

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4118**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2026/ PHALGUNA 26, 1947 (SAKA)**

**CYBER AWARENESS**

**†4118. SHRI AJAY BHATT:  
SMT. GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

**(a) the details of cybercrimes reported during the last three years along with the current year thereof;**

**(b) the State-wise percentage increase in the said crimes during the said period;**

**(c) whether the Government has introduced cyber security measures with stringent cyber laws to make online transactions error-free and combat cybercrime; and**

**(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to spread cyber awareness among general public?**

**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 2023. As per the data published by the NCRB, State/UT wise details of cases registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during the period from 2021 to 2023 are at the Annexure.**

**‘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 (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.**

**Sufficient provisions are available under the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) to deal with cyber crime in the country.**

**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 cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.**

- ii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (<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 National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action i.e. filing of chargesheets, arrest and resolution of complaints, 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, till 31.01.2026, financial amount of more than Rs. 8,690 Crore has been saved in more than 24.65 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.
- iv. A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been issued by the Central Government on 2nd January 2026. It provides a uniform, victim-centric framework for handling complaints through the National

**Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP) and Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS). The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for NCRP-CFCFRMS outlines a dedicated Coordination Mechanism to enhance collaboration, particularly with States and Union Territories, whose police agencies are integral stakeholders in the system.**

**v. The Central Government has taken various initiatives to create cyber crime awareness which, inter-alia, include:-**

- 1) The Hon'ble Prime Minister spoke about digital arrests during the episode "Mann Ki Baat" on 27.10.2024 and apprised the citizens of India.**
- 2) A special programme was organized by Aakashvani, New Delhi on Digital Arrest on 28.10.2024.**
- 3) Caller Tune Campaign: I4C in collaboration with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has launched a caller tune campaign with effect from 19.12.2024 for raising awareness about cybercrime and promoting the Cybercrime Helpline Number 1930 & NCRP portal.**

**The caller tunes were also being broadcast in English, Hindi and 10 regional languages by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). Six versions of caller tunes were played which cover various modus-operandi, namely, Digital Arrest, Investment Scam, Malware, Fake Loan App, Fake Social Media Advertisements.**

- 4) The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest scams which, inter-alia, include; newspaper advertisement, announcement in Delhi Metros, use of social media influencers to create special posts, campaign through Prasar Bharti and electronic media, special programme on Aakashvani.**
- 5) In partnership with DD News, I4C conducted a cybercrime awareness campaign running through Weekly Show Cyber-Alert starting from 19th July 2025 for 52 Weeks.**
- 6) To further 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), SMS campaign, TV campaign, Radio campaign, School Campaign, advertisement in cinema halls, celebrity endorsement, IPL campaign, campaign during Kumbh Mela 2025 & Suraj Kund Mela 2025, 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, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.**

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**State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes during 2021-2023**

SL	State/UT	2021	2022	2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	1875	2341	2341
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47	14	24
3	Assam	4846	1733	909
4	Bihar	1413	1621	4450
5	Chhattisgarh	352	439	473
6	Goa	36	90	86
7	Gujarat	1536	1417	1995
8	Haryana	622	681	751
9	Himachal Pradesh	70	77	127
10	Jharkhand	953	967	1079
11	Karnataka	8136	12556	21889
12	Kerala	626	773	3295
13	Madhya Pradesh	589	826	685
14	Maharashtra	5562	8249	8103
15	Manipur	67	18	3
16	Meghalaya	107	75	64
17	Mizoram	30	1	31
18	Nagaland	8	4	2
19	Odisha	2037	1983	2348
20	Punjab	551	697	511
21	Rajasthan	1504	1833	2435
22	Sikkim	0	26	12
23	Tamil Nadu	1076	2082	4121
24	Telangana	10303	15297	18236
25	Tripura	24	30	36
26	Uttar Pradesh	8829	10117	10794
27	Uttarakhand	718	559	494
28	West Bengal	513	401	309
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>52430</b>	<b>64907</b>	<b>85603</b>
29	A&N Islands	8	28	47
30	Chandigarh	15	27	23
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	5	5	6
32	Delhi	356	685	407
33	Jammu & Kashmir	154	173	185
34	Ladakh	5	3	1
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	0	64	147
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>817</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>52974</b>	<b>65893</b>	<b>86420</b>

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

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