

Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi-110055

*With Compliments*

From

V N RAJAN  
Director



67426

**INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE**  
**New Delhi-110055**

**Society is the Victim, Crime its Disease;  
Criminology is a Probe and Science the Apothecary.**

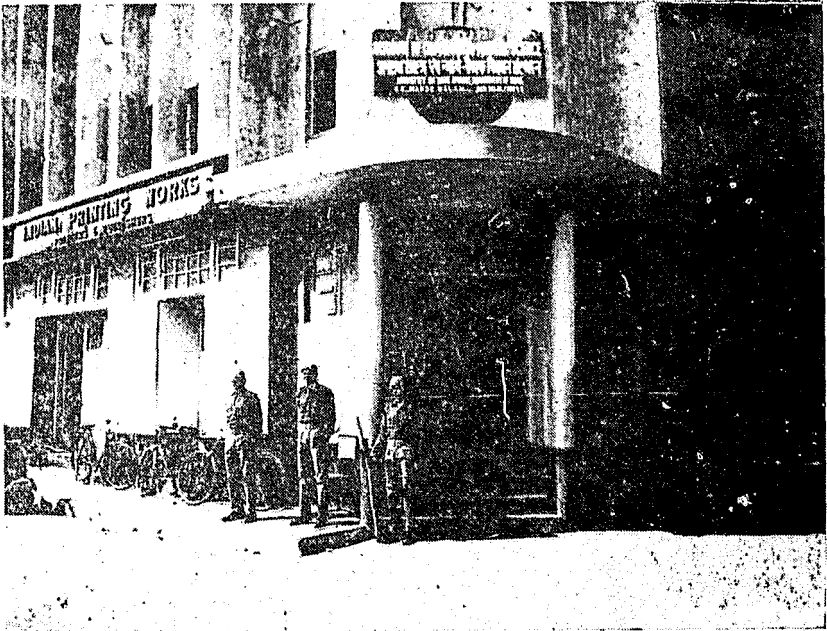
The need for a scientific study of Criminology and Forensic Science has been engaging the attention of criminologists, forensic scientists, academicians and administrators for quite some time. Besides, evolving an effective criminal justice system has been a major concern in all civilized societies. The maintenance of law and order, the prevention of the violation of laws, the detection of crime, the bringing of the offender to book and the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders—these have always engaged the attention of all those who have a stake in ensuring peace and order in society. Besides, the efficacy of the criminal justice system assumes a pointed significance for developing countries which have launched programmes to bring about comprehensive socio-economic changes within a limited span of time. Large scale developmental efforts give rise to the enactment of a multiplicity of new laws, the enforcement of which calls for a concerted effort as much by law-enforcement officers as by citizens, voluntary organisations and society as a whole.

These were some of the considerations which prompted the UNESCO to organise a symposium in London in 1955. It was unanimously felt at the Symposium that a systematic understanding of Criminology and Forensic Science is necessary for law-enforcement officers and that the universities should be encouraged to include these disciplines in their curricula. In 1961, a delegation comprising administrators and academicians discussed these possibilities with the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, as a result of which the University of Saugar took the lead in introducing Criminology and Forensic Science as subjects of study in the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in 1959 and since then a number of other universities have also started similar courses. In 1968, the University Grants Commission again appointed a committee to look into the applied aspects of the education, training and research in Criminology and Forensic Science commensurate with the needs of the country. The com-

mittee recommended the establishment of an autonomous institution at the national level for this purpose with the following major objectives :—

- (a) to impart in-service training to functionaries of the criminal justice system;
- (b) to undertake research in the fields of criminology and forensic science; and
- (c) to provide postgraduate education in these subjects.

The recommendations of this Committee, after due examination and modifications by the Government of India led to the establishment of the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science headed by an Inspector General of Police, designated as Director, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, in 1972. The Institute is at present organising a number of orientation and professional courses for the in-service personnel responsible for maintaining law and order,



*The building in which Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science is housed*

detecting and investigating crime, administering justice and treating and rehabilitating offenders. It also undertakes research in these areas.

Although the present activities of the Institute are limited to research and in-service training, the ultimate objective is to develop it into a fullfledged academic institution which would impart post-graduate education. Entry into its portals will not be restricted to service personnel but will be extended to students seeking to take up the study of Criminology and Forensic Science. It is envisaged that the Institute would either be affiliated to a University or will develop as a centre of Advanced Study in Criminology and Forensic Science

Since the present functions of the Institute are mainly two-fold : training and research, it would be appropriate to deal with them in some detail.

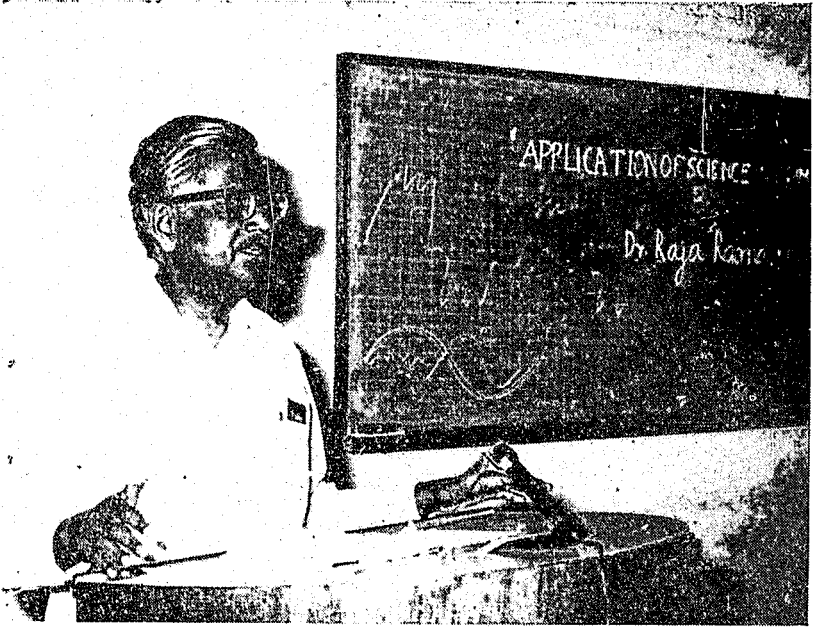
## TRAINING

The criticism is often heard that law lags behind social postulates and theories and that in law enforcement while dynamism is preached, statism is practised. In the short-term training programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science offered by the Institute the thrust is on meeting this kind of criticism. Through these programmes, an effort is made to widen the perspective of the participants and to expose them to the recent thinking in the different disciplines. That is why the core-faculty is supplemented by guest-speakers drawn from different professional areas. They include academicians and researchers from universities, administrators, intellectuals, jurists, journalists and legislators. This is further strengthened by visits to other institutions. In training programmes, the working languages are English and Hindi.

In Criminology, the specialised courses run by the Institute are :

- (a) Advanced Course in Criminology;
- (b) Police Community Relations;
- (c) Research Methodology;

- (d) Behavioural Orientation;
- (e) Methodology of Behaviour Modification; and
- (f) Role of the Police in dealing with Juvenile Delinquency.



*Dr. Raja Ramanna, Scientific Advisor to the Minister for Defence and Director-General, Defence Science Research, addressing trainees*

The Advanced Course in Criminology covers the crime phenomenon in its diverse aspects and is designed for the functionaries in the three sectors of the criminal justice system. The course on Police Community Relations is meant to prepare the participants—officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police—to perform the difficult task of policing in a complex society in a collaborative and cooperative manner. The course on Research Methodology is intended to acquaint participants—senior level police officers—with the significance and relevance of research to the police-working. Considering crime as a social phenomenon and the need to deal with the offender, paying due attention to human rights, the course on Behavioural Orientation is designed to expose police officers to sociological and psychological aspects of the individual and his

behaviour. The course on the Methodology of Behaviour Modification is diagnostic as well as therapeutic in theme and is intended to equip the participants with the skills capable of influencing the offenders or potential offenders.



*A demonstration in hypnosis towards behaviour modification*

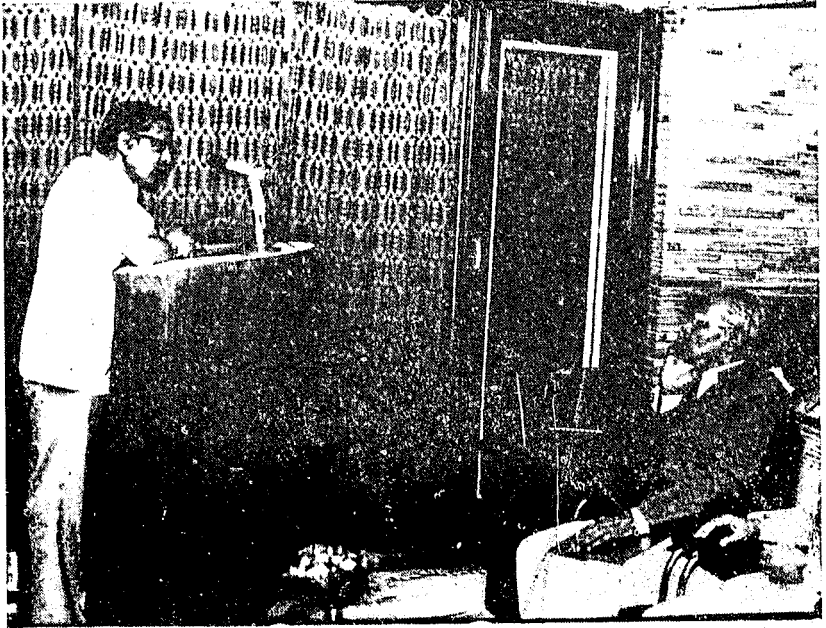
In Forensic Science, the following specialised courses are organised:

- (a) Diploma Course in Document Examination;
- (b) Special Course in Document Examination for the Customs and Revenue Intelligence Officers;
- (c) Diploma Course in Forensic Ballistics;
- (d) Certificate and Diploma Course in Police Photography;
- (e) Forensic Toxicology; and
- (f) Forensic Biology.

It would be seen that all these courses are designed for specialists working in Forensic Science Laboratories and all these aim to



promote skills in scientific methods of investigation. The Institute



*Mr. Justice S. Murtaza Fazal Ali, Judge, Supreme Court of India, delivering the valedictory address to a Crime and Justice Course*

also conducts two other useful courses :

- (a) Orientation to Forensic Science: and
- (b) Crime and Justice.

The former is meant for police officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and the latter, for senior judicial officers like District Judges, Additional District Judges, Judicial Magistrates and also Public Prosecutors. The emphasis in both of these courses is on familiarising the participants with the use and efficacy of scientific methods in the detection and investigation of crimes. Towards this, the participants are exposed to the latest developments in Forensic Science.

It may be reiterated that the Institute caters to the needs of the four wings of the Criminal Justice System, viz. the Police, the

prosecuting agency, the Judiciary and the Correctional Services. The courses are open not only to the participants of different organisations functioning under the Government of India, Union Territory Administrations and State Governments but to the officers drawn from neighbouring countries as well. Officers from Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Zambia have been receiving training in various courses organised in the Institute.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

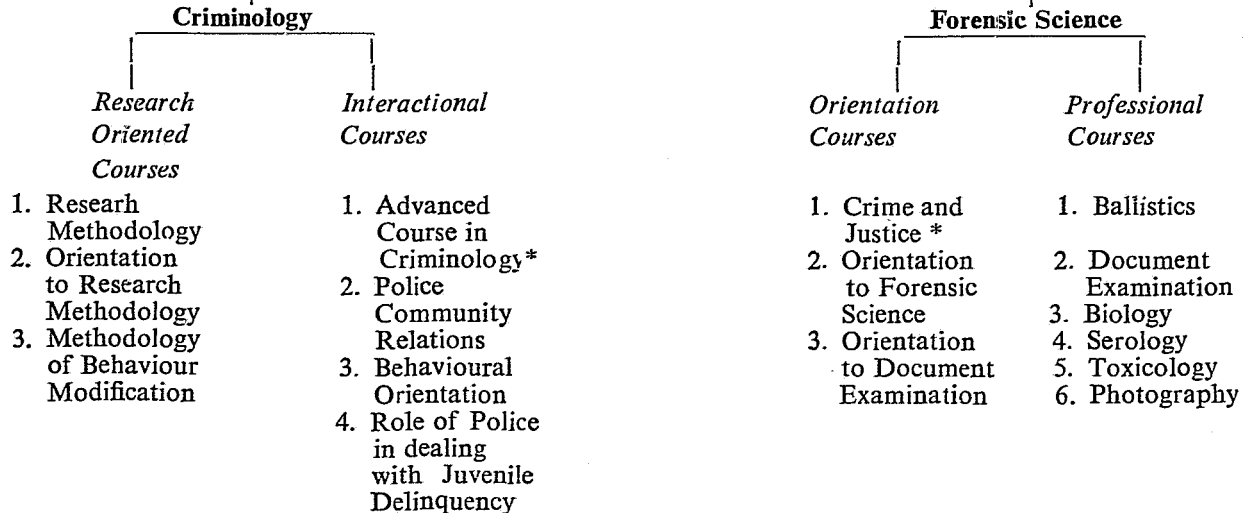
Research engages attention both in the Faculty of Criminology and in the Faculty of Forensic Science. There is a vast research area which falls in the overlapping zones of Criminology and Forensic Science that has remained relatively unexplored. The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science has made a beginning by taking up a project in which drug addiction is examined simultaneously by criminological tools to determine its etiology and by immunoassay techniques to identify the extent of addiction and bio-chemical changes brought thereof. Apart from this joint project, which is in progress, the two faculties have initiated a number of research projects which are described below :

### *(a) Research work done by the Faculty of Criminology :*

The research areas that have aroused interest are etiology of crime and delinquency, theories of criminogenesis, survey of research in deviant behaviour, status of alcohol and prohibition, adolescent thieves : a study in socio-cultural dynamics, Criminology : a classified bibliography, public awareness and opinion about the problems of law enforcement, evaluation of Criminal Justice Policies and Programmes and citizens participation in law enforcement are the areas that have been covered or are being covered. Besides, studies on homicide victims and on victims of fatal road accidents are in an advanced stage of planning.

The relevance of research to police work is highlighted in the training courses conducted by the Faculty of Criminology, particularly in the course on Research Methodology. Under the guidance of the directing staff, the participants work on projects which have a bearing on the tasks they have to tackle in the field or which are

# TRAINING ACTIVITIES

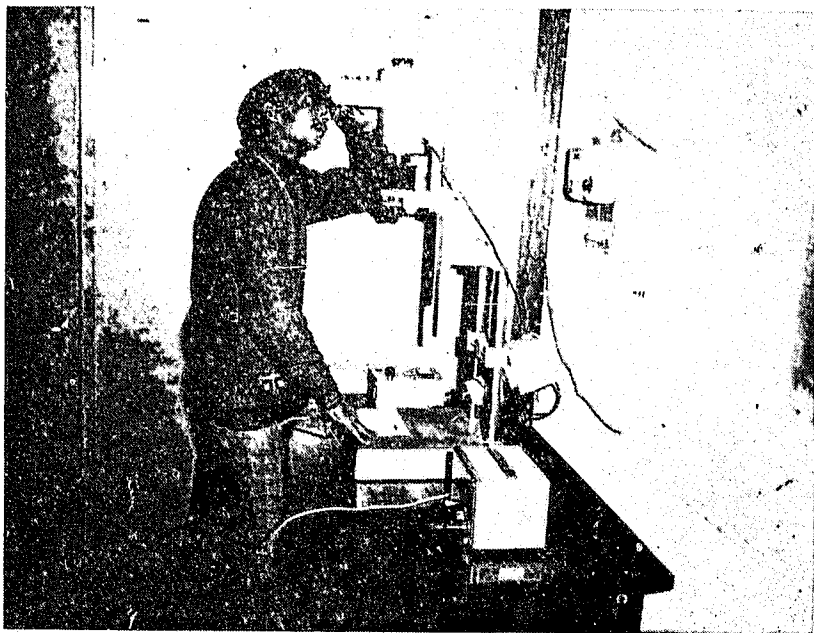


(\*Both these courses are inter-disciplinary in nature).

likely to arise in the foreseeable future. Broadly speaking, such projects have covered job identification, performance, grievances, evaluation and attitudes.



biological parameters on printing inks, tranquillizers, blood samples and human teeth. Two of the new techniques developed during this period are the use of critical solution temperature for identification of small quantity of a vegetable oil and development of indigenous reflective number plates. The last item has been patented for commercial exploitation.



*Examination of Documents by Infra-Red Rays with I. R. image Converter*

## ORGANISATION

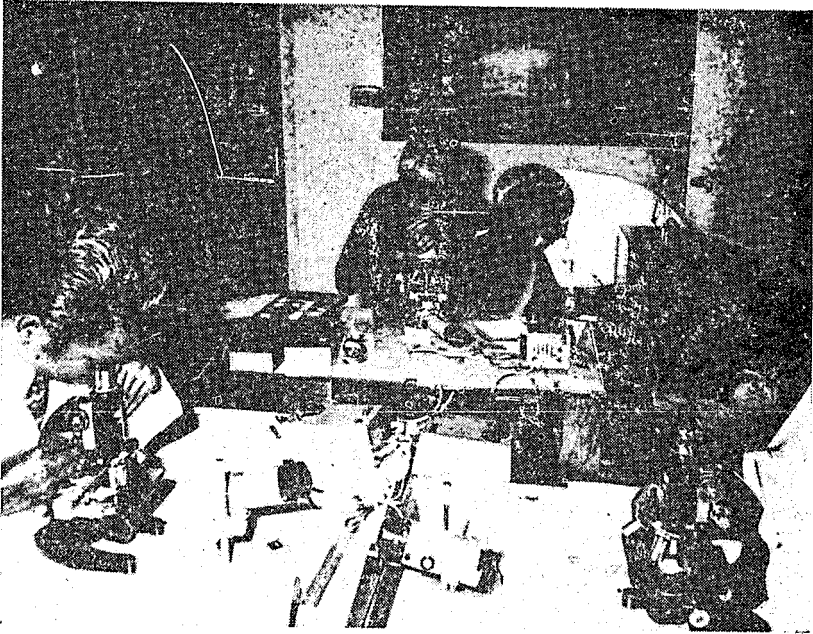
The Institute has two faculties, namely the faculty of Criminology and faculty of Forensic Science. Each faculty consists of a number of divisions which specialises in specific areas. Thus, the faculty of Criminology has three divisions viz. Criminology, Sociology and Psychology and that of Forensic Science has five divisions viz. Chemistry, Biology, Ballistics, Documents and Photography. The Deputy Director and a Professor head the faculty of Forensic Science and faculty of Criminology respectively. The core-staff consists of

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS; GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
4-E JHANDEWALAN EXTENSION, RANI JHANSI ROAD  
NEW DELHI-110055 •

1979

Readers, Assistant Directors and Lecturer.

Besides, there is a Course Division to keep a tab on the training programmes of the Institute. It functions under an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Administrative matters are handled by the Section supervised by an Administrative Officer.



*A class in Serology in progress*

## **LIBRARY AND OTHER FACILITIES**

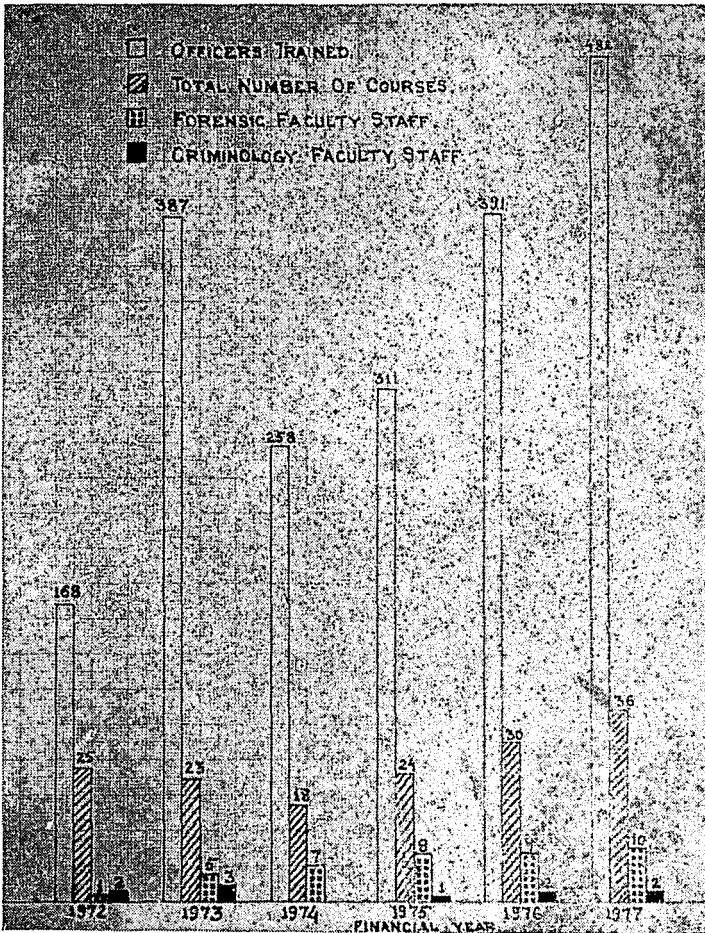
The Institute has a modest but steadily expanding library. It subscribes to 85 major journals and periodicals in Criminology and Forensic Science. Some of the most recent publications in related disciplines are also available. It is proposed to bring out a journal on Criminology and Criminalistics. There are laboratories in the faculty of forensic science and in the division of psychology which are equipped with sophisticated instruments.

Educational tours are arranged for participants in professional

courses and local visits to relevant institutions and study centres form part of the courses of short duration.

There are two hostels for Senior and Junior Officers participating in various training programmes.

One of the functions of the Institute is to organise Seminars/Conferences and Schools. Mention may be made of two seminars organised by the Institute on 'Current trends in Criminology' and 'Suicide' in collaboration with the Indian Society of Criminology





and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, respectively. An Autumn School on Forensic Science was also organised in collaboration with Indian National Science Academy recently.

## **CONSULTANCY AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**

The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science keeps in close touch with other organisations and institutes and renders necessary assistance to them from time to time. The Institute has been on the consultancy panel of the Ministry of Education, Indian Council of Social Science Research, National Police Commission, Bureau of Police Research and Development, the Serologist to the Government of India, the Government of India Press, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. The Institute is also closely associated with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Bombay.

The Institute is recognised as a centre for research leading to doctoral degree by some universities. Besides, the teaching staff is on the visiting faculty of the Delhi University and University of Rajasthan at postgraduate level and the expertise available in the Institute is also utilised by universities of Saugar, Patna, Punjab, Kashi Vidyapeeth, etc.

The faculty of the Institute has been attending seminars and conferences at international and national levels. The faculty members have visited Japan, Australia, Germany and the United Kingdom for attending international conferences and seminars. The various professional societies in different disciplines have been soliciting the active cooperation of the faculty members of this Institute.

The techniques of instructions in class room are put to constant review by the faculty members with a view to ensure the maximum involvement of participants in training programmes. The Institute has adopted the integrated method of teaching. Group discussions are organised in addition to lectures. Interaction between the participants and the faculty has proved to be beneficial and has considerably increased the utility of training programmes.

An effort is being made to bring together professional proficiency and academic excellence in the activities of this Institute.

The Institute has gradually built up an atmosphere and infrastructure which would be most favourable to improved research activities. The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science stands at the confluence of many disciplines and professions. But it is committed to one unified purpose, i.e. exposing the components of the criminal justice system to the latest influences in investigation and criminological thinking, so that the needs of criminal justice are effectively met in a modernistic way. This is in keeping with its motto—

Vijnanam Satyam Avishkaroti  
Satyam Nyayam Adhitishtati.  
(Science reveals truth, truth governs justice)

This motto is inscribed below the emblem of the Institute which is the judgement seat of Vikramaditya, a king famous in Indian history for his judicial wisdom, intellectual acumen and fairness.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE  
Ministry of Home Affairs

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Total
<b>Officers Trained</b>	168	387	258	311	391	482	481	343	2821
Judicial	1	18	18	32	41	86	75	50	321
Prison	3	15	12	6	11	15	14	4	80
<b>Police</b>									
D.I.G.	10	22	—	—	—	15	6	6	
S.P.	61	126	86	118	160	125	180	127	
D.S.P.	38	123	71	84	105	164	143	86	
Inspector	17	20	13	12	18	14	11	15	
S.I.	18	27	25	35	27	23	17	12	
A.S.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
A.P.Ps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	
	144	318	195	249	310	341	357	271	2185
Forensic Science Experts	19	34	28	19	27	23	28	11	189
*Others	1	2	5	5	2	17	7	7	46
<b>Total number of courses</b>	25	23	18	24	30	36	34	25	

\*Others means officers-trainees from other countries, Revenue Officers and others.

The Institute has so far trained 2821 officers. The details of these are as under :—

Judicial Officers	—	321
Police Officers	—	2161
Officers from Correctional Administration	—	80
Prosecutors	—	24
Forensic Science Experts	—	189
Others (trainees from foreign countries, Revenue Intelligence, and other services)	—	46
		—
G. Total :		2821
		—

### FOREIGN TRAINEES

<i>Country</i>	<i>No. of Officers</i>
Iran	3 (in Criminology)
Iraq	1 (in Forensic Science)
Malaysia	2 (in Criminology)
Nepal	1 (in Forensic Science)
Philippines	1 (in Criminology)
Singapore	2 (1 in Criminology and 1 in Forensic Science)
Thailand	4 (in Criminology)
	—
Total	14
	—



**END**