

**No. 11(6)/2012-CLFE**  
**Government of India/Bharat Sarkar**  
**Department of Electronics and Information Technology/Electroniki aur**  
**Soochna Praudigiki Vibhag**  
Electronics Niketan, 6, CGO Complex, New Delhi -110003  
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Dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013

To,

1. Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories
2. Director General of Police of all States and Union Territories

**Subject: Advisory on implementation of Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

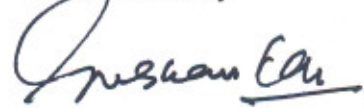
Cyber space is a complex environment resulting from the interaction of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet supported by communication technology, devices and connectivity resulting in distribution of information worldwide. In the recent years, web and social media have emerged as one of the important public communication channels. It brings social groups together in one virtual place and enables interaction in real time. Owing to numerous benefits brought out by technological advancement, cyberspace is the common tool used by citizens, civil society, businesses and Governments for communication and dissemination of information. Cyberspace has distinct and unique characteristics compared to physical space. The cyberspace is virtual, borderless and offers complete anonymity. Anyone can post his/her comments/views on social sites. Messages/communications can be made from one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one and many-to-many persons/devices spread out all across the globe. These services offer great advantage in accessing and posting the information and expressing the views in our day to day life. However, cyberspace also has the potential to be misused for variety of purposes such as spreading hate mails, posting inflammatory, harmful and offensive information in the form of images, videos, photos and text. Provision for addressing such offenses exists in section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

2. Recently certain incidents have been reported wherein section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 has been invoked solely as well as with other sections of Indian Penal Code against certain persons for posting/communicating certain content which was considered by the police to be harmful. Such action attracted lot of media attention and resulted in protest from the civil society, citizens and Members of Parliament in different parts of the country. Due diligence and care may be exercised while dealing with cases arising out of the alleged misuse of cyberspace.

3. State Governments are advised that as regard to arrest of any person in complaint registered under section 66A of the Information Technology Act 2000, the concerned police officer of a police station under the State's jurisdiction may not arrest any person until he/she has obtained prior approval of such arrest, from an officer, not below the rank of the Inspector General of Police in the metropolitan cities or of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police or Superintendent of Police at the district level, as the case may be.

4. It is requested that appropriate instructions may be issued in the matter to all concerned.

Yours sincerely



(Dr. Gulshan Rai)

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