STUDY NOTES · BASIC CONCEPT

Which agencies are investigating the Delhi blast case, and why is a multi-agency approach important for internal security?

Defence & Security

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Agencies Investigating the Delhi Blast Case

1. Delhi Police – Special Cell (Lead Agency)

- Primary agency responsible for the investigation
- Conducts arrests, custodial interrogation, and crime-scene reconstruction
- Identifies the conspiracy chain—planners, executors, and facilitators
- Analyzes digital evidence (mobile phones, call data records, chats, GPS)
- Prepares and files the charge sheet before the court

2. Intelligence Bureau (IB) – Intelligence Support

- Provides real-time intelligence inputs
- Tracks radicalisation, sleeper cells, and extremist modules
- Identifies foreign links, cross-border coordination, and funding channels
- Assists in preventive surveillance to avert future attacks

3. Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) – Technical & Scientific Role

- Examines explosive materials and blast residue
- Conducts digital forensics on seized electronic devices
- Matches forensic evidence with accused persons
- Strengthens prosecution by providing scientific and legally admissible proof

4. National Investigation Agency (NIA) – Conditional Takeover

- Can take over the case if:
- Inter-state terror networks are involved
- International terrorism links are established

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- Offences fall under UAPA (scheduled offences)
- Ensures uniform national-level investigation of terrorism cases

Why Is a Multi-Agency Approach Important for Internal Security?

1. Complex Nature of Modern Terrorism

- Terror attacks involve multiple layers—planning, logistics, funding, execution
- No single agency possesses all required intelligence, legal, and technical capacity

2. Intelligence Sharing and Coordination

- Combines ground-level policing with strategic intelligence
- Reduces intelligence gaps and duplication of effort
- Enables faster identification of networks rather than isolated individuals

3. Stronger Evidence and Conviction Rates

- Forensic + digital + human intelligence ensures watertight cases
- Improves chances of conviction and judicial credibility

4. Preventive Internal Security

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- Helps identify sleeper cells and future threats
- Strengthens early-warning systems
- Shifts focus from reaction to prevention and disruption

5. Federal and National Security Balance

- State police handle ground realities
- Central agencies address inter-state and international dimensions
- Ensures cooperative federalism in internal security

6. Policy and Structural Strengthening

- Improves Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Enhances multi-agency intelligence mechanism (MAIM)
- Supports capacity building in cyber, forensic, and counter-terrorism domains

Legal Framework Supporting Multi-Agency Action

1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)
2. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act – UAPA
3. Laws on electronic and digital evidence

Challenges in Multi-Agency Investigations

1. Jurisdictional overlaps
2. Information silos
3. Coordination delays

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