



# National Young Superintendents of Police Conference and Police Expo

## Why in News?

Recently, **The Union Minister of State for Home Affairs** addressed the inaugural function of the **4<sup>th</sup> National Youth Superintendents of Police Conference and Police Expo**.

## What are the Key Highlights of the Event?

### ▪ About:

- **The Police Expo** focuses on latest technologies in areas, such as, Body Armour, Mine Protective Vehicles (MPVs), Less than Lethal Technologies, Advanced Weaponry, Latest Communication Equipment, Surveillance Equipment, Coastal Security, Drone & Anti-Drone Technologies, [Cyber Security](#)/Cyber Crime Management and Big Data & Predictive Analytics for effective delivery of Police Services to citizens.

### ▪ Theme:

- Innovation and Research in Cybercrime Management, Drones and Counter Drones.

### ▪ Key Areas of Discussion:

- **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center (I4C):**
  - **I4C** was approved in 2018 to **deal with the increasing cases of cybercrimes in a coordinated and effective manner**.
  - This coordination center has seven components, of which a significant component is located at the **National Cyber Research and Innovation Center** (Bureau of Police Research and Development). **The other six components are:**
    - National Cyber Crime Threat Analytics Unit
    - National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal
    - National Cyber Crime Training Centre
    - Cyber Crime Ecosystem Management Unit
    - National Cyber Crime Forensic Laboratory Ecosystem
    - Platform for Joint Cyber Crime Investigation Team.
  - This state-of-the-art Centre is located in New Delhi.
- **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS):**
  - **Background:**
    - **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)** is a plan scheme conceived in the light of experience of a non-plan scheme namely - **Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)**.
  - **Objectives:**
    - Make the Police functioning citizen friendly and more transparent by automating the functioning of Police Stations.
    - Improve delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of Information Communication Technology.
    - Provide the Investigating Officers of the Civil Police with tools, technology and information to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
  - **Status:**
    - It has been implemented in all 16,347 police stations across the country and

in 99% police stations, 100 percent FIRs are being registered directly in CCTNS.

◦ **Usage of Drones:**

- **Drones** can be useful in combat operations, surveillance, communication in remote areas for internal security, border security and security in remote areas.
- **Drones** can also be used for transportation of medicines, food and essential commodities and for search and rescue operations in areas affected by natural calamities and disasters.
- [Digital mapping of property](#) is being done with the help of drones, and in the near future, new avenues of employment can be generated by setting up soil testing laboratories in villages with the help of drone services.
- **Drones** can also help farmers and fishermen in timely delivery of their produce with minimum damage and it will also be easier to spray pesticides on crops with minimum efforts.

## What are India's Initiatives for Cyber Crime & Drones?

- [Bharat Drone Mahotsav](#)
- [Drone Rules 2021](#)
- [Drone Shakti Scheme](#)
- [Indian National Security Council](#)
- [Computer Emergency Response Team \(CERT-In\)](#)
- [Cyber Swachhta Kendra](#)
- [Cyber Surakshit Bharat](#)

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

### Q1. Consider the following activities: (2020)

1. Spraying pesticides on a crop field
2. Inspecting the craters of active volcanoes
3. Collecting breath samples from spouting whales for DNA analysis

**At the present level of technology, which of the above activities can be successfully carried out by using drones?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp:**

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) or drones are aircrafts that can be navigated without a human pilot on board. Drones can be navigated via control from the ground, using a GPS tracking system.
- Initially, drones have been developed mostly for military applications. However, its use has expanded to scientific, recreational, commercial and other applications including peacekeeping and surveillance, product delivery, aerial photography, agriculture, etc.
- They are now increasingly used to spray pesticides in agricultural fields to protect standing crops from pests. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Scientists have also been using drones to study active volcanoes. The drone can both collect breath samples and take high-resolution photos of the whales from the air to assess general health conditions. Hence, statements 2 and 3 are correct.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

**Q2. In India, under cyber insurance for individuals, which of the following benefits are generally covered, in addition to payment for the loss of funds and other benefits? (2020)**

1. Cost of restoration of the computer system in case of malware disrupting access to one's computer.
2. Cost of a new computer if some miscreant wilfully damages it, if proved so.
3. Cost of hiring a specialized consultant to minimize the loss in case of cyber extortion.
4. Cost of defence in the Court of Law if any third party files a suit.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp:**

- Cyber Insurance is designed to guard businesses from the potential effects of cyber-attacks. It helps an organisation mitigate risk exposure by offsetting costs, after a cyber-attack/breach has happened. In simple terms, cyber insurance is designed to cover the fees, expenses and legal costs associated with cyber breaches.
- Coverage Includes
  - Response to breach events (notification, call centre service, breach resolution, mitigation services, public relation and crisis management),
  - Investigation & fines including lawyers, professional fees, administration cost etc, hence, 4 is correct
  - Expenses such as forensic, IT audit, crisis management, legal costs, hence, 3 is correct.
  - Privacy & data liability,
  - Loss of personal identifiable information,
  - Loss of corporate confidential info,
  - Network liability such as DDoS Attacks,
  - Multimedia covers including copyright issues,
  - Business Interpretation,
  - Income loss, business interruption cost, system damage and restoration cost, any extra expenses, hence 1 is correct.
  - Cyber theft,
  - Fund transfer frauds,
  - E-theft loss,
  - E-communication loss,
  - Cyber extortion.
- Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

**Q3. The terms 'WannaCry, Petya and EternalBlue' sometimes mentioned in the news recently are related to (2018)**

- (a) Exoplanets  
(b) Cryptocurrency  
(c) Cyber attacks  
(d) Mini satellites

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp:**

- Ransomware is a form of malicious software (or malware). Once it takes over the computer, it threatens user to harm, usually by denying access to data. The attacker demands a ransom from the victim, promising to restore access to the data upon payment. WannaCry, Petya and EternalBlue are few of the ransom ware, which created havoc by demanding the victim ransom payment in bit coin (crypto currency).

- Cryptocurrency is a digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank.
- Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

**Source: PIB**

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