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A Statistical Analysis of Cyber Crime Incidents, Financial Loss, and Recovery Trends in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar District (2025)

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Abstract— **Cyber crime has emerged as a significant threat to digital safety, financial security, and public confidence in India. The increasing use of mobile banking, UPI, social media, and online investment platforms has created new opportunities for fraudsters to exploit users. This study examines cyber crime complaints, financial losses, and recovery trends in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar district during 2025 using secondary data from police websites, government portals, and verified news reports. The district recorded 5,078 complaints through the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal in 2025, resulting in losses of ₹33.20 crore. During the same period, police froze ₹7.05 crore in suspect accounts and directly refunded ₹2.02 crore to victims. Descriptive statistical analysis was used to assess the scale of loss and the effectiveness of recovery measures. The findings indicate that although recovery efforts are active and meaningful, they remain far below the total amount lost. The paper concludes that stronger public awareness, faster reporting, tighter banking surveillance, and strict action against mule accounts are essential for reducing cyber fraud in the district.**

Keywords— **Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, cyber crime, cyber fraud, financial loss, recovery rate, statistical analysis.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Cyber crime refers to offences committed using digital devices, networks, or online platforms. Common cyber offences include phishing, OTP theft, fake investment schemes, digital arrest scams, impersonation, and mule-account-based laundering. In India, the rapid expansion of digital transactions has increased both convenience and vulnerability. Government sources show that cyber fraud complaints continue to rise, reflecting the scale of the problem and the growing importance of cyber policing. Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar district has become an important area for studying cyber crime because local reports show a sharp increase in complaints and financial losses, along with active police recovery efforts. In 2025, the district reported more than five thousand complaints and losses exceeding ₹33 crore, while police also managed to freeze and refund significant amounts to victims.

These figures make the district a valuable case for statistical analysis of cyber crime, financial loss, and recovery trends.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on cyber crime in India consistently indicates that financial fraud is among the fastest-growing and most damaging forms of cyber offence. Government reporting on cyber fraud confirms that complaints and losses have increased significantly, especially through digital payment systems and online transfer platforms. Reports from Maharashtra show that losses from cyber fraud have grown rapidly, while recovery rates remain relatively low compared with the total amount lost. District-level reporting from Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar provides further evidence of the seriousness of the issue through recovery of funds, freezing of suspicious amounts, and police action against mule-account networks. These reports show that recovery is possible, but only when police intervention is prompt and digital tracing mechanisms are effective. The available literature therefore suggests that cyber crime must be studied as both a criminal and financial governance problem.

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the number of cyber crime complaints registered in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar district in 2025.
2. To analyze the financial loss caused by cyber fraud in the district.
3. To evaluate the amount frozen and refunded by police authorities.
4. To assess the statistical effectiveness of recovery efforts.
5. To suggest preventive and policy measures for reducing cyber fraud.

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IV. Research Hypotheses

H1: Cyber crime complaints in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar are associated with substantial financial loss.

H2: Recovery efforts, though active, remain below the level of total loss.

H3: Early reporting increases the likelihood of freezing or refunding fraud amounts.

V. Methodology

This study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design. The data are secondary in nature and were collected from police websites, official cyber-reporting references, and credible news reports. Since year-wise district-level data for 2022, 2023, and 2024 was not available in the accessible sources, the analysis is restricted to the year 2025 and relevant recovery references from the same period. The study uses descriptive statistics, percentage analysis, and recovery-ratio computation to interpret the data. The recovery rate is calculated as the amount recovered divided by the amount lost, multiplied by 100.

VI. Data Analysis

In 2025, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar district recorded 5,078 cyber crime complaints on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, with total losses of ₹33.20 crore. Police authorities reportedly froze ₹7.05 crore in suspect accounts and directly refunded ₹2.02 crore to victims. The direct refund recovery rate is approximately 6.08 percent. If frozen funds are included as protected value, the combined protection ratio is approximately 27.32 percent. These calculations show that while police intervention prevented and recovered a meaningful share of the loss, the majority of the amount remained unrecovered.

VII. Results And Discussion

The study shows that cyber crime in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar is primarily a financial fraud problem. The high complaint volume and large monetary loss indicate that fraudsters have been able to exploit digital systems effectively. Common modes of fraud reported in the district include digital arrest scams, impersonation of police or government officials, fake investment groups, task fraud, and mule-account laundering. The recovery data suggest that law-enforcement response is improving. The freezing of ₹7.05 crore and refund of ₹2.02 crore indicate that timely complaint registration and police coordination can reduce losses. However, compared with the total amount lost, recovery is still limited.

Another important finding is the role of mule accounts. Police reports indicate that organized cyber syndicates use commission-based bank accounts to receive and redistribute fraud proceeds, making tracing more difficult. The findings therefore support the view that cyber crime must be handled through a multi-agency response involving police, banks, telecom providers, and public awareness systems. Quick freezing of suspicious accounts, stronger monitoring of transfers, and prompt complaint reporting are central to reducing victim losses.

VIII. Conclusion

Cyber crime in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar district has become a serious financial and social concern. The 2025 data show a high complaint volume, substantial victim losses, and only partial recovery through freezing and refunds. Although the police have shown active and effective intervention, the scale of fraud still exceeds the scale of recovery. The study concludes that stronger awareness, faster reporting, enhanced bank surveillance, and stricter action against mule-account networks are necessary to control cyber crime in the district. Annual publication of district-level cyber statistics would also support research, policy planning, and public accountability.

IX. Suggestions

1. Launch regular cyber awareness drives in schools, colleges, banks, and government offices.
2. Encourage immediate reporting through helpline 1930 and the official cyber portal.
3. Strengthen real-time coordination between police and banks for freezing suspicious transactions.
4. Intensify action against mule accounts and interstate cyber syndicates.
5. Publish annual district-level cyber crime reports for academic and policy use.

TABLE I
CYBER CRIME AND RECOVERY IN CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR, 2025

Year	Complaints	Amount Lost (₹ crore)	Amount Frozen (₹ crore)	Amount Refunded (₹ crore)
2025	5,078	33.20	7.05	2.02

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