

Forum was formed and then a US team came to India for bilateral investment. So, many things happened to the IPR and other areas. I want to know about that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that connected to that question?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would like to just take this opportunity to reply in specific. I am not beating around the bush. I would like to tell the Member that as regards an agreement of any nature, we have not had any discussion in the last six months. But if, through this question, the Member would like to extend the debate or question an answer to matters related to Bali, even there it is not an agreement with the US. We have spoken with them as regards Bali. So, playing with the word 'agreement', I repeat, in the last six months there has not been ANY agreement or a discussion about any agreement.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister whether any talks have begun with the US Head because the Prime Minister has got very close relationship with the present President of the US. Have any talks begun to come to some agreement or any other thing to happen when the President of the United States would be visiting on the Republic Day?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: At this stage, it is an invitation for attending the Republic Day. There is nothing more that I can add to that issue.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA RANGASAYEE: Since the Minister has confined the question to the trade agreements, I would like to ask this. In the past, we have entered into agreements mostly on South-South basis. Those agreements are also found to be more beneficial to the trading partners, rather than India. In that context, will the Minister kindly put a hold on the ongoing discussions on the North-South Trade Agreements and review the agreements that have already been entered into in the South-South area?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: With due respect to the Member, I am not sure whether it pertains to the question.

CHAIRMAN: It does not. Question No. 235.

Analysis of nature of cyber crimes

*235. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the cases of cyber crimes registered by police in different States during the last three years;

(b) whether any analysis has been made regarding the nature of these crimes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of legislative and other measures taken to prevent such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The data of State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested during the last three years under the Information Technology Act (IT Act) and the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is given in the Statement (*See below*), which indicates a rising trend in the crimes committed under the IT Act and the Indian Penal Code.

The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), under the Ministry of Information Technology, the nodal Ministry, implements the Information Technology Act, through which various measures have been taken to address the menace of cyber crimes effectively. Information Technology Act, 2000 and the amended Act 2008 comprehensively address all forms of cyber crimes. The Government has formulated action plan for prevention of cyber crimes which includes series of technical, administrative, legal and capacity building measures to address cyber crimes effectively.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) and Person Arrested (PAR) under IT Act and IPC sections of cyber crime during 2011-2013

STATE/UT	2011				2012				2013			
	IT Act		IPC		IT Act		IPC		IT Act		IPC	
	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	349	242	23	25	429	170	25	69	635	296	16	17
Arunachal Pradesh	13	7	1	0	12	6	0	0	10	5	0	0
Assam	31	6	0	0	28	5	0	0	154	2	0	0
Bihar	25	6	13	2	23	17	7	34	23	22	116	207
Chhattisgarh	2	2	76	102	49	31	10	5	91	35	10	15
Goa	16	4	2	2	30	10	2	3	57	10	1	1
Gujarat	52	36	15	19	68	72	10	8	61	51	16	14
Haryana	42	15	3	8	66	25	116	137	112	58	211	136
Himachal Pradesh	12	5	0	0	20	25	0	0	24	13	4	0
Jammu and Kashmir	14	3	0	0	35	17	0	0	46	16	0	0
Jharkhand	8	9	25	43	10	8	25	3	13	7	13	13

West Bengal	43	11	14	16	196	73	113	39	210	58	132	151
TOTAL (STATES)	1725	1161	370	409	2761	1486	593	548	4192	2050	1316	1194
A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	18	3	0	0
Chandigarh	10	5	0	0	33	5	0	0	9	7	2	2
D and N Haveli	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Delhi	50	15	49	36	76	27	8	1	131	34	19	7
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	2	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	5	2	0	0
TOTAL (UTS)	66	23	52	37	115	36	8	1	164	48	21	9
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1791	1184	422	446	2876	1522	601	549	4356	2098	1337	1203

Source : Crime in India

Oral Answers to

[10 December, 2014]

Starred Questions 59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	151	34	9	5	412	66	25	14	513	94	20	10
Kerala	227	135	18	5	269	151	43	24	349	151	34	18
Madhya Pradesh	90	97	13	6	142	152	55	45	282	165	60	12
Maharashtra	306	226	87	85	471	324	90	83	681	426	226	177
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Meghalaya	6	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Mizoram	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	7	1	5	1	14	1	13	5	65	41	39	21
Punjab	59	38	20	21	72	86	6	2	146	123	10	10
Rajasthan	122	110	24	22	147	90	7	4	239	135	58	16
Sikkim	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	37	43	8	11	39	33	2	0	54	43	36	54
Tripura	0	0	0	0	14	10	0	0	14	13	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	101	123	13	36	205	112	44	73	372	283	310	319
Uttarakhand	6	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	23	3	4	3

58 Oral Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह बहुत ही संक्षेप में है, लेकिन साइबर क्राइम का मामला बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि साइबर क्राइम्स तीन गुना बढ़ गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र में तो यह क्राइम 170 परसेंट बढ़ गया है। कैग के अनुसार 4.5 करोड़ मोबाइल्स अनवैरीफाइड हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके उत्तर में तो साइबर अपराधों का कोई विश्लेषण नहीं आया है, लेकिन क्या सरकार ने इसका कोई विश्लेषण कराया है? अगर हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the nature of cyber crimes is very wide. It is a new challenge for the Government also because it does not have any border. The persons who commit crimes in cyber space may belong to any place, any community. They may commit crime from across the border also. So, it is very difficult to define the territorial jurisdiction. But let me inform the hon. Member that the Government of India has taken series of steps to deal with this particular challenge. The Department of Information Technology is the parent department to look into the cases related to the cyber crimes.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, a study, conducted by the Boston Consultancy Group, indicates that 139 million children in India will be lodged into virtual world by 2017 and will face various cyber crimes, such as, hacking, cyber bullying, etc. This study has indicated that Indian children are the most vulnerable because of high access, but low security. What does the Government propose to do in this regard?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, as I said, the awareness, which is required to be created in the country, is scant. There is institutional mechanism as well as various agencies that are in place. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT) has been established mainly to impart specific response to any threat related to computer security incidents. At the same time, there are also other bodies to create awareness. Let me inform the hon. Member that the Department of Electronics and Information Technology has set up Cyber Forensic Training and Investigation Labs in the States of Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and in all the eight North-Eastern States. Additionally, the Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up in Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune and Kolkata. These are to create awareness and for imparting training to various sections of the people. Then, we have decided to sensitise the police force also. So, a total number of 26,000 police officers and 600 judicial officers have been trained, so far, in the training labs established by the Government.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, out of 120 crore population, as per the moderate estimates, there are 12 crore net users. We are moving forward from the credit card usage, ATM utilization to the Net banking and on-line purchases. Your data is indicating that in 2011, under the IT Act, there were 1,700 and above cases registered wherein the number of persons arrested is just 1,100 or so. Whereas

under the IPC, 422 cases were registered and arrests made were 446. Likewise, in 2012, there were 2,876 cases registered but arrests made were only 1,522. Whereas under the IPC, there were 601 cases and 549 arrests were made. In 2013 also, the registered cases were 4,256 against which the arrests made were only 2,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the question? Time is running out.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Whereas under the IPC, 1,300 cases were booked and 1,200 were arrested. It shows that the IT Act is still being monitored by the Ministry of Information Technology and proper coordination between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the ground personnel of police forces is yet to be established and sensitization towards the IT Act utilization is yet to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be answered.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be answered.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Sir, it is a fact. As the hon. Member has already mentioned that there is a substantial increase in the number of cases which were registered under either the IT Act or the IPC. The Government has, definitely, taken note of that. It is a serious matter for everybody. As the whole world is getting access to the Internet, computers and mobile phones, definitely, there is a challenge lies before the Government. For that, there is a need, which is being felt, to have a relook at the Information Technology Act which was amended once in 2008. At the same time, the provisions in the IPC as well as the Cr. PC which are there in place need to be revamped so that it can really take care of the challenges with regard to the cyber crimes.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, the specific question I am asking is this. The Government of India allocates modernization funds to the States. क्या आप गाइडलाइंस में यह इस्तेमाल करेंगे कि they must modernize all these instruments. साइबर क्राइम्स के जितने भी इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स हैं, they must procure them and they must also modernize them. All the States must do this. गाइडलाइन में यही first information रखनी चाहिए। I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government of India in this regard.

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, पुलिस मॉडर्नाइजेशन के तहत राज्यों को मदद दी जाती है और यह मामला जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि कुछ जगहों में साइबर फॉरेंसिक ट्रेनिंग, लैब्स बनाई गई हैं। इसके अलावा और बाकी राज्यों में भी इन्हें बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस हेतु जो भी सहायता केंद्र सरकार से देनी होगी, सहायता देने के जो नियम हैं, सहायता देने के जो प्रावधान हैं, उनके तहत राज्य सरकारों को मदद दी जाएगी।

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Sir, several obscene/derogatory posts on social media and other websites have been reported during the last few years especially leading to harassment of women. Some cases of sexual harassment have resulted into even suicidal deaths across the country. Sir, my question is: What are the proactive steps taken by the Central Government in this regard?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the Question Hour is over.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: I know, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to Question. Shri Dattatreya.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Contract labourers

†*236. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and industry-wise number of contract labourers working in various public and private sector industries and mines in the country;
- (b) the rate of daily wage of the contract labourers doing jobs of permanent nature at public and private sector industries and mines in the country;
- (c) whether the OBC quota in the public sector is being filled; and
- (d) if not, the action taken till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No centralized data in this regard is maintained. Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Central Government is the "Appropriate Government" in respect of the establishments falling in Central Sphere. The private companies, non-Government sector and unorganised sector come in State sphere. However, in the year 2013-14 the estimated number of contract labourers engaged by licenced contractors in Central Sphere was around 21.12 lakhs.

(b) Under Rule 25 (2) (v) (a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.