Forensics.

National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS): The NICFS, a pioneering institution for advancement of Criminology and Forensic Science through training and research, was set up in 1972. It was renamed “Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science” in 2003.

The NICFS is a premier institution for training of senior functionaries of the Criminal Justice system in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields. It also offers M.A./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL): The CFSL is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred to by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Govt. Departments.

The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the investigating agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the court of law through court testimony and evidence. The services of the scientific experts of this laboratory are also utilised at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues.

The CFSL impart training to the CBI investigating officers and to other trainees of forensic science. It also undertakes R&D work related to art and skill developments in forensic science.

Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW): The DCPW is a nodal agency for coordinating various police communication services in the country. It not only acts as a technical adviser to Ministry of Home Affairs and state/Central police organisations in all police communication related matters, but also operates inter-state police wireless network with its offices at all state and UT capitals.

Apart from providing the police wireless services for inter-state and inter-organisational requirement, a satellite based all-India police tele-communications network namely POLNET has been established. The POLNET provides connectivity to all districts, state headquarters and the national capital.

This organisation also shoulders the responsibility for modernising police telecommunications,

training the police radio frequency distribution, formulating technical specifications for communication equipment, testing/evaluating instruments for induction, etc.

The DCPW is the Central distributing authority appointed by Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose of cipher documents/devices being used by state police radio organisations and inter-state police.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB): The NCB is the national nodal agency created under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It is responsible for coordination with various ministries, other offices and state/Central enforcement agencies.

The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is a signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The NCB, being the national nodal agency for drug law enforcement, supports the state governments by providing Central assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipments to improve their enforcement capabilities in combating drug trafficking.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA) The SVPNPA, which was established in 1948 at Mount Abu and shifted to Hyderabad in 1975, is a premier police training institution in the country and now functions as a 'centre of excellence'.

The Academy conducts both basic and in-service courses for the IPS officers at various levels. Besides, it conducts induction training for the SPS officers on their induction to IPS.

The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the states as well as Central Police Forces.

The Academy also conducts short duration courses for officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA & AS), Indian Forest Service (IFS) and also the officers of the judicial probation and prison departments, public sector undertakings (PSUs), banks and insurance companies, etc.

North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) The NEPA was first established as Regional Police Training College in 1977 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater to police training requirements of the north-eastern states. It was later renamed North Eastern Police Academy in 1980.

The NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the police personnel of NE states at the various levels. It also conducts workshops/seminars on topics, which have particular relevance to the policing in the region.

The NEPA is a state-of-the-art institute catering to the training needs of north eastern states while also working as a repository of information related to the north-east specific issues on policing and internal security.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Intelligence Bureau (IB)

The IB is the internal intelligence agency of the country. It is placed under the control of the Central Home Ministry. It is responsible for collection, collation, processing and dissemination of internal intelligence. It has its branches in all state capitals and important cities of the country.

The main role of the IB is to collect intelligence about terrorist and subversive activities and adopt strategies to counter threats to internal security of the nation. Its advice and directions are usually accepted by the states in all security matters.

The IB is a legacy of the British rule. It was established in 1887. Thus, it is 120 plus years old and probably the world's oldest intelligence agency.

Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)

The RAW is the external intelligence agency of the country. It is placed under the control of the Central Cabinet Secretariat. It is responsible for collection of external intelligence and launching covert operations. It also provides an assessment of the political and military developments in foreign countries, particularly the neighbouring countries, and thus enables the authorities to take the necessary action.

The RAW was established in 1968. Until this time, the IB was dealing with both internal and external intelligence. However, the Indo-China War of 1962 and the Indo-Pak War of 1965 witnessed the need for separation of these two intelligence operations. Hence, the IB was bifurcated in 1968 and the external intelligence operations were entrusted to the newly created RAW.

Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB)

The CEIB is the nodal agency on economic intelligence. It was set up in 1985 for coordinating and strengthening the intelligence gathering activities, and enforcement action by various agencies concerned with investigation into economic offences and enforcement of economic laws.

The CEIB functions as the secretariat for the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) and as the coordinator and repository of economic intelligence. It supervises and monitors the functioning of 22 Regional Economic Intelligence Councils (REICs) which are the nodal agencies for coordination at the field level and have been constituted amongst various enforcement and investigative agencies dealing with economic offences.

Directorate of Central Excise Intelligence (DCEI)

The functions of the DCEI are as follows:

- (a) To collect, collate and disseminate intelligence relating to evasion of Central Excise duties and Service Tax
- (b) To study the price structure, marketing patterns and classification of commodities vulnerable to evasion of Central Excise duties.
- (c) To coordinate action with other departments like Income Tax etc, in cases involving evasion of Central Excise duties and Service Tax, and
- (d) To investigate cases of evasion of Central Excise duties and Service Tax having Inter-Commissionerate ramification.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)

The functions of the DRI are as follows:

- (a) To study and disseminate intelligence about smuggling
- (b) To identify the organised gangs of smugglers and areas vulnerable to smuggling, collection of intelligence against them and their immobilisation
- (c) To maintain liaison with the intelligence and enforcement agencies in India and abroad for collection of intelligence and in-depth investigation of important cases having Inter-Commissionerate and international ramification, and
- (d) To alert field formations for interception of suspects and contraband goods, assessment of current and likely trends in smuggling.

Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

The FIU has been set up in 2004 to coordinate and strengthen the collection and sharing of financial intelligence through effective national, regional and global network to combat money laundering and related crimes.

The FIU is the central national agency responsible for receiving, processing, analysing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions. It receives prescribed information from various entities in the financial sector under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA) and in appropriate cases, disseminates information to relevant intelligence/enforcement agencies.

National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO)

The NTRO is entrusted with the task of planning, designing, establishing and operating important technical facilities in the country. It is also responsible for monitoring and conducting defensive and offensive cyber operations.

The NTRO was created in 2002. It is placed under the direct control of the National Security Advisor (NSA).

CENTRAL INVESTIGATION AGENCIES

1. National Investigation Agency (NIA): The NIA has been created in pursuance of the enactment of the NIA Act, 2008. It is mandated, at the national level, to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, friendly relations with foreign States and offences under Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations and other international organisations.

Therefore, the NIA was created by Parliament to enable the detection, prevention, investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related incidents in India on a national scale. It is the only exclusive counter-terrorism agency in India. It is a law enforcement agency dedicated towards countering terrorists anywhere in India at anytime. It is not merely a post-incident investigating agency, but also a pre-incident disruption agency.

A workshop on NIA was organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2009 to explain the legal framework to fight terrorism in the country. It was also suggested that NIA should hold regional quarterly meetings with State Police and Union Territory Police forces to discuss the status of cases under investigation and prosecution, fugitives, and other issues relating to mutual cooperation and assistance in criminal investigation etc. Pursuant to this decision, the states have nominated Nodal officers, and quarterly coordination meetings are held Zone-wise to discuss the above issues.

2. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI): The CBI was established by a resolution in 1963. At present, it comprises the following divisions:

- (i) Anti-Corruption Division
- (ii) Economic Offences Division
- (iii) Special Crimes Division
- (iv) Policy and International Police Cooperation Division
- (v) Administration Division
- (vi) Directorate of Prosecution
- (vii) Central Forensic Science Laboratory

The CBI is a multidisciplinary investigation agency of the Government of India and undertakes investigation of corruption related cases, economic offences and cases of conventional crime.

The CBI normally confines its activities in the anti-corruption field to offences committed by the employees of Central Government and Union Territories and their public sector undertakings.

The CBI takes up investigation of conventional crimes like murder, kidnapping, rape etc., on reference from the state governments or when directed by the Supreme Court/High Courts.

The CBI acts as the “National Central Bureau” of Interpol in India. The Interpol Wing of the CBI coordinates requests for investigation-related activities originating from Indian law enforcement agencies and the member countries of the Interpol.

3. Directorate of Enforcement: The Directorate of Enforcement came into existence in 1960. It is implementing two statutes, viz, Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). It is also processing and recommending cases for Preventive Detention of offenders under Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1975 (COFEPOSA). Further, it is handling the residuary work related to FERA, 1973, i.e., cases under adjudication, trial as also the pending penalties-related tasks.

The Directorate is mandated to enforce the provisions of FEMA. The cases of suspected contravention of the provisions of FEMA are detected and investigated, followed by adjudication proceedings, which are quasi-judicial in nature, and which entail imposition of penalties on the offenders, besides ordering confiscation of the funds involved therein.

The Directorate is responsible for (a) investigation of cases for the offence of money laundering (b) seizure or attachment of property involved in the offence of money laundering and (c) prosecuting the persons accused of the offence of money laundering.

4. Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN): India is a signatory to Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

In India, control over Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals is exercised through the provision of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

The CBN undertakes action to prevent the illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. It also undertakes investigation and prosecution of drug related offences, and tracing and freezing of illegally acquired property of drug traffickers for forfeiture and confiscation.

STATE POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Under the Constitution of India, 'public order' and 'police' are state subjects. Therefore, the state governments are primarily responsible for the maintenance of public order and prevention and detection of crimes within their jurisdictions. For this purpose, the states have their own police organisations.

The structure and functioning of the state police forces are governed by the Indian Police Act of 1861. Later, some states have also enacted their own State Police Acts, mostly on the lines of the 1861 Act. Further, the Indian Penal Code (1862), the Indian Evidence Act (1872) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (1973) also govern the functioning of the state police forces.

The Home Department of a state government is responsible for law and order and policy matters regarding police administration in the state. It is headed politically by the Home Minister, and administratively by the Home Secretary. It exercises administrative control over the state police organisation (i.e., executive organisation) called as the State Police Department.

Organisation of State Police

The Director-General of Police (DGP) is the executive/administrative head of the State Police Department. He advises the state government on all police matters, both administrative and operational. He is responsible to the state government for the administration of the police force throughout the state.

For the purpose of police administration, a state is divided into a number of police ranges. A police range consists of a group of districts. Thus, a police range is below the state level but above the district level. Each police range is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG).

Some states have also created police zones, each comprising two or more police ranges. In other words, a police zone is an intermediary between the state and police ranges. Each police zone is headed by an Inspector General of Police (IGP).

A district is the most important unit of police administration in the state. A district police force is placed under the charge of a Superintendent of Police (SP). According to the Indian Police Act of 1861, the administration of police in a district is vested in the SP, but subject to the general control and direction of the District Magistrate (i.e., District Collector). Thus, there is a system of dual control of law and order in the district, that is, control by the district magistrate and control by the departmental line headed by the DGP.

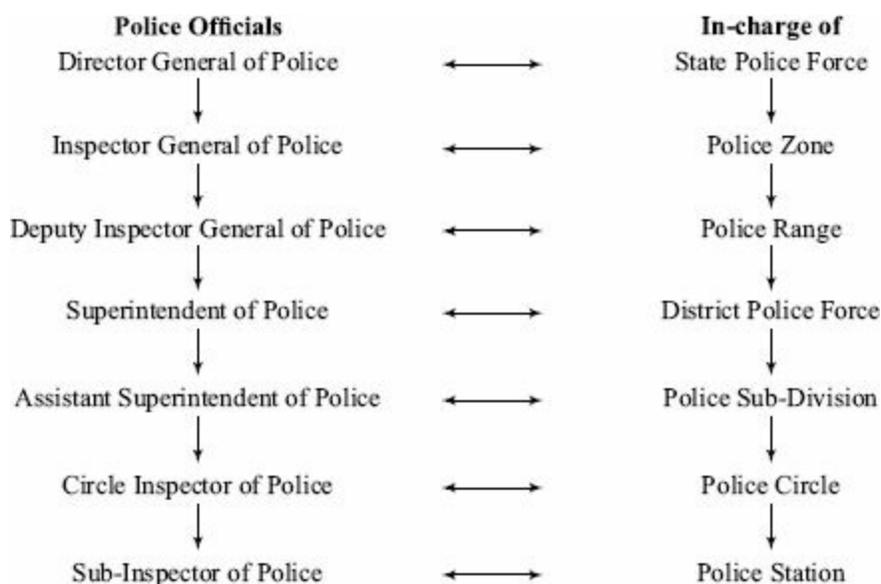
A district is divided into a number of police sub-divisions. Each police sub-division is placed under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP).

A police sub-division is further divided into a number of police stations. Each police station is placed under the charge of a Sub-Inspector of Police (SI).

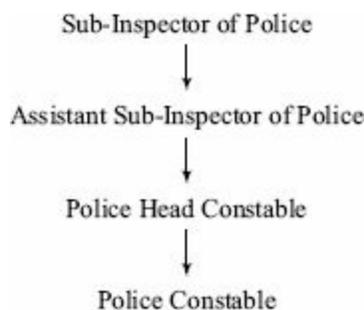
Some states have also created police circles, each comprising three to six police stations. Each police circle is headed by a Circle Inspector of Police (CI).

The police station is the lowest tier in the state police organisation and also the basic and primary unit of police administration in the state. The Assistant Sub Inspectors of Police (ASIs), Police Head Constable (HC) and Police Constables (PCs) assist the SI who is also called the Station House Officer (SHO).

The entire organisational set-up of the state police is shown below.



The hierarchy of police officials in a police station is shown below:



The number of police zones, ranges, districts, sub-divisions, circles and police stations in the states and union territories is mentioned in [Table 9.2](#).

Table 9.2 Organisational Set-up of State Police (2013)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Police Zones</i>	<i>Police Ranges</i>	<i>Police Districts</i>	<i>Police Sub-Div.</i>	<i>Police Circles</i>	<i>Police Stations</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	9	29	164	446	1679
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	18	9	18	72
3.	Assam	0	6	28	28	48	340
4.	Bihar	4	11	40	108	210	969
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	5	28	86	0	416
6.	Goa	0	0	2	8	0	25
7.	Gujarat	0	7	33	96	85	593

8.	Haryana	0	4	21	47	0	269
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	13	0	0	103
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	7	25	46	0	215
11.	Jharkhand	5	7	26	40	138	439
12.	Karnataka	0	6	30	131	230	916
13.	Kerala	2	4	19	54	197	468
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	15	50	143	0	1003
15.	Maharashtra	35	8	37	384	0	1054
16.	Manipur	3	4	9	26	0	80
17.	Meghalaya	0	2	11	5	19	39
18.	Mizoram	0	2	8	17	0	38
19.	Nagaland	1	3	11	16	9	72
20.	Odisha	0	8	36	111	0	583
21.	Punjab	4	7	24	118	0	381
22.	Rajasthan	9	7	36	0	197	817
23.	Sikkim	1	1	4	11	0	28
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	12	33	241	331	1324
25.	Tripura	0	2	8	27	0	71
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	18	75	0	380	1515
27.	Uttarakhand	0	4	13	0	35	125
28.	West Bengal	3	8	23	65	87	442
29.	A&N Islands	0	0	3	5	1	24
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	3	0	11
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	1	1	0	2
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	2	2	0	5
33.	Delhi	0	4	11	54	0	180
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	16
35.	Puducherry	0	0	2	6	15	46
All India		100	178	711	2,053	2,447	14,360

Functions of State Police

According to the Indian Police Act of 1861, the functions of the state police include the following:

1. To obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to it by any competent authority
2. To collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace
3. To prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances
4. To detect and bring offenders to justice
5. To apprehend all persons whom it is legally authorised to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists

6. To enter and inspect any alcohol shop, gaming-house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters

The National Police Commission (1977–1980) suggested the following functions to the state police:

1. To promote and preserve public order
2. To investigate crimes, apprehend the offenders where appropriate and participate in subsequent legal proceedings connected therewith
3. To identify problems and situations that are likely to result in commission of crimes
4. To reduce the opportunities for the commission of crimes through preventive patrol and other appropriate police measures
5. To aid and co-operate with other relevant agencies in implementing appropriate measures for prevention of crimes
6. To aid individuals who are in danger of physical harm
7. To create and maintain a feeling of security in the community
8. To facilitate orderly movement of people and vehicles
9. To counsel and resolve conflicts and promote amity
10. To provide appropriate services and afford relief to people in distress situations
11. To collect intelligence relating to matters affecting public peace and crimes in general including social and economic offences, national integrity and security
12. To perform other duties enjoined on it by the laws

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005–2009) classified the functions of the state police into the following categories:

1. Prevention of crime including intelligence gathering
2. Investigation of crimes
3. Maintenance of public order
4. Assistance in criminal trial
5. Providing security to vital installations and important persons
6. Service-oriented functions:
 - (a) Emergency duties during natural calamities
 - (b) Providing assistance to other agencies
 - (c) Assisting in conducting elections
 - (d) Traffic control
 - (e) Verification of antecedents
 - (f) Helping enforcement of laws

CITY POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Commissionerate System

In the metropolitan and other big cities, the commissionerate system of policing has been adopted. Under this system, the Commissioner of Police is made responsible for the city police administration and the entire police force is placed under his charge.

Unlike the district SP who acts under the general control and direction of the district magistrate (i.e., district collector), the Commissioner of Police acts independently of the district magistrate. He is endowed with all the magisterial powers which are usually exercised by the district magistrate in a district. This means that the district magistrate has no role in the city police administration.

In his task, the Commissioner of Police is assisted by a number of Additional Commissioners of Police, Joint Commissioners of Police, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Assistant Commissioners of Police, Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspectors of Police and other lower rank police officials.

Initially, the commissionerate system of policing prevailed only in four cities. After Independence, this system has been extended to a number of other cities. The present position is indicated below in [Table 9.3](#).

Table 9.3 Cities with Police Commissioner System (2013)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States / UTs</i>	<i>No. of Cities</i>	<i>Name of Cities</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1. Visakhapatnam 2. Vijayawada 3. Hyderabad 4. Cyberabad
2.	Punjab	3	1. Amritsar 2. Jalandhar 3. Ludhiana
3.	Gujarat	4	1. Baroda 2. Ahmedabad 3. Rajkot 4. Surat
4.	Haryana	3	1. Gurgaon 2. Faridabad 3. Ambala-Panchkula
5.	Karnataka	4	1. Bangalore City 2. Mysore City 3. Hubli-Dharwad City 4. Mangalore City
6.	Kerala	5	1. Thiruvananthapuram City 2. Kochi City 3. Kozhikkod City 4. Kim City 5. Tsr City
7.	Maharashtra	10	1. Mumbai 2. Nashik 3. Aurangabad 4. Solapur 5. Pune 6. Thane 7. New Mumbai 8. Nagpur 9. Amravati 10. R.

8.	Odisha	2	Mumbai	1. Bhubaneswar	2. Cuttack
9.	Rajasthan	2	1. Jaipur	2. Jodhpur	
10.	Tamil Nadu	6	1. Greater Chennai	2. Salem	3. Coimbatore
				4. Madurai	5. Trichy
				6. Tirrunelveli	
11.	West Bengal	3	1. Howrah	2. Asansol-	Durgapur
				3. Kolkata	
12.	NCT Delhi	1	NCT Delhi		
	Total	47			

Functions of Commissioner

The Commissioner of Police has been assigned the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Continuous evaluation of emerging issues and formulation of police policy for maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes
2. Effective coordination among different wings of the city police
3. Organisation of community-policing system for building an effective police-public relations mechanism for prevention and detection of crime and for maintenance of law and order, etc.
4. Organisation and implementation of policing beats, patrols and surveillance
5. Building and updating crime and criminal information system
6. Ensuring internal vigilance to enforce code of conduct
7. Arranging regular on the job training courses, their progress and impact
8. To keep all members of the city police in a state of high efficiency and morale
9. Building effective intelligence mechanism to monitor and control communal, terrorist and subversive activities
10. Giving high priority and attention to traffic education, and enforcement as well as training of traffic personnel
11. Maintaining the reserve police of the city fully trained and prepared to be an effective striking force in times of need
12. Inspecting and visiting the various units in his charge and to arranging for the periodical inspection by the Additional/Joint/Deputy/Assistant Commissioners.

ROLE OF HOME GUARDS

Emergence Home Guards is a voluntary force, first raised in India in 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizens' force was adopted by several states. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the states and union territories to merge their existing voluntary organisation into one uniform

voluntary force known as Home Guards.

Functions The functions of Home Guards are as follows:

1. To serve as an auxiliary to the police in the maintenance of law and order and internal security situations
2. To help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc.
3. To help in maintenance of essential services
4. To promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections
5. To participate in socio-economic and welfare activities
6. To perform civil defence duties

Organisation Home Guards are of two types—rural and urban. In the border states, Border Wing Home Guards Battalions have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is of 5,04,621 Home Guards. The organisation is spread over in all states and union territories except in Kerala.

Recruitment Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the states/union territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the people such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organisations, college and university students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc., who give their spare time to the organisation for betterment of the community. All citizens of India, who are in the age group of 18–50, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is three to five years.

Facilities The amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty allowances and awards for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. A Home Guard, whenever called out for duty/training, is paid duty/training allowance at prescribed rates to meet out-of-pocket expenses.

Training The members of Home Guards with three years service in the organisation are trained by the police in maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities. In the event of national emergency, some portion of civil defence work is also entrusted to the Home Guards.

Centre-State Coordination The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organisation. The expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Central and state governments in the ratio of 25% by the Centre and 75% by the state governments for raising, training and equipping on reimbursement basis. For North-Eastern states, the sharing pattern between the Centre and states is in the ratio of 50:50.

CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATION

Meaning Civil defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording

protection to any person, property, place or thing in India against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack: whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It is to be organised as an integral part of the defence of the country.

Functions During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence Organisation has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the armed forces, mobilising the citizens and helping civil administration for

1. saving life and property
2. minimizing damage
3. maintaining continuity in production centers and
4. raising public morale.

The concept of civil defence over the years has shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat perceptions against nuclear weapons, biological and chemical warfare and natural disasters.

Policy The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the Civil Defence Organisation is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of categorised civil defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat with regards to external aggression or hostile attacks by anti-national elements or terrorists to vital installations, being the fundamental criterion for categorisation. At present, civil defence activities are restricted to 225 categorised towns, spread over the states/union territories.

Organisation Civil Defence is primarily organised on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of civil defence volunteers is 13.20 lakh, out of which 5.51 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 4.61 lakh have been trained. These volunteers are supervised and trained by Deputy Controllers, Medical Officers and Civil Defence Instructors, who hold permanent posts.

Training Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of civil defence measures during peace time, civil defence volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention/mitigation of natural/man-made disasters as well as in post-disaster response and relief operations. The civil defence training is conducted by the state governments/UT administrations in three tiers, i.e. at the local/town level, state level and national level.

Role in Law and Order The scheme for revamping the civil defence set-up in the country, which has been launched in 2009, focuses on the training of civil defence volunteers in the following areas :

1. Intelligence gathering, maintenance of communal harmony, prevention of rumour mongering, reporting of suspicious activities and maintaining general vigil in the area of their operation
2. Assisting police in law and order situations, etc.
3. Rescue and relief operation during manmade disasters
4. Evacuation of casualties and providing first-aid

Establishment of NSC

The National Security Council (NSC) was established in 1998 by the A.B. Vajpayee Government. It is a high-powered multi-member body headed by the Prime Minister. Its members include the following:

- (i) Home Minister
- (ii) Defence Minister
- (iii) External Affairs Minister
- (iv) Finance Minister
- (v) Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission
- (vi) National Security Advisor (NSA)

The NSC is the apex body which looks into the political, economic, energy and strategic security concerns of the nation. It provides functional support to the Central Cabinet in the formulation and implementation of the National Security Policy.

Organisation of NSC

In the discharge of its functions, the NSC is assisted by a three-tiered organisation consisting of the following structures:

1. Strategic Policy Group (SPG) The SPG is the first level of the three-tier organisation of the NSC. It plays an important role in the decision-making process of the NSC. It is responsible for the inter-ministerial coordination in respect of security matters. It undertakes the strategic security and defence review, prepares a blue-print of short-term and long-term security threats and advises on possible policy options on a priority basis.

The SPG is a bureaucratic body headed by the Cabinet Secretary and comprises the following members:

- (i) Secretaries of important ministries like Home, Defence, External Affairs, Finance, etc.
- (ii) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (iii) Scientific Advisor to the Defence Minister
- (iv) Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Force
- (v) Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC)
- (vi) Director of Intelligence Bureau (IB)
- (vii) Head of the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)

2. Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) The JIC analyses the intelligence data obtained from the Intelligence Bureau (IB), the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), the Directorates of Military, Naval and Air Intelligence and the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and submits its assessment report to the NSC. Headed by a chairman, the JIC comprises a number of intelligence experts. The secretariat of the JIC operates under the Cabinet Secretariat.

3. National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) The NSAB comprises eminent persons and experts

from various fields like internal security, external security, foreign affairs, strategic analysis, defence, economics and science and technology. It is headed by a chairman appointed by the Prime Minister. Its membership varies between 20 to 30 members. It provides a long-term prognosis and analysis to the NSC and recommends solutions to facilitate decision-making on security issues by the NSC. Besides, it addresses the policy issues referred to it by the NSC.

Role of NSA

The following points highlight the role/functions of the National Security Advisor (NSA):

1. He is a member of the NSC and is selected by the Prime Minister. He is usually an eminent person enjoying the trust and confidence of the Prime Minister.
2. He is the principal advisor to the Prime Minister, the Central Cabinet and the NSC on internal and external security issues.
3. He regularly advises the Prime Minister on internal and external threats and oversees strategic issues.
4. He functions as the channel for the effective functioning of the NSC.
5. He receives intelligence reports from IB, RAW and other agencies and co-ordinates them to submit before the Prime Minister and the NSC.
6. He serves as the Prime Minister's special interlocutor on border issues with Pakistan and China and also in case of crisis in Kashmir and north-eastern states.
7. He usually accompanies the Prime Minister on his visits to foreign countries and international conferences.
8. He is the Chairman of the National Intelligence Board. This Board was constituted in the year 2006 for the better coordination and effective management of intelligence operations.
9. He exercises direct control over the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO). The NTRO was created in the year 2002.

Table 9.4 National Security Advisors Appointed So Far

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name (Service)</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Prime Minister</i>
1.	Brajesh Mishra (IFS)	1998-2004	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
2.	J.N. Dixit (IFS)	2004-2005	Manmohan Singh
3.	M.K. Narayanan (IPS)	2005-2010	Manmohan Singh
4.	Shivshankar Menon (IFS)	2010-2014	Manmohan Singh
5.	Ajit Kumar Doval (IPS)	2014-till date	Narendra Modi