

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 291
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 08th AUGUST, 2025**

Strengthening Cyber-crime Laws

*291. Shri G Kumar Naik:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that, as per report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 2023, over 52,000 cases of cybercrimes were registered across the Country, with significant rise in cyber fraud cases, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current legal framework addressing cybercrimes in the country and whether the Government plans to introduce amendments or new legislation to address emerging threats such as phishing, ransomware and cryptocurrency-related frauds;
- (c) whether the Government has received proposals from States/UTs for establishment of specialized cybercrime courts and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;
- (d) the number of cybercrime cases pending in courts as of January 2025 and measures being undertaken to expedite their resolution; and
- (e) the steps being taken to strengthen collaboration between the judiciary, enforcement agencies and cybersecurity experts to improve prosecution of cybercrime cases?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 291 FOR ANSWER ON 08/08/2025 REGARDING 'STRENGTHENING CYBER-CRIME LAWS'

(a) As per the latest available data in the Report “Crime in India 2022” published by the NCRB, a total 65,893 cases were registered under Cyber Crimes in 2022 and the Table 9A- 1 gives the State/UT wise Data of Cyber Crimes 2020-2022 **(Annexure. I).**

(b) The Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000) along with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (45 of 2023), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (46 of 2023) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (47 of 2023) provides a robust legal framework to address the cybercrime laws in the country, for the present.

(c) No.

(d) No separate data is being maintained regarding the cybercrime cases pending in the courts. However, courts generally are taking all the steps at their end for early conclusion of the proceedings.

(e) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cybercrime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their 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) The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cybercrimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

(ii) The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with 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 Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

(iii) The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System'(CFCFRMS), under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. As per CFCFRMS operated by I4C, financial amount of more than Rs. 5,489 crore has been saved in more than 17.82 lakh complaints so far. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalised to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

(iv) A State of the Art, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime.

(v) So far, more than 9.42 lakhs SIM cards and 2,63,348 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by the Government of India.

(vi) The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of

cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, 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, Tripura, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Delhi. In Tamil Nadu the laboratory is functional partially.

(vii) The state of the art ‘National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)’ has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation) has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 12,460 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

(viii) The I4C, MHA is regularly organising ‘State Connect’, ‘Thana Connect’ and Peer learning session to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.

(ix) The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely ‘CyTrain’ portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 1,05,796 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 82,704 Certificates issued through the portal.

(x) *Samanvaya* Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System (MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics.

It provides analytics-based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module '*Pratibimb*' map's locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by LEAs from I4C and other Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). It has led to arrest of 12,987 accused, 1,51,984 linkages and 70,584 Cyber Investigation assistance request so far.

TABLE 9A.1

Cyber Crimes (State/UT-wise) - 2020-2022

SL	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs)	Rate of Total Cyber Crimes (2022)	Chargesheeting Rate (2022)
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
STATES:							
1	Andhra Pradesh	1899	1875	2341	530.3	4.4	16.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	47	14	15.5	0.9	50.0
3	Assam	3530	4846	1733	354.9	4.9	14.0
4	Bihar	1512	1413	1621	1255.3	1.3	69.3
5	Chhattisgarh	297	352	439	299.5	1.5	78.8
6	Goa	40	36	90	15.7	5.7	37.5
7	Gujarat	1283	1536	1417	709.3	2.0	62.9
8	Haryana	656	622	681	299.7	2.3	58.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	98	70	77	74.4	1.0	62.3
10	Jharkhand	1204	953	967	391.4	2.5	63.6
11	Karnataka	10741	8136	12556	674.1	18.6	21.1
12	Kerala	426	626	773	356.8	2.2	58.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	699	589	826	858.9	1.0	85.2
14	Maharashtra	5496	5562	8249	1257.4	6.6	30.5
15	Manipur	79	67	18	32.0	0.6	0.0
16	Meghalaya	142	107	75	33.3	2.3	6.1
17	Mizoram	13	30	1	12.3	0.1	0.0
18	Nagaland	8	8	4	22.2	0.2	10.0
19	Odisha	1931	2037	1983	460.8	4.3	11.4
20	Punjab	378	551	697	306.0	2.3	58.8
21	Rajasthan	1354	1504	1833	804.4	2.3	40.5
22	Sikkim	0	0	26	6.8	3.8	-
23	Tamil Nadu	782	1076	2082	767.1	2.7	69.8
24	Telangana	5024	10303	15297	379.5	40.3	17.1
25	Tripura	34	24	30	41.2	0.7	22.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	11097	8829	10117	2340.9	4.3	45.3
27	Uttarakhand	243	718	559	115.6	4.8	24.3
28	West Bengal	712	513	401	987.6	0.4	73.0
TOTAL STATE(S)		49708	52430	64907	13403.0	4.8	29.3
UNION TERRITORIES:							
29	A&N Islands	5	8	28	4.0	7.0	63.6
30	Chandigarh	17	15	27	12.2	2.2	42.1
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	5	5	12.0	0.4	71.4
32	Delhi	168	356	685	211.0	3.2	89.3
33	Jammu & Kashmir	120	154	173	135.4	1.3	43.1
34	Ladakh	1	5	3	3.0	1.0	0.0
35	Lakshadweep	3	1	1	0.7	1.4	0.0
36	Puducherry	10	0	64	16.2	3.9	72.7
TOTAL UT(S)		327	544	986	394.5	2.5	70.0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		50035	52974	65893	13797.5	4.8	29.6

+1 Crime Rate is calculated as Crime per one lakh of population.

TABLE 9A.1 Page 1 of 1

- Population Source: Report of Technical group on Population Projections (July, 2020) National Commission on Population, MoHFW
- As per data provided by States/UTs
- States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures # Clarifications are pending from Nagaland