

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1164**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 8TH DECEMBER, 2021/ 17 AGRAHAYANA, 1943 (SAKA)
INCREASE IN CYBER CRIMES IN THE COUNTRY**

1164. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of complaints that cyber crimes are increasing in the country which affects the banking and financial companies;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including major cyber crimes, including forgeries to the tune of several crores during the last three years;**
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision to upgrade the quality of investigation of cyber crimes in the country; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY KUMAR MISHRA)**

(a) to (d): With the enhanced use of cyber space, the number of cyber crimes including financial frauds are also increasing. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report is for the year 2020. As per data published by NCRB, the details of cases registered under various cyber crimes heads during 2018 – 2020 are at Annexure.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

- i. Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme, to all States/UTs for setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and capacity building of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 28 States/UTs, namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Punjab, Assam, Tripura, Puducherry, J&K, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and West Bengal.**
- ii. Training curriculum has been prepared for Law Enforcement Agencies personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers for better handling of investigation and prosecution. States/UTs have been requested to organize training programmes. More than 19,000 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime**

awareness, investigation, forensics etc. under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme.

- iii. Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' to deal with all types of cyber crime in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.**
- iv. The state of the art National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL) has been established as a part of the I4C, at CyPAD, Dwarka, New Delhi to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police.**
- v. Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cybercrime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. along with certification. More than 8000 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 1800 Certificates issued through the portal.**
- vi. The Government has launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in), to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with a special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their**

conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT law enforcement agency concerned as per the provisions of the law. Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System has been launched for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. A toll-free number 155260 has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

Crime Head-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Cyber Crimes during 2018-2020

SL	Crime Head	2018	2019	2020
		CR	CR	CR
1	Tampering computer source documents	257	173	338
2	Computer Related Offences	14141	23734	21926
3	Cyber Terrorism	21	12	26
4	Publication/transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic	3076	4203	6308
5	Interception or Monitoring or decryption of Information	6	9	7
6	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	2	2
7	Abetment to Commit Offences	1	0	1
8	Attempt to Commit Offences	13	14	18
9	Other Sections of IT Act	980	2699	1017
A	Total Offences under I.T. Act	18495	30846	29643
10	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	7	7	10
11	Cyber Stalking/Bullying of Women/Children	739	771	872
12	Data theft	106	282	98
13	Fraud	3353	6229	10395
14	Cheating	2051	3367	4480
15	Forgery	260	511	582
16	Defamation/Morphing	18	19	51
17	Fake Profile	78	85	149
18	Counterfeiting	2	5	9
19	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening	223	362	303
20	Fake News on Social Media	97	188	578
21	Other Offences	1713	1974	2674
B	Total Offences under IPC	8647	13800	20201
22	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)	20	22	63
23	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)	2	9	26
24	Copy Right Act	62	34	49
25	Trade Marks Act	0	1	5
26	Other SLL Crimes	22	23	48
C	Total Offences under SLL(Special and Local Laws)	106	89	191
	Total Cyber Crimes (A+B+C)	27248	44735	50035
Source: Crime in India				