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 crime 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Target Achieved (as on 1.3.2017)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Police Stations registering FIR in CCTNS</td>
<td>12682 / 15219</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Police Stations entering IIF 2 to IIF 5 in CCTNS</td>
<td>11642 / 15219</td>
<td>76.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Data Migration done (No. of Records in IIFS)</td>
<td>352.10 / 520.48</td>
<td>67.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Police Stations connected to State Data Centre</td>
<td>12298 / 15219</td>
<td>80.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Data Replication</td>
<td>32 / 36</td>
<td>91.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Citizen Portal</td>
<td>30 / 36</td>
<td>83.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Fund Utilization (in Crores)</td>
<td>177.66 / 1414.24</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Challenges**
- 1. Connectivity
  - a) Last mile connectivity – neither reliable nor sufficient
  - b) 915 locations TNF (Technically Non Feasible)
- 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.

**Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)**

ICJS has been mandated for integrating CCTNS (Police) with e-Courts, e-Prisons, Forensics, Finger Print Bureaus 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:
- **Vahan/Samaranvay**: 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 benefited 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 (FINC)**: 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.

**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 1855 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 fingerprint 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 fingerprint document cases, from investigation agencies etc.

- 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 fingerprint document cases, from investigation agencies etc.

- 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 fingerprint science and other priority issues concerning fingerprint 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 Bureaus of States/UTs, and publishes annually-Finger Print in India.

- CFPB, Kolkata has a ‘fingerprint museum’ housing many historic documents.

TRAINING

Each year Training branch conducts on an average 20-25 training programmes for Island Police Officers of the duration of 1 week on the subjects like CCTNS, Advanced Finger Print 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 (SACAAP), of Ministry of External Affairs. Different programmes viz., Cyber Crime & Network Security, Advanced Finger Print 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 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, stationary, training material and infrastructure including computer hardware, software etc.

Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course conducted since 1986</th>
<th>No. of Courses</th>
<th>No. of persons trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>14584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 RPCTCs</td>
<td>1287</td>
<td>29901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

FUTURE ROAD MAP FOR NCRB

1. NCRB as Centre of Excellence for Finger Print Science, Crime Criminal Intelligence and Information Technology for Central and State police forces.

2. 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.

3. Application of Business Analytics for Data Analysis & Hot Spot Analysis.


6. Creation of 4-5 Regional NCRB Training Centres for imparting training in Finger Print Science, CCTNS and IT.


8. Inter Operable Criminal Justice Systems (ICJS).