

CYBER CRIME AND THE PROTECTION OF WORKING WOMEN A SOCIO LEGAL STUDY

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Abstract

The goal of this paper is to evaluate the raw data and turn it into something useful. This chapter is a collection of primary data gathered during fieldwork. After evaluating the data, broad observations are made. Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 26.0 and MS-Excel were used to analyze the data. Statistical tests of various types were used based on the variables under investigation. This chapter presents the deductions and conclusions obtained from the results of these tests.

Key word – Cyber crime, working women, protection, abuse, challenges.

Introduction

Crimes against women were seen as intrinsically necessary, in addition to the abusive conditions under which women were generally oppressed in the social order. Dependence, powerlessness, patriarchal prejudices put them in a dangerous position and make men very superior, due to which crimes against women are on the rise. Women always protest against crimes against tolerance and logic which ignores human welfare and rights. Law, as the latter points out, should establish adequate means to limit violence and prevent suffering. The effectiveness of the criminal law in addressing crimes against women should reflect the integrity of the justice system to protect women. Protection of life and personal liberty through legal means is important only when legislation is framed in an environment free of abuse. Crimes against women are committed in the virtual and real world. His field of work covers everything from obscenity to the honor of a beautiful woman when it comes to reward for murder. Offenses are dealt with under general law like IPC and special laws relating to specific offences. A woman's dignity is undermined when she is portrayed in an obscene or sexual manner, which is why the law is so strict when it comes to obscene or indecent images and publications. The question of recognition of obscenity is related to freedom of speech, safety and expression of social morality. The judicial purge lacks a proper method of abusing women in the production of pornographic films, the net effect of questionable content is that this method tends to lower the image of the woman by turning her into an object of entertainment, thereby gradually aggravating. Male sexuality is developing. The pornography industry thrives on using women's bodies as sexual objects to feed false messages to consumers who are hungry for it, ultimately placing women in a victimized position. The ideology of measuring effectiveness by considering the part of obscenity in independent policy allows these assumptions about women's sexual image to be propagated in a progressive manner, threatening women's safety and privacy. In the Chandra Rajkumari case: Andhra High Court held that beauty is a part of universal expression, dimension of great nature

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and central to human happiness and understanding. However, it approaches a view of female beauty that emerges from the possibility of gender justice, hence the statement: "In any society, woman is an integral part of the entire human race. It is with female qualities that human life begins. To pervert and disrespect women is to corrupt and disrespect the human race. social, mental, physical limitations of the, to preserve the survival and quality of life, to maintain women in a higher position in the society and to maintain society's respect for the human race as the most important factor. .People's participation, the initiation of civil society is matched by their own contributions to sensitize laws to eliminate gender discrimination. Meanwhile, development, welfare policies, clear application of human rights norms, considering some vestiges of blind male patriotism, unfortunately the victims continue to be victims of the administration of justice. In order to bring about significant reforms in the law due to the progressive judgments of the Supreme Court, the legislation should be supported by a strong law enforcement mechanism.

Arguing that women are especially suited to life in the digital age, certain advances will end male supremacy, giving some watches the technologies to follow. The term "cyberfeminism" emerged in the late 1980s and early 1990s, clearly integrating gender and information technology. Like current socialist, radical, liberal, modern feminists, cyberfeminism explores the gaps in change. "Until recently, there have been no clear, unequivocal feminist theoretical applications to considering information systems research. But considering cyberfeminism, the emerging field may benefit from drawing on a variety of feminisms to formulate cyberfeminist concepts. uses forms; it is somewhat easier to choose between different types of feminist concepts and to formulate a coherent or sequential concept. As the country of India is a largely patriarchal type of conservative community, women are naturally constrained by necessary social norms; for example, at the time of marriage, a woman must obey her husband's will. An abandoned child is not accepted nor is she allowed to obtain passports for children without leaving her spouse's signature. Indian criminal law recognizes male supremacy in Indian families. "Contemporary social structures can change legal possibilities within certain limits, considering laws related to maintenance of conjugal relations or protection of women's property rights, women are still part of the family. , are considered endangered members of society."

Similarly, women are discouraged from reporting crimes to the criminal justice system as they not only embarrass judges, lawyers, police along with their families but also feel that it will lead to court cases and police investigations. The following years pass slowly, allowing the family to become the laughing stock of the neighborhood and completely take over society. We have observed that many families discourage women from filing a report for fear of the police arriving at the victim's home, where neighbors believe that one of the victims or someone else in the family has committed the crime. serious social crime; That perception also coincides with the fear of social ostracism. Moreover, some victims also feel that filing a complaint with the police may expose the case to the media and bring her a large audience in the form of acquaintances through the media to learn about her plight.

Methodology

The questionnaire was distributed among 300 respondents. Before giving the questionnaire, the purpose of the study and questions were explained to the respondents so that they can easily fill the questionnaire with relevant responses. A total of 300 questionnaires were selected. After collecting, the completed questionnaires were coded and entered into SPSS sheet for further analysis.

The Role of the Police

When an officer comes to know about a cyber crime against a woman, the victim/victim may consider it appropriate to tell everything to the officer, even if the officer is not comfortable with computers or cyber crime. , As per the above case, high ranking police officers are capable of solving such crimes. According to the promise, the victim can directly talk to the inspector and complain whenever he wants. It is important to understand that cyber crimes against women are not necessarily sexual in nature, but can damage the victim's reputation and lead to suicidal behavior due to shame. It is not unusual for a patient to take some initial preventive measures, such as complaints to a website related to banning phone numbers. All patient actions must be confirmed by the concerned police officer and factual evidence must be provided. The procedural methods sought to be followed at the international level are similar to other criminal cases tried under the CrPC with special statutes, the old classic IPC specifying how to deal with specific types of crimes.

After the hypothesis testing researcher found some specific results –

1. There is impact on working women of the laws, schemes and policies framed by the government which shows government measures play a very crucial role in protection of working in cyber world.
2. Researcher concludes that hypothesis H02 is rejected that means that there are some relationships between socio and economic condition and cybercrime.
3. Researcher concludes that hypothesis H03 is also rejected which means that there is impact of working place and cybercrimes.

The results reveal that there was some impact of government majors on cybercrime. It indicates that government must take some initiative for preventing cybercrime.

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