

Some of the leading Institutions involved in research, training and examination of forensic evidence in India are:-

Sl. No.	Institution	Remarks
1.	Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan (LNJP) National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS)	Expertise in Polygraph Lie Detection, Ballistics Determination, DNA Testing, Toxicology, Voice Analysis, Fourier- Transform Infra-Red Spectrophotometer – For analysis of drugs, explosives, poison. Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, Scan Electron Microscope Analysis. Website:—www.nicfs.nic.in
2.	CDFD – Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad (Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology), Government of India	Conducts basic research in different areas of modern molecular and cellular biology. • Genetics • Molecular and Cellular Biology • Pathogenesis Molecular • Computational and Structural Biology Website:— www.cdfd.org.in
3.	Directorate of Forensic Science, Ministry of Home, Government of India	On recommendation of National Human Rights Commission the Directorate of Forensic Science was established. It provides forensic analytical services to the Central Government Organizations and the States, which do not have their own forensic science set-up, or for which expertise does not exist with them. Apart from this, the support is also provided to the neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan etc. There are six laboratories under the Directorate. Website:— http://dfs.gov.in/vision.htm
4.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi	Undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary, Vigilance Departments of Ministries and Undertakings, State/ Central Government Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. CBI is utilizing services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory at the scene of crime throughout India for detection of physical clues. Website:— http://cbi.nic.in/cfsl/about.htm

Conclusion

Some legal experts are of the opinion that scientific investigation techniques like brain-mapping, narco-analysis and polygraphic tests violate constitutional rights of citizens, specifically the protection against self-incrimination guaranteed by Article 20(3). The judicial sanction for these methods rests on the argument that the protection of Article 20(3) does not apply at the

investigative stage. It will not be wrong to say that these methods are deeply controversial worldwide — on scientific, legal and ethical grounds.

The Indian investigative agencies would do well to focus attention on the development of genuine multi-disciplinary forensic expertise so that these methods are not misused and are used for the best advantage of justice delivery system.

Sr. Raj Singh Nirarjan is an author & Law officer. He can be reached at rajasingh.nirarjan@gmail.com