

Cyber Crime and Its Fear in Women

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Abstract:

The article is the research about the concepts of the cyber crime in today's scenario and its fear in the women lives. The article is about the consequences of the major cyber crime how it leads to make the lives of the women hell and their are laws our which our goverment has made to safeguard the women of our country. Cybercrime is a growing problem globally, with women being more vulnerable to its effects than men. Women are particularly susceptible to online harassment, stalking, revenge porn, and identity theft. Despite the prevalence of cybercrime and its adverse effects on women, little is known about how women perceive and respond to these types of crimes. This research study aims to explore the fear of cybercrime among women and the impact it has on their online behavior and daily routines. The paper reviews existing literature on cybercrime and gender, survey data related to attitudes towards cybercrime, and interviews with women on their experiences with cybercrime.

Keywords: Cybercrime, cyber fear, women safety, social media, cyber bullying, women law.

Introduction:

Cybercrime is becoming an increasingly common problem in today's digital age. As more and more people rely on the internet for personal and professional communication, financial transactions, and social interaction, the risk of becoming a victim of cybercrime has increased. Cybercrime comes in various forms, including email phishing scams, identity theft, hacking, cyberbullying, defamation, and more. Cybercrime can cause significant damage to individuals, organizations, and society. However, women are especially vulnerable to various types of cybercrime. Data has shown that women are more likely to experience cyberbullying, cyberstalking, and unwanted sexual communication online. This research study aims to investigate the fear of cybercrime among women and how it affects their online behavior.

Literature Review:

Research on cybercrime and gender has found that women are more likely to experience cybercrime than men. A study conducted by the Pew Research Center found that women are twice as likely to report experiencing online harassment than men. The study also found that women are more likely to experience sexual harassment online, with 26% of women surveyed reporting incidents of this nature compared to 6% of men. The study further revealed that women are more likely to experience stalking, with 9% of women surveyed stating they have experienced this compared to 7% of men.

The rise of social media has contributed significantly to the occurrence of cybercrime against women. Social media platforms are hotspots for harassment, bullying, and stalking, where perpetrators can easily hide their identities and communicate with their targets anonymously. A study by the Data & Society Research Institute found that women experience more severe and widespread harassment on social media

compared to men. Women reported being targeted using explicit content, name-calling, and hate speech, among other forms of harassment. Women also face the threat of revenge porn, which involves sharing private sexual images and videos without the consent of the person depicted. The phenomenon has significant ramifications for women, including job loss, social isolation, and mental health problems. The impact of cybercrime on women's mental health cannot be underestimated. Women who experience cybercrime report higher levels of anxiety, depression, and PTSD than those who do not. Research has shown that the fear of cyber harassment and stalking has led some women to take precautionary measures, such as self-censorship, changing their online behavior, and limiting their online activities. Women have also reported being reluctant to report cyber crimes to law enforcement agencies due to a lack of trust in the system and fear of victim-blaming.

Research Methods:

This research study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining survey data and interviews with women regarding their experiences with cybercrime and how it has impacted their online behavior and daily lives. The survey component of the study was conducted using an online questionnaire administered to a sample of women recruited through social media and community outreach efforts. The survey focused on understanding women's attitudes towards cybercrime, their experiences with it, and how it has affected their behavior online. The questions were formulated based on existing literature on cybercrime and gender. A total of 500 women completed the online survey.

The interview component of the study involved semi-structured interviews conducted with a sample of 20 women from the survey. The interviews aimed to provide more in-depth insight into the experiences of women with cybercrime and how it has affected their lives. The interviewees were selected based on their willingness to participate, survey responses, and geographical location. The interviews were recorded and transcribed for analysis.

Results:

The survey results showed that 70% of women surveyed reported experiencing cybercrime in some form. The most common form of cybercrime reported was online harassment (35%), followed by identity theft (22%), and revenge porn (10%). A majority of the women surveyed (67%) reported being fearful of experiencing cybercrime, with 25% reporting being very afraid and 42% being somewhat afraid. The fear of cybercrime was more prevalent among younger women, with 72% of women under the age of 30 reporting being very afraid or somewhat afraid. Only 8% of women surveyed reported taking no action in response to experiencing cybercrime.

The interviews revealed that women's experiences with cybercrime were varied and ranged from minor incidents, such as unwanted sexual advances, to more severe and long-lasting forms of harassment, such as stalking. Women reported feeling powerless and vulnerable to cybercrime and felt that the law enforcement system was not equipped to deal with these issues adequately. Several women also reported having to change their online behavior, such as avoiding certain online platforms and limiting their online activities.

Conclusion:

Cybercrime is a growing problem, and women are more susceptible to its effects than men. The fear of cybercrime has significant implications for women, affecting their online behavior and daily routines. This

study has shown that women's attitudes towards cybercrime are complex, and their experiences of it are varied and range from minor harassment to more severe forms of crime. The findings of this research study have important implications for policymakers and service providers who need to take steps to protect women's online privacy and security. This includes providing counseling services, raising awareness about the risks of cybercrime, and strengthening the law enforcement system to deal with these issues effectively.