



# Cyber Crime: Women Combating with the Negative Effect of Technology in the Era of Globalisation

Mansi, Pukhraj Agarwal

**Abstract:** *In the modern era of globalization, there has been an abundant change in the lifestyle of individuals and with the advancement of technology, it has made man directly or indirectly depend on internet for all their needs. Internet has given easy access to everything and is used in almost every sphere. With the advancement of internet, it has had both the negative as well as positive effects on the lifestyle and working conditions of individuals. This particular growth in technology and internet driven lifestyle has also posed a concern in the form of cyber-crime. Cyber-crime is defined as an unlawful act where the internet and the computer system is used either as a tool or a target or both. It can be committed in various forms like hacking, phishing, cyber terrorism, spoofing, stalking, data diddling etc. But as far as women safety is concerned, due to increase in cyber-crime "WOMEN" are badly affected and becomes the sufferer of cyber-crimes like pornography, cyber-stalking etc. which may result in serious violent acts like serious physical harm or harassment or any medium of sexual abuse. Information Technology Act of 2000 provides the laws pertaining to such crimes and the punishments prescribed therein but however, being a specific law on this subject matter, it fails to provide mechanisms and punishments for crimes committed specifically against women. For all such matters one has to refer to the more general law of the land i.e. Indian Penal Code. Thus, regulation and implementation of IT Act is much needed to safeguard the rights of women. Therefore, with this paper the researchers want to enlighten the problem and need of stricter laws relating to cyber-crime, which will help the victims to fight back against such heinous and devastating crime growing in a society with rapid and continuous phenomenon of globalization.*

**Keywords:** *Cyber-Crime, Globalisation, I.T Act 2000, Women Safety.*

## I INTRODUCTION

Globalization is indeed the term that describes the increasing interdependence of economies, cultures as well as peoples of the world resulting from cross-border trafficking of goods or services, technology and investment, people and information flows.

For many years, countries have formed economic alliances to promote such movements. Nevertheless, after Cold War in the early 1990's the word became common, because these joint structures influenced in everyday life.

This wide-running impacts of globalization is perplexing and charged with politics. Similarly like major innovative advances, globalization aims to benefits society all in all, whereas hurting such gatherings.

Understanding the relativity of expenses and advantages can prepare for mitigating issues supporting more extensive adjustments. Globalization is more generally aimed at global, financial, cultural, and political globalization mechanisms arising from the growth of cross-border wealth creation, relocation, interactions and technology.

After the era of Second World War, United States of America tries to help manufacture a worldwide monetary request represented by commonly acknowledged standards and regulated by multilateral organizations. The thought was to make a superior world with nations looking to collaborate with each other to advance flourishing and harmony. Organized commerce and the standard of law were backbones of the framework, keeping most monetary debates from growing into bigger clashes in the wide and continuous growth of Globalization.

Inside the previous 20 years, globalization has more or less, has affected women and their living in creating countries. Globalization can be meant to be a complex financial, political, social, and geographic procedure whereby the versatility of capital, associations, thought, talks, & people groups has taken a worldwide or transnational structure. It is claimed that the world's financial institutions profit Western civilization & governance values and view them as model countries around the world and ignore and neglect indigenous woman 's advances throughout the global south.

Ongoing women's activist's thinkers fight that Neo-liberalism focuses primarily on economic development, productivity and benefit over other ideals such as economic justice including political enhancement. But have no bird eye view on the protection related to new threats to Human Security. In this growing world of Information and Technology.

## II GLOBALISATION AND ITS EFFECT ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

Data innovation has become the main impetus inside the present economy. Each business capacity and type of correspondence is dealt with through a continually transforming IT condition. Already, just enormous, industrialized nations received any sort of significant reward from directing business with different nations. Today, in any event, creating countries are feeling the products of such connections. The purpose behind this is data innovation in the era of globalisation.

Throughout recent years, computer technology have influenced developing countries significantly.

Revised Manuscript Received on March 13, 2020.

\* Correspondence Author

**Mansi\***, Master of Law (Corporate and Commercial Laws), Christ (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru, India. Email: mansi.mack@gmail.com

**Dr. Pukhraj Agarwal**, Assistant Professor, School of Law, Christ (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru, India. Email: pukhraj.agarwal@christuniversity.in

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an [open access](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)



Such countries have made significant strides to become global players during the last decade or two. In world politics and economics, developing countries have little or no influence before IT; now, they leverage their IT power and thus have a bigger voice to speak.<sup>1</sup>

Over the time, the planet has massively collapsed prompting the need of globalization. There is little hope for success if a company doesn't really participate globally. After all, video conferencing with someone around the world has become as simple as interacting with the person sitting right next to you every day.<sup>2</sup>

Information technology, without a doubt, has increased growth and business efficiency, precision, today, but there are very high dangers of cyber threats. Every organization of the most advanced nation is safe today, right from the treasury to defense, from cyber threats.<sup>3</sup>

Information technology and globalisation, given the numerous ways in which these two essential developments do not apply to one another, can be studied separately. For example, the recent increase in global commercial and investment ties can be attributed in part to policy liberalization in both developed and developing countries. Likewise, not all information technology technologies can be said to boost these and other economic relations to which the idea of globalization usually applies.<sup>4</sup>

### III NEGATIVE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE ERA OF GLOBALISATION

Technology is enabler of globalization - for example the Information and Communication technologies (ICT) have revolutionized the globe for movement of people, goods, capital, data and culture. This development arrived with the Third Industrial Revolution.

In today's world everything is made of innovations. Some households have their own Computer, desktop, mobile, computer, TV etc. All this improves our lives. Digital devices initially designed to serve us diligently have revealed their destructive effect on our lives.<sup>5</sup>

The Modern Technology have taken total command over once lives. These days what we work, loves, shops, plays and speaks with one another over the world on the web. We have grasped cutting edge technologies, looking for just advantages and totally overlooking about destructions. The socio effect of innovation and technology is colossal in light of the fact that today we invest more energy online than any time in recent memory and Internet assumes a key job in different parts of our lives. There is no uncertainty about the fact that advanced innovation has encouraged our lives and our correspondence with the world, yet it likewise has numerous unmistakable imperfections.

<sup>1</sup>IT Services in Developing Nations, Stephanie Schmitt, Aarti Dinesh, Vijay Gummad, Mark Tegtmeyer, [https://digitalcommons.bryant.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=honors\\_cis](https://digitalcommons.bryant.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=honors_cis)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> Globalisation and Cyber Crime, Daily Excelsior, <https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/globalisation-cyber-crime/>

<sup>4</sup> James J. (1999) Information Technology and Globalization. In: Globalization, Information Technology and Development. Palgrave Macmillan, London, [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230377431\\_1#citeas](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230377431_1#citeas)

<sup>5</sup> <https://kidslox.com/blog/top-5-negative-effects-of-technology-you-even-dont-suspect/>

The individual or society privacy related issue are increasing with the growth of innovation and technology. The internet and many other networking sites have encouraged people to make their lives public. Our intimate details can be conveniently shared and are permanently available. While most websites permit users to verify who sees what is written, these restrictions are often ignored. It is predicted that with more advancement of technology the issue of lack of security which will only get worse if developments are not checked. The question is that people don't care very much about protection themselves.<sup>6</sup>

In the context of cybercrime the dominant competences of the Internet present the biggest threat to society. Women and children can be the main victims of this transgression. Studies show that in India there are 52 million involved internet users, of whom 71 million in 2009 were exceeded. Working woman net users comprise 8% to 7% non-working females in 2009 as well as 37% of all users of the internet via Internet cafes.<sup>7</sup>

### IV CYBER CRIME A BANE TO THE TECHNOLOGICAL GLOBALISATION

The customary Indian culture places ladies at a higher respects, the Vedic's glorified ladies as the mother, as a maker, one who gives life and adored womens as a "Devi" or "Goddess". The ladies involved an indispensable job and in that capacity her oppression and abuse were viewed as disparaging to the lady as well as towards the entire society.

In present day times ladies are seen and depicted to be a sex object, they are also offered mediocre mens in different cultural circles and capacities; this has made a gigantic sex inclination between the people where even the men feel that their bad behaviors towards ladies can't be punished. Cybercrime and web tormenting works is comparative way where the transgressors are not scared of any position that can punish.

Today the Online opportunity is used by offenders to conduct wrongdoings and then disappear underneath an overhead Network. It's a real reality in which anyone can conceal or even falsify his name.

Cybercrime is a word used as a main means of prosecution for any illicit activity that uses a computer. The crime is perpetrated toward individual or group of people on a fraudulent basis, utilizing digital telecoms networks such as the Internet to intentionally damage the victim's credibility or directly or indirectly inflict physical or mental injury to the victim.<sup>8</sup>

Women in particular adolescent girls who have not learned Web vices and who are more likely to fall into the hot spots of computer hackers and predators, who are not skilled in cyber works, Cybercrimes and cyber bullying is of various types, some are<sup>9</sup>:

- Cyber Harassment
- Cyber Stalking

<sup>6</sup> <https://scattergorieslists.com/top-9-negative-impacts-technology-society/>

<sup>7</sup> Misra, Rajat, Cyber Crime Against Women <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2486125>

<sup>8</sup> Supra n.7

<sup>9</sup> Ibid



- Cyber Pornography
- Cyber Defamation
- E-mail Spoofing

### A. Cyber Harassment

Cyber Harassment is characteristic repetitive behavior intended to disturb or up rest a person though use of internet. A particular class of harassment which is sexual in nature is known as sexual harassment, among several other things it majorly includes existence of unwanted sexual advancement. Under Indian law sexual harassment has newly been defined under the Criminal Law Amendment (Bill) 2013 as physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures;

- a) a demand or request for sexual favour;
- b) making sexually colored remarks;
- c) forcibly showing pornography;
- d) Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.

67 A, 67 B of the IT Act deals with issues related to sexual harassment in publications or the dissemination in electronic form of materials including sexually explicit activities and child pornography, in the cyber world harassment including blackmailing, threatening, bullying, and even cheating is often done through e-mailing. Email harassment which is more or less similar to harassment via letters; however, it is greatly difficult to crackdown upon the culprits of crime in cyber harassment as often people create fake identities on internet for such purposes.<sup>10</sup>

### B. Cyber Stalking

Cyber Stalking basically is behavior wherein an individual willfully and repeatedly engages in a knowing course of harassing conduct directed at another person which reasonably and seriously alarms, torments, or terrorizes that person. This is one of the online offenses frequently spoken about in the modern world. Cyber harassment entails tracking a person's activities over the Web by posting (sometimes threatening) comments on the victim's daily bulletin boards, accessing the victim's chat rooms, continuously bombarding the victim with emails etc. Cyber bullying usually takes place for people who are harmed by men or children who are hurt by abusers or pedophiles of adults.

Web pages, chat rooms, discussion forums, free newspapers and e-mail are used to threaten and abuse their victim. Cyber stalkers

The stalkers motivations may be considered less than four reasons:

- (i) sexual harassment,
- (ii) obsession for love,
- (iii) revenge and hate,
- (iv) Ego and power trips.

### RituKohli Case.

RituKohli Case<sup>11</sup> was India's first instance of cyber stalking, in this case Ms. Ritu Kohli registered in Delhi media for four days in a row to the police against an internet person, who was interacting for her name on the website, <http://www.micro.com/>. Ms. Kohli even claimed that the guy chatted on the Web and used her name and address

and spoke obscene language. The same person deliberately received another chatter with his telephone number that prompted him to contact Ritu Kohli after additional time. As a result, almost 40 calls were received by Mrs Kohli mostly over add-hours in three days. The said contact produced a disturbance in personal life of the plaintiff eventually IP addresses were tracked then police investigated this entire matter and subsequently detained the perpetrator. Under section 509 of IPC a complaint was recorded and subsequently released for bail. This is the first time a cyber-stalking case has been identified. Cyber bullying does not come into the new cyber laws in India, just like e-mail attacks. The suspect can only be charged online for infringement of confidentiality and privacy under the terms of Section 72 of the IT Act. Accused parties may also be arrested for criminal offenses under Section 441 of the IPC and Section 509 of the IPC for their indignation at women's modesty.<sup>12</sup>

### C. Cyber Pornography

This refers as to portrayal for a sexual material on the internet and websites. This is another threat to the female netizens as they never know which actions of theirs are being recorded and would later end up on internet.

The DPS MMS scandal, is a very famous case of this where an MMS clip of a school girl in compromising situation was made and distributed amongst various internet networks.<sup>13</sup>

Another incident in the city of Mumbai forced a Swiss couple to collect slum children, to appear in obscene photographs and to upload the photos to websites designed specifically for pedophiles. Prosecutors in Mumbai arrested the two for sexual purposes.<sup>14</sup>

Unlike other crimes such as Cyber Stalking, Cyber Defamation, Morphing, Email Spoofing, Cyber Pornography is considered to be exceptional case which has been covered under IT Act 2000 to a certain extent by Section 67 of the IT Act 2000. Along with IT Act the perpetrator can be punished under various Sections of IPC (Section 290 for committing public nuisance, section 292 for sale of obscene books etc. and section 292A for printing or publishing grossly indecent or scurrilous matter or matter intended to blackmail, section 293 for sale etc. of obscene object to young persons and then section 294 for doing or composing, writing etc. of obscene songs & finally under section 509 for outraging the modesty of women)<sup>15</sup>.

### D. Cyber Defamation

Some widespread abuse against women on the internet is cyber-trotting, like libel and defamation. It arises as defamation emerges via computers and the Internet.

The first case of cyber defamation in India was recorded in the case of SMC Pneumatics (India) Pvt. Ltd. v. JogeshKwatra<sup>16</sup>. When an employee (defendant) of a

<sup>12</sup> Supra n. 7

<sup>13</sup> Supra n.7

<sup>14</sup> G. Rathinasabapathy and L. Rajendran, "Cyber Crimes and Information Frauds: Emerging Challenges For LIS Professionals," Conference on Recent Advances in Science & Technology (2007)

<sup>15</sup> Supra n.7

<sup>16</sup> 1279 of 2001

<sup>10</sup> Supra n. 7

<sup>11</sup> RituKohlivs Rajesh Kohli, 1160/2018

corporation begins to deliver insulting, defamatory and pornographic e-mails on its managing director, cyber defamation has been recorded. E-mails were confidential and regular, and many of their business partners were sent to tarnish the plaintiff company's image and popularity.

With the aid of a private computer specialist, the complainant was able to identify the perpetrator and the high court proceeded Delhi. The court issued an ad hoc order and restricted the employee from sending, publishing and sending e-mails that are defamatory or negative for the claimants.

### E. Morphing

Morphing is editing the original picture so as to make it look completely or largely different. Often criminally minded elements of the cyber world download pictures of girls from websites such as Facebook and then morph it with another picture in compromising situation so as to represent that those women were indulging in such acts. Often the next step after this is to blackmail those women through the threat of releasing the morphed images and diminishing the status of those women in society.

In the recent case of *Air Force Balbharati School (Delhi)* falls in this group, in which a school student was taunted to have a bagged face by all of his classmates. He is tiresome of the mean jocks and has taken pictures of his friends and instructors and put them onto a page that he has loaded to a free online hosting services. He is sick of the evil witches. His images were scanned. This was discovered by the parent of one of the girls in the class on the internet and the police filed a complaint.

Under I.T. these actions can be punished. Law, 2000 and sections 43 and 66 of that Act are drawn. By IPC sec 509 the violation can also be reserved.<sup>17</sup>

### F. E-mail-Spoofing

E-mail spoofing is an example of malicious e-mail operations where sender address and other aspects of the e-mail header tend to be changed like an email coming from a different source; it comes from the property of the e-mail, such as the field from, the return-path and answer-to. Cyber criminals often use this tactic to steal personal information and private photographs from unsuspecting women, and threaten these women. These photos etc. *Gujrat Ambuja's Executive case* in which he pretended to be the girl who cheats and chases the Abu Dhabi-based NRI, is the most famous example of cyber spoofing.

## V REMEDIES

1. Nevertheless, cybercrimes make it more difficult because offenders get the benefit of creating fake identities and then engage in illegal activities, because more and more offences have taken place against women in any society. To order to counter the law, the Internet Service Providers (ISP) should be controlled more closely, because they have the full record of all data downloaded by all Internet surfers. In this context, ISPs will disclose any suspicious activities any individual undertakes, which will help prevent crimes in the evolving process.

2. Legislation needs to regulate cyber cafes more tightly, which should keep a record of its users, sometimes people go to cyber cafes to participate in criminal activities, so that in potential prosecutions, their own IP addresses are not made available. This is another means of masking reality.
3. People should be educated about which aspects of their everyday lives are captured by cameras and in such occasions should be humble. Consciousness of cyber society and its histories must be enhanced among citizens as well. Studies show that the vast number of Internet users in India are oblivious of their rights on these issues. People need to be made conscious of their rights.
4. The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is used for email spoofing. It doesn't require verification methods, as the primary protocol used to send emails. While an SMTP contract extension requires a SMTP client to compromise with a mail server for security reasons, this provision is not always implemented. Women should therefore take precautions and apply the SMTP contract extension to the SMTP user.

Sadly, even today country like India faces such a situation, the woman or young boy who is the target of cyber victimization can contact first a female support cell or a NGO (such as All India's Women's Conference, Sakshi, Navjyoti, Center for cyber victim counseling) that will aid them and direct them through the process, thus making it possible for the Indian police not to take cybercrimes seriously<sup>18</sup>.

## VI RESULT

The chief problem of cybercrime lies in the modern era of growth and era of globalisation and the existence of the cybercriminal. To order to identify the real attacker, the authorities, the courts and enforcement organizations will keep updated about the latest developments to web-based applications. The legal system as well as regulatory agencies will take steps to ensure technological developments are not making a platform for abuse and discrimination by using newer technology. Governments can take legislation to ensure human rights, in particular women's rights, as they are physical spaces, protected online. Legislation should not only protect users, but also educate and inform all individuals of how their privacy privileges can be practiced. At the same time, people must learn online and offline; how to take cyber-space precautions; and, should their rights are violated, how to pursue redress. Although there had been some challenges in coping with cybercrimes such as a lack of evidence and an inadequate cyber-army, most of these issues were dealt with in the Criminal Law Reform Act (2013). However, there still need to be several changes, such as cybercrime judges who are sufficiently intelligent to deal with this problem.

## VII CONCLUSION

In India there is still a fast increase in information and technology innovation, especially since the overall respect

<sup>17</sup> Supra n.7

<sup>18</sup> Supra n.7



for women within our modern society has declined, and many people are also unable to cope with the fact that images even of someone who posts online are being committed as a crime. Cybercrimes against women remain a lightweight problem. Cyber criminals like morphing, email spoofing have no moral support in culture and are therefore tolerated loosely. This brings us to the main part where social progress is needed, people need to realize and recognize the rights of others.

We must learn to avoid intervening with other people's private lives and to improve respect for women in society. All that can only be achieved until young people are taught to respect women from a young age and to use the Internet and computers for proper monitoring and understanding of what is correct and what is wrong.

Therefore, not only more stringent legal changes but also an improvement in the educational system are essential in order to counter cybercrime against women in India in this age of globalization. These improvements cannot occur from within a single block of culture, yet individuals, states, and non-governmental organizations etc. will collaborate together to carry these reforms in.

## REFERENCES

1. IT Services in Developing Nations, Stephanie Schmitt, Aarti Dinesh, Vijay Gummada, Mark Tegtmeier, [https://digitalcommons.bryant.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=honors\\_cis](https://digitalcommons.bryant.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=honors_cis)
2. Globalisation and Cyber Crime, Daily Excelsior, <https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/globalisation-cyber-crime/>
3. James J. (1999) Information Technology and Globalization. In: Globalization, Information Technology and Development. Palgrave Macmillan, London, [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230377431\\_1#citeas](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230377431_1#citeas)
4. <https://kidslox.com/blog/top-5-negative-effects-of-technology-you-even-dont-suspect/>
5. <https://scattergorieslists.com/top-9-negative-impacts-technology-society/>
6. Misra, Rajat, Cyber Crime Against Women <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2486125>
7. RituKohlivi Rajesh Kohli, 1160/2018
8. G. Rathinasabapathy and L. Rajendran, "Cyber Crimes and Information Frauds: Emerging Challenges For LIS Professionals," Conference on Recent Advances in Science & Technology (2007)

## AUTHORS PROFILE



**Mansi**, is currently pursuing her Masters in Law in Corporate & Commercial Laws from School of Law Christ(deemed to be university). She has published various article on various topic relating to Law, Information Technology Act, human rights, gender equality etc.she has also attended various National and International conferences and seminar relating to the her area of interest. She the president of Social Service Club of her college where she completed her

under graduation. She has also awarded for best contributor in the year 2019 in the same college.



**Dr. Pukhraj Agarwal**, is a post graduate in Law from University of North Bengal and completed his PhD from the same University in the year 2017. He is an assistant professor at School of Law, Christ (Deemed to be University) since 2014 and has many publication in reputed journals and national and international conferences. His areas of interest are Refugee Law, Extradition, Immigration Policies and International Law. He has been awarded

University Gold Medals for securing highest in LLB and also for being the most meritorious students in the year 2008. He was also awarded with the Best Paper Award at National Conference on Post Colonialism: Indian Response and Transformation conducted by Amity Law School in the year 2017.