

Police begin collecting DNA records under 2022 law; over one lakh profiles generated

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The police in several States have started collecting DNA records, primarily from blood samples, of suspects arrested for heinous crimes. Along with DNA profiles, photographs, fingerprints, and iris scans, the government is creating a unique identification record of arrested persons and convicts that can be retained for up to 75 years.



Over the past five months, the DNA records of more than one lakh suspects have been stored in a central database operated by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Union Home Ministry.

The samples are being collected under the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act (CrPI), a law passed in Parliament in 2022. More than 2,600 measurement collection units have been esta

ablished across the country, and the CrPI system is now available in police districts and prisons. It is also accessible to Central agencies such as the Central Bureau of Investigation, the National Investigation Agency, and the Narcotics Control Bureau.

The contours of the CrPI system were showcased on June 19 at an NCRB event presided over by Home Minister Amit Shah.

“The samples are at present being collected by police in cases punishable by seven years. The DNA, mostly drawn from blood and in some cases saliva too, is then sent to a forensic laboratory, which generates a unique number. The NCRB preserves the code in its records. The sanctity of the samples depends on the police,” an NCRB official said.

“CrPI Act, 2022 allows police and prison officers to take physical and biological samples of arrested and convicted individuals. To make these provisions effective, there was a need for a national platform that could integrate and make identification-related data useful across the country. In this direction, the NCRB launched the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) in the year 2022, which fully automated the fingerprint matching process. Today, with more than 1.27 crore fingerprint records, NAFIS has played a significant role in solving many old interState criminal cases,” a presentation on the CrPI system said.

“Through CrPI, now all information related to identification, including face, iris, and biological samples is available in a national-level searchable database, making accurate and scientific identification possible within moments. Now, a photo obtained from a crime scene can be instantly matched with records across the country. CrPI functions as a unified system across the country, where every identification-based measurement is securely stored in a standardised system. As per standards, while taking photos, clarity of the eyes is ensured so

that identification is not hindered despite any disguise or changes. CrPI ensures enrolment of face and iris measurements of arrested and convicted persons, and in special cases, registration of biological samples as well. **There is a provision to retain all these measurements securely for 75 years,**” it said.

According to the NCRB presentation, biological samples recovered from crime scenes can be directly matched with existing records, enabling the identification of habitual offenders through scientific methods.

The NCRB said the CrPI system also has an advanced video analytics feature through which investigating officers can upload CCTV footage to identify faces of suspicious persons and match them with the national database. “What earlier took hours of manual investigation is now possible in just a few minutes. This feature also simplifies and speeds up identification of interstate criminals, as their records can be matched instantly across the country,” it said.