

Chapter 1 - Various Security forces & their Mandates

Security forces, security organisation & their Mandates:

- Like many federal structures, the nature of the Constitution of India mandates law and order as a subject of the states, therefore the bulk of the policing lies with the respective states and territories of India.
- At the federal level, the many agencies are part of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, and support the states in their duties. Larger cities also operate metropolitan police forces, under respective state governments.
- All senior police officers in the state police forces, as well as those in federal agencies, are members of the Indian Police Services and Indian Revenue Services, one of the civil services.

Central (Federal) Agencies

- The federal police are controlled by the central Government of India.
- The majority of federal law enforcement agencies are controlled by Ministry of Home Affairs. The head of each of the federal law enforcement agencies is always an IPS.
- The constitution assigns responsibility for maintaining law and order to the states and territories, and almost all routine policing-including apprehension of criminals is carried out by state-level police forces.
- The constitution also permits the central government to participate in police operation and organised by authorizing the maintenance of the Indian police force.
- Police force are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission through a competitive nationwide examination.
- The Constitution also authorizes the central government to maintain whatever forces are necessary to safeguard national security.
- Under the term of the constitution, central police forces can be legally detailed to assist the state but only if so, required by the state government.
- In practice, the central government has largely observed these limits.

- In isolated instance, the central government has deployed its armed police unit to protect central government institution over the protest of a state govt.
- During the emergency of 1975-77, the constitution was amended to permit the central govt to displaced and deployed its central armed police forces without regard to the wishes of the state.

Ministry of Home Affairs:

- The principal national level organisation concern with law enforcement is the Ministry of Home Affairs which supervises a large number of government function and agencies operated and administrated by the central government.
- The ministries concerned with all matters pertaining to the maintenance of public, peace and order, the staffing and administration of the public services, the delineation of internal boundaries and the administration of the union territories.
- In addition to manage the IPS, Home Ministry maintained several agencies and organisation dealing with police & security.
- Police in the union territories are the responsibility of Police Division, which also run the National Police Academy and the institute of Criminology and Forensic Science.
- The Central Bureau of Investigation investigates crimes that might involve public officials or have ramification for several states.
- The ministry also is the parent organisation of Border Security forces.

Various Types of Forces:

- Armed Forces
- Paramilitary Forces
- Assam Rifles
- Indian Coast Guard
- Special Frontier Forces
- Central Armed Police Forces
- Central Agencies
- Intelligence Agencies

Paramilitary Forces:

- **Assam Rifles:** It is the oldest paramilitary forces which is created by British.
- They are friends of Hilly people.
- They are operated under the control of local military commander.
- **Administrator:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Indian Coast Guard:** In the Exclusively Economic Zone (20-200nm) they are assisted by Navy.
- In the Contiguous Zone (12-24nm) they are assisted by local police.
- **Administrator:** Ministry of Defence.
- **Special Frontier Forces:** They are especially for covert operation in China.
- They come under R&AW.

Central Armed Police Forces:**Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF)**

- It was established in 1969.
- **Main Role:** To secure government building, Monuments, Security, VIP, Delhi Metro. It has also provided security in the Airport.
- **Reason to provide security in the Airport:** 1999 IC-814 Hijack.
- **Exception:** Leh/Srinagar Airport- Army
 - Port Blair Airport- Navy
 - Goa Airport- Airforce

Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF)

- It was established in 27th July 1977.
- It is the biggest Police force in the world.
- Largest paramilitary force in the country.
- **Main Task:** Anti Naxalite Operation (ANO) and Counter Insurgency Operation.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence:

- DRI is the major intelligence agency which enforces prohibition of smuggling of drugs, gold, diamonds, electronics, foreign currency, counterfeit Indian currency, etc.
- The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence functions under the Central Board of Excise

and Customs in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue.

Role and Mandate of DRI:

- Collection of intelligence about smuggling of contraband goods, narcotics, under-invoicing etc. through sources of India and abroad, including secret sources.
- Analysis and dissemination of such intelligence to the field formations for action and working on such intelligence, where necessary.
- To refer cases registered under the Customs Act to the Income Tax Department for action under the Income Tax Act

Border Security Force:

- It was established in 1st December, 1965.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs
- **Reason for establishment:** Because of Indo-Pak War of 1965 demonstrated the inadequacies of the existence border management system.
- **Presence:** International Border (Pakistan and Bangladesh)
- In 1989- Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir- Central government deployed BSF.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police:

- It was established in 24th October 1962.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Presence:** Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachelp La in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Brought out for Anti-Naxalite Operation.

Shastra Seema Bal:

- It was established in 1963.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Presence:** Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Nepal Border.

Railways Protection Force:

- **Admin:** Ministry of Railways.
- **Headed by:** Director General (IPS Officer).
- **Task:** Protect Railway Property.

Riot Action Force:

- It is under the Union Government.
- **Rapid Action Force:** it is under the State Government.

Special Protection Guard:

- It was established in 1985.
- **Main Task:** Responsible for the protection of PM, Blood relations of PM, Ex-PM and top officials
- It is a pooled service (no open exams or recruitment).

Indo-Tibetan Border Police:

- It was established in 1984.
- **Main Task:** To tackle terrorism in the country and Anti-Hijacking.

National Disaster Response Force:

- It was established under National Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- **Main Task:** Post disaster relief operations.

Commander of Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA):

- It was established in 2009.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Task:** Special force for ANO and trained in guerrilla warfare.

Central Agencies**Central Bureau of Investigation**

- At an early stage of World War-II, the Government of India realised that vast increase in expenditure for war efforts had provided opportunities to unscrupulous and anti-social persons, both officials and non-officials, for indulging in bribery and corruption at the cost of public and the Government.
- It was felt that Police and other Law Enforcement Agencies under the State Governments were not in a position to cope with the situation. An executive order was,

therefore, passed by the Government of India in 1941, setting up the Special Police Establishment (SPE).

- Subsequently, Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 was brought into existence.
- SPE was renamed the Central Bureau of Investigation on 1st April, 1963.
- CBI derives power to investigate from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Section 2 of the Act vests DSPE with jurisdiction to investigate offences in the Union Territories only.
- However, the jurisdiction can be extended by the Central Government to other areas including Railway areas and States under Section 5(1) of the Act, provided the State Government accords consent under the Act.

Mandate of CBI:

- Cases in which public servants under the control of the Central Government are involved
- Cases in which the interests of the Central Government or of any public sector project or undertaking, or any statutory corporation or body set up and financed by the Government of India are involved.
- Cases relating to breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is particularly concerned, e.g.
 - Breaches of Import and Export Control Orders
 - Serious breaches of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,
 - Passport frauds
- Cases under the Official Secrets Act pertaining to the affairs of the Central Government.
- Cases of certain specified categories under the Defence of India Act or Rules with which the Central Government is particularly concerned
- Other cases of a serious nature, when committed by organized gangs or professional criminals, or cases having ramifications in several States, important cases of kidnapping of children by professional inter-state gangs, etc.

- These cases are taken up only at the request of or with the concurrence of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations concerned.

National Investigation Agencies:

- It was established in 2008 by National Investigation Act, 2008.
- Established after Mumbai Attack.
- **How NIA pick up the case?**
 - Directly from the Centre or State to Centre.

Narcotics Control Bureau:

- It was established in 1986.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Main Task:** Liquor prohibition.

National Crime Record Bureau:

- It was established in 1986.
- Inter-State crime repository.
- Act as a database for Inter-State Crime.

Intelligence Bureau:

- The Intelligence Bureau (IB) is India's internal intelligence agency.
- It was recast as the Central Intelligence Bureau in 1947 under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The IB was trained by the Soviet KGB from the 1950s onward until the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- IB is used to garner intelligence from within India and also execute counterintelligence and counterterrorism Tasks.
- In addition to domestic intelligence responsibilities, the IB is particularly tasked with intelligence collection in border areas, following the 1951 recommendations of the Himmat Singh Ji Committee (also known as the North and North-East Border Committee), a task entrusted to the military intelligence organisations prior to independence in 1947.
- All spheres of human activity within India and in the neighborhood are allocated to the charter of duties of the Intelligence Bureau.

- The IB was also tasked with other external intelligence responsibilities as of 1951 until 1968, when the Research and Analysis Wing was formed.

Research and Analysis Wing

- The Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW or RAW) is the primary foreign intelligence agency of India.
- It was established in 1968 following the intelligence failures of the Sino-Indian and Indo-Pakistani wars, which persuaded the Government of India to create a specialised, independent agency dedicated to foreign intelligence gathering.
- Previously, both domestic and foreign intelligence had been the purview of the Intelligence Bureau.
- The primary function of R&AW is gathering foreign intelligence and counterterrorism.
- In addition, it is responsible for obtaining and analysing information about foreign governments, corporations and persons to advise Indian policymakers.
- It is also involved in the security of India's nuclear programme.
- In 2004 Government of India added yet another signal intelligence agency called the National Technical Facilities Organisation (NTFO), which was later renamed as National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO).
- It is believed to be functioning under the titular control of R&AW, although it remains autonomous to some degree.
- While the exact nature of the operations conducted by NTRO is classified, it is believed that it deals with research on imagery and communications using various platforms.
- The present R&AW objectives include, and are not limited to:
 - Monitoring the political, military, economic and scientific developments in countries which have a direct bearing on India's national security and the formulation of its foreign policy.
 - Moulding international public opinion and influence foreign governments with the help of the strong and vibrant Indian diaspora.

- Covert Operations to safeguard India's National interests.
- Anti-Terror Operations and neutralizing terror elements posing a threat to India

National Intelligence Grid or NATGRID

- The National Intelligence Grid or NATGRID is the integrated intelligence grid connecting databases of core security agencies of the Government of India to collect comprehensive patterns of intelligence that can be readily accessed by intelligence agencies.
- It was first proposed in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on Mumbai in 2008.
- NATGRID is an intelligence sharing network that collates data from the standalone databases of the various agencies and ministries of the Indian government.
- It is a counter terrorism measure that collects and collates a host of information from government databases including tax and bank account details, credit card transactions, visa and immigration records and itineraries of rail and air travel.

- This combined data will be made available to 11 central agencies, which are: Research and Analysis Wing, the Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation, Financial intelligence unit, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Enforcement Directorate, Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Board of Excise and Customs and the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence.

Consider the following statements about the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):

1. It deals only with cases of corruption and economic offenses.
2. The CBI's functioning is superintended by the Central Vigilance Commission when the offenses being investigated come under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2
