



# CDTI CHANDIGARH NEWSLETTER

CDTI ARCHIVES

JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2023



## Certificate of Accreditation



The training institute Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI), Chandigarh is accredited as अति श्रेष्ठ under the Capacity Building Commission's National Standards as assessed by National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (NABET).

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance with the National Standards. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by the training institution following the due process of assessment.

Accreditation granted on 18/08/2023 is valid until 17/08/2025

Secretary

Capacity Building Commission

Chairperson

Capacity Building Commission

Certificate No.  
APP/22/IN00041



## *From Director's Desk*



I am pleased to roll out another edition of quarterly news letter of CDTI Chandigarh for the period July to September 2023. CDTI Chandigarh Started functioning in 1973 and has strived hard to maintain high professional standards in last 50 years. With great satisfaction and pride I wish to share that CDTI Chandigarh was inspected and judged by a panel of experts from capacity building commission in August and was given accreditation with the rating of ATI UTTAM. Apart from training in-service police officers of different ranks from across the police organizations of the country, CDTI Chandigarh is also conducting training programs for Judicial officers & Prosecutors since 2018. The courses conducted cover wide range of topics related to investigation and law and the modules are framed with an aim to enhance the knowledge and expertise of participants so that the quality of investigation improves. Specific courses for Foreign Police officers from SAARC countries are also conducted routinely in CDTI as per their requirement. Apart from regular courses CDTI is conducting online courses and webinars too on important topics to reach out to stakeholders who for some reason cannot come to Chandigarh. Since last 4 years we have also been conducting many community awareness programs for different sections of society especially on cyber security issues as part of our social obligation.

This news letter is a medium to reach out to the stakeholders and apprise them about the activities being undertaken at the institute. Valuable inputs from stakeholder are welcome to make it more useful and better.

**Rani Bindu Sachdeva**  
Director, CDTI  
Chandigarh

## *From Editor's Desk*



Dear esteemed readers, I am glad to bring the 2nd edition of the News Letter (July-Sep) of CDTI Chandigarh for the year 2023-24.

Over the past quarter, CDTI Chandigarh witnessed remarkable progress in its work towards training & successfully conducted training programs including Offline & Online courses/ webinars for Police Officers, Judicial officers & Prosecutors, on the different topics concerning Organized Crimes, Economic Crimes, Organized Financial crimes, Cyber Crime cases, Cases related to Women Safety, Wild life offences and many more. In the spirit of continuous growth & learning our training centre has been unwaveringly committed to provide the top notch training and skills.

We are delighted to share all the events during this period including Training programs, Community sensitization programs and other events celebrated at CDTI Chandigarh. Finally I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all of you- our readers, trainers, trainees and well wishers, your unwavering support fuels our drive for excellence, and it is through your collective efforts that we continue to push boundaries.

As we step into the next quarter, I am confident that together, we will continue to reach new heights in the pursuit of knowledge and skill development. I hope that you will enjoy this edition. I also look forward to strengthening the content of the News letter and any constructive input or feedback is always welcome.

**Sonal, Dy. SP**  
Faculty-cum-Editor  
CDTI, Chandigarh

## Course Calendar w.e.f. July'2023 to September, 2023 in r/o CDTI, Chandigarh

S/No.	Name of Course	Duration	Nos. of Participants
01	<b>DSI Physical mode</b> Course on Investigation of Cyber crime cases	03.07.23 to 14.07.23	20
02	<b>03 days Online</b> Course on Use of technology in prison administration for prison officer	11.07.23 to 13.07.23	44
03	<b>Physical mode</b> course Integrated course on Scientific Aids to Investigation & Analysis of Scientific Evidence for <b>Judicial Officers, Prosecutors &amp; Police Offices.</b>	18.07.23 to 20.07.23	32
04	<b>Webinar on</b> Wild Life Crimes & trade across the Borders for CPOs	19.07.23	36
05	<b>Physical Mode</b> Course on Investigators training program on <b>Women Safety</b>	24.07.23 to 28.07.23	25
06	<b>Physical Mode</b> course on Mobile Forensics	31.07.23 to 04.08.23	31
07	<b>DSI Physical Mode</b> Course on Investigation of Wild Life Crime	07.08.23 to 11.08.23	00
08	<b>Physical mode</b> Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases	21.08.23 to 25.08.23	32
09	<b>Webinar on</b> Mandatory Provisions of NDPS Act- reasons for failure in course for police officers	23.08.23	49
10	<b>Physical Mode course on</b> Investigation of Economic crime cases	28.08.23 to 01.09.23	20
11	<b>Physical Mode</b> Short duration course on Use of Videography at the Scene of Crime during the Investigation	04.09.23 to 06.09.23	37
12	<b>Physical Mode</b> Course on Investigation of Organized crime cases	11.09.23. to 22.09.23	20
13	<b>Webinar on</b> Safe use of Social Media Platform & Payment gateways and wallets for Police officers	20.09.23	60
14	Handling of digital evidences in economic offences cases	25.09.23 to 27.09.23	30
		Total	436

## Course Calendar w.e.f. Oct'2023 to December, 2023 in r/o CDTI, Chandigarh

S/No.	Name of Course	Duration
01	Physical mode Course on Investigation of Wildlife Crime.	09.10.23 to 13.10.23
02	03 days' Online course on Cyber Crime Awareness Training programme for Police Officers.	10.10.23 to 13.10.23
03	<b>DSI Physical mode Course on Investigation of Crime against Women, Children &amp; Transgender.</b>	16.10.23 to 27.10.23
04	Webinar on 'Cyber Awareness about safe use of smart devices and cyber security' for Administrative officers	18.10.23
05	<b>03 days' Physical mode short duration course on Cyber Crime Awareness Training programme for Police Officers.</b>	30.10.23 to 01.11.23
06	Physical Mode Course on Stress Management and Wellness for Police Officers.	06.11.23 to 10.11.23
07	Online mode 'Investigators' training course on 'Women Safety'.	07.11.23 to 09.11.23
08	03 days' e-ITEC (online) course on "Scientific & Forensic Aids to Investigation" for Sudan Police Forces.	15.11.23 to 17.11.23
09	DSI Physical mode Course on Investigation of cases of Bank Frauds, Plastic Card frauds and other frauds like Crypto Currency/Bit coins.	20.11.23 to 24.11.23
10	Webinar on 'Cyber Vulnerabilities' for Judicial Officers & Prosecutors	22.11.23
11	Physical mode Short duration course on 'Scientific & Forensic aids to Investigation' for Police officers.	29.11.23 to 01.12.23
12	Physical mode course on Investigation of Organized Cyber Crime Cases	04.12.23 to 08.12.23
13	Physical mode course on Investigation of Financial Frauds on digital platform and Internet Banking.	11.12.23 to 15.12.23
14	Physical mode Course on Investigation of NDPS Cases.	18.12.23 to 22.12.23
15	03 days' Physical mode short duration course on Investigation of Crime against Children & Juvenile Justice.	26.12.23 to 28.12.23



Course on Integrated Course on Scientific AIDs to Investigation & Analysis of Scientific Evidence for Judicial Officers, Prosecutors & Police Officer  
W.e.f. 03.04.23 To 14.04.23

Sitting Chairs L TO R : Ms.Akhila Ahuja,Asstt.AG(Hry), Ms.Shruti Bansal,Civil Judge(JP), Ms.Pratima Singh,CJ cum JMC(P), Ms.Monika Jangra,CJ cum JMC(Hry), Ms.Garima Yadav,JMC(Hry), Ms.Ratika Chaudhary,CJ cum JMC(Hry), Sh.Gurcharan Singh,Cyber-Faculty(CDTI), Ms.Rani Bindu,Director(CDTI), Sh.Rajeev Sharma,DySP(CDTI), Sh.Krishan Kumar,DySP(CDTI), Sh.Nand Kishore,DySP(CDTI), Ms.Ritika Semaal,Addl Sr.CJ(UK), Ms.Neha Kushawaha,Sr.CJ(UK), Ms.Shivani Pandey,CJ(UK), Ms.Nazli Pal Rauf,CJ(P), Ms.Sherry Saha,CJ(P).

Standing 1st Row L TO R : Sh.Jaspal Singh Pannu,Asstt.AG(Hry), Sh.Som Dev,JMC(HP), Sh.Bikramdeep Singh,CJ(P), Sh.Varinder Kumar,CJ(P), Sh.Nav Kamal,Sr.CJ cum ACJ(MHP), Sh.Surya Prakash,CJ(HP), Sh.Shavik Ghal,CJ(HP), Sh.Suresh Ranga,Dy AG(Hry), Sh.Vikas Bhardwaj,Asstt.AG(Hry), Sh.Kapil Kumar Tyagi,ACJ(MUP), Sh.Sirajg,CJ cum JMC(Hry), Sh.Harleen Pal Singh,JMC(Hry), Sh.Prem Kumar,DySP(P)

Standing 2nd Row L TO R : SI Dheeraj Kumar(DP), Sh.Karan Jindal,Asstt.AG(Hry), Sh.Nazmit Singh Masoun,ADA(Chd), Inspr.Sajjet Singh(HP), Inspr.Jatin Kapoor(PP), SI Laja Ram(HP), SI Sushil Kumar(CP)



Course on Investigation of Organized Crime Cases  
W.e.f. 11.09.23 To 22.09.23

Sitting Chairs L TO R : Sh. Nand Kishore, DySP(CDTI), Inspr. Gooly Virdi(PP), Sh. Sanjay Mishra(Guest-Faculty), Sh. Gurcharan Singh,Cyber-Faculty(CDTI), Ms. Pooja Chaudhary,DySP(CDTI), Ms. Rani Bindu,Director(CDTI), Ms. Sonal,DySP(CDTI), Sh. Krishan Kumar,DySP(CDTI), Sh. Kamal Boodra,Addl SP(CBI), Inspr. Rajesh S(KP), Inspr. Sandeep Kumar(HP)

Standing 1st Row L TO R : PSI Sujay Byadh(WBP), SI Rajesh Kumar Bhogta(JP), SI Nisha Kumar(DP), SI Usha Rani(HP), PSI Shweta(HP), S/GO Ravi Kumar Dhanka(SSB), SI Amit Kumar Sahu(SP), SI Karanbir(HP), Inspr. Rakesh Gahanola(CBI)

Standing 2nd Row L TO R : Const. Maninder Singh(CDTI), SI Prempal Dhama(UPP), SI Aurangzeb Khan(UFP), ASI Jagraj Singh(PP), SI Pravis Kumar Thakur(BP), PSI Deepak(HP), SI Naveen(CP), S/GO Prashant Kumar(SSB)



03 Days Short Duration Course on Handling of Digital Evidence in Cases of Economic offences and Corruption Cases  
W.e.f. 25.09.23 To 27.09.23

Sitting Chairs L TO R : Inspr.Nanak Ram(HPP), Inspr.Sandeep Choudhary(HPP), Sh.Lalit Phular,DySP(CBI), Sh.Rajeev Sharma,DySP(CDTI), Sh.Gurcharan Singh,Cyber-Faculty(CDTI), Ms.Rani Bindu,Director(CDTI), Dr.Sahil Anora,Vice-Principal(CDTI), Sh.Krishan Kumar,DySP(CDTI), Ms.Sonal,DySP(CDTI), Inspr.Nasser Mahmood Naik(JKP), Inspr.Vishal Mathasi(JKP)

Standing 1st Row L TO R : Const.Maninder Singh(CDTI), ASI Bahwinder Singh(PP), Inspr.Sanjay Bawasi(SSB), SI Bodama Prasad Yadav(UFP), ASI Ashwani Kumar(HPP), SI Aditya Kumar(CBI), S/GO Mahipal Singh(SSB), ASI Rajesh Kumar(HPP), SI MD Irfan Raja(BP), SI Raju Kumar(BP), PSI Sushant Singh(JKP), AN,Kishore M(KP), SI Santosh Kumar Rai(UFP), SI Anikutan Nair (V(KP)

Standing 2nd Row L TO R : ASI Gulsher Singh(PP), SI Krishan Kumar(CP), ASI Rahul Bhardwaj(CP), SI C Syamsundar Reddy(APP), ASI Bijukumar PL(KP), ASI Anamath(PP), ASI Mehar Singh(PP), ASI Sajith Raj (BKP), ASI Sumit Kumar(HPP), ASI Dhampal Passwan(JP), PSI Vinod Kumar(JKP), ASI Suresh Kumar S(KP)

## *Graced by greatness- Chief guests visits in Retrospect*



DGP Chandigarh Sh. Praveer Ranjan, IPS, during the valedictory session of 3 days integrated course for judicial officers, Prosecutors and Police officers on “Scientific aids to investigation and analysis of scientific evidence”.



Sh. Arun Singh, DIG, Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Karnal during 02 weeks DSI course on “Investigation of Cyber Crime cases”.



Sh. Sunil Katiyar ADG National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics Chandigarh, at the valedictory session of 2 weeks course on “Investigation of organized crime cases”.

# #Celebrating a Milestone Achievement #Proud Moment

Our unwavering commitment to Excellence & a testament of our dedication: CDTI Chandigarh got accreditation as ATI UTTAM by the Capacity Building Commission.



## #हिंदीपखवाड़ा

केंद्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में दिनांक 01/09/23 से 14/09/23 तक हिंदी पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया। पखवाड़े के तहत 3 प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें स्टॉफ ने बड़ चढ़कर भाग लिया | दिनांक 14/09/23 को संस्थान में हिंदी दिवस आयोजित किया गया, जिसमें प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं की घोषणा की गई तथा हिंदी में अधिक से अधिक कार्य करने की प्रतिज्ञा ली गई।



दिनांक 08-08-2023 को संस्थान, मे राजभाषा हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। श्रीमती प्रीति, ए.डी., सेवानिवृत्त द्वारा कार्यशाला में हिन्दी वर्तनी के विभिन्न आयामों पर संस्थान के सभी अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को जानकारी दी गयी।



# Equipping Communities for Digital age-

**Defend, Detect, Deter: Empowering Communities Through Cyber Hygiene!**



Sh. Gurcharan Singh cyber faculty delivered an awareness talk on cyber hygiene to the students of Narsi Monji insitute of Management Sciences Chandigarh on 26.8.2023 which was attended by around 120 students of Law Deptt.



Shri Gurcharan Singh delivered an awareness talk on cyber hygiene to the students of various constituents colleges of Punjab University Chandigarh on 8.7.2023. This session was attended by 100 students.



Shri Gurcharan Singh delivered an awareness talk to the students of St Anne's Convent School, Chandigarh on Cyber Hygiene on 18.7.2023 which was participated by 1750 students of the school.



# Raising Cyber Smart Citizens and Students

Defend, Detect, Deter: Empowering Communities Through Cyber Hygiene!



## Ageless vigilance

Senior citizens gearing up for Cyber Safety:

CDTI Chandigarh organised an awareness workshop for the Senior Citizens on Cyber crime, 40 senior citizens were sensitized about the safe use of digital devices, social media and payment gateways on 22.09.23



Cyber faculty CDTI Chd, Sh. Gurcharan Singh delivered a session to Police officers, Nodal Officers and officers from the crime cell at Mini Secretariat, Sector -1 Panchkula in Cyber Crime Training workshop on 29 July 2023.

## *Law students gets hands on experience*



**From casebooks to crime scenes: analyzing evidence, securing justice.**

Workshop on “Crime Scene Investigation” was conducted at University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh. Total 450 Law students of UILS, PU Chandigarh attended the workshop on 21.09.23.



CDTI Chandigarh conducted 04 Online courses / Webinars to cater the training needs of police officers|CPO's| Prison officer, etc. from the remote locations as well as from the client States/UTs

# *Sports events conducted at the Institution on 06 & 08<sup>th</sup> September 2023*

Spinning and smashing- Table Tennis Thrills



Drop shot rallies and a whole lot of fun



# *Glimpses of the training sessions at CDTI Chandigarh*

Skills for service: Police Officers engaging in the specialized training modules in classroom, outdoor & indoor simulation exercises



## *Scrolling into Darkness*

Meet Vishal, a young professional living in the heart of the City Beautiful. His day begins like that of many others in the digital age—with a relentless addiction to social media. As soon as he wakes up, Vishal reaches for his smartphone to check his notifications. What was once a quick glance at his phone has turned into an extended morning ritual. Vishal’s workday begins with a seemingly innocent routine—scrolling through his social media feeds during his morning routine and commute. Even if he is driving, he is busy capturing whatever he thinks he should upload on social media. He is overwhelmed with a never-ending stream of content: status updates, story updates, reels, photos, videos, and headlines. His thumbs glide effortlessly as he taps and swipes, consuming post after post, story after story. As Vishal scrolls through his social media feeds, he can’t help but compare his life to the carefully curated versions of other’s lives. Friends and acquaintances showcase their seemingly perfect vacations, materialistic assets, flawless relationships, and enviable achievements. Vishal, however, feels inadequate in comparison. The constant exposure to filtered perfection and idealized lives takes a toll on Vishal’s mental health. He begins to experience anxiety and stress, triggered by a pervasive fear of missing out (FOMO) and a constant need to measure up to the online standards set by his peers. Vishal’s obsession with social media extends late into the night. He often loses track of time, scrolling through his feeds when He should be winding down. The blue light emitted by his screen interferes with his sleep patterns, leaving him restless and fatigued the next morning. Vishal’s sedentary lifestyle, driven by hours of screen time, starts to impact his physical health. He experiences backaches, headaches, and eye strain. His posture deteriorates as he hunches over his phone or computer, engrossed in the virtual world. At work, Vishal’s productivity dwindles. He finds it increasingly challenging to concentrate on tasks for extended periods. His constant notifications demand His attention, leaving him with a fragmented and distracted mind.



**Dr. Sahil Arora,**  
HPPS, Vice Principal,  
CDTI Chandigarh

Vishal’s social media addiction also exposes him to the darker side of the digital world. He becomes a target of online harassment and cyberbullying. Hurtful comments and messages chip away at his self-esteem, leaving emotional scars. Vishal reflects on the countless hours he has spent on social media over the years. He realizes that this time could have been invested in pursuing hobbies, nurturing relationships, or focusing on self-improvement. He mourns the opportunities lost to the endless scroll.

One day, Vishal has a wake-up call. He recognizes that social media is negatively impacting his health in profound ways. He decides to take action to regain control over his life. Vishal embarks on a social media detox. He deletes all the social media apps from his phone, sets strict time limits on his screen time, and unfollows accounts that trigger negative emotions. It’s not easy at first, but gradually, He begins to feel a sense of liberation. With his newfound freedom from the clutches of social media, Vishal experiences a transformation. He reconnects with his passions, enjoys deeper and more meaningful face-to-face interactions, and starts prioritizing his well-being. Vishal’s health gradually improves. His anxiety and stress levels decrease, his sleep patterns stabilize, and his physical health begins to recover. He feels more content and fulfilled in his life, without the constant barrage of digital noise.

Vishal’s journey illustrates how social media can negatively impact our health, both mentally and physically. While these platforms offer connectivity and entertainment, it is essential to recognize the potential toll they can take on our well-being. Vishal’s story reminds us that we have the power to control our digital habits and prioritize our health and happiness above the relentless scroll of social media.

## गज़ल

वक्त के साँचों में कैसी कैसी खामी रह गई,  
दौरे-हाज़िर की जुबां पे बदजुबानी रह गई।

जो मिला वो जिस्म तक महदूद होकर रह गया,  
मसअला तो रूह का था, रूह प्यासी रह गई।

उसके हिस्से की खुशी वो बाँट आया ग़ैर को,  
और घर पर घर की इज़ज़त, घर सजाती रह गई।

डालरों के वास्ते वो दर-ब-दर होता रहा,  
और वतन में गाँव की चौखट बुलाती रह गई।

साथ रहना और कुछ था, साथ चलना और कुछ,  
दरमियाँ इनके उलझकर ज़िन्दगानी रह गई।

एक थे तो खुश रहे फिर फ़ास्ले कुछ यूँ हुए,  
अब हमारे दरमियाँ केवल उदासी रह गई।

जाने क्या क्या कह गये सब, मैंने सच बोला ही था,  
फिर मिरे क़िरदार की बाकी कहानी रह गई।

मुझको पढ़ लेने का दावा उनका पुख्ता था मगर,  
चन्द एहसासात की उनसे बयानी रह गई।

उस नदी की आस का आलम बयाँ कैसे करूँ,  
बादलों के फेर में जिसकी रवानी रह गई।

बारिशें बेमौसमी, फिर बाढ़, सूखा, आँधियाँ,  
फ़स्ल अपनी लूट का मातम मनाती रह गई।

चल दिया था मैं मुआफ़ी माँगने के वास्ते,  
हाँ मगर मेरी अना मुझको बुलाती रह गई।

इक समन्दर इस तरफ़ था, इक समन्दर उस तरफ़,  
दरमियाँ थी इक नदी जो कसमसाती रह गई।

कर लिए थे ज़ब्ब मैंने तल्लिखियों के सब गुमाँ,  
जाने क्यों इक आह की फ़िरतरत दबानी रह गई।

हिज़्र में भी उसकी यादें पास मेरे आ गई,  
और फिर कुछ यूँ हुआ तन्हा उदासी रह गई।

जानता हूँ नागवारा होगा 'हसरत' को मगर,  
अब जहाँ में जी हज़ूरी तो सलामी रह गई।

रास्तों को अहमियत दे, खुद को थोड़ा दर-ब-दर कर।  
मंज़िलें मिलती रहेंगी, हीसलों को हमसफ़र कर।।

जो भी डूबा इस भँवर में वो ही निकला है सँवर कर,  
मैं भी तो देखूँ ज़रा इन तेरी आँखों में उतर कर।

जीने का गर हक़ नहीं तो मरने का ही हक़ दे मुंसिफ़।  
बीच के राही नहीं हम, तू इधर कर या उधर कर।।

ख़ुद की हस्ती को मिटा देता है नफ़रत का बवण्डर।  
ऐ बशर जो कर सके तो, तू दिलों में रहगुज़र कर।।

रौंद ले तू या मसल, लेकिन समझ ले फूल हूँ मैं,  
फितरतन् फिर भी चमन को महका जाऊँगा बिखर कर।

देख जानम, किस क़दर मैं खूबसूरत हो गया हूँ।  
तेरे दिल के आइना-ए-बेवफ़ाई में सँवर कर।।

आइने में देख खुद को और फिर तू मुस्कुरा दे।  
यूँ भी 'हसरत' तू कभी अपने ग़मों को बेअसर कर।।

बिखरा हुआ सामान उठाने में लगा हूँ,  
मैं ज़िन्दगी को फिर से सजाने में लगा हूँ।

देती है सुकूँ याद तिरी अब तो सितमगर,  
इस याद को सीने से लगाने में लगा हूँ।

पतझड़ हो मुक़दर मिरा ये किसने कहा है,  
मैं रूठी बहारों को मनाने में लगा हूँ।

इक शोख़ हसीं नीम निगाहों से तके है,  
मैं उसकी नज़र पढ़ने पढ़ाने में लगा हूँ।

बीते हुए लम्हात कहीं सोये हैं दिल में,  
मैं वक्त की परतों को हटाने में लगा हूँ।

इक सुब्ह कभी तो मिरी भी होगी खुदाया,  
मैं रात की चिलमन को हटाने में लगा हूँ।

हर रोज़ सितम ढाते हैं अब मुझपे वो 'हसरत',  
हर रोज़ मैं ज़र्रमों को छुपाने में लगा हूँ।



**डा. सुशील हसरत नरेलवी,**  
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# *Artificial Intelligence: A Boon or Bane for Law Enforcement Agencies*

## Introduction

The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) in law enforcement has opened up a new frontier in the fight against crime. As technology continues to evolve, AI is increasingly being integrated into law enforcement agencies worldwide, promising to revolutionize the way we approach crime prevention and investigation. However, like any other powerful tool, the use of AI in law enforcement comes with its own set of advantages and disadvantages that warrant comprehensive analysis. In this article, we will delve into the pros and cons of implementing AI in Law Enforcement Agencies and adopt a balance and responsible approach to mitigate the potential risks



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## AI as a Boon for Law Enforcement

### 1) **Improved Crime Prevention:**

AI enables predictive policing, allowing agencies to analyse vast amounts of data to identify crime hotspots and deploy resources proactively. This helps prevent crimes before they occur.

### 2) **Improved Emergency Response**

AI-powered systems can process incoming emergency calls and quickly extract critical information, such as the caller's location and the nature of the emergency. This information is then forwarded to responders, enabling faster and more accurate dispatch of resources. Furthermore, AI can optimize emergency response routes, ensuring that help reaches the affected areas swiftly.

### 3) **Public Safety Drones and Robotics**

AI can be integrated into drones and robotic systems, allowing them to be deployed in hazardous situations, search-and-rescue operations, and disaster relief efforts. Drones equipped with AI technology can efficiently survey large areas, while robotic systems can handle dangerous tasks, reducing the risk to human responders.

### 4) **Efficient Resource Allocation:**

Law enforcement agencies can optimize resource allocation using AI-driven analytics. This means deploying personnel and vehicles more effectively, which can lead to cost savings.

### 5) **Enhanced Investigations:**

AI-powered data analysis can quickly process and organize large datasets, aiding detectives in solving complex cases and identifying trends and patterns.

### 6) **Facial Recognition:**

AI-based facial recognition technology assists in locating and identifying suspects, missing persons, and potential threats, potentially speeding up investigations.

### 7) **Automation of Routine Tasks:**

Administrative tasks, such as data entry and paperwork, can be automated, allowing officers to focus on higher-level responsibilities.

### 8) **Reduced Bias:**

When implemented thoughtfully, AI can reduce human bias in decision-making, potentially leading to more equitable law enforcement practices.

## AI as a Bane for Law Enforcement

### 1) **Bias and Discrimination:**

AI algorithms can perpetuate biases present in historical data, leading to unfair profiling and discrimination, especially in predictive policing and facial recognition.

### 2) **Privacy Concerns:**

The widespread use of AI for surveillance and data analysis raises valid concerns about personal privacy and civil liberties.

- 3) **Transparency and Accountability:**  
The opacity of some AI models can make it challenging to understand and challenge their decisions, raising questions about accountability and due process.
- 4) **Data Security:**  
AI systems require vast amounts of data, which must be securely stored and protected to prevent breaches and misuse.
- 5) **Ethical Dilemmas:**  
Deciding where to draw the line in using AI for law enforcement purposes is an ongoing ethical dilemma, especially concerning mass surveillance and autonomous weapons.
- 6) **Resource Constraints:**  
Smaller law enforcement agencies may struggle to afford and manage AI systems, potentially exacerbating disparities in policing capabilities.
- 7) **Public Trust:**  
Misuse or mishandling of AI technologies can erode public trust in law enforcement agencies, leading to strained community relations.
- 8) **Adaptation to Criminal Tactics:**  
Criminals can exploit AI for cyberattacks, identity theft, and creating convincing deepfakes, posing new challenges for law enforcement.
- 9) **Reliance on Technology**  
More reliance on AI technology may lead to complacency among human responders. Relying solely on automated systems might result in a lack of critical thinking and problem-solving skills among personnel, potentially hampering their ability to respond effectively in unforeseen situations.
- 10) **Technical Limitations and Errors**  
AI systems are not infallible and can make errors. Technical glitches, misinterpretation of data, or unforeseen circumstances can lead to inaccurate predictions or false alarms. Relying solely on AI without human oversight can have severe consequences in critical situations.

### Possible steps to Balance the Scales

To maximize the benefits of AI while mitigating its potential drawbacks, law enforcement agencies must adopt a balanced and responsible approach like: -

- 1) **Ethical Frameworks:** Establish clear ethical guidelines for the use of AI in policing, emphasizing fairness, transparency, and accountability.
- 2) **Data Governance:** Implement robust data governance and security measures to protect sensitive information.
- 3) **Training and Education:** Equip law enforcement personnel with the necessary skills and knowledge to use AI ethically and effectively.
- 4) **Community Engagement:** Foster public dialogue and engage with communities to build trust and ensure that AI technologies are used responsibly.
- 5) **Regulation:** Advocate for or adhere to existing regulations that govern AI use in law enforcement.

### Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is undoubtedly a powerful tool that can significantly benefit law enforcement agencies by improving crime prevention, resource allocation, and investigative capabilities. However, to harness the benefits of AI while mitigating its drawbacks, agencies must proceed with caution and transparency. The responsible integration of AI into policing will shape the future of law enforcement in the digital age.



## *Policing & Parenting*

Policing in general demands strong time management skills, emotional resilience, and a supportive family network to successfully balance the demands of the job. Being a police officer in India and raising a child can be both rewarding and challenging at the same time. Parenting a child is a significant responsibility that requires the involvement of both parents. These challenges can be attributed to the nature of their job, societal expectations, and the overall environment in the country. Some of the challenges faced by Police officers on day to day basis can be attributed as follows-



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1. **Work-Life Balance:** Police officers in India have a significant responsibility to maintain law and order, enforce the law, and protect citizens. This often involves long working hours, shifts, and being prepared for emergencies at any time, which can affect family life. Balancing these responsibilities with parenting can be demanding and making it essential for their families, including children, to adapt to this lifestyle.
2. **Stress:** Policing can be a high-stress job. Day to day dealing with crime, emergencies, and public safety issues can take a toll on an officer's mental and emotional well-being. This stress can affect their interactions with their child and family.
3. **Transfers and Postings:** Police officers are often subject to frequent transfers and postings, which can disrupt their children's education and social relationships. Children may have to adjust to new schools and environments frequently.
4. **Exposure to Violence:** Children of police officers may be exposed to discussions about crime and violence at home, which can be emotionally challenging for them and may affect their perception of the world.
5. **Legal and Administrative Hassles:** Police officers may sometimes have to deal with legal and administrative issues related to their job, which can be time-consuming and mentally draining. This can limit the time and energy they have for their children.
6. **Financial Constraints:** Although police officers have a stable income but their salaries are not commensurate with the rising cost of living and hence meeting the financial needs of their children can be a concern especially in metropolitan cities.
7. **Lack of Support Services:** Access to support services, such as counselling and mental health resources, may be limited in some police departments, making it challenging for officers and their families to cope with stress and trauma.
8. **Social Stigma:** Police officers often face social stigma and negative stereotypes, which can impact their children's social life and interactions. Children of police officers sometimes face experience social stigma or stereotypes associated with law enforcement.

Policing also have some positive impacts on the lives of the wards of police officers. Some of these are follows-

1. **Pride and Purpose:** Despite the challenges, many police officers in India take great pride in their work and see it as a noble profession. They often have a strong sense of duty and purpose in serving their community, which can set a positive example for their children.
2. **Education:** Many police officers understand the importance of education and often encourage their children to excel academically. They prioritize their children's education and try to provide them with the best possible schooling.
3. **Support Networks:** Police officers typically have strong support networks within their communities and among their colleagues. These networks can be beneficial for their children, as they often provide a sense of security and mentorship.
4. **Career Aspirations:** It's not uncommon for children of police officers in India to be inspired to follow in their parents' footsteps and pursue a career in law enforcement.

5. **Role Model:** Many a police officers are considered as a role model by their child in terms of discipline, integrity, and a commitment to public service. It instils values of responsibility and empathy in them.
6. **Resilience and Coping Skills:** Some officers develop strong resilience and coping skills, which can positively affect their family life. They may be better equipped to handle stress and adversity, which can benefit their relationships.

Policing can be a fulfilling career for those who are dedicated to public service, but it also requires sacrifices and coping with the pressures that come with the profession. These experiences of police officers and their children may vary depending on factors such as location, rank, and also on the individual circumstances. Here are few suggestions to improve the relationship of the police officers with their children:

1. Providing officers with mental health support and resources to manage stress can help mitigate some of the negative impacts on their families.
2. Providing extra care and support to the female police officers who have become new mothers. Establishing a balance between the job and a young child still seems to be a farfetched task for the female police officers.
3. Parenting a child requires the involvement of both parents. Paternity leave plays an essential role in supporting fathers in their parenting journey, and it contributes to the well-being of both the child and the family as a whole. Increasing the duration of paternity leave can help build an early relationship of father with the child and also can be a support to the new mothers.
4. Financial support to the outstanding wards of the police officers in different fields like education, sports, etc. Some state police departments are already taking steps to address the well-being of their officers and their families through various support programs run by the Family Welfare Departments of the organization.

Despite the challenges, many police officers in India successfully raise well-adjusted children by leveraging their dedication, discipline, and commitment to their families. At last being a police officer myself I can proudly say that the prospect of donning khaki and serving people is something which is truly unparalleled and beyond any challenge.

## *Default Bail in India: Ensuring Justice and Liberty*

The Indian criminal justice system is built on the fundamental principle that a person accused of a crime is considered innocent until proven guilty. In line with this principle, the concept of “default bail” holds significant importance in safeguarding the rights and liberties of individuals accused of offenses. Section 167(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) in India lays down the law governing default bail, offering a vital safeguard against prolonged pretrial detention. Default bail, as enshrined in Section 167(2) of the CrPC, is a legal provision that comes into play when the investigating agency fails to file a charge sheet (also known as a “police report”) within the stipulated time frame. The provision serves as a counterbalance to prevent the excessive detention of individuals accused of crimes, ensuring that they are not kept in custody indefinitely without being formally charged and brought to trial.

While default bail is a crucial safeguard, its application in practice has sometimes been a subject of controversy. The Hon’ble Supreme Court, through its judgments, has provided legal clarity and resolution to longstanding and contentious issues concerning default bail:

### ➤ **Computation of 60/90 days**

While computing period under Section 167(2), the day on which accused was remanded to judicial custody and the day on which challan/charge-sheet is filed in the court, has to be included. [*Enforcement Directorate, Govt. of India v. Kapil Wadhawan, Cr. Appeal No. 701-702 of 2020, D.o.D 27.03.2023*].



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### ➤ Whether 60 or 90 days

Period after which accused becomes entitled to default bail is:

#### 1. 90 days where offence is punishable with:

- o Death or any lower sentence
- o Life imprisonment or any lower sentence
- o A minimum sentence of 10 years imprisonment

The time period of completing investigation varies in certain special statutes like NDPS Act, UAPA etc and can be extended upto 180 days.

#### 2. 60 days where the offence is punishable with a sentence of imprisonment of 10 years or less (i.e. upto 10 years imprisonment). [*Rakesh Kumar Paul v. State of Assam*]

### ➤ Application for Extension of Time and Right to Default Bail

#### 1. Right to Default Bail accrues where:

- o Application for extension of time filed before expiry of 60/90 days, but kept pending and no extension is granted, meanwhile application for default bail filed on 61<sup>st</sup>/91<sup>st</sup> day, the accused is entitled to be released. [*Judgebir Singh v. NIA, Cr. Appeal no. 1011 of 2023, D.o.D 01.05.2023*]
- o Application for extension of time filed after the filing of application for default bail, accused is entitled to be released on bail. [*UOI v. Nirala Yadav, 2014 (9) SCC 457*]
- o Application for Default Bail is refused erroneously, such refusal is challenged by the accused in revision/appeal and the challan is filed during the pendency of such revision/appeal – the accused is entitled to be released if the refusal to grant Default Bail is set-aside in revision/appeal. [*Uday Mohanlal Acharya v. State of Maharashtra, 2001(5) SCC 453*]

#### 2. No Right to Default Bail:

- o Final Report u/s 173(2) CrPC presented before the expiry of 60/90 days.
- o Extension of time granted before the expiry of 60/90 days or after the expiry of 60/90 days where accused has not filed an application for Default Bail.

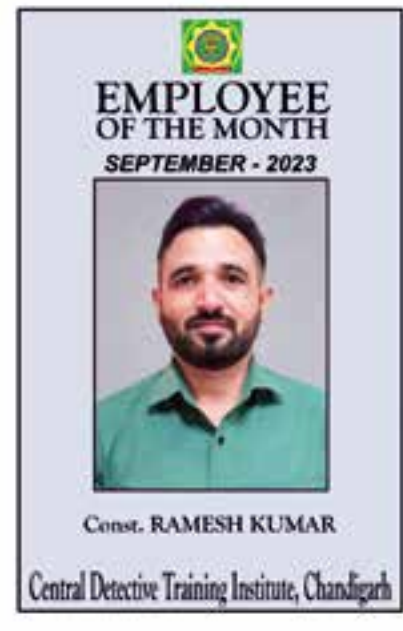
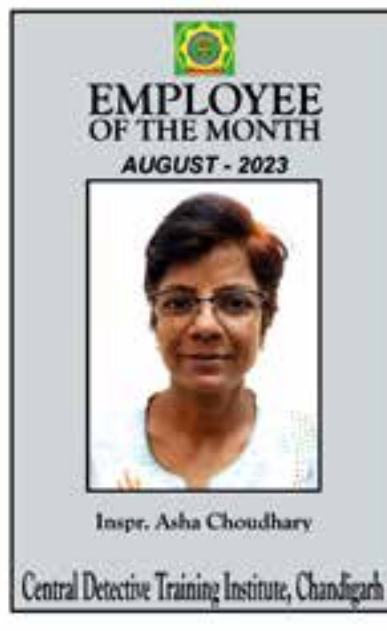
### ➤ Effect of Incomplete Chargesheet on Right to Default Bail

If a police report is filed after the expiry of 60/90 day period or on the 60th/90th day, and it is found that it is an incomplete charge-sheet which has been filed merely with a view to defeat the right of bail of the accused, then that police report is liable to be rejected and the right of default bail will accrue to the accused.

- o Though, chargesheet may be submitted reserving the right to further investigate u/s 173(8) CrPC and it will not in all cases amount to incomplete chargesheet. However, filing supplementary chargesheets before the expiry of 60/90 days with the purpose of scuttling the right of the accused to default bail is not permitted [*Ritu Chhabaria v. UOI, WP(Cri) No. 60 of 2023, D.o.D 26.04.2023*].
- o **Chargesheet submitted without FSL report in NDPS cases** – the issue is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Special Leave to Appeal (Cri) No. 8164-8166/2022 titled as Mohd. Arbaz & Ors v. State NCT of Delhi* and before the Full Bench of Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in *CRR-1125 of 2020 titled Julfkar v. State of Haryana*. In the interim, the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Punjab & Haryana High Court has granted default bail where chargesheet is filed without FSL report in NDPS cases, subject to the decision in the appeal.

Default Bail underscores the importance of timely investigation and upholds the constitutional right to personal liberty. However, its application requires a delicate balance between ensuring justice and recognizing the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies. Ultimately, default bail stands as a reminder that while the state has a duty to maintain law and order, it must also respect and protect the rights of the accused, ensuring that justice is served for all.

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