

## CHAPTER 1

# CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF CBI

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CBI

**1.1** The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was established vide Resolution No. 4/31/61-T, dated 1st April, 1963 of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, which reads as follows:

“The Government of India have had under consideration the establishment of a Central Bureau of Investigation for the investigation of crimes at present handled by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, including specially important cases under the Defence of India Act and Rules particularly of hoarding, blackmarketing and profiteering in essential commodities, which may have repercussions and ramifications, in several States: the collection of intelligence relating to certain types of crimes; participation in the role of the National Central Bureau connected with the International Criminal Police Organization; the maintenance of crime statistics and dissemination of information relating to crime and criminals; the study of specialized crime of particular interest to the Government of India or crimes having all-India or interstate ramifications or of particular importance from the social points of view; the conduct of Police research; and the coordination of laws relating to crime.

As a first step in that direction, the Government of India have decided to set up with effect from 1st April, 1963 Central Bureau of Investigation at New Delhi with the following six Divisions, namely:—

- (i) INVESTIGATION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION.  
(DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT)
- (ii) TECHNICAL DIVISION.
- (iii) CRIME RECORDS AND STATISTICS DIVISION.
- (iv) RESEARCH DIVISION.
- (v) LEGAL DIVISION & GENERAL DIVISION.
- (vi) ADMINISTRATION DIVISION.

The Charter of functions of the above said Divisions will be as given in Annexure 1-A. The assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation will also be available to the State Police Forces on request for investigating and assisting in the investigation of interstate crime and other difficult criminal cases.”

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SPE

**1.2** During the early stages of World War-II, the then Government of India realized that the enormously expanded expenditure for purposes connected with the war had brought about a situation in which unscrupulous and antisocial persons, both officials and non-officials, were enriching themselves dishonestly at the cost of the public and the Government. It was felt that the Police and other Law Enforcement Agencies, which functioned under the State Governments, were not adequate to cope with the situation. It was under these circumstances, that the setting up

of a separate organization to investigate offences connected with these transactions became a dire necessity. Consequently, the organization known as the **Special Police Establishment (S.P.E.)** was created under a Deputy Inspector- General of Police by the Government of India, in 1941, by an executive order.

**1.3** The functions of the S.P.E. were to investigate cases of bribery and corruption in transactions with which the War and Supply Department of the Government of India was concerned. The superintendence of the S.P.E. was vested in the then War and Supply Department. Towards the end of 1942, the activities of the S.P.E. were extended to include cases of corruption in the Railways also, presumably because the Railways were strategically concerned with the movement and supply of war material.

**1.4** In 1942, the jurisdiction of the War Department to exercise the powers of investigation was challenged before a High Court. This led to the promulgation of Ordinance No. XXII of 1943 conferring the requisite legal sanction and authority on the Department. This Ordinance, which clearly placed the Special Establishment on a legal footing lapsed on 30th September, 1946 and was replaced by the Delhi Special Police Establishment Ordinance No. XXII of 1946. This was subsequently replaced by the **Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (XXV of 1946)** (Annexure 1-B) which came into force on 19th November, 1946. This Act enabled the Establishment to function in the Provinces (with the concurrence of the Provincial Government) to the limited extent of investigating certain specified offences in which Central Government employees were involved or Departments of the Government of India were concerned.

**1.5** After the promulgation of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (DSPE Act, 1946), the superintendence of the S.P.E. was transferred to the then Home Department, now known as Ministry of Home Affairs, and its functions were enlarged to cover all Departments of the Government of India. The DSPE was then under the charge of Director, Intelligence Bureau. Later, in 1948, a post of Inspector-General of Police, SPE was created and the organization placed under his charge. In 1953, an Enforcement Wing was added to the DSPE to deal with offences relating to breach of Import & Export Regulations.

**1.6** As can be seen from above, CBI is a successor organization to the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) with an enlarged Charter of functions. In fact, with the establishment of CBI on 1st April, 1963, the Delhi Special Police Establishment was made one of its Divisions, viz. 'Investigation and Anti-Corruption Division'. The DSPE then had 14 Branches, each under the charge of a Superintendent of Police. Except in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala, there was an S.P.E. Branch in every State and the jurisdiction of that Branch was co-terminus with the State boundaries. Kerala was placed within the jurisdiction of Madras Branch and Jammu and Kashmir within that of Ambala Branch. There were also two other Branches, called the **Central Investigating Agency** comprising Squads A and B and the Fraud Squad, situated at Delhi, both having jurisdiction all over India. The two Squads of the Central Investigating Agency were responsible for collection of information about serious and important cases of bribery and corruption and for inquiring into difficult and intricate cases or those which had interstate ramifications or which required specialized knowledge, experience and close supervision at the highest level. The Fraud Squad particularly dealt with cases of fraud, cheating and the like and with serious offences under the Indian Companies Act in which Joint Stock Companies were involved. At the Head Office of the CBI, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Division was under the direct charge of an Additional Inspector General of Police under the overall control of the Inspector General of Police. The Branches of the Delhi Special Police Establishment were divided into two Zones each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

## **LEGAL POWERS**

**1.7** The legal powers of investigation of CBI are derived from the DSPE Act, 1946. This Act confers concurrent and co-extensive powers, duties, privileges and liabilities on the members of Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) with Police Officers of the Union Territories in relation to the investigation of offences notified by the Central Government under Section 3 of the Act and arrest of persons concerned in such offences. While exercising such powers, members of the CBI of or above the rank of Sub Inspector shall be deemed to be officers-in-charge of Police Stations of the respective jurisdictions.

## **Offences investigable by CBI**

**1.8** The CBI can investigate only offences or classes of offences as are notified by the Central Government under Section 3 of the DSPE Act. A list of such offences issued by the Central Government under Section 3 is circulated periodically by the Legal Division now known as the Directorate of Prosecution (Annexure 1-C)

## **Extension of powers and jurisdiction of SPE to areas other than Union Territories**

**1.9** The Central Government may, by order, extend to any area (including Railway areas), besides Union Territories, the powers and jurisdiction of members of the CBI for the investigation of any offences or classes of offences specified in a Notification under Section 3 of the DSPE Act subject to the consent of the Government of the concerned State under Section 6 of the Act.

## **JURISDICTION OF DSPE VIS-À-VIS STATE POLICE**

**1.10** Even though the CBI/DSPE is empowered to investigate all offences notified by the Central Government under Section 3 of the DSPE Act, 1946, it does not take up all such cases keeping in view its limited resources and its powers being concurrent and coextensive with those of the State Police Forces, which if exercised without coordination with the State Police, might lead to conflict and duplication of efforts. To avoid such duplication, an administrative arrangement has been arrived at by CBI with the State Police Forces, according to which:

- 1.10.1 The cases, which are substantially and essentially against Central Government employees or concerning affairs of the Central Government, shall be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) although certain employees of the State Government may also be involved. The State Police or State Anti-Corruption Bureau/Vigilance set-up, when informed of such cases involving their employees, will render necessary assistance to the CBI, during investigation and prosecution of such cases.
- 1.10.2 The cases, which are essentially and substantially against State Government employees or are in respect of matters concerning the State Government shall be investigated by the State Police irrespective of the fact that certain employees of the Central Government are also involved as co-accused. In such cases, the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI), when informed, will assist the State Police or State Anti-Corruption/Vigilance set-up, if necessary, in completing the investigation.
- 1.10.3 In addition to cases involving Central Government employees, the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) is authorized to investigate cases of the following categories:
  - (i) *Cases in which the interests of the Central Government or of any Statutory Corporation or Body set up and financed by Government of India are involved particularly those in which public servants are concerned or very large amounts are involved.*
  - (ii) *Cases relating to the breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is mainly concerned.*
  - (iii) *Big cases of fraud, cheating, embezzlement and the like, relating to public Joint Stock Companies in which large funds are involved. Similar other cases when committed by organized gangs or professional criminals having ramifications in several States.*
  - (iv) *Cases having interstate and international ramifications and being investigated by several agencies and where it is considered necessary that a single investigating agency should be incharge of the investigation.*

1.10.4 While above is the general arrangement, it may not be possible for the CBI to take up all cases falling under these categories because of limited resources and need to concentrate on cases having interstate or international ramifications and those involving bribery and corruption. It is, therefore, a matter of discretion, whether the State Police or the CBI should investigate a particular

offence even though it may have been notified under Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Ordinary cases of theft, misappropriation, cheating etc. even if committed by Central Government employees have, therefore, to be dealt with by the State Police.

**1.11** It has also been agreed that the State Police or Anti-Corruption/Vigilance set-up may take immediate action in respect of the Central Government employees in the following circumstances:—

- (a) *Where there is complaint of demand of bribe by a Central Government employee and a 'trap' has to be laid to catch such employee red-handed, and there is no time to contact the Superintendent of Police concerned of the CBI, the trap may be laid by the State Police/Anti-Corruption or Vigilance set-up and, thereafter, the CBI should be informed immediately and it should be decided in consultation with CBI whether further investigation should be carried out and completed by the State Police or by the CBI.*
- (b) *Where there is likelihood of destruction or suppression of evidence if immediate action is not taken, the State Police/Anti-Corruption or Vigilance set-up may take necessary steps to register the case, secure the evidence and, thereafter, hand over the case to the CBI for further investigation.*
- (c) *Information about cases involving Central Government employees, who are being investigated by the State Police/Anti-Corruption or Vigilance set-up, should be sent by them to the local CBI Branch, Head of the Department and/or the office concerned as early as possible but, in any event, before a charge sheet or a final report is submitted.*
- (d) *All cases against Central Government employees which are investigated by the State Police/Anti-Corruption or Vigilance set-up and in which it is necessary to obtain sanction for prosecution from a Competent Authority of a Central Government Department shall be referred to the Competent Authority directly under intimation to the CVC.*

**1.12** The CBI and the State Police/Anti-Corruption or Vigilance set-ups supplement and coordinate each other's work in certain spheres, as mentioned above. There should be close cooperation between them and they should render mutual assistance to each other. Superintendents of Police of CBI Branches should maintain close liaison with the officers of the State Police/Anti-Corruption and Vigilance set-up. They are authorized to correspond directly with the officers of State Police/Anti-Corruption or Vigilance set-up in matters relating to their work.

**1.13** The services of the CBI are available to the States in taking up investigation of certain specified categories of serious offences having ramifications in more than one State. Matters relating to such cases requiring attention at the CBI Headquarters may be referred to the local Branch of the CBI which, in turn, will inform the Joint Director concerned or the Special/Additional Director concerned or the Director, CBI, as the case may be.

**1.14** For success in investigation of cases, it is most essential that a decision as to which agency is to investigate be taken very quickly. References about cases to be entrusted to the CBI should be made as soon as possible by the State authorities. Similarly, cases which the CBI feels should be handled by the State Police/Anti-Corruption or Vigilance set-up, may be entrusted to them without delay. In case of any difficulty or disagreement, the matter should be settled at a higher level between the State DGP and the Director, the Special/Additional Director or the Joint Director concerned in CBI.

**1.15** While making a request to the CBI to take up any case for investigation, it has to be ensured that at least one of the offences alleged, particularly the main offence, is included in the list of offences notified under Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. It is not necessary that all the offences alleged should be notified. If one and particularly the main offence is included in the list, the case can be taken up by the CBI.

## **SUPERINTENDENCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF CBI**

**1.16** The superintendence of the CBI/DSPE vests in the Central Government as per Section 4 of DSPE Act, 1946 except insofar as it relates to the investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 for which the superintendence vests in the Central Vigilance Commission.

**1.17** The administration of the said Police establishment vests in the Director, Central Bureau of Investigation who exercises such of the powers exercisable by an Inspector-General of Police in a State, as the Central Government may specify in this behalf. The Director is assisted by Special/Additional Directors and Joint Directors. The Special/ Additional Directors and the Joint Directors assisting him are designated as Special Inspectors-General of Police. They are further assisted by Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and Superintendents of Police in the discharge of their functions and duties.

## **DIVISIONS OF CBI**

**1.18** The CBI now comprises of the following Divisions:—

- (i) *ANTI CORRUPTION DIVISION*
- (ii) *SPECIAL CRIMES DIVISION*
- (iii) *ECONOMIC OFFENCES DIVISION*
- (iv) *DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION (LEGAL DIVISION)*
- (v) *POLICY AND COORDINATION DIVISION*
- (vi) *ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING DIVISION*
- (vii) *CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY*

## **RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION**

**1.19** In pursuance of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the *Vineet Narain case*, the Government has accorded statutory status to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) by enacting Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. As mentioned above, the Commission has been vested with superintendence over SPE, in terms of Section 4 of DSPE Act and Section 8 of CVC Act as far as it relates to investigation of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The Commission may give directions to DSPE for purpose of discharging the responsibilities as provided in Section 4(1) of DSPE Act. However, the Commission shall not require the DSPE to investigate or dispose of any case in a particular manner. The Commission may review the progress of investigation conducted by DSPE into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act. The CVC may review the applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the said P.C. Act. The CVC Act, 2003 is at 55Annexure 1-D.

**1.20** The Central Vigilance Commission may cause an enquiry or investigation to be made into any complaint on a reference made by Central Government or otherwise against members of all India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and Group 'A' officers of the Central Government and such level of officers of the corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government Companies, societies and other local authorities, owned or controlled by the Central Government, as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

## **LIAISON BETWEEN THE CBI AND THE MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**1.21** In connection with its work, the CBI is authorized to contact and correspond directly with the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Various Branches/Units of CBI can also correspond directly with Central Government Departments but correspondence with the Ministries should be addressed by them through the Head Office except in emergent cases when they may

send the communications direct to the Ministries. In the latter case, however, they should endorse copies of their communications to the Head Office of the CBI at New Delhi. The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India might refer to the CBI matters in which its help is required.

**1.22** Such direct reference from the CBI to the Ministries may be in regard to :

- (i) *collection of information in connection with registration of new cases;*
- (ii) *obtaining records and documents in connection with enquiries and investigation;*
- (iii) *obtaining sanction of the Competent Authority for prosecution of accused person;*
- (iv) *Transfers of suspects or accused persons;*
- (v) *Suspension of public servants;*
- (vi) *Departmental action.*

However, no such correspondence may be made with regard to transfer of suspects or accused persons or suspension of public servants by the CBI Branches without the approval of Head Office.

### **ZONES, REGIONS AND BRANCHES/UNITS OF CBI**

**1.23** The Zones, Regions, Branches and Units of CBI have been divided on functional as well as territorial basis. While some of the Branches/Units are of specialized nature with all-India jurisdiction, others cover a particular area. Some of the territorial Branches of CBI have one or more than one Unit functioning under them. The Central Branches/Units, having all-India jurisdiction are entrusted with important cases, which often have interstate or international ramifications. These Branches/Units may also be entrusted with cases, which are not considered proper to be entrusted to the territorial Branches. While cases are entrusted to Central Branches/Units by Director, CBI or with his approval on specific proposal received from Joint Director/DIG, the territorial Branches/Units take up investigations/ enquiries in their respective areas of jurisdiction under the orders of the Competent Authority as prescribed from time to time. The Branches/Units are headed by officers of the rank of Senior Superintendent of Police/Superintendent of Police. They, in turn, are supervised by Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, who may have two or three Branches/Units working under them. The DIsG report to Joint Directors and Special Inspectors-General of Police. The details of various Zones, Regions, Branches/Units along with their jurisdiction are given in Annexure 1-E.

### **SPECIAL UNITS**

**1.24** Apart from the regular Branches, certain Specialized Units, called Special Units are constituted to provide support to the regular Branches/Units especially in the field of collection of intelligence relating to incidents of corruption in the higher echelons of Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. These Units also provide intelligence related support to investigating Branches in investigation of cases. They also carry out internal vigilance work for the organization. These Units are presently located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. They have all-India jurisdiction and work under DIsG/SU and are supervised by Joint Director (Policy) and the DCBI. The Superintendents of Police of different Branches, DIsG and JDs should regularly interact with the concerned Special Units so that quality cases relating to high-level corruption and sensitive matters are taken up for enquiry and investigation by CBI.

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**No. 4/31/61-T**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

*New Delhi, the 1st April, 1963*

**RESOLUTION**

The Government of India have had under consideration the establishment of a Central Bureau of Investigation for the investigation of crimes at present handled by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, including specially important cases under the Defence of India Act and Rules particularly of hoarding, blackmarketing and profiteering in essential commodities, which may have repercussions and ramifications in several States; the collection of intelligence relating to certain types of crimes, participation in the work of the National Central Bureau connected with the International Criminal Police Organization; the maintenance of crime statistics and dissemination of information relating to crime and criminals, the study of specialized crime of particular interest to the Government of India or crimes having all-India or interstate ramifications or of particular interest to the Government of India or crimes having all India or interstate ramifications or of particular importance from the social point of view; the conduct of Police research, and the coordination of laws relating to crime. As a first step in that direction, the Government Of India have decided to set up with effect from 1st April, 1963 a Central Bureau of Investigation at Delhi with the following six Divisions, namely :-

- (I) INVESTIGATION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION  
(DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT).
- (ii) TECHNICAL DIVISION.
- (iii) CRIME RECORDS AND STATISTICS DIVISION.
- (iv) RESEARCH DIVISION.
- (v) LEGAL DIVISION & GENERAL DIVISION.
- (vi) ADMINISTRATION DIVISION.

The Charter of function of the above said Divisions will be as given in the Annexure. The assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation will also be available to the State Police Forces on request for investigating and assisting in the investigation of interstate crime and other difficult criminal cases.

Sd/- (V. VISHWANATHAN)

*Secretary to the Government of India*

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**No. 4/31/61/T, dated 1-4-1963**

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Governments/Union Territories Administrations, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Inspector-General, Special Police Establishment, Delhi, all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

ORDERED ALSO that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/- (V.VISHWANATHAN)

*Secretary to the Government of India*

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**I. INVESTIGATION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION**

**(DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT)**

- (1) Cases in which public servants under the control of the Central Government are involved either themselves or along with State Government servants and/or other persons.
- (2) Cases in which the interests of the Central Government or of any public sector project or undertaking, or any statutory corporation or body set up and financed by the Government of India are involved.
- (3) Cases relating to breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is particularly concerned, e.g :-
  - (a) Breaches of Import and Export Control Orders;
  - (b) Serious breaches of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;
  - (c) Passport frauds;
  - (d) Cases under the Official Secrets Act pertaining to the affairs of the Central Government;
  - (e) Cases of certain specified categories under the Defence of India Act or Rules with which the Central Government is particularly concerned.
- (4) Serious cases of cheating or fraud relating to the Railways, or Post & Telegraphs Department, particularly those involving professional criminals operating in several States.
- (5) Crime on High Seas.
- (6) Crime on the Airlines.
- (7) Important and serious cases in Union Territories particularly those by professional criminals.
- (8) Serious cases of fraud, cheating and embezzlement relating to public joint stock companies.
- (9) Other cases of a serious nature, when committed by organized gangs or professional criminals, or cases having ramifications in several States, including Union Territories, serious cases of spurious drugs, important cases of kidnapping of children by professional interstate gangs, etc. Those cases will be taken up only at the request of or with the concurrence of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations concerned.
- (10) Collection of intelligence about corruption in the public services and the projects and undertakings in the public sector.
- (11) Prosecution of cases investigated by this Division.
- (12) Presentation of cases before Enquiry Officers in which department proceedings are instituted on the recommendations of this Division.

**II. TECHNICAL DIVISION**

- (1) Technical assistance in investigation of cases involving accounts.
- (2) Specialized assistance in cases involving Railways and Postal Accounts.
- (3) Assistance in cases involving assessment of Income-Tax, Estate Duty etc.
- (4) Examination of accounts and assets etc. in cases relating to allegations of disproportionate assets.
- (5) Examination of cases investigated by the Bureau, which have an income-tax aspect and communication of information with a view to enabling the Income- Tax Department to recover the evaded tax.

**III. CRIME RECORDS & STATISTICS DIVISION**

- (1) Maintenance of all India statistics of crime
- (2) Study of all India trends in thefts and losses and recoveries of firearms and ammunition and note forgery and counterfeit coining.

- (3) *Collection and dissemination of information about important interstate criminals.*
- (4) *Preparation and circulation of reports and reviews relating to crime in India.*
- (5) *Participation in the work of the ICPO, NCB, UNO Reporter for Crime.*

#### **IV. RESEARCH DIVISION**

- (1) *Analysis and study of specialized crimes and of problems of a general nature affecting the Police, e.g:–*
  - (i) *Trends and causes of serious crimes in different areas;*
  - (ii) *Preventive measures, their effectiveness and relationship with crime.*
  - (iii) *Improvement in methods of investigation, utility and results of introducing scientific aids and equipment.*
  - (iv) *Inadequacy of laws, coordination of laws relating to crime in various States.*
  - (v) *Criminal gangs operating in more than one State–wandering gangs– ex-criminal tribes–habitual offenders.*
  - (vi) *Crimes amongst the tribal people.*
  - (vii) *Interstate note forgery and counterfeiting.*
  - (viii) *Social factors in crime.*
  - (ix) *Industrialization and crime;*
  - (x) *Juvenile delinquency.*
  - (xi) *Kidnapping of women and children*
- (2) *Participation in the work of the Central Forensic Science Advisory Committee and the Central Medico-Legal Advisory Committee.*

#### **V. LEGAL DIVISION & GENERAL DIVISION**

##### **(a) Legal Section**

- (i) *Legal Advice in cases investigated by the investigation and Anti- Corruption Division.*
- (ii) *Conducting prosecution in important cases.*
- (iii) *Review of judicial decisions relating to criminal law and procedure for publication in the CBI Gazette.*
- (iv) *Compilation and circulation of Law Digest.*
- (v) *Inadequacy of and amendments to laws.*
- (vi) *Coordination of laws relating to crime in various States.*

##### **(b) General Section**

- (i) *Matters relating to organization, policy and procedure.*
- (ii) *Interstate conference relating to crime and anti- corruption work.*
- (iii) *Appreciation reports regarding modes of corruption in various Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.*
- (iv) *Correspondence with Ministries and States on general questions relating to policy, procedure etc.*
- (v) *Training courses in anti- corruption work.*
- (vi) *CBI Gazette.*
- (vii) *Photographic section.*

#### **VI. ADMINISTRATION DIVISION**

*All establishment and accounts matters*

**THE SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1946**

**(Act No. 25 of 1946)**

AN ACT to make provision for the constitution of Special Police Force in Delhi for the investigation of certain offences in the Union Territories for the superintendence and administration of the said force and for the extension to other areas of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the said force in regard to the investigation of the said offences.

*(19th November, 1946)*

WHEREAS it is necessary to constitute a Special Police Force in Delhi for the investigation of certain offences in the Union Territories and to make provision for the superintendence and administration of the said force and for the extension to other areas of the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the said force in regard to the investigation of the said offences:

**Short title and extent**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
2. (2) It extends to the whole of India.

**Constitution & Powers of Special Police Establishment**

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Police Act, 1861, the Central Government may constitute a Special Police Force to be called the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the investigation in any Union Territory of offences notified under Section 3.

(2) Subject to any orders which the Central Government may make in this behalf, members of the said Police establishment shall have throughout any Union Territory in relation to the investigation of such offences and arrest of persons concerned in such offences, all the powers, duties, privileges and liabilities which Police Officers of that Union Territory have in connection with the investigation of offences committed therein.

(3) Any member of the said Police establishment of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector may, subject to any orders, which the Central Government may make in this behalf, exercise in any Union Territory any of the powers of the officer-in-charge of a Police Station in the area in which he is for the time being and when so exercising such powers shall, subject to any such orders as aforesaid, be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of the Police Station discharging the functions of such an officer within the limits of his station.

**Offences to be investigated by S.P.E**

3. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the offences or classes of offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment

**Superintendence & Administration of S.P.E.**

4. (1) The superintendence of the Delhi Special Police Establishment shall vest in the Central Government.

(2) The administration of the said Police establishment shall vest in an officer appointed in this behalf by the Central Government who shall exercise in respect of that Police establishment such of the powers exercisable by an Inspector-General of Police in respect of the Police Force in a State, as the Central Government may specify in this behalf.

**Extension of Powers and Jurisdiction of S.P.E. to other areas**

5. (1) The Central Government may by order extend to any area including Railway areas in a State, not being Union Territory the powers and jurisdiction of members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the investigation of any offences or classes of offences specified in a notification under Section 3.

(2) Then by an order under sub-section (1) the powers and jurisdiction of members of the said Police establishment are extended to any such area, a member thereof may, subject to any orders which the Central Government may make in this behalf, discharge the functions of a Police Officer in that area and

shall, while so discharging such functions, be deemed to be a member of the Police Force of that area and be vested with the powers, functions and privileges and be subject to the liabilities of a Police Officer belonging to that Police Force.

(3) Where any such order under sub-section (1) is made in relation to any area, then, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2), any member of the Delhi Special Police Establishment of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector may, subject to any orders which the Central Government may make in this behalf, exercise the powers of an officer in charge of a Police Station in that area and when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an Officer-in-charge of a Police Station discharging the functions of such an officer within the limits of his station [inserted vide Section 5 of the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964].

#### **Consent of State Government to exercise of Powers & Jurisdiction**

**6.** Nothing contained in Section 5 shall be deemed to enable any member of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area in a State, not being a Union Territory or Railway area, without the consent of the Government of that State.

**7** Repeal of Ordinance 22 of 1946 [Rep. by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1950 (35 of 1950), S.2 and Sch.1].

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**ISSUED UNDER THE DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1946**

**(ACT No. 25 OF 1946)**

**SECTION 3**

**“Offences to be investigated by Special Police Establishment**

**The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify the offences or classes of offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment.”**

Notifications issued by the Central Government specify the following offences, which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment under Section 3 of the DSPE Act:–

**A.** IPC offences punishable under Section 34, 114, 120-B, 121, 121-A, 122, 123, 124, 124-A, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 143, 147, 148, 149, 153-A, 153-B, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165-A, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171-E, 171-F, 182, 186, 188, 189, 190, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 211, 212, 214, 216, 216-A, 218, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 225-B, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 263-A, 275, 277, 279, 283, 284, 285, 286, 292, 295, 295-A, 302, 303, 304, 304-A, 304-B, 306, 307, 308, 309, 323, 324, 325, 326, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 336, 337, 338, 341, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 352, 353, 354, 355, 363, 363-A, 364, 364-A, 365, 366, 367, 368, 376, 376-A, 376-B, 376-C, 376-D, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 401, 402, 403, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 426, 427, 429, 431, 435, 436, 440, 447, 448, 452, 454, 456, 457, 460, 461, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 477-A, 489, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C, 489-D, 489-E, 495, 498-A, 499, 500, 501, 502, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No.45 of 1860).

**B. CENTRAL ACTS**

Offences punishable under:

1. Aircraft Act, 1934 (Act No. 22 of 1934) and rules made under the said Act.
2. Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982 (Act No. 65 of 1982).
3. Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (Act No. 52 of 1972).
4. Arms Act, 1959 (Act No. 54 of 1959).
5. Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (Act No. 33 of 1962).
6. Section 3 of Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (Act No. 45 of 1988).
7. Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (Act No. 1 of 1944).
8. Companies Act, 1956 (Act No. 1 of 1956).
9. Sections 63, 63-A, 63-B, 65, 67, 68, 68-A and 69 of Copyrights Act, 1957 (Act No. 14 of 1957).
10. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1961 (Act No. 23 of 1961).
11. Customs Act, 1962 (Act No. 52 of 1962).
12. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (Act No. 23 of 1940).
13. Section 24 of Emigration Act, 1983 (Act No. 31 of 1983).
14. Emergency Provisions (Continuance) Ordinance 1946 (Ordinance No. 20 of 1946) if committed by the Employees of the Central Government or contractors or sub-contractors or their representatives by contravening any order issued by the Central Government.
15. Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Act No. 10 of 1955).
16. Explosives Act, 1884 (Act No. 4 of 1884).

17. Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (Act No. 6 of 1908).
18. Electricity Act, 1910 (Act No. 9 of 1910).
19. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (Act No. 49 of 1976).
20. Foreigners Act, (Act No. 31 of 1946).
21. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973).
22. General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1922 (Act No. 57 of 1922).
23. Gift Tax Act, 1958 (Act No.18 of 1958).
24. Gold Control Act, 1968 (Act No.45 of 1968).
25. Income Tax Act, 1961 (Act No. 43 of 1961).
26. Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 (Act No. 18 of 1947).
27. Section 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 15 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Act No. 104 of 1956).
28. Insurance Act, 1938 (Act No. 4 of 1938).
29. Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (Act No. 65 of 1951).
30. Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act No. 21 of 2000).
31. Indian Stamp Act, 1899.
32. Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 (Act No. 67 of 1957).
33. Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act No. 4 of 1939).
34. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 (Act No. 61 of 1985).
35. Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act No. 26 of 1881).
36. Official Secrets Act, 1923 (Act No. 19 of 1923).
37. Passport Act, 1920 (Act No. 24 of 1920) and rule 6 of Passport Rules 1950.
38. The Passport (Entry into India) Rules 1950 r/w Passport (Entry into India) Act 1920, (Act No. 34 of 1920).
39. Passport Act, 1967 (Act No. 15 of 1967).
40. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (Act No. 2 of 1947).
41. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988).
42. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (Act No. 37 of 1954).
43. Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 (Act No. 3 of 1984).
44. The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1988 (Act No. 46 of 1988).
45. Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 (Act No. 69 of 1971).
46. Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 ( No. 9 of 2001).
47. Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (Act No. 15 of 2002).
48. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Act No. 25 of 1867).
49. Section 4 and 5 of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978 (Act No. 43 of 1978).
50. Post Office Act, 1898 (Act No. 6 of 1898).
51. Railways Act, 1890 (Act No. 9 of 1890).
52. Railways Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1955 (Act No. 51 of 1955).
53. Railways Act, 1989 (Act No. 24 of 1989).
54. Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Act No. 43 of 1950).
55. Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Act no. 43 of 1951).
56. Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (Act No. 16 of 1939).

57. Section 24 of the Security Exchange Board of Binders Act, 1942.
58. Suppression of Unlawful Act against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982  
(Act No. 66 of 1982).
59. The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988 (Act No.41 of 1988).
60. Section 3 and 4 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
61. Sections 11 and 12 of the Territorial Waters Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (Act No.80 of 1976).
62. Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act No. 13 of 1885).
63. Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 (Act No.74 of 1950).
64. Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 (Act No. 31 of 1985) and Rules made thereunder.
65. Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (Act No. 28 of 1987) and Rules made thereunder.
66. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (Act No. 37 of 1967).
67. Wireless and Telegraphy Act, 1933 (Act No. 17 of 1933).
68. Wealth Tax Act, 1957 (Act No. 27 of 1957).
69. Section 51 of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (Act No. 53 of 1972).

### **C. STATE ACTS**

Offences punishable under:

1. Assam Opium Prohibition Act, 1947.
2. Andhra Pradesh Control of Organized Crime Act, 2001.
3. Bombay Stamp Act, 1958.
4. Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915 Bihar and Orissa Act, No. 2 of 1915.
  5. (a) Section 121, 147, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 182, 193, 197, 198, 201, 204, 211, 218, 223, 224, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 263-A, 302, 304, 304-A, 306, 307, 308, 309, 323, 324, 325, 326, 328, 330, 332, 333, 336, 337, 338, 341, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 352, 353, 354, 355, 363, 363-A, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 376, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 392, 395, 403, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, 427, 452, 465, 466, 467, 468, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477-A, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C, 489-D, 511 of Jammu and Kashmir State Ranbir Penal Code Sambat & Jammu and Kashmir Act No. 12 of Sambat 1989).
  - (b) Jammu and Kashmir State Prevention of Corruption Act Sambat 2006 (J&K Act No. 13 of Sambat 2006).
  - (c) Section 132, 133, 135, 136 of the Custom Act, 1962 (Jammu and Kashmir Act No. 52 of 1962).
  - (d) Energy Agents ordinance of Sambat 2005 issued by Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
6. The Karnataka Control of Organized Crime Act, 2000.
7. The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957.
8. Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act, 1999.
9. Section 7 of the Nagaland Security Regulation 1962 (Regulation 5 of 1962).
10. Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act, 1956 (Punjab Act No. 38 of 1956).
11. Section 124 of the Punjab State Election Commission Act, 1994 (Punjab Act No. 19 of 1994).

12. Uttar Pradesh Indian Medicines Act, 1939 (U.P. Act No. 10 of 1939).
13. Uttar Pradesh Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986 (Uttar Pradesh Act No.7 of 1986).
14. West Bengal Security Act,s 1950 (West Bengal Act No. 19 of 1950) as re-enacted by the West Bengal Security (re-enacted and validation) Ordinance, 1966.

Attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the offences mentioned at A,B,C and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

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**THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION ACT, 2003**

**(ACT No. 45 OF 2003)**

*(11th September, 2003)*

AN ACT to provide for the constitution of a Central Vigilance Commission to inquire or cause inquiries to be conducted into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by certain categories of public servants of the Central Government, corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government, companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

**CHAPTER I  
PRELIMINARY**

1. This Act may be called the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
  - (a) "Central Vigilance Commissioner" means the Central Vigilance Commission appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 4;
  - (b) "Commission" means the Central Vigilance Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 3;
  - (c) "Delhi Special Police Establishment" means the Delhi Special Police Establishment constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946;
  - (d) "Government company" means a Government company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956;
  - (e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
  - (f) "Vigilance Commissioner" means a Vigilance Commissioner appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 4.

**CHAPTER II  
THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION**

3. (1) There shall be constituted a body to be known as the Central Vigilance Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act and the Central Vigilance Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Central Vigilance Commission Ordinance, 1999 which ceased to operate, and continued under the Government of India in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Resolution No.371/20/ 99-AVD. III, dated the 4th April, 1999 as amended vide Resolution of even number, dated the 13th August, 2002 shall be deemed to be the Commission constituted under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of—

- (a) a Central Vigilance Commissioner — Chairperson;
- (b) not more than two Vigilance Commissioners — Members.

(3) The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners shall be appointed from amongst persons—

- (a) who have been or are in an All-India Service or in any Civil Service of the Union or in a Civil post under the Union having knowledge and experience in the matters relating to vigilance, policy making and administration, including Police Administration; or
- (b) who have held office or are holding office in a corporation established by or under any Central Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government and persons who have expertise and experience in finance including insurance and banking, law, vigilance and investigations:

Provided that, from amongst the Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners, not more than two persons shall belong to the category of persons referred to either in clause (a) or clause (b):

(4) The Central Government shall appoint a Secretary to the Commission on such terms and conditions as it deems fit to exercise such powers and discharge such duties as the Commission may by regulations specify in this behalf.

(5) The Central Vigilance Commissioner, the other Vigilance Commissioners and the Secretary to the Commission appointed under the Central Vigilance Commission Ordinance, 1999 or the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Resolution No. 371/20/99-AVD. III, dated the 4th April, 1999 as amended vide Resolution of even number, dated the 13th August, 2002 shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act on the same terms and conditions including the term of office subject to which they were so appointed under the said Ordinance or the Resolution, as the case may be

**Explanation**—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “term of office” shall be construed as the term of office with effect from the date the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner has entered upon his office and continued as such under this Act.

(6) The headquarters of the Commission shall be at New Delhi.

4. (1) The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal:

Provided that every appointment under this sub-section shall be made after obtaining the recommendation of a Committee consisting of—

- (a) the Prime Minister — Chairperson;
- (b) the Minister of Home Affairs — Member;
- (c) the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People — Member.

**Explanation**—For the purposes of this sub-section, “the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People” shall, when no such Leader has been so recognised, include the Leader of the single largest group in opposition of the Government in the House of the People.

(2) No appointment of a Central Vigilance Commissioner or a Vigilance Commissioner shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Committee.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4), the Central Vigilance Commissioner shall hold office for a term of four years from the date on which he enters upon his office or till he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier. The Central Vigilance Commissioner, on ceasing to hold the office, shall be ineligible for reappointment in the Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4), every Vigilance Commissioner shall hold office for a term of four years from the date on which he enters upon his office or till he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier:

Provided that every Vigilance Commissioner, on ceasing to hold the office, shall be eligible for appointment as the Central Vigilance Commissioner in the manner specified in sub-section (1) of Section 4:

Provided further that the term of the Vigilance Commissioner, if appointed as the Central Vigilance Commissioner, shall not be more than four years in aggregate as the Vigilance Commissioner and the Central Vigilance Commissioner.

(3) The Central Vigilance Commissioner or a Vigilance Commissioner shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some other person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in Schedule to this Act.

(4) The Central Vigilance Commissioner or a Vigilance Commissioner may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

(5) The Central Vigilance Commissioner or a Vigilance Commissioner may be removed from his office in the manner provided in Section 6.

(6) On ceasing to hold office, the Central Vigilance Commissioner and every other Vigilance Commissioner shall be ineligible for —

- (a) any diplomatic assignment, appointment as administrator of a Union territory and such other assignment or appointment which is required by law to be made by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- (b) further employment to any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of a State.

(7) The salary and allowances payable to and the other conditions of service of:

- (a) the Central Vigilance Commissioner shall be the same as those of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission;
- (b) the Vigilance Commissioner shall be the same as those of a Member of the Union Public Service Commission:

Provided that if the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner is, at the time of his appointment, in receipt of a pension (other than a disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, his salary in respect of the service as the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner shall be reduced by the amount of that pension, including any portion of pension which was commuted and pension equivalent of other forms of retirement benefits excluding pension equivalent of retirement gratuity:

Provided further that if the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner is, at the time of his appointment, in receipt of retirement benefits in respect of any previous service rendered in a corporation established by or under any Central Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government, his salary in respect of the service as the Central Vigilance Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Vigilance Commissioner shall be reduced by the amount of pension equivalent to the retirement benefits:

Provided also that the salary, allowances and pension payable to, and the other conditions of service of, the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

**6.** (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner shall be removed from his office only by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on a reference made to it by the President, has, on inquiry, reported that the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner, as the case may be, ought on such ground be removed.

(2) The President may suspend from office, and if deem necessary prohibit also from attending the office during inquiry, the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under sub-section (1) until the President has passed orders on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the President may by order remove from office the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner if the Central Vigilance Commissioner or such Vigilance Commissioner, as the case may be,—

- (a) is adjudged an insolvent; or
- (b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or
- (c) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
- (d) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body; or

(e) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a Central Vigilance Commissioner or a Vigilance Commissioner.

(4) If the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner is or becomes in any way, concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour.

7. The Central Government may, in consultation with the Commission, make rules with respect to the number of members of the staff of the Commission and their conditions of service.

### CHAPTER III

## FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

8. (1) The functions and powers of the Commission shall be to—

- (a) exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment in so far as it relates to the investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or an offence with which a public servant specified in sub-section (2) may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be charged at the same trial;
- (b) give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the purpose of discharging the responsibility entrusted to it under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946:

Provided that while exercising the powers of superintendence under clause (a) or giving directions under this clause, the Commission shall not exercise powers in such a manner so as to require the Delhi Special Police Establishment to investigate or dispose of any case in a particular manner;

- (c) inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made on a reference made by the Central Government wherein it is alleged that a public servant being an employee of the Central Government or a corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government company, society and any local authority owned or controlled by that Government, has committed an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or an offence with which a public servant may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be charged at the same trial;
- (d) inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made into any complaint against any official belonging to such category of officials specified in sub-section (2) wherein it is alleged that he has committed an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and an offence with which a public servant specified in sub-section (2) may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be charged at the same trial;
- (e) review the progress of investigations conducted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or the public servant may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be charged at the same trial;
- (f) review the progress of applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;
- (g) tender advice to the Central Government, corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government on such matters as may be referred to it by that Government, said Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government or otherwise;
- (h) exercise superintendence over the vigilance administration of the various Ministries of the Central Government or corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by that Government

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to authorise the Commission to exercise superintendence over the Vigilance administration in a manner not consistent with the directions

relating to vigilance matters issued by the Government and to confer power upon the Commission to issue directions relating to any policy matters;

(2) The persons referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) are as follows:

- (a) members of All-India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and Group 'A' officers of the Central Government;
- (b) such level of officers of the corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and other local authorities, owned or controlled by the Central Government, as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Provided that till such time a notification is issued under this clause, all officers of the said corporations, companies, societies and local authorities shall be deemed to be the persons referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1).

**9.** (1) The proceedings of the Commission shall be conducted at its headquarters.

(2) The Commission may, by unanimous decision, regulate the procedure for transaction of its business as also allocation of its business amongst the Central Vigilance Commissioner and other Vigilance Commissioners.

(3) Save as provided in sub-section (2), all business of the Commission shall, as far as possible, be transacted unanimously.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), if the Central Vigilance Commissioner and other Vigilance Commissioners differ in opinion on any matter, such matter shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority.

(5) The Central Vigilance Commissioner, or, if for any reason he is unable to attend any meeting of the Commission, the senior-most Vigilance Commissioner present at the meeting, shall preside at the meeting.

(6) No act or proceeding of the Commission shall be invalid merely by reason of—

- (a) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Commission; or
- (b) any defect in the appointment of a person acting as the Central Vigilance Commissioner or as a Vigilance Commissioner; or
- (c) any irregularity in the procedure of the Commission not affecting the merits of the case.

**10.** (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the President may, by notification, authorise one of the Vigilance Commissioners to act as the Central Vigilance Commissioner until the appointment of a new Central Vigilance Commissioner to fill such vacancy.

(2) When the Central Vigilance Commissioner is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence on leave or otherwise, such one of the Vigilance Commissioners as the President may, by notification, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Central Vigilance Commissioner until the date on which the Central Vigilance Commissioner resumes his duties.

**11.** The Commission shall, while conducting any inquiry referred to in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8, have all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any Court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or other documents; and
- (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

**12.** The Commission shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and every proceeding before the Commission shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of Sections 193 and 228 and for the purposes of Section 196 of the Indian Penal Code.

#### CHAPTER IV

### EXPENSES AND ANNUAL REPORT

13. The expenses of the Commission, including any salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the Central Vigilance Commissioner, the Vigilance Commissioners, Secretary and the staff of the Commission, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

14. (1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission within six months of the close of the year under report.

(2) The report referred to in sub-section (1) shall contain a separate part on the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment in so far as it relates to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

(3) On receipt of such report, the President shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

#### CHAPTER V

### MISCELLANEOUS

15. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Commission, the Central Vigilance Commissioner, any Vigilance Commissioner, the Secretary or against any staff of the Commission in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

16. The Central Vigilance Commissioner, every Vigilance Commissioner, the Secretary and every staff of the Commission shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

17. (1) The report of the inquiry undertaken by any agency on a reference made by the Commission shall be forwarded to the Commission.

(2) The Commission shall, on receipt of such report and after taking into consideration any other factors relevant thereto, advise the Central Government and corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by that Government, as the case may be, as to the further course of action.

(3) The Central Government and the corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and other local authorities owned or controlled by that Government, as the case may be, shall consider the advice of the Commission and take appropriate action:

Provided that where the Central Government, any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government company, society or local authority owned or controlled by the Central Government, as the case may be, does not agree with the advice of the Commission, it shall, for reasons to be recorded in writing, communicate the same to the Commission.

18. The Commission may call for reports, returns and statements from the Central Government or corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and other local authorities owned or controlled by that Government so as to enable it to exercise general supervision over the vigilance and anti-corruption work in that Government and in the said corporations, Government companies, societies and local authorities.

19. The Central Government shall, in making any rules or regulations governing the vigilance or disciplinary matters relating to persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or to members of the All-India Services, consult the Commission.

20. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the number of members of the staff and their conditions of service under Section 7;

(b) any other power of the Civil Court to be prescribed under clause (f) of Section 11; and

(c) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

**21.** (1) The Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to provide for all matters for which provision is expedient for the purposes of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the duties and the powers of the Secretary under sub-section (4) of Section 3; and
- (b) the procedure to be followed by the Commission under sub-section (2) of Section 9.

**22.** Every notification issued under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 8 and every rule made by the Central Government and every regulation made by the Commission under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued or made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification or the rule or the regulation, or both Houses agree that the notification or the rule or the regulation should not be made, the notification or the rule or the regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification or rule or regulation.

**23.** (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, remove the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

**24.** With effect from the constitution of the Commission under sub-section (1) of Section 3, the Central Vigilance Commission set up by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 24/7/64-AVD, dated the 11th February, 1964 (hereafter referred to in this section as the existing Vigilance Commission) shall, in so far as its functions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue to discharge the said functions and—

- (a) all actions and decisions taken by the Vigilance Commission insofar as such actions and decisions are relatable to the functions of the Commission constituted under this Act shall be deemed to have been taken by the Commission;
- (b) all proceedings pending before the Vigilance Commission, insofar as such proceedings relate to the functions of the Commission, shall be deemed to be transferred to the Commission and shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (c) the employees of the Vigilance Commission shall be deemed to have become the employees of the Commission on the same terms and conditions;
- (d) all the assets and liabilities of the Vigilance Commission shall be transferred to the Commission.

**25.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 or any other law for the time being in force,—

- (a) the Central Government shall appoint a Director of Enforcement in the Directorate of Enforcement in the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the Committee consisting of—
  - (i) the Central Vigilance Commissioner — Chairperson;
  - (ii) Vigilance Commissioners — Members;
  - (iii) Secretary to the Government of India incharge of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Central Government — Member;
  - (iv) Secretary to the Government of India incharge of the Ministry of Personnel in the Central Government — Member;

- (v) Secretary to the Government of India incharge of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance in the Central Government — Member;
- (b) while making a recommendation, the Committee shall take into consideration the integrity and experience of the officers eligible for appointment;
  - (c) no person below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India shall be eligible for appointment as a Director of Enforcement;
  - (d) a Director of Enforcement shall continue to hold office for a period of not less than two years from the date on which he assumes office;
  - (e) a Director of Enforcement shall not be transferred except with the previous consent of the Committee referred to in clause (a);
  - (f) the Committee referred to in clause (a) shall, in consultation with the Director of Enforcement, recommend officers for appointment to the posts above the level of the Deputy Director of Enforcement and also recommend the extension or curtailment of the tenure of such officers in the Directorate of Enforcement;
  - (g) on receipt of the recommendation under clause (f), the Central Government shall pass such orders as it thinks fit to give effect to the said recommendation.

**26. In the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946,—**

- (a) after section 1, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
 

“1A. Words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.”;
- (b) for section 4, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—
 

“4. (1) The superintendence of the Delhi Special Police Establishment in so far as it relates to investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, shall vest in the Commission.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (1), the superintendence of the said Police establishment in all other matters shall vest in the Central Government.

(3) The administration of the said Police establishment shall vest in an officer appointed in this behalf by the Central Government (hereinafter referred to as the Director) who shall exercise in respect of that Police establishment such of the powers exercisable by an Inspector-General of Police in respect of the Police Force in a State as the Central Government may specify in this behalf.

4A. (1) The Central Government shall appoint the Director on the recommendation of the Committee consisting of—

  - (a) the Central Vigilance Commissioner — Chairperson;
  - (b) Vigilance Commissioners — Members;
  - (c) Secretary to the Government of India incharge of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Central Government — Member;
  - (d) Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) in the Cabinet Secretariat — Member.

(2) While making any recommendation under sub-section (1), the Committee shall take into consideration the views of the outgoing Director.

(3) The Committee shall recommend a panel of officers—

  - (a) on the basis of seniority, integrity and experience in the investigation of anti-corruption cases; and
  - (b) chosen from amongst officers belonging to the Indian Police Service constituted under the All-India Services Act, 1951, for being considered for appointment as the Director.

- 4B. (1) The Director shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the rules relating to his conditions of service, continue to hold office for a period of not less than two years from the date on which he assumes office.
- (2) The Director shall not be transferred except with the previous consent of the Committee referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 4A.
- 4C. (1) The Committee referred to in section 4A shall, after consulting the Director, recommend officers for appointment to the posts of the level of Superintendent of Police and above and also recommend the extension or curtailment of the tenure of such officers in the Delhi Special Police Establishment.
- (2) On receipt of the recommendation under sub-section (1), the Central Government shall pass such orders as it thinks fit to give effect to the said recommendation.”;
- (c) after Section 6, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- “6A. (1) The Delhi Special Police Establishment shall not conduct any inquiry or investigation into any offence alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 except with the previous approval of the Central Government where such allegation relates to—
- (a) the employees of the Central Government of the level of Joint Secretary and above; and
- (b) such officers as are appointed by the Central Government in corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by that Government.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no such approval shall be necessary for cases involving arrest of a person on the spot on the charge of accepting or attempting to accept any gratification other than legal remuneration referred to in clause (c) of the Explanation to section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.”

27. (1) The Government of India in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Resolution No. 371/20/99-AVD. III, dated the 4th April, 1999 as amended vide Resolution of even number, dated the 13th August, 2002 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal and the cesser of operation of the Central Vigilance Commission Ordinance, 1999, anything done or any action taken under the said Resolution and the said Ordinance including the appointments made and other actions taken or anything done or any action taken or any appointment made under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been made or done or taken under this Act or the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 as if the amendments made in those Acts by this Act were in force at all material times.

#### THE SCHEDULE

[See Section 5(3)]

*Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Central Vigilance Commissioner or  
Vigilance Commissioner*

“I, A. B., having been appointed Central Vigilance Commissioner (or Vigilance Commissioner) of the Central Vigilance Commission *do swear in the name of God*—solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold *the constitution and the laws.*”.

Sd/- (SUBHASH C. JAIN)  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

**CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NEW DELHI**

The following is the organization and jurisdiction of the Divisions, Zones, Regions, Branches and Units of CBI.

**ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION**

Anti-Corruption Division of CBI is organized into Zones, Regions and Branches/Units with jurisdiction as detailed below. In the functioning of the Division, the Director, CBI will be assisted by Special Director/Additional Directors with Joint Directors heading each Zone. The Territorial jurisdiction of each Zone is given below:

**DELHI ZONE**

Sl. No	Name of the Region/Branch	Location of Branch/Unit	Location of Region/DIsGP	Joint Director	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anti-Corruption Region-I, Delhi SP-I/ACB-I, Delhi SP-II/ACB-I, Delhi	New Delhi	DIG/ACR-I New Delhi	JD/ACZ/ Delhi	Entire area of National Capital Territory of Delhi.
2	Anti-Corruption Region-II, Delhi SP-I/ACB-II, Delhi. SP-II/ACB-II, Delhi	New Delhi	DIG/ACR-II New Delhi	-do-	-do-
3	Anti-Corruption Region, Jaipur  SP/ACB, Jaipur	Jaipur	DIG/ACR (Jaipur)	-do-	Jaipur, Sikkar, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Alwar, Dosa, Kota, Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Karoli, Bundi, Tonk, Ajmer and Jhalawar.
4	SP/ACB, Jodhpur	Jodhpur	-do-	-do-	Anti-corruption jurisdiction of this Branch will be extended to three revenue divisions of Jodhpur, Bikaner & Udaipur comprising 14 Districts, namely, Jodhpur, Jalor, Pali, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur. Besides Bhilwara and Nagaur districts of Ajmer Division which were hereto under the jurisdiction of Jaipur Branch would be included in Jodhpur Branch to make it coterminous with the jurisdiction of Special Judge, Jodhpur.

**NORTH ZONE**

1	Anti-Corruption Region, Chandigarh  SP/ACB, Chandigarh (with Unit at Shimla)	Chandigarh	DIG/ACR Chandigarh	JD/AC Z/North (Delhi)	State of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Union Territory of Chandigarh. Shimla Unit will have jurisdiction in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
2	SP/ACB, Jammu (with Unit at Srinagar)	Jammu	-do-	-do-	State of Jammu & Kashmir.
3	Anti-Corruption Region, Bhopal	Bhopal	DIG/ACR Bhopal	-do-	Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Sehore Shajapur, Dewas, Ujjain,

	SP/ACB, Bhopal				Indore, Dhar, Ratlam, Jhabua, Mandasaur, Rajgarh, East Nimar (Khargone), Raisen, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Betul Districts of MP.
4	SP/ACB, Jabalpur (with Unit at Bhilai)	Jabalpur	-do-	-do-	State of Chhattisgarh, State of MP excluding the areas mentioned against Bhopal Branch.
5	Anti-Corruption Region, Lucknow  SP/ACB, Lucknow	Lucknow	DIG/ACR Lucknow	-do-	State of UP except the area mentioned against Dehradun Branch.
6	SP/ACB, Dehradun (with Unit at Ghaziabad)	Dehradun	-do-	-do-	State of Uttaranchal, Meerut, Mathura, Ghaziabad, Muzzafarnagar, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Agra, Etah, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Muradabad, Rampur, Bijnor, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Firozabad, and Hathras Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **WEST ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anti-Corruption Region, Mumbai  SP-I/ACB, Mumbai SP-II/ACB, Mumbai SP-III/ACB, Mumbai	Mumbai	DIG/ACR Mumbai	JD/ACZ/ West (Mumbai)	State of Maharashtra (excluding the areas mentioned against Nagpur Branch.) Union Territories of Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
2	SP/ACB, Goa	Goa	-do-	- do-	State of Goa.
3	SP/ACB, Gandhinagar	Gandhi-nagar	-do-	-do-	State of Gujarat.
4	SP/ACB, Nagpur	Nagpur	-do-	-do-	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Garhchiroli, Wardha, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Yauvatmal, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Bir, Nanded. Osmanabad, Latur & Nagpur Districts of Maharashtra.

**NOTE: The Technical Advisory Unit at Mumbai also functions under the Administrative control of JD/(West).**

#### **CENTRAL ZONE, DELHI**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anti-Corruption Region, Patna  SP/ACB, Patna	Patna	DIG/ACR Patna	JD/ACZ Central (Delhi)	State of Bihar.
2	SP/AHD, Patna	Patna	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Anti-Corruption Region, Ranchi  SP/ACB, Ranchi	Ranchi	DIG/ACR Ranchi	-do-	State of Jharkhand.
4	SP/AHD, Ranchi	Ranchi	-do-	-do-	State of Jharkhand.
5	SP/ACB, Dhanbad	Dhanbad	-do-	-do-	State of Jharkhand.

#### **SOUTH ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anti-Corruption Region, Chennai  SP-I/ACB, Chennai SP-II/ACB, Chennai	Chennai	DIG/ACR, Chennai	JD/ACZ South (Chennai)	State of Tamil Nadu & Union Territory of Pondicherry.
2	SP/ACB, Cochin (with Unit at	Cochin	DIG/ACR, Chennai	JD/ACZ South	State of Kerala & Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

	Thriuvananthapuram)			(Chennai)	
3	Anti-Corruption Region, Hyderabad  SP/ACB, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	DIG, ACR, Hyderabad	-do-	State of Andhra Pradesh, excluding the areas mentioned against Visakhapatnam Branch.
4	SP/ACB, Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	-do-	-do-	Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Vizianagaram, Krishna, Guntur, Prakassam and Nellore Districts of AP.
5	SP/ACB, Bangalore	Bangalore	-do-	-do-	State of Karnataka.

**NOTE: The Technical Advisory Unit at Chennai also functions under the Administrative control of JD/(South).**

### **EAST ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anti-Corruption Region, Kolkata SP-I/ACB, Kolkata SP-II/ACB, Kolkata (with Unit at Port Blair)	Kolkata	DIG/ACR Kolkata	JD/ACZ/ East (Kolkata)	State of West Bengal, Sikkim and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Unit at Port Blair will have jurisdiction in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands only.
2	SP/ACB, Bhubaneswar (with Unit at Rourkela)	Bhubaneswar	-do-	-do-	State of Orissa.
3	Anti-Corruption Region, Guwahati SP/ACB, Guwahati (with Units at Shillong, Itanagar)	Guwahati	DIG/ACR Guwahati	JD/ACZ/ East (Kolkata)	State of Assam (excluding Cachar and North Cachar Districts of Assam), Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.
4	SP/ACB, Silchar (with Units at Agartala, Aizawl, Imphal)	Silchar	-do-	-do-	State of Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Cachar & North Cachar Districts of Assam.

**NOTE: The Technical Advisory Unit at Kolkata also functions under the Administrative control of JD/(East).**

### **ANTI-CORRUPTION HEADQUARTERS ZONE**

There are nine Central Units of the Anti-Corruption Division located at Delhi under the control of Joint Director, AC (Headquarters Zone), Delhi :

Sl. No.	Name of the Region/Branch	Location of Branch/ Unit	Location of Region/ DisGP	Joint Director	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	SP/ACU-I	New Delhi	DIG/AC-I, New Delhi	JD/AC/ Hqrs. (Delhi.)	Throughout India.
2	SP/ACU-II	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	SP/ACU-III	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	SP/ACU-IV	-do-	DIG/AC-II, New Delhi	-do-	-do-
5	SP/ACU-V	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	SP/ACU-VI	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	SP/ACU-VII	-do-	DIG/AC-III, New Delhi	-do-	-do-
8	SP/ACU-VIII	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	SP/ACU-IX	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

**NOTE: The Technical Advisory Unit of Engineering (Civil and Electrical) also functions under administrative control of JD/AC/Hq.**

## SPECIAL CRIMES DIVISION

The Special Crimes Division has three Zones headed by Joint Director, (SC-I) Delhi, Joint Director (SC-II) Zone, Delhi and Joint Director, Special Task Force Zone, Delhi. The Special Crimes Division functions under the direct supervision of the Director, CBI assisted by the Special Director/Additional Director(S) and Joint Directors. The Multi-Disciplinary Monitoring Agency also functions as a part of the Special Crimes Division. The details of the Branches, organization and jurisdiction in respect of Special Crimes Division are as detailed below:

### SC-I DELHI

Sl. No.	Name of the Region/Branch	Location of Branch/ Unit	Location of Region/ DisGP	Joint Director	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Special Crimes Region-I, Delhi  SP/SCU-I SP/SCU-II SP/SCU-III	New Delhi	DIG/SCR-I, Delhi*	JD/SC.I/ Delhi	Throughout India.

\* **Criminal Intelligence Cell (CIC):** In compliance with the order of the Delhi High Court, CIC has been constituted vide Order No. 21/22/99-PD, dated 14-11-2000 to collect and disseminate intelligence regarding professional gangs responsible for kidnapping of minors for begging, kidnapping of minor girls and women for prostitution and kidnapping for ransom. It presently functions under DIG, SCR-I and JD/SC-I.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Special Crimes Region-II, Delhi  SP/SCU-IV SP/SCU-V SP/SCU-VI	New Delhi	DIG, SCR-II, Delhi	JD/SC.I/ Delhi	Throughout India.
3	SP/SCB, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	DIG/SCR, Delhi	-do-	State of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

### SC-II ZONE, DELHI

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Special Crimes Region-III Delhi SP/SCU-VII, SP/SCU-VIII, SP/SCU-IX	New Delhi	DIG/ SCR-III, Delhi	JD/SC-II Delhi	Throughout India.
5	Special Crimes Region, Kolkata  SP/SCB, Kolkata	Kolkata	DIG/ SCR Kolkata	-do-	State of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Mizoram and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
6	SP/SCB, Lucknow	Lucknow	-do-	-do-	Throughout India.
7	Special Crimes Region, Chennai  SP/SCB, Chennai (with Unit at Cochin)	Chennai	DIG/ SCR/ Chennai	JD/SC-II Delhi	States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Union Territories of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep.
8	SP/SCB, Mumbai	Mumbai	-do-	-do-	State of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Rajasthan, Union Territory of Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
9	Special Crimes Region, Delhi	Delhi	DIG/ SCR Delhi	-do-	States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, National Capital Territory of Delhi and UT of Chandigarh.

	SP/SCB-I, Delhi				
10	SP/SCB-II, Delhi	Delhi	-do-	-do-	States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal.

**SPECIAL TASK FORCE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	SP/STF, Delhi	Delhi	DIG, STF, Delhi	JD/STF	Throughout India.
2	SP/STF, Mumbai	Mumbai	DIG, STF, Mumbai	-do-	-do-

**MDMA ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	SP/MDMA, Delhi	Delhi	DIG/MDMA Delhi	JD/MDMA (Delhi)	Throughout India.
2	SP/MDMA, Chennai	Chennai	-do-	-do-	-do-

**ECONOMIC OFFENCES DIVISION**

The Economic Offences Division is organized in 4 Zones namely, EOW-I, EOW-II, EOW-III & EOW-IV. Each Zone is headed by a Joint Director under the overall supervision of Director, CBI assisted by the Special Director/Additional Director(E). The organization and the territorial jurisdiction of each Zone is as detailed below:

**EOW-I ZONE**

Sl. No	Name of the Branch	Location of Branch / Unit	Location of Region/ DisGP	Joint Director	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	EO-I Region, Delhi  SP/EOU-I SP/EOU-II SP/EOU-III	New Delhi	DIG, EO-I, Delhi	JD/EOU-I, Delhi	Throughout India.

**EOW-II ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	EO-II Region, Delhi  SP/EOU-IV SP/EOU-V	New Delhi	DIG/EO-II Delhi	JD/EOU-II, Delhi	Throughout India.
3	EO-III Region, Delhi SP/EOU-VII, SP/EOU-VIII, SP/EOU-IX*	New Delhi	DIG/EO-III Delhi	JD/EOU-II, Delhi	Throughout India.

\* This Branch is also called as Cyber Crime Investigation Cell (CCIC) which was constituted vide Order No. 21/4/99-PD, dated August 17, 1999 for investigation of computer related offences under provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000 and other communication technology related offences.

**NOTE: The Technical Advisory Unit (Taxation and Insurance) functions under the overall control of JD/EOW-II .**

**EOW-III ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	EOW-Region, Mumbai  SP/EOW, Mumbai	Mumbai	DIG, EOW, Mumbai	JD/EOW-III Delhi	States of Maharashtra. Goa and Union Territories of Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Rajasthan.
5	SP/EOW, Chennai	Chennai	-do-	-do-	States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Union Territories of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep.
6	EOW Region, Delhi  SP/EOW-I, Delhi	New Delhi	DIG, EOW, Delhi	-do-	States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, NCT of Delhi and U.T. of Chandigarh.
7	SP/EOW-II, Delhi	-do-	-do-	-do-	States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
8	SP/EOW, Kolkata	Kolkata	-do-	-do-	States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Mizoram and U.T. of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**NOTE:** The Technical Advisory Unit (Foreign Trade) functions under the overall control of JD/EOW-III.

**EOW-IV ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	BS&FC Region, Delhi BS&FC-I, Delhi SP/BS&FC-I, Delhi	New Delhi	DIG, BS&FC, Delhi	JD, EOW- IV, Delhi	Throughout India.
10	SP/BS&FC-II, Delhi	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	SP/BS&FC-III, Delhi	New Delhi	DIG, BS&FC, Delhi	JD, EOW- IV, Delhi	Throughout India.
12	SP/BS&FC, Kolkata	Kolkata	-do-	-do-	-do-
13	BS&FC Region, Mumbai  SP/BS&FC-I, Mumbai	Mumbai	DIG, BS&FC, Mumbai	-do-	-do-
14	SP/BS&FC-II, Mumbai	Mumbai	-do-	-do-	-do-
15	SP/BS&FC, Bangalore	Bangalore	-do-	-do-	-do-

**NOTE:** The Technical Advisory Unit (Banking) also functions under the overall control of JD/EOW-IV

**EOW-V ZONE**

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	EO-V Region  SP/EOU-VI, Delhi	Delhi	DIG/EO-V, Delhi	JD/ EOW-V	Throughout India.

**This Zone has been created temporarily to deal with cases of fake stamp papers.**

### **ADMINISTRATION DIVISION**

This Division is headed by Joint Director. It comprises of following offices/Units:-

Sl. No	Name of the Branch	Location of Branch/Unit	Location of Region/ DisGP	Joint Director	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	SP/Training Centre-I	Ghaziabad	DIG/Trg	JD (Admn.) Delhi	-
2	SP/Training Centre-II	Ghaziabad	DIG/Trg	JD (Admn.) Delhi	-
3	SP/R&D (newly created by adjusting one post of SP/ CBI)	-do-	-do-	-do-	-
4	SP/HQ	New Delhi	DD (Admn.)	-do-	-
5	AO (A)	-do-	-do-	-do-	-
6	SP/Pers. (newly created post)	New Delhi	DIG(Pers.)	JD (Admn.) Delhi	-
7	AO (E)	-do-	-do-	-do-	-

### **POLICY AND COORDINATION DIVISION**

This Division is headed by Joint Director (Policy). This Division works directly under the control of Director, CBI. It has the following Branches/Units/Wings:-

Sl. No	Name of the Branch	Location of Branch/ Unit	Location of Region/ DisGP	Joint Director	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Special Unit-I SP/SU-1, Delhi	New Delhi	DIG/SU-I	JD/ Policy	Throughout India.
2	Special Unit-II SP/SU-2, Delhi	New Delhi	-do	-do-	-do-
3	Special Unit Mumbai SP/SU/Mumbai	Mumbai	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Special Unit-III SP/SU-3, Delhi	Delhi	DIG/SU-II	-do-	-do-
5	Special Unit Kolkata SP/SU/Kolkata	Kolkata	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Special Unit Chennai SP/SU/Chennai	Chennai	DIG/SU-I	JD/ Policy	Throughout India.
7	AIG(Policy)-I AIGP-I	New Delhi	-	-do-	-
8	AIG(Policy)-II AIGP-II	-do-	-	-do-	-
9	Deputy Principal Information Officer	-do-	-	-do	-

### **COORDINATION & INTERPOL WING**

Sl. No	Name of the Branch	Location of Branch/ Unit	Location of Region/ DisGP	Joint Director	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AD (Interpol)-I	New Delhi	DD (Co-ordination)	JD (Policy)	Throughout India.
2	AD (Interpol)-II	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do
3	AD (Coord.) & Command Centre	-do-	-do-	-do-	-