

## Domain Of I T Act And Cyber Crimes In Uttar Pradesh(India)

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### ABSTRACT

Cybercrimes are a new class of crimes rapidly increasing due to extensive use of Internet and I.T. enabled services. The IT Act specifies the acts which are punishable and antisocial and antinational. Impact of IT Act in India, is a term that encapsulates the legal issues related to use of Communicative, Transactional, and Distributive aspects of networked information tools and Technologies with the involvement of hardware and software devices. The IT Act provides the backbone for E-Commerce and India's approach has been to look at E-Governance and E-Commerce primarily from the promotional aspects looking at the vast opportunities and the need to sensitize the population to the possibilities of the information age. In this paper, the study has been focused on some year wise rapid multiplicative growth in cyber fraud to increase the extent of cybercrimes in the **KAVAL(Kanpur,Allahabad, Varanasi,Agra,Lucknow)** cities in Uttar Pradesh. The statistics of the study has been taken from various authentic sources. On behalf of analysis, it seems to move faster than the criminals, which is extremely essential to face the future problems.

**KEYWORDS:** IT, Cyber-Crimes-Governance and E-Commerce,

KAVAL(Kanpur,Allahabad and Varanasi,Agra,Lucknow)

### INTRODUCTION

In the present global situation where Cyber control mechanisms are important we need the prevention of computer related crimes. Basically computer related crimes are not possible to be controlled by established conventional laws so it essential to create some special laws known as Cyber Law is a term that encapsulates the legal issues related to use of Communicative, Transactional, and Distributive aspects of networked information Devices and Technologies. In Indian law, Cyber Crime has to be voluntary and willful, an act or omission that adversely affects a person or property. The IT Act provides the backbone for E-Commerce and India's approach has been to look at E-Governance and E-Commerce primarily from the promotional aspects looking at the vast opportunities and the need to sensitize the population to the possibilities of the information age. There is the need to take in to consideration the security aspects. Cyber Crimes are a new class of crimes to India rapidly expanding due to extensive use of internet. Getting the right lead and making the right interpretation are very important in solving a cyber crime. The computer is the target and the tool for the perpetration of crime. It is used for the communication of the criminal activity such as the injection of a virus/worm which can crash entire networks. The establishment of Cyber Crime cells in different parts of the country was expected to boost Cyber Crime reporting and prosecution. However, these cells haven't quite kept up with expectations. Netizens should not be under the impression that Cyber Crime is vanishing and they must realize that with each passing day, cyberspace becomes a more dangerous place to be in, where criminals roam freely to execute their criminal's intentions encouraged by the so-called anonymity that internet provides. Here we have focussed on the cyber criminal activities in selected **KAVAL(Kanpur,Allahabad and Varanasi,Agra,Lucknow)** of Uttar Pradesh. It is Observed that the rapid

growth in Cyber Crimes indicates the absolutely poor rate of cybercrime conviction in U P. Percentage of variation of cases registered under I T act in various states of the country are given in the following table.

## DATA COLLECTION

### PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF CYBERCRIMES IN STATES UNION TERRITORIES

(Table 1)

SN	STATE	(10-11) SERIES-1	(11-12) SERIES-2	(12-13) SERIES-3	(13-14) SERIES-4
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	232.4	22.9	48.0	-
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	333.3	-7.7	-16.7	80.0
3	ASSAM	72.2	-9.7	450.0	146.1
4	BIHAR	1150.0	-8.0	0.0	-18.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	-50.0	2350.0	85.7	21.8
6	GOA	6.7	87.5	90.0	6.9
7	GUJARAT	48.6	30.8	-10.3	194.8
8	HARYANA	4100.0	57.1	69.7	-53.3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	-29.4	66.7	20.0	35.7
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	180.0	150.0	31.4	-19.6
11	JHARKHAND	@	25.0	30.0	257.7
12	KARNATAKA	-1.3	172.8	24.5	91.4
13	KERALA	53.4	18.5	29.7	17.5
14	MADHYA PRADESH	200.0	57.8	98.6	-15.5
15	MAHARASHTRA	115.5	53.9	44.6	107.2
16	MANIPUR	@	@	@	1200.0
17	MEGHALAYA	@	0.0	183.3	252.9
18	MIZORAM	200.0	-100.0	@	-
19	NAGALAND	@	@	@	-
20	ODISHA	0.0	100.0	364.3	19.2
21	PUNJAB	43.9	22.0	102.8	44.9
22	RAJASTHAN	134.6	20.5	62.6	134.7
23	SIKKIM	@	-100.0	@	-
24	TAMIL NADU	-28.8	5.4	38.5	91.1
25	TRIPURA	@	@	0.0	-
26	TELANGANA	-	-	-	-64.3
27	UTTAR PRADESH	215.6	103.0	81.5	154.7
28	UTTARAKHAND	-40.0	-33.3	475.0	55.6
29	WEST BENGAL	-12.2	355.8	7.1	3.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(STATES)</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>69.2</b>

‘@’ excluded Motor Vehicle Act (Non-Cognizable) Cases.

Percentage of variation of cases registered under I T act in the union territories of the country are give in the following table.

### PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF CYBERCRIMES IN UNION TERRITORIES

(Table 2)

SN	UTs	(10-11) SERIES-1	(11-12) SERIES-2	(12-13) SERIES-3	(13-14) SERIES-4
1	A & N ISLANDS	@	@	<b>800.0</b>	-27.8
2	CHANDIGARH	233.3	230.0	-72.7	400.0
3	D & N HAVELI	@	-100.0	@	-
4	DAMAN & DIU	@	-100.0	@	0.0
5	DELHI	22.0	52.0	72.4	50.7
6	LAKSHADWEEP	@	@	@	-
7	PUDUCHERRY	@	100.0	25.0	-80.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(UTs)</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>62.2</b>

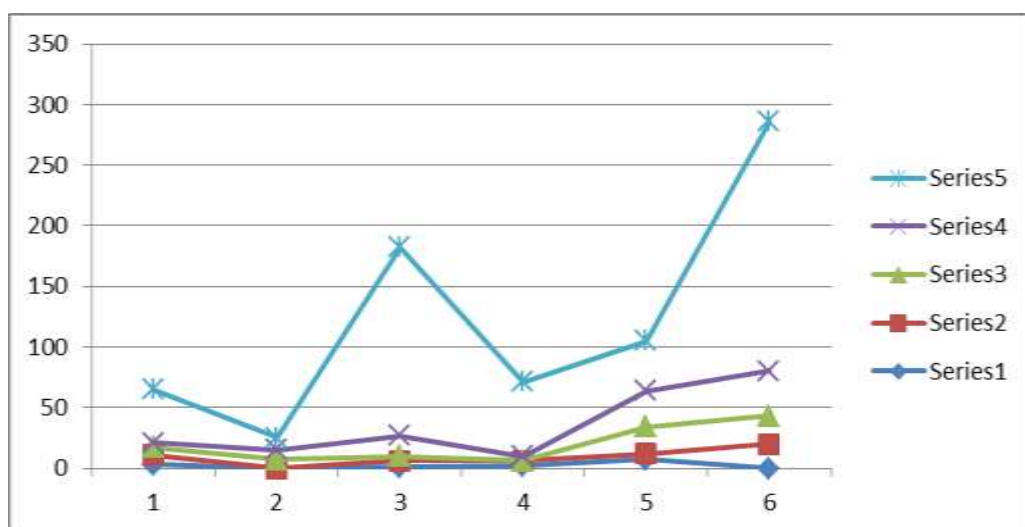
Main focussing of this paper has been taken for the study the growth of cyber crimes in the **KAVAL** cities, of Uttar Pradesh (India).

The series 1,2,3 and 4,in the tables, indicates the various time slots for cyber crimes.

**CASES REPORTED UNDER IT ACT IN KAVAL CITIES IN UP YEARLY**  
(Table 3)

S N	CITIES	2010 (series-1)	2011 (series-2)	2012 (series-3)	2013 (series-4)	2014 (series-5)
1	KANNUR CITY	3	8	6	4	44
2	KANNUR RURAL	0	0	7	8	10
3	ALLAHABAD	1	5	4	17	155
4	VARANASI	2	4	0	4	61
5	AGRA	7	5	22	30	41
6	LUCKNOW	0	20	23	37	206

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION  
(Table 3)

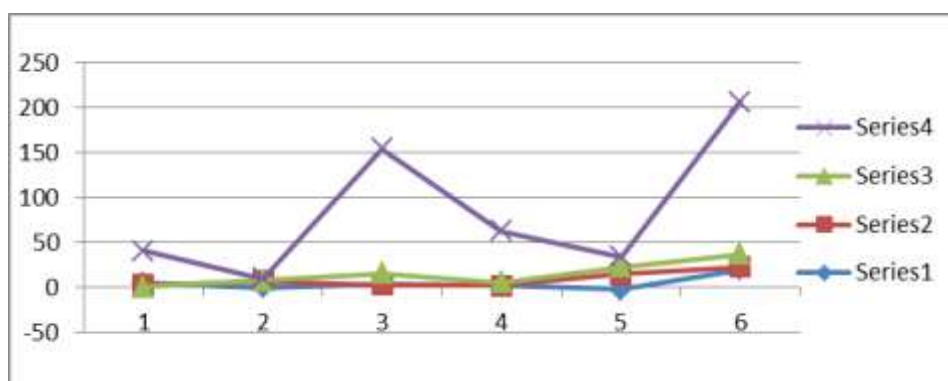


## CASES REPORTED IN KAVAL CITIES IN UP IN REGULAR SLOT (Table 4)

S N	CITIES	(2010-2011) (series-1)	(2011-2012) (series-2)	(2012-2013) (series-3)	(2013-2014) (series-4)
1	KANNUR CITY	5	-2	-2	40
2	KANNUR RURAL	0	7	1	2
3	ALLAHABAD	4	-1	13	138
4	VARANASI	2	0	4	57
5	AGRA	-2	17	8	11
6	LUCKNOW	20	3	14	169

### GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

(Table 4)



### DISCUSSION

As in the curve of the table number 3 and 4 the steepness of the curves show sudden jumps and growths of cyber crimes. In series-1, series-2 and series-3, the growth in cyber crimes has no sudden jumps but in series-4 we observe the surprising jumps and growth. On behalf of DATA and informations from various authentic agencies of government and certain NGOs, the study has been concluded. The state witnessed 81.5% spurt in cyber crime in 2013. National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB 2013) report states that 682 cases, including 372 under the IT Act and 310 under various sections of the IPC were registered with the police. The state capital reported the highest number of such cases (109) in the state. Among KAVAL towns, Allahabad reported 43 cases, Agra (33) and Varanasi (7). While investigating these cases, the UP Police arrested 283 persons under the IT Act. Among them 213 were in 18-30 age group, 65 in 30-45 age group and five persons were above the age of 45. Another 319 persons were booked under various sections of the IPC regarding cyber crime. This included 204 in the age group of 18 to 30 years, 99 in 30-45 age group and 16 were above the age of 45 years.

### CONCLUSION

An interesting fact revealed by the NCRB was that a majority of hacking and obscene posts on the internet were reported from rural areas and small towns. The statistics revealed that 2013 witnessed a 122.5% jump

in cyber offences over 2012. Hacking accounted for around 60% of cyber offences (under the IT Act) in the country.

In UP, incidences of cyber crime cases registered during 2013 under IT Act included tampering computer source document (3), hacking (damage to computer resources utility) 75 cases and hacking-71 cases), obscene\publication\ transmission (59 cases), unauthorized access/attempt to protected computer system (17 cases), obtaining digital signature by misrepresentation ( three cases) and publishing false digital signature certificate ( two cases), fraud digital signature (12 cases), breach of confidentiality privacy (26 cases). Similarly, under IPC sections, a total of 219 cases of forgery and 89 cases of criminal breach of trust were registered. The cases registered under cyber crime categories in UP by motives and suspects during 2013 included 12 cases of revenge or settling old scores, 84 cases of greed /money, 19 cases of extortion, 14 cases of motives prank\ satisfaction of gaining, 375 cases of fraud/illegal gain, 161 cases of harassment and 170 others. On behalf of above analysis, the cyber crimes are rapidly growing, which needs acute attention.

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