

Peace, Security and Prosperity

Vigilant India

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Police Training for Modern India



PM Prioritises Stress-Free Police Training



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From the Editor

The Police force plays a vital role in safeguarding the rights of citizens in accordance with the rules and laws established by the Constitution. The role of training in making the force effective is paramount.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has emphasised the relevance and necessity of police training in several statements while also suggesting for stress free training. The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, has highlighted the need for incorporating technology and modern equipment in police training, while being mindful of the basic policing practices.

There are several world class institutions in India that serve the purpose of police training across various ranks. The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA) Hyderabad is India's premier institution for training Indian Police Service (IPS) officers before they are assigned to their state cadres.

In addition, there are around 350 training institutions for police personnel in various States/ UTs, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Central Police Organizations (CPOs). The duration and process of police training varies in States and UTs and different wings of the CAPFs and CPOs, but generally, it involves physical training, law and order, modern tools of investigation and policing related rules and practices.

Under the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) in Bhopal provides comprehensive training for Deputy Superintendent of Police (Dy. SP) level police officers, and offers focussed training on investigation techniques, crime prevention, prosecution, crowd control, crisis management, and community policing.

Likewise, the Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs) in Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, and Ghaziabad offer in-service training for police officers from Sub-Inspector (S.I.) rank to Dy. SP rank. Each CDTI is a specialized centre for training on particular police subjects such as Cyber Crime, Crime against Women, New Age Crime etc. for officers of all ranks.

Now, one of the major focus of all the police training of all the ranks is to make them understand the New Criminal Laws that are going to be implemented across the country from July 1. Many States/ UTs are working towards achieving this end, along with the BPR&D, which regularly provides material for and also conducts all types of police training, including those on New Criminal Laws.

This issue of 'Vigilant India' focuses on police training initiatives led by the Union Home Ministry. We look forward to your comments and suggestions, please feel free to share feedback at sajag-bharat@bprd.nic.in

Jai Hind!

Director General, BPR&D

“The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has emphasised the relevance and necessity of police training in several statements while also suggesting for stress free training. The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, has highlighted the need for incorporating technology and modern equipment in police training, while being mindful of the basic policing practices.

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More than tough decisions, I believe in taking the right decisions which are in the interest of our country.



Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister



दुनिया के किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश में नहीं है शरिया और अगर शरिया मानते हो, तो पूरी तरह से मानो। चोरी करने पर हाथ काट दो, नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन पर कोड़े मारो...



श्री अमित शाह
केंद्रीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री



दोगुना मुद्रा लोन, पीएम स्वनिधि से बढ़ाएंगे रोजगार-स्वरोजगार, एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी वर्गों का मजबूत करेंगे व्यापार



श्री नित्यानंद राय
केंद्रीय गृह राज्य मंत्री



यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अन्न योजना, आयुष्मान योजना, स्वधन जैसी जन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से गरीब, किसान व वंचित वर्ग का निरंतर उत्थान हो रहा है।



श्री निशित प्रामाणिक
केंद्रीय गृह राज्य मंत्री



इन 10 सालों में कई महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिए गए जो देशहित में रहे। इस दौरान जम्मू-कश्मीर से आर्टिकल 370 को हटाने से लेकर अयोध्या में राम मंदिर का निर्माण जैसे तमाम ऐतिहासिक फैसले शामिल हैं। मोदी सरकार में न्याय व्यवस्था को सुधारने के क्रम में कई कानूनों को खत्म किया गया।



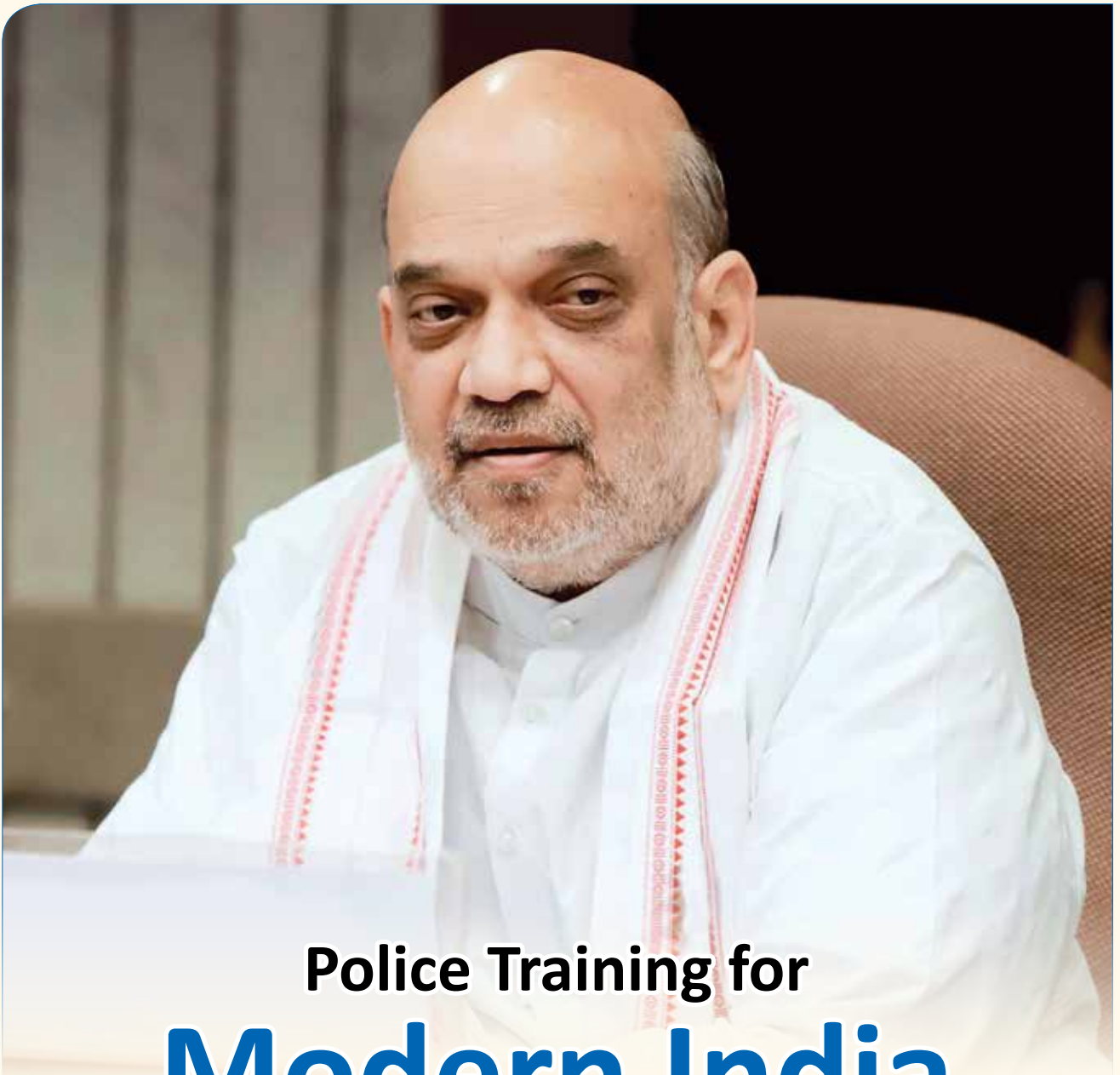
श्री अजय मिश्रा
केंद्रीय गृह राज्य मंत्री



President of India presents 3 Padma Vibhushan, 8 Padma Bhushan and 55 Padma Shri Awards for the year 2024 at Civil Investiture Ceremony-I held at Rashtrapati Bhawan



Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India



Police Training for Modern India

Bureau

Police is one of the most crucial arms of the governance system. Its behaviour and nature have evolved with time and police training also needs to position itself accordingly. In post-Independence India, efforts were made to create a police force that is free from the bondage of the country's colonial past along with being

The use of technology in police training is the need of the hour, but basic policing should be given utmost importance for all practical purposes.

Shri Amit Shah, Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation



Police training programmes in India are operated at various levels. These programmes are divided as per the needs of different sections such as Civil Police, State Police and the Central Armed Police Forces (such as the CRPF, BSF, SSB, ITBP, CISF, NSG, Assam Rifles). They make police officers more professionally prepared to serve society from an enhanced social and legal perspective.

patriotic, disciplined and sensitive. For this, training programmes are also required to be updated with the latest knowledge, technical tools, sensitivity and social awareness.

Many training programmes have been organised in the last one decade to give top priority to citizen-centric policing that has a positive impact on ground. To meet this end, the Union Government is creating and integrating databases for every area of internal security under the principle of 'One Data, One Entry', so that the police forces are aware of the situation prevailing in every corner of the country.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, have mentioned these aspects in their statements from time to time.

The Prime Minister emphasised the special importance of human and behavioural psychology in police training and said that the police department needs qualitative changes. He stated that police forces should establish contact with local communities.

Police training in India is organised at various levels and is managed under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry manages tasks related to the country's

internal security and law and order. It includes the planning and development of police training policies and their implementation.

The contents for police training under the Ministry of Home Affairs are revised from time to time to ensure they are current and applicable. This ensures that police officers are equipped with the latest technology so that they can perform their duties more efficiently and successfully.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Modi, the Union Government is giving a new dimension to policing across the country through the Safe City Project. The Prime Minister has always emphasised that technology should be used with sensitivity and should reach even the poorest person.

According to Union Home Minister Shri Shah, the use of modern technology and equipment in police training is the need of the hour. He stated that effective training arrangements, along with online training programme reviews for police personnel are done at regular intervals.

The Union Home Minister said that under the Mission Karmayogi Programme launched by Prime Minister Shri Modi, training for police personnel from

All India Police Science Congress

As per the Indian Constitution, the police is considered a State subject with each State operating under its own Government amidst diverse social and policy settings. Adding to this complexity are the emerging dimensions of crime and its management. To foster a coordinated approach in policing and combat crimes across the country, certain forums play a crucial role. The All India Police Science Congress is one such forum, contributing to national policing in two key ways: 1. facilitating coordination and idea exchange among police forces to tackle common challenges and 2. promoting the use of technology to stay ahead of criminals. Effective policing in these areas requires uniformity and coordination among the police forces nationwide; otherwise, facing these challenges would be quite impossible. However, since law and order is a State subject, police operate under the direction of the elected Governments of their respective States, making a uniform response a major challenge. Coordination, policy alignment and uniformity are essential to addressing these challenges effectively. If State police forces work in isolation, they will not be able to address these challenges effectively. Forums such as the All India Police Science Congress and the DGsP/IGsP Conferences allow States to come together to discuss region-specific problems and formulate uniform policies.



the level of constables to deputy superintendents of police should focus on a holistic approach. He emphasised strictness and sensitivity in training, stating that police forces need to instil patriotism, fitness, discipline, empathy and a sense of dedication along with embracing modern technologies.

On July 19, 2022, Union Home Minister Shri Shah chaired a review meeting of the central police training institutes in New Delhi. The conference was attended by the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Nityanand Rai, Union Home Secretary Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla, Director Generals of Central police forces and the Bureau of Police Research and Development, along with the heads of central police training institutes.

During this meeting, Shri Shah stated that 60% of police training should be common for all, while 40% should be force-based to make the best use of training capacities. The Union Home Minister emphasised the need for a review of the impact of online training for police personnel at all levels, in addition to an effective training system to fulfil expectations, a sense of duty,

and achievement of goals.

The Central police training institutes gave presentations on the importance of timely and appropriate training to build police officers' capabilities for providing quick and effective responses to the constantly changing nature of security challenges. The comparative advantages of hybrid learning and emerging training paradigms, training methodologies and techniques, including training requirements, productivity of training resources, development of trainers, dissemination of best practices, research and publication, importance of standardisation, hybrid learning and emerging training paradigms, study materials, e-content, best practices in training evaluation, training infrastructure development, expansion of training capacity, training on disaster management and new initiatives and innovations in training were discussed.

The Union Home Minister urged the top police leadership to change their approach in dealing with the country's internal security problems. He emphasised



the use of modern technology in policing and suggested its implementation from the lower ranks of constabulary to higher positions. Criminals worldwide are becoming equipped with new technologies and it is crucial for the police to stay two steps ahead of criminals, he said.

The police need to become modern and tech-savvy, with technology utilisation percolating down to the beat level. The Union Home Minister said that until the use of technology reaches the level of constables and head constables, we cannot fight against new types of crimes. Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) has provided a platform for best utilisation of technology across the rank and file of the police machinery.

Looking at the data of the past five years, the Bureau has conducted a total of 2,252 courses and training programmes until March 31 this year. A total of

1,64,045 participants took part in these programmes.

These courses were conducted through the Central Police Training Academy, Bhopal and the Central Detective Training Institutes in Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata and Ghaziabad.

The Indian criminal justice system is entering a new era with the use of forensic science and the new criminal laws. These changes will be implemented nationwide from July 1 and extensive police training programmes are being conducted by the Union Government towards that end. The BPR&D is providing relevant information about the new laws to State police, Union Territory police, prison staff, Government lawyers, judicial officers and forensic experts. Information is also being made available to the public.

The Union government has also addressed the need for a stress-free environment for police personnel and the well-being of their families. Several welfare schemes





have been implemented to reduce the duty burden of police personnel and increase the time they can spend with their families. In August 2019, the retirement age for all ranks of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) was increased from 57 to 60 years. Moreover, in 2021, the provision of disqualifying female candidates due to pregnancy during the Physical Eligibility Test (PET) was abolished. Their appointment is now deferred until the completion of pregnancy and the subsequent PET, after which, if found fit, they are appointed to the same post with seniority benefits.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Modi, the Union Government is committed to ensuring a secure nation by strengthening all aspects of the national security apparatus. Union Home Minister Shri Shah reiterated this commitment during the closing session of the two-day National Security Strategies Conference in New Delhi on August 25, 2023. He

suggested a revolutionary approach for tackling the country's internal security issues, emphasising the use of modern technologies in the police system. He highlighted the importance of digitising the entire investigation and prosecution process and listed new initiatives for using technology in the police system according to the future demands of the newly formed criminal justice system. He also mentioned that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is both an opportunity and a threat, and the police should be prepared to handle its adverse effects while leveraging its benefits.

Shri Shah urged participants to work hard over the next 25 years to realise Prime Minister Shri Modi's dream of making India a developed country by 2047 when the country celebrates the centenary year of Independence. He emphasised the importance of learning from other countries and setting an example for them to learn from India in the next 25 years. ■





Police Training: In Tune with Time

Bureau

India's police training institutes shape its officers and personnel to be technically and mentally competent, adapting to modern-day challenges.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy:

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad is a premier police training institute. Established in 1948 as the Central Police Training Collage at Mt Abu, Rajasthan, it plays a pivotal role in training Indian Police Service (IPS) officers. It provides rigorous training in law enforcement, investigation techniques, leadership and ethics, combining academic and physical training to prepare officers for various aspects of policing and internal security. SVPNPA also conducts specialised courses and seminars for officers from other countries, promoting international cooperation in policing.

Newly recruited IPS officers undergo a foundation course that includes physical fitness, drills and academic training, focusing on discipline, endurance and basic policing skills. The academy also offers specialised courses in counter-insurgency, anti-



These institutes specialise in training police professionals and instill in them the resilience to face all hardships.

terrorism, cybercrime, VIP security and traffic management, addressing contemporary challenges and emerging threats. Emphasis on physical training ensures officers are prepared for the job's physical demands, while modules on ethics and human rights promote integrity and respect for citizens' rights. The academy incorporates the latest technology in policing, including digital tools, data analysis and surveillance systems.

Greyhounds: The Greyhounds is an elite counter-insurgency force operating primarily in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Established in 1989, the Greyhounds are renowned for their effectiveness in combating Naxalite insurgency in the dense forested regions and difficult terrains of these States.

Greyhounds personnel are selected through a stringent process that assesses physical fitness, mental toughness





and aptitude for counter-insurgency operations. Membership is typically voluntary, with officers and personnel opting to join due to their commitment and desire for high-risk assignments. Recruits undergo rigorous physical conditioning to enhance stamina, strength and endurance, including long-distance runs, obstacle courses and survival training. Training also focuses on hand-to-hand combat, martial arts and weapon handling for close-quarters combat readiness.

Counter-insurgency training includes guerrilla warfare techniques, ambush tactics and small-unit operations designed for the forested and rugged terrains where Naxal insurgents operate. Special emphasis is placed on night operations, including navigation, stealth movement and night-vision equipment handling. Firearms training covers a wide range of weapons, including assault rifles and sniper rifles, along with explosive handling and defusing improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

Punjab Police Academy: Ever since its inception in 1891 as the Police Training School, evolving into the Police Training College, and now known as the Punjab Police Academy (PPA), this esteemed institution has consistently upheld a rich heritage of values and traditions, earning global recognition.

The PPA has tirelessly worked to elevate and enhance police training standards, always aiming to prepare police personnel for new challenges posed by an ever-changing social landscape. The academy instils ideals of bravery, effective and professional conduct and intellectual growth, reinforcing the century-old tradition of courage and values for which the Punjab Police is renowned. Serving not only Punjab but also 12 other Indian States and Union Territories, along with Central Police Organisations, the PPA extends its training facilities to international police personnel from countries such as Bhutan, Maldives, Afghanistan and Palestine. Additionally, the academy collaborates with British and Ethiopian police organisations in research, academics and specialised training.

The academy boasts state-of-the-art training infrastructure, modern facilities and specialised police training programmes. Notably, it is the first police training institution in the country to offer MA, MPhil, and PhD degree programmes in Police Administration

in collaboration with Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. This initiative has garnered national and international acclaim.

Kolkata Police Training Academy: The Kolkata Police Training Academy (KPTA), established during British rule and renamed in 2018, has undergone significant upgrades. It was relocated to Arupara, Howrah, where it began operations on December 1, 2018. The academy has earned recognition for its contributions to law enforcement training. It provides advanced training programmes, fosters leadership and promotes ethical policing. The institution equips officers to handle complex and emerging crimes, staying updated with the latest policing techniques, technology and legal frameworks.



The academy offers a variety of programmes, including basic police training, which provides foundational knowledge and skills for new recruits, covering legal aspects, community policing, criminal investigation and physical fitness. Specialised in-service training includes modules on cybercrime investigation, anti-terrorism, crowd control, forensic science and traffic management.

North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA): The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), formerly Regional Police Training College under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs



began operations in July 1978. Located in the Ri Bhoi district of Meghalaya, it boasts a beautiful 205-acre campus at an altitude of 976 metres (3,500 feet). It is dedicated to educating police personnel to uphold the value of freedom, protecting citizens from criminal acts and offenders. The institution is committed to fostering just, effective and sensitive policing. Directly recruited police officers from the Northeastern States, in the ranks of Assistant Inspector and Deputy Superintendent of Police, receive a year of basic training at the academy. Additionally, various in-service training programmes are offered for police personnel from all States. These courses facilitate close interaction between police officers and officers from other departments such as the judiciary, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), prison department and customs and excise. ■

Training Institutes Lead from Front



The responsibility for the country's internal security rests with the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in collaboration with State police forces. These Forces maintain a strong presence along the borders with neighbouring countries as well as at many parts within the country. These forces receive specialised training as well.

Bureau

The security of the country is the top priority. Whether dealing with internal or external threats, our police and security forces remain vigilant. Personnel and officers are recruited and trained in various institutes. Each Central Armed Police Force has its own training institutes. Additionally, they receive specialised training tailored to their needs from the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).



Indo-Tibetan Border Police: Established in 1978, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Academy trains directly recruited officers of the rank of Assistant Commandant and Sub-Inspectors, who form the senior and subordinate leadership levels of the force respectively. Besides providing initial training, the academy

has developed expertise in counter-insurgency operations, rock climbing, VIP security and the identification and management of improvised explosive devices. It also houses a research and development wing dedicated to identifying the training needs of the force and designing various training programmes. The academy is located in Mussoorie.



Central Reserve Police Force Academy: The Central Reserve Police Force Academy, located in Gurugram, plays a vital role in training officers, ensuring the internal security grid remains robust and dynamic. It prepares officers to face current and future internal security challenges, focusing on warfare, human resource management and combat logistics.

Sashastra Seema Bal: Established in May 1963 as the Special Service Bureau following the 1962 Chinese invasion, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) came under the Ministry of Home Affairs in January 2001. Personnel of this force are trained



at five centres on counter-subversion, border management, perception management and other professional courses designed to enhance survival and performance. The training centres include Frontier Academy Gwaldam

in Uttarakhand, Training Centre at Salonibari in Assam, Training Centre at Sapri in Himachal Pradesh, Intelligence Training School (ITS) in Ghitorni, Delhi and Communication Training Centre in Kasumpti, Himachal Pradesh.

Border Security Force (BSF): The Border Security Force (BSF) Academy in Tekanpur, Madhya Pradesh, was established in February 1966 as the BSF Training School and was renamed BSF Academy on November 21, 1966. It serves as the alma mater for all BSF officers. The academy also trains special security forces from various

countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Mongolia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Switzerland and Sierra Leone.

Central Industrial Security Force: With the rapid advancement of technology and modern industrial development, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has adapted to meet the needs of the industrial sector. This includes enhancing the professionalism of the security system and upgrading the specialised training, knowledge and managerial skills of its personnel. CISF training college Known as National Industrial Security Academy (NISA) is located at Hyderabad, Telangana.



National Security Guard: In 1984, the Union Cabinet established the National Security Guard (NSG) as a federal force consisting of highly motivated, specially equipped and well-trained personnel to combat various forms of terrorism. The country's only NSG training centre, located in Manesar, Haryana, works to further strengthen national security. Known as 'Black Cats' due to their black uniforms and cat-like agility, NSG commandos undergo rigorous training at this centre. Selection to become a Black Cat commando is highly competitive, with only a few candidates chosen for this elite training programme.



Assam Rifles: The Assam Rifles Training Centre and School in Shokhuvi, Nagaland,



is renowned for its comprehensive programmes, dedicated faculty, innovative approaches and modern facilities.

CBI Training Centre: The CBI Academy, established in 1996 in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, serves as the training institute for the Central Bureau of Investigation, India's premier investigating agency. The academy aims to achieve high standards of professionalism, impartiality, integrity and dedication to national service.



National Crime Records Bureau: Operating under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) conducts training programmes periodically. Crime records play a crucial role in planning police operations for crime prevention and control. Over the years, the police has endeavoured to enhance the quality of the crime records system to fulfil its duties more effectively. Presently, branches such as the Crime Records Branch, Central Finger Print Bureau, Statistical Branch, System Development Branch, State Implementation Branch and System Maintenance Branch provide training on data management.



Bureau of Police Research and Development: Established on August 28, 1970, the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) replaced the Advisory Council of Police Research (1966) with the primary goal of modernising police forces. Under the BPR&D, the Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) in Bhopal provides comprehensive training to police officers at the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police. This training focuses on prosecution, crowd control, crisis management, community policing, investigation techniques and crime prevention. Similarly, the Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs) in Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata and Ghaziabad offer in-service training to police officers ranging from Sub-Inspectors to Deputy SPs. ■





Specialised Training Centres Boost Policing Techniques

India boasts several esteemed training institutes dedicated to strengthening the policing system. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Union Government has prioritised a high-quality training system tailored to current needs. Institutions such as the Rashtriya Raksha University, North Eastern Police Academy and National Forensic Sciences University focus on addressing contemporary security challenges and developing skilled professionals in policing and criminal justice.

Bureau

Aiming to prioritise the safety and security of the nation, the Union Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has taken numerous initiatives to bolster the police system across the country. Central to these efforts, are the specialised training centres that play a pivotal role.

Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU): The Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) in Gujarat's Gandhinagar, is a premier institution dedicated to producing high-quality trained manpower in various wings of policing, criminal justice and correctional administration.

The RRU represents a significant milestone in the Union Government's ongoing mission to enhance national

security infrastructure. The institution, which began its operations on October 1, 2020, has been recognised as an institution of national importance.

The establishment of the RRU is a testament to the Union Government's forward-thinking approach.

RRU stands out as a leading institution for education, research, training and consultancy in national security and defence studies. It offers a wide array of academic programmes ranging from diploma to doctoral levels, encompassing diverse fields such as police science and management, criminal law and justice, cyber psychology, information technology, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and cyber security, crime investigation, etc. Currently, 822 students from 18 States are enrolled in these programmes, reflecting the university's broad reach and impact. The institution also offers consultancy services in security and criminal justice, aiding policy decisions at

both national and international levels. Its commitment to excellence is demonstrated by state-of-the-art facilities, experienced faculty, and a comprehensive approach to education. RRU aims to develop skilled professionals capable of tackling contemporary challenges in defence and security management.

Last year in July, the university participated in the prestigious G20 conference on 'Crime and Security in the Age of NFTs, AI and the Metaverse' in Gurugram.

National Fire Services College: The National Fire Services College (NFSC) is a leading institution in fire safety education and training in India. Since its establishment in 1956, the NFSC has significantly enhanced the capabilities of India's fire services by shaping the careers of thousands of fire service professionals.

Located in Nagpur, Maharashtra, the college offers comprehensive courses in fire safety, emergency management, and disaster response.



The NFSC provides a Bachelor of Fire Engineering, a four-year degree that equips students with essential technical knowledge and practical skills. It also offers specialized diploma courses and advanced training programs for senior fire service officers, focusing on leadership, management, and advanced firefighting techniques.

The college's training infrastructure includes fire drill towers for simulating real-life fire scenarios, smoke chambers for navigating smoke-filled environments, and hydraulic platforms and fire tenders for practical training. As fire and disaster incidents increase, the NFSC continually updates its curriculum to address emerging threats, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear emergencies.

National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU): The National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), previously known as Gujarat Forensic Sciences University (GFSU),



holds the distinction of being the world's first and only university dedicated solely to forensic science and its related disciplines. Conceived by Shri Narendra Modi in 2008 during his tenure as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, the University was envisioned as an institution of international repute to address the global shortage of experts in various fields of forensic science. It was formally established on February 11, 2009, in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, with Dr JM Vyas appointed as its first Director General. Recognising its significance, the Union Government elevated the University to national status on October 1, 2020, through the enactment of the National Forensic Sciences University Act.

NFSU encompasses a wide array of schools and centres, covering diverse academic disciplines such as forensic science, cyber security and digital forensics, behavioural sciences, forensic psychology, engineering and technology, pharmacy, management studies, police science and security studies, medico-legal studies, law related to forensics and policy studies, doctoral studies and research. Presently, the university offers over 70 postgraduate and integrated courses.

NFSU also offers expert consultancy services for the establishment or enhancement of laboratories both nationally and internationally. It boasts unique and cutting-edge infrastructure, including the Centre of Excellence in Cyber Security, Centre for Ballistics Research and Testing Range, Centre for Future Defence Studies, Centre of Excellence in DNA Forensics, Centre for Happiness and Wellness, Centre of Excellence for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Centre of Excellence in Digital Forensics.

Additionally, the university conducts various short-term training programmes for professionals from diverse fields such as police, judiciary, legal professionals, armed forces, academia, finance, banking, etc. Since its establishment in 2009, NFSU has trained over 25,000 professionals, including more than 5,000 individuals from 75 different countries. ■



Police Modernisation: Embracing



The Government of India, led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi extended the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme with a ₹26,275 crore outlay for 2021-26 to enhance police capabilities with a major focus on technology and training. Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah emphasised the importance of staying ahead of criminals by making the police forces modern, tech-savvy and well-trained.

Bureau

In light of the evolving landscape of crime in India and the persistent adoption of new technologies by criminals, the importance of police training in new technology has become increasingly significant. With criminals leveraging advanced tools and platforms to carry out illicit activities, law enforcement agencies face significant challenges in maintaining public safety and combating emerging threats.

As such, equipping police forces with the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate these technological advancements is crucial for ensuring effective crime prevention and investigation.

The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, has emphasised that criminals are equipped with new technology and the

police needs to be two steps ahead of criminals by modernising, becoming tech-savvy and ensuring that technology permeates down to the beat level. “Until the use of technology reaches the constable and head constable, we cannot fight against new types of crimes”, he said, during the inaugural session of the 48th All India Police Science Congress held in Bhopal on April 22, 2022. While inaugurating the 49th All India Police Science Congress held in Dehradun on October 7, 2023, he emphasised that during the implementation of the new criminal laws the use of modern technology like 5G and other tools would be immensely helpful.

In the 48th All India Police Science Congress, the Union Home Minister also highlighted the necessity of modernising the police forces and enhancing their training to combat new crimes effectively. He advocated for a 10-year policing strategy with annual reviews, emphasising that modern crimes necessitate

Tech to Combat Evolving Crimes



Criminals are being equipped with new technology from across the globe and it is very important for the police to be two steps ahead of them in order to combat crime. The police have to be modernised, tech-savvy and must use technology even at the beat level.

Shri Amit Shah, Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation



the modernisation of police, improved training and better coordination among State and national law enforcement agencies. “Data is the new science and ‘big data’ is the solution to all problems”, he remarked, underscoring the importance of data-driven policing.

In line with these objectives, the Union Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the continuation of the umbrella scheme for the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) on February 13, 2022, for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. This initiative, driven by Union Home Minister Shri Shah, aims to modernise and enhance the functioning of police forces across States and Union Territories. The scheme includes various sub-schemes contributing to modernisation, with a total Central financial outlay of ₹26,275 crore.

Key features of the MPF scheme include provisions for internal security, law and order, adoption of modern technology, assistance for narcotics control and strengthening the criminal justice system through a robust forensic setup. The scheme allocates ₹4,846 crore for the modernisation of State police forces and ₹2,080.50 crore for developing high-quality forensic science facilities to support scientific and timely investigations.

First approved on September 27, 2017, for





implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20, the MPF scheme had an initial outlay of ₹25,061 crore, with a Central share of ₹18,636 crore and a State share of ₹6,425 crore. On January 19, 2022, the Cabinet approved the continuation of the MPF scheme for the five-year period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, with a total Central financial outlay of ₹26,275 crore.

The umbrella scheme comprises two main schemes: the Modernisation of Police Forces for States and Union Territories and the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu and Kashmir, Northeastern States, and States affected with left-wing extremism. The allocated funds in the Union Budget are distributed among all States and Union Territories based on a predetermined ratio, with each State adding its share and formulating action plans based on strategic priorities. These plans are approved by State/Union Territory level empowered committees and the high-powered committee at the Union Government level.

The progress of the scheme's implementation is regularly reviewed by the Union Home Secretary



and the Union Home Minister, ensuring that issues and suggestions from the States are considered and the utilisation of funds is thoroughly monitored. Meetings of the Zonal Councils, chaired by the Union Home Minister, further review the progress and address concerns. This comprehensive approach to modernising police forces is pivotal in enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies to effectively tackle the dynamic and technologically advanced landscape of crime in India. ■

Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)

- For the first time, the umbrella scheme of MPF was approved by the Union Government on September 27, 2017 for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20, with a total outlay of ₹25,061 crore
- On January 19, 2022, the Union Cabinet gave its approval for continuation of the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) for a five-year period from 2021-22 to 2025-26.
- The scheme comprises all relevant sub-schemes that contribute to modernisation and improvement in the functioning of the police forces of States and Union Territories with a total central financial outlay of ₹26,275 crore.

Drones Aid Police in Combating Crimes



Bureau

In recent years, the use of drones has been on a steady rise. While they offer various conveniences, they also pose a massive challenge for the security forces, law enforcement and intelligence agencies to remain vigilant. From the police perspective, modern drone technology can be highly beneficial for security and surveillance in many areas, such as border security, crime control, emergency monitoring and espionage.

Drones, primarily controlled remotely or by computers, are invaluable in surveillance and internal security, as well as in disaster management, agriculture, health, geospatial mapping, mining, aerial photography and cinematography.

However, there may be counter-use of drone technology by criminals and terrorists. The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, during the 31st meeting of the Northern Zonal Council in Amritsar, Punjab, on September 26, 2023, said that an anti-drone system will soon be deployed at our borders. He said that while drone technology is relevant for the police, its misuse by anti-social and hostile elements cannot be neglected. He advocated

To prevent infiltration, drug and weapons smuggling, strict surveillance is needed at the borders. The use of drones is very effective for this purpose and bolsters vigilance.

for In-depth training of police personnel in drone technology.

Drones can help in detecting illegal settlements. They can also monitor criminal hideouts and assist in apprehending criminals. In emergencies, such as natural disasters and terrorist attacks, drones can provide surveillance and support. Moreover, they are highly suitable for covert and espionage operations, aiding in intelligence gathering and providing access to deep information. For instance, during the G20 Summit in New Delhi in September 2023, security agencies effectively utilised drones for bolstering security.

Due to the initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs, police in several States are now extensively using drones. Training programmes are being conducted with the help of professional trainers. ■

Next-Gen Case Management



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The Union Home Ministry has embraced cutting-edge technology to bolster the process of investigation. The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, on March 14 inaugurated the National Investigation Agency's (NIA) Criminal Case Management System (CCMS) via video conferencing. During his address, he emphasised that under the visionary leadership

of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the case management system will enhance the NIA's ability to detect terrorism and organised crimes, thereby strengthening the justice system. Developed by the NIA, this innovative version of CCMS is user-friendly and customisable as a browser-based software solution.

The Union Home Minister urged State Director Generals of Police to leverage the state-of-the-art software for swift and effective investigation. He highlighted that its adoption will enable State police

System Boosts Efficiency



Under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the new digital Criminal Case Management System will strengthen the National Investigation Agency (NIA) against terrorism and organised crimes. The NIA has developed the digital Criminal Case Management System as a user-friendly software.

Shri Amit Shah, Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation



arms smuggling and other pro-terrorism endeavours.

During the video-mediated programme, the Union Home Minister inaugurated two NIA branch offices in Jammu and Kerala, along with a residential complex in Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

The Union Government's commitment to stay abreast of contemporary challenges and proactively addressing future issues has remained paramount.

Emphasising the nation's diverse requirements, the Union Home Minister highlighted the development of the 'Sankalan' app, designed to operate offline to ensure accessibility even in remote areas. This app serves as a vital resource for stakeholders seeking pertinent information. Available for download on Google Play Store and Apple Store, the desktop version can be obtained from the official website of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), ensuring widespread availability and usability.

Incidentally, during the Anti-Terrorism Conference in October 2023, the Union Home Minister had emphasised the necessity of establishing a digital platform for law enforcement agencies nationwide. Such a platform would facilitate proper investigation procedures and coordination between State police forces and Central agencies, ultimately enhancing conviction rates in sensitive and complex cases across the country.■

forces to streamline, integrate and digitise investigative data, including case documents, evidence and court-presented chargesheets.

At a juncture where India confronts evolving threats posed by various terrorist organisations, cyber space, dark web activities, drones, crowd funding, crypto currency usage and widespread encrypted communication platforms, the introduction of this software is very timely. Additionally, emerging technologies are being exploited for terrorism financing,



PM Prioritises Stress-Free Training

Police work carries immense responsibility and pressure. The COVID-19 pandemic showcased the humanity of police across the country. Despite myriad pressures, officers dutifully carried out their responsibilities. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi commended their efforts and underscored the importance of a stress-free work environment. He emphasised the necessity of improved training and trainers for the police force.

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daptation to changing times and circumstances is crucial, as some practices become outdated over time. Updating

training methods according to contemporary needs yields positive outcomes. There was once a perception of wariness towards uniformed personnel, but that has changed; now, they inspire confidence in people, knowing the police personnel



are always ready to provide assistance.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has underscored the importance of expert guidance in stress management and relaxation, suggesting the inclusion of yoga experts in the police forces. “Free training activities are imperative to bolster the country’s security apparatus”, he said. Furthermore, he highlighted the significance of technology in security and policing efforts, stating that just as criminals leverage technology, it can also aid in their apprehension

While inaugurating a block at the Rashtriya Raksha University in Gandhinagar on March 12, 2022, Prime Minister Shri Modi, in his convocation address, highlighted significant points. Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah and Gujarat Chief Minister Bhupendra Patel were also in attendance. The Rashtriya Raksha University addresses the demand for well-trained manpower in police and correctional administration.

Prime Minister Modi discussed the evolution of internal security, contrasting colonial-era methods

of instilling fear with contemporary challenges influenced by technological advancements in transportation and communication. He emphasised the need for modern policing to embrace negotiation and soft skills essential for democratic governance, urging a transformation in the public perception of the law enforcers. Reflecting on the positive humanitarian efforts of police during the COVID-19 pandemic, he noted a shift in public trust towards uniformed personnel, signifying a newfound assurance of assistance.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the issue of mental stress was widely discussed, particularly among police officers who faced immense pressure. The Prime Minister addressed this during his convocation speech, highlighting the viral videos of police officers delivering food and medicine during the lockdowns. This humanisation of the police resonated with the public.

The Prime Minister acknowledged the influence of family dynamics, particularly in the context of police training. He recognised the shift towards smaller



A perception was developed that we had to be cautious of uniformed personnel. But, now it has completely changed. When people see uniformed personnel, they get assurance of help.

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

family structures in contemporary times, contrasting with the past when joint families provided support to tired policemen returning home after extra duty. In such set-ups, family members would share responsibilities, easing the burden on individuals and enabling them to return to work refreshed.

However, with the rise of nuclear families, officers often return home after long shifts to an empty house, exacerbating feelings of isolation and tension. Recognising this challenge, the Prime Minister emphasised the importance of stress-free training for police personnel and called for better-trained trainers, urging the university to prepare for this important endeavour. Additionally, he highlighted the need for a significant number of yoga instructors and technical teachers specialising in yoga and stress relief within the police force.

The Prime Minister said security encompasses various forms and confronts numerous challenges. In the past, news of incidents would take considerable time to spread across villages, allowing local police units to manage affairs independently. However, in today's era of rapid communication, centralised management is essential.

Consequently, every unit requires specialised expertise, capabilities and a well-rounded workforce proficient in technology and human psychology. This shift emphasises the importance of quality training and staffing over sheer numerical strength, Prime Minister Shri Modi said. ■



Building Resilient Infrastructure

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Resilient infrastructure is vital for safeguarding lives and communities against the escalating threat of natural disasters.

Addressing the 6th International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI) on April 24, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi emphasised the importance of investing in resilient infrastructure to ensure a safer and more secure future. The virtual event, which has grown into a prominent global coalition since its inception in 2019, saw participation from 39 countries and seven organisations, marking significant progress in international cooperation.

Prime Minister Shri Modi welcomed the dignitaries, highlighting their crucial role in strengthening the global dialogue on disaster resilience. He reflected on the alarming increase in natural disasters and the profound impact they have on communities. “The damage caused by these disasters is often measured in dollars, but the true cost on people’s lives, families and communities is beyond numbers”, he stated. Examples of recent earthquakes and the resulting homelessness, as well as the disruption of essential services such as water and sewage systems, underscored the urgent need for robust infrastructure.

Central to the Prime Minister’s message was the idea— “We must invest in resilient infrastructure today for a better tomorrow.” He emphasised that resilience should be a key consideration in both new infrastructure projects and in the rebuilding efforts following disasters. The focus, he argued, should shift towards ensuring that infrastructure can withstand future calamities, not just immediate relief and rehabilitation.

In his address, Prime Minister Shri Modi underscored the interconnected nature of the modern world, noting that “nature and disasters have no borders”. He advocated for a collective approach to resilience. “The world can be resilient collectively, only when each country is resilient individually,” he asserted.

Prime Minister Shri Modi also highlighted the specific vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which are particularly at risk of natural disasters. He mentioned the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) initiative to fund projects in 13 such locations, including resilient



We must invest in resilient infrastructure today, for a better tomorrow. Resilience needs to be factored into new infrastructure creation. Further, it also needs to be a part of post-disaster rebuilding.

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

housing in Dominica, transport networks in Papua New Guinea and early warning systems in the Dominican Republic and Fiji. This focus on supporting the most vulnerable reflects CDRI’s commitment to inclusive global resilience, particularly in the Global South.

Further reinforcing India’s commitment to this cause, the Prime Minister mentioned the establishment of a new Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group during India’s G20 Presidency. This group will prioritise financing strategies to bolster global resilience, complementing the growth and initiatives of the CDRI.

Prime Minister Shri Modi expressed optimism about the outcomes of the conference, envisioning that the deliberations would pave the way for a resilient future. “Investing in resilient infrastructure today is not just a necessity, but a pathway to a safer and more sustainable tomorrow”, he said. ■



PM Modi Chairs Meet to Tackle Extreme Weather

Bureau

Preparing in advance for future possibilities and challenges is a priority for any democratic Government. Keeping that in mind, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi demonstrated his concerns for the public and instructed relevant departments to make extensive preparations at the onset of the summer season, considering the well-being of the citizens.

The Prime Minister was briefed on the hot weather forecast for April to June, which predicts above-normal temperatures in most parts of the country, particularly in Central India and the Western Peninsular region. He also reviewed the preparedness of the health sector, ensuring the availability of essential medicines, ice packs, oral rehydration solution (ORS) and drinking water.

Prime Minister Shri Modi emphasised on the timely dissemination of essential information, education and communication (IEC) materials, particularly in regional languages, through various platforms such as television, radio, and social media. Given the likelihood of above-normal temperatures in 2024 and the upcoming general elections during this period, it was deemed crucial that advisories from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) be translated into regional languages and widely distributed. During the meeting, the Prime Minister underscored the importance of adequate

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on April 11 assessed the preparedness for dealing with heatwave conditions. He stressed the need for a comprehensive approach and highlighted the importance of raising public awareness and ensuring hospitals are adequately prepared.

hospital preparedness. He later shared a post on his social media handle, informing the public about the meeting held on April 11. In his post, he mentioned that he chaired a meeting to review preparations for the heatwave conditions expected in various parts of the country, focusing on enhancing healthcare capacity and spreading awareness.

Highlighting the need for a comprehensive Government approach, the Prime Minister stated that all branches of the Government and various Ministries at the Central, State and district levels must work in coordination. He emphasised the need for adequate hospital preparedness and public awareness creation. Additionally, he stressed the importance of rapid detection and extinguishing of forest fires. The meeting was attended by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary and officials from the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and the NDMA. ■

Border Security with Social Responsibility

The Union Government is committed to reducing the workload of CAPF personnel responsible for border security. Since 2014, 175,000 vacancies have been filled. This has made the border force more vigilant with increased strength and has created new employment opportunities for the youth.

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The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is responsible for securing the borders and checking infiltration. It handles various tasks such as preventing cross-border crimes, controlling espionage activities and countering terrorist incidents. It plays a crucial role in protecting the lives of citizens. The soldiers and officers of the Sashastra Seema Bal are known for their valour and dedication, without which border security would not be possible.

Among all the Central Armed Police Forces tasked with border security, the Sashastra Seema Bal is a unique organisation. It has not only secured the borders, but has also neutralised terrorists. Additionally, it has meticulously preserved the cultural, linguistic, geographical and historical knowledge of all villages in the border areas of India-China, India-Nepal and India-Bhutan.



The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, attended the 60th Foundation Day celebrations of the Sashastra Seema Bal as the chief guest in Tezpur, Assam, on January 20. In his address, the Union Home Minister said that the history of the Sashastra Seema Bal is adorned with the principles of service, security and brotherhood and was established in 1963 after the India-China War.



During his tenure, former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave the vision of 'One Border, One Force' policy. Following that policy, Sashastra Seema Bal has been guarding the India-Nepal border since 2001 and the India-Bhutan border from 2004 onwards. They vigilantly guard 2,450 kilometres of open borders, regardless of the terrain or weather conditions, be it forest, mountain, river or plateau.

Union Home Minister Shri Shah praised Sashastra Seema Bal, noting that their efforts not only connect border villages to the country through their cultural and linguistic heritage, but also strengthen India's claims in disputed border areas. He emphasised that the versatile operations of the Sashastra Seema Bal have been instrumental in maintaining cultural unity along India's borders and reinforcing the country's territorial claims.

The Sashastra Seema Bal is also achieving 100% saturation in the overall development of villages, playing a significant role in implementing Union Government schemes at the grassroots level. They have established an effective model for involving village residents in border security. The Home Minister highlighted that Sashastra Seema Bal units are purchasing local milk, cheese, fruits, vegetables and millets, boosting employment and economic progress in these villages. Additionally, the Sashastra Seema Bal has made substantial contributions to initiatives such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Swachh Bharat Mission, water conservation, the ban on single-use plastic, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat and Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. To enhance tree plantations, over five crore saplings have been planted by the Central Armed Police Forces in the past five years.

The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has achieved many remarkable feats while securing the borders. According to the Union Home Minister, in the past year alone, it has apprehended over 5,000 smugglers, seized 24,000 kilograms of drugs, confiscated 144 weapons and a large quantity of ammunition. They have also rescued around 500 people from human trafficking. Besides safeguarding the borders of friendly nations such as Nepal and Bhutan, Sashastra Seema Bal personnel are actively deployed in Naxal-affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.

In collaboration with the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and the Border Security Force (BSF), the



The Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to formulate a policy to promote sports in the Central Armed Police Forces. This will create a scientific system to ensure that the policy benefits reach the barrack level. The system is being monitored by the Union Home Secretary and the Union Home Minister.

Shri Amit Shah, Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation

Sashastra Seema Bal has significantly marginalised the Maoist movement, effectively eliminating their activities in many parts of the country.

The Union Home Minister has expressed confidence and said that under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the entire country will be completely free from the Naxal problem within the next three years. He also highlighted the Sashastra Seema Bal's role in Jammu and Kashmir, where they have joined forces with the CRPF, BSF, Jammu and Kashmir Police and the Army in the fight against terrorism, demonstrating bravery and making sacrifices that have created historical legacies. ■

MHA Efforts in Public Grievance Redressal

Bureau

Under the guidance of Shri Amit Shah, the Ministry of Home Affairs has consistently been a top performer in addressing public grievances through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). In the 2023-24 period, the Union Home Ministry not only ranked among the top 10 ministries but also excelled in all 15 indicators of the Grievance Redressal Assessment Index (GRAI).

The Union Home Ministry achieved a remarkable feat by resolving 48,837 public grievances with an average redressal time of just eight days, significantly outperforming the standard 30-day norm. This efficiency resulted in only 10% of complaints escalating to appeals, one of the lowest rates among Ministries, and achieved a 40% citizen satisfaction rate. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) envisions the Union Home Ministry's performance as a benchmark for other Ministries and departments.

CPGRAMS, an online platform available 24x7, allows citizens to lodge grievances regarding service delivery issues with public authorities. It connects all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and States, and is accessible via a standalone mobile application on Google Play and through the UMANG app. CPGRAMS handles about 20 lakh grievances annually.

The Union Government is committed to ensuring that every citizen's voice is heard and has introduced several measures to strengthen CPGRAMS. These include monitoring dashboards for deeper analysis, capacity building under the Sevottam Scheme and the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) enabled technology to enhance the system's capacity. A Data Strategy Unit has been established to perform root cause analysis and implement systemic reforms, leading to reduced pendency and faster grievance resolution.

Among the 10 steps to improve grievance redressal, CPGRAMS now breaks language barriers by being



The Ministry of Home Affairs has consistently ranked among the top 10 ministries for public grievance redressal, resolving 48,837 cases in 2023-24 with an average resolution time of just eight days. This exemplary performance sets a benchmark for other Ministries.

available in all scheduled languages, benchmarks the performance of Ministries/Departments and States/ Union Territories through GRAI, publishes monthly reports and has a feedback call centre to gauge the quality of redressal. Additionally, it integrates various grievance portals and expands its outreach in rural India through Common Service Centres (CSC).

The Ministry of Home Affairs' exceptional performance in grievance redressal serves as an inspiring model for other Union Government Ministries/Departments to review, streamline and strengthen their internal resolution mechanisms to achieve the objectives of CPGRAMS and effectively resolve citizens' grievances. ■

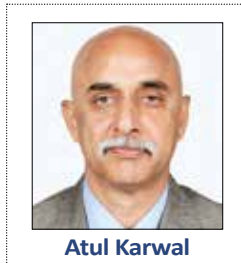
Police Training: Undergoing Transformative Changes for Enhanced Efficiency

Police training in India is undergoing a significant transformation by integrating modern technologies and methodologies with traditional policing principles. These advancements aim to create a professional, efficient and sensitive police force, which is capable of addressing the complex security challenges of the modern era. With continuous updates, extensive training programmes and welfare measures, India is paving the way for a robust and responsive police system committed to upholding law and order and ensuring justice for all.

Police training is not a one-time but a continuous professional requirement. Building competencies requires a process of developing an individual's effectiveness by seasoned trainers through carefully selected methods in a suitable learning environment and cultivation of the right values that contribute to the development of the right attitudes, beliefs and behavioural changes, in parallel with the imparting of knowledge and skills.

There are different layers on which training is provided. For example, the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad, is the premier institution for training Indian Police Service (IPS) officers before they are sent to their respective State cadres. The academy, established on September 15, 1948, plays a crucial role in shaping the future of IPS officers. Apart from the basic training course for IPS officers, the academy conducts in-service management development programmes for officers from the rank of Superintendent of Police onwards. It also offers induction training for State Police Service Officers and specialised thematic courses, seminars and workshops on professional subjects for all levels of police officers. SVPNPA also conducts training of officers of Services other than police, as per requirement.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) plays a pivotal role in police training. Established on August 28, 1970, it is a unique instrument available to the Government of India for fulfilling the training needs of the police formations across the country. Capacity building is one of the most important mandates of the BPR&D, and through its active engagement with States/UTs, BPR&D shares and conducts training programs aligned with modern-day policing challenges. It caters to all ranks of police in States and Union Territories, as well as the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs). BPR&D also



Atul Karwal

coordinates the training of Indian police personnel abroad.

In 2022, the BPR&D had prepared a national syllabus for directly recruited police sub-inspectors and provided it to States and Union Territories for guidance. At present, a massive exercise for drafting the model syllabi of basic training for the three directly recruited ranks in police, i.e., Dy. SP., Sub-Inspector (S.I.)

and Constable, is nearing completion. Police training processes, infrastructure and equipment are also being reviewed continually to cater for the increasing induction of women in police forces.

Under the leadership of the Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, significant improvements have been made in police training. 'Mission Karmayogi' initiative focuses on holistic training approaches for all police personnel. This training encompasses modern technologies, behavioural psychology, community engagement and sensitivity towards weaker sections and societal issues. BPR&D has curated and published six e-modules on POCsO, negotiation skills, the three New Criminal Laws, etc. on iGOT Karmayogi platform.

The annually held All India Police Science Congress too has a significant role in fostering coordination among police forces. It ensures that police forces can tackle common challenges and stay ahead of criminals using the latest science and technologies. Despite the diversity in governance and policing across States, uniformity in response to common challenges is crucial. It facilitates discussions on these issues, promoting coordinated efforts and policy uniformity.

Under the guidance of Honorable Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, police training is being imparted to implement digitisation of investigation and prosecution processes, and to employ new initiatives for using technology in the police system. A new drive has been launched across the country for orienting the police forces on New Criminal Laws; this is being done meticulously for all other stakeholders including justice system functionaries. It is also heartening to know that the police force is being trained to leverage Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the improvement of police processes, while being prepared simultaneously to counter its potential threats. ■

(Former Director General, National Disaster Response Force and Former Director, SVPNPA)



Under 'Nishchay: Ek Prayas', an online workshop was organised by the Directorate General of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) to improve mental health of its personnel. Through the Facebook and YouTube channels of the ITBP Directorate and Vande Gujarat Channel-1 on TV, personnel from all field formations listened to the experts and benefited from it.

The Assam Rifles conducted 'A Day with Company Commander' at Farkawn, Mizoram on April 26. A total of 200 students attended the event. The aim of the event was to create a feeling of oneness and motivate them to join the armed forces.



Shri PK Mishra, Principal Secretary, PMO, Shri Nitin Agrawal, DG, BSF and other dignitaries visited the bordering areas of BSF Gujarat Frontier's Mangroves Learning Centre (Padala) and Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (Bhavnagar) on April 20. During the visit, the dignitaries were briefed about general security scenario at the border, importance of mangroves, seaweed plantation and cultivation in coastal areas and various developmental works in progress.

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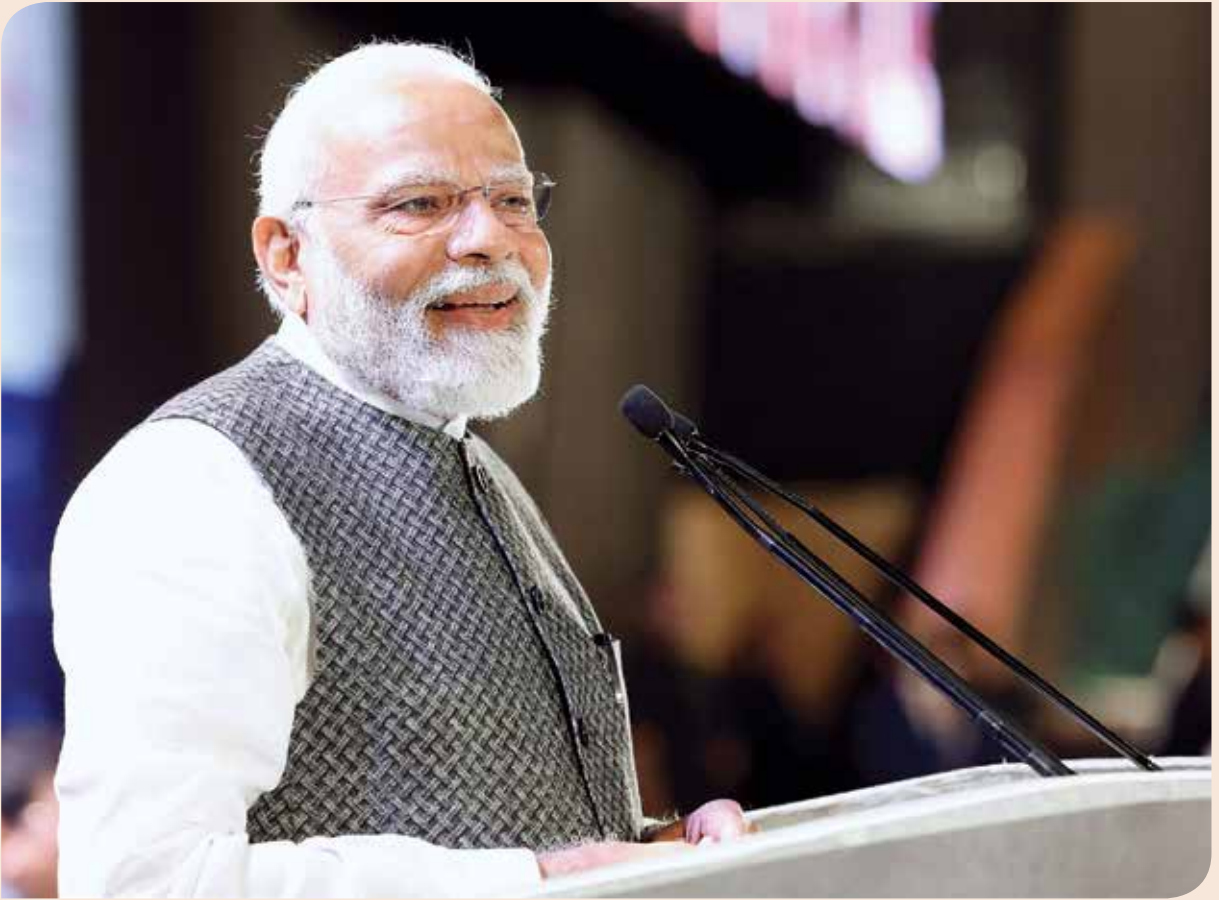
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- ◆ You can donate directly to individual braveheart's account (upto max of ₹15 lakh) or may donate to the Bharat Ke Veer corpus.
- ◆ To ensure maximum coverage, a cap of ₹15 lakh is envisaged per braveheart and the donor would be alerted if the amount exceeds ₹15 lakh, so that they can choose to either decrease their contribution or divert part of the contribution to another braveheart's account, or to the Bharat Ke Veer corpus.
- ◆ Bharat Ke Veer corpus would be managed by a committee made up of eminent persons and senior government officials, in equal number, who would decide to disburse the fund equitably to the braveheart families on a need basis.



Stress-free training for police personnel is the need of the hour. Training programmes strengthen the security apparatus of the country.

Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister



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