
Statistical Analysis on Cyber Crime against Women

Dr. Shruti Rani¹, Assistant Professor (Mathematics), Vaish P.G College, Bhiwani

Dr. Sanjay Goyal², Associate Professor (Mathematics), Vaish P.G College, Bhiwani

ABSTRACT

Information and Internet technology is the axis of global and technical evolution. Over the some last decades information technology has broaden. The World of internet provides each and every individual all the necessary information quickly by communication and share-out tool which makes it the most important beginning source of information. With the help of internet we can look out unknown and communicate with nigh anyone, anytime, anyplace all over the worldwide. The cyberspace has revolutionized the way business movement and conduct work. A good planned and implemented e- commerce system can let down transaction costs, minify inefficiencies, raise better information flow and promote better group action in between buyer and sellers. But at the mean time, certain social, political and economic activities like cyber crimes against women being discovered. Cyber space has wide-eyed doors to cyber criminal and for the most part generally women are on their target. With the advanced of technology the way of conducting crime is becoming more sophisticated and complex. Cyber crime is real threat to the fast growing technology development. The speedy or fast growth of the cyberspace users are drastically enlarged the probability of crimes. Cyber crime is a World-wide phenomenon and generally women are the main soft target of this new form crime. In this paper many issues are discussed like cyber stalking, Harassment via e-mail, cyber defamation, morphing and e-mail spoofing against women. Also this paper is a intentionally efforts to define cyber crime which is a actual warning to women and also some suggestion are discuss to fight against cyber crimes.

Keywords:- Cyber Crime, Information and technology, victim, women

Introduction:-

Nowadays Crime against women is an emerging Challenge and other issues are articulated comprehensively. The biological weakness of women makes her an easy prey particularly to physically domination. She is often a victim of physical violence not only in her home but outside her home .unfortunately; women have been discriminating in all spheres of life in all societies. Various types of crimes are inflicted on them. Rape, wife beaten, sexual harassment etc. Today's a modern woman frequently faces cyber crime. Harassment through electronic mean by sending grossly offensive or menacing information and persistently causing annoyance, injury, insult etc. are some cyber crimes. So an attempt has been made in the research work to analyze the different kind of cyber crimes against women. The present study tries to accomplish the following objective:

- (i) To analyze the different kinds of cyber crimes against women in world-wide especially in India.
- (ii) To study the modern distressing tendency in crime against women.
- (iii) To find out the different types of reasons for crime against women in our country.
- (iv) Also discussing some different to the point applicable data, tables and figures related to this cyber crime against women.

Cyber Crime or Internet crime is a computer oriented crime which includes a computer and a cyberspace. Cyber crime can be defined as “offense which are bounded up against individuals or groups of individuals with the criminal motif to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly by using modern telecommunication cyberspace such as internet and mobile phone.

Cyber crime against women in India

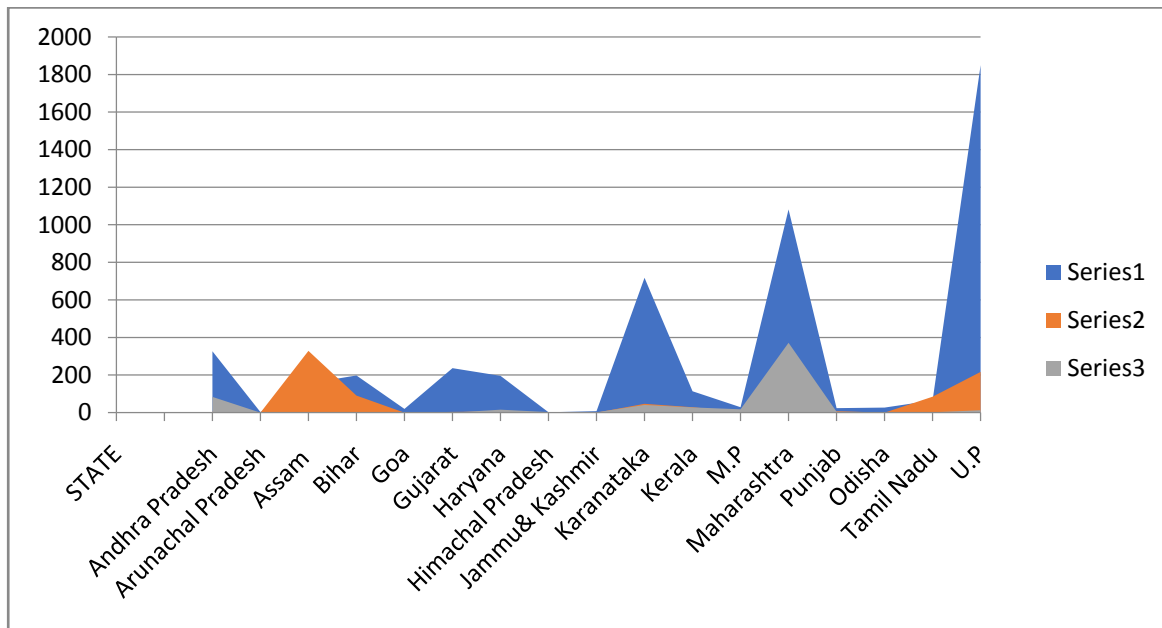
With the increasing economic importance, the degree of criminal actions within the internet is supposed to increase with accelerating speed. Cyber crime against women is most important or an alarming stage and it may constitute a major threat to the security of a person. The World Wide Web permits users to circulate subject matter or messages in the form of text, images and videos. In particular, worldwide spread circulation of such content is harmful for women. In the recent years there have been various reports of women receiving unrequested e-mail which having obscene language. In 2012, The NCRB also provided an insight figure into the changing mind-set of Kerala State.

- Total numbers of 96 cases were enrolled under cyber crimes which have the motif of harassment of women.
- 312 persons arrested as suspects in cases for cyber crimes out of which 73 cases were known persons, neighbors, friends and relative.
- 48 cases enrolled for money.
- 48 cases were enrolled for fraud or illegal gain.

According to statistics' (Cyber Crime -2014-16)

Cyber crime went up by 6.3% in 2016 over 2015. Uttar Pradesh (21.4, 2639 cases) reported the most cases followed by Maharashtra with 19.3% (2380 cases) and Karnataka with 8.9% (1101 Cases). Some cyber crime of other states are given in following table and figure:

STATE	2014	2015	2016
Andhra Pradesh	282	536	616
Arunachal Pradesh	28	6	4
Assam	379	483	696
Bihar	114	242	309
Goa	62	17	31
Gujarat	227	242	362
Haryana	151	224	401
Himachal Pradesh	38	50	31
Jammu & Kashmir	37	34	28
Karnataka	1020	1447	1101
Kerala	450	290	283
M.P	289	231	258
Maharashtra	1879	2195	2380
Punjab	226	149	102
Rajasthan	697	949	941
Tamil Nadu	703	687	593
U.P	1737	2208	2639



Generally cyber crime can be divided in two parts.

1. **The computer as a target-** If a computer is using to attack other computers e.g. Hacking, Virus/Worm attack, DOS attack etc.
2. **The computer as a weapon-** If a computer is used to do real worldcrimes e.g. Cyber Terrorism, Credit Frauds, Pornography etc.

In India the term “cyber crime against women” includes sexual crimes and sexual insult or ill-usage on the internet. Out of the total number of crimes specially targeting women are as follows:

Harrassment via e-mails:- Nowadays this type of molestation is not a new-born phenomenon. It includes blacking, threatening,e-mail, defamatory mails, spamming e-mails and content sending of love letters in anonymous names or regular sending of embarrassing mail to one`s mail box. E-mail bombing is particularly characterized by abuses continual sending an same e-mail message to a particular address.

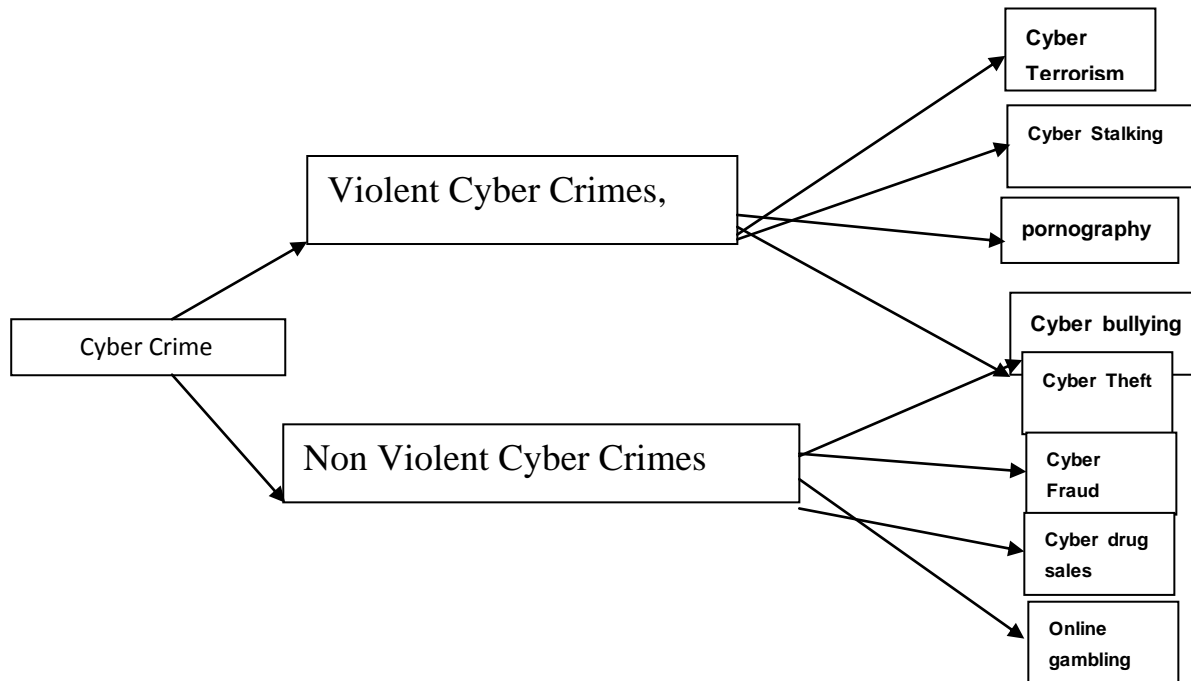
Cyber Stalking:- it is the most widespread cyber space crimes in the recent all over the world. It includes the perennial acts harassment or threatening behavior of the cyber criminal towards the victim by using the internet services.

In 2012 Statistics, The NCRB for Kerala State arrests 15 person below age 18years, 81 persons between the age 18-30 years, 44 persons between the age 30-45 years, 11 persons between the age 45-60 years for cyber crimes.

According to the IT act of Kerala State, 147 cases were registered for the publishing or electronic transfer of offense material out of the total number of cases enrolled. This is the highest cases among the other states. Maharashtra came second with 76 cases.

Initially, Ritu Kojli complained to the police against a person who was using her personal information to chat over the internet at website, mostly in Delhi channel for four consecutive days. She complained that the person was chatting on net, using her name and giving her address and was talking obscene language.

In the another ways cyber crimes can be easily placed into two categories: Violent Cyber Crimes, Non Violent Cyber Crimes. In detail these can be study with the help of following model.



Defamation:- It concerns with publishing defamatory information about the person on a website or circularize it among the victim's friends circle. This can happen to both genders but women are more threatened.

Morphing:- Morphing is an action to release original picture to abuse it by unauthorized user or fake identity. Here the female's photographs are uploaded from social websites by fake users and again reload on various websites by creating fake profiles.

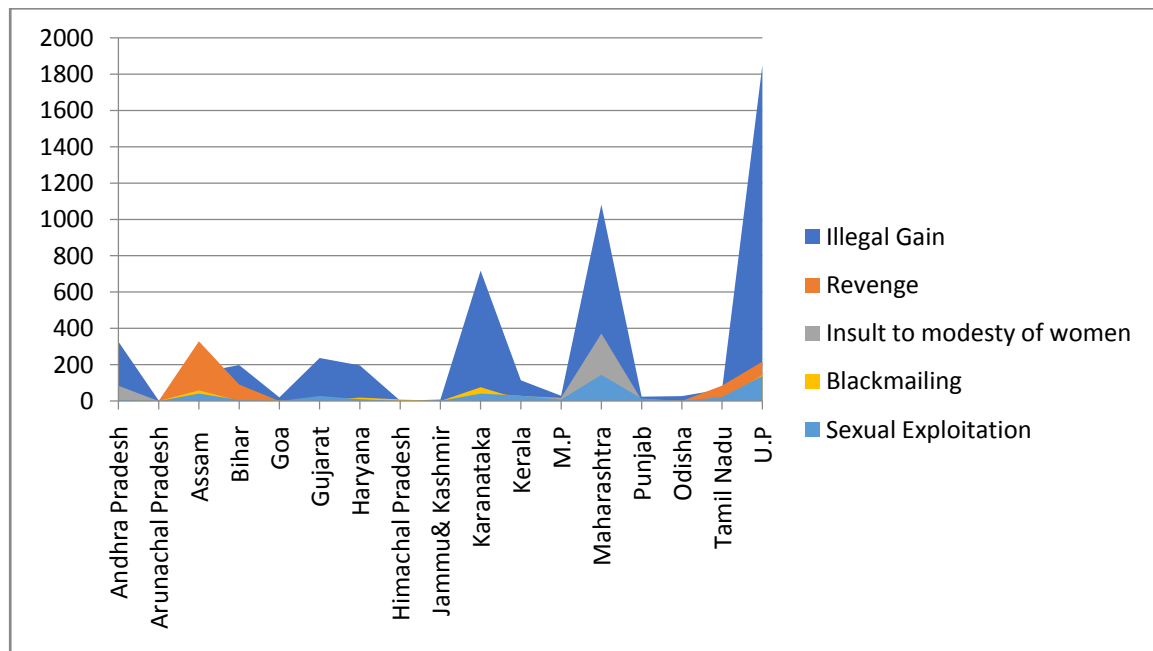
Cyber Pornography:- Adult entertainment is bigger industry on cyberspace. Nowadays there are more than 420 million individual pornographic web pages. It is the showing sexual activity in order to cause sexual excitation. Here women and children are becoming the main victim of this side of technology.

E-mail Spoofing:- It mention to an email that emerges from one source but has been sent from another source. It can cause monetary damage.

Cyber Bullying:- Cyber bullying is self-willed and continued harm inflicted through the use of computers, Cell phone, by transferring messages of threatening in nature. India is in third in number from China and Singapore in online bullying.

India's National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) released crime statistics for the last year. For the sake of appropriate comparison, the NCRB has provided crime rates in terms of crime per lakh population. Furthermore, the Bureau has bifurcated data on crimes such as murder, crime against women. In regard to crimes against women, Lucknow has the highest rate (179) followed by Delhi (52), Indore (130), Jaipur (128) and Kanpur (118). The lowest rate are reported from Coimbatore (7), Chennai (15), Surat (28), Kolkata (29). An analysis of all the above data reveals that Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Indore have the highest average crime rates across other crime categories,

STATE	Illegal Gain	Revenge	Insult to modesty of women	Blackmailing	Sexual Exploitation
Andhra Pradesh	327	6	84	7	7
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0
Assam	156	329	3	59	41
Bihar	198	91	0	1	6
Goa	20	0	0	2	0
Gujarat	237	4	0	3	28
Haryana	196	6	16	19	10
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	3	9	0
Jammu& Kashmir	8	0	2	0	1
Karnataka	718	47	41	76	41
Kerala	114	29	28	9	29
M.P	29	5	18	5	8
Maharashtra	1082	45	372	46	144
Punjab	24	8	5	11	14
Odisha	27	0	2	0	0
Tamil Nadu	65	85	2	5	22
U.P	1850	217	13	144	138



Problem In Hand:

- Most of the cyber crimes remain unreported because of the hesitation and shyness of the victim and her fear of defamation of family's name.
- Non existence of digital police portal currently due to abuse on online platform
- Cyber Laws have not been developed properly and the procedure for registering a complaint is not known by woman.
- Due to the lack of cyber Forensics Laboratories. It takes more time for investigation and many times cases are unsolved.

Suggestion and Conclusion:

- It is required to collaborate both police force and cyber forensic laboratories together for better investigation.
- There should be digital police portal where women can complain their problem online.
- NCRB should assemble all the cases related to women and other cyber crimes against women under a separate category.
- Girls should be made alert about all types of cybercrimes and how to handle them.
- School curriculum must cover all aspects of cybercrimes.
- Special women courts need to be set up.

References: Crime In India 2016-Statistics

Crime In India 2018-Statistics

NCRB Report 2012

Sex Ratio in India –Census 2011

Information Technology (Amendment)Act, 2008 enforceable from 5 feb 2009