

# **EXISTING LAW & ORDER IN THE LAND OF INDIA AND THE USA: AN INCLUSIVE ROLE OF THE CBI AND THE FBI**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Despite all over the world Police and the Intelligence departments are run and existed to control the internal and external (Peace&Security) Law and Order. Even though, the city of Bombay that is in the land of India and the New York City that in the land of United states, incidents are happened in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In politics, **law and order** refers to demands for a strict criminal justice system, especially in relation to violent and property crime, through stricter criminal penalties. These penalties may include longer terms of imprisonment, mandatory sentencing, three strikes laws, and in some countries, capital punishment.*

**Keywords:** *Criminal justice, Imprisonment, law and order, Bombay Riots, Hindu karasevak, Victims, crime and murder, investigation, Babri Masjid, Bombay and New York City.*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1. ARISTOTLE:** The precepts of the law may be comprehended under these three points: to live honestly, to hurt no man willfully, and to render every man his due carefully.

**1.2. ABRHAM LINCOLN:** No organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate nor does any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States, serving from 1861 until his assassination in pril 1865. Lincolnand his supporters preserved the Union by defeating the South in the Civil War.

**1.3. AMBEDKAR:** Definition Popular Terms the State of society where vast majority of population respects the rule of law and where the law enforcement agencies observe laws that limit their powers. Maintaining law and order implies firm dealing with occurrences of theft, violence, and disturbance of peace, and rapid enforcement of penalties imposed under criminal law. See also rule of law.

## **II. HISTORY**

The **Bombay Riots** usually refers to the riots in Mumbai, in December 1992 and January 1993, in which around 900 people died. The riots were mainly due to escalations of hostilities after large scale protests (initially peaceful then turned violent) by Muslims in reaction to the 1992 Babri Masjid Demolition by Hindu Karsevaks in Ayodhya.

Many scholars stated that the riots were pre-planned, and that the Hindu rioters were granted access to information about the locations of Muslim homes and businesses through sources that were not public. The

violence was widely reported as having been orchestrated by the Shiva Sena, a Hindu-nationalist political party in Maharashtra.

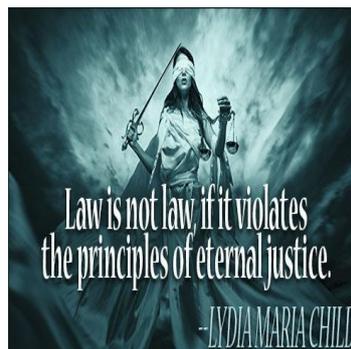
A high-ranking member of the special branch later stated that the police were fully aware of the Shiv Sena's capabilities to commit acts of violence, and that they had incited hate against the minority communities.

The riots were followed by a retaliatory 12 March 1993 Bombay Bombings, perpetrated by criminal groups with alleged help of **ganglord Dawood Ibrahim** and his D-Company syndicate, in which more than 300 people were killed.

In **New York City**, the scene typically began with a slice of everyday life. Some civilians would then discover the crime victim, or sometimes the crime would occur in a public place and they would be a witnesses or a victim of a crime. The only exceptions to this are in the early seasons, mostly Seasons 1 & 2, the crime would usually be discovered by a pair of patrol officers or beat cops, or in later seasons when the cold open was replaced with rapid cuts of the victim's final moments, similar to *Law & Order: Criminal Intent*.

The detectives often have few or no good clues—they might not even know the victim's identity—and must usually chase several dead ends before finding a likely suspect(s).

## 2.1. WHY IS THE LAW AND ORDER?



In India, the Central Government maintains Central Police forces, Intelligence Bureau (IB), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), institutions for training of police officers and forensic science institutions to assist the state in gathering intelligence, in maintaining law and order, in investigating special crime cases and in providing training to the senior police officers of the state governments.

In America, the FBI is the nation's lead federal law enforcement agency. It has broad authority to investigate:

- attacks involving weapons of mass destruction
- acts of terrorism (domestic and international)
- attacks on U.S. officials, and
- Other terrorism-related offenses.

Additionally, the FBI has divisions devoted to combating other federal law violations, including cyber-crime, public corruption, civil rights violations, organized crime, white-collar crime, and gang and drug crimes. The arrest powers of FBI agents are broad—extending to violations of federal law committed anywhere in the U.S. or its territories. (The FBI turns over evidence of federal crimes to the U.S. Attorney's Office.)

**2.2. WHY DO WE NEED A SEPARATE INTELLIGENCE?**

**2.2.a).V.S. Palaniappan (NGO):** A LOST childhood can never be regained. Even as the official machinery is taking all out effort, the menace continues for the simple reason that the existing legal provisions have proved to be inadequate in terms of penal provisions."The laws have proved to be outdated and there is a pertinent need to amend them to make them more stringent,".

Research Analysis Wings: RAW's motto is 'धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः', which basically translates to he who does not observe Dharma is destroyed, while he who follows it meticulously is protected. Dharma, in this context, stands for the nation. Cases relating to the breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is mainly concerned. And, CBI cases of fraud, cheating, embezzlement and the like relating to companies in which large funds are involved and similar other cases when committed by organized gangs or professional criminals having ramifications in several States.

The Police force in the country is entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of public order and prevention and detection of crimes. Each state and union territory of India has its own separate police force.

Besides the civil police, states also maintain their own armed police and have separate intelligence branches, crime branches, etc

The missions of both the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are to protect national security, but their roles are different. The CIA collects and analyzes foreign intelligence to assist the President (and other top government officials) make informed decisions on national security. The FBI, on the other hand, is the nation's top federal law enforcement agency. Among other duties, the FBI investigates and seeks to prevent acts of domestic and international terrorism. The FBI has both intelligence and investigative duties.

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