

Gender based Interpersonal Cybercrime

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Abstract

New innovations and technology come with many advantages but also, they create many problems. Cybercrime against women is one of the problems. Cybercrime against women and girls is created a new shape with the help of using internet. Internet popularity nowadays creates many cybercrimes or other crimes like physical, sexual and psychological violence. Online by using technologies or internet. This type of crime can be done online, offline including on the street, at workplace, home. Cybercrime against women for men is a new form of violence also emerged. Cybercrime against women affect more than men because they have lower strength than men and their easy target. Online and offline or with new technologies violence against women increases and it occurs on many other platforms and with many other tools both on internet or in person such as social media networks, air messaging apps, mails, dating apps etc.

Keyword: Cyber-harassment, Cyberbullying, IPC Section 354,509, Stalking, Morphing

INTRODUCTION

cybercrime when we heard this word, we created an image of hacking in our mind However, cybercrime is wider than that. In New Era various applications related to dating, communication and news study etc. all this thing faced many problems in internet relating to cybercrime. Cybercrime has wider they range and scope in the field of online / IT crimes. People doesn't know about the weightage of gender biased cybercrime in the present world [1, 2]. Mostly these types of crime committed against women. Cybercrime closely hurt women because people think that women is vulnerable and most easy target that's why gender biased crime can be defined as those crimes which is genders specific like women. But nowadays men also face many kinds against themselves. In this article I am trying to solve all the questions related to this topic everything about gender bias cybercrime and understand the laws.

WHAT IS A GENDER-BIASED CYBERCRIME?

Gender biased cybercrime is a more sensitive topic which is gender specific. When we think about gender biased crime, crime relating to women is played an important role, because there are various types of crimes happened with women such kinds of crime as sexual harassment at workplace, rape, stalking and many more. In fact, the weightage of women and girls are more than men. So here we need to study the circumstances, facts of the crime because it helps to combat with such gender biased clients and especially cybercrimes. Cybercrime is not just gendering specific; it can happen with anyone who uses the internet frequently [3]. But as all we know in today's era the cybercrime is mostly targeted women and girls and as per name suggest us this crimes now days are more gender biased. So here we

see that both genders have presence on the internet but one has worse experience than other. No doubt many men have also had bad experience however women are facing these crimes more than men's and severity of these crimes faced by women is by far greater.

TYPES OF GENDER-BASED INTERPERSONAL CYBERCRIME

When we discussed cybercrime the list is running too long. So, as we discussed in this article there is

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a clear understanding between cybercrime and general-based cybercrime. So here now we will be focusing on Gender-based interpersonal cybercrime. So where are the types of gender-based interpersonal cybercrime [4, 5].

Cyberbullying and Cyber Harassment

- Cyberbullying is bullying on the internet by using digital technology devices etc.
- It can be done on any social media, gaming platform, mail, messaging platform or mobile phone. Cyberbullying images scare, anger, and shame the victims.

Online Child Grooming

This is the most popular type of cybercrime in the Internet world. Online grooming is where someone a stranger became a friend of a child online and sets up their trust with the intention to exploit them and cause injuries to their reputation for money or any other purpose. The harm caused by such crime can be sexual abuse both online or offline and the exploitation of a child with different methods.

Cyberstalking

Cyberstalking is one of the new forms of cybercrime. It refers to harassment or unwanted communication by some form of technology including computers, a global positioning system (GPS), cell phones, cameras and more.

Cyber stalking has been defined as "threatening behaviour air unwanted advances directed at another using the internet and other forms of online and computer communications". It may include false acquisitions, monitoring, making threats of identity theft and damage to data or equipment, the solicitation of minors for sex, or gathering information to arrest. Harassment can take place in many forms a woman may inker sexual harassment. A person may have to face harassment just because of his colour, race, caste, creed or any other bases of differentiation.

Voyeurism

Voyeurism is the most done offence nowadays the act of recording and capturing pictures of someone without his or her consent qualifies as voyeurism.

Voyeurism is the means of observing people while they are naked, doing a sexual act or when they are undressed [6].

Morphing

Morphing is defined as changing one image to another image smoothly without any correction. Mainly morphing is highly done against girls [7]. Strangers downloaded girls' pictures from various websites and social media handles through fake profiles and then morph them.

Sextortion

Sextortion nowadays is done by many people on the internet. Sextortion is also a form of online abuse, where criminals make use of various methods and channels like online dating apps, instant messaging apps, SMS, social media platform, and GPS to lure the victim into intimate photos comma videos, chats and make them pose nude air obtain revealing pictures from them.

Laws governing gender-based interpersonal cybercrime

PROVISIONS UNDER IT ACT

Indian Law on Cyber Stalking

Indian laws do not describe 'cyberstalking.' Unfortunately, the term cyberstalking has remained neglected in the laws of India. Neither the Indian penal code (until the 2013 Amendment) nor the Information technology act defines or explains this particular term.

In the US, the Violence Against Women Act, of 2000 has made cyberstalking a part of the federal interstate stalking statute [8]. In the UK, the Malicious Communications Act, of 1998 classified cyberstalking as a criminal offence.

Section 509, IPC

It may be pertinent to mention that the above-mentioned case came up before the coming into force of the Information Technology Act, of 2000. The case was registered under Sec. 509, IPC, which relates to "words, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman. "It reads:" Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Section 354D, IPC

Under 2013, Amendments to IPC, 'Following a woman, attempting to foster personal interaction, despite indication of victim's disinter spying, monitoring her electronic communications' is covered specifically under Sec. 354D. When a man watches or spies on a woman in any manner, that results in a fear of violence or serious alarm or distress in the mind of such woman, or interferes with the mental peace of the woman, he commits the offence of stalking [9]. Whoever commits the offence of stalking shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

Section 67, 67A, and 67B of the Act talks concerning the penalization concerning stalkers and cybercriminals whereby they'll be set-aside for his or her acts of business or sending obscene content via electronic kind [10]. Moreover, Section 67B, specifically talks concerning child pornography being dirty and prohibited within the entire country.

Section 66A of the IT Act was affected down within the year 2015 within the case of *Shreya Singhal v. Union of Asian nation*. Whereby it had been declared by the Supreme court that as a result of its supposed protection against annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, injury, criminal intimidation, or ill-will fall outside the range of Article 19(2), and square measure terribly obscure, the section has been declared as unconstitutional. There is conjointly a provision for granting protection against paraphilia regardless of their gender. Section 66E of the IT act punishes the act of paraphilia Provisions beneath IPC.

Section 345D of the Indian Penal code (IPC) deals with stalking. This section notably deals with anyone that monitors the utilization of the web, email, or the other style of transmission of a lady whereby his acts square measure deemed to make up the range of committing the offense of stalking.

We have mentioned paraphilia with the attitude of the IT Act before. However, it's conjointly been mentioned within the IPC beneath section 354C. The key distinction between each the provisions is that the indisputable fact that paraphilia within the IT Act deals with each gender, however, under IPC, it specifically deals with girls.

Section 292 of the IPC deals with business and distributing obscene pictures. Therefore, any act involves recording express content and business it no matter consent or not. Moreover, victimization it to achieve profit will be tarred-and-feathered beneath the scope of this section [11].

CONCLUSION

Gender-based crimes have finally started obtaining the eye that they ought to get as they're a awfully serious crime against girls. although Indian laws aren't at par with the international normal, there exist several provisions geared toward preventing such gender-based cybercrimes. However, the country

continues to be within the section of recognizing on-line behavior targeted towards a specific gender as against the law, with efficiency. Therefore, what we want area unit separate laws for these styles of crimes and once that happens then the net world are a much better and safer place for girls.

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