

INDIAN CYBERCRIME COORDINATION CENTRE (I4C)



सहवीर्यं करवावहे • Working Together With Vigour

- I4C has been established under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** to act as a **nodal point at the National level in the fight against cybercrime.**
- It is designed to **provide a framework and ecosystem for law enforcement agencies (LEAs)** to deal with cybercrime in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- I4C **brings together academia, industry, public, and government** in the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of cybercrimes.
- **Headquarters: New Delhi.**
- **Objectives:**
 - To act as a nodal point to curb Cybercrime in the country.
 - To strengthen the fight against Cybercrime committed against women and children.
 - **Facilitate easy filing of cybercrime-related complaints and identifying cybercrime trends and patterns.**
 - To **act as an early warning system for LEAs** for proactive cybercrime prevention and detection.
 - **Awareness creation** among the public about preventing cybercrime.
 - **Assist states/UTs in the capacity building** of Police Officers, Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in the area of cyber forensics, investigation, cyber hygiene, cyber-criminology, etc.
 - Identify the research problems and needs of LEAs and **take up R&D activities** in developing **new technologies and forensic tools** in collaboration with academia/research institutes within India and abroad.
 - **Suggest amendments, if required, in cyber laws** to keep pace with fast-changing technologies and international cooperation.

- **Components:**
 - National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit (TAU)
 - National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP)
 - National Cybercrime Training Centre (NCTC)
 - National Cybercrime Research and Innovation Centre
 - Platform for Joint Cyber Crime Coordination Team
 - Cybercrime Ecosystem Management Unit
 - National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) Ecosystem
- **Other Initiatives:**
 - **Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System:** For immediate reporting of financial cyber frauds and preventing the siphoning of funds by cyber criminals on a near-real-time basis.
 - **National Toll-Free Helpline number '1930'** has been operationalized to provide citizen assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.
 - The **social media handle "CyberDost"**, which provides **cyber safety tips** at regular intervals.
 - I4C has envisaged the **Cyber Crime Volunteers Program** to bring together citizens with a passion to serve the nation on a single platform and contribute to the fight against cybercrime in the country.
 - **Pratibimb geospatial crime mapping platform** maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers.

What is Phishing?

- It is a type of **cyberattack** that uses **deceptive messages from seemingly reputable sources to trick victims** into revealing sensitive information like login credentials, passwords, or financial data for malicious use.
- Attackers utilize various **sophisticated methods**, including **domain spoofing**, **fake websites**, and **generative AI**, to execute a phishing attack via email, SMS, phone calls, or social media.

KEY FACTS ABOUT JHARIA COALFIELD



- It is located in the Dhanbad district of **Jharkhand**.
- It lies in the **Damodar River valley** and covers about 280 sq.km.
- It is known for its **vast deposits of high-quality coking coal** and

holds the **largest coal reserves in the country**, having estimated reserves of 19.4 billion tonnes.

- **Coal mining began** in Jharia in 1894, and there are now **more than 20 underground mines** and several **large open-cast coal mines**
- **Underground fires** were **first noted** in Jharia in 1916, and they have **continued to spread**, destroying properties and killing miners.

What is Coking Coal?

- Coking coal (or **metallurgical coal**) is a **naturally occurring sedimentary rock** found within the earth's crust.
- It typically **contains more carbon, less ash, and less moisture than thermal coal**, which is used for electricity generation.
- It is a **bituminous coal** with a suitable quality that allows the **production of metallurgical coke**, or simply named
- **Coke** is the main product of the **high-temperature carbonisation of coking coal**.
- It is an **essential input material in steelmaking**, as it is used to produce pig iron in blast furnaces, acting as the reducing agent of iron ore and as the support of the furnace charge.
- **Major Producers:**
 - The largest producers of coking coal were **China, Australia, Russia, USA, and Canada**.
 - **India** has an estimated 37.37 billion tonnes of **coking coal resources**, largely located in **Jharkhand**, with additional reserves in **Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Chhattisgarh**.

WHAT IS A STROKE?



- It is a **medical emergency** that occurs **when blood flow to the brain is interrupted**, either due to a **blockage or bleeding**.
- This lack of blood flow can lead to **brain cell death** and serious complications.
- A stroke can cause **lasting brain damage, long-term disability, or even death**.
- **The types of strokes are:**
 - **Ischaemic stroke:** A **blood clot blocks a blood vessel** in your brain, leading to loss of blood flow.
 - **Haemorrhagic stroke:** Intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) by **rupture of a blood vessel** in the brain leading to bleeding.
 - **Transient ischaemic attack (TIA):** A **short period of symptoms** similar to those of a stroke, caused by a **brief blockage of blood flow to the brain**. A TIA **usually lasts only a few minutes** and doesn't cause long-term damage.
- Most of the stroke burden is attributable to **10 modifiable risk factors**, including **high blood pressure, air pollution, smoking, high LDL cholesterol, diet high in sodium, high fasting blood glucose, kidney dysfunction, excess body weight, physical inactivity**, and harmful use of **alcohol**.
- **Non-modifiable risk factors are:**
 - **Age**
 - **A prior stroke**
 - **Pre-existing cardiac conditions** (e.g., atrial fibrillation and heart failure) and chronic kidney disease.
- The **symptoms** of a stroke often happen quickly. They include:
 - **Sudden numbness** or weakness of the **face, arm, or leg** (especially on one side of the body).
 - **Sudden confusion, trouble speaking**, or understanding speech.

- Sudden **trouble seeing in one or both eyes.**
- **Sudden difficulty walking, dizziness,** loss of balance, or coordination.
- Sudden **severe headache** with no known cause.
- **Treatment:**
 - Treatments for stroke include **medicines, surgery, and rehabilitation.**
 - Prevention of another stroke is also important, since having a stroke increases the risk of getting another one.
 - **Prevention** may include **heart-healthy lifestyle changes and medicines.**

GREEN CARD RULE EMERGES AS NEW INDIA-US FRICTION POINT

The Trump administration's US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) announced a sweeping reversal of a 50-year-old immigration practice — requiring all foreign nationals temporarily in the US to return to their home countries to apply for a Green Card (Permanent Resident Card).

- A Green Card (officially called a Permanent Resident Card) allows a foreign national to live and work permanently in the United States.
- It is the critical stepping stone between temporary visa status and full US citizenship.
- There are approximately **1.5 million Indian Green Card holders** in the US already, making India the **second-largest country** of origin for new permanent residents.

What Was the Earlier Rule?

- For over 50 years, the US allowed foreign workers to change from non-immigrant to immigrant status by applying for "Adjustment of Status" from within the US — without having to leave the country.

What Has Changed — The New Rule

- From now on, an alien who is in the US temporarily and wants a Green Card must return to their home country to apply, except in extraordinary circumstances.
- The USCIS described the change as a return to "the original intent of the law" and closing a "loophole."

Why is This Significant for Indians?

- India has an outsized stake in this policy change. Key data points illustrate the scale of exposure:
 - Approximately 1.5 million Indian Green Card holders already in the US.
 - An additional 1.2 million highly skilled Indian nationals and their dependents are estimated to be stuck in the employment-based Green Card backlog — already waiting years or decades due to country-specific caps.
- The new rule will now require these individuals to leave the US, return to India, and file their Green Card applications at a US consulate — a logistically complex, financially burdensome, and professionally disruptive process.

Key Concerns

- **Subjectivity and Discretion**
 - Under the old system, if applicants followed rules, paid taxes, and had their paperwork in order, a Green Card was virtually guaranteed.
 - The new rule gives the Department of State **discretionary powers** to approve or reject applications — making the process more subjective and uncertain.
- **Logistical Nightmare**
 - Requiring applicants to physically return to their home countries creates enormous logistical challenges — particularly for those who have lived in the US for years, have US-born children, own property, and are deeply embedded in American professional and social life.
- **Structural Contradiction**
 - Critics have noted a fundamental structural contradiction — the US does not process immigrant visa applications in many countries.
 - This means many applicants would be separated from their families indefinitely while getting no closer to securing a Green Card — effectively creating an immigration limbo.

HUTTI GOLD MINES COMPANY LIMITED (HGML)



Hutti Gold Mines, the only functional gold mine in the country, earned a whopping ₹633.34 crores more in 2025-26, thanks to the skyrocketing price of gold in the world market.

- It is a **Government of Karnataka undertaking** established in 1947.
- It has the unique distinction of being the **only producer of primary gold in the country**.
- HGML has been active in the exploration, development, and **exploitation of gold deposits** occurring in Karnataka.
- The company's **corporate office** is situated in **Bangalore**.
- It currently processes the **ore from the Hutti Gold mine** and **two satellite mines**, the **Uti opencast mine** and the **Heera-Buddinni exploratory underground mine**.
- The **Hutti mine** is probably one of the most **ancient metal mines** in the world, **dating to the Pre-Ashokan period**.

BCCI AND RTI - WHY THE CIC REFUSED TO TREAT THE CRICKET BOARD AS A PUBLIC AUTHORITY

- The Central Information Commission (CIC) ruled that the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is **not** a “**public authority**” under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, and therefore cannot be compelled to disclose information under the Act.
- The decision revisits a long-standing debate over transparency, accountability, and the legal status of sports bodies performing public functions.

Legal Framework Behind the Dispute:

- **RTI Act and definition of “public authority”:** Section 2(h) of the RTI Act defines a public authority as a body -
 - Owned, controlled, or substantially financed by the government;

- Established by the Constitution, parliamentary or state laws, or government notification;
- Including NGOs substantially funded through public money.
- The BCCI argued that it is -
 - A private autonomous body;
 - Registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975;
 - Neither created by statute nor substantially financed by the government.
- **Article 12 and the concept of “State”:**
 - It includes governments and authorities under governmental control.
 - Courts have expanded this interpretation in some cases involving bodies performing public functions. However, the BCCI maintained that despite regulating cricket in India, it is not “State” because there is no deep and pervasive governmental control over its affairs.

National Sports Governance Act, 2025:

- **Section 14(2)** of the Act provides that sports bodies will be treated as public authorities only regarding the utilisation of government grants or financial assistance. Since the BCCI receives no such grants, the law effectively keeps it outside the RTI regime.

Implications of the CIC Decision:

- **Transparency concerns:** Excluding the BCCI from RTI limits public access to information relating to the team selection processes, governance decisions, etc.
- **Accountability gap:** The decision highlights a legal paradox - the BCCI performs significant public functions and regulates cricket nationally, yet it remains outside direct transparency obligations under RTI.
- **Distinction between public function and public authority:**
 - Performing public functions does not automatically make an entity a “public authority” under RTI;
 - Government ownership, financing, or pervasive control remains the determining test.



WHAT IS ACTINARCTUS ODISSI?

- It is a new species of **tardigrade**.
- The **microscopic** creature was discovered in the **shallow marine waters** of the **Bay of Bengal**, near the coastal region of Markandi in **Odisha**.
- The name “**odissi**” was chosen to honour the famous **traditional classical dance** form **originating from Odisha**.

What are Tardigrades?

- Tardigrades, also called “**water bears**” or “**moss-piglets**”, are **tiny microscopic animals**.
- Tardigrades can be found in almost every **habitat** on Earth.
- **Most species** live in **freshwater or semiaquatic terrestrial environments**.
- They are **short** (0.05 mm - 1.2 mm in body length), **plump, bilaterally symmetrical, segmented organisms**.
- They have **four pairs of legs**, each of which **ends in four to eight claws**.
- They feed on the fluids of plant cells, animal cells, and bacteria.
- They are famous for their extraordinary ability to **survive extreme environmental conditions**.
- They can survive punishing heat, freezing cold, ultraviolet radiation, and **even outer space**.
- **Under unfavourable conditions**, they go into a **state of suspended animation** called the “**tun**” state—in which the **body dries out and appears as a lifeless ball** (or tun).
 - In this state their **metabolism may decline** to as little as 0.01 percent of its normal rate.
 - Tardigrades can **survive as tuns for years, or even decades**, to wait out dry conditions.