# CDTI, HYDERABAD

## *Bulletin*

# HORIZON

Our Motto "ज्ञानं सम्यग् वेक्षणम्" which means
"WISDOM LIES IN PROPER PERSPECTIVE"

## CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE

### HYDERABAD  BPR&D, MHA

**A Quarterly Bulletin of Central Detective Training Institute, Hyderabad**

# MESSAGE OF THE DIRECTOR

It gives me immense pleasure that the Central Detective Training Institute, Hyderabad is going to launch its quarterly year news magazine **"HORIZON"** for the period Jan to Mar, 2023.

CDTI, Hyderabad is declared as Centre of Excellence for "Police Information Technology and Cybercrime" and coupled with the establishment of "National Cyber Research, Innovation and Capacity Building Centre (NCRI&CB)" under the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), MHA, enabled CDTI-Hyderabad to hone the investigative skills of police officers in the field of cybercrimes. In 2021-22, four courses have been successfully conducted at NCRI&CB Lab on "Cyber Crime Investigation & Digital Forensics" in which 94 Police Officers trained. In 2022-23, Six courses have been conducted at NCRI&CB Lab in which 184 Police Officers were trained. I am sure that the training in the NCRI&CB Lab will give a great amount of confidence and success to the LEAs in the investigation of cyber crime cases.

It has been our continuous endeavor to improve the investigative skills of the Law Enforcement Officers and I am proud to say that we are moving in the right direction.

**KRANTHI KUMAR GADIDESI, IPS**
**DIG/ DIRECTOR**

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# ABOUT TRAINING

Central Detective Training Institute, Hyderabad imparts training to the client state police officers of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Delhi, Gujarat and Lakshadweep. It also imparts training to Police Officers of other States/ UTs and CRPF, BSF, CISF, SSB, RPF on the courses related to cyber crime cases. Armed Personnel from Army, Navy and Air Force are also given training on their request. Each state/ organization is allotted 02 seats in each course and if a particular state requests for more number of seats, the same is catered to.

This year (2022-23), CDTI, Hyderabad took approval from the BPR&D Hqrs for conducting 104 courses which includes Workshops, Webinars, Conferences and National Level Symposiums (As a part of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'). Out of 104 courses, 72 courses related to Centre of Excellence of the Institute. Based on the duration of course, some of the courses of duration one day are conducting in 'Online' and remaining courses in 'Offline' mode.

The Institute conducts long term as well as short term courses which deal mostly with investigation and various aspects of policing. The Institute conducts two long term courses in every academic year. Two long term "Advanced Course on Investigation & Detection of Crime" of 10 weeks duration were conducted from 30.05.2022 to 05.08.2022 and 31.10.2022 to 06.01.2023 in which 28 Police Officers got trained. It is the flagship course of the institute.

The institute also conducts short-term courses of 3 days, 5 days and 10 days duration on various topics of contemporary interest concerning modern day policing, besides various Webinars & Workshops', and Awareness Programmes.

# COURSES CONDUCTED FROM
# JAN – MAR, 2023

From 01st Jan to 31st Mar, 2023 a total of 23 Courses were conducted in which **529 Police Officers** and **08 Prosecutorswere** trained.

| S.NO. | Name of the Course | Date | | No. of Participants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **From** | **To** | |
| 1 | Intermediate Course on "Cyber Crime Investigation & Digital Forensics" | 02.01.23 | 06.01.23 | 30 |
| 2 | Course on Investigation of Crime against Children (NCPCR) | 04.01.23 | 06.01.23 | 18 |
| 3 | Handling CCTV footages & DVR forensics | 09.01.23 | 11.01.23 | 17 |
| 4 | Collection and Preservation of Digital Evidence (DSI) | 09.01.23 | 13.01.23 | 20 |
| 5 | Investigation of Cyber Crime against Women, Children & their safety related issues for Investigators | 16.01.23 | 20.01.23 | 21 |
| 6 | Webinar on Zero FIR as a part of Gender Sensitization | 19.01.23 | 19.01.23 | 18 |
| 7 | Webinar on Network & Browser Forensics | 20.01.23 | 20.01.23 | 43 |
| 8 | Reconstruction of SOC: An integrated approach through Forensic Science & Forensic Medicine | 23.01.23 | 25.01.23 | 12 |
| 9 | Workshop on Threat Intelligence | 27.01.23 | 27.01.23 | 35 |
| 10 | Training Programme for Prosecutors and Investigators on Women Safety | 30.01.23 | 01.02.23 | 14 |
| 11 | Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases (DSI) | 30.01.23 | 10.02.23 | 28 |
| 12 | Conference on Social Media crime investigation techniques | 02.02.23 | 02.02.23 | 43 |
| 13 | Workshop on latest trends in cyber crimes | 03.02.23 | 03.02.23 | 37 |
| 14 | Mobile Forensics | 06.02.23 | 10.02.23 | 20 |
| 15 | Investigation of NDPS related cases | 06.02.23 | 17.02.23 | 11 |
| 16 | Latest trends in cybercrimes – case studies with SOPs | 13.02.23 | 15.02.23 | 23 |
| 17 | Collection and Preservation of Digital Evidence (DSI) | 13.02.23 | 17.02.23 | 16 |
| 18 | Workshop on Cyber Forensics | 17.02.23 | 17.02.23 | 31 |
| 19 | Anti Drone Technology & Investigation | 20.02.23 | 24.02.23 | 22 |
| 20 | Basic Course on "Cyber Crime Investigation & Digital Forensics" | 20.02.23 | 24.02.23 | 23 |
| 21 | Intermediate Course on "Cyber Crime Investigation & Digital Forensics" | 27.02.23 | 03.03.23 | 23 |
| 22 | Social Media Investigation & Data Analytics | 27.02.23 | 01.03.23 | 24 |
| 23 | Webinar to assess impact of training programmes conducted and future training requirements | 09.03.23 | 09.03.23 | 12 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **541** |

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On "Cyber Crime Investigation & Digital Forensic(Basic & Intermediate)
### 26-12-2022 to 06-01-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Desai Kuldip Bhurabhai, PI(Guj), R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI, Akhilesh Rao Kanduri, Cyber Crime Investigator, Aarlius Rebony.A. Dy.SP. - - (TN),Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, DIG/Director, K.Venkatesh, Dy.SP(TN),Ms.Amruta Nandini Mohanty, Dy.SP(Odisha),Smt.Anasuya - - Baral, Dy.SP, CDTI, Rushikesh Aghav, Digital Forensic Expert, NCR&IC BPRD.
Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Mahesha.K, RSI(Kar), Aneel Kumar Tadela, SI(AP), Nepali Kumar, SI(Bihar), Chandrakant Mohan Taware, PSI(Mah), Ms.Akshaya.B, SI, RPF, Ms.Sarika Anil Jagtap, API(Mah), Lakshman Choudhary, SI(Jharkhand), Sadanand, SI(Jharkhand), Deepak Kumar, INSP/GD, CRPF, Aman Kumar, SI(Del).
Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Mukesh Chaudhary, SI, RPF, Swarup Kumar Ghosh, SI(WB), U.Punna Rao, SI(AP), Soorneeda Murali, SI(TS), Santosh S. Mishra, PSI(Guj), Sarwottam Kumar, SI(Jharkhand), Sudipta Ghosh, SI(WB), Ram Bahadur Singh, SI(Commn)SSB, Basireddy Duggireddy, SI(AP).
Standing 3(L to R): S/Sri :- Titan Paul, Inspr(Tripura), L.S.Girish Kumar, HC, CDTI, Surendra Kumar Choudhary, SI/RO CRPF, Yogesh S.Shirsath, PI(Guj), Mithilesh - - Kumar,SI(Bihar), Manoranjan Kumbhar, Inspr(Odisha), Diganta Rai Das, SI(Commn)SSB, Illiyas Ahmad, SI(Ladakh).

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On "Investigation of Crime Against Children (NCPCR)"
### 04-01-2023 to 06-01-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- K.Nagaraja Rao, Dy.SP, (Law), R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI,Ms.Anshupa Behera, Inspr(Odisha), Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, - - DIG/Director, CDTI, Dinesh Kumar Chauhan, ASC(RPF), Akhilesh Rao Kanduri, Cyber Crime Investigator, Smt.Anasuya Baral, Dy.SP, CDTI.
Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Vikash Panwar,Inspr(Del),Harkesh, Inspr(RPF),Rangesh Kumar, Inspr(SSB),Ms.Hema,SI,(SSB),Ms.Bandana Modak,SI(WB),Ms.Ishani Mandal, - - LSI(WB), Ms.K.Veena Kumari, SI(TS), Tajuddin, SI(TS), Habeeb Khan, SI(TS), Modugu Bharath, SI(TS), Bijay Singh, SI(Del).
Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Abhishek Mahato, SI(WB), Sankar Pal, SI(Kolkata), Azim Ansari, SI(Jharkhand), Prahlad Maravi, Inspr(MP), Kiran Kondoju, Inspr(TS).

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On " Handling CCTV Footages & DVR Forensics"
### 09-01-2023 to 11-01-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Akhilesh Rao Kanduri, Cyber Crime Investigator, R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI, Faisal Hussain, Dy SP(J&K), Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, - DIG/Director, CDTI, Avilakshan Singh Negi, AC/EXE, CISF, Smt.Anasuya Baral, Dy.SP, CDTI, M.S.Venugopal Rao, Dy.SP, CDTI.
Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Rakesh Kumar, Inspr(Del), Palaparthi Nagaraju, SI/EXE, CISF, Anil Kumar Jha, JWO, IAF, M.Karthik Babu, SGT, IAF, Muppu Suresh, SI(TS), Manoj Kumar Rai, SI(Bihar), Suryakant Kumar, SI(Jharkhand), Subodh Lokhande, Inspr(MP), Tapas Kumar Saha, ASI(CRPF), Thakur - - Singh, SI(GD)SSB,Mritunjay Kumar, SI(Bihar).
Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Rajesh Kumar Chaurasia, SI(Commn)SSB, B.Shiva Ram, SI(TS), Laxmi Narayan Muduli, Inspr(Odisha), Timmanna, PI(Kar).

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On " Collection & Preservation of Digital Evidence(DSI) "
### 09-01-2023 to 13-01-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Rushikesh Aghav, Digital Forensic Expert, NCR&IC BPRD, Vishnu Vardhan, SGT, IAF, Anurag Kumar, Dy.SP(Bihar), Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, - DIG/Director, CDTI, Sunil Ramrao Nagargoje, PI(Mah), R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI, Smt.Anasuya Baral, Dy.SP, CDTI,

Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Mutteni Suresh, SI(TS), Gudi Suresh, SI(AP), Reka Ashok, SI(TS), Madhav Gupta, SI/GD, SSB, Amrita Singh, SI/GD, SSB, Ms.Deeksha Chauhan, - - SI(RPF), Ms.Amrita Singh, SI/GD, SSB, Jaysukh Bijalbhai Mithapara, SI(Guj), Ravindra Kumar N.Patel, SI(Guj), Sanjeev Kumar Roy, - - SI(Bihar), Ravi Kumar Meena, SI(RPF).

Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Salve Gautam, SI/GD(INT)(CRPF), Ravi Ritesh David, Inspr(MP), Akash Kumar Singh, SI(Jharkhand), Anurag Mishra, SGT, IAF, Sintu Kumar, - - SI(Bihar), Aditya Kumar, SI(Jharkhand).

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On Investigation of Cyber Crimes Against Women and Children and Their Safety Related Issues(For Investigators)
### 16-01-2023 to 20-01-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Anasuya Baral, Dy.SP, CDTI, Prashant Gadpale, Inspr(Chhattisgarh), Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, DIG/Director, CDTI, R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, - CDTI, K.Nagaraja Rao, Dy.SP(Law).

Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Amit Kumar, SI(GD)SSB, Kamal Rakesh Singh, Inspr, CISF, Ankur Kumar, SI, RPF, Birhade Pradeep Kalyan, Inspr(GD), SSB, K.Sathyanarayana Reddy, Inspr(TS), Ms Namrita Shrivastava, SI(MP), Ms.D.K.Vaghela, PSI(Guj), Ms.Sudhamadhuri, SI(TS), Lal Bahadur Gupta, SI(Commn)SSB, Mahaveer Singh, Inspr/Exe, CISF, M.Anjaneyulu, SI(TS), Iliyas Akbar Sayyad, PI(Mah).

Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Rupjyoti Nazarika, SI(Assam), K.M.Vasava, PSI(Guj), P.Vamsi Krishna, SI(AP), M.Vittal Rao, SI(TS), Pramod Singh Bist, SI(MP), Sunny Kumar, - SI(Commn)SSB, K.Ravi Naik, RSI(AP), Dipanshu Pande, Inspr(Commn)SSB.

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On "Mobile Forensics "
### 06-02-2023 to 10-02-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Akhilesh Rao Kanduri, Cyber Crime Investigator, K.Nagaraja Rao, Dy.SP(Law), R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI, Kanhaiya Nand Sharma, - - LT Col, AR, Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, DIG/Director, CDTI, Krutarth R.Joshi, Major, AR, Sharanabasaveshwar.B, Dy.SP(Kar), Gonnuri Vijay Kumar, Dy.SP(AP), Ms.Barkha Nirankari, Inspr, SSB.

Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Gyan Prakash, JWO IAF, S.Venkanna, SI(TS), Syed Maheboob, PSI(Kar), Niranjan Kumar Mahato, SI(Jharkhand), Mahadevappa, PI(Kar), Hassain Basha.C, PI(Kar), Tekunath Pawar, PI(Kar), Krishnamurthy C.S, PSI(Kar), Sameer Tiwari, Inspr(Chattishgarh), Potu Ravi - - Kumar, SGT, IAF.

Standing 3 (L to R) S/Sri :- Ghanshyam Mishra, SI(Jharkhand), Ranjit Kumar Ansumali, SI(GD)SSB, K.Sai Siddartha, RSI(TS), Jattyappa Hireholi, RFN/GD AR, Gopinath Gopu, Inspr(TS).

## CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
### Course On "Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases (DSI)"
### 30-01-2023 to 10-02-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Smt.Anasuya Baral, Dy.SP, CDTI, Rushikesh Aghav, Digital Forensic Expert, NCR&IC BPRD, Brajesh Kumar Pandey, Dy.Commdt, CRPF, Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, DIG/Director, CDTI, Tuna Sasmal, Inspr(Odisha),R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI,Sunil, INSP/GD CRPF.

Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Karre Anand Goud,SI(TS), V.Kirankumar,Associate Programmer, PCS&S(AP),Gulab Tukaram Bachewad, API(Mah),Kapil Deo Pandey, Inspr, - - (Jharkhand), Ms.Madhuri, SI(Del), Ms.Katkoori Mounika, SI(TS), Ms.Urmila Meena, SI(Del), Sathishkumar.A, SI(TN), Maddasani - Allu Prasad, SIPF, RPF, Nitin Gurjar, IPF, RPF, G.P.Sajukumar, Inspr(Ker).

Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Vikas Kumar, INSP/COMN, SSB, Chandan Singh Markam, SI(Chattisgarh), Amit Kumar Pal, SI(Bihar), Vijay Hanmanth Pawar, API(Mah), Syam M.G, DSI(Ker), P.Muthamil Selvan, SI(TN), Manav Mayank, SI(Jharkhand), Umesh Ram, SI(Bihar).

Standing 3 (L to R) S/Sri :- M.Shiva Kalyan Rao, DEO, PCS&S(AP), Sreeju J.S, SI(Ker), Pramod Kumar Mahto, SI(Jharkhand), Sreejith A.K, DSI(Ker), Molgara Narasimulu, - - SI(TS).

## CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
### Course On "Latest Trends in Cyber Crimes Case Studies With SOP'S
### 13-02-2023 to 15-02-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Rushikesh Aghav, Digital Forensic Expert, NCR&IC BPRD, R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI, Nishith Agarwal, Dy.SP(Chhattisgarh), Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, DIG/Director, CDTI, Deepak Goswami, AC/Exe, CISF, Annameedi B.Sanjeeva Rao, AC/Commn, SSB, P.Ayub Khan, Dy.SP, CDTI.

Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- B.Shankar, SI(TS),Avtar Singh, Inspr/GD, CRPF,Dhananjay Kumar,SI(Del),Karamthot Ravi Naik,RSI(AP),Akhilesh Kumar Thakur,SI(Jharkhand Taranga Patowary, SI(Assam), J.Jeyaprakash, SI(TN), Pallapothu Vamsi Krishna,SI(AP), Vishwajit Bhausaheb Jagtap, PI(Mah), Ashok - - Kumar Sharma, SI/Exe, CISF, Dinesh Sharma, SI/Exe, CISF.

Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Arun Kumar Singh, Inspr(A&N), Debanga Gogoi,SI(Assam), Satya Prasad, SI/GD, SSB, Md.Irsad Alam, SI(Bihar), Vinay Kumar Singh, SI(Bihar), Illa Gangadhar, SI(TS), Pawan Verma, Inspr(Chh attishgarh), Manoj Kumar Rai, PI(Jharkhand), Vineet Kumar, Inspr/GD, CRPF.

## CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
### Course On " Collection & Preservation of Digital Evidence(DSI) "
### 09-01-2023 to 13-01-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Rushikesh Aghav, Dogital Forensic Expert, NCR&IC BPRD,Vishnu Vardhan, SGT, IAF, Anurag Kumar, Dy.SP(Bihar), Sh.Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, - DIG/Director, CDTI, Sunil Ramrao Nagargoje, PI(Mah), R.S.Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI, Smt.Anasuya Baral, Dy.SP, CDTI.

Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Mutteni Suresh, SI(TS), Gudi Suresh, SI(AP), Reka Ashok, SI(TS), Madhav Gupta, SI/GD, SSB, Amrita Singh, SI/GD, SSB, Ms.Deeksha Chauhan, - - SI(RPF), Ms.Amrita Singh, SI/GD, SSB, Jaysukh Bijalbhai Mithapara, SI(Guj), Ravindra Kumar N.Patel, SI(Guj), Sanjeev Kumar Roy, - - SI(Bihar), Ravi Kumar Meena, SI(RPF).

Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Salve Gautam, SI/GD(INT)(CRPF), Ravi Ritesh David, Inspr(MP), Akash Kumar Singh, SI(Jharkhand), Anurag Mishra, SGT, IAF, Sintu Kumar, - - SI(Bihar), Aditya Kumar, SI(Jharkhand).

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On " Social Media Investigation & Data Analytics "
### 27-02-2023 to 01-03-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Md.Afrozuddin, Cyber Crime Analyst, Yap Tshering Bhutia, Asst.Commndt, Assam Rifles, Sanjeev Kumar, Deputy Commandant, SSB, Prashant - - Kumar Singh Painkers, Dy.SP(Chhattisgarh), R.S.Jays Kumar, Vice Principal, CDTI, Satish Kumar Malik, Lt.Colonel, Assam Rifles, Krishnaveer Singh, Asst.Commandant, CRPF, Hari Narayan Pal, Major, Assam Rifles, Ayub Khan, Dy.SP, CDTI.
Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Dasari Veeramallu, SI(TS), Raghupathi Chagarla, SI(TS), Rajender Kumar Meena,Inspr, SSB,Ms.Hema Chaudhary, SI(New Delhi), Ms.Bharati - - Kankanawadi, PSI(Kar), Ms.Mahananda S.Reddy, SI(Kar), Mohammed.Ghouse, PI(Kar), J.K.Brahmahatt, PSI(Guj), M.R.Nakum,PI(Guj).
Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Md.Noor Alam, Inspr, CRPF, Mahadeo Rabidas, Inspr(Jharkhand), Md.Samim Akhtar, SI(WB), Iranna M.Gosal, Rifle Man(GD), Assam Rifles, Akhilesh Kumar, SI(Bihar), Jag Pravesh, SGT, IAF, Rajnish, SGT, IAF, Aqbal Hussain Ansari, SI(Bihar), Debi Prasad Sahoo, SI(Odisha).

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
## Course On "Cyber Crime Investigation & Digital Forensics (Basic & Intermediate)"
### 20-02-2023 to 03-03-2023



Sitting (L to R) S/Sri :- Rushikesh Aghav,Digital Forensic Expert,NCR&IC BPRD,Smt.Anasuya Baral,Dy.SP, CDTI,Ranjeet Kumar Singh, AC(Comn)SSB, Sh.Kranthi Kumar - - Gadidesi, IPS, DIG/Director, CDTI, Ambit Mohanty, Dy.SP(Odisha), M.S.Venugopal , Dy.SP, Ms.Dipti Mayee Mallick, Dy.SP(Odisha).
Standing 1(L to R) S/Sri :- Akash Samal, SI(Odisha), N.Venkateswarlu, Inspr(TS), B.Raman Kumar, SI(TS), R.N.Ashangsomatai, SI(Del), Mili Sahu, SI(Odisha), Ms.Palha - - Minz, Inspr(Odisha), Smt.S.Tamilselvi, SI(TN), Ravish Kumar Singh, SI(Comn)SSB, Hazikul Alam, PSI(WB), Supratik Pal, SI(WB), - Manoj Kumar K, SI(TN).
Standing 2 (L to R) S/Sri :- Mohammadsajid A.Sumara, PI(Guj), S.V.Ramana, RI(AP), Pramod Kumar Vishwakarma, Insp(Comn)SSB, Mangesh Devram Bhor, PSI(Mah). Vinod Kumar, Insp/GD(INT)CRPF, Kalpeshbhai Laxmanbhai Patani, PI(Guj), Sumanbhai Shantilal Tadvi, PSI(Guj), Somya Ranjan - - Mahalik, SI(Odisha), Yudhveer Singh Yadav, SI(Del).

# ACTIVITIES AT CDTI, HYDERABAD

1.   Sh. Neeraj Sinha, IPS, ADG, BPR&D Visited the CDTI, Hyderabad on 12.01.2023; released **Quarterly Magazine Horizon for the period July to September, 2022 and** planted Mango Sapling
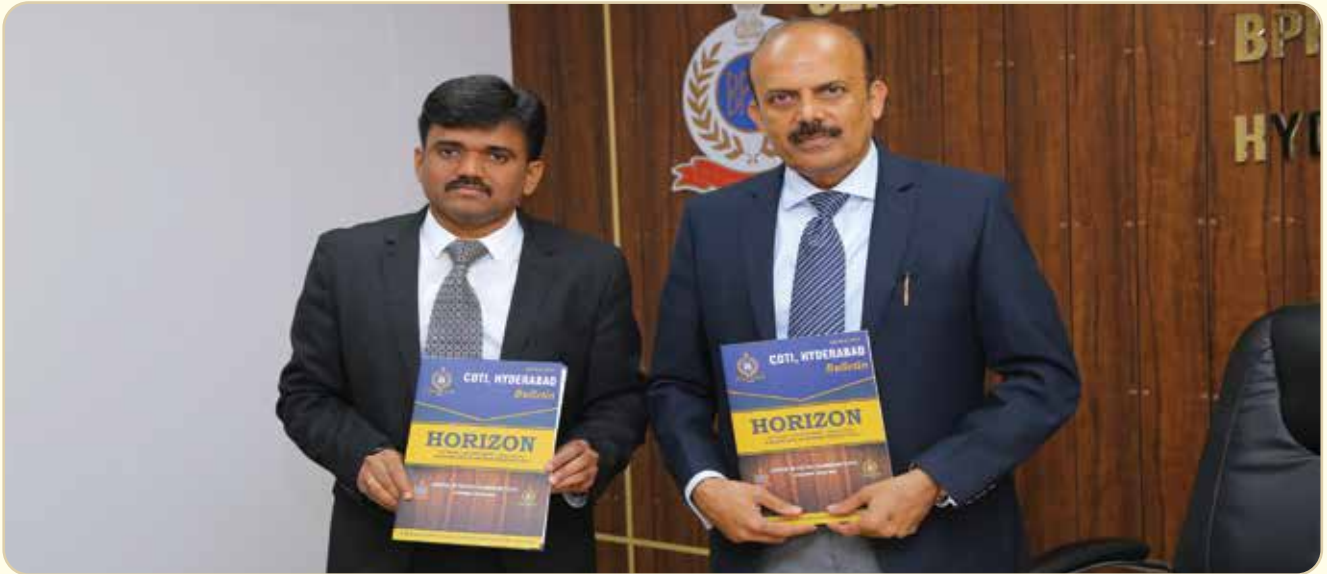




2.   The 74th Republic Day was celebrated at CDTI, Hyd on 26-01-2023. Shri Kranthi Kumar,IPS, Director stressed the need to follow 'Panchpran' the 5 pledges of Hon'ble PM to make India a developed nation in next 25 years. Clothes were distributed to the Daily wagers on the occasion.

3.   On 30.01.2022, Two minutes silence was observed by all Officers, Staff and 40 trainees in front of Administration Building to pay homage to freedom fighters of the nation on Martyrs day (Shaheed Diwas).

4.	On an Instructional Visit, 22 Air Force Officers of 56 Provost with one Commanding Officer who are undergoing Security Course at Air Force Intelligence School (AFIS), Pune visited CDTI, Hyd on 30.01.2023. They have been briefed about the various training modules/activities.





5.	Sh. Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, Director, CDTI, Hyderabad felicitated Smt. Ombati, MTS on her Superannuation Day on 31.01.2023

6.	An Awareness Programme on "Cyber Crime & Cyber Security" was conducted at CDTI-Hyderabad for VIII class students of "Academic Heights Public School" on 23-02-2023 . 53 students and 7 faculty (total 60) participated. Shri Sandeep Mudalkar, Cyber Expert delivered the lecture

7. Smt. Sundari Nanda, IPS, Special Secretary, MHA and Sh. Rajesh Kumar, IPS, CEO, I4C, MHA visited CFSL on 09-03-2023. They went around the National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL) at CFSL, Hyderabad.

Thereafter, they visited the National Cyber Research, Innovation and Capacity Building (NCRI&CB) Centre at CDTI, Hyderabad.

8.    59 officers of CTC CRPF, Mudkhed visited CDTI, Hyderabad on 17.03.2023.

Sh. Rishikesh Aghav, Digital Forensic Expert took a session on Cyber Security. They have been briefed about the various training modules/ activities conducted at the Institute as well as visited National Cyber Research, Innovation & Capacity Building centre (NCRI&CB) and the premises.

# Investigation of Un-Natural Deaths, Un-Identified dead bodies by Police

**Sh. Sai Krishna**
Dy. SP, CDTI, Hyderabad
Addl. SP (Retd),
Andhra Pradesh

The basic duty of police officer is Investigation and detection of crime which paves path to the Preservation of Peace and Tranquility in the Society. A society where the lives and properties of its citizen are safe with the dedicated services of its law enforcement agencies, a society where its police force is seen and felt the least can be said as a best society. The Role of Police in rendering such a great service can not be undermined.

Bodily offences, be it a hurt case, a case of murder or rioting etc., effect the pace and tranquility of the area and their frequent prevalence in the society reflect very badly on the policing. We often find a beggar dead in the corner of the street under a tree, suffering with diseases, hunger etc. We may find a young male hanging dead to a tree in a the park or found dead by the road side, with froth coming out of his mouth and nostrils but no apparent injuries on the body or a person who got electrocuted in attempting to mend a power connection near an electric poll or at his residence. We also hear of a dead body found in the near by bushes with injuries or an un identified dead body on the shores of a river or a water source. We may also find an un identified dead body hit by an unknown crime vehicle on the highway, which we call in police paralance as a 'hit and run' case. A case of newly wed bride committing suicide at her in-laws house, or a suspect just brought into the police Station dies by eating poison/ drinking acid available in the PS, being used to clean the floors. A under trial prisoner dies of heart attack or commits suicide in a Central Prison or an encounter death of a criminal or a Maoist, all the above need to be looked into with an eye of suspicion. In all the above cases unless and otherwise police /Executive Magistrate investigate into the cause of death, we may not be reaching the truth.

**The Criminial Procedure Code,** enjoins upon police to inquire in to all the suspicious deaths through its various sections of law Sections 174, 175 and 176 Cr.P.C. clearly indicate about the procedure to be followed in all suspicious deaths.

Unless and otherwise proved, we should treat all un natural deaths as murders Death can be classified as **Natural** or **Un natural. Police is not concerned with natural deaths.**

If death is caused Un-Naturally the cause of death need to be probed for identifying the cause of death.

**Train-Road accidents, Accidental falls, Natural Calamities, Fire accidents, Floods, Stampedes, Suicides** etc. are UnNatural deaths without any Explicit Criminal Colour

Homicides, infanticides etc. are criminal in nature. Every death if suspicious, need to be investigated into by police.

As seen earlier **Sections 174, 175 and 176 Cr.P.C. provide for conducting investigation in to Un Natural Deaths**

## What is Inquest?

Inquest is a report drawn on the observation of the body and injuries and also gathering information in the cases of un-natural deaths. The minute and thorough examination of the body helps to establish the identity of the deceased, approximate time of the death, cause of death, modus operandi and furnishes clues which link the criminal with the crime.

## Definition of *inquest*

1 a: a judicial or official inquiry or examination especially before a jury, a coroner's inquest
  b: a body of people (such as a jury) assembled to hold such an inquiry
  c: the finding of the jury upon such inquiry or the document recording it

2: An Inquiry or Investigation in to the cause of death.

**Generally inquest will be held at the place where the dead body is found.**

**Important points o be remembered during inquest**

1. Make sure you describe what you observe.

2. Describe general description of the body.

3. The description of clothes found on the body and the exact place of blood or stains found, style, colour, unusual appearances such as tears, holes, pockets turned inside- outside etc. should be noted.

4. Location and appearance of wounds, bruises, foreign materials etc. if any. 5.If Blood present; mention specifically about 1)Location 2)Pattern,3)Direction of flow,4)Degree of coagulation (clotting). Mention the condition, location and extent of 1) Rigor mortis 2) lividity (bluish colour) other body conditions.

6. Take Photographs/Videos of the body from all angles covering injuries and position of the body.

7. All the properties found on the body and missing from the body to be invariably mentioned.

8. Exact measurements must be given from the fixed objects/reference points to the dead body and important material objects.

9. If any article is seized, packing and sealing shall be done at scene of crime properly with the attestation of mediators / panch witnesses

10. The particulars of all injuries and nature of injuries shall be noted.

11. Wounds to be mentioned systematically from head to toe.

12. Inquest need to be held under sufficient illumination.

13. Witnesses who speak of the exact cause of death are to be summoned and examined before the mediators.

14. The opinion of the mediators shall be based on the condition of the body, the circumstances and the statements of the witnesses.

15. The IO and the mediators shall sign on the inquest report at the conclusion.

16. If any one of the mediators do not concur with the opinion arrived at, he shall not be asked to sign the inquest report.

17. Witnesses examined during inquest shall not sign the inquest report.

18. The statements of the witnesses examined during inquest, if necessary, can be recorded separately u/s 161 CrPC, but there shall not be any contradiction with what they stated in the inquest

19. Whenever the Executive Magistrate holds inquest, simultaneously he shall also record the statements of the witness's u/s 161CrPC. The IO who during the course of investigation, records the 161 CrPC of the same witnesses shall see that there is no discrepancy when compared with the statements given to the Executive Magistrate.

20. Though at the time of recording the inquest the eye witnesses are not available and if their names of the are not mentioned in the inquest report, their evidence cannot be discarded.

21. Though the details of the Crime number, section of law, name of the accused etc. are not mentioned in the inquest it does not make the inquest report weak and defence cannot argue against the prosecution for later discovering the accused.

22. In case of more than one death separate inquests are to be conducted on each body and separated inquest reports are to be prepared.

23. In cases of large scale deaths in road/rail/fire accidents, natural calamities like Tsunami, earth quakes, building collapses boat capsizing or Air Crash, there will be a greater number of dead bodies and as the cause of death is apparently known there is no need to hold inquest on each and every body unless any foul play is suspected on a specific body. In these cases, inquests can be conducted on one or two dead bodies and certificate from medical officer will be sufficient keeping the requirements of compensatory claims for death or injury. Disposal of the dead bodies will be of priority in view of health and hygiene.

## EXHUMATION

Section 176(3) empowers the Magistrate to disinter the body buried if he has to hold inquest on a suspicious death.

Whenever police officer receives information that 1) the body of a person was buried under suspicious circumstances 2) the relatives of the deceased complains or 3) when post mortem on the body interred is required to be conducted - after due verification, he has to give a requisition to the Executive Magistrate along with the information he received requesting the authority to exhume the body and conduct inquest. The Executive Magistrate will also record the statements of the witnesses there. If offence is proved action will be initiaed accordingly as per law includig for the offence of screening of evidence u/s 201 IPC

## POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

The dead body will be sent for Post Mortem examination after the inquest with due requisition to know exact cause of the death of the person whenever the death is suspicious.

**Whenever the apparent cause of death could not be ascertained definitely in the inquest then only the body has to be sent for Post Mortem Examination**

**Post mortem examination of the dead body is mandatory in all the cases mentioned under 174 (3).**

When the body is sent for PME a police officer has to accompany the body along with a requisition and copy of inquest, to identify the body.

In cases of natural death of identified bodies, where the attending doctor certifies natural death or respectable persons of the locality satisfy the police officer the person died due to snake bite, falling from the tree, wild animal attack or natural accident of drowning etc. the post-mortem may be dispensed with. The police may take in writing request for not sending the body for post-mortem from the family members/relatives.

## UN-IDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES

Finding of an Un Identified Dead body is a serious matter. Every care is to be taken while examining the body. Most often these issues are not given much importance, if no visible injury is found on the body or the body is in putrified condition more and more interest is to be evinced by the IO to know the cause of death and to prove the identity of the corpse found.

Efforts made so far to identify the un-identified dead body is to be mentioned in the inquest. If face is smudged due to blood stains etc. one photograph has to be taken as such and another after cleaning the face with water, for identification.

Efforts are to be made to ascertain whether the body is of Hindu or Muslim or of any religion.

Search all the pockets of the wearing apparel for any identity cards, photos, visiting cards, phone numbers, Adhar card, cell phone, Bus pass, Metro card or any material leading to establish the identity of the UIBD. Look for the tailor label of Dhobi marks on the apparel.

Look for tyre marks or shoe/foot prints in and around the body in order to ascertain whether the person was killed elsewhere and thrown at the scene or otherwise

Articles found on the body like bangles, rings etc. jewellery and other material including the wearing apparel shall be seized under the cover of panchanama and to be preserved safely for further investigation.

Video graphs and photographs to be taken and finger prints are to be collected

If it is not possible to take finger prints, due to body condition the medical officer is to be requisitioned to preserve the top phalanges of the body.

Collect blood samples of the UIDB on a clean white cloth/paper and dry under shade and preserve for future DNA tests.

The full descriptive marks along with the moles, tattoos, harelip, web-foot and other physical deformities, colour of the hair, skin, description of the wearing apparel etc. need to be noted down in the inquest report.

If fatal ante mortem injuries are found on the body of the deceased police has to register a case u/s 302 IPC and take up investigation.

A look out notice to be prepared and circulated widely in the locality and to be sent to the neighbouring police stations. Notices to be sent to the DCRB and SCRB and neighbouring districts. To be uploaded in the CCTNS. Wide publicity to be given in both Print and Visual Media. Collect and compare with the details of missing persons that were circulated. Form special teams on the job of tracing the UIDB

If identity could not be established regarding the UIDB after keeping the body in the mortuary for a reasonable time, give requisition to the Municipal or Panchayati authorities for the disposal of the body.

Police to identify the place of burial.

Obtain a receipt of the disposal of the body from the authorities.

# Technology Used for Felonious examinations

**Sh. K S Venugopal**
Faculty,CDTI,Hyderabad
(Retd. I/C Director,FPB)

Technology is evolving at a rapid-fire speed and the resourcefulness of culprits along with it. To fight back against crime in a digital world, law enforcement must borrow new tools and outfit that keep pace with technological advancements. The use of slice- edge shadowing systems, software and other technologies has made a significant difference in the felonious justice assiduity, helping to catch culprits, enhance public safety and eventually save lives. Learn further about how technology is presently being used in felonious examinations. extensive Databases Data plays a crucial part in the successful resolution of felonious examinations. It's estimated that further than 2.5 quintillion bytes of data are generated across the earth each day. Law enforcement officers use data for a variety of reasons, similar as to gain substantiation and identify crime trends. Fingerprints, DNA, background information and other data are stored in extensive databases that law enforcement officers can pierce to help them in their felonious examinations.

# Facial Recognition Software



One of the most recent technological advances to hit the felonious justice assiduity is facial recognition software. Facial recognition technology is able of matching mortal faces from videotape frames or digital images against a database of faces. This technology acts as a quick and effective verification system that's more accessible than other technologies, similar as retina and point reviews. Facial recognition also requires smaller touchpoints compared to entering legs or watchwords.

## Rapid Identification Systems

The increased use of databases has also redounded in the development of rapid-fire identification systems. These systems are designed to allow law enforcement officers to snappily pierce the felonious history of individualities using introductory hunt functions. This means that individualities who are pulled over can be incontinently linked through an in- auto computer hunt, indeed if they don't have a license. Coming- generation identification systems use biometrics to prop in felonious examinations. Palm prints, fingerprints, facial recognition, iris recognition and other tools are used to match individualities with their felonious backgrounds. These technologies are always being streamlined and bettered to give officers with the most comprehensive and over- to- date information.

## Voice Command Technology

Law enforcement officers spend the maturity of their time out of the office and on the road. While officers have access to a variety of useful exploration and communication styles, these tools can not be safely used while driving. Voice command technology enables officers to control colorful tools and functions while driving and performing other command duties. The capabilities of voice command technologies can vary from vehicle to vehicle; still, utmost are able of turning on a police temptress or running a license plate hands-free. More sophisticated technologies allow law enforcement agencies to record information to simplify the form process. Officers are suitable to mandate their notes which are also automatically recorded in the agency's records operation system( RMS).

## Cell Phones

Law enforcement now has an array of openings to help their felonious examinations through cell phone use. A suspect's cell phone exchanges and textbook dispatches can be interdicted using a wiretap without the suspect's knowledge. Law enforcement can also physically track and cover a suspect's position using their phone. Mobile cell phone providers are responsible for storing and maintaining records of which towers the phone uses when turned on. Law enforcement can gain access to a person's literal phone records from the cell phone provider. The cell stoner doesn't indeed need to be making a call or transferring a textbook communication for halls to record these conditioning.

## Monitoring Systems



Ultramodern law enforcement officers use a variety of outfit to prop in examinations, including global positioning systems (GPS) which allows officers to more fluently detect culprits and get to crime scenes. Drones are also generally used in law enforcement, giving officers an upstanding view of a scene enabling them to safely observe the area from a distance. Other monitoring systems used by law enforcement include license plate scanning. This technology allows officers to determine if a vehicle has been stolen or if there's a leave out for the motorist's arrest. Other generally used monitoring systems in the felonious justice assiduity include projectile technology and surveillance cameras.

# Role of Drone in Cybercrimes& Its Investigation

**Sh. Rushikesh Aghav**
Digital Forensic Expert,
NCRI & CB Lab, I4C, MHA.

A drone, also known as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), is a remote-controlled aircraft without a human pilot on board. Drones can be flown using a remote control, a smartphone or tablet, or even autonomously with the help of pre-programmed flight plans and GPS navigation.



Drones are typically equipped with cameras, sensors, and other technology that allows them to capture images and data from the air. They are widely used for a variety of purposes, including aerial photography and videography, surveying and mapping, search and rescue operations, delivery of goods, and military applications.

The size of drones can range from very small, hand-held devices to larger aircraft that can carry heavy payloads. They are also becoming increasingly popular among hobbyists and enthusiasts, who use them for recreational purposes like racing or capturing footage for their social media channels.

## Categories of Drones:

| Sr. No. | Category | Weight |
|---------|----------|--------|
| 1 | Nano | Less than or equal to 250Gram |
| 2 | Micro | Greater than 250 gm to 2 Kg |
| 3 | Small | 2 Kg to 25 Kg |
| 4 | Medium | 25 Kg to 150 Kg |
| 5 | Large | Greater than 150 Kg |

## The Fly Zones in India include:

**Red Zone:** Areas near airports, international borders, military installations, and other strategic locations are designated as Red Zones where drones are prohibited from flying. Within 8 km radius of any Airport.

**Yellow Zone:** This includes areas within a 12 km radius of any airport, including the private ones. Flying drones in this zone requires prior permission from the concerned authorities.

**Green Zone:** Areas outside the Yellow and Red Zones are designated as Green Zones, where drones can be flown without any permission.

### *About Pilot License in India:*

In India, the regulations for obtaining a pilot license for flying drones are governed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The criteria for obtaining a drone pilot license in India are as follows:

**Age:** The applicant must be at least 18 years old.

Educational qualification: The applicant must have passed at least 10th standard from a recognized board.

**Medical fitness:** The applicant must be physically and mentally fit to fly drones. A medical certificate from a registered medical practitioner is required to prove the same.

**Training:** The applicant must undergo a training program from a DGCA-approved drone training organization. The training includes theoretical and practical classes on drone operation, safety, and regulations.

**Drone categories:** The pilot license is categorized based on the weight and purpose of the drone. The license categories are micro, small, medium, and large.

**Exams:** The applicant must pass a written and practical exam conducted by the DGCA.

**Security clearance:** The applicant must obtain security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs before applying for a pilot license.

Once the above criteria are met, the applicant can apply for a drone pilot license with the DGCA. The license is valid for five years and can be renewed upon expiry.

## Drones in Cybercrime:



**Aerial Surveillance:** Drones equipped with cameras can be used for reconnaissance and surveillance purposes to gather information about potential targets. This information can then be used to launch cyber attacks.

**Wireless Hacking:** Drones equipped with wireless hacking tools can be used to penetrate wireless networks and access sensitive information.

**Malware Delivery:** Drones can be used to deliver malware to targeted systems by dropping USB drives or other portable storage devices containing malware.

**Denial-of-Service Attacks:** Drones can be used to launch denial-of-service attacks by overwhelming networks with traffic.

**Physical Attacks:** Drones can also be used to physically attack infrastructure or individuals, such as dropping explosives or other harmful materials.

It is important to note that the use of drones in cyber crime is illegal and can result in severe penalties. Therefore, it is crucial for organizations to take appropriate security measures to protect themselves from such attacks. This includes implementing strong access controls, monitoring network traffic, and regularly updating security software and protocols.

## Investigation of Drone

Investigating a drone incident or accident can be a complex and multi-faceted process that requires attention to detail and adherence to proper procedures.

**Steps that may be followed when conducting a drone investigation:**

**Secure the scene:** The first step is to secure the scene and make sure it is safe for the investigators and any bystanders. This may involve cordoning off the area, taking measures to prevent any further damage or injury, and ensuring that any hazardous materials are contained.

**Document the scene:** It is important to document the scene and gather as much information as possible about what happened. This may involve taking photographs, videos, and measurements of the area, as well as collecting any physical evidence such as parts of the drone, debris, or any other relevant items.

**Interview witnesses:** Gather information from anyone who may have seen or heard the incident. This may include witnesses who were present at the time, as well as any individuals who may have heard or seen something relevant in the surrounding area.

**Review data:** If available, review any data logs from the drone and its controller. This may include flight data, telemetry, and other relevant information that can help to reconstruct what happened.

**Analyze data:** Analyze the data to determine what caused the incident. This may involve looking for anomalies or irregularities in the flight data or any other data that was collected.

**Consult with experts:** Depending on the complexity of the investigation, it may be necessary to consult with experts in drone technology, aviation, or other relevant fields to help determine the cause of the incident.

**Prepare a report:** Once all of the information has been collected and analyzed, prepare a report that details the findings of the investigation. This report should include a summary of the incident, the evidence that was collected, the analysis that was conducted, and any conclusions or recommendations that were made.

*It is important to note that the specific steps involved in a drone investigation may vary depending on the nature of the incident and the resources available to the investigators.*

*Additionally, investigators should always adhere to any applicable laws and regulations, and follow any relevant procedures or guidelines for conducting investigations.*

# ROLE OF FORENSIC STATEMENT ANALYSIS (FSA) IN DECEPTION DETECTION

**Ms. Divya A K**
Faculty, CDTI Hyderabad

## Role of Forensic Statement Analysis (FSA) in Deception Detection

Statement Analysis is a technique to analyze a person's linguistic behaviori.e., the choice of words of a person, phrases used, structure and content of a statement in forensic and legal proceedings. The FSA technique is based on the fact that people involuntarily use different words, phrases, tone and structures while trying to be deceitful. People use language differently while writing and speaking. This is involuntary. This fact paired with being deceitful, telling a partial truth or manipulating facts is where FSA plays animportant role to get to the hard truth. The fundamental principle behind FSA as proposed by Sapir is "Denying guilt is not the same as denying the act."FSAcomprises of the following broad concepts: Parts of Speech Analysis (Pronoun analysis, Noun Analysis and Verb Analysis), Extraneous and Chronological Information Analysis, Lack of Conviction Analysis and Balance of Statement Analysis.

## Established Norms:

Every individual has their own style, tone and expression during communication. In the beginning of the interview, the investigator asks harmless, routine questions. This induces a comfort zone in the suspect. They might begin the interview on high alertness, but slowly ease into their comfort zone. The investigator observes their statements, body language, micro-expressions, tone and pitch of voice, statement structure and posture. These parameters set the baseline (Established norms) for further questions. During the course of the interview, the investigator starts bringing a specific act, person, place or thing into focus. A truthful person maintains their composure and baseline features while answering these questions. Since investigators deal with human subjects, there will be slight variations in all the established aspects. This variation could be a result of fatigue, emotional stress, etc.When the suspect shows a large deviation from the established norms, it could be due to factors such as high emotional stress, guilt, deception, fear of consequences, shame, aggression, etc.

To further ascertain this fact, the investigator goes back to other unasked routine questions to check if the suspect goes back to their established norms. Once these routine questions are completed, the investigator comes back to the red flagged topic to analyses the suspect's statement. A deceitful suspect will show a greater variation than the first time as this line of questioning was unexpected, they were not mentally prepared to face that question or address the topic. This increases their reaction to the underlying factor – guilt, rage, shame, aggression, etc.

## Parts of Speech Analysis:

When a person is being deceptive, there are differences in the usage of parts of speech compared to the normal usage.

## Pronoun Analysis:

During pronoun analysis, special attention must be paid to personal pronouns such as "I" and "we" along with possessive pronouns such as "my, yours, his, her, their", etc. As per established norms, a truthful person uses the pronoun "I" while relating to a past event in past tense.

Example:
**Question:** "Where were you on the night of 30th December?"
**Answer:** "I was at home."

A deceptive individual will usually eliminate the word "I" from parts of their statement in an effort to divert the attention away from themselves.

Example:
**Question:** "Where were you on the night of 30th December?"
**Answer:** "At home."

The suspect may use "I" in their statements as per the established norms, until the line of questioning starts to cause discomfort to them. This is an indication of distancing or hiding a personal connection.

## Noun Analysis:

Nouns represent people, places and things. In the normal scenario of a conversation or writing, people don't constantly refer to the person place or thing my name. Once the topic of the conversation is established, they use the word "he, she or it".

Example:
**Question:** "What happened after you left the party?"
**Answer:** "My wife and I left the party at night and went home. Since we had already had dinner, we didn't cook that night. Then we slept."

This is a truthful person's typical response. It follows the established norms. The suspect uses words such as "my wife, my friend, we or <name>".

Example:
**Question:** "What happened after you left the party?"
**Answer:** "My wife and I left the party at night and went home. Since we had already had dinner, we didn't cook that night. Then Priya and I slept."

In this scenario, the suspect suddenly creates a variation by bringing up the person's name in the middle of the statement (to create two separate entities as opposed to one) as opposed to the established norm of "my wife and I" or "we" which represents closeness or unity.

## Verb Analysis:

Verbs are used in a sentence to describe action words in past, present and future. The tense of the verb being used is of immense value from FSA point of view. A truthful person will maintain the same established tense throughout the statement whereas a deceitful person changes the tenses frequently, especially while making statements that causes discomfort to them.

Example:
**Question:** "Can you tell me what you remember about last night?"
**Answer:** "After work, I was drove home. Since I was hungry, I stopped at a restaurant on the way home. Two men approached me and threatened me to handover my car keys, wallet and my gold chain. I was shocked."

Here, the truthful person consistently maintains the past tense throughout his statement.

**Question:** "Can you tell me what you remember about last night?"
**Answer:** "After work, I was driving home. Since I started feeling hungry, I stopped at a restaurant on the way home. Two men approach me and threaten me to handover my car keys, wallet and my gold chain. I am shocked."

In this scenario, the deceitful suspect changes tenses during his statement.

## Extraneous Information Analysis:

When asked about a certain person, incident or place, a truthful person answers accordingly and to the point. A deceitful person on the other hand adds in a lot of extra unwanted details in their statementto distract the interrogator from the main agenda of the questions being asked.

## Chronology Analysis:

Chronology refers to the timeline of the incident in question. A truthful person gives an account of what is asked in a clear and precise manner. When asked further details, the truthful person answers to the point and there is no "break" in the chronology of the account. A deceitful person goes back and forth and there is a mismatch in the chronology of this account. The suspect branches off into irrelevant details and is chronologically inconsistent.

## Lack of Conviction Analysis:

During investigation, if a person lacks conviction in their statements, it is suspicious. Suspects generally produce rehearsed statements. Truthful people are generally open and emotional.Their selection of words is natural. Deceitful people however, do not seem open or emotional. Sometimes, when their statements are rehearsed, the tone of their statement is different from the emotion that they are portraying via micro-expressions, body language, etc. Let us take the instance of "burglary" as an example. A truthful person uses words like "robbery" or "theft". A deceitful person would probably use controlled words such as "taken" or "missing".A deceitful person may also use phrases like "I don't recall" or "I don't remember" when they want to avoid the conversation of a particular topic. To avoid commitment, a suspect may begin their statement with "I believe" or "I think".

## Balance of Statement Analysis:

Every statement has three parts – before the event, the event itself and after the event. A truthful person will proportionately provide information about all the three parts which is chronologically correct and accounted for. A deceitful person will provide a poorly balanced statement with more importance being given to irrelevant details. So, the suspect tries to elongate the least important parts by populating it with unnecessary and irrelevant detail in length and omitting the important parts of what the investigator is asking about.

## Conclusion:

*Majority of the times, when the suspect is deceitful, the investigation takes many twists and turns that can be avoided. By applying components of FSA, an interviewer can gain valuable insight, improve the evaluation of statements made during an investigation, and ultimately uncover information that was not intended to be disclosed.FSA technique is a very powerful tool that is designed to provide maximum information to the investigator in the early stages of investigation. It also helps to identify aspects that need closer inspection and throws light in the right direction. When FSA is applied in the early stages of investigation, there is a greater chance of solving the case quickly and efficiently.*

# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE HYDERABAD

**BPRD**

CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE

**HYDERABAD**

✉ cdtshyderabad@nic.in

✉ cdtihyd@gov.in

☎ 040-27038182, 27036865

🐦 @bprdcdtihyd

f facebook.com/bprdcdtihyd

Address:
CDTI, Ramanthapur,
Hyderabad,Telangana,
Pin-500013

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Editor in cheif : Shri. Kranthi Kumar Gadidesi, IPS, Director

Editor       : Shri. R S Jaya Kumar, Vice Principal

Members   : Smt. Anusuya Baral, DySP

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