

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.601**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 06.02.2019

**CYBER CRIME**

**601. SHRIMAT KAMLA DEVI PAATLE:**

Will the Minister of Electronics & Information Technology be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of the cyber crimes reported during the last three years along with the current status of said crimes;
- (b) the increase in such crimes in terms of percentage during the said period, state-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any step to deal with cyber crimes by making strict cyber laws; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA)

(a) and (b): As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 9622, 11592 and 12317 cyber crime cases were registered during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. This includes cases registered under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code and Special & Local Laws involving computer as medium/ target. Data for year 2017 is still under compilation by NCRB. Statewise cybercrime details are at Annexure.

(c) and (d): The Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions to deal with prevalent cyber crimes. Government has taken a number of legal, technical and administrative measures to prevent cyber crimes. These inter alia, include:

- (i) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) as per the provisions of Section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country.
- (ii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which is available on its website ([www.cert-in.org.in](http://www.cert-in.org.in)).
- (iii) Government has set up National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities.
- (iv) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same for banks as well as common users.
- (v) National Information Centre (NIC), which provides IT / E-Governance related services to Government departments, protects the cyber resources from possible compromises through a layered security approach in the form of practices, procedures and technologies that are put in place. NIC has deployed state-of-the-art security solutions including firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, anti-virus solution. Additionally, periodic security audits of resources are performed followed by

subsequent hardenings. These are complemented by round-the –clock monitoring of security events and remedial measures are carried out for solving the problems subsequently.

- (vi) Government has established security and safety test labs under Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate. Three major labs are functioning at Delhi, Kolkata and Bengaluru for security assessment of software (including computer programmes).
- (vii) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a portal [www.cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in) for public to report complaints of child pornography and sexually abusive explicit content.

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### Annexure

#### **State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR),under Total Cyber Crimes during 2014-2016**

SL	State/UT	2014	2015		2016	
		CR	CR	% Increase	CR	% Increase
1	Andhra Pradesh	282	536	90%	616	15%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	6	-67%	4	-33%
3	Assam	379	483	27%	696	44%
4	Bihar	114	242	112%	309	28%
5	Chhattisgarh	123	103	-16%	90	-13%
6	Goa	62	17	-73%	31	82%
7	Gujarat	227	242	7%	362	50%
8	Haryana	151	224	48%	401	79%
9	Himachal Pradesh	38	50	32%	31	-38%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	37	34	-8%	28	-18%
11	Jharkhand	93	180	94%	259	44%
12	Karnataka	1020	1447	42%	1101	-24%
13	Kerala	450	290	-36%	283	-2%
14	Madhya Pradesh	289	231	-20%	258	12%
15	Maharashtra	1879	2195	17%	2380	8%
16	Manipur	13	6	-54%	11	83%
17	Meghalaya	60	56	-7%	39	-30%
18	Mizoram	22	8	-64%	1	-88%
19	Nagaland	0	0		2	
20	Odisha	124	386	211%	317	-18%
21	Punjab	226	149	-34%	102	-32%
22	Rajasthan	697	949	36%	941	-1%
23	Sikkim	4	1	-75%	1	0%
24	Tamil Nadu	172	142	-17%	144	1%
25	Telangana	703	687	-2%	593	-14%
26	Tripura	5	13	160%	8	-38%
27	Uttar Pradesh	1737	2208	27%	2639	20%
28	Uttarakhand	42	48	14%	62	29%
29	West Bengal	355	398	12%	478	20%
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>9322</b>	<b>11331</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>12187</b>	<b>8%</b>
30	A & N Islands	13	6	-54%	3	-50%
31	Chandigarh	55	77	40%	26	-66%
32	D&N Haveli	3	0	-100%	1	
33	Daman & Diu	1	1	0%	0	-100%

34	Delhi UT	226	177	-22%	98	-45%
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	-100%	0	
36	Puducherry	1	0	-100%	2	
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>261</b>	-13%	<b>130</b>	-50%
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>9622</b>	<b>11592</b>	20%	<b>12317</b>	6%

Source: Crime in India

