Central Bureau of Investigation

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CBI:

- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a premier investigating police agency in India, and is an elite force which plays a major role in preservation of values in public life and in ensuring the health of the national economy.
- It is a governmental agency under Government of India. The services of its investigating officers are irrefutably sought for by all major criminal probes in the country.
- The CBI is the official Interpol unit for India.
- India is one of the oldest members of Interpol, having joined the organization in 1949.

Background:

- The CBI traces its origin to the Special Police Establishment (SPE) which was set up in 1941 by the Government of India.
- The functions of the SPE then were to investigate cases of bribery and corruption in transactions with the War & Supply Deptt.
- After WW2, the need for a Central Government agency to investigate cases of bribery and corruption by Central Government employees was felt. The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act was therefore brought into force in 1946.

Central Bureau of Investigation:

- CBI is the foremost investigative police agency in India. It is non constitutional and non-statutory body.
- Based on Santhanam committee report, the CBI was established in 1941 as Special Police Establishment and was renamed to present nomenclature in 1st April 1963.
- It headquartered in New Delhi with the motto ‘Industry, Impartiality, Integrity’.
• The powers and functions of CBI are severely limited to specific crimes based on Acts (mainly the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946).
• The CBI is controlled by the Department of Personnel and Training in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension of the Union Government, which is usually headed by a Union Minister who reports directly to the Prime Minister.
• It plays an important role in the prevention of corruption and maintaining integrity in administration. It works under the overall superintendence of Central Vigilance Commission in matters related to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

CBI is works under following ministries:

• Ministry of Home Affairs – Cadre clearance
• Department of Personnel and Training – Daily administration, Allocation of funds and Induction of officers.
• Law and Justice Ministry – Appointing and paying salaries to the public prosecutors
• UPSC – Recruit Officers above the rank of Deputy SP
• Vigilance Commission – Anti-corruption cases.

Composition:

• The CBI is headed by a Director, an Indian Police Service officer with a rank of DG.
• The director is selected based on the CVC Act 2003 (Vineet Narayan Case), and has a two-year term.
• Other ranks in the CBI which may be staffed by the Indian Revenue Service officer.
• The Director of the CBI is appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Central Vigilance Commissioner as Chairperson, the Vigilance Commissioners, the
Secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) in the Cabinet Secretariat.

**Organization:**

- Policy and International Police Cooperation Division
- Anti-Corruption Division
- Special Crimes Division
- Economic Offences Division
- Administration Division
- Directorate of Prosecution
- Central Forensic Science Laboratory

**Functions:**

- Investigating cases of corruption, bribery and misconduct of Central government employees (under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988)
- It is the largest division having presence almost in all the States of India
- Investigating cases relating to infringement of fiscal and economic laws, related to export and import control, customs and central excise, income tax, foreign exchange regulations and so on.
- However, such cases are taken up either in consultation with or at the request of the department concerned.
- Investigating serious crimes, having national and international ramifications, committed by organized gangs of professional criminals.
- Coordinating the activities of the anti-corruption agencies and the various state police forces.
- Taking up, on the request of a state government, any case of public importance for investigation.
- Maintaining crime statistics and disseminating criminal information.
• The CBI is a multidisciplinary investigation agency of the Government of India and undertakes investigation of corruption-related cases, economic offences and cases of conventional crime.
• It normally confines its activities in the anti-corruption field to offences committed by the employees of the Central Government and Union Territories and their public sector undertakings.
• It takes up investigation of conventional crimes like murder, kidnapping, rape etc., on reference from the state governments or when directed by the Supreme Court/High Courts.
• The CBI acts as the “National Central Bureau” of Interpol in India. The Interpol Wing of the CBI coordinates requests for investigation-related activities originating from Indian law enforcement agencies and the member countries of the Interpol.