

PRELIMS EDGE 202530-06-2025

CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS (CCTNS)

Context: In a review of one year of the new criminal laws, the Hindu opinion piece mentions the role of CCTNS in the new system.



About Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS):

- The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) is a **centralized online platform** conceptualized under the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- Launched in 2009 with a budget of ₹2,000 crore, it is part of India's **National e-Governance Plan**.

- It aims to establish a **comprehensive and integrated system** to enhance the **efficiency and transparency of police operations** at the police station level.
- Classified as a Mission Mode Project (MMP), the system provides law enforcement with tools for investigation, data analytics, policymaking, and delivering citizen-centric services.

Key Features of CCTNS:

- Nationwide integration:** It connects all **17,130 police stations** across 28 states and 8 Union Territories. Recently **achieved 100% deployment**, including in remote areas like Manipur, Nagaland, and Lakshadweep.
- Comprehensive crime database:** Stores records of accused persons, habitual offenders, proclaimed offenders, and crime-related data such as missing persons and stolen vehicles.
- Analytical tools:** Generates crime statistics and detailed reports for analysis at the police station level.
- Citizen services:** Enables tracking of complaints, verification requests, and case updates, making police processes more accessible.
- Enhanced scope:** Integrated with the **Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS)**, connecting police data with courts, prisons,

prosecution, forensics, and fingerprint databases.

Source: A year later – colonial era laws to new criminal codes (The Hindu)

NATIONAL TURMERIC BOARD

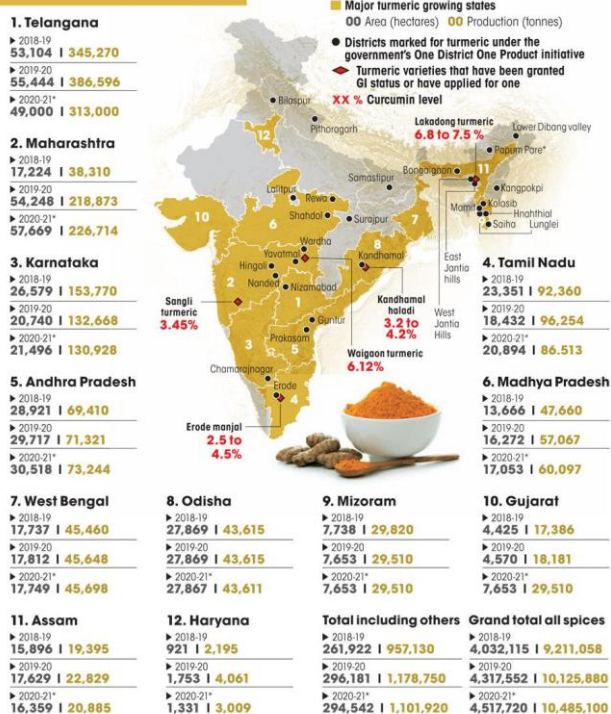
Context: Union home minister Amit Shah inaugurated the headquarters of the National Turmeric Board in Nizamabad.

About National Turmeric Board:

- It will provide leadership on turmeric related matters, augment the efforts, and facilitate **greater coordination with Spices Board and other Government agencies** in development and growth of the turmeric sector.

TURMERIC TERRITORY

India is the world's largest producer, consumer and exporter of turmeric. Here's a look at the top growers within the country



Composition of Board:

- A **Chairperson** to be appointed by the Central Government.
- A Secretary to be appointed by the Department of Commerce.
- Members from the Ministry of AYUSH, Departments of Pharmaceuticals, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Commerce & Industry of the Union Government.
- Representatives from the **top two turmeric growing states of Maharashtra and Telangana** and from the state of Meghalaya.
- States will be represented on the Board by rotation.
- Select national/state institutions involved in research, representatives of turmeric farmers and exporters.

Mandate:

- The Board will focus on key areas such as research and development, value addition to turmeric products, and promoting awareness of the spice's medicinal and essential properties.
- It will also work on improving turmeric yield, enhancing logistics and supply chains, and exploring new international markets for turmeric.
- Ensuring quality and safety standards for turmeric production and exports will also be a critical aspect of the Board's mandate.
- Headquarters:** Nizamabad, Telangana

Status of Turmeric in India

- Turmeric, often referred to as the "Golden Spice," holds immense economic potential for Indian farmers, particularly those in 20 states including Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu,

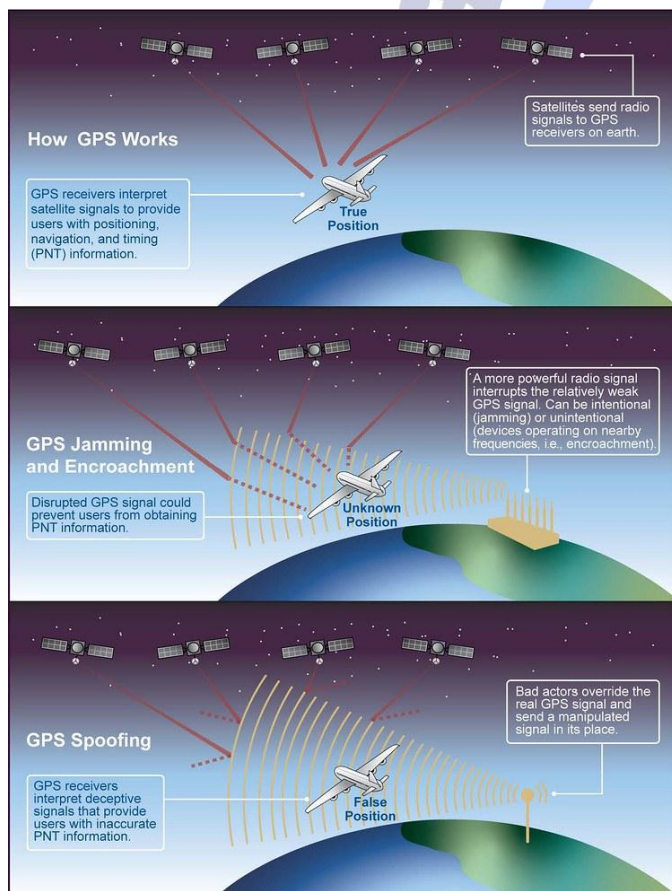
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, and Meghalaya.

- The **largest producing states** of Turmeric are **Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu**.
- The leading export markets for Indian Turmeric are Bangladesh, UAE, USA and Malaysia.
- India is responsible for **over 70% of the world's turmeric production**, with 30 varieties of turmeric being grown in the country.

Source: Turmeric Board will boost farmer income with new markets opening (The Hindu)

TERMS IN NEWS

GPS Interference



Source: GAO analysis of GPS Interference. | GAO-23-105335

- It refers to **spoofing or jamming**, two types of deliberate **cyber-attacks on Global Positioning System (GPS) signals**, which disrupt or deceive vehicles' navigation systems.
- While both are often used synonymously with each other, spoofing and jamming refer to slightly different kinds of interference.
- **GPS jamming**, also known as GPS intervention, involves a device (jammer) **emitting strong radio signals on GPS frequencies in order to overpower weaker signals**.
- This disrupts the functioning of GPS systems by rendering receivers unable to determine location or time.
- **GPS spoofing** involves a device **transmitting signals on the same frequencies used by GPS satellites, overwhelming or blocking the GPS receivers** from acquiring or maintaining the right satellite signals.
- Unlike jamming, which disrupts signals entirely, **spoofing deceives the receiver** into trusting false data.
- GPS interference can disrupt both military and civilian transport operations from afar, without physical confrontation.
- GPS interference can occur due to various reasons, not all of them malicious.
- These include **electromagnetic radiation** from nearby devices, adverse atmospheric conditions like **ionospheric disturbances, solar activity** (such as flares), and, of course, **intentional jamming/spoofing**.
- Most often, countries with advanced electronic warfare capabilities and involved in an active conflict are responsible.
- While interference may or may not be targeted at civilian vessels, those in the

vicinity, relying on the same GPS infrastructure, are nonetheless susceptible.

Football for Schools (F4S) Programme



- It is an ambitious programme run by **Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)** in collaboration with **UNESCO**.
- It aims to contribute to the education, development and empowerment of around **700 million children**.
- It seeks to **make football more accessible to both boys and girls around the world** by incorporating football activities into the education system, in partnership with relevant authorities and stakeholders.
- The programme has been designed to promote targeted life skills and competencies through football and contribute to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other priorities.
- The F4S Programme is aligned with global sport, education and health policies, including **UNESCO's Kazan Action Plan**, the Education 2030: Incheon Declaration and Framework of Action, and the **World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Physical Activity (GAPPA)**.
- **Project timeline:** It was launched in mid-2019 with pilot projects in **Puerto Rico and Lebanon**.

- The F4S Programme will be re-launched in other regions in 2021 and will run until 2023 at least.

- In India, the programme is implemented by the **Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education (DoSEL)**, with support from the All India Football Federation (AIFF) and the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Objectives:

- Empower learners (boys and girls) with valuable life skills and competencies
- Empower and provide coach-educators with the training to deliver sport and life-skills activities
- Build the capacity of stakeholders (schools, MAs and public authorities) to deliver training in life skills through football
- Strengthen the cooperation between governments, MAs and participating schools to enable partnerships, alliances and intersectoral collaboration.

PLACES IN NEWS

Sariska Tiger Reserve

- **Location:** It is located in the state of **Rajasthan**.
- It is spread over the world's oldest mountain range- **the Aravallis**.
- It was once a **hunting ground of the Maharaja of Alwar** before being proclaimed a natural reserve in 1955 and a national park in 1979.
- It is also famous for old temples, palaces, and lakes such as **Pandu Pol, Bhangarh Fort, Ajabgarh, Pratapgarh, Siliserh Lake, and Jai Samand Lake**.

- **Topography:** It possesses a rocky landscape, scrub thorn arid forests, grasses, hilly cliffs, and semi deciduous wood.
- **Vegetation:** The vegetation of Sariska corresponds to Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests and Northern Tropical Thorn Forest.
- **Flora and Fauna:** The area of this reserve is covered with **dhok trees**.
- Other species found include salar, kadaya, gol, ber, Banyan, gugal, bamboo, kair, adusta, etc.
- A variety of other wild animals, like the **leopard, sambhar, chital, nilgai**, four-horned antelope, wild boar etc are found in the reserve apart from the tiger.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Q1. With reference to the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), consider the following statements:

1. It is a centralized online platform functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. It enables tracking of complaints, verification requests, and case updates, making police processes more accessible.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. India is the largest producer of turmeric in the world.
2. Maharashtra and Telangana are the top turmeric producing states in India.
3. The turmeric board is located in Nasik, Maharashtra.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q3. How many of the following can result in GPS interference?

1. Solar flares
2. Cyber attacks
3. Ionospheric disturbances
4. Rainfall

- (c) Ranthambore
(d) Dudhwa

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

Answers:

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Football for Schools Programme:

1. It is a programme for making football accessible run by FIFA and UNESCO.
2. The first pilot project under the scheme was launched in Kerala, India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q5. This tiger reserve is spread across the Aravalli hills and was once a hunting ground for the Maharaja of Alwar. It is famous for the presence of dhok trees. Leopard, Sambhar, Nilgai are other important species found here in addition to tigers.

Which of the following protected areas is being described above?

- (a) Rajaji
(b) Sariska