

# Central Bureau Of Investigation (CBI)

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# Introduction

- ▶ The CBI was established as the Special Police Establishment in 1941, to investigate cases of corruption in the procurement during the Second World War.
- ▶ Later, the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption recommended the establishment of the CBI. The CBI was then formed by a resolution of the Home Affairs Ministry. The Ministry of Personnel, later on, took over the responsibility of the CBI and now it plays the role of an attached office.

# Composition of CBI

- ▶ The CBI is headed by a Director. He is assisted by a Special Director or an Additional Director. Additionally, it has a number of joint directors, deputy inspector generals, superintendents of police and all other usual ranks of police personnel.
- ▶ The Director of CBI as Inspector-General of Police, Delhi Special Police Establishment, is responsible for the administration of the organization. With the enactment of CVC Act, 2003, the superintendence of Delhi Special Police Establishment vests with the Central Government save investigations of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, in which, the superintendence vests with the Central Vigilance Commission.
- ▶ The Director of CBI has been provided security of two-year tenure in office by the CVC Act, 2003 (Vineet Narain Case). The CVC Act also provides the mechanism for the selection of the Director of CBI and other officers of the rank of SP and above in the CBI.
- ▶ 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.

# Organisation of CBI

- ▶ At present, the CBI has the following divisions:
- ▶ Anti-Corruption Division
- ▶ Economic Offences Division
- ▶ Special Crimes Division
- ▶ Policy and International Police Cooperation Division
- ▶ Administration Division
- ▶ Directorate of Prosecution
- ▶ Central Forensic Science Laboratory

# Functions of CBI

- ▶ The CBI is the main investigating agency of the GOI. It is not a statutory body; it derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
- ▶ Its important role is to prevent corruption and maintain integrity in administration. It works under the supervision of the CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) in matters pertaining to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- ▶ Investigate cases connected to infringement of economic and fiscal laws, i.e., breach of laws concerning customs and central excise, export and import control, income tax, foreign exchange regulations, etc. But cases of this nature are taken up by the CBI either at the request of the department concerned or in consultation with the concerned department.
- ▶ Investigate crimes of a serious nature, that have national and international ramifications, and committed by professional criminals or organised gangs.
- ▶ To coordinate the activities of the various state police forces and anti-corruption agencies.
- ▶ At the behest of a state govt., the CBI can also take up any case of public importance and investigate it.
- ▶ Maintaining crime statistics and disseminating criminal information.
- ▶ The CBI is India's representative for correspondence with the [INTERPOL](#).

# Cases Handled by the CBI

- ▶ **Special Crimes** - for investigation of serious and organized crime under the Indian Penal Code and other laws on the requests of State Governments or on the orders of the Supreme Court and High Courts - such as cases of terrorism, bomb blasts, kidnapping for ransom and crimes committed by the mafia/the underworld.
- ▶ **Economic Crimes** - for investigation of major financial scams and serious economic frauds, including crimes relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes, Bank Frauds and Cyber Crime, bank frauds, Import Export & Foreign Exchange violations, large-scale smuggling of narcotics, antiques, cultural property and smuggling of other contraband items etc.
- ▶ **Anti-Corruption Crimes** - for investigation of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act against Public officials and the employees of Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations or Bodies owned or controlled by the Government of India.
- ▶ **Suo Moto Cases** - CBI can suo-moto take up investigation of offenses only in the Union Territories.
  - ▶ The Central Government can authorize CBI to investigate a crime in a State but only with the consent of the concerned State Government.
  - ▶ The Supreme Court and High Courts, however, can order CBI to investigate a crime anywhere in the country without the consent of the State.



Thanks

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the image, creating a modern, layered effect against the white background.