

An Analysis of Cybercrime Statistics in Karnataka

Megha. H.R

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science,
S.E.A College of Science, Commerce and Arts, Autonomous, K. R. Puram, Bangalore, Karnataka.
Email-id: meghachandruthi@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper the evolution of cybercrime in the Karnataka state has been discussed. Focusing on the cybercrime activities of annual percentage change over the period 2021 to 2024. In response with the end-users view the threats in the digital realm, the study investigates the cyber crime activities influenced by the population density per lakh. This paper also views the cybercrime trends factors. The cyber crime was increased by 86% in the Karnataka. 41% of Women are attacked by the cyber violence and 40% of adults are suffering by the cyber-attacks and 5% of others are attacked by the cybercrimes. In the research the analysis of cybercrime in Karnataka according cases registered and solved is evaluated. The research aims to provide details of various cybercrime activities from various level of cyber males. And also, cybersecurity strategies in the Karnataka context.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Trends, Karnataka, Cyber security.

II. Introduction:

Cybercrime is illegal activities which is against to law act. This activity can be acted on computer tool (Data, Software) or target (users, money etc). Cyber crimes will be theft, fraudulent, phishing, defamation etc. The abuse of computers or cyber crimes comes under the IT Act 2000.

There are two ways of cybercrime:

1. Computer is used as weapon to perform the crime through online.
Example: Credit card frauds, Spam etc.
2. Computer is used as target where; one computer device is used to attach the other computer. Example: Hacking, Virus etc.

Different forms of Cyber Crime:

1. **Spam:** It is the top cybercrime that send the fake email.
2. **Fraud:** It is dishonest misrepresentation of data of some matter. It is used to cheat the public by accessing the unauthorized system. There are various types of frauds:
 - Net banking/ATM frauds hack the details of banking login username and password, pin of ATM. Make fake ATM Card.
 - SIM Swap that means sim detail of one person will be exchanged with another sim card.
 - Vishing is one way to seek the personal information through the phone calls, such as OTP, CVV, PIN etc.

- Phishing is a stealing personal information through email such as ID of Customer, PIN, Credit/Debit Card number
3. Obscene or offensive content of websites or web pages. It will target mainly on child pornography.
 4. Harassment is the major cybercrime. It mainly targets the gender especially women, religion, nationality. It often occurs in newsgroup or chat box by sending hateful email.
 5. Drug trafficking is top one cyber illegal activities where the illegal substance is selling through online to the end-users. Illegal substances are pills, drugs. This crime mainly increasing in the Karnataka Rural areas.
 6. Cyber terrorism is attack committed through the use of cyber space or computer tools such as hacking attack towards the single user or group of users by blackmailing, robberies.
 7. Email bomb and Logical Bomb those both are malware or virus program transferred to the email and events.

Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka state which is increasing the population as well as cybercrimes from recent years. Cybercrime such as scam, online fraud, theft etc are rapidly increased in Karnataka especially in Bengaluru urban district. The technology is integrated to perform the cybercrime. Each different cyber-crime is targeting different age group of peoples.

- **Online Fraud and Financial Scams:** It is one of the most top cybercrimes in Karnatak state. It targets mainly on Senior citizen to track other their sensitive information such as Bank account details, pin, OTP, Password etc.

mainly phishing scams and investment scams is the top online frauds.

- **Cyberbullying and Online Harassment:** It is another trend of cybercrime in the Karnataka targeting the young peoples. The main platform of this crime is social media especially messaging.

- **Social Media Harassment:** Large number of peoples are targeted through social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook etc. Especially Young people are in more number targeted through the psychological effects.
- **Sexual Exploitation and Blackmail:** Cyberbullying implemented into sexual exploitation, it uses edited or explicit photos or videos and blackmail or shared.

- **Tech-Savvy Criminals and Evolving Threats:** Bengaluru district, is high concentration of tech professionals, with rising of tech-savvy criminals.

- **Ransomware Attacks:** It mainly targets on business, Government sectors, it involves the destructive activities.
- **Data Breaches:** Many companies across Karnataka store large data of financial and personal those data will be targeted by the hackers. Where hackers access and steal those information or damage that information.

- **Law Enforcement Response: Combating Cybercrime in Karnataka:** It is an important tool to take steps to address the growing problem of the cybercrime. The Karnataka state established cybercrime units such as Karnataka Cyber Crime police which works similar to National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP) to track and investigate online offenses.

- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Karnataka Police launched this public awareness campaign about the cybercrime to educate the peoples about the risk of online fraud and advise them to secure their personal data from unauthorized persons.
- **Cybercrime Investigation Units:** The Karnataka state unit is responsible for investigating online fraud, cyberbullying cases and they work with other law enforcement agencies across the state.
- **Collaboration with Tech Companies:** Karnataka police is collaborated with tech

companies to enhance cyber security measures. They work very fast by detecting cyber threats and improve overall cyber resilience.

II. Review of Literature:

In the evolution of the landscape of cybersecurity, understanding the trends cybercrime in the Karnataka State.

(Bengaluru, Vijay Kumar, October 2021) stated that he got a call to his phone saying that his bank account needed to be updated. So, he believed it was from bank, hence he shared the details including the OTP which he was received. Soon, the Rs. 20000 amount was debited from his account. [1]

(Karnataka, Cyber Police, July 2023) stated that comparing the current statics of the cybercrime in Karnataka with 2022 year, Rs.76.9 crore was cheated by cyber thieves. The police tried to recover Rs. 1.9 crore. [2]

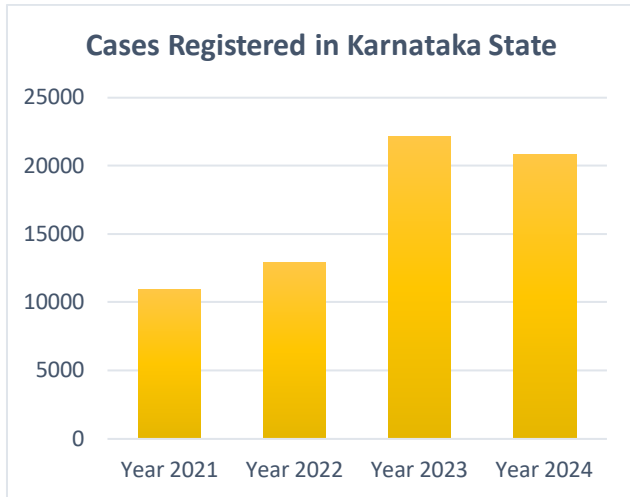
(Karnataka, Cyber Police, July 2023) stated that the first 6 months of year 2023 the cybercriminals steal around Rs.65 crore from the various districts of Karnataka peoples. According to the complaints of victims, the cyber police tried to prevent 26% of the cyber criminals.[2]

(Bengaluru, Police Reporter, Dec 2024) stated that the digital arrests in Karnataka, which stands in 2nd place in the India Country. Rs. 11.83 crore was ransom in a month by cyber fraudsters in Bengaluru district.[3]

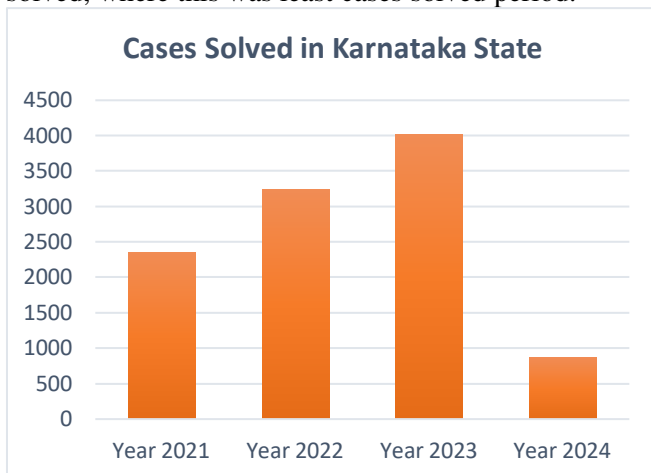
III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

It navigates the framework of cybercrime in Karnataka from 2021-2024. Analysing the data from secondary source, this study will evaluate the cybercrime rates per populations, and annual percentage of cybercrime rates per district. The methodology in this paper views the descriptive and analysis of the cybercrime in the Karnataka state.

According to the survey in the year 2021, 10976 cyber crime cases was registered in the Karnataka state and more in the Bengaluru Urban. In the year 2022, totally 12879 cases were registered. In the year 2023, the cases registered was 22194 where it is the highest data among other period of year. In the last year 2024, totally 20875 cases were registered which shows 1319 cases was dropped compared to the previous year.

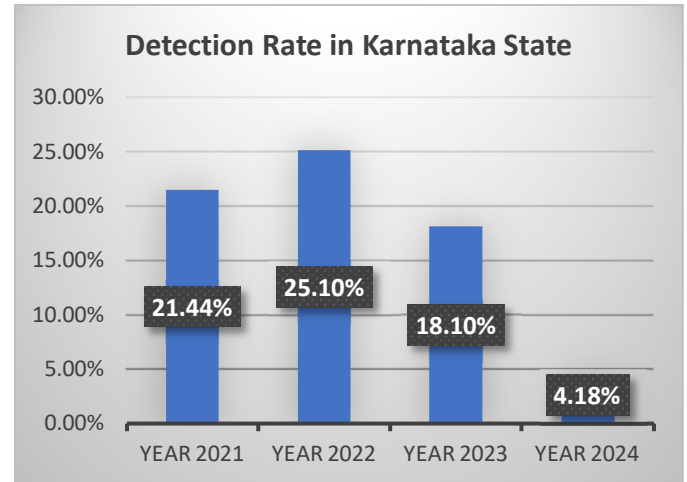


According to the details of the cyber-crime police unit, they stated that in each year they solved registered cases approximately to 25%. In the survey, the year 2021, 2354 cases of cyber crime were solved. In the year 2022, 3232 cases were solved. In the year 2023, the 4016 cases were solved and it was the highest cases solved period. In the last year 2024, 873 cases were solved, where this was least cases solved period.



Ratio of case registered and case solved will be evaluated as detection rate.

Year	Detection Rate in Karnataka State
2021	21.44%
2022	25.10%
2023	18.10%
2024	4.18%



IV. Conclusion

Karnataka State continues to lead with technology and innovation which is essential for all types of users such as business, Individuals and government to prioritize cybersecurity. Particularly there is an increasing of cybercrime in Karnataka especially in the field of Tech Hub in Bengaluru Urban. Online fraud, Phishing scams, and cyberbullying is the highest rate of cyber crime and the cybercrime police unit need to take stronger security measures and conduct the awareness program for the public. The stronger security measures such as encryption (Convert readable format to unreadable format especially used in Password) two-factor authentication (used in Online transaction), and software updates regularly. Cybercrime police unit trained the users to identify scam websites or calls, spam mails etc. With collaborative work the Karnataka state moves towards safer digital world.

Reference:

- [1] [Only 1 Of Every 8 Cybercrime Cases In City Cracked In 2021 | Bengaluru News - Times of India](#)
- [2] [Cybercrime Wave Hits Karnataka: Rs 65 Crore Lost In 6 Months In 4090 Cases, Rs 17 Crore Recovered - The420.in](#)
- [3] [Karnataka Turns Cybercrime Den With Rising Cases Of Digital Arrests](#)
- [4] [\(PDF\) CYBER CRIMES IN INDIA: TRENDS AND PREVENTION](#)
- [5] [Cyber Crime - Karnataka State Police](#)
- [6] Balduzzi M., C. V. (2015). Cybercrime in the Deep Web. Black Hat EU, Amsterdam: Trend Micro. Retrieved from <https://www.blackhat.com/docs/eu-15/materials/eu-15-Balduzzi/Cybercrime-In-The-Deep-Web-wp.pdf>