

(b) whether the funds amounting ₹20,54,900/- proposed by Odisha would be released soon to activate the above stated three new centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Centres for reporting prices are set up based on the request from States/UTs and keeping in view the representativeness of coverage of prices. As on date prices are reported from 105 centres across the country. Under the scheme for "Strengthening of Price Monitoring Cell" new centers for price reporting are eligible for financial support of ₹3,41,500/- consisting of non-recurrent grant of ₹1,25,500/- and recurrent grant of ₹2,16,000/-per year. In addition, States/UTs are also eligible for funds ranging between ₹50,000/- to ₹1,00,000/- annually from this scheme for conducting workshop/seminars/conference for price collection and price reporting.

Incidents of cyber crime against women and children

†2810. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of cyber crime against women and children in the country have increased;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop such incidents; and
- (c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (c) As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 749, 792 and 930 cases of cybercrime against women were registered during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under sections 67 and 67A of the Information Technology (IT) Act 2000. Also, a total of 5, 8 and 17 cases of cybercrime against children were registered during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under section 67B of the IT Act 2000.

State/UT-wise details of cyber crime against women and children is given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Government has taken the following steps to tackle cyber crime against women and children:

- (1) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions to deal with cyber crime against women and children. Sections 66E, 67, and 67A of the Act provides for the punishment and fine for voyeurism, publishing or transmitting of obscene/sexually-explicit material in electronic form. Section 67B of the Act specifically provides stringent punishment for publishing, browsing or transmitting child pornography in electronic form. Further, sections 354A and 354D of Indian Penal Code provides punishment for cyber bullying and cyber stalking.
- (2) Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for certain due diligence to be followed by Intermediaries failing which they would be liable. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Act, *inter alia*, specifies that the intermediaries shall inform the users of computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, defamatory, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, harms minor in any way; violates any law for the time being in force; etc.
- (3) Government periodically blocks the websites containing extreme child sexual abuse material (CSAM) based on INTERPOL'S "worst of list" received through Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the national nodal agency for Interpol in India. Department of Telecom (DoT) on 11.7.2018 has issued instructions to block 2657 number of such websites.
- (4) Government has issued an order to concerned Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to work out a suitable arrangement for receiving Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) list of CSAM websites/webpages on a dynamic basis and block access to child pornography webpages/websites.
- (5) DoT has requested all Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to make suitable arrangement to spread awareness among their subscribers about the use of parental control filters in the end-user machines through messages of email, invoices, SMS, website, etc.

- (6) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued guidelines on 18.08.2017 to schools on the safe and secure use of internet. This circular directs schools to install effective firewalls, filtering and monitoring software mechanisms in all the computers and deploy effective security policies.
- (7) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a comprehensive central sector scheme, namely "Centre for Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)" to handle all issues related to check all cyber-crime against women and children including child pornography.
- (8) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has published a booklet on "Child Victims of Cyber Crime - Legal Tool Kit" as a guide for investigating officers for better understanding of the cyber crime related laws in simple language.
- (9) POCSO E-box portal by NCPCR was opened for reporting of cyber crime targeting children on 23.06.2017. NCPCR has now enhanced the scope of POCSO E-box on 4.11.2017 to also handle cyber bullying, cyber stalking, morphing of images and child pornography. The E-Box is also available as mobile app at Google/Apple Play Store.
- (10) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on 4.1.2012 on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Women and Children, wherein it was advised to States/Union Territories to specifically combat the crimes in forms of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sec.67 & 67A (Publishing or transmitting Electronic Form and Publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act only collected under Cyber crimes against Women) during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						CR
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	7	5	0	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	114
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	2	0	3	2	0	27	17	0	25	23	0	17
6.	Goa	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	8	4	0	4	4	0	7	5	0	5	6	0	14
8.	Haryana	10	9	0	9	9	0	36	18	0	39	35	0	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	3	0	4	17	0	5	2	0	1	2	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12.	Karnataka	72	28	0	62	45	0	55	26	0	32	42	0	70
13.	Kerala	45	16	2	15	18	2	41	25	2	24	35	2	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	10	0	11	11	0	39	20	0	31	27	0	36
15.	Maharashtra	13	6	1	10	8	1	42	8	0	20	13	0	83
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	0	3	2	0	7
21.	Punjab	45	10	0	39	15	0	40	11	1	50	24	1	26
22.	Rajasthan	55	16	0	24	24	0	53	22	1	42	32	1	43
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	22	3	1	17	3	1	24	13	2	19	16	2	27

25.	Telangana	7	0	0	3	0	0	68	4	0	31	7	0	20
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	369	62	1	254	93	2	271	126	7	182	203	13	277
28.	Uttarakhand	13	7	0	10	8	0	9	5	0	5	6	0	14
29.	West Bengal	30	3	0	14	3	0	36	14	0	17	14	0	64
TOTAL STATE(s)		735	182	5	484	264	6	773	324	13	540	494	19	908
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	10	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	0	3	4	0	15
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		14	1	0	3	2	0	19	5	0	5	6	0	22
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		749	183	5	487	266	6	792	329	13	545	500	19	930

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sec.67B (Publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form only collected under Cyber Law against Children) during 2014-2016

[illegible]

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	5
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	5	2	0	3	3	0	8	5	2	7	6	2	16
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5	2	0	3	3	0	8	5	2	7	6	2	17

Source: Crime in India