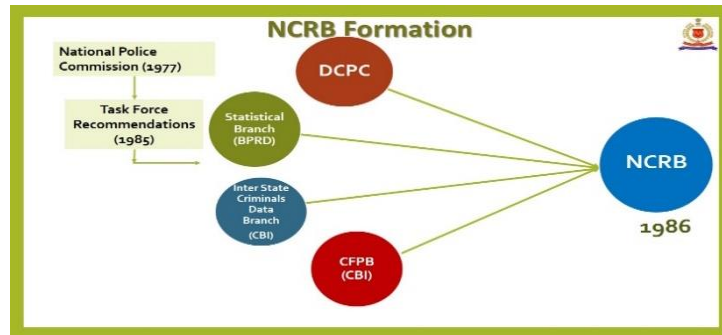


NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

NCRB was set-up in 1986 to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators. It was set up based on the recommendation of the Task force and National Police Commission by merging the Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC), Statistical Branch of BPR&D, Inter State Criminals Data Branch of CBI and Central Finger Print Bureau of CBI.



Mission

To Empower Indian Police with Information Technology and criminal Intelligence to enable them to uphold law and protect people. To provide leadership and excellence in crime analysis particularly for serious and organized crime.

Objectives

1. Create and maintain **secure sharable National Databases** on crimes and criminals for law enforcement agencies and promote their use for **public service delivery**.
2. Collect and process crime statistics at the national level and clearing house of information on crime and criminals both at National and International levels.
3. Lead and coordinate development of IT applications and create an enabling IT environment for Police organizations.
4. National repository of fingerprints of all criminals.
5. To evaluate, modernize and promote automation in State Crime Records Bureaux and State Finger Print Bureaux .
6. Training and capacity building in Police Forces in Information Technology and Finger Print Science.

Evolution of NCRB

1986	NCRB Created
1987	Motor Vehicle Coordination software (Lost and Found)
1990	Commencement of training for Foreign Police Officers
1991	Portrait Building System (PBS) developed (Colour PBS in 2011)
1993	7 IIF forms finalized.
1995	FACTS and CCIS Implementation (Windows based CCIS in 2001 & FACTS-5 in 2005)
1999	Talash software for matching of missing and dead persons
2003	Counterfeit Currency (FICN) Software released
2004	Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)
2005	Organized Crime System software
2009	CCTNS Approval
2013	CCTNS Pilot Launch & CAS STQC certified
2014	Revised Proforma and software for Crime in India, Motor Vehicle Coordination System(MVCS) Online version released
2016	Digital India Award - Silver Medal in Open Championship category (Digitization of Crime in India since 1967)

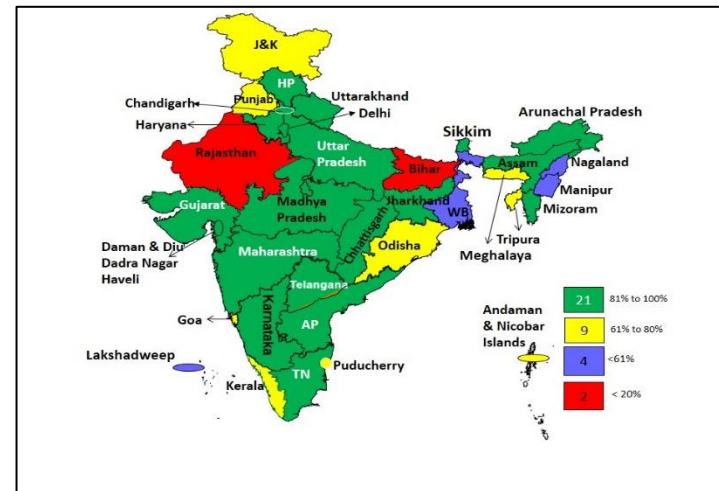
CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS (CCTNS)

Crime and Criminal Information System (CCIS) was implemented at district level during the period 1995-2004. Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) was implemented at police station level during the period 2004-2009 in three phases. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) is approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 19.06.2009.

Objectives

- Creating State and Central level databases on crime and criminals.
- Enable easy sharing of real-time information/ intelligence across police stations, districts and States.
- Improved investigation and crime prevention.
- Improved service delivery to the public/ stakeholders through Citizen Portals.

Current Status



Sl No	Activity	Target Achieved (as on 1.3.2017)	%
1.	Police Stations registering FIR in CCTNS	12682 / 15219	83.33
2.	Police Stations entering IIF 2 to IIF 5 in CCTNS	11642 / 15219	76.5
3.	Data Migration done (No. of Records in lakhs)	352.10 / 520.48	67.65
4.	Police Stations connected to State Data Centre	12298 / 15219	80.81
5.	Data Replication	32 / 36	91.67
6.	Citizen Portal	30 / 36	83.00
7.	Fund Utilization (in Crores)	977.66 / 1414.24	69.13

Challenges

1. Connectivity
 - a) Last mile connectivity – neither reliable nor sufficient
 - b) 915 locations TNF (Technically Non Feasible)
2. Lack of specialized solutions like Computer aided Dispatch for Police Control Room (CAD)/Automated Vehicle Tracking (AVLS)/ Traffic Management Solution (TMS), GIS based Crime Analytics Solution, Mobile Data Terminals, Fingerprint Enrolment Device (FED), Automated Facial Recognition System (AFRS).
3. Maintaining various stacks of CAS.
4. Ever emerging CAS due to changing requirements and processes.
5. Need of Technical Refresh Cycle due to technology obsolescence.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS (CCTNS)

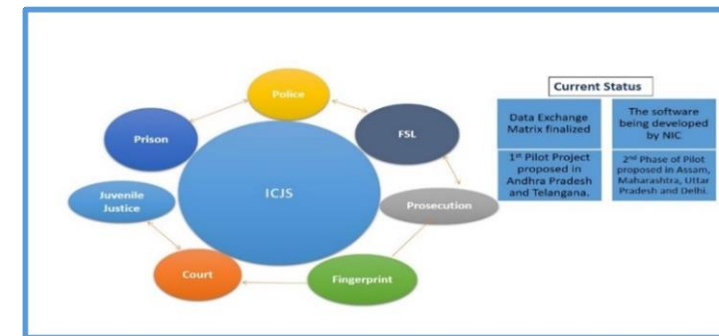
Citizen Portal

Various services as enlisted below are being provided/ proposed to be provided in the Citizen Portals.

- Filing of Complaints
- Obtaining the copies of FIRs.
- Obtaining the status of the complaint/ FIR.
- Details of arrested persons/ wanted criminals & their illegal activities.
- Details of missing/ kidnapped persons and their matching with arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies.
- Details of stolen/ recovered vehicles, arms and other properties.
- Verification requests for servants, employment, passport, senior citizen registrations etc.
- Requests for issue/renewal of various NOCs / Permits/ Clearances
- Portal for sharing information and enabling citizens to download required forms.

Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)

ICJS has been mandated for integrating CCTNS (Police) with e-Courts, e-prisons, Forensics, Finger Print Bureaux and Prosecution, which are the key components of the Criminal Justice System. Implementation of ICJS will ensure quick data transfer among different pillars of criminal justice system.



CRIME RECORDS MATCHING

The main objective of the Crime Records Branch is to collect, collate and disseminate information on Crime, Criminals, Persons and Property for matching purposes. The branch utilizes following software systems:

- **VahanSamanvay**– An online Motor Vehicle Coordination System for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles across the country. Police, RTOs, and Insurance sector are main stakeholders. The general public is also benefitted with this system.
- **Talash Information System** - This system is used to maintain and coordinate information on Missing, Traced, Unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies.
- **Fake Indian Currency Notes System (FICN)** - It is an online system for compilation of fake Indian currency data. Police, Banks, Investigating agencies, other intelligence agencies and Ministries are stakeholders of this system.



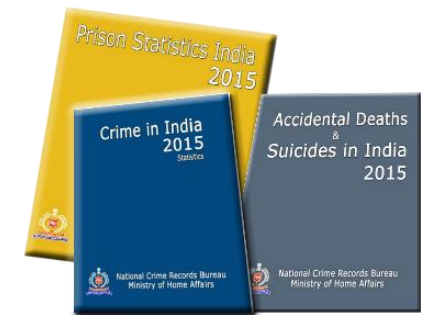
Motor Vehicle Counter at NCRB

- **Fire Arms Coordination System** - This system is used for coordination of missing/stolen and recovered firearms.
- **Colour Portrait Building System** - This system is used to create portraits of suspects based on the description given by victims and eyewitnesses.
- Since year 2011, 600 persons (live & dead) have been united with their families by matching photographs and other physical features.
- Since launch of online application "VahanSamanvay" in 2014 till date 14,14,055 data has been captured and 30,577 Stolen vehicles have been matched from different states.

CRIME STATISTICS

NCRB brings out three annual reports i.e. Crime in India, Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India and Prison Statistics India. These reports are principal reference points for police officers, researchers, media & policy makers.

Besides, the Bureau is also collecting Crime Statistics and Anti-human Trafficking statistics on monthly basis. The complete software package of 'Monthly Crime Statistics' has been released in the month of December, 2016.



After extensive and exhaustive deliberation with various stakeholders, the proforma for Crime in India, Monthly Crime Statistics and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India were revised in the year 2014.

NCRB has developed application software for Crime in India (CII), Monthly Crime Statistics (MCS), Accidental Deaths & Suicide in India (ADSI), Prison Statistics of India (PSI). The Bureau is also conducting Training of Trainers (ToT) on Crime in India and Accidental Death & Suicide in India and Prison Statistics India for officials of SCRBx and Prison Departments of States/UTs.



Release of 'Crime in India - 2015' by Hon'ble Home Minister Sh. Rajnath Singh

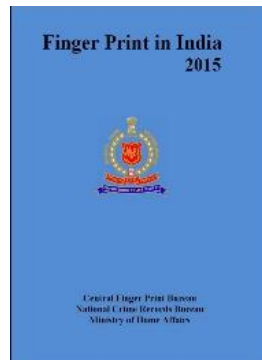
NCRB has been conferred with 'Digital India Awards 2016' in open data championship category with Silver on 9th December, 2016 for updation of more than 3,000 datasets on Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India in open source format. NCRB has digitised 'Crime in India' since 1967 and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India since 1998. The digitised data have been made available on national data portal <https://data.gov.in>.



Director, NCRB is designated as National Focal Point for United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS). On the behalf of Government of India, NCRB is selected as Member to Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

- The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 at Kolkata. The CFPB is an apex body in the country which coordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organizations like INTERPOL, in all matters related to the Finger Print Science. It maintains the records of 10-digit fingerprint slips of convicted persons and those belonging to specified categories (repository of over one million digitized 10 digit finger print slips).
- CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of fingerprints at national level through Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS) in 1992. It is a computerized system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge characteristics. The software was jointly developed by NCRB and CMC Ltd. The similar kind of AFIS is now extensively being used by many States/UTs for digitization of fingerprints.
- CFPB also receives number of finger print document cases, from different Government departments, courts of law, banks, post offices, investigation agencies etc.
- CFPB imparts training to police and non-police personnel including 18-weeks Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science twice a year.
- CFPB is also mandated to conduct annual All India Board Examination (AIBE) for accreditation of the finger print experts of India.
- All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux of States/UTs, is conducted by CFPB (NCRB) every year to deliberate on recent trends in the field of finger print science and other priority issues concerning finger print fraternity of the nation.



- Every year, CFPB also participates in All India Police Duty Meet (AIPDM) for conducting Finger Print Test.
- CFPB also compiles data collected from Finger Print Bureaux of States/UT and publishes annually-Finger Print in India.
- CFPB, Kolkata has a 'fingerprint museum' housing many historic documents.



FP expert examining fingerprints under microscope at CFPB Kolkata Museum

TRAINING

Each year Training branch conducts on an average 20-25 training programmes for Indian Police Officers of the duration of 1 week on the subjects like CCTNS, Advanced Fingerprint Science, Network & e-Security etc. NCRB also conducts the courses on "Training of Trainers" for development of training resource persons in subjects like Basic Crime Analysis, Windows 2000 & SQL Server, Network & e-Security, Linux and CCTNS.

NCRB also conducts two courses of 12 weeks duration and four courses of 8 weeks duration for Foreign Police Officers under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme (SCAAP) of Ministry of External Affairs. Different programmes viz., Cyber Crime & Network Security, Advanced Fingerprint Science, IT in Law Enforcement, Advanced Course on IT in Law Enforcement and Advanced Fingerprint Science and IT are conducted for these officers. Every year, on an average more than 125 officers from 20 to 25 countries from Latin America, Africa, South Asia and Middle East attend these programmes. Special Training Programmes have been conducted for Afghanistan & Mongolian Police Officers on Fingerprint Science.

Regional Police Computer Training Centre (RPCTC)

Four RPCTCs in Hyderabad, Gandhi Nagar, Lucknow and Kolkata conduct similar courses for lower functionaries of Indian Police. NCRB provides funds to these centres for faculty, stationery, training material and infrastructure including computer hardware, software etc.

Training

Course conducted since 1986	No. of Courses	No. of persons trained
Indian	797	14584
Foreign	75	1496
4 RPCTCs	1287	29901

News Letter

A quarterly publication named NCRB New Letter is also compiled and published by the Training Branch and circulated to the police fraternity to make them aware about NCRB achievements/activities.



Foreign Trainees of 25th Advanced course on IT in Law Enforcement & 21st Advanced Fingerprint Science & IT from (2nd January to 24th March 2017) with Director Dr Ish Kumar and other senior officers of NCRB

FUTURE ROAD MAP FOR NCRB

- NCRB as **Centre of Excellence for Finger Print Science, Crime/ Criminal Intelligence and Information Technology** for Central and State Police forces.
- Taking CCTNS to the field using Mobile Data Terminals and Apps and Integration with other Govt. IT applications like Vahan, Track Child, Aadhaar, National Population Register, National Emergency Response System Project etc.
- Application of Business Analytics for Data Analysis & Hot Spot Analysis.
- Synchronising national proforma vis-à-vis format of International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).
- Upgrading of existing Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)
- Creation of 4-5 Regional NCRB Training Centres for imparting training in Finger Print Science, CCTNS and IT
- MoUs/ Agreements with National and International Universities for faculty exchange programme and research. Introduction of Research Fellowships and Interns programmes
- Inter Operable Criminal Justice Systems (ICJS).



NCRB new building at Mahipalpur, Delhi



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EMPOWERING INDIAN POLICE WITH IT



National Crime
Records Bureau

March 2017