

Cybercrime Against Women

Dhaval Chudasama^{1,*}, Neha Dhrupalkumar Gajjar²

Abstract

Social networking sites have recently risen to the top of everyone's importance. Social networking sites are used to exchange any kind of information. In recent times, it is clear that crimes against women are on the rise in all areas where cybercrime is rampant. But it can be a very frustrating experience for a woman. In this research, I want to discuss the cybercrimes that happen to women. How does a cybercrime affect a woman? I am also planning to provide information on measures to curb the rising cybercrime against women in India. We will learn about the impact of cybercrime on the lives of women victims. We will discuss many cybercrimes like cyber defamation, email phishing, bit coin fraud, data theft, social media scam, etc. According to the cases of joint Director Indravani k, Center for Development Advanced Computing, cybercrimes against women from April 2019 to 2021 have been discussed during the lockdown. Internet usage has increased in India during lockdowns. The use of social media has increased as all systems have gone online, such as online education, job meetings, work from home, etc., which leads to cybercrime.

Keywords: Cybercrimes, women's right to privacy, lockdown, law's, India, informal social network's

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, social networking sites have become a very important part of everyone's life. The world economic sectors have also seen huge growth. Nowadays, everyone from children to the elderly uses social networking. Social networking has both positive and negative aspects. Due to the growing usage of social media platforms, cybercrime is expanding. Cybercrime is most prevalent against women in particular. However, in the Indian society, women are traditionally respected. Woman is considered as mother i.e., creator. Which gives life? But nowadays, some people see women as sex object. Consider women inferior to men. Women are pushed. Some men believe that women are incapable of oppressing other women. There is a virtual reality in the world of cyber. Where any person can hide his reality. Or they may even forge their own identity. Due to which a person uses the internet to commit wrongdoings with a criminal mindset. Such as... blackmail, bad messages, bad video, etc. [1].

Sharing vulgar things, bad photos, threats, account hacks, indecent photos with logos. By hacking the mobile, he blackmails any conversation from the camera and microphone by saving the photo or video in his phone. A lot of such cyber phishing happens. But the woman does not record crimes against

the offender in the police station or in cyber because of her notoriety. The perpetrator, however, may be penalised if the offence is reported against them. If they are victims of a crime, then they should file a complaint against the culprit. This punishes offender. If this is done, the crime rate will be reduced. Punishment can also be given as soon as the crime is committed [2].

*Author for Correspondence

Dhaval Chudasama
E-mail: Dhavalchudasama16@gmail.com

^{1,2}Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering,
SPCE Sankalchand Patel University, At. Visnagar, Dist.
Mehsana, Gujarat, India

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Such as... Hacking

It means intrusion of computer and device, information systems or network and tampering with

data, Section 66(A) of (Amendment) Act, 2008 Proceedings under sections 379 and 406 of the IPC are possible. Imprisonment for up to three years or conviction carries a fine of up to five lack rupees. Identity theft involves the unauthorized use of someone else's confidential information to impersonate them. Section 43, 66 (c) 2008, section 419 of IPC can be used [3].

Pornography

It includes photos, videos, text, audio and content. In It (section 67 (A of the (It (amendment) act, 2008). A lot of punishments like that can be found. Now women need to be aware of that especially.

To women: How to prevent cybercrimes?

First of all:

1. Personal photos should be avoided on social media.
2. Anyone can abuse it. If you want to post your photo on a social site, then do not make your privacy settings public on your account.
3. Set your id so that only your friends or relatives can see your photo.
4. Keep searching your name on Google to find out where your name is coming from on the website. Immediately report any problems to the police [4].

RELATED WORK

What is Cyber Crime Against Women's?

In a word, a sexual crime that is committed against women. Such as making or sending bad videos, sending rude messages, blackmailing, and sexual harassment on the internet [4].

Types of Cyber Crime Against Women

- *Harassment through e-mails*: Harassment by e-mails include black mailing, and sending anonymous threatening messages.
- *Cyber stalking*: The internet can empower stalkers, especially when they can remain anonymous. It may be our nearest neighbour or relative, or it might be from the far side of the planet. The victim repeatedly bombards someone with emails, etc. In general, the stalker seeks to inflict emotional distress and his communication has no legal meaning.
- *Cyber defamation*: Cyber defamation also known as cyber smearing, can be understood as a deliberate violation of another person's right to a good reputation. With the help of computers and the internet, this phenomenon is often referred to as cyber notoriety. It is considered more dangerous because of its fast nature.
- *Cyber bullying*: Cyberbullying is the term for harassment or bullying that occurs when someone uses a computer, a mobile phone, a laptop, or another electronic device to communicate.
- *Cyber grooming*: Cyber grooming occurs when a person forms an online relationship with another person and is forced to perform tricks to commit a sexual act.
- Section 65 deals with computer system hacking.
- Section 66 deals with the publication of obscene content in electronic form.
- The deals with Access to protected system Section 67.
- The deals with Breach of confidentiality and privacy Section 70 [5].

Advantage of Using Social Networking

- A social networking site is used to connect individuals with friends, and relatives.
- Social networking sites are used for entertainment.
- Used by organizations and other businesses to promote products, brands, events and update a group of followers.
- Individual users may become aware of how their personal information, including their words, photos, and more, is being accessed and used by others.
- Users can connect with the idea if it is the same.

- Makes it easy to make friends online. Join a group of social networking and share your interests.
- Long distances can make great connections with international borders and others.
- Voting rates can be increased through social networking.
- March, political campaigns can all be run through social media.
- Imported incidents, such as forest fires, hurricanes, terrorist attacks, and large numbers of people are quickly reconciled.
- Senior citizens, or the physically disabled, can join some groups that are more likely to engage with society to maintain relationships.
- Police use social media more to catch the culprit.
- Using a social networking account is free.
- The social site is also used for sales method or sale advertising.
- Jobs can be easily found using a site like LinkedIn.
- Social media can also see local issues, politics, current events and public announcements [5].

Disadvantage of Using Social Networking

- We cannot guarantee that their personal data will be secure. There are even cases that can be sold through a website.
- Computers on social networking sites can also go viral, scams, frauds, and personal identity theft.
- One spends a lot of money on a social networking site without any obvious benefit.
- Due to the high use of social sites, study, physical health can also suffer.
- The use of social sites puts the business at risk of loss and damage, weakening the organization and the brand.
- Once posted or shared on social sites, there are many difficulties in deleting or retrieving it.
- Sending threatening messages, confidential personal information can stack a stalker [6].

Cybercrimes Against Women During Lockdown

Covid-19 caused a national lockdown. Due to the lockdown, cybercrimes against women started growing faster. Criminals are targeting women online, blackmailing them by sharing explicit videos, sending offensive messages, and using sex ratio threats. Cases of sextortion and sexual abuse began to increase. In April, the number of crime complaints against women exceeded those reported in February and March of the previous month. One concerning trend is sextortion, a virtual form of blackmail where the perpetrator demands sex or money from the victim. If the woman refuses, she is threatened with the online release of compromising photos. Because of the lockdown, everyone is getting their relationships online in which more and more cybercrimes are being committed against women. The chances of threats are growing faster. Using reverse photo search on Google, criminals steal their photos and use them on other websites, emails. Hacking someone's profile, stealing information such as photo morphing, using link baiting techniques, and harassing them through messages, calls, videos, and more on social media platforms is a growing concern. In India, the state of Maharashtra has reported the highest number of cyber stalking and bullying incidents compared to other regions. In a single year, there were 409 reported cases of cybercrime and 777 cases of various online offenses across the country. According to the National Commission for Women, there were 37 complaints in April, and 54 cybercrime complaints were reported online, adding to the existing cases. In both March and February, 21 cases were reported online, while others were filed through postal means. Cases of misinformation, fabricated news and online fraud against women are on the rise due to malware links. Recording videos by surreptitiously activating the camera or microphone on their devices and subsequently using the captured material for blackmail. Most women do not report cybercrime to anyone. Because they are concerned about the social stigma linked to them. Because of the lockdown, many individuals are working from home and spending more time on the internet. Many women work from home or utilise the internet. As a result, even cybercriminals are growing more inventive and adept in their approaches. Criminals construct bogus profiles during lockdown; cyberbullying and internet stalking have become major issues at this time [7].

Reasons for the Growth of Cyber Crime Against Women

Due to the rise in cybercrimes against women in India, these crimes can be classified into two main types: Legal or sociological reason. It's evident that cybercrime often goes unnoticed, despite the presence of various laws like the Indian Penal Code and the constitution, which aim to provide better protection for women. However, these legal provisions do not always guarantee comprehensive protection. Many victims are reluctant to report cybercrimes due to the fear of embarrassment and the stigma it may bring to their families. This fear often leads victims to internalize responsibility for the crime, resulting in underreporting. The reasons for the increase in cybercrimes against women are multifaceted. According to data from the National Crime Records of the Government of India, in 2014, a total of 9,622 cybercrime cases were registered, with 5,752 resulting in arrests. In 2015, 11,952 cyber cases were registered which was 20% more than the reported cases of Pella and out of which about 8121 criminals were arrested. Many women live away from their families and spend extended hours working on computers. With excessive internet usage, criminals can easily hide their identities and engage in abusive behavior. Unfortunately, a significant number of cybercrimes go unreported due to the fear of societal and familial repercussions [7].

However, Indian police take cyber crime seriously. If a woman becomes a victim of cyber crime in such circumstances, then that woman the help cell or NGO should contact the advice of cyber victims so that they can help you and guide them according to the process. This will also ensure that the police do not take their case lightly. The fundamental cause for the rise in cybercrime against women in India may be a lack of legal protection. Strict laws should be enacted to curb cyber crime. One should not commit such crimes a second time. The administration and legislators should be held accountable for adopting appropriate measures to safeguard women from cybercrime. If there is a cyber crime against women then the humiliation goes away in a situation like mental torture, stress, deep depression so the laws that have been made to prevent cyber crime should be implemented if Women can help control their own cyber pornography by becoming their own rights and assure them of safety precautions. Some social platforms fall into huge options to protect and protect women from such criminals. Consider women a hobby pan. Most upload their identities and photos on popular websites but they should be aware of what kind of cyber on social media Cybercrimes happen so that women do not have to go through those crime. In most cases, negligence and vigilance are also the main reasons for targeting women in cyber crime [8].

Types of Reasons for the Growth of Cyber Crime Against Women***Legal Reasons***

According to the IT Act, its preamble is crystal clear which says that this law will seem but it was mostly designed to improve or create e-commerce. So any commercial or criminal is hacking or cheating. Most cybercrimes deal with Article 66 on hacking, Article 67 on disclosing obscene content in electronic form, Article 72 on all sections of fraud. Most cybercrime cyber defamation, cyber defamation, email shuffling, cyber sex, hacking and videos or photos of any kind have become very common. While the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Constitution protect women's modesty under Article 509, the IPC does not. Where Rape against the will of women, forced marriage, kidnapping and abortion Crimes proceeded before the IPC Is performed. The Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights for women to live in. Although there are currently internet crimes against women, there are no special penalties for protecting women such as Article 354, 354A, 354B, 354C, and 354D are now used to deal with cases of bad messages, pornography, morphing, and defamation. This is one of the main reasons why the quality of internet is increasing [9].

Sociological Reasons

Most cybercrime cases go unreported because too many women think that their shyness and family will be discreditable. Many times women believe that this crime is due to marital error. Women are more vulnerable to the fear of cybercrime because the perpetrator hides his identity and the victim can constantly threaten or blackmail the victim with different names. Women are afraid that reporting

crimes can lead to problems in family life. The question arises in their minds that what family and friends will think, what will be the status of the society does not report all these offense. This makes the perpetrators more passionate about what women can't do and the perpetrators commit cyber crimes against women [10].

Legal Framework on Cyber Crime Against Women in India

Today, the internet has become an integral part of your life and the year 2016 has been recognized as a human right by the United Nations Human Rights Council. All criticisms of human rights recognition have been dismissed. When the Covid-19 epidemic came into the world and the physical Banned movements so that everyone in the world today is dependent on the Internet but the increasing use of the Internet is a delicate and worrying issue. Whether India is ready to rely heavily on the open use of the Internet means that we are capable of dealing with the dangers posed by the Internet. However on the one hand the virtual form in the world of cybercrime on women. A is one of the most prevalent threats to women in India. Because morphing is another form of cybercrime where pornography is a subcategory. Women upload photos in it. Where the criminal poses a big threat to their photo in sexual acts or for Straightness. These include bullying, publishing bad news about victims from virtual media, hacking their accounts, or creating fake IDs. To declare or post ill about any other person is also an act of cybercrime. Which can be used from any phone & computer & any electronic device? While the victim is constantly harassed by bad messages or emails etc. A criminal can commit any crime from anywhere in the world. Jurisdiction and application of the specific actions to avoid this you should seek the help of both the IPC (15) and the IT Act (16) to address any issues related to can be attracted to the application [1].

THE JUDICIAL APPROACH IN INDIA

Case of State of West Bengal Animism Boxoxi

State of Animesh Box is said to be the first country in West Bengal to be convicted of pornography. Captured private pictures of some people and started blackmailing them with what they had posted and a case was registered against the criminal to take revenge for ending their relationship [3].

Ritu Kohali

In this case, Ritu Kohali complains to the police against a man who is using his identity through chat on the website and the internet. The man's name and address were given on the internet in Delhi. Knowing the same boy was attracting everyone with his phone number,

After some time Ritu Kohali got this information, later the man said that the complaint on the phone has been made life-threatening and it was traced through your address and thoroughly investigated and the culprit was arrested. Which was A case of cyber stalking was registered when he was registered as per section 509 and he was released on bail [2].

Dr. L Prakash v. Superintendent

The culprit, in this case, was an orthopedic surgeon who forced women to perform sexual acts and then uploaded the video as entertainment material around the world and also Vidya. Of the IPC against him, Article 367 And 120 b and was charged under Section 67 of the Information Technology Act 2000. And then he was sentenced to life imprisonment and a fine of one hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees [4].

Legal Protection

He used to harass the woman by texting her when she turned down the marriage proposal. A complaint was lodged with the police in February 2004. And within seven months of filing the first information report file, the Chennai Cyber Crime Cell filed a case and achieved an achievement. Suhas Katti was sentenced to a fine of Rs 500 and 2 years imprisonment and one-year simple imprisonment under IPC (fake cause damaging reputation). Rs.500 for offenses under 509 IPC, words or acts that are

done to insult women. He is sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of Rs 4,000 for offenses under the IT Act 2000 case (for publishing pornographic material in an electronic group). The first instance of cyber defamation in India was the employee defendant of SMC pneumatics (India) Pvt. Limited. V. Yogesh Kavatra Company was insulted by its managing director. He was reported under cyber notoriety when he started sending genuine emails [6].

Delhi Metro Footage Leaks Age

In Delhi, there was a case of Metro CCTV footage being linked or CCTV recording, etc. was getting intimate where it was recorded by police security cameras. And that record was leaked to the Internet. Unlike other crimes such as cyber stalking, cyber defamation, morphing, email spoofing, cyber pornography, etc. are used in exceptional cases. Which is to some extent covered by Section 67 of the IT Act 2000? And the offender may be punished according to the clause. Article 290 for advertising nuisance, Article 292 for sale of pornographic books, etc. Article 292 A is intended for printing or publishing and is intended to be extremely obscene or blackmail 293 Young people are punished under section 509 for selling real things and for composing, writing, etc., and finally for stopping the modesty of women [8].

DPS MMS

The DPS MMS scam was a well-known example in which an MMS tape of a schoolgirl in a vulnerable condition was created and distributed across several internet networks. There was also an incident in Mumbai. In a Swiss incident in Mumbai, a Swiss couple gathered children from a slum and then pushed them. Appeared in it for pornographic photographs. Which they took And then he uploaded the photograph back to the website for Kills. Mumbai police arrested the couple for pornography. As is the Delhi Metro CCTV footage. Where the recordings of intimate couples of Stace like Metro were uploaded on the internet [9].

Women Safety for Online

- Women should not give their social media passwords to anyone if you give them passwords trusting your special friend but they can also harm you by misusing your passwords. As much as possible, keep your password so that no one can hack your password. Keep the password to 15 to 18 words.
- Don't share too many photos as there are two types of relationships, good and bad. A bad person can misuse your photo. For this, if you share any photo or information, it should be done by applying privacy. So that no one can harm us.
- Should make more friends online. Only converse with friends or family members. Do not post any further information online. Additionally, keep all of your internet information secret.
- Block the person who is sending excessive messages so as not to annoy you again.
- If the online person is harassing you, you can file a case with the police.
- Only show your contacts online.
- Do not share our location with anyone.
- Don't share your personal information with anyone on social media.
- If you get an online friend request, don't accept it. Only accept X if you have friends.
- The fraudulent website is used to steal personal information.
- Privacy policies should be observed on websites and software.
- Email addresses should be protected [10].

Role of Government

Several steps were taken by the government to curb cybercrimes, including crimes against women:

No specific guidelines are being maintained for cases where online cyber crimes are being committed against women.

However, according to the NCRB data, during the period 2012, 2013, obscene, sexually explicit 589, 1203, and 758 cases were reported under Sections 67A, 67B, and 67C under declaration. And on 23-7-2015, it has been announced to open a cyber cell on women on cybercrime in India, dedicated helpline numbers, and establishment of proper legal, forensic lab, etc. Agencies like police and judiciary have been implemented to fight cybercrime [6].

The Indian Penal Code has adequate provisions to deal with the prevailing cybercrime. If a cybercrime occurs, it carries a penalty ranging from two years in prison to life imprisonment and a fine [7].

Steps were Taken by the Government to Curb Cybercrime

1. States and Union Territories have established Cyber Crime Cells to detect and investigate cybercrime instances.
2. The government has established cyber forensic training and labs in the states of Kerala, Azam, Arunachal Pradesh, Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in collaboration with NASS.com Cyber Forensics has been set up for awareness creation and training in Mumbai, Bangalore, Pune, and Kolkata.
4. Plans for universalization of the Women's Helpline allow all women affected by violence to respond 24 hours a day to the emergency and non-crisis [8].

REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

How to Secure Instagram?

In today's generation, many people use Instagram, on this we post our videos and pics, how do we keep it secure.

Set Strong Password

We should choose our password strong so that no one can break us easily, whenever we should keep the password, it should be 7 digits and the alphabet should do it so that your Instagram account is secure.

Change your Password

If you feel that someone knows your password, then change it immediately and keep your secure

Don't share a Password

Never share your password with anyone, whom you trust, they can misuse you.

Enable Two Factor Authentication

Secure your email to keep your account secure.

Don't Access on Anywhere

You do not log in to your Instagram account everywhere because if you log in to your account then your data is saved on the server and someone can use your data wrongly.

How to Secure WhatsApp?

WhatsApp is being used at least more than 20 million in India, now how do we secure it WhatsApp company claims that encryption security keeps its data secure, there are some tools that cannot hack WhatsApp.

Setup Two-step Verification

The best way to keep your WhatsApp account secure is by enabling verification to prevent your account from being hacked. On turning it on, whenever an OTP reaches your phone, it will log in.

Enable Fingerprint or Face ID Lock

When we put our fingerprints, no one can turn on our WhatsApp without our permission; currently, a new feature has come, with the help of which we can apply our face lock as you know. We always

have this that no one should use my function, so we will ask for a fingerprint or face id, only then our WhatsApp will be on.

Turn on Security Notifications

We should always keep the feature of WhatsApp on because whenever we chat on a phone or laptop, a new security code goes to both phones. Settings >> privacy>> Fingerprint lock>>unlock with fingerprint (Enable) [9].

Disable Cloud Backups (If You Care About Privacy)

WhatsApp End-to-end. We should always keep the feature of WhatsApp on because whenever we chat on a phone or laptop, a new security code goes to both phones. When Google Drive or Cloud uploads your chat, it is not encrypted in our phone [6] (Figure 1).

Settings>>chats>>chat Backup>> Backup up to Google Drive/I Clouds (Select Never)

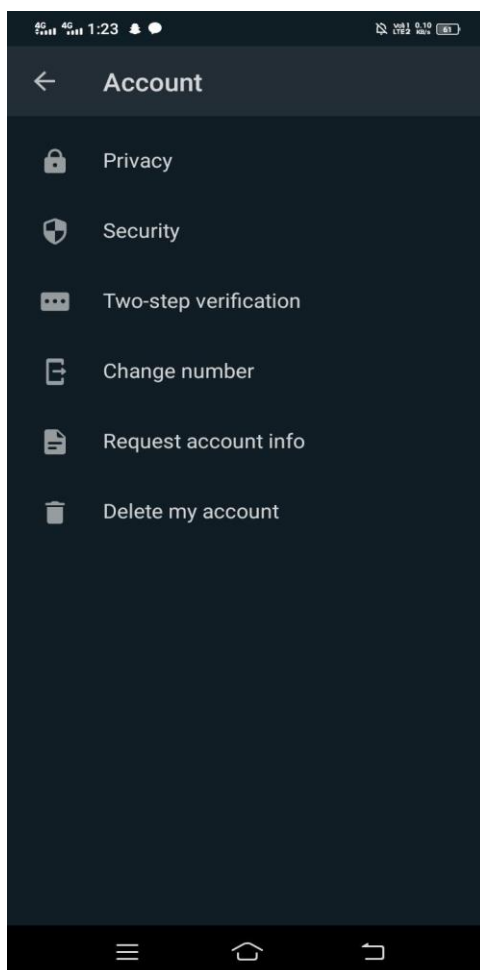


Figure 1. Privacy settings [4].

Legal Provisions Under Various Laws

The benefits of controlling cybercrime include a comprehensive regulator that specifically writes about such acts.

Section 354A

Although there is a comprehensive regulatory framework for controlling cybercrime, in particular, there are certain legal provisions in place that can come to the aid of women victims of violence.

Section 354B

Showing woman pornography against her will, sexually explicit music comments found guilty of sexual harassment. So the sentence can be up to three years.

Section 354C

Capturing a picture of a woman in front of a private act is an act of promoting this tweet without her consent. In his house, he wants to be called worthy as a reason by the culprit or someone else by saying no to the culprit. This section carries a penalty of three years imprisonment on the first guilty of the person who is expected not to be seen by the person and then up to seven years imprisonment if the offender commits the crime [10].

Section 354 D

Section 354D was for this chase which also covered cyber chase. Such by women the woman's use of the Internet and electronic communication is monitored, despite the obvious signs of dislike for contact. The meaning of the works is that the man follows or approaches the woman. The first juvenile offender is sentenced to three years in prison. Penalties of up to (5) years may be imposed for any subsequent punishment [5].

Section 499

If someone commits an act with the intention of defaming the person or harming the person's reputation. Defamed the woman by publishing vicious representations of the accusation and if done for the purpose of tarnishing his reputation, he could face up to two years in prison or both.

Section 503

Threatening a person or damaging his or her reputation is punishable as a criminal threat for intimidating or altering what he or she does.

Section 507

The provision in this section provides a penalty for criminal intimidation.

Section 509

Anyone who utters a word makes a sound or a gesture displays this thing for any purpose. Voices or gestures and objects heard or seen by a woman and insulting her modesty, infiltrating privacy, are charged under the clause. And three years in prison. Also happens with fines. Pornographic comments on the internet. Penalties may be imposed under this section are done.

Section 66C

Section 66c of the IT Act makes identity theft a punishable offense. A cut that fraudulently and dishonestly uses an electronic handwriting, password, or other special feature of another person. They will be liable to a fine of up to three years or a fine of up to Rs one lakh.

Section 67

This section carries a penalty of up to three years imprisonment and a fine and a five-year fine. And fines on second convictions and the reason for the publication and dissemination of pornographic material by the IPC the same is defined in Section 292.

Section 67A

Broadcasting the release of sexual content cause's imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of up to seven years for the first convict and a penalty for the second conviction [7].

CONCLUSION

Cybercrime requires staying with the police, judiciary, and investigative agencies. Develop n innovation in a web-based application so that the real can be quickly identified and the culprit can also

be identified. It is the responsibility of the legal system and regulatory bodies to keep up with the changes, create technology, and guarantee that new issues do not occur. Exploitation and harassment. So that the government can take legal action to ensure human beings. Rights; Especially if women's rights are protected online just as they are protected by physical space. Government laws should not only protect users, however, but they should also be educated and informed for all so that everyone can benefit. Be discreet both online and offline so that we know how to take the steps to save. Some very many changes like discreet judges in cybercrime are still needed. Cybercrime against women in India is still taken lightly. So mostly our modern Respect for women in society is declining and there are also many who show up unable to agree with the fact even if someone has posted pictures of them online. Although cybercrime such as email spoofing has no moral support in society, many take it lightly. This seems to be the most important part. Where social up liftmen People need to recognize the rights of others and understand what crimes are they should not enter into other private lives and respect women. Society needs to move forward so that women can be equal. Not only is it necessary to impose strict penalties to combat cybercrime, but also to change the education system. For this, society should have harmony so that we can work together and bring change more often in the case of women who are seen as a soft target. Online crimes targeting women are also on the rise Women become more vulnerable to the troubles of the Internet as they spend more time without being fully informed Women should be more vigilant to protect themselves from online attacks.

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