



DETECTIVE



**CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE
JAIPUR**





INDEX

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Disclaimer

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From The DIRECTOR'S DESK



Dr Amandeep Singh Kapoor, IPS
Director CDTI, Jaipur

It's a matter of immense pleasure for me to see the fructification of new edition of Detective CDTI has established a record of imparting training to 10,342 Police officers including officers from judiciary.

This journal is self a self-speaking document of the journey of a decade. The pandemic situation protocol was not supportive but institute did not keep itself idle and started e-learning courses successfully.

This edition highlights all important events and activities carried out by CDTI, Jaipur in new campus at Dahmikalan, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.

This institute, as per its agenda, constantly endeavours to enhance the capacity of the officers providing them modern scientific aids. I am confident that this institute will become center of excellence in new age crime investigation using in near future. The institute is expressly determined to train in best manner investigating officers to assist the Criminal Justice System & Novel domain of cyber crime, dark webs, crypto currency etc.

The entire editorial team with their efforts, together has prepared this wonderful journal with very useful information.

The suggestion and feedback from our esteemed readers are always invited and welcomed for improvement in future issues of the journal.



It is a matter of immense pleasure that Central Detective Training Institute (BPR&D), Jaipur is publishing its second edition of journal namely "Detective" period covered 1st January, 2021 to 31 Dec. 2021.

This Institute was raised on 16 January, 2012 with a vision and perspective plan to educate and enhance investigation skill of the police officers of all states of the country. It has been perceived that judicial and prosecution officers may also be made aware with the latest technologies, forensic science, other technical aspects of the present crime scenario and evaluation of the digital evidences which are essentially required for delivery of justice in a democratic county.

As per the motto of BPR&D "Promoting Good Practices and Standards", "Let noble Thoughts Come to Us From Everywhere In the World". The Institute is fulfilling its responsibilities sincerely by providing training facilities to the officers belong to criminal justice system of all the states and UTs. The institute is also fulfilling their social responsibilities and organizing Cyber Crime Awareness Program, Social Media Awareness Program and Traffic Awareness Program for students, Tree Plantation, Shramdan, free medical camp and COVID-19 vaccination camps under the community policing. In the year 2012-2013 this institute has trained 189 police officers which with passage of time had come up to 2760 police officers in the year 2021-2022. The Centre of Excellence of CDTI Jaipur is new age crime as Intellectual Property Rights, Wild Life Crime, Crypto Currency & Dark Web, and CBRN. The institute is conducting 50 percent courses on New Age Crime. The institute has a very good team of officers, staff and having a panel of 125 experienced faculties members including eminent faculties. The institute started functioning in its new campus from 1st Oct. 2020, having sound modern training facility, better accommodation and ambient environment with lush green lawns.

Our Institute has completed a decade successfully without deviating from its objectives. We are sure that the quality and type of training courses of this institute will definitely make the trainee officers to feel it as a proud alma-matter for investigation techniques.

We are quite eager to welcome police officers in the pink city of Jaipur.



Rajesh Kumar
Vice Principal, CDTI, Jaipur



THE ACHIEVERS



Sh. Pramod Verma, IPS, former Director CDTI, Jaipur recipient of UHM (Training) Medal



Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Vice Principal CDTI, Jaipur Recipient of DG Golden Disc



Inspector Kamal Singh, CDTI, Jaipur Recipient of President Police Medal for Distinguished Services

History of CDTI, Jaipur : Transformation from CDTS to CDTI



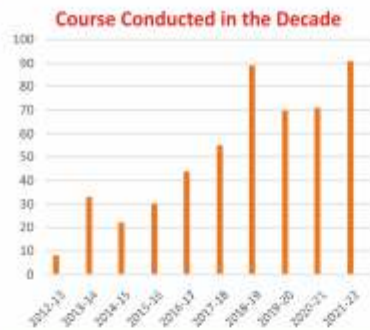
Central Detective Training Institute was founded on 16 Jan, 2012 as Central Detective Training School, Jaipur after the setup of such schools in the States of West Bengal at Kolkata, Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad, UT of Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh at Ghaziabad with mandate to provide in service training to Police Officers for the purpose of improving the standards of Crime Investigation in Country by familiarizing them with latest Technology and updated Forensic Methods of Investigation, in various types of traditional crimes, cyber crimes and new age crimes.

Today it has taken shape of a well-developed Institute with modern infrastructural facilities for training and eco friendly environment for the trainee officers during training courses at the New Campus.

The functioning at New Campus started with on line Inauguration on 28 August 2021, by the then State Home Minister Shri G. Kishan Reddy.

During the year 2021-2022 CDTI, Jaipur had conducted 91 e- courses and 3 Off-line Courses on all types of Crimes including new age Crimes. CDTI, Jaipur is a prominent training Institute as a Centre of Excellence apart from the courses on Intellectual Property Right CBRN, Disaster Management, Wildlife Crimes and Crypto currency & Darknet Crimes.

S.No.	Year	Courses Contucted	Officers Trend
1.	2012-13	08	189
2.	2013-14	33	545
3.	2014-15	22	420
4.	2015-16	30	594
5.	2016-17	44	888
6.	2017-18	55	892
7.	2018-19	89	1500
8.	2019-20	70	1302
9.	2020-21	71	2043
10.	2021-22	91	2760
Total		513	11,133



THEME OF COURSES BEING CONDUCTED IN CDTI JAIPUR 2022-23

Sr. No	Category of course	Name of the Course
1.	Special courses (Centre of Excellence)	Investigation of Crypto Currency & Dark Web Cases
2.		Investigation of Infringement of IPR Cases
3.		Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear Warfare Cases
4.		Investigation of Wild Life Crime Cases
5.		Disaster Management
6.		Investigation of Smuggling of Antiques & Other Art Object
7.	Special Courses (Brand new Courses proposed under Centre of Excellence Domains)	Data Protection Laws Course for ToTs
8.		Internet Governance
9.		Data Analytics and Predictive policing
10.		Technology in National Security
11.		Digital Transformation for Police
12.		Drone Technology
13.	Role of Forensic Audit in Economic Crime	
14.	MHA Courses	Cyber Crime Awareness for Police Officers
15.		Cyber Crime & Cyber Law Programme for PP & Judicial officers
16.	Mandatory Courses	Mobile Forensics
17.		Juvenile Justice & Investigation of Crime Against Children
18.		Investigation of Crime Against Women & Women Safety
19.		Use of Technology in Prison Administration
20.		Investigation of Organized Crimes
21.		Development of Soft Skills and Ambient Environment for Police Working
22.	Other Courses	Investigation of Bank/Plastic Card Fraud Cases including Digital Payment Landscape in India
23.		Investigation Abroad
24.		Investigation of Terrorist Finance & FICN Cases
25.		Investigation and Prosecution of NDPS Cases for IO & Prosecutors
26.		Capacity Building of Women Police officers
27.		Prosecutors & Investigators Training Course on Women Safety
28.		Collection & Preservation of Digital Evidence
29.		Noting & Drafting
30.		Social Media & OSINT (Open Source Intelligence Issues & Investigation
31.		DSI Courses
32.	Investigation of Cyber Crime	
33.	Advance Technology in Forensic Science	
34.	Anti- Human Trafficking Course	
35.	National Seminar	Ethics of Block Chain Technology
36.		Digital Transformation in Policing
37.		Police Technology Mission
38.		New dynamic of Internet Governance
39.		Protection of Wild Life
40.	Prevention of Cyber Crimes, Cyber Safety/ Cyber Hygiene	
41.	ITEC Courses	Investigation of Cyber Crimes
42.		Investigation of Bank/Plastic Card Fraud Cases including Digital Payment Landscape in India
43.		Disaster Management
44.	Awareness programme	Cyber Crime Awareness Programme for Students



MILESTONES CDTI, JAIPUR INAUGURATION OF NEW CAMPUS IN DAHMI KALAN



Virtual Inauguration of New Campus by Shri G. Kishan Reddy, The Minister of State for Home Affairs



Bird's Eye View of New Campus





FIRST HYBRID COURSE



Inauguration of First Hybrid Course on Investigation of Cyber Crime from 20th-22nd December 2021



Online Participants



Group Photo of First Hybrid Course from 20th-22nd December 2021



Workshop on Tourist Safety conducted in hybrid mode on the Inaugural Day of new campus on August 28, 2021



Presentation of Memento to the penal members

FIRST E- LEARNING COURSE



First e- learning Course in New Campus on 21-23 Sep. 2020

First e- Course on "Investigation of Cyber Crime" conducted successfully in the new campus with the help of WebEx Meeting Room for three days from 21 Sept. to 23 Sept. 2020, from of Lecture Theatre of new campus of CDTI, Dahmi Kalan, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.





Race towards Goal

With clear vision and mandate, CDTI Jaipur has constantly engaged silently and conducted 71 courses in the year 2020-21. The corona pandemic hampered the speed but CDTI Jaipur was constantly on the job and achieved the goal of imparting training to 2043 Police officers along with officers from the judiciary in the year 2021 which further increased to 2760 in the year 2021-22.

Officers from various states and Union Territories participated in these e-learning courses from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Utter Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, uttrakhand, Leh ladakh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Odisa, Telangana, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Assam and Delhi.

CDTI, Jaipur conducted second e-Learning course on Investigation of Cyber Crime in September 2020 from 13.07.2020 to 15.07.2020 there were 73 Police officers. The number was beyond the expectation in difficult Corona lockdown time. Central Detective Training Institute Jaipur took it as a challenge and imparted training to 2043 officer highest ever in this difficult time of Corona Pandemic.

Central Detective Training Institute initially setup as Central Detective Training School on 16 January 2012 other schools were already established in Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh and Ghaziabad.

Initially the Institute was running in rented building at Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur in the premises of Kendriya Sadan in sector number 10. All facilities for training, food and the hostel for the trainee officers were made available in rented buildings.

It was felt that the facility in the rented buildings were not enough but it just to run the School, afterwards, this has been designated as Central Detective Training Institute Jaipur, in 2017 and after a long period of nine years the Institute has been shifted in its own building on 1st October 2020, having total 8.09 hectare area of the premises is in Dahmi Kalan, Jaipur on Ajmer Road near Manipal University.

All facilities are available in this premises. Apart from the administrative building there is an officer's guest house with all required facility. There are male and female hostel with 75 and 18 luxury Rooms respectively. Auditorium, Open air theatre, Gymnasium, Shopping Complex, Dispensary, Barracks for Staff and MT section. There is sufficient Residential accommodation available for the Resident officers and staff.

MODERN INFRASTRUCTURE - A GLIMPSE



Modern Library



Elegant Meeting Hall



The Auditorium





Officers' Lounge



Officers Mess



Cafeteria



Cyber Class Room



Officers' Guest House



Lecture Theatre



Open Air Theatre



Main Hostel, Gymnasium and Badminton Court



Dr Amandeep Singh Kapoor, IPS
Director, CDTI, Jaipur

TIME TO WATCH OUT THE DIGITAL LENDING AND DIGITAL PAYMENT LANDSCAPE LEST THE 'NEO-SAHUKAARS' CREATE WHOLESOME HAHAAKAAR

The PM has called for fintech revolution with security shield in the recent event where he also pitched for GIFT City as hub of innovation in digital financial ecosystem. The RBI's Working group on digital lending has submitted its recommendations which makes it an opportune time to analyze the current digital ecosystem, not only in lending domain but also in payments, and what it will take to address the trust issues. The

disruptiveness of these domains of digital lending & digital payment was waiting to happen considering the colossal gaps in financial inclusion and encouraging lessons from JAM & UPI experiences of Indian economy. The accentuated angularities of the present ecosystem, after thorough lookup, need to be rounded off.

The Neo-Lending Entities:

The Indian digital landscape has seen cropping up of new models of digital lending due to demand supply matrix, accentuated partially by distress caused by Covid situation:

1. NBFC/Bank owned digital platforms in which RBI has direct regulatory oversight. (Balance sheet lenders, as they lend their own money)
2. Digital platforms working in partnership of NBFC/Banks acting as Intermediaries & hence not registered with the central bank but vicariously regulated by regulations of RBI applying to bank/NBFC (Marketplace lending; where others are allowed to lend).
3. Peer-to-Peer (p2p) lending platforms, new but majorly unregulated entities, laced with digital tools, closest to the needy borrower. The RBI has mandated these retail lenders to seek regulation as p2p-NBFC. 'Pay Day Lending' platforms & 'Buy now pay later' provisions also fall in these category.

Loans without creditworthiness & without KYC make entry easy. Unethical & unauthorised use of personal data to mitigate lethal & coercive methods of repayment of exorbitant & unregulated interest rates make exit impossible.

What is disruptive about the Digital Lending & Digital Payment space:

At present, genuine P2P platforms connect lenders (cash rich investors looking for attractive returns) with borrowers of poor credit score or out of conventional financial outreach. In future INDIA STACK is going to help private players to enable disruption. INDIA STACK is a set of APIs which allows the Government and private companies to deploy cashless & paperless technology products, independent of their owners to transform India into a cashless economy. This would enable even the street vendor that does not have a bank account to make all their transaction digital & use this information to grow their business. Through the OPEN NETWORK FOR DIGITAL COMMERCE the government is seeking to replicate the success of Open Network for E-Commerce hoping to put in place a backbone on which sell & logistics service providers can connect with the buyers no matter what platform they use through open APIs.

Digital Payment Ecosystem: New Umbrella Entities (NUEs).

A large part of digital retail payments in India is processed by NPCI (National Payment Corporation of India) incorporated as non-profit in which various national banks are shareholders. The popular Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), Bharat Bill Pay, Aadhar Enabled Payment Service (AEPS) & RuPay are some retail payment platforms operated by NPCI.

RBI had invited expressions of interest last year under a plan to allow new entities to create new digital payment platforms other than NPCI, called New Umbrella Entities (NUEs). These were to be for-profit platforms (charging fees for transactions say utility bill etc), presumably to cut concentration risks and also for more options in the market. Six consortiums including Amazon, Facebook & TATA group applied in partnership with Reliance, ICICI etc.

But RBI has put this plan on hold realising the risk involved in allowing private sector manage payment platforms till the Data Protection Law is in place learning its lessons from Masterbank's non-compliance of data localisation and data breaches in Mobikwik etc.

The pressures exiting on Policy Makers:

The landscape is scattered by both unscrupulous players as well as genuine entities. There is and always will be pressure to balance regulation with innovation. There is increasingly a clamour for oft heard 'Soft Touch Regulation', a euphemism for self-regulation.

But self regulation is easier said than done. The reason unauthorised lending platforms have mushroomed is the existing credit information asymmetry faced by lenders vis- a-vis borrowers. This could have been set right long back. RBI has proposed Public Credit Registry (credit information database) accessible to all stakeholders & Open Credit Enabled Network (Infrastructure protocol for lending based on consent based operations) which will promote legit players & curb unauthorised lenders.

Are Existing laws good enough?

The existing digital lending landscape is governed by existing Fair Practice code for NBFCs & Banking directions issued by RBI from time to time including the most recent Master Direction NBFC-P2P lending platform (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2017. The Money Lenders Act (Sahukar Act as they are called in some states) in most places of their jurisdiction have been obfuscated and lost teeth in poorly regulated & supervised rules and byelaws. Though some states like Telengana have stringent and non-bailable clauses which have come handy in tackling instant Loan app related frauds. Industry association also suggest that there should be a law not allowing short term loans (less than 60 days). Data Protection Act in place is the necessity for both Digital Lending & Digital Payment domains to function smoothly & securely.

The Future:

The working group has suggested a nodal agency to verify all digital lending apps. It has also suggested tighter norms for 'Buy now, pay later' loans & government notification to bring them at par with traditional credit facilities. In all correctness it suggests the regulated entities to pick the onus of adherence of standard protocols of business conduct of attached entities. Similarly emphasis on protection of data privacy of citizens is a sine-qua-non.

Similar brainstorming is underway in sphere of digital payments. No doubt a well thought out strategy by the Central bank with last mile connectivity by law enforcement agencies will help to smoothen the eccentricities observed today.





LOOMING THREAT: THE UNSEEN DARK WEB AND CYBER CRIME

Development some time overpowers the reality, people living with it, sometimes forget their own existence. And so it happened in the digital world as well, people are lost in it. This has been observed by the experts that digital operations in every field made our life easier and more comfortable. In the beginning, huge or mega size computers were used for complex calculations to win over the human error. Day by day the size of computing machines reduced and capacity to perform big jobs increased. With the passage of time - the machines settled themselves on table, then crawled in our laps and now in our hands on our palm.

Reduction of size surprisingly became inversely proportional to the technical advancement. Communication or telephone are left behind. Now other jobs that to facilitate the mankind in multiple ways, increased. Computers now have come to a point where it promises 'No matter what may come, I will handle!'

Initiation of discovery and development of internet happened. The internet is different than the web. The internet was created in the 60s by DARPA (Defence Advanced Research Projects Agencies) originally known as APRA from APRAnet to the most advance means of communication using satellite with embedded Artificial Intelligence. It has come out as a miracle to the mankind in general. But at the same time hampered the freedom and privacy of many. Those who are well-versed with the technology found and developed other methods to keep their identity unrevealed while working on the internet. Browsers are applications for surfing and searching the contents on internet such as Google, Yahoo, Mozilla Firefox etc. These are most commonly used search browsers and are open-source tools, known as surface net browser. The surface is the portion of content on the World Wide Web that may be indexed by popular search engines.

Other term appeared now as common to the net surfers is deep web, the contents of these are not visible with common surface web browsers. It is very interesting to know that over 90 percent of the web is hidden under the surface, in other words it can be expressed that the surface web is the 'Tip of the Iceberg.'

Widely expressed difference between surface web and deep web is that one need not use a password for surface web but in the deep web one has to use password of other access control methods like finger print, voice print, iris etc. It is not accessible to all but only to those who have the access control. The content found on the deep internet can consist of webmail, online banking, social media pages and profiles, web forums, and anything else that is private from the public. A good example is banking/bankers' software.

Another more hidden and complicated web is known as Dark web. Main difference between the Deep web and Dark web is that, deep web has access control but the specific browsers are available for example TOR etc. But in case of Dark web, a specific software is needed to access the contents available therein.

To access the Dark net, one needs to use networks like TOR (called "The Onion Routing" project) and



Dr. Shailendra Jha
Cyber Expert CDTI, Jaipur
Former- Director,
State FSL, Jaipur (Raj.)

I2P ("Invisible Internet Project"). TOR provides anonymous access to the internet, while I2P offers anonymous hosting of websites. This combination makes an identity-less system with multiple layers of encryption. These are provided by some unknown intermediate servers.

The dark web is a part of the deep web, the non-indexed part of the World Wide Web that cannot be accessed by standard search engines such as Google. It requires encrypted networks such as TOR browser. Bitcoin transactions are the preferred mode of payment for purchases on the dark web, as these transactions are difficult to trace. However, the silver lining is that these cryptocurrency transactions may be used to circle back to the initiation point and trace the offender. Further, the currency is used for illegal trade, therefore, a strict vigil on the money transaction of the suspect may give a lead.

It is also noteworthy that the Deep web and Dark web are not the same. As the anonymity can easily be achieved through dark web, it has become an excellent platform for criminal non-social activities and illegal trade as revealed in well-known Silk Road Marketplace case.

It has become a matter of great concern that the darknet provides a heaven for drug and arm dealers, child pornography marketers', terrorists, organized criminal mafias, contract killers, human traffickers, Hawala traders, and espionage. Contraband marketing was sharing a huge proportion in the darknet but now it has been overcome by child pornography and paedophilic content.

Such criminal activities as covered in the laws of different countries in different sections of law has become menace for conventional crime investigators. But at the same time a trained technology savvy officer enjoys such investigation though it is a cumbersome exercise.

Cryptocurrency trade, exchange buying-selling, payments for unlawful activity emerged as a very common but challenging issue for a cybercrime investigator. As far as conventional computer crime is concerned, many tools -hardware and software are available in the market. Such as Encase, FTK (Forensic Tool Kit), Dick imaging tools, write blockers, password crackers, but in cybercrime investigator's skill and knowledge contribute a lot.

Detection of Cybercrime pertaining to DoDs Attacks, Phishing, Ransomware attack, Cyber stalking, Cyber vandalism, Salami attack etc. has become easy day by day due to availability of appropriate tools. Investigation of cybercrime case where dark and deep web platforms are used, need some more skilful operations.

A typical case where some illegal transaction took place through Cryptocurrency, the investigator needs a vast knowledge of CDR and IPDR analysis. After getting a complaint registered, investigation must be initiated without delay otherwise it may be helpful for the criminals in fleeing away or eloping. After thorough analysis of IDPR, particular IP address of the last server / router can be obtained. It is a known fact that the IP address we get is fake and an unskilled officer may sit quietly presuming that nothing can be done as the IP address is fake but further if further digging is kept on, with the help of a person who is well versed with the Dark and Deep web technology and algorithms, an investigation officer, may reach to the offender/criminal. The beauty of use of digital technology in investigation is that it is silent in nature and the whole search can be done by using computers no need to run here and there after the offender / criminal before final attempt to catch hold of him.





In cryptocurrency transfer case, social media searches are also very helpful that may essentially be carried out by the investigator. It has been observed that the person who commits crimes using Deep web or Dark web may be highly cautious not to reveal his identity during encrypted transactions but is found to be quite expressive on other social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram etc. Therefore, IO should keep searching on other social media platforms side by side. Knowledge and search by code names of product generally used in dark web transaction may give a good break through. If transition is done through any cryptocurrency web site, that are thousands in number, investigator immediately should try to find the owner of the site and issue notice under section 91 CrPC without delay. There are quite fair chances to get some vital information. If yes, then the final process to catch hold of the criminal can be initiated.

Some times in ".onion" domain one has to become the part of the offenders by imitating him as a person, operating in the same field to gain trust of the offenders or organized criminals to understand their modus operandi.

Explained above are the simplest examples of investigation of the crime committed using dark web. But the identity of the offender / criminal is hidden in many layers where anonymity is also an issue. Therefore, detection / investigation of such crimes is difficult. Further, no SOP is prepared or available with the law enforcement agencies.

The present situation needs a lot to be done in this area. The key areas are identified as under-

- **Need of SOP.**

An elaborated SOP has to be prepared for investigation of the crime committed using Dark web and Deep web Technology

- **Invest in technology**

Government law enforcement agencies has to pass through many stages to purchase and absorb new technology.

Government law enforcement agencies should reach out to the private sector in order to understand the latest technical trends.

- **Building a sustainable skill base**

Without an appropriate skill base it will be impossible for law enforcement agencies to be able to respond.

- **Emphasis on training should be an essential part.**

Skill development of investigation Officers so that all investigation officer may become techno savvy.

- **Regular recruitment and retainment of the staff with specialized skills.**

- **Build international partnerships**

Most cyber crimes involve linkages across international boundaries. Therefore, countering them requires increased international cooperation and coordination between the agencies involved.

*"You never change things by fighting the existing reality.
To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete."*

-Buckminster Fuller-

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The first known outbreak started in Wuhan, Hubei, China, in November 2019. The virus can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe. In India first Covid-19 case was reported on January 27, 2020. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the disease and how the virus spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by staying at least 1 meter /apart from others, wearing a properly fitted mask, and washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently. Get vaccinated when it's your turn and follow Covid protocol/ instructions. Since 2020, the world has never faced such situations before.



Prabhu Singh Shekhawat
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Family and social bonding matters

During the pandemic, we had to stay at home with the family. This led to the realization of importance of the family. At an individual level we got to know more about our families, as in earlier times because of the hectic schedules a person didn't have enough time for family and friends. A constant moral support from family has helped many to recover and stay strong both mentally and physically.

Self care is important

In this tough pandemic time everyone has realized the importance of physical and mental health. Hygiene has become an important part of the life. A major spike was seen in athleisure and yoga industry. Yoga as a part of routine for healthy living spread overall the world. People spent most of their time in furnishing or improving their skills and developing new skills like cooking, drawing, painting, online learning and more.

Evidence-based decision/policy

We should be ruled on the basis of scientific research and facts rather than rumors or myths. As we have witnessed in many parts of the country/ society that the people still are driven by the myths and rumors which caused a lot of problems for the entire society. The education system needs to be reach to each part/section of the country. Simultaneously the governments should take decisions on the basis of facts because these decisions have implications for the economy and society. Public and private sectors should be actively involved in formulating important decisions that create impact, especially during times of crisis.





Global cooperation

We learned that in present era, no any individual country can be safe until the whole world is not united to curb/eradicate the any global crisis / pandemic. We need to improve from sharing health data to solving global issues. COVID-19 has reiterated the importance of international cooperation. Despite increasing nationalism and declining support for multilateralism in recent times, survey shows that international collaboration is vital to tackle contemporary challenges by bringing different stakeholders together to achieve common goals.

Revolution in Job Sector and Education Sector

With the new rules and guidelines, the offices, schools and colleges developed new ways of working and teaching with the help of technology. There was a major leap in use of video conferences and online classes. Work and study from home became the new culture for the offices/ institutions and there seems no going back. People adopted the new technology very fast and accordingly the thought process also developed to use it in day to day life.

Importance of Medical Sector

The Covid pandemic showed us that Medical sector and services is the most important sector. Investment on health needs to be given priority as an investment for the growth of the economy. During the pandemic when the economy and other sectors were falling down, medical sector was the prime focus of the governments of the world. Every country invested its best to improve the health infrastructure. The investment on Research and innovation in medical sector increased. The Oxygen plants, ventilators and other medical requirements were increased in hospitals. Most importantly, the world saw a race in finding out the solution for coronavirus. The leading pharmacy industries were in a race in developing vaccines and they were successful too.

Health and the economy are interlinked

The Covid-19, pandemic taught us that health and the economy are interlinked for a prosperous society. A global problem like a pandemic requires a global solution, and it is the responsibility of every nation to prioritize public health for the benefit of humankind. Even at the local level, action and inaction can affect global health. Therefore, we urgently need global standards for health systems, as well as a process of reviewing and governing research that could not be potentially misused in the future.

Importance of clean climate

This Pandemic-induced lockdowns led to decreased pollution levels, revealing the stark reality of human destruction to the planet. Hence, should stand together to tackle increasing pollution and its harmful consequences. Climate change is a major global security issue, and the preventive measures/ response needs to match this. Global standards and laws for environmental conservation should be reviewed at global levels for better monitoring and evaluation.

Be prepared for next time

This pandemic arrived all of a sudden and most of the household weren't prepared for any such situation, they lacked in cash and basic household utilities. It was hard to get ready in a very little time for the situations which have never experienced earlier. As a family or individual we have learnt to be prepared for the next time. This was an important lesson on all levels whether individual or government.

Helping the needy

Many associations and groups were set up to provide medical and economical support to the society. Society was helping out everyone irrespective of any discrimination on any basis. This behavior led to the building or increasing faith in humanity. The people who were helping out others were respected and known as Covid warriors or heroes.

Image building

In this pandemic the people saw the humanitarian face of Security forces, police forces, Doctors, volunteers, public/ private organizations and Administrations which changed their old myths and opinion. It was an extraordinary achievement for the nation, society and organizations.

The effective role of media and public awareness

For spreading the awareness among the public to minimize the virus from spreading was a key mechanism to curb the spread of COVID-19. Bogus remedies, myths and fake news have cost lives. A lot of misinformation was spread on social media; it has been encouraging to see scientists/Doctors using these platforms to counter misinformation with facts. Media and journalists have a responsibility to sensitize and aware the public.

Minimum needs for the livings

"There is good in every evil". It gave the lessons to people that as a human being, our needs are very limited and we can enjoy our lives with minimal materialistic. The compassion, affection, love care and helping hands are more important for a happy life. Enjoy your life and appreciate what you have. Just think about the fact that there are people in the world with less resource. Be happy and positive for everything around you. It taught to love, to listen, to care, to respect and to help.

All these were the major learning or impacts on our lives by the pandemic. Some negative impacts are such as declination of the economy, unemployment, and more. Loneliness was tough on some individuals and many of them were heavily affected by this feeling. Some people became too excited to getting out from home and some became lazy. Gatherings have introduced new set of rules or ways in our lives. Importance of new age technologies in virtual/ online, education, communication, media and health sector was realized and improved. We have prepared for new challenges with new learning which are going to help us in rest of our lives.





ABSTRACT

The field of forensic linguistics has been growing in prominence in the past couple of decades. Forensic linguists are involved in many areas that relate to crime, both solving crime and absolving people wrongly accused of committing crimes. Forensic linguistics (FL) provides answers to four fold of inquiry in investigative and legal settings in India and abroad :



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- (I) Forensic Speaker Identification (ii) Text Identification (iii) Authorship Analysis and
- (iv) Forensic phonetics and phonology. These four folder define with the application of FL with their application and analysis for the next generation, as a tool for forensic investigation in speaker identification and audio authentication. Through this article, the author tried to explain the practical application of the FL in forensic science and justices.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics, in general, is the scientific study of language as a human activity. It is concerned with both the structure of language and the ways in which it functions in different settings such as author's dialect, native language, age, gender, and educational level [1]. There are many fields in linguistics and one increasingly prominent area of applied research is forensic linguistics. The forensic linguistics covering evidence such as author identification, forensic stylistics, discourse analysis, forensic phonetics, forensic transcription and variation (intra-author and inter-author) are in trends now [2 - 3].

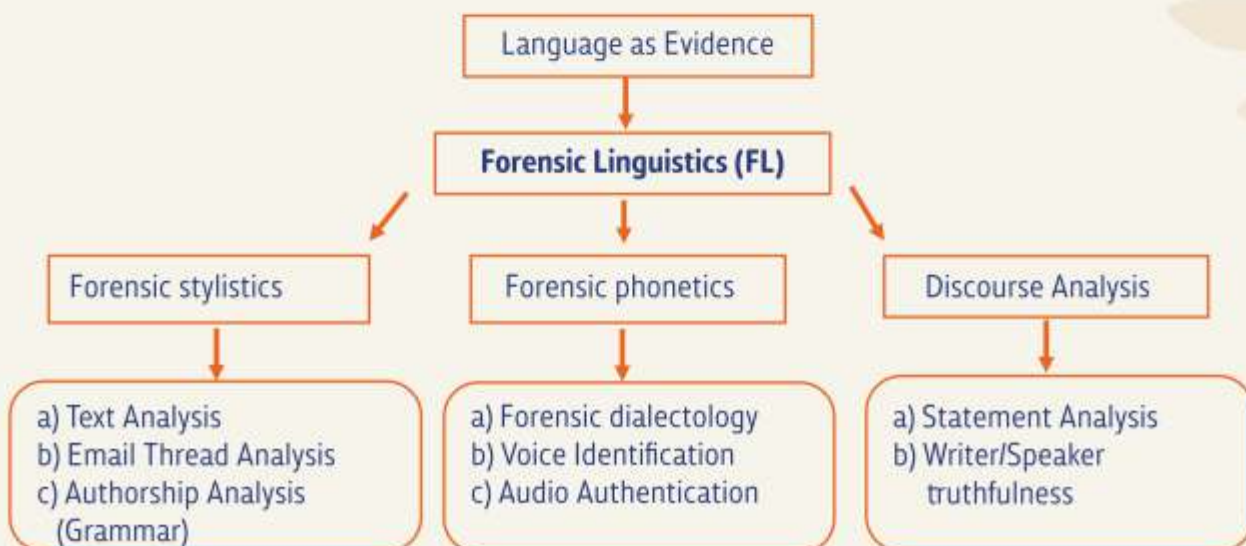


Fig. 1: Forensic Linguistics (FL) based on the analysis of the Language

All over the world the education Master in Arts (MA) course in forensic linguistics was introduced at Cardiff University in 1999 for the first time and the Centre for Forensic Linguistics was established at Birmingham's Aston University to cope with the increasing demand for forensic linguistic skills in 2008 [3]. Forensic linguists are involved in many areas that relate to crime, both in solving crime and absolving people wrongly accused of committing crimes as summarized in the Fig 1.

METHODOLOGY FOR FL:

Forensic Linguistics has now come of age as a discipline [3]. The term forensic linguistics has grown to be the common current name for such work. One could argue that the field is really applied linguistics or, for that matter, simply linguistics, because in order to be an expert witness, as the courts require, one should be an expert in the field upon which one testifies. The field is linguistics. According to The Forensic Linguistics Institute, forensic linguistics is the study, analysis and measurement of language in the context of crime, judicial procedure, or disputes in law, including the preparation and giving of written and oral evidence. The Institute also described forensic linguistics as the study of any text or item of spoken language which has relevance to a criminal or civil dispute, or which relates to what goes on in a court of law, or to the language of the law itself.

Forensic linguists help a court answer following queries: a) What does a given text 'say' of voice? ; b) Is this belongs to the suspect? ; c) What is the standard of truthfulness? ; and d) who is the author of the text or voice?

In answering these questions linguists draw on knowledge and techniques derived from one or more of the sub-areas of descriptive linguistics as shown in Fig.1, but language based analysis like phonetics and phonology, lexisyntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse and text analysis is a must to be analyzed [4]. For FL the syntax of analysis of phonetics and phonology provide as great help in filtering the language based analysis means dialectology (dialect, age, male or female voice etc.).

i) Forensic Stylistics:

The forensic linguist's authorship armoury is now considered: authorship profiling. The reader will be aware that this is not the same as psychological or personality profiling. In other words the focus is not on exploring the writer's personality' or 'character'. These constructs have no meaning for the forensic linguist, whose sole interest here is in obtaining linguistic information about the writer, some of which maybe helpful in the course of an investigation [5]. Forensic stylistics is a very interesting and potentially useful area, but it is hampered by the fact that documents in a forensic setting (ransom notes, threatening letters, suicide notes etc.) are usually much too short to make a reliable identification. Moreover, which linguistic features are reliable indicators of authorship, and how reliable those features are, remains to be discovered. The linguist can also approach the problem of questioned authorship from the theoretical position that every native speaker has their own distinct and individual version of the language they speak and write, their own idiolect, and the assumption that this idiolect will manifest itself through distinctive and idiosyncratic choices in texts [6]. More informative information of forensic stylistics analysis can be represented as shown in Fig.2.



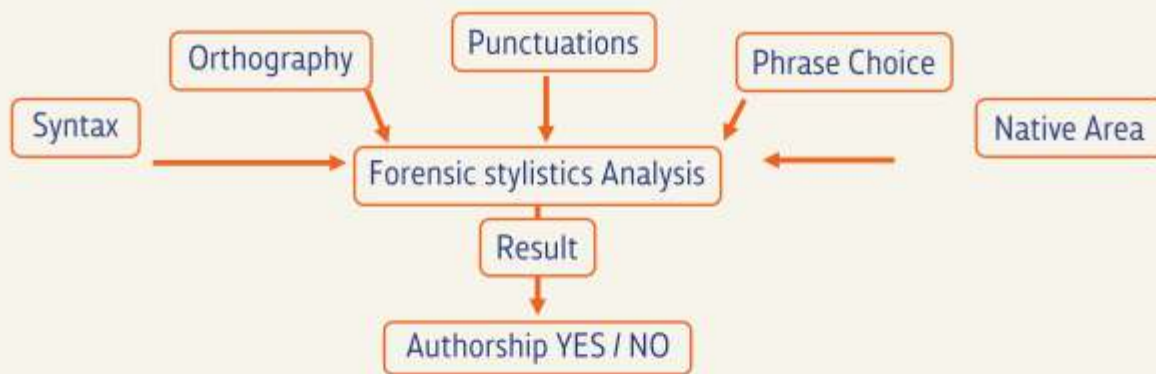


Fig. 2: Process of Authorship analysis

ii) Forensic phonetics:

All cases require a different selection from the linguist's toolkit - phonetic and phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, discursual, textual and pragmatic - and in what follows we have tried to group them according to linguistic criteria. The area also includes speech/language decoding, a task shared with Forensic Phonetics [7]. In addition, forensic speaker examination scientists can help police forces with the transcription and interpretation of disputed recordings, and offer advice in the design of 'voice line-ups', also known as 'voiceparades'. These are similar to identity parades, but involve victims and witnesses who have heard, but not seen, the perpetrator of a crime, in India.

In the Court cases involve the provision and presentation of transcriptions of tape or video-recorded evidence. The recording(s) concerned may be of people talking about future or past criminal activity, or of them actually committing a crime, as in the case of bomb threats, ransom demands, hoax emergency calls or negotiating the buying or selling of drugs [8].

Very few of the transcriptions presented in court have been made by someone with a qualification in phonetics, although occasionally a forensic phonetician is called in, typically when there is a dispute over a small number of specific items, which could be single words or even a single phoneme [8]. Features in the analysis of speech used of forensic phoneticians [9] during forensic examination are as shown in Fig.3.

There are two major traditions for analysing and comparing speech samples, the auditory and the acoustic. Such analysis focuses predominantly on segmental features such as vowel and consonant realizations and connected speech processes, but notes on intonation.

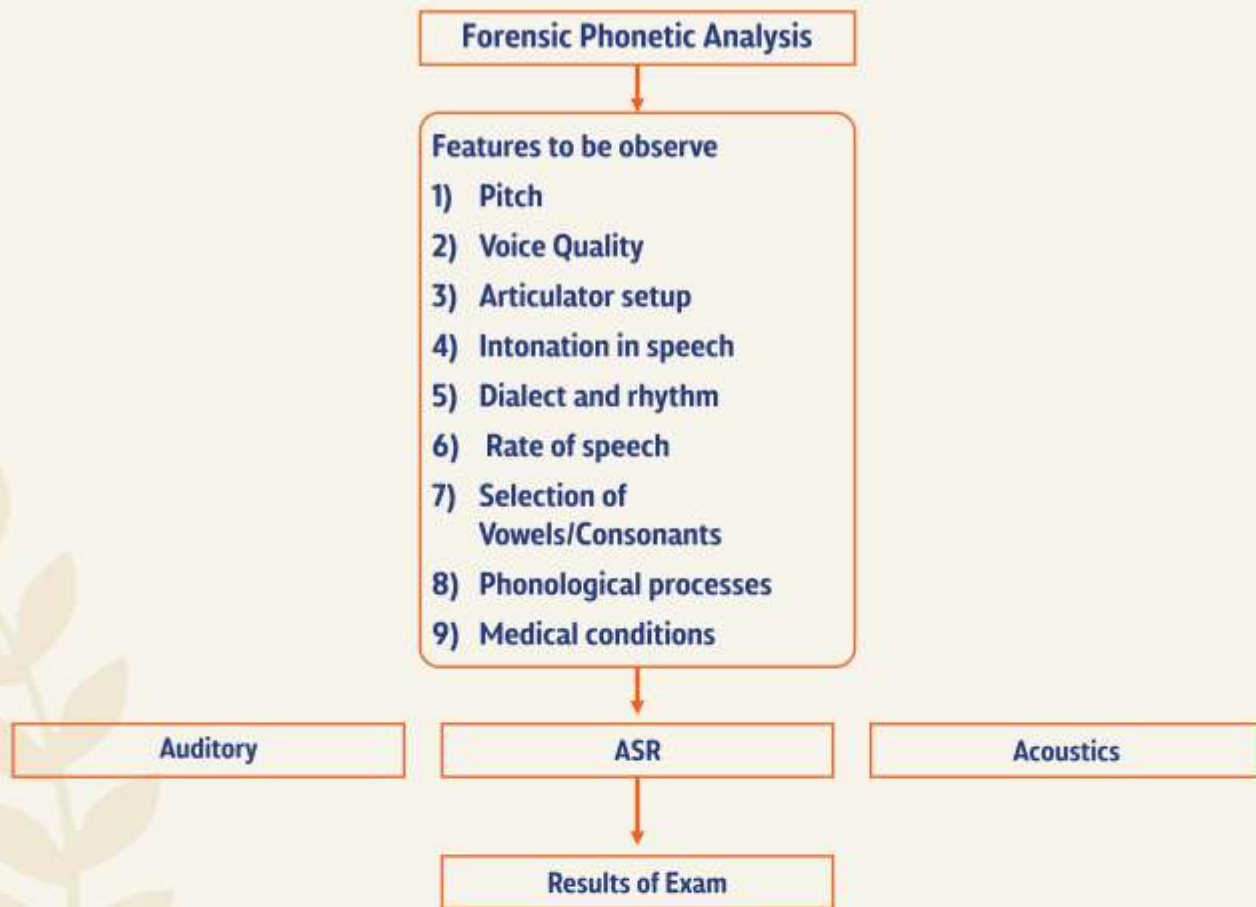


Fig. 3: Process of Forensic Phonetic analysis

prosody, rhythm and voice quality may also be made from auditory analysis as shown in Fig 3. Now a days, automate forensic speaker comparison is growing ever stronger, and Automatic Speaker Recognition (ASR) systems are becoming increasingly popular with practitioners in Europe and the US [10]. As the name suggests, these methods rely on automated computational approaches in comparing voice samples. The quality of the recordings is important, because of the noise which will make it so hard to have an objective transcription. Its goal is to produce accurate transcriptions of what was being said. The authentication of the recordings (if there is any change in the recordings) or voice identification. Forensic linguistic experts use audio recordings to: Speaker profiling (dialect, social background, age and gender), Speaker identification (to know exactly who the speaker is).

DISCUSSION:

Forensic linguistics can help in narrowing the suspects' list; however, it is not yet able to certainly identify the criminal. To a certain extent, this is also true of speaker profiling, as work in areas such as perceptual dialectology has found that people with no background in studying linguistics at all can make accurate and nuanced geographical observations about the voices that they hear. The field of forensic speaker comparison may seem harder to penetrate.





It is really disheartening to comment that India portrays a dismal scene with regards to advances in forensic linguistics. This branch has not been given its due seriousness so far. With the number of terrorist attacks increasing in the recent past and the deteriorating degree of crimes that are being committed against women and children in particular it becomes all the more important to look for improved techniques to catch hold of the perpetrators. It is true that a considerable amount of money and time need to be invested at this stage for fast and improved research in this field but since the prospects are promising it would be prudent to take this field seriously. The government of India as well as various technological institutes of India should fund research projects so that we should come at par with the researches in the other parts of the world in the field of Forensic Linguistics.

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DIGITAL AUTOPSY AS FUTURE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY IN INDIA AND WORLD



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As the onset of Covid -19 in Jan, 2020 in India and the world, there was no preparation to fight with such tragedies created by man and one can term it as biological warfare. World Health Organization on 30th January 2020 declared the outbreak of COVID-19 as a Public Health emergency of International concern. It affects badly every aspect of human life from economy, health, behaviour including providing satisfactory analytical output of reports. Hence it is necessary to evaluate that Are we prepared accordingly to such emergency situation? We need to be very cautious about our objectives and in this it requires to illustrate the preparedness of Forensic Laboratories / Hospitals/ Diagnostics Labs/DNA Labs in situation like COVID -19. Being in Forensics Toxicology, it is our duty to deal with such challenges from examination in laboratory to provide awareness in day to day life. For such situation Digital Autopsies are seen as a way out for patients relatives, medical-jurists, toxicologist. Hence in this article we are exploring scope of Digital Autopsies in Indian and world perspective.

WHO issues Interim guidelines on Laboratory bio-safety guidance related to corona-virus disease (COVID-19) on 28 January 2021. (1) National guidelines on laboratory bio-safety should be followed in all circumstances. These guide lines are based on the current understanding about modes of transmission of COVID-19, sensitivity of the diagnostic tests, international autopsy guidelines and knowledge about infrastructure and logistic strength of common mortuaries in India. (2) When large number of deaths occurred due covid-19, It is essential to ensure that health laboratories adhere to appropriate bio-safety practices. Any testing for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 should be performed in appropriately equipped laboratories, by staff trained in the relevant technical and safety procedures. Bio-safety manual fourth edition Section IV specifies about Forensic autopsy in suspected & Positive COVID- 19 deaths in India and Section V specifies about Ethical Aspect for Forensic Autopsy. (3)

According to COVID- 19 infective statuses, (5) medico-legal autopsy can be categorized as below:

- a) Confirmed Case: Cases with Nucleic acid positive by RT-PCR technique for COVID-19 infection.
- b) Suspected Case: Cases having at least one of the epidemiological history features and 2 (OR) 3 clinical features of COVID-19.
- c) Epidemiological history: Travel history or residence in areas declared COVID-19 hotspots and contact with COVID-19 infected cases.
- d) Clinical features: Fever and/or respiratory symptoms, decreased lymphocytes count etc.
- e) Asymptomatic infected persons, patients in incubation period, unidentified dead





bodies and cases with negative result may not meet the diagnostic criteria for suspected cases, but should be treated as suspected COVID-19 death cases as false negative result is not uncommon.

To ensure safety for medical staff and attendants safety guidelines incorporates that as

1. The Doctor's, Mortuary Technician and other Mortuary Staff in Mortuary performing Autopsy are exposed to potentially high and dangerous health risks to organs fluid and secretions, even after taking the highest precautions. Hence, No Invasive Autopsy Technique should be adopted for Forensic Autopsy.
2. Death due to COVID-19 is a non medico legal case. The death in hospital or under medical care due to COVID-19 is a non medico legal case and no Forensic Autopsy will be conducted.
3. Some of the cases of suspected death due to COVID-19 virus labelled as medico legal case are sent to mortuary and police is informed, which may need post mortem examination for clarity about the cause of death. It is advisable that the Forensic Autopsy of these cases may be waived off.
 - f) If we see the Statistical data of deaths of Doctors/ Frontiers /Warriors, due covid-19 the number is much more and we cannot afford sacrificing many more imposing them for traditional autopsies.
 - g) We all know that the pandemic conditions were so panic for the patients, doctors, nursing staff and relatives of the deceased that it was very crucial to follow all the guidelines and ground reality is very different than the protocol. So it affects analysis too.
 - h) The reality is that even genuine patients are examined from far away and bodies of covid patients were treated as untouchables. There are many ethical emotional hurts accompanied with a state of strong fear that nobody questions the system and no satisfactory answer was asked.
 - i) There were lot more news about foul plays with bodies of covid patients in terms of organ trafficking market, but no genuine solution was given by any stakeholders.
4. Hence in terms of all above parameters one can avoid traditional post-mortems but Autopsy is a legal requirement, which need to be performed according to the law of the land. In some cases which are homicidal/accidental/suicidal and may be COVID-19 Positive or Suspected COVID-19 Positive, in such cases an external examination is needed.(5)
5. During this procedure the autopsy surgeon has to look for all the possible signs and symptoms present over the body apart from rigor mortis and post mortem lividity. Hence in all situations we cannot avoid autopsies.

6. Looking to the limitations of avoiding invasive Post-mortems, Digital Autopsies emerges as the only solution to save our Doctors and providing satisfactory answer in this pandemic situation.

Evidence to critical conditions associated with Sars-Covid infection and to avoid invasive autopsies, digital autopsies provide satisfactory answer about the cause of death of suspected cases and an ethical solution to calm the emotional hurts attached with the relatives of the deceased who lost their near dear in this pandemic.

A digital autopsy is a non-invasive autopsy in which digital imaging technology, such as with Computerized Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans, is used to develop three-dimensional images for a virtual exploration of a human body.

One of the first documented Digital Autopsy studies was conducted at the department of Neuroradiology, University Hospital Mainz, Germany in the year 1980.

In 2009 CT scanning was successfully used by the VIFM, Australia for DVI process for the Victorian bushfires, to capture and analyze the identifying features in cases of severe disfiguration.

Currently digital autopsy is being successfully used in many countries like Switzerland, United States of America, United Kingdom, Malaysia, and Japan.

If we see the development of Digital autopsy in India, we can find that facility of virtual autopsy was started very late at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in March, 2021. However, AIIMS was among the first institutions in the country to set up a digital X-ray machine in the forensic unit in 2016 which is being used for live patients. Digital autopsies are very costly and it needs expertise in Radiology, Pathology and Histology to answer the deep information embedded in the digital images. All features should be first compared between invasive and non-invasive post-mortems to establish theories and to develop soft-wares which can specify about cause of death.

If we compare between Invasive and Non-Invasive Post-mortems.

Invasive post-mortem is long time-consuming technique based on destructive methodologies and individual perception. The conditions of mortuaries are not optimum.

In such situation Virtual Autopsy should be first Choice. It is the need of present hour and future for the whole world.

Significance of Virtopsy

1. Non-invasive post-mortems doesn't require cutting the body open. As no dissection is requires it is non destructive, non-contaminating technique. It is not influenced with individual perception. It acquires data from difficult regions from anatomical perspective and maintained the dignity of the body hence Ethical.





2. Digital bodies in the system can be examined multiple times and reported not only in text but also in variety of available media (photo, movie, etc.). In addition, quick evaluation of bodies and body parts can be done in massive disasters. These features enable examination of interested regions and organs from different angles of body tissues like skin, muscle and bones. For histologic analysis, a minimally invasive; imaging-guided biopsy technique was implemented for forensic use in corpses. This technique makes it possible to obtain not only tissue specimens but also samples of urine, bile, or blood for toxicological or DNA investigations.

3. Identification the identity the unidentified body, DVI in cases of mass casualties such as airplane crashes or natural disasters (eg, the recent tsunami catastrophe in Asia). The human or animal remains of past cultures can be investigated about the age, gender, injuries or diseases.

4. Deciding Cause and Manner of Death: Death can have a variety of causes (ie, natural causes, accident, suicide, homicide, or iatrogenic causes). Some of these causes are specific to certain organs such as the brain, heart, and lungs. Virtopsy CT/MR are used in analysis of fracture systems, pathologic gas collections (air embolism, subcutaneous emphysema after trauma, hyper-baric trauma, decomposition effects), and gross tissue injury.(4)

These studies can become epidemiologic basis of assessing morbidity and mortality in the general population, aiding planning of further research projects.

Micro-radiologic Techniques can be applied, in the evaluation of bone injuries, analysis of electrical injury patterns on human skin.(4)

MR microscopy is used to study of injury patterns in soft tissues, nondestructive examination of human embryos.

Digital Autopsies are very significant in providing satisfactory reason of cause of death in unsolved mysteries. There are number of deaths mysteries which require answer about cause of death. Among such cases still we are in need of getting reason behind several mysteries for eg., Sridevi, Madubala, Divya Bharti, Manmohan Desai, Kunal Singh, Praveen Babi, Meena Kumari, Prathushtha, Sunanda Pushkar, Ayushi Murder cases and many more are in a line. If we have data related to these cases it would be very significant. There are huge number of famous personalities who died in covid Pandemic in India and world but in absence of such data we have not remained with any satisfactory answer about their cause of deaths. If we have already set Digital Autopsies Scenario, we can have a lot more information about suspected deaths, even we can studied them years after this pandemic. It would be very significant for all medical world and Toxicologists in giving satisfactory answer about cause of deaths. But unfortunately we are lacking this information because we don't have this facility till February.

- Superior demonstrating findings can be presented in a courts.
- The Significance of Virtopsy data is in evaluation of Death Mysteries which can be further utilized for Research, Study and Justice Purpose.
- Combination of Invasive and Non-Invasive post-mortems are the need of present hour and future is based on the simultaneous studies in quick evaluation of death mysteries at crime scenes.

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EVENTS - A GALLERY

CELEBRATION OF FOUNDATION DAY

9th Foundation Day of CDTI, Jaipur has been celebrated in the new campus of the CDTI, Jaipur in Dahmi Kalan, Jaipur. The families of the staff also invited in the celebration function of the foundation day.



Premises is decorated for 9th Foundation Day Celebration



Sh. Pramod Verma, IPS, former director interacting with staff of CDTI Jaipur on 9th Foundation Day

Our chief guest of the celebration was Inspector General of Police BPR&D cum then Director CDTI Jaipur Shri Pramod Verma IPS. The families of the staff also invited in the celebration function of the foundation day of CDTI Jaipur. Guard of honour has been presented to the chief guest and due arrangements have been made for the families of the staff.



Distinguished guests on 9th Foundation Day



Speaking to "Jan Pratinidhi"

Appreciation Certificates of participation of various activities held in CDTI Jaipur has distributed to the officers and other participants who stood first, second and third position in activities of sports, essay writing and debate. The distribution of the appreciation certificates followed by the lunch arranged in the lush green front lawn of the CDTI campus. After a few words of encouragement by the chief guest, Dy SP (admn) Shri Prabhu Singh has announced the names of the winners of the sports activities.

Officers from the WAPCOS were also invited along with the officers of Swarnim, the company which constructed the building.

Fit-India Movement was launched on 29th August, 2019 by Hon'ble Prime Minister with a view to make fitness an integral part of our daily lives. The mission of the Movement is to bring about behavioural changes and move towards a more physically active lifestyle.

A four days Fit India Movement celebration has been observed in the CDIT, Jaipur from 13-16 January, 2021. Various sports activities were performed during this event Officers and staff of along with the supporting staff have participated in various sports activities.



Participants ready for Bicycle Race

During the Fit India movement various sports events viz. running, cycling, badminton, volleyball, running, walking and debate competition were organized. All officers, staff including supporting staff of the institute participated in the events.



Participants are on the marks to Run



Winners ahead of 400 mtr. Race

Fit India Movement aims at behavioural changes – from sedentary lifestyle to physically active way of day-to-day living. Activities like Balloon Volleyball, Yoga Exercises, Jumping Jacks, Push –Up etc. were conducted keeping in mind the development of health and fitness of the officers. The Event was a great success as it involved huge participation of all the staff and with full enthusiasm & zeal.



Participants Cyclists on move



Badminton players in action

Various activities have been organised in new campus the campus has a cemented track for cycling and run activities. During five days activity to celebrate fit India Movement week nomination of almost all the staff members have been received.

It was really memorable week. All the staff members participated in one or other kind of sports activity. Various activities like walk, 100 and 400 metre run, cycling, badminton volleyball, table tennis and relay race also organised. Price have been distributed to the staff members who participated in the activities and stood first, second and third position. These were really happy moments when in the evening, staff members families have also participated.

VACCINATION CAMP

Covid Vaccination was done at CDTI Jaipur by Medical team of Bagru PHC on 25.02.2021 & 23.03.2021 wherein staff including supporting staff were got vaccinated with the first and second dose of covishield.

CDTI Jaipur has organised camps for vaccination during the Corona pandemic. Safety of the staff and the workers is very important and it is felt by the Institute that it is the responsibility of a sincere employer to keep the employee safe from disease and other ailment. In this regard three camps for vaccination have been organised by CDTI Jaipur.



First Dose of Vaccine to the front liners



Second Dose of Vaccine to the family members of Staff



Third Vaccination Dose to the Family Members of Staff of CDTI



PLANTATION DRIVE IN NEW CAMPUS



**Plantation by Shri Neeraj Sinha, IPS
ADG, BPR&D**

The Institute understand the importance of green eco system plantation. It is our belief that when we plant a plant we plant a hope for future. This encourage everyone for planting more and more saplings.

The Global Tree Plantation Day is celebrated on 21st March all over the world. But for us it is a common practice throughout the year depending on the weather and environmental condition. Jaipur is a city were extreme weather condition exist. Shortage of potable water is there but we have a good and efficient water harvesting system to irrigate the plants. Trees have given us the gift of life's essentials, such as food and oxygen. More than 200 sapling were planted in the premise during various events. All staff and the family members of the campus had participated in the tree plantation event.

Despite of survival rate is comparatively less due to extreme weather conditions in Jaipur. There fore we plan to conduct such activities two or three times in an year & same was executed in CDTI Campus.



**Sh. Vandan Saxena, DIG, BPR&D
planting a sapling**



**Family Members of the staff
also participated**

VISIT OF DIGNITARIES

Shri Balaji Srivastava, IPS, Director General, BPR&D has visited to new campus of CDTI Jaipur on 17.09.2021. DG, BPR&D visited to entire campus of CDTI Jaipur and planted trees along with officers of BPR&D Hqrs. and CDTI Jaipur. DG, BPR&D held an introductory meeting with CDTI staff.



Guard of Honor to the DG, BPR&D



Inspection of premises by DG, BPR&D



DG, BPR&D inspected the Residential accommodations constructed for CDTI officers



Tree plantation by DG, BPR&D



DG, BPR&D Interaction with the CDTI officers & Staff on 17-09-2021



Presentation of Memento



Interaction with Families of staff

हिंदी दिवस कार्यक्रम

केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में दिनांक 01-09-2021 से 15-09-2021 तक हिन्दी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया। जिनमें निबंध लेखन, कार्यालय टिप्पणी लेखन, वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया तथा विजेताओं को दिनांक 14-09-2021 को नगद पारितोषिक एवं प्रतिभागियों को प्रमाण एवं प्रशस्ति पत्र वितरित किये गये।



अपनी भाषा के प्रति लगाव और अनुराग राष्ट्र प्रेम काही एक रूप है हिंदी ने सभी भारत वासीयों को एकता के सूत्र में पिरोने का और अनेकता में एकता की भावना को पुष्ट किया है। संविधान सभा ने हर साल 14 सितंबर 1949 को इस पावन दिवस की स्मृति में देशभर में हिंदी दिवस मनाया जाता है। संविधान सभा ने संवैधानिक एवं प्रशासनिक उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा है कि हम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 और 351 के अनुसार राजभाषा हिंदी का अधिकतम प्रयोग करते हुए प्रचार व प्रसार बढ़ाएं। आजादी मिलने के दो साल बाद 14 सितंबर 1949 को संविधान सभा में एक मत से हिंदी को राजभाषा घोषित किया गया था और इसके बाद से हर साल 14 सितंबर को हिंदी दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाने लगा। राज भाषा संकल्प 1968 के अनुसार हमें हिंदी के प्रसार की गति को तीव्र करना है।



राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 12 के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार के प्रत्येक कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान का उत्तरदायित्व है की वह राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963, नियमों तथा समय समय पर राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों का समुचित रूप से अनुपालना सुनिश्चित करावे, इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयुक्त और प्रभावकारी जांच -बिंदु बनवाये और उपाय करे ।



हिन्दी निबंध लेखन में सीडीटीआई प्रतिभागी

महात्मा गांधी ने हिंदी को जनमानस की भाषा कहा था और इसे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा भी बनाने को कहा था। इसके अलावा कई साहित्यकारों ने भी इसको लेकर अथक प्रयास किए लेकिन इसे राष्ट्रभाषा का दर्जा नहीं मिला।

इसी स्वस्थ परम्परा के निर्वहन के फलस्वरूप केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान जयपुर में हिंदी पखवाडे का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें निबंध प्रतियोगिता, हिंदी टिप्पणी लेखन, वाद विवाद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया ।



कार्यालय टिप्पणी लेखन में सीडीटीआई प्रतिभागी

CYBERCRIME AWARENESS PROGRAM AND QUIZ COMPETITION AMONG STUDENTS ON INDIAN CONSTITUTION DAY



CDTI officers inaugurating the program

On 26 November 2021, the auspicious Indian Constitution Day, Central Detective Training Institute, Jaipur has organized an interactive celebration with the students in Chaudhary Charan Singh women Post Graduate College Bagru, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

The program has been designed for awareness about social media. It has been observed statistically, that women are the soft target on social media and the victim of social media abuse. Therefore, a programme has been organized for students and women.

The Director Shri Ramesh Sharma of the Chaudhary Charan Singh Shiksha Samiti welcomed the officers and staff of the CDTI, Jaipur by greetings and garlanding. Then Shri Sharma expressed his deep concerned about the awareness programme.



Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Vice-Principal, CDTI, Jaipur addressing the Students

Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Vice Principal of the CDTI, Jaipur has shared the knowledge of functions and the functional set up of CDTI, Jaipur in detail, expressed the importance and significance of Social Media awareness. Sh. Rajesh Kumar also informed the importance of the Indian Constitution Day. Followed by the Introduction of the Speakers on the subject of social Media awareness.

Dr Shailendra Jha, Cyber Expert CDTI, Jaipur, in very easy words informed regarding self-discipline and precaution to be taken during the use of e-mail facilities provided by different service providers on various platforms and damage control.

Sh. Milind Agrawal, Cyber Security Expert, Director, CCA Society, Jaipur the eminent Faculty of CDTI, in a very student friendly way expressed the safe and fearless use of Social media like WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook etc. also shared ideas about safety and precautions while use of common social media platforms.



Above event followed by the Quiz Competition on the most Important and relevant subject for the Day. Pledge for following and the preamble on constitution has been solemnized by Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Vice principal CDTI, Jaipur.



Dr Shailendra Jha addressing to the students

Students were not given the subject of the quiz in advance even then the girls have participated with great enthusiasm. The quiz program lasted for more than one and a half hrs.

In the end winners group were declared first, Second and third on the basis of their scoring. Awarded with cash award of Rs 2000, 1500 and 1000 respectively. Consolation prizes were also given to the students who were not in the participating groups but answered correctly to the passed over question.



Sh. Milind Agrawal communicating with Students

OBSERVATION OF POLICE COMMEMORATION DAY 21.10.2021

On October 21st 1959, ten brave policemen were killed in the Chinese army at hot spring in Ladakh in an equal confrontation inside Indian territory therefore to honour the memory of these 10 valiant policemen it did UP Police and IG of police conference that was held in 1962 decided to observe 21st October as police commemoration day.



Watching Police Commemoration Day programme during Covid time in CDTI Conference Hall

Police commemoration day has been observed on 21st October 2021 in the CDTI premises where all regular, contractual staff participated by observing speech of Prime Minister with the words of encouragement. The police officers who have laid their life on the path to serve the nation may be in any condition should not be forgotten.

The director CDTI Jaipur Dr Amandeep Singh Kapoor IPS expressed views and paid homage to the martyred Police personals.

OBSERVATION OF VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK AND TAKING PLEDGE ON 26.10.2021

In line with the directions of the Central Vigilance Commission, Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) is being celebrated every year and coincides with the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, known to be a man of high integrity.



Director CDTI Jaipur and Staff sworn in the oath on Vigilance Day

The purpose of Vigilance Awareness Week is to generate awareness in the public at large about the ill effects of corruption with great enthusiasm and active participation.

The theme of this year's celebration is '**Independent India @ 75: Self Reliance with Integrity**'. CDTI Jaipur also observed vigilance awareness week. The staff assembled in the porch of the campus. Dr Amandeep Singh Kapoor, IPS, Director CDTI, Jaipur motivated the staff and sworn in the pledge.





श्रमदान प्रत्येक शनिवार

श्रमदान मतलब स्वार्थ-रहित होकर जनकल्याण के कार्य करना है। इसमें राष्ट्रहित की भावना नियत है। श्रमदान अपने-आप में एक पूरा आंदोलन है। श्रमदान का उद्देश्य जनता में निस्वार्थ भाव से रचनात्मक कार्यों के प्रति रुचि पैदा करना है। आज के समय में श्रमदान का सबसे निकटतम संबंध पौधे लगाना, पर्यावरण को शुद्ध व शुचिता रखना भी है। गावों में कुएँ खोदना एवं प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करना जैसी बहुमुखी योजनाओं से देश में सुधार किया जा रहा है और इन्हीं योजनाओं की सफलता पर देश की उन्नति निर्भर होती है। श्रमदान पुण्य कार्य भी माना जाता है।

आज भी छात्र-नौजवान देश में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से पीड़ित लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी और सहयोग करके इस बात का परिचय देते हैं कि उनके भीतर की मानवता अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है। शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार करते हुए श्रम के महत्व को समझने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि बिना श्रम के संसार का कोई भी कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता और बिना शारीरिक श्रम किए तो स्वयं पृथ्वी पर बनने वाली अनमोल धरोहरों का भी निर्माण न होता। अतः श्रमदान को अति उत्तम मना गया गया है।

हमें भी अपना एक लक्ष्य बनाने की जरूरत है कि वे समाज में कोरे बौद्धिक श्रम की महत्ता ही न करे अपितु शारीरिक श्रम की भी विशेषता बताएं क्योंकि दोनों प्रकार के श्रमों से मनुष्यता को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, जयपुर में भी इसी श्रमदान की स्वस्थ परंपरा के निर्वहन के रूप में प्रत्येक शनिवार को श्रमदान करने की परम्परा का निर्वाह किया जाता।



श्रमदान में परिसर की सफाई करते हुए सी डी टी आई कार्मिक



श्रमदान में परिसर में लगाये गए पौधों की देखभाल करते हुए सी डी टी आई कार्मिक



Flag Unfurling on 26th January, 2022 by the Director CDTI



Prize Distribution to the winners on Occasion of Republic Day 2022



Happy moments with the children of the staff members





National Webinar on Ethics of Block Chain Technology Conducted 4th Feb, 2022

**CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE ,
JAIPUR**

National Webinar
on
Ethics of Block Chain Technology
Friday 04, Feb 2022 1100 hrs to 1300 hrs



Rakshit Tandon,
Director Executive Council,
Council of Information
Security, Government of India,
Chairman NCSS, India



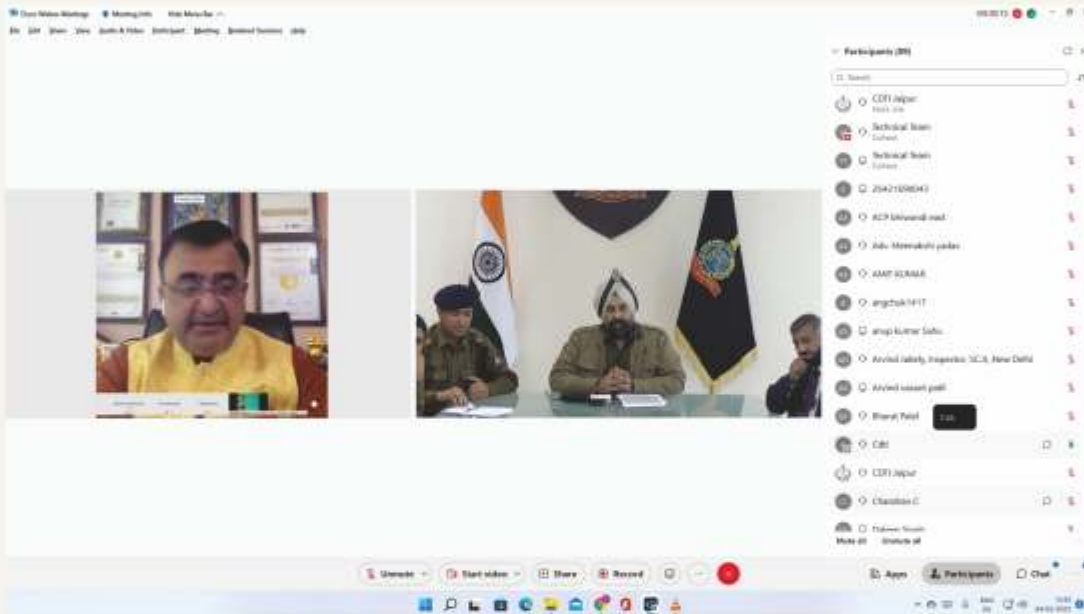
Dr Sandeep Shukla ,
Joint Coordinator, C. S. Centre & the National
Block Chain Project, Department of Computer
Science & Engineering, Indian Institute of
Technology Kanpur.



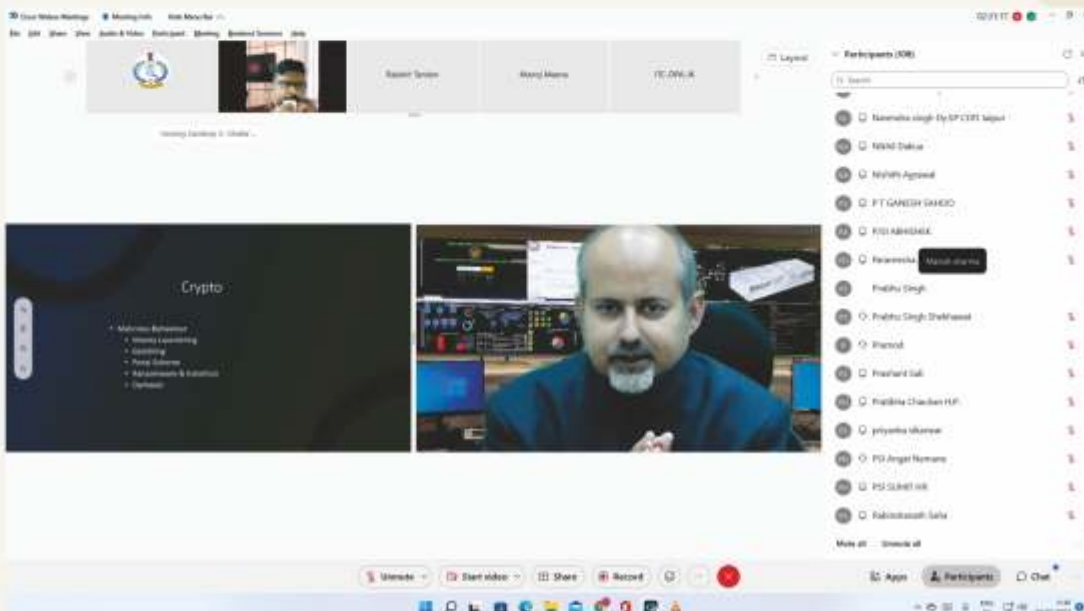
Nitendra Goyal, Criminologist ,
Doctoral Fellow, TATA
Institute of Social
Sciences,



Dr Amandeep Singh Kapoor ,IPS
Director , CDTI, Jaipur



Valedictory Address by Dr. Amandeep Kapoor, IPS Director CDTI, Jaipur



Delebration by the Expert Faculty Shri Sandeep Shukla, IIT Kanpur on Ethics of Block Chain Technology



Officers and Staff of CDTI Jaipur with DG, BPR&D and on 17.09.2021



Officers and Staff of CDTI Jaipur with ADG, BPR&D





PILLARS OF THE DECADAL JOURNEY OF CDTI JAIPUR

CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE JAIPUR DIRECTOR			
SNo	NAME	FROM	TO
1	BHUPINDER SINGH RANA	16 01 2012	08 11 2013
2	NEERAJ KUMAR GUPTA,IPS	09 11 2013	29 01 2015
3	PRAMOD VERMA,IPS	30 01 2015	30 09 2021
4	DR AMANDEEP SINGH KAPOOR,IPS	01 10 2021	

CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE JAIPUR VICE PRINCIPAL			
S/NO	NAME	FROM	TO
1	B.R. GWALA	29.11.2012	19.11.2013
2	R.S. SHARMA	11.12.2013	31.03.2014
3	N.S. DANGAWAS	18.07.2014	19.09.2014
4	RAJESH KUMAR	27.11.2017	

"Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever"

– Mahatma Gandhi

"A police force, wherever they are, is made up of amazing people, and I respect them a great deal."

-Nancy McKeon

If death strikes before I prove my blood, I promise, I will kill death

- Capt Manoj Kumar Pandey

"Man needs his difficulties because they are necessary to enjoy success."

– A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

"Remember, no one is stopping you from lighting a lamp in the dark night."

– Harivansh Rai Bachchan

If you want to shine like a sun, first burn like a sun.

-A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

-Nelson Mandela

"Earn your leadership every day."

- Michael Jordan

"Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower."

-Steve Jobs

"Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much."

- Helen Keller

*Health is the greatest gift, contentment the greatest wealth,
faithfulness the best relationship.*

-Buddha

"Art is the truth delivered through the medium of beauty."

– Mahadevi Verma

TEAM OF OFFICERS AND STAFF, CDTI, Jaipur



Dr Amandeep Singh Kapoor IPS
DIRECTOR



Shri Rajesh Kumar
Vice Principal



Shri Prabhu Singh Shekhawat
Dy SP (Admn)



Shri Mohan Lal Dadarwall
Dy SP



Dr Shailendra Jha
Cyber Expert



Shri Gopi Singh Shekhawat
Dy SP



Shri Laxman Ram Sharma
Dy S P



Shri Narendra Singh Shekhawat
Dy SP



Shri Shrichand Singh
Dy SP



Shri B L Sankhla
Dy SP



Dr Vinod Jain
Forensic Expert



Shri Ranveer Singh
Dy S P



Shri Ram Avtar Yadav
Dy SP



Shri Karan Singh
Inspector



Shri Prithvi Singh Shekhawat
Inspector



Shri Kamal Singh Gurjar
Inspector



Shri Shyam Sunder Yadav
Inspector



Shri Shankar Lal
Inspector



Shri Mukesh Kr Natwariya
Inspector



Shri Pankaj Kumar Das
Assistant



Shri Sandeep Chejara
PA



Shri Surendra Singh
Hindi Translator



Shri Suresh Kumar
PA



Shri Prakash Mishra
Assistant



Shri Rajesh Kumar Taktode
Constable



Shri Naveen Kumar
Driver



Shri Sunil Swami
Head Constable



Shri Anil Kumar Chaudhary
Head Constable



Shri Ajay Singh
Head Constable



Shri Om Prakash Swami
Constable



Shri Dalveer Singh Dagur
Head Constable



Shri Sunil Datt
Constable



Shri Kartar Singh
Driver



Shri Devendra Kr Meena
Dispatch Rider



Shri Kamal Singh Meena
UDC



Shri Prabhu Ram
Head Constable



Shri Jaipal Gurjar
Constable



Shri Suna Ram Jat
Constable



Shri Yogesh Jha
Constable



Shri Babu Lal Jat
Driver



तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु
May Our Knowledge Become Brilliant

THE MISSION

To provide and work for systematic studies of challenging and advanced emerging problems in order to find out solutions for law enforcement agencies and various other platforms engaged in reformative correctional activities in the Country so that sustainable technocratic modern solutions may be given as per the local working and environmental conditions to be followed by departments in different areas to evolve a meaning to concept of Unity in Diversity.

VISION STATEMENT

- To provide firm hold to Smart Policing for future and sustainable methods for curbing crimes.
- To promote good practices and Standards in professionalism for Law Enforcement Agencies, Prison Administration and correctional Services.
- To use optimally technology in order to blend humanity for producing sustainable Institutional Cost - Efficient outcomes.
- To induct scientific modern methods of investigation with humane spirit of public beneficiary of Smart Policing and Prison Correctional Services in the whole of India.
- To devise ways and means to set standards for improving Police – Public interface and a co-operational interface between various Law Enforcement Agencies.



CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, JAIPUR

DAHMI KALAN, JAIPUR



SCAN FOR LOCATION