VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CYBER WORLD:

A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

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Abstract: *Violence against women is a violation of human rights and not a new phenomenon. It is always taking it shapes time to time in Indian history. With the passage of time, many feminists fought against women violence and for their empowerment in the society, but there is no end of her vulnerable life and her exploitation. Thanks to the information technology which brought a great revolution in the communication space for making world a 'Global Village' and giving equal realization of rights to women. Invention of World Wide Web, mobile phones and tabs etc. changed women's standard of living. Although, these inventions came with huge benefits for us, but it too has some negative effects on our life and created great threat which is generally known as Cyber Crime. Mostly, cyber crimes take place against women who can be easily exploited. Due to lack of evidences and fear of defamation, identifying criminal is very hard. Cyber violence has exposed women to cyber defamation, sexual harassment and abuse, pornography, email-misrepresentation etc. Women receive sexual and disturbing massage from unknown emails and phone numbers which may be the result of their harassment and can disrobe her before society at large, which takes her to the brink of committing suicide. This paper presumes the cyber violence against women, how it is impacting their social life in the context of India. It highlights the reasons and forms of cyber crime and explores some suggestions how to curb cyber crime against women.*

Key Words: *Cyber Victimization, Cyber Crime, Cyber Space, Women, Information Technology.*

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INTRODUCTION

Women have been victims of various types of harassment for many centuaries till now. Domestic violence, Sathi Pratha, acid-attack, rape, eve-teasing, sexual harassment, dowry death, molestation, kidnapping, honor-killing, female infanticide etc. are some forms which come into the category of violence against women. Recently, a death due to brutal gang rape of 23 year old paramedical student in New Delhi on December has put a spotlight on violence against women and caused to first time widespread protests by Indian people across the country that raised the hand against violence of women in India.

The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (Empowering women against cyber-violence 2011)."

Acc. to Swapna Majumdar, "Violence against women is neither culture nor region-specific; it cuts across community and class. Shocking though it is, the fact is that violence against women has become an acceptable norm of life because women accept violence as a part of their married life until it becomes intolerable (Majumdar 2003)."

We all celebrate the international women day on 8 March every year for showing our respect, love, affections and appreciations towards women for their economic, political and social achievements in various fields. Even in India women are worshiped as goddess (Devi, Kanya, Mata etc.) but reality shows a bleak and worsening picture of this. In fact, women are worshiped only at religious places or on religious programs or festivals, but in the common life they are exploited in various ways and have always been victims of physical, psychological, sexual exploitations etc. India has become a worst place in the world for women exploitation. It feels proud itself because it is considered the largest democracy in world, but recent Delhi gang rape of a woman in running bus, wife battering, dowry harassment, dowry death, molestation, kidnapping, domestic violence, female infanticide , honor-killing, cyber violence etc. reveal the actual picture of India that how difficult life of women in the Indian Democracy. Indian Constitution mentioned equality for all in its Preamble e.g. "to secure to all its citizens, social, economic and political justice, liberty of thoughts, expressions, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and opportunity;

Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and the unity of the nation". But in spite of this, women are unable to get their rights as that of men (Pachauri 2010:1).

The condition of violence against women is becoming grimmer day by day with its changing forms. Now violence has taken new form against women, as it is changing because of technology which is called cyber violence that is the main focus of this paper. Incidences of online violation against women in India are quite high and these are believed to be on the increase. Cyber violence is a new form of violence against women which is facilitated by internet and information technology. Women are more prone to victimization than men in cyber space and most of them receive mails from unknown men with disturbing contents or texts, friend requests etc. which may be the result of data mining. Many women who do not mind to share their accounts and passwords with their spouses, boyfriends, are victims of harassment meted out by their ex-partners who exploit them by blackmailing, posting their pictures on internet sites which go viral, and by taking revenge through cyber space for breach of romantic commitments etc. Impersonation, emotional cheating, victimizing by making cloned profiles in the cyber space are growing in India and less awareness too cuses the cyber victimization (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 20-21).

75% victims are believed to be female but these figures are more on assumed basis. The actual figures can really never be known because most crimes of such types go unreported having no a direct physical threat and are not much clear or implemented properly (Jaishankar and Sankary). This is why cyber crimes against women are on the rise. Social branding expert Sanatan Baweja said that, "when you know there is no clear law about what is offensive the fear goes away (Walia 2013)."[1]

However, cyber crime against women in India needs to be studied in detail and it is the demand of the hour tightening the reins of cyber harassers. This paper mainly focuses on violence against women through cyber space and internet by illustrating some examples of cyber victims. It outlines the condition of Indian women in Cyber space Side by side, it will ascertain the factors leading to cyber victimization against women. Although, it is very difficult to stop cyber crime as a whole, the paper suggests some solutions to curb the cyber crime against women.

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[1] Facebook abuse tops cyber crime chart in Punjab is a news taken from Hindustan Times' site, accessed on July 15, 2013 from: http://www.hindustantimes.com/Punjab/chandigarh/Facebook-abuse-tops-cyber-crime-chart-in-Punjab/SP-Article1-1084588.aspx

This paper has used various primary and secondary resources like book, reports, articles, news, web and electronic sources etc in order to carry out the study which supports the research paper to justify problems and arguments.

CYBER VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

The information technology sector in India has seen a quantum leap since 1990s which is still continuing. Almost every household with moderate economic condition have internet access. In other words, internet has brought the world in our living rooms. People from the age group of 13 to 70 years who have access to the internet are continually using this either at home, or at workplaces, or at cyber cafes, or at education institutions etc (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 1). Thus, it has exposed the society to a new world in which we can share our ideas and culture values and can enjoy all opportunities.

But it is not a danger free zone. Cyber space has become an instrument for offenders to victimize or infringe women, the most vulnerable targets on internet after children. Internet has opened flood gates for various crimes against women in the cyber space. Even though, draftsmen and other world leaders who participate in EU conventions for establishing strict rules to control cyber crime against children, never considered victimization of women in the cyber space as a big issue like child pornography or hacking etc. which require an attention (HalDer and JaishanKar 2009: 5-6). Modern innovations have made life easier for women across the world, but side by side, these have also led to rise in the crimes of electronic violence against women, so-called eVAM. Cheekay Cinco of the Association for progressive communications says that, "Violence against women is mutating because of technology (Manila 2011)[2]. This is why cyber crime against women is increasing day by day.

Internet and electronic network has exposed women to cyber-stalking, cyber defamation, harassments, email spoofing, pornography, psychological torture and sexual abuse etc. Generally, women remain ignorant of these crimes and their inherent danger. Celina Jaitley, a Bollywood actress, had filed a complaint with Mumbai Police against two websites including a foreign one which have allegedly morphed her pictures and upload them to promote lingerie products. Yet, most women are still unaware of these crimes, until they

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[2] Cheekay Cinco is a feminist and specialist in information and communication technologies for non-profit organizations in Manila. More information is on the given link: http://wedprophils.org/about-us/the-collective-members/cheekay-cinco/

come to know about the truth, it gets too late by then (Geetha 2011).[3] Thus, cyber space has become really a play ground for some fraudulent people who try to victimize women through online harassment.

The study conducted by Ms Jyoti Rattan reveals that about 60 per cent of all websites are sexual in content. Twenty per cent of them solicited their visitors, 13 per cent went voluntarily and the rest were pictorially lured. The increasing popularity of chat rooms and the vulnerability of personal data to criminal access make women and children the easiest targets in the ambit of guilty crimes." There is no doubt that cyber crimes are easy to commit with very little resources, but the damage can be huge to the security of women. The internet technology came into existence only in 1986, but it has shown unparalleled aggressive growth. For example, electricity was first harnessed in 1831, but it was not until 1882 that the first power station was built, and it was another 50 years before electricity powered 80 per cent of the factories and households across the United States. Radio was in existence 38 years before 50 million people used it; TV took 13 years to reach the same benchmark. It was 16 years before 50 million people used a personal computer. Once the internet was made available to the general public, it took only four years for 50 million people to go on-line (Prashar 2004)."

Thus, internet has seen an aggressive growth. Along with benefits, it poses a great threat to women security. Now, the paper outlines certain forms of cyber crimes with understanding of cyber victimization against women including some laws against cyber victimization in India as given below:

CERTAIN FORMS OF CYBER OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN

There are various types of cyber crimes committed against the women at large, of which some have sensitive effects on the image and security of women are as follows:-

I. **Cyber Stalking:** According to Wikipedia, "Cyber Stalking is the use of the internet or other electronic means to stalk or harass an individual, a group of individuals or an organization. It may include the making of false accusations or statements of the fact, monitoring, making threats, identity theft, damage to data or equipment, and the solicitation of minors for sex, or gathering information that may use to harass

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[3] This has been taken from article in The Tribune website; Accesed on July 18, 2013, Available at; http://www.tribuneindia.com/2011/20111107/edit.htm#6

(Cyber Stalking 2013)."[4] It is one of the most talked about cyber crimes which usually occurs with women and children who are stalked by men, adult predators or pedophiles. Oftentimes, the victim of cyber stalker is new on the web and inexperienced with the rules of internet use and safety. There are four reasons behind cyber stalking namely, for sexual harassment, for revenge and hate, for obsession love, and for ego and power trips. Women are targeted via websites, discussion forums, chat rooms, blogs and emails etc. The availability of free emails, and websites space, as well as anonymity has contributed to the increase of cyber stalking as a form of violence (Agarwal 2013). According to the cyber law expert Pawan duggal, in one of the first cases of cyber stalking in the country in 2000, which he worked on, Delhi police booked Manish Kathuria for outraging the modesty of a woman named Ritu Kohli. He pretended to be Ritu kohli, the wife of his former colleague in internet chat rooms, made her phone number public and solicited sex. Though police tracked him down, but the lack of specific law, he got off lightly (Soman 2013).

II. **Cyber Defamation:** Cyber violence which includes libel and defamation is another common online crime against women. It occurs when someone posts defamatory matter about someone on website or sends emails containing defamatory information to all that of person's friends (Agarwal 2013). 71.7% had been defamed in the cyber space and also in offline due to cyber defamation as surveyed by CCVC (Center for Cyber Victim Counseling) report 2010 (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 18). Generally, emotion breakups may lead to the male member to spread lies and false information about the female member to other members through his own posts, community walls, fake profiles etc. (HalDer and JaishanKar 2009: 12). The harm through defamatory statements about any person on a website is widespread and irreparable, as the information is available to the entire world, affects the victim as a whole (Lagal Document).[5]

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[4] Cyber Stalking is an article, taken from Wikipedia; Accessed on July 25, 2013. Available at;
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyberstalking
[5] "Cyber defamation in India" is an Article, taken from website; Helpline Law, Accessed on July 29, 2013,
Available at: http://www.helplinelaw.com/employment-criminal-and-labour/CDII/cyber-defamation-in-india.html

III. **Email Spoofing:** It is sending email to another person in such a way that it seems that the email was sent by someone else. It has become so common that we can no longer take for granted that the email one is receiving is truly from the person identified as the sender (Mali 2011). Acc. to CCVC report 2010, 41.7% have received hate messages from various persons and 45.5% have been targeted because of her sexuality or feminine ideologies. Only 8.3% prefer to report to Police which was very less (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 18).

It may be said to be one, which misrepresents its origin and shows its origin to be different from which actually it originates. The common method which is used by men is to email vulgar photographs of themselves to women, praising their beauty and asking for date etc. In an instance, Pavan Duggal said that a couple enters in a chat room agreeing to strip for each other using a web camera. The guy stripped, but the person at the other end was actually another man and his friends, who obviously didn't. They recorded it and uploaded the clip on a porno website. These things happen in every city but only one in every 500 cases is reported."[6] Bornwankar said that, "most cases go unreported because people are "petrified of adverse publicity" (Agarwal 2013). It is under Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008, section 66-D, section 417, 419 and 465 of Indian Panel Code 1860 which are applicable for this. This offence is cognizable, bailable and compoundable with permission of the court before which the prosecution of such offence is pending and triable by any magistrate (Mali 2011).

IV. **Cyber Pornography:** It is another type of online threat to women's security. According to A.P. Mali, "It is the graphic, sexually explicit subordination of women through pictures or words that also includes pornography is verbal or pictorial material which represents or describes sexual behavior that is degrading or abusive to one or more of participants in such a way as to endorse the degradation. The person has chosen or consented to be harmed, abused, subjected to coercion does not alter the degrading character of such behavior" (Mali 2011). Cyber Space has provided medium for the facilitation of crimes like pornography. About 50% of

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[6] Pavan Duggal is one of the pioneers in the field of cyber law. He is practicing Advocate, Supreme Court of India and a cyber law consultant. He is the founder president if Cyber law Asia. Accessed on July 30, 2013, Available at; http://www.cyberlaws.net/cyberindia/column.htm

websites show pornographic material on internet today. It can be reproduced more cheaply and quickly on new media like hard disk, floppy disk, and CD-ROMs. Full motion video clips and complete movies are also available now besides still pictures and images (Agarwal 2013). According to IT Amendment Act 2008, crime of pornography under section 67-A, whoever publishes and transmits or causes to be a published and transmitted in the electronic form any material which contains sexually explicit act or conduct can be called as pornography. Section 292/293/294, 500/506 and 509 of Indian Panel Code, 1860 are also applicable and victim can file a complaint near the Police Station where the crime has been committed or where he comes to know about crime. After proving crime, the accused can be called as first conviction with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years including fine which may extend to ten lakh Rupees. In the second conviction the term of imprisonment may extend to seven years and fine may extend to ten lakh Rupees (Mali 2011: 35). There are number of pornographic case take place in India every day.

V. **Cyber Morphing:** This crime is related with pornography and we can also say it, a cyber obscenity. Female members' photographs are taken from their personal albums and are morphed for pornographic purpose by using parts of the pictures, for example, the head and up to breast (HalDer and JaishanKar 2009: 12). Female pictures are downloaded by fake users and again reposted on different websites by creating fake profiles after morphing them. This is the violation of Information Act 2000, and attracts section 43 and 66 of this act. It can also be booked under Indian Panel Code (Agarwal 2013). Lack of awareness of these types of crimes encourages criminal to commit this mischief.

VI. **Cyber Harassment via Emails:** Harassment of female netizens through emails is not new in the internet world which may include vulgar messaging to the profiles' wall and personal email id which is shown in the profile, regular peeping in as a visitor and leaving message in her wall, sending request for friendship, constantly posting messages disagreeing with her and joining groups where she is member etc. (HalDer and JaishanKar 2009: 13). Moreover, harassment includes bullying, blackmailing, threatening or cheating etc. via email. E-harassment is similar to the letter

harassment or felony, but creates problem quite often when it is posted from fake ids or cloned profiles etc. with the intent to terrify, intimidate, threaten, bother, harass, humiliate, or denigrate to female netizens (Agarwal 2013).

VII. **Cyber Hacking:** In this kind of cyber violence, some particular targets are chosen for hacking their profiles, using their personal information for evil purposes. Moreover, the hacker may even distribute open invitations for having sex with the profile owner at her home address (HalDer and JaishanKar 2009: 13). Section 43(a) and 66 under IT amendment Act, 2008 and section 379 and 406 of Indian Penal Code are applicable for punishment after the law regarding cyber hacking is broken. Under the IT Act, if crime is proved, the accused shall be punished for imprisonment and fine which may extend to three years and five lakh Rupees respectively or both. The offence is bailable, cognizable, and compoundable with permission of the respected court before which the prosecution of such offence is pending and triable by any magistrate (Mali 2011).

VIII. **Virtual Rape via Cyberspace:** This is another violent and brutal type of cyber victimization where women are targeted by the scoundrels or harassers in the cyber space. He either posts vulgar messages such as, "I will rape you", "I will tear you up", your internet id well be f..ed off" etc, or particular community members may "mob attack" the targeted female with such words which successfully creates more enthusiasm among other unrelated members to comment on the victim's sexuality. Then the profile owner becomes a hot topic vulgar name calling, erotic discussions, sexual image etc (HalDer and JaishanKar 2009: 13).

These are some most discussed forms of cyber victimization against women in cyber space which generally occurs in our super-macho society. Apart from these, cyber victimization encompasses cyber bullying, cheating, phishing, domestic violence via cyber flame, impersonate, blackmailing etc.

Unfortunately, Information Technology Act 2000 which was also amended for cyber security in 2008 deals with such offences but it does not mention any crime specifically as against women and children. Thus, it still needs to be modified and strictly to be undertaken (Agarwal 2013). Why these crimes are happening? What are the reasons behind this? Are the people aware about cyber crime? A Baseline Survey Report (2010) on Cyber

Victimization in India, prepared by Debarati Halder, a Managing Director of Centre for Cyber Victim Counseling and K. Jaishankar concluded some findings to answer these questions which are as follows:

KEY FINDINGS AND REASONS BEHIND CYBER CRIMES (CCVC REPORT, 2010)

- Majority of the people do not feel that it is necessary to read the policy guidelines, conditions and terms of networking websites before entering into contract with these sites and thereby opening their accounts.

- Some people don't mind to share their profile or accounts and passwords with their spouses and children.

- Most of people like to participate in virtual socializing and are not aware of spam or phishing emails etc. Many people are unaware of basic cyber ethics.

- As we know that Indian value social system differs from that of U.S. and European countries. Indian users try to adopt western cyber culture in their own social value system cause to arise maximum problems in the cyber space. That is why, cyber defamation, using bullying words, sending threat messages etc. by Indian net users are becoming rampant. Thus, sexual crimes in the internet are growing.

- Social networking sites like Orkut and facebook are used to harass women and majority of the people don't understand the real nature of cyber stalking. Majority of the people are aware of hacking but very few know how to protect themselves from hacking. Similarly, it was found that many are aware cyber crimes can invite legal problems, but maximum Indian internet users are not aware that cyber stalking can also invite penal actions.

- Very few people, especially women prefer to report the victimization to the police, because they feel that this may bring in future victimization. This is the reason that women are more prone to cyber victimization than men in the cyber space.

- Majority of the women receive mails from unknown men with disturbing contents, friend requests, bullying words etc which may be the result of data mining. They are also victims of several types of harassment meted out by their former partners including former boyfriends.

- Most women who are of feministic perceptions express their views on internet to aware the other women hate messages, sexual or non-sexual teasing remarks, offensive comments etc (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 20-22).

SOME SUGGESTIONS AND STEPS TO TACKLE CYBER CRIMES

Besides, depending on legal system against cyber crimes, women have to be aware of cyber victimization by self, because time has come to reject the acceptance of silent. Moreover cyber laws are not universal, as they vary country to country. Today, every netizen wants to browse web privately and safely especially women. We should take some steps to tackle this problem. Here are some steps and suggestions that how women can save themselves of being victimized in cyber space and how they can make their online perceptions and experiences a safer one, are as follows;

I. **Change passwords time to time:** In fact, we all love to have easy-to-remember passwords because, it is simpler. If one wants to lower internet crime risk, changing password is a great way to make personal data and social networks safe and difficult to access for cyber criminal (Pennelli 2012). Baffling or tricky password protect all accounts including cell phones, emails, landlines, banking, credit card etc. and are difficult for anyone to guess. Even, secret questions should not be easily answered (Moore, 2009). Safest passwords contain letters, numbers and symbols. Avoid words that are in dictionary and any important dates and must use different passwords for different web sites (Online Privacy & Safety Tips 2010). However, changing password can be very helpful to keep privacy safe.

II. **Avoid revealing home address:** This is the rule for women in particular who business professionals are and very visible. They can use work address or a rent private mailbox. Thus, it can help them out in avoiding cyber stalkers (Moore 2009). Moreover, women should avoid uploading more material on internet regarding their own information so that no one can easily access them.

III. **Maintain stable social relationships:** It is also the fact that we all like to believe that we should have 2000 friends. Dunban's number[7] suggests a limit to the number of

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[7] **Durban's number** is a suggested cognitive limit to the number of people with whom one can maintain stable social relationships in which an individual knows who each person is, and how each person relates you to every other person. The number of people has been proposed to lie between 100 and 230, with a commonly used value of 150. Accessed on July 14, 2013, Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunbar's_number

people, a human being can have a proper social relationship with, and that number is 150. Probably, we don't need those 2000 facebook friends, because we are likely physical unable to really know more than 150 of them. Maintaining a limit on the number of the people will ensure our information is distributed to people who you really know and away from friends-of-friends-of-friends who you actually do not know all too well (Pennelli 2012). Women should make distance from impermissible friendships.

IV. **Awareness campaign against cyber crimes:** Awareness campaign must be set up from the grass root level such as schools, collages etc about cyber crimes like stalking cheatings, economic cheatings, defamatory activities, misusing emails and social networking websites, virtual rapes, cyber pornography, email spoofing etc (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 22). These campaigns can be fruitful in paralyzing cyber crimes.

V. **Seminars and workshops for better understanding of cyber victimization:** Police, Lawyers, social workers, and NGOs must be invited to education institutes, clubs, corporate offices, awareness-campaigns, seminars and workshops to discuss about legalities and illegalities of cyber conduct among adults inclusive of both genders. Reporting of cyber victimization at all levels directly to the police and NGOs working cyber crimes must be encouraged. Secondly, workshops and seminars must be conducted for the police personnel for better understanding of such kinds of victimization and quick responses towards the complaints. Academic and legal experts, NGOs etc. must be invited for such workshops and seminars (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 22).

VI. **Rigid and stringent laws:** India must bring in more rigid and stringent laws for cyber crimes against women in the cyber space. It is evident that present India's Information Technology Act includes only few sections for cyber crime, especially against women, hence to curb cyber crimes, either IT Act must be re-modified or a separate law on cyber crimes should be created (Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 22). Proper law and order against crimes may lead to create good society.

VII. **Beware of unsolicited calls and messages:** Woman should avoid unwanted or unsolicited phone calls and massages because cell phone may be monitored. If it happens again and again, you should try to record phone calls of harasser and report

to the police(Halder and Jaishankar 2010: 21). Even, they should download applications from trusted websites. Besides, they should discuss and share the problem regarding cyber harassing with their trusted ones like parents, mates or spouses etc.

VIII. **Understand privacy settings of social network:** Social networks and other online content and service providers all have privacy policies and private settings. One must try to understand privacy policies and adopt privacy settings that help in protecting oneself from any potential risk or online harm. So, we must have the knowledge about privacy settings of social networking (Pennelli 2012).

IX. **Anti-Virus must always be up to date:** One must keep Anti-virus up to date. According to FightCyberstalking, Trojans, worms, and email viruses are common ways for would-be cyber stalker to access one's information. One must make sure that Anti-Virus is up to date to lessen probability that one's PC cannot be attached with a Trojan virus, email virus or worms (Pennelli 2012). Thus, it may help us to keep away from the access of cyber harasser.

X. **Check account regularly:** It is clear that every net user has its own account on network sites. We should regularly check our email, blog or website accounts etc. By doing so, we will be in-touch with our belonging accounts on internet and we can lessen the possibilities of hacking, stalking etc by reviewing our account. It is found that some women don't check their account after they make their accounts on internet. Unfortunately, when it is checked, they found themselves trapped (Moore 2009). So, net user especially women must not ignore this.

XI. **Protect data on the move:** In our daily life, we often use public computers in internet cafes etc. You should remember that when you are using internet on public computers, web browsers can keep a record of your passwords and every page you have visited. So, you should not forget to erase your tracks or history on web browsers (Doyle 2012). Your little negligence can put you in threat. In other words, women should be distrustful in nature while using internet because stalker may try to rip you off.

XII. **Keep firewall turned on:** Firewalls are first line of cyber defense and block connections to unknown or bogus sites and keep away from some kind of viruses

and hacker. These firewalls are recommended for single computers and are prepackaged on some operating systems or can be purchaed for individual computers. Apart from firewall protection, turning the computer off effectivelly detaches an attacker's connection and ensures user's systam protection. So, best policy to save from cyber violence is to limit chances from becoming a victim of cyber crime (Cybercrimes Report 2012: 3-4).

Apart from above given suggestions, women should always be in-touch with valuable information about cyber crimes and should be careful before they click any link on internet. If Internet, mobile and cyber space are threat to their security, it has a positive side too and can also prove to be beneficial for them. There is lot of information available on internet to take on cyber crimes that how they can escape themselves of being victimized. Cyber crimes require a great attention of Indian government to generate fund for research institutions involved in preventing cyber crimes. Moreover, educating women can also play a considerable role in preventing crimes.

CONCLUSION

It concludes that the visibility to overcome the cyber crimes against women as a whole is challenging and the only way is to understand cyber crimes. Government needs to strengthen the legal system to lower cyber crimes, because criminals consider it much easier than traditional crimes due to less chance of being caught and fewer penalties. Secondly, what needs to be changed is the sense or attitude of the society towards women, not to consider woman as a commodity. People have to understand that violence against women is nothing but a manifestation of gender discrimination and inequality in gender power relations. Thirdly, women should understand that the time has come to reject the silence or reticence and come forward for fighting against cyber crimes and for their rights. Fourthly, it requires a regular research and attention on cyber crimes. It needs to be studied in detail which should be funded by government. Fifthly, police personnel must be given training in order to tackle and handle cyber crimes. For this purpose, workshops and seminars on cyber space education must be organized. Women should also participate in such type of activities. Again but, in the end, people has to change their mindsets towards women and should develop the sense of commonality because cleanliness starts from home.

Swami Vivekananda had said "The nation which doesn't respect women will never become great now and nor will ever in future" and in order to make India a great nation, let us work towards giving women their much deserved status and place.

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