

Cyber Crime Insights and Future Recommendations (India, 2013-2023)

Cyber Crime Insights (2013-2023)

1. Year Wise Registered Cyber Crime (2013-2023):

2013 - 4356, 2014 - 9622, 2015 - 11592, 2016 - 12319, 2017 - 21796, 2018 - 27248, 2019 - 44735, 2020 - 50035, 2021 - 52974, 2022 - 65893, 2023 - 1128265.

2. Most affected states in the decade (2013-2023): Uttar Pradesh (257,213), Maharashtra (163,677), Gujarat (128,773), Karnataka, Telangana.

3. Most affected year: 2023 - Cases Registered: 1,128,265.

4. Most affected states in 2023: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana.

5. Highest cyber crime cases in 2022 (Top 5 cities): Bengaluru, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Delhi.

6. Lowest cyber crime cases in 2022 (Top 5 cities): Kochi, Kolkata, Coimbatore, Indore, Kozhikode.

7. Cyber crime cases in mega cities: 2021 - 17,115; 2022 - 24,420 (increase).

8. Highest registered cyber crimes by category (2022): Computer-related offenses (23,894), Online banking fraud (6,491), Identity theft (5,740), OTP fraud (2,910), Publishing/transmitting obscene materials (2,755).

9. Total ransomware attack cases (2022): 958.

10. Total cyber blackmailing/threatening cases (2022): 696.

11. Total defamation/morphing women's photos inappropriately (2022): 61.

12. Total cyberterrorism cases (2022): 5.

13. Main motives: Fraud, Extortion, Sexual Exploitation, Causing Disrepute.

14. Financial loss due to cyber crime (FY2018-19 to FY2024-25): 7.54 Thousand Crores.

15. Highest financial loss in FY2023-24: 1.9 Thousand Crores.

16. Most affected states: Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh.

17. Cyber crime against women (2022): 14,000 cases.

18. Cyber crime against children (2022): 1,823 cases.

19. Top cyber crimes against women (2022): Cyber Pornography, Cyber Stalking/Bullying, Defamation & Morphing, Fake Profiles, Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening.

20. Most affected states for cyber crimes against women (2022): Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh.

21. Top cyber crimes against children (2022): Cyber Pornography, Cyber Stalking/Bullying, Cyber Blackmailing, Internet Crime via Online Games, Fake Profiles.

22. Most affected states for cyber crimes against children (2022): Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.

23. Mega city cyber crime investigation (2022): Total Cases: 54,000; Solved Cases: 24,000; Pending: 30,000; Pendency Rate: 55.56%; Resolution Rate: 44.44%; Charge Sheeting Rate: 53.24%.

24. State-wise cyber crime investigation (2022): Total Cases: 139,000; Solved Cases: 64,000; Pending: 75,000; Pendency Rate: 53.87%; Resolution Rate: 46.13%; Charge Sheeting Rate: 41.98%.

Recommendations for Strengthening Cybersecurity in India

1. Strengthening Cybersecurity Infrastructure:

- Establish a National Cybersecurity Task Force for real-time monitoring and response.
- Invest in AI and ML for proactive threat detection.
- Strengthen public-private partnerships to fight cyber fraud.

2. Enhancing Law Enforcement Capabilities:

- Increase dedicated cybercrime units across all states.
- Provide advanced training for law enforcement personnel.
- Improve international coordination to track cybercriminals globally.

3. Public Awareness & Digital Literacy:

- Launch nationwide cybersecurity awareness campaigns.
- Make cyber hygiene courses mandatory in schools & universities.
- Collaborate with social media platforms to prevent cyberbullying and fake profiles.

4. Stronger Data Protection & Legal Framework:

- Implement stricter data privacy laws aligned with international standards.
- Increase penalties for cyber offenses.
- Establish specialized cyber courts for faster resolution of cases.

5. Improving Financial Cybersecurity:

- Strengthen banking security measures.
- Introduce real-time fraud detection systems.
- Promote multi-layer authentication in digital payments.

6. Protection of Women & Children:

- Set up dedicated cybercrime helplines for women and children.
- Monitor online gaming platforms for child safety.
- Increase counseling and legal support for cybercrime victims.

7. Cybersecurity Investment & Research:

- Establish cybersecurity research centers in top universities.
- Provide funding for cybersecurity startups.
- Encourage Indian companies to develop indigenous security solutions.