

# CCTNS

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## CCTNS : From FIRs to Analytics'

### Context:

Fifteen years after its launch, the **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)** has successfully linked all **17,130 police stations** across India. This **centralized online platform** facilitates the filing of **First Information Reports (FIRs)**, chargesheets, and investigation reports. Accessible to law enforcement nationwide, it significantly enhances crime management and investigation efficiency.

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### About CCTNS

The **CCTNS** was conceptualized under the **Ministry of Home Affairs** in **2009** as part of India's **National e-Governance Plan** with a **₹2,000 crore budget**. Classified as a **Mission Mode Project (MMP)**, it aims to:

- Enhance **efficiency** and **transparency** of police operations at the station level.
- Provide tools for **investigation, data analytics, policymaking, and citizen-centric services**.

### Key Features of CCTNS:

#### 1. Nationwide Integration:

- Links all police stations across **28 states** and **8 Union Territories**.
- Recently achieved **100% deployment**, including remote areas like **Manipur, Nagaland, and Lakshadweep**.

#### 2. Comprehensive Crime Database:

- Maintains records of **accused persons, habitual offenders, proclaimed offenders**, and crime-related data, such as **missing persons and stolen vehicles**.

#### 3. Analytical Tools:

- Generates **crime statistics** and detailed reports for enhanced analysis at the station level.

#### 4. Citizen Services:

- Enables tracking of **complaints, verification requests, and case updates**, making police procedures more accessible.

#### 5. Enhanced Integration:

- Linked with the **Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS)**, connecting police data with **courts, prisons, prosecution, forensic labs, and fingerprint databases**.
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### Role in Implementing New Criminal Laws

CCTNS is pivotal in enforcing **criminal law reforms** introduced on **July 1, 2024**, which include:

- **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita** (replacing the Indian Penal Code, 1860).
- **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam** (replacing the Indian Evidence Act, 1872).
- **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita** (replacing the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898).

### Key Updates:

#### 1. Crime Scene Management:

- **Mandatory videography and forensic evidence collection** for cases punishable by over seven years.

#### 2. Forensic Investigations:

- **Biological sample collection** at the request of investigating officers.

#### 3. Arrest Transparency:

- **Senior officer approval** required for specific arrests.
- Relatives of the arrested informed, with arrest details **displayed publicly**.

#### 4. Victim-Centric Processes:

- Victims updated on **investigation progress within 90 days**.

#### 5. Digital Reporting:

- **Daily diaries** sent to magistrates fortnightly.
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### About the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

**Established: 1986**, under the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.

**Headquarters: New Delhi**.

### Responsibilities:

- Acts as the **central repository for crime and criminal data** in India.

- Manages the **Central Finger Print Bureau**, maintaining the **national fingerprint database**.
  - Publishes vital reports like **Crime in India, Accidental Deaths & Suicides, and Prison Statistics**.
  - Provides technical support in **Digital Forensics** and **Network Security**.
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This comprehensive **digital transformation** through CCTNS not only streamlines **law enforcement processes** but also promotes **transparency, efficiency, and citizen engagement** in India's **criminal justice system**.



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