GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 226

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 2024/ AGRAHAYANA 6, 1946 (SAKA)

CYBER CRIMES IN THE COUNTRY

226 #   DR. DINESH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of various types of cyber crimes reported in the country during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of policy initiatives taken by Government to identify and redress cyber crimes and the results achieved therefrom;

(c) the details of efforts made by Government to control cyber crimes from international borders and the success achieved therein; and

(d) the details of the methods used to monitor cyber crimes at present?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)

(a) to (d) : The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and

publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India".

The latest published report is for the year 2022. As per the data published

by the NCRB, State/UT wise and Crime Head-wise details of cases

registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as

medium/target) during the period from 2018 to 2022 are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II.

‘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 cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies. 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 cybercrime 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', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

iv. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi

jurisdictional issues by on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh.

v. 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 11,203 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

vi. 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 98,698 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 75,591 Certificates issued through the portal.

vii. National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Evidence) has been set up at Hyderabad. Establishment of this laboratory provides the necessary

forensic support in cases of evidence related to cyber crime, preserving the evidence and its analysis in line with the provisions of IT Act and Evidence Act; and reduced turnaround time.

viii. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 7,330 officials of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

ix. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 40,151 NCC cadets.

x. Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

xi. The Central Government and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers appear to be originating within India. Such international spoofed calls have been made by cyber-criminals in recent cases of fake digital arrests, FedEx scams, impersonation as government and police officials, etc. Directions have been issued to the TSPs for blocking of such incoming international spoofed calls.

xii. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has set up the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate situational awareness of cyber security threats by scanning the entire Indian cyber space meta data to generate near-real-time information to enable proactive, preventive and protective actions by all relevant entities across the Indian cyberspace.

xiii. To spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (cyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), Radio campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, newspaper advertisement on digital arrest scam, announcement in Delhi metros on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals, use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

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STATE/UT-WISE CASES REGISTERED UNDER CYBER CRIMES DURING 2018-2022

SL	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	1207	1886	1899	1875	2341
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7	8	30	47	14
3	Assam	2022	2231	3530	4846	1733
4	Bihar	374	1050	1512	1413	1621
5	Chhattisgarh	139	175	297	352	439
6	Goa	29	15	40	36	90
7	Gujarat	702	784	1283	1536	1417
8	Haryana	418	564	656	622	681
9	Himachal Pradesh	69	76	98	70	77
10	Jharkhand	930	1095	1204	953	967
11	Karnataka	5839	12020	10741	8136	12556
12	Kerala	340	307	426	626	773
13	Madhya Pradesh	740	602	699	589	826
14	Maharashtra	3511	4967	5496	5562	8249
15	Manipur	29	4	79	67	18
16	Meghalaya	74	89	142	107	75
17	Mizoram	6	8	13	30	1
18	Nagaland	2	2	8	8	4
19	Odisha	843	1485	1931	2037	1983
20	Punjab	239	243	378	551	697
21	Rajasthan	1104	1762	1354	1504	1833
22	Sikkim	1	2	0	0	26
23	Tamil Nadu	295	385	782	1076	2082
24	Telangana	1205	2691	5024	10303	15297
25	Tripura	20	20	34	24	30
26	Uttar Pradesh	6280	11416	11097	8829	10117
27	Uttarakhand	171	100	243	718	559
28	West Bengal	335	524	712	513	401
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**26931**	**44511**	**49708**	**52430**	**64907**
29	A&N Islands	7	2	5	8	28
30	Chandigarh	30	23	17	15	27
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+		3	3	5	5
32	Delhi	189	115	168	356	685
33	Jammu & Kashmir *	73	73	120	154	173
34	Ladakh	-	-	1	5	3
35	Lakshadweep	4	4	3	1	1
36	Puducherry	14	4	10	0	64
	TOTAL UT(S)	**317**	**224**	**327**	**544**	**986**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**27248**	**44735**	**50035**	**52974**	**65893**

Source: Crime in India.

Note : '+' Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2018, 2019

'*' Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh for 2018, 2019

Crime Heads-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Cyber Crimes during 2018-2022

S.No.	Crime Heads	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Tampering computer source documents	257	173	338	55	65
2	Computer Related Offences	14141	23734	21926	19915	23894
3	Cyber Terrorism	21	12	26	15	12
4	Publication/transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form	3076	4203	6308	6598	6896
5	Interception or Monitoring or decrypts.L.tion of Information	6	9	7	2	1
6	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	2	2	3	1
7	Abetment to Commit Offences	1	0	1	7	4
8	Attempt to Commit Offences	13	14	18	5	18
9	Other Sections of IT Act	980	2699	1017	827	1017
A	**Total Offences under I.T. Act**	**18495**	**30846**	**29643**	**27427**	**31908**
10	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	7	7	10	10	24
11	Cyber Stalking/Bullying of Women/Children	739	771	872	1176	1471
12	Data theft	106	282	98	170	97
13	Fraud	3353	6229	10395	14007	17470
14	Cheating	2051	3367	4480	6343	10509
15	Forgery	260	511	582	198	224
16	Defamation/Morphing	18	19	51	31	61
17	Fake Profile	78	85	149	123	157
18	Counterfeiting	2	5	9	2	2
19	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening	223	362	303	689	696
20	Fake News on Social Media	97	188	578	179	230
21	Other Offences	1713	1974	2674	2456	2857
B	**Total Offences under IPC**	**8647**	**13800**	**20201**	**25384**	**33798**
22	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)	20	22	63	27	37
23	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)	2	9	26	4	6
24	Copy Right Act	62	34	49	32	27
25	Trade Marks Act	0	1	5	1	14
26	Other SLL Crimes	22	23	48	99	103
C	**Total Offences under SLL**	**106**	**89**	**191**	**163**	**187**
	Total Cyber Crimes (A+B+C)	**27248**	**44735**	**50035**	**52974**	**65893**

Source: Crime in India

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