



WOMEN AND LAW CYBER CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

“Crime growth is a true discipline of the technological growth for women”

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Date of Submission: 06-12-2022

Date of Acceptance: 19-12-2022

Women - This sexual identity and noun is always used as an instrument to exploit. We all know that India has been a developing country for quite a while in regards to its economy, but is it working on developing and protecting the security and rights of women?

Cyber Crimes Against Women in India exemplifies gaps in the Indian court system's current procedures and norms, as well as quick fixes for ensuring online security. Numerous individuals throughout India, including policemen, have traditionally taken the concept of cybercrime against women seriously. Appear to suggest sexual offences such as cyberpornography or cyberobscenity Online hate crimes, cyberbullying, trolling, stalking, and other forms of cyberbullying are still infrequent in India. As a result, victims faced terse criticism at police stations; awareness of this issue was constrained, and families almost never allowed victims to continue with the investigation or court case in situations where she could have persuaded the investigating officer about the crime occurring. Besides that, trans women in India are increasingly becoming the targets of

online abuse. Currently, both we and the parliament see an uptick in cybercrime in general, and deliberately targeting women, we do see the parliament initiating measures to combat it, albeit at a slow pace.

Quite recently, Union Home Minister Amit Shah initiated the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' and devoted the nation's National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal. Perhaps one of the I4C's highest priorities is to demonstrate an environment that brings together academic research, economy, the citizenry, and administration in the mitigation, identification, independent inquiry, and litigation of cybercrime. To keep up with the increasing instances of crimes against women on

the internet, particularly social media, technology lawyers and cybercrime experts have proposed amending the IT Act of 2000 and introducing a new cybersecurity law. This was confirmed in the National Commission for Women (NCW) consultation. The members of the committee discussed whether the Indecent Representation of Women Act, the Information Technology Act, and other current legislation were adequate in combating cybercrime against women. The NCW decided to release the 4.0 version of its 'Digital Shakti' program, which was expected to guide women about being safe online. One aspect is prevention but Women's skills would be prioritized. Globally, women face significant competency gaps. They also mentioned the Personal Data Protection Bill, which is currently being debated in Parliament.

But, returning to the practical results, the concern is whether all of the measures that are currently trying to make space for it in the legal system will indeed be effective and adequate. I would like to outline a variety of factors that have contributed to the rise in cybercrimes targeting women, firstly moving on to legal reasons such as and lack of laws to deal with. One of the primary causes of the rise in cybercrime is the transcendental nature of the Internet. Nowadays, it's fairly typical for people to be subjected to cyberbullying, cyberdefamation, email spoofing, cybersex, hacking, and invasions of their privacy, yet the IT Act doesn't specifically address any of these things under any Sections or Provisions. Secondly, the sociological reasons for the growth of cybercrimes.

The current initiatives of parliament as mentioned above should primarily focus on the lack of cyber laws in the IT Act or any new bill that are requisite to deal with such issues in order to make it quicker for citizens to approach the court and reduce the



waiting period for due process. It will be convenient for women to report incidents when there is a widespread awareness of the various forms of cyber crimes women should be aware of in rural as well as urban areas.

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