



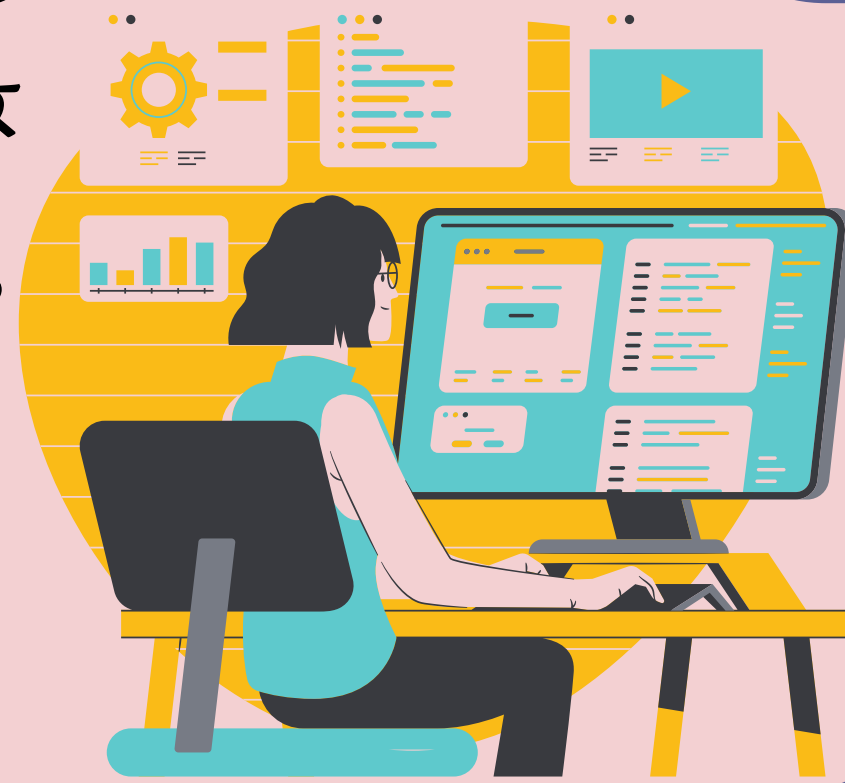
Pan India Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme
A Joint Initiative of
Center for Environment Law, Education, Research and
Advocacy, NLSIU
&
Department of Justice, Government of India



CYBER BULLYING & ITS KINDS

Cyber bullying is an act of bullying or harassment of any individual through electronic communication devices & technology like computers, mobiles, messaging, e-mails, social media platforms, etc.

KINDS OF CYBER BULLYING



Online harassment

Cyber stalking

Cyber hacking

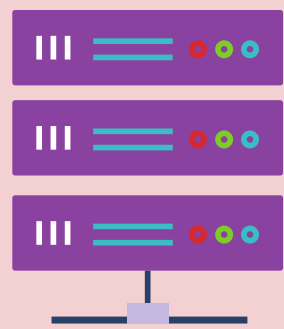
Cyber defamation

- Online Harassment



When a person is subjected to hostility, malign behavior and defamation on an online platform.

- Cyber Stalking



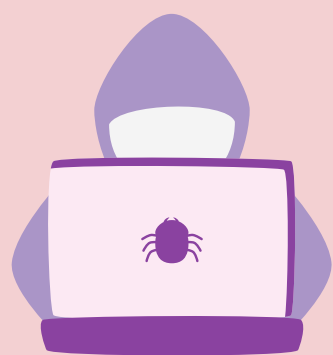
When online platforms are used to harass and solicit unfavorable sexual favors, sending derogatory emails and blackmail repeatedly

- Cyber Defamation



When false accusations or publication of defamatory statements are made against a person on the electronic media.

- Cyber Hacking



Illegal access to any personal details of the person in order to bully them.

Bullying in Schools & Colleges

Anti-Bullying Committees in Schools






**STOP
BULLYING**



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
Committed to Equity and Excellence in Education

According to CBSE Anti-bullying committee Guidelines 2015, each school has to compulsorily set up an Anti-Bullying committee.

This committee is responsible for:





-  To create School Anti-Bullying Prevention Plan.
-  To take quick and sensitive response to complaints of bullying.
-  To create effective and confidential mechanism to report bullying.
-  Provide Counselling to school students as per their age requirements.
-  Spread awareness about bullying among school children and staff members.

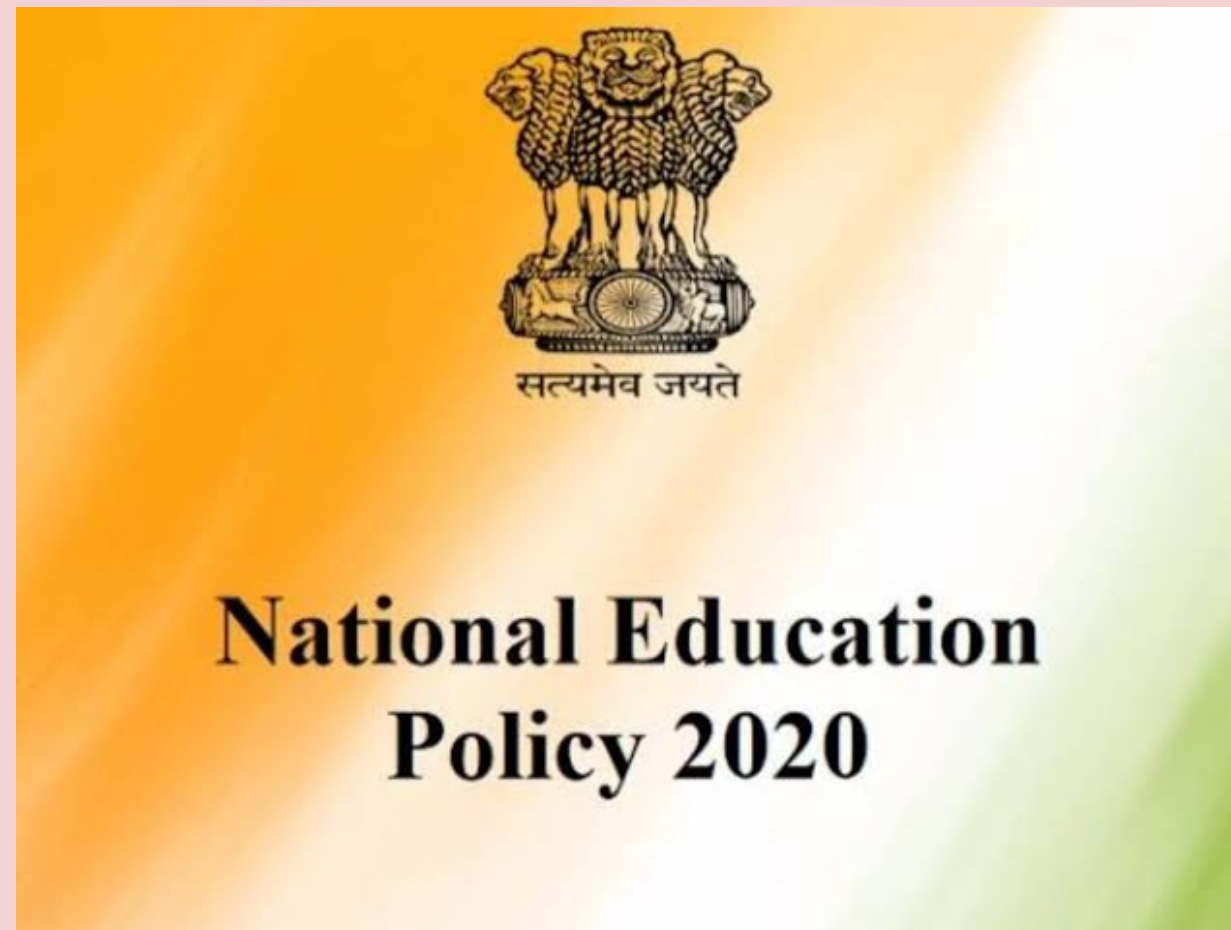
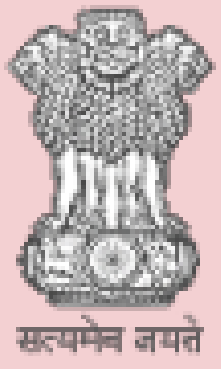
Anti-Ragging & Bullying measures in Universities



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
University Grants Commission
quality higher education for all

According to UGC Anti-ragging guidelines, 2009, ragging in higher educational institutions is made punishable. Under these guidelines institutions have take following measures to curb ragging:

-  University brochures and advertisements should clearly specify that ragging is punishable and totally banned within university premises.
-  Parents and students should be sensitized about the menace of ragging and bullying.
-  Admission form should mandatorily have undertaking signed by students regarding the consequences of ragging.
-  Institutions should organize various events and publications sensitizing students against ragging & bullying within institution.



- Every school should have a clear mandate on access to, usage of internet and its security checks, while the child is within the school premises.

[http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Manuals/Cyber_Safety_Manual.pdf]

- Schools should follow the advisories issued by Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) from time to time e.g., National Cyber Security Policy (2013) of MeitY

[https://www.meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/gazette_NCS_P_2013.pdf]

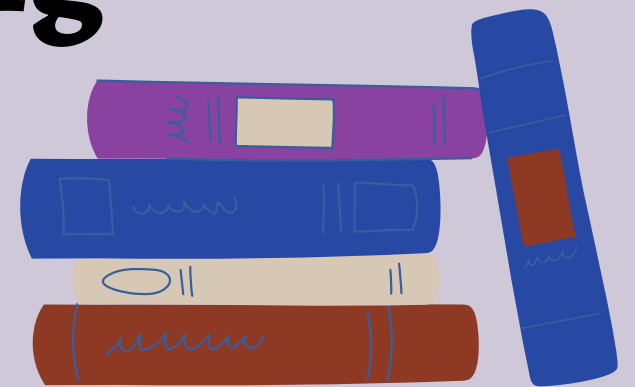
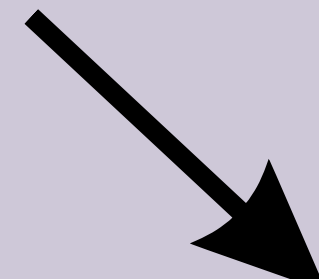
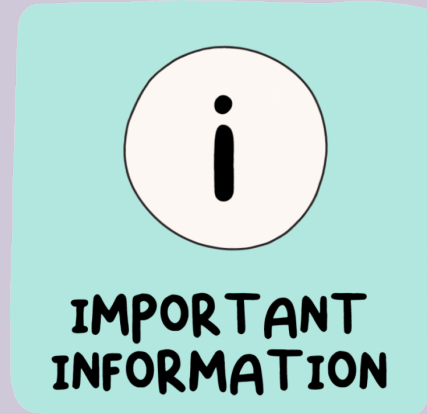
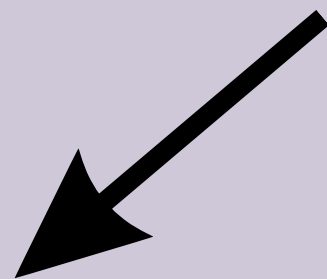


Laws dealing with Bullying in India

In India, bullying is a punishable offence and stands penalized under various provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Information Technology Act, 2000.



Laws criminalizing bullying



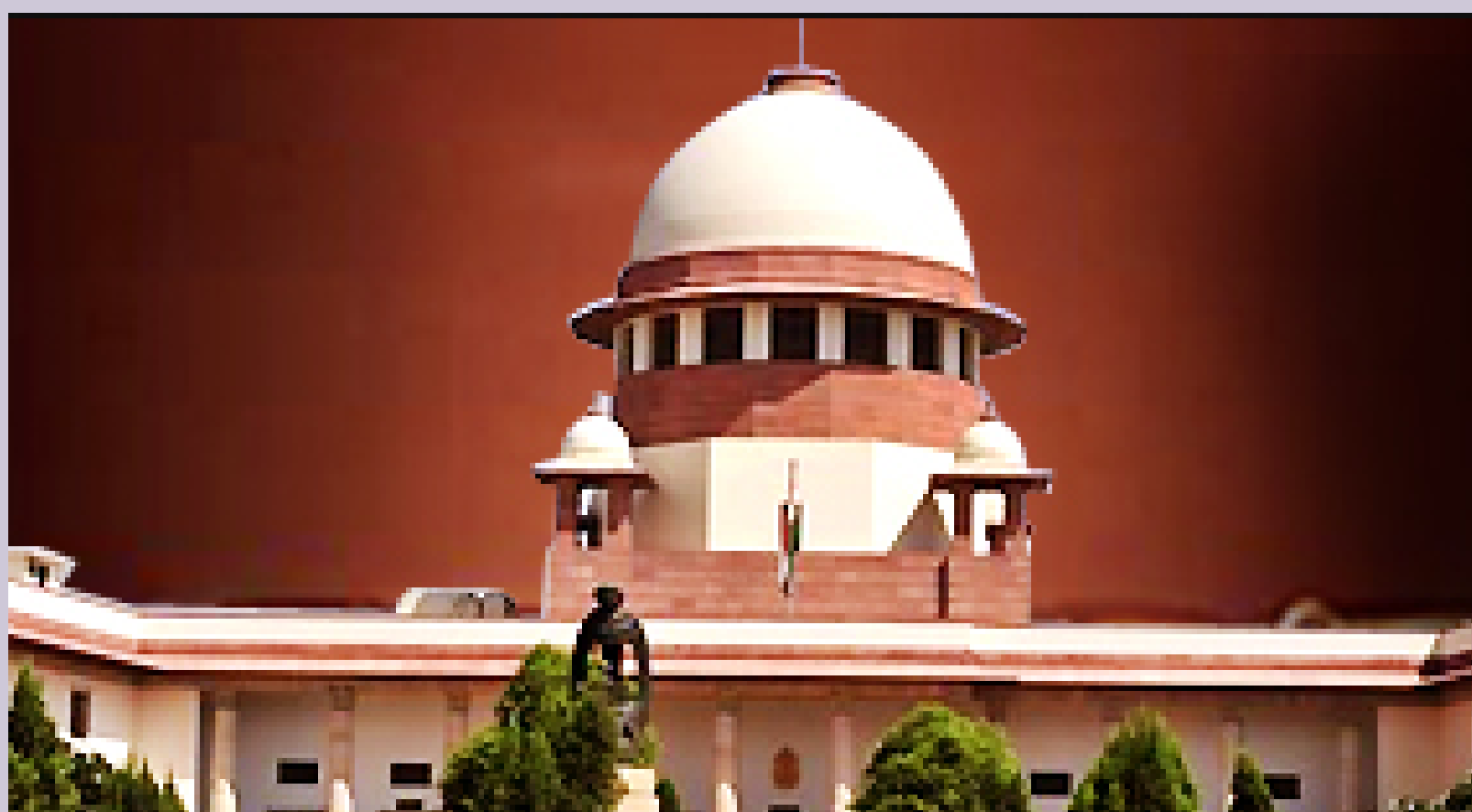
Indian Penal Code

- **Section 304-** Culpable Homicide
- **Section 306-** Abetment to suicide
- **Section 323 to 326-** Punishment for hurt & grievous hurt
- **Section 354 A:** Sexual Harassment
- **Sec 354 D:** Stalking
- **Section 499:** Defamation
- **Section 506 & 507-** Punishment for criminal intimidation
- **Section 509:** Insulting the modesty of women

Information

Technology Act, 2000

- **Section 66D-** Cheating by Personation
- **Section 66E-** Punishment for violation of Privacy
- **Section 67-** Punishment for publishing & transmitting obscene materials.



Initiatives by Indian Government to prevent cyber crimes



राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल
National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children

It is a national mission launched to protect children & women from cyber crimes by:

- Facilitating online , speedy & efficacious complaint mechanism for cyber crimes.
- Provides for anonymous reporting of cybercrimes as per the directions of the Supreme Court of India.

Online Cyber Crime Reporting (OCCR) Unit

- It is a central citizen portal of the CCTNS project (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System) which enables complainant to file an online cyber-crime complaint of the cyber-crime. The portal is central repository for all such cybercrimes.



राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग
National Commission for Women

National Commission of Women (NCW)

- NCW can request police investigation to be commenced in matters of cyber crimes committed against women.
- Has power to appoint investigative committee in cases of serious violation of women & children rights.
- NCW can avail centralized cybercrime reporting
- portal

Helplines to Report Cyber Crimes in Karnataka



CYBERCRIME DIVISION

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, KARNATAKA

“Keep everyone safe by spreading education and awareness about the cyber world”



Cyber Crime Reporting Portal: 📞 Dial 1930

🖱️ <https://cybercrime.gov.in/>

Cyber Police Bangalore: 🖱️ <https://www.cyberpolicebangalore.nic.in/contactus.html>

National Emergency Number: 📞 Dial 112

National Police Helpline: 📞 Dial 100

National Women Helpline: 📞 Dial 1090

National Women Helpline (24x7): 📞 7827170170

