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Robotic Anarchism: The ascending threat to our Women Federation

Bidya Bharati Pal

ABSTRACT

India is a realm of diversity it is a land of culture, religion and linguistic diversity being a nation of unity among diversity, all are treated equally with equal status, and may it be of any gender, either a man or a woman. It is the only thread that binds the people together and unifies all irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex, color, gender etc. Terrorism breaks all the ties and divides the society irrationally into fragments. From the past 20 years, the numbers of terrorist incidents have been rapidly increased. Cyber terror includes Cybercrime like profile hacking, information theft, cyber bulling and many several acts like this. Women's are more prone to cyber terrorism. These cybercrimes are the tricks and tactics that are just intended to administer the control over the women and weaken the society. The laws, rights and regulations are necessary to protect women from victimization in the field of cybercrime. Therefore, this article aims to provide the peepers with an understanding and a source as to know what robotic anarchism is, i.e., cyber terrorism in simpler words, its roots, and deliberate perspective in place to prevent damage caused by it to women.

Keywords – Cybercrime, women, terrorism, robotic anarchism, India

INTRODUCTION

India is a realm of diversity. It is a land of culture, religion, unity and diversity. It is a country occupying the greater part of south Asia. Approximately, this has one-sixth of the world's total population. India is known to be a nation of unity with diversity because it comprises people from different caste, greed, gender, sex, colour, behaviour, and passion. This feeling of oneness and unity among the citizens is called as nationalism. It is the only thread that binds all the people together. It unifies all Indians starting from Kashmir to Kanyakumari irrespective of any ground or sector. Here all are treated equally with equal status, may it be a man or women.

A crime in which the main object of the crime is computer, is known as cybercrime; may it be spamming, phishing, hacking etc., or is recycled as a tool to commit an offence (pornography, morphing). Cyber criminals may use digital technology to access an individual's personal information, business trade secrets or uses the internet or cyber for corrupt and pernicious purposes. They can also use computers for other deceitful ways through communication, data storage or documents. And, the ones who perform such activities are signified and indicated as hackers. Cybercrime is also known as computer crime. The cyber criminals mainly use the internet and digital technology to hack others' personal document, computer, data, secrets, details etc. The rates of hackers as well as of hacking are growing rapidly day-to-day. Through law enforcements, many new laws and acts have been introduced, to tackle this problem as many of them have become the victims of this cybercrime. One of the best ways to stop these criminals from committing this crime and to secure the sensitive information is through the use of impenetrable security that has a unified system of hardware and software to substantiate any information that is pervaded over the internet.

DISADVANTAGES OF CYBERCRIME

Cyber abuse has many bad effects that cause injury to the victim. Women are more vulnerable to these crimes. Some of disadvantages of cybercrime against women are as follows: -

- Women's privacy is being violated.
- Data is being corrupted or lost.
- Women's dignity and security is being hampered.
- Its leads to large monetary loss to women.
- Information which is protected from cybercrime are very costly and expensive.
- The persons who investigate and prosecute cybercrime are mostly not well versed with technical skill.
- It affects the electronic gadgets, networking channel, important documents, details etc.
- It harms national security.
- Cybercrime affects social life of the women.
- It is a way to deviate from the thoughts and it leads to unproductive activities.

CYBER TERRORISM AND TERROR RELATED TO CYBER WORLD

Terrorism is a thread of threat, fear and fright that binds the several acts of violence in order to overrule the societies and its government. One way or the other it affects the social, cultural, economic, and religious as well as the political life. People who do terrorism are known to be terrorist. This totally results in battle, wars, attacks, damage and destructions that destroy the peace and harmony of the nation completely.

Cyber terrorism is the convergence of terrorism and cyberspace, as stated by Denning. It is the unlawful attack and threat of attacks against computers networks and the information which affects the government, people, political and social objectives. It results in violence against person or property or any act to generate threat. It also includes any serious attacks against critical for, it could be acts of cyber terrorism depending upon their results.

Cyber terrorism also stands for information wars. It is an act which includes purposive and global attacks and interference of computer network using computer viruses or physical attacks to attack individuals, governments and many other organisations. The main aim of terrorism is to create a feeling of threat or terror in the mind of victims. Having the notion of mind, it becomes easier to differentiate any cyber-attacks for a financial, egotistical gain from acts of

cyber terrorism. They only operate their activities just with the complete goal of damage and destruction.

CYBER THREAT AGAINST WOMEN

India is known to be the motherland for all of its citizen, therefore the women are given all most respectful position in the society and they have a very high and strong esteem. There has been a subject to many great changes all around the nation, over the past few millennia. From the declination in their status during the ancient times to the promotion in their status by equal rights in the medieval times. In a country like India, women are considered to the goddess from the ancient time, however it is variable and literal that they are not treated as goddess too. Most of them are being ill-treated and are used as an object to fulfil the men's desires. Not only considering them as a goddess is enough to gain woman empowerment as a whole in the society. Nonetheless, it needs positive selfless efforts continuously and it requires the engagement of woman as well as men both to really bring out the real change. Women plays a remarkable role in everyone's life, without support, guide and dedication, we can't even imagine any victory in life. They are deeply responsible for the continuation of triumph on this planet. The behaving, thinking and doing of woman is most probably differ from that of a man, hence, it is said that women are mentally, physically, physiological and psychologically not equal to men. However, women are a lot of much responsible in the case of child bearing and child rearing. Generally in the typical Indian societies as well as somewhere also in the modern world, the people differentiate woman from man in respect to rights and due given. The whole growth and development of a society directly or indirectly depends upon a woman. A woman plays a significant role in the shaping of the society in a quite productive way. According to an American religious leader, *Brigham Young*, there was a popular saying that is, "You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation."¹ This is said so because if a man is empowered and educated, then only he can be profited, none the less, likewise, if a woman is educated and empowered, the whole society including her family, colleagues and surrounding gets profited and benefited.

The amount of admiration, respect and importance given to a person signifies his status in the society. The women's status was highly esteemed then and now also, but due to some mentality, actions and thought process, we found a declination in her status in the present span

¹ <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/37892-you-educate-a-man-you-educate-a-man-you-educate>

of time. After playing all the roles and fulfilling all their job timely in an efficient manner, she is left behind. A woman plays a very important roles in various fields such as role of a wife, daughter, grand-daughter, mother, grand-mother, sister particularly in family relations, in politics, in socio-economic activities, in marriage and so on. They too have their legal status and about lots of awareness, programs, rules and regulations in the society by the government have been established.

In the ancient times, the status of women was quite high. They were highly respected and admired. But with the passage of time; the conditions got worsened, and there was a declination in the position of women in 21st century India. Not only there was only declination in the status of women in the society, but also there has been a imperceptible growth and development in their status too. Slowly steadily, the women in 21st century are acknowledging her true potential. She has started canvassing about the norms and rules laid down to her by the society. As an outcome, she has started breaking the thread of obstacles and obtained a respectable position in the society. Presently, Indian women have reign supremacy in each and every field from visiting space station to all kinds of social work. There is no coliseum in any corner of the domain that has remained unvanquished by the Indian women. May it be sports, entertainment, technology, literature everywhere. For example in the field of literature Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Shobhaa De, Jhumpa Lahiri etc. remains unbeaten; in the field of entertainment, women like Rekha, Smita Patil, Vidya Balan, Priyanka Chopra etc; likewise in the field of politics, golden figure like Indira Gandhi, Sheila Dixit, Uma Bharati, Jayalalithaa, Vasundhra Raje, Mamta Bannerjee has yet made their manifestation supernaturally very strong and remarkable. Women have been started participating as daughters, sisters, wives, mothers, grandmothers, etc., in different sectors like social, economically, political, educational, and scientific and other nation-building developmental activities. They are working extremely hard in performing professional as well as household responsibilities very stunningly. Even after huge level improvement in the status of women in India, they are still abused and victimised in various ways like rape, sex discrimination, gender inequality etc. Mostly they are victimised through the cyber world.

In India, one woman is trickled every second to be a victim of cybercrimes. Every moment woman's dignity, security and privacy is now being challenged on a new platform that is online platform which is so popular in modern world. In cyber world, women are represented in an indecent manner which is rampant. Women are harassed by various cybercrimes such as trolling, cyber stalking, email spoofing, cyber pornography, abusing, threatening, defaming, body shaming etc. Present scenario of cybercrime against women depicts that mental effect is

greater than physical effect on women while laws that is there which provide remedies against cybercrimes focuses more on the security of physical harm than mental harm. Moreover, no separate record of cybercrime against women is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in India. Women are targeted by some perpetrators by using technology as a resource. Women are defamed by sending vulgar and obscene e-mails, whatsapp messages, cyber stalking of women by using websites, chat rooms. Apart from this, women's pornographic videos are made, most often without the permission and consent of women is another way to create a threat against women. As Indian women live in a patriarchal society in which they are not allowed to raise their voice and to avoid embarrassment, women are not allowed to report cybercrime which is being committed against them. Also women due to lack of awareness about such crimes are not aware about where to report cybercrime and they hesitate to report cybercrime because reporting cybercrime would hamper their reputation in society. There is a need to broaden the mindset of the people living in society so that appropriate actions could be taken against perpetrators by lodging immediate complaint. If women report cybercrime against cyber-criminal immediately then most of the problems would be solved and by complaining against abuser a strong legal action can be taken.

Cybercrime against women is being committed by creating fake accounts on Facebook, Instagram, snapchat, twitter and other social media websites or platform which may result to a grave harm to women. Moreover, perpetrators uses online platform to commit various cyber abuse like blackmailing, bullying, threatening, or cheating through email and messenger. Perpetrators commit such cybercrime with malafide intention. It is perpetrated for different purposed which includes outraging or insulting the modesty of women, illegal gain, financial gain, revenge, sex exploitation, blackmailing, extortion, prank satisfaction, hared for any community, and to steal any sensitive information.

CAUSES OF CYBERCRIME

Cybercrime can cause a great harm to women. Cyber perpetrators usually choose various ways through cybercrime to make large money. They target women to harm their reputation through cyber abuse like cyber stalking, cyber morphing, email spoofing, cybersquatting, etc. Moreover, cyber criminals are very difficult to find as location of the accused is also unknown and inaccessible. Computers are vulnerable and there is need to make certain laws to protect

and safeguard them against cyber criminals. There are various reasons of vulnerability of computers.

Following are the causes, such as: -

• **EASILY ACCESSIBLE:** -

Computer systems are easily accessible to the cyber criminals. They can access by unauthorized means and can defame women.

• **COMPLEX IN NATURE:** -

Computer systems are very complex in nature. Users do not know the technicalities of these systems. The operating system of computers are programmed which consist of millions of codes. These codes are not easy to interpret and it can be lead to mistakes at any stage. Cyber Criminals take advantage of these mistakes and make the victims fall into the trap of cyber space.

• **NEGLIGENCE:** -

Women who use networks system are negligent and make many false mistakes.it is a tendency of humans to make mistake and it is very obvious to be negligent while using computer systems. This again causes cybercrime against women.

• **LOSS OF EVIDENCE:** -

The data that is needed to be kept as evidence can be easily destroyed. This loss of evidence may result a hindrance in process of inquiry and investigation of cybercrime. Loss of evidence may lead to cause a problem in finding the perpetrators.

TYPES OF CYBERCRIME

The term cybercrime can be defined as the criminal activities that are being carried out by the means of networking computers or the Internet. Cybercrime against women are very common in contemporary time. These crime can be indulged by various type of cybercrimes such as cyber stalking, photo morphing, profile hacking, offer and shopping scams, romance and dating scams, link baiting, information theft, cyber bullying, email spoofing, spamming, cyber pornography, etc. Various types of cybercrimes are being discussed as follows:

HACKING :-

It is a very simple type of cybercrime that uses computers and networks to send illegal instruction to other computer networks. The victim's computer is being hacked by the perpetrators in order to have access to the sensitized contents of victim. Various software are being used to crack victim's computer and in this case victim do not even know that his computer being getting access from a different location. Even the governmental sites are not safe from such attacks of cybercrime as it help them to get all kinds of crucial information which even includes the contents of aggressive media coverage. It is different from ethical hacking that are generally used by institution to have check on the internal security

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND ABUSE:-

The internet has become a medium to abuse the children mentally and physically across the world. It is also a kind of cybercrime where criminals affect the minors through chat rooms for the purpose of child pornography. The cyber cells have been monitoring these chat rooms so as to prevent the small children's from such abuse and provide them the protection against the cybercrime.

PIRACY OF THEFT:-

Such crimes take place when the individual violates the copyrights, movies, games, and software's. there are certain website that encourage software piracy and all of this websites are now under the vigilance of FBI the judicial system are taking certain steps to protect the persons form illegal downloading. Victims of such crimes are generally films producers or even director.

CYBER STALKING :-

The term cyber stalking can be defined as an online harassment which the victims usually face due to the barrage of online messages and emails. It has become a new medium to stalk women which usually threaten the personal life of them which not only mentally but also physically harass them in the virtual world. In India for the first time the case related to the cyber stalking was registered and it was known as Ritu Kohli case.

CYBER TERRORISM:-

It is also known as information wars and can be define as part of internet terrorism that consist of large scale attacks and a wide range of disruption among computer networks by the use of computer viruses ,or physical attack by the use of malware, to attack women , government and organization. Creating a terror in the mind of victims is the prime goal of cyber terrorism. Cyber terroristic usually work and operate with the goal of destruction and damage at the spearhead of their victim.

CYBER LAWS IN INDIA FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN

SECTION 66 – SENDING OFFENSIVE MESSAGES THROUGH A COMPUTER RESOURCE OR COMMUNICATIONS DEVICE (SECTION 66A, ITA)- COGNIZABLE, BAILABLE

- any information that is grossly offensive
- any information which he knows to be wrong, but for the purpose of causing inconvenience, annoyance, obstruction, insult, injury, danger, criminal intimidation, hatred, or ill will, persistently by using of such computer source or a communication device.
- any electronic mail message for the purpose of instigating inconvenience or to deceive or to misinform the recipient about the origin of such messages.
- Punishment: imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine².

SECTION 66B- RECEIVING STOLEN COMPUTER'S RESOURCES OR COMMUNICATION DEVICES DISHONESTLY

Having any stolen computer, computer's resources or any communication devices knowingly.
Punishment: Any person who involves in such crimes could be sentenced either description for a term that may extend up to 3 years of imprisonment or have a fine of rupee 1 lakh or both.

² <https://www.slideshare.net/aemankhan/cybercrimeppt-27376284>

SECTION 66C- IDENTIFY THEFT

Using of one's signature or one's password or any other unique identification of any person is a crime. Punishment: Any person who involve in these crimes could be sentenced either for a term which may extend upto 3 years of imprisonment along with a fine that may extend upto rupee 1 lakh.

SECTION 66D- CHEATING BY PERSONATION BY THE USE OF COMPUTER'S RESOURCES

Whoever tries to cheats someone by personating through any communication devices or computer's resources shall be sentenced either with a description for a term that may extend upto 3 years of imprisonment along with a fine that may extend up to rupee 1 lakh.

SECTION 66E- PRIVACY OR VIOLATION

Whoever knowingly or having an intention of publishing, capturing images of private areas or private parts of any individual without his/her consent, that violates the privacy of the individual shall be sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment or with a fine not more than 2 lakhs rupees or both.

6. SECTION 66F- CYBER TERRORISM

I. Whoever intentionally threatened the unity, integrity or security or strike terror among the people or among any group of people. Deny to any people to access computer's resources.

II. Attempt to break in or access a computer resource without any authorization or to exceed authorized access.

III. Introducing any computer's contaminant, and through such conducts causes or is going to cause death or injury to any individual or damage or any destruction of properties or disrupt or it is known that by such conduct it is probable to cause damage to supply or services that are essential to the life of people or unfavorably affect the critical information's infrastructure specified under the section 70 of the IT Act³.

³ <https://www.irjet.net/archives/V4/i6/IRJET-V4I6303.pdf>

7. SECTION 67- PROVIDES FOR PUNISHMENT OF PUBLISHING OR TRANSMITTING OBSCENE MATERIAL IN ELECTRONIC FORM – (COGNIZABLE, BAILABLE)

Any one sends in the electronic form, any material which tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter in relation to it, shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.

SECTION 67A: MATERIAL WHICH CONTAINS SEXUALLY EXPLICIT ACT, ETC. IN ELECTRONIC FORM – (COGNIZABLE, NON-BAILABLE)

Whoever transmits in the electronic form any material which contains sexually explicit act shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either which may extend to five years and fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees⁴.

SECTION 67B: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000 (COGNIZABLE, NON-BAILABLE)

Punishment

- 1st conviction– 5 years+ Rs. 10 lakh fine
- 2nd conviction- 7 years +Rs.10 lakh fine

This Section covers --

- using children for child pornography
- Perpetrator of abuse may be adult or child
- Predating on children for online tutoring, both by adult and child offenders .

SECTION 69- POWER TO ISSUE DIRECTION FOR MONITOR, DECRYPTION OR INTERCEPTION OF ANY INFORMATION THROUGH COMPUTER’S RESOURCES

- I. Where the Central government’s or State government’s authorized officers, as the case may be in this behalf, if fulfilled that it is required or expedient to do in the interest of the integrity or the sovereignty, the security defence of our country India, state’s security, friendly relations with the foreign states for preventing any incident to the

⁴ <https://indiankanoon.org/search/?formInput=sexually+explicit>

commission of any cognizable offences that is related to above or investigation of any offences that is subjected to the provision of sub-section

- II. For reasons to be recorded writing, direct any agency of the appropriate government, by order, decrypt or monitor or cause to be intercept any information that is generated or received or transmitted or is stored in any computer's resources.
- III. The intermediaries, the subscribers or any individual who is in the charge of the computer's resources shall call upon by any agencies referred to the sub-section (I), extends all services and technical assistances to:
 - a) Providing safe access or access to computer's resources receiving, transmitting, generating or to store such information
 - or b) Decrypting, intercepting or monitoring the information, as the case might be or
 - c) Providing information that is stored in computer⁵.

SECTION 354A IPC - 'SEXUAL HARASSMENT'

A man committing any of the following acts⁶-

- bodily contact and advances concerning unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures
- a request or appeal for sexual favours
- displaying pornography against the will of a woman
- making sexually coloured remarks
- shall be guilty of the offence of sexual harassment.
- The first three offences of sexual harassment carry punishment of rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.
- The last offence of sexual harassment carries punishment of imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

SECTION 354D IPC – STALKING

Any man who-

- follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman.

⁵ *Ibid*²

⁶ <https://www.vakilno1.com/bareacts/criminal-law-amendment-act-2013.html>

- monitors the use by a woman of the internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication, commits the offence of stalking.

Any person who commits the offence of stalking shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

SECTION 66E – VIOLATION OF BODY PRIVACY (COGNIZABLE, BAILABLE)

Any individual capturing the image of a private body part of another is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees, or both.

SECTION 354C IPC -‘VOYEURISM’

- Any man who watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the offender or by any other person or misuse such image shall be punished on the first conviction with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year, and which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, and shall be punished on a subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years, and may extend to seven years, and shall be liable to fine.
- The term “private act” is said to include an act of watching which, under certain circumstances, would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and where the victim’s body is exposed, or the victim is using a lavatory; or the victim is doing any kind of sexual act.
- Where the victim assents to the capture of the images or any act but not to their circulation to third persons and where such image or act is circulated, such publication shall be considered as an offence under this section⁷.
- **Section 441 IPC:** This section deals with criminal trespassing
- **Section 72:** Punishment for breaching privacy and confidentiality
- **Section 72A:** Punishment for disclosing information during lawful contract

⁷ *Ibid*^l

CASE LAWS

- Monalisa Kosaria v. Ministry of Women and Child Development & others.(2018)
- Unknown v. State of West Bengal (2019)
- V.Suganthi v. The Commissioner of Police (2017)

SUGGESTIONS

Reporting a cybercrime is the first and foremost task after a cybercrime is committed against women. Victim should approach to the nearest police station to claim remedies against cyber criminals. E- FIR is also there for the women to report their complaint through online platform. In our country safety of women and children is of utmost importance. Police personnel should be trained to tackle such crimes and technical experts are needed to handle such issues and therefore by these ways women can be protected from cybercrimes.

Ways to protect yourself from cybercrime:

DON'T SHARE PASSWORD:

The password of social networking website should be kept private and secured from others. Women should not share their password to their dear and near ones also as anyone can cause harm against them. Sharing passwords to the friends is also risky as intentionally they would not harm but accidentally can reveal password to someone else.

DON'T LEAVE WEBCAM CONNECTED:

The webcam should not be connected unnecessarily as there are many software and apps that records the movement of the user (women in this case) without their knowledge. Precautions should be taken by disabling the camera and lens of the camera should be kept closed.

DON'T SHARE MORE THAN NECESSARY:

The messages, information, pictures, personal videos, etc should be used and shared with a proper care and caution. Women should not trust anyone as even the closest person can be involved in cybercrime by using personal information for various types of gains.

DON'T MEET ONLINE ACQUAINTANCES ALONE:

Women should not meet online acquaintances alone. Always inform your parents about your schedule and they should always be with friends and family.

UPDATE EVERY OPERATING SYSTEM IN YOUR DEVICE:

Operating system should be updated every month. It can be a hectic task but it is very significant to keep women safe from cyber abuse. Updates related to security help victims to remove the chances of threat. There is a need to install such software no matter how busy a person is.

SECURING SYSTEMS WITH ANTI-VIRUSES SOFTWARE:

If a person has a mobile or a computer system or a tablet and that gadget do not have anti-viruses in it then such device can be considered as a house with unlocked doors. Malicious software is harmful for these devices and in order to protect devices from such software reliable anti-virus software must be installed.

READ THE FINE PRINT:

Privacy policy should be adopted. There are numerous websites that can sell, rent, own information to any person they want. The information should be secured and protected from cyber.

BLOCK PEOPLE WHO YOU DON'T WANT TO INTERACT:

If any unknown person is found interacting with oneself and if a feeling of insecurity is developed then one must block the unknown people. Women should try to interact with those people whom they know very well and thus should block those people who annoy them.

CONCLUSION

These cybercrimes are the tricks and tactics that are just intended to administer the control over the women and weaken the society. The laws, rights and regulations are a unique and important contribution for the victimization of women in the field of cybercrime.

It is essential to acknowledge that the law do not have the potential to provide all the solutions to the problems of cyber-crimes against women in India. Women themselves should be trained regarding the preventive measures, such as to be alert while posting their and their loved ones' photos and video clips online, to be alert while communicating with strangers online, and safeguarding passwords and other vital information's which contain woman's security and privacy. Women internet users in India require more awareness for enhancement of privacy settings in the social networking sites as a preventive measure.

Cyber-crimes against women are the demonstration of the underlying patriarchy and discrimination that is prevalent in Indian society. Until the root cause is addressed through long term, most pronged measures and sustained efforts, dealing with the demonstrations through various legal/social and political processes would give only a temporary and superficial solution. Above all this, the political will is the key that would help to address the cyber-crimes against women in India in a holistic and impressive manner.

Therefore, this paper has been concluded by providing the literates and the peepers with an understanding and a source as to know what robotic anarchism is, i.e., cyber terrorism in simpler words, its roots, principles, and deliberate perspective in place to prevent damage caused by it to the women. It also provides a very particulate understanding about the different varieties of social media crime that affects our women federation.