

WOMEN IN INDIA: SOFT TARGET FOR CYBER CRIME

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ABSTRACT *As human race progressed on path of information and communication technology (ICT), slowly internet started reaching each one of us. The computer-generated environment of the internet is referred to as cyberspace. Usage of internet has become a daily routine for majority of people in India for day-to-day requirements. The world of internet started providing every user all the required information at his finger clicks, became fastest communication medium and sharing information tool which is making it the most valuable source of information about everything we need. With the fast growth of internet, the crime using internet has also spread its roots in all directions. People are becoming more empowered and experiencing a change in their lives as a result of the expansion of the internet and the products, services, and applications available on it for anything and everything. Nowadays it is difficult to believe life without internet. Since all people are now using internet, criminal minded people also exploited it for their advantage. Cybercrime in India is, on the rise as a result of the expansion of the internet reach. Before internet and mobiles there was rare connection of Indian women with outside unknown world. Now days this digital gadget i.e smartphone has come in hands of almost every woman irrespective of their literacy level and class of our social fabric. The cybercrimes pose a great threat to individuals in general. Cyber-crime is a global phenomenon and women are the soft targets of this new form of crime. In today's world everyone has become digital creator and to earn more and more audience and likes and subscribers, everyone is ready to accept the unknown person in their digital profiles and channels. In this paper we explore the cyber-crimes and the online security vulnerabilities faced by Indian women. After enhanced network reach and decline in smartphone prices in India, more women and girls have started using the internet for varied purposes including education, work, blogs, cooking channels, all sort of content and talent sharing and financial transactions for day-to-day utilities. Now with Govt. digital India initiatives everyone has started doing digital transactions using UPI, Google pay etc. Many of these women and girls are first time users and may have a limited understanding of good practices when interacting with others in cyberspace and could be subjected to cybercrimes.*

Keywords: *Internet, Cyber-crime, social media, smart phone, defamation, digital transaction's, cyber arrest.*

Introduction

Cybercrime refers to crimes committed online in which the offender is concealed behind a computer screen. During recent times we heard lot of news about cyber arrest and cyber frauds on an increasing trend. In today's time internet through smart phones paved the way to get connected to everyone virtually for studying, work, business and day to day household activities, blog and reaching world audience through social media and channels. The number of women internet users has grown tremendously in last ten years i.e 2015 onwards and so does cyber-crimes. Cyber violence results in psychological, physical, sexual or economic harm to women. Though crime against women being a soft target is known in all fields however being a victim of cybercrime could be most traumatic experience for women. The most common crimes committed against women are cyber blackmail, threats, cyber pornography, posting and publishing of obscene sexual content, stalking, bullying, defamation, morphing, and the establishment of fake profiles. Cybercrime cases have witnessed a steady spike since 2018. The first two months of 2022 reported more cybercrimes than the entire 2018, according to data by CERT-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team) under the information technology ministry.

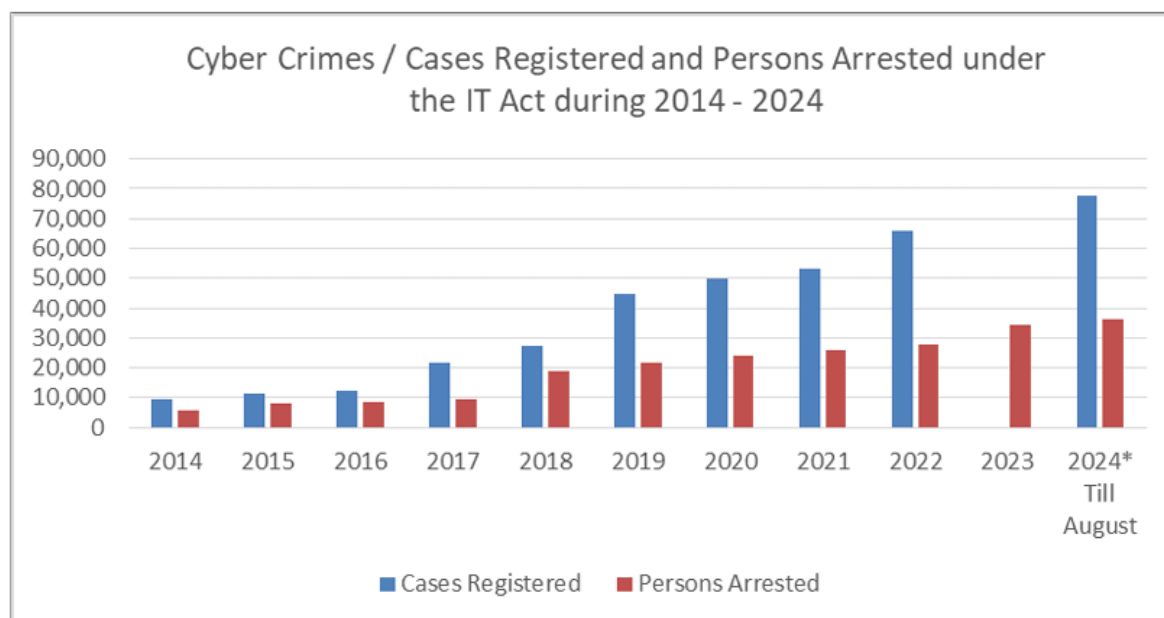
Evolution in technology has acted as a catalyst, leading to an increase in the number of Cyber Crimes and aggravating the issue of the safety of women, as they are considered as most vulnerable in such forums. India reported 2,08,456 incidents in 2018; 3,94,499 incidents in 2019; 11,58,208 cases in 2020; 14,02,809 cases in 2021; and 2,12,485 incidents in the first quarter of 2022. The above figures show that cybercrimes increased almost seven times in three years between 2018 and 2021, and more sharply during the pandemic shown by National Crime Record Bureau. India has indeed seen a marked increase in cyber-crimes, with a significant rise from 9,622 cases in 2014 to over 77,000 in 2024 (till August). This trend reflects growing digital adoption, vulnerabilities in cybersecurity, and the expanded attack surface due to new technologies like cloud computing and IoT.

Table-1 : Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under the IT Act during 2014 – 2024

Year	Case Registered	Person arrested
2014	9622	5752
2015	11592	8121
2016	12317	8613
2017	21796	9622
2018	27248	18930
2019	44546	21796
2020	50035	24064
2021	52974	25789
2022	65893	27612
2023	75656	34597
2024 till Aug	77858	36235

Source: *Cyber Crime Reporting Cell. (2024). Trends in cyber-crimes and arrests in India: A comprehensive analysis.*

Figure below plots a substantial escalation in the total number of cybercrimes reported and the corresponding arrests made between 2014 and 2024. This upward trend highlights the increasing in reporting of cybercriminal activities and the evolving response of law enforcement agencies. The data reflect heightened awareness and concern regarding cybersecurity threats, indicating that authorities are intensifying their efforts to address and mitigate the impacts of cybercrime in this dynamic landscape.



There are many examples of cybercrime including fraud, identity theft, malware, cyberstalking, child soliciting and abuse, computer vandalism, hacking etc. Cyberspace is a new domain controlled by electronic machines for information and any criminal activity where computer or network is used as the source, tool or target is known Cybercrime. Since the telecom companies started giving unlimited internet data at very reasonable rates, very quickly through smart phones internet has reached in hands of Indian women. Since there was no formal training about Dos and Don'ts of this new domain where Indian women entered, they started becoming easy target for defaulters to exploit them through cybercrime. Women thought it as a power in their hands to connect to world for gaining information and getting connected with people on various social platforms without knowing its vulnerabilities.

Objectives of this study

- To understand and analyse the reach of internet for Indian women.
- To analyse Importance of social media for women.
- To analyse how Indian women is more vulnerable than men in cyberspace.
- To analyse cybercrimes against women.
- To examine the protections available in law cybercrime against women.
- To recommend safeguards for venturing in this new virtual world of internet.

Reach of Internet

In India, there are around 500 million internet users. There was an addition of 26 million new female users during November 2018-19. The number of female users grew by 27 percent, higher than the 22-percent rise for males. It is growing at a rate of 10% per year in the urban areas and 13% per year in the rural areas. Similarly, one-third of internet users in India are women. Today, a person spends an average of 145 minutes every day on social media. 35.2% of India's population lives in urban centres, while 64.8% lives in rural areas. There were 624.0 million internet users in India in January 2021. The number of internet users in India increased by 47 million (+8.2%) between 2020 and 2021. Internet penetration in India stood at 45.0% in January 2021. The Economic Survey 2022-23, tabled by the Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, stated that penetration of the internet in India's rural areas grew an impressive 200 per cent between 2015 and 2021, compared to the 158 per cent growth clocked by urban areas in the same period. As per report published by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), number of active internet users in India reached 886 million in 2024. The Government attributed the growth of internet in rural India to its 'Digital India' programme. These platforms have a significant degree of influence on people's political, social, and economic lives. Here too, a major part of users are women. From the time it reached in hands of general women who was lured about the craze for more likes and followers of their videos and images on social sites on internet, it brought those women also on internet who were earlier left out from this new world. This false sense of achievement and satisfaction is leading women on path of victimisation in cyber world. Women are considered an easy target and are considered to be a secondary individual in society by the criminal. Women often have very limited knowledge and awareness regarding safe usage and access to these social media sites, thereby being easy prey to cyber-crime

Social Media and Indian Women

Initially, social media used to be a medium of entertainment or chatting and interaction within a closed group of friends. However, now social media provides immense opportunities and benefits in social, political, and economical domains. It has also become a golden opportunity for women in traditional families who are not able to step outside their homes.

- (1) **Building Interpersonal Relationships:** - Social Media allows users to build social presence and nurture interpersonal relationships. More than two-thirds of the youth in India use social media to stay in touch with their families and friends. Thus, it provides women not going outside their home an opportunity to interact with people all around the world. It improves their self-confidence and self-esteem.

(2) **Promoting Awareness and Information Sharing:** - Unlike in traditional media, the content on social media also, is created by users. The platforms are not just for broadcasting, but more for being avenues for dialogue. With social media women are connected with what's happening around the world and they can also voice their opinion and concern on something which they feel necessary. Latest Ladakh protest by Engineer and innovator Sonam Wangchuk who held a 5-day-long protest at -20 to -40 degrees Celsius at 18,380 feet high altitude for an extension of the sixth schedule of the Constitution and environmental protection is brought to notice of all by social media, before it was covered by print or electronic media.

(3) **Financial Benefits :-** Social media provides scope for women-owned businesses to increase their growth and access formal financial services. It allows women to conduct their business online, thus eliminating the need for investment in physical spaces. It also paves the way for better engagement with other businesses, closer customer interaction, and more efficient responses to customer feedback. According to the **Women's World Banking Report 2019**, many women micro-entrepreneurs in India use WhatsApp to communicate with customers and vendors. Even in our vicinity also we find women utilising this social app for selling their handicrafts/clothings, specialised food products directly from home, teaching yoga and physical fitness and selling various other local products which are famous of that location.

(4) **Addressing Social Concerns:** These platforms also act as a forum for many women to garner support in solidarity, against their sufferings. Also utilised by women to raise a concern about some social issues. For example, in 2017 The **'Me Too' movement** against sexual harassment gained worldwide popularity through Twitter. Under this, the survivors shared their sexual harassment experiences on social media. Similarly, Indian women launched a campaign on Twitter, with the help of the **"#LahuKaLagaan"**. It was against the 12 percent tax on sanitary napkins. The government rolled back the tax after the social media outrage. Similarly, the issue of **"#NoBindiNoBusiness"** movement in Diwali advertisement campaigns by Shefali Vaidya forced many international brands to change their advertisements. Since in today's age people might miss what is in newspaper or electronic news on TV, but no body misses what is trending in social media. As in this media your friends are sharing new to reach you.

Indian Women as a Soft Target :Vulnerabilities In Cyberspace

India is one of the very few countries to enact IT Act 2000 to combat cyber-crimes, however issues regarding women still remain untouched in this Act. The said Act has termed certain offences as hacking, publishing of obscene materials in the net, tampering the data as punishable offences. But the grave threat to the security of women in general is not covered fully by this Act. The general awareness about cyber world and cybercrimes is very less among common women compared to those who are working in field of computers and information technology. Cyber criminals find it as an easy opportunity to reach general women through social sites with their fake identities and then they exploit by siphoning money, emotional harassment and blackmailing through personal pictures which they collected from women. Cyber bullying can affect everyone, including children. Technical measures to protect computer systems are being implemented along with legal measures to prevent and safeguard against cyber criminals. But this technology knows no physical boundaries as it flows more easily around the world. Even the details which women fill on various sites for job, matrimony, rental services etc are compromised and people with criminal mind set are framing general women to make a victim of cybercrime.

During pandemic we all faced an unprecedented situation which was never faced before in our life time. We were literally house arrested and this situation prolonged for almost two and half years. This situation forced us towards internet for meeting our day to day needs and to remain connected with outside world. This brought all men, women and children in cyberspace. This further was rapidly escalated with digital India initiatives, where now anything and everything is required in digital format. Men and adults were also scum to various cybercrimes, women, and children, being one of the most vulnerable parts of society, became the easy targets of cybercrime offenders during the pandemic. Women, especially housewives and who are prone to social media users have been exposed to such crimes during the pandemic. Women being a soft target who

is not much aware about the vulnerabilities of cyber space and the type of crimes on social platforms and the transactional platforms where you are using internet for money transactions.

They started becoming the soft target of cybercrime rapidly during this pandemic period. Even after this pandemic the trend continues as now majority of people can't believe their life without internet. Whether it is for ordering food from "Zomatto and Swiggy", for entertainment Facebook, Telegram, Instagram, Threads etc for remaining connected with your friends or for earning made through internet various platforms like YouTube, reels etc. Now for every silly information before asking elders in family we ask the "Google" and Chat GPT to know it without wasting time. Sometimes we don't realise that the information which we get might not be true and we use it without any authentication and fall in trap of cybercrime.

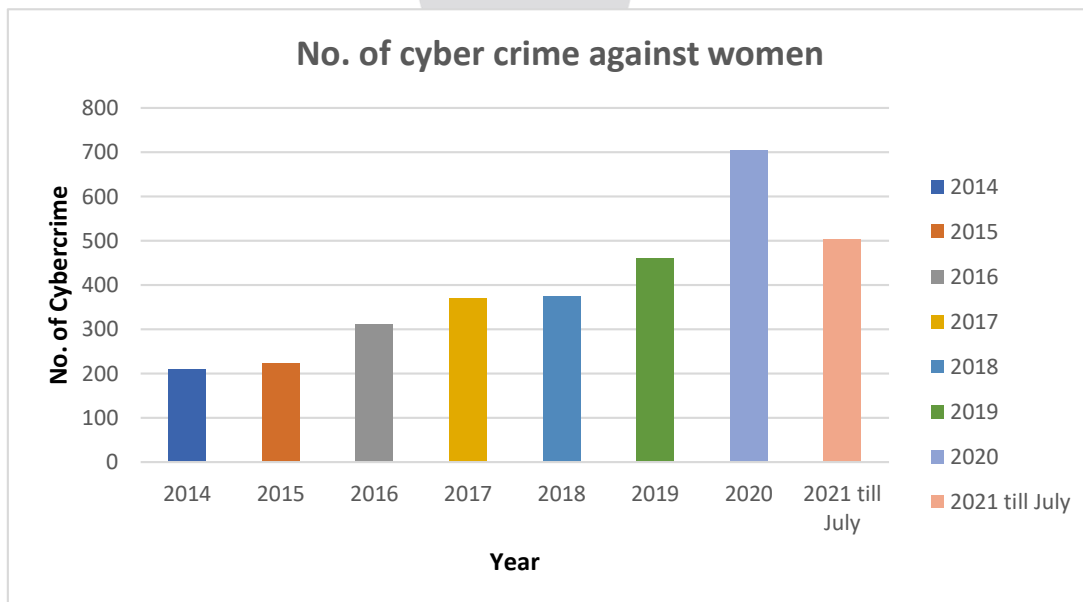
Analysis of Cybercrimes Against Women.

In the year 2020 and 2021 the pandemic and lockdown forced people to switch to the internet world for educational, entertainment, occupational, and social purposes. Working women started to work from home with the use of laptops, mobile phones, and the internet. Women who are still completing their education had to switch to the internet for virtual classes and other educational purposes. As most of the women were engaged on social media websites and on one or the other online platforms to carry out their educational, occupational, and entertainment purposes, the rate of cybercrimes against women started to increase during this period. As the entire nation was under strict lockdown, it became difficult for the offenders to make a physical attack on the victim, and therefore, they began to mentally and emotionally harass people. A total number of **704** cybercrime cases against women were registered in 2020 i.e. when the pandemic started It can be seen from the data below that the number of cybercrime cases against women was comparatively less in the previous years and significantly increased during the pandemic and lockdown.

Table-2 : Cyber Crime in India and Against Women

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 till July
No. of cyber crime against women	209	223	311	370	375	459	704	504

Source : www.blog.iplayers.in/cybercrime-women

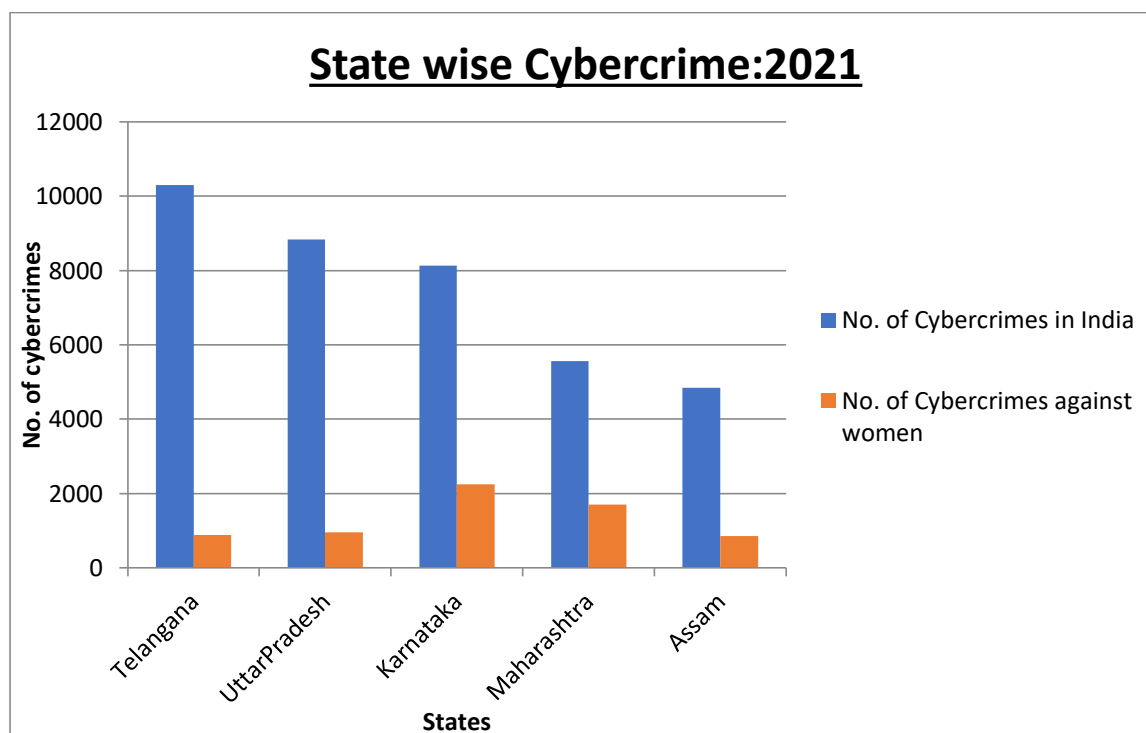


India reported 52,974 incidents of cyber crimes in 2021, an increase of nearly six percent from the year before. Telangana topped the chart among states, accounting for more than 19 percent, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data shows. The state reported 10,303 cases in 2021, an increase of 105 percent from the year before. The next two states in the list, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, however, saw the number decrease by 20 percent and 24 percent, respectively. Uttar Pradesh recorded 8,829 cases in 2021, down from 11,097 in 2020. Meanwhile, Karnataka's number of cases went down from 10,741 in 2020 to 8,136 in 2021.

Table-3 : Cyber Crime in India and Against Women in States

States	Telangana	UttarPradesh	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Assam
No. of Cybercrimes	10303	8829	8136	5562	4846
No. of Cybercrimes against women	883	958	2243	1697	856

Source : National Crime Records Bureau



India recorded 10,730 cyber crimes against women in 2021. Out of this, most number of cases were registered for cyber pornography or for publishing obscene sexual materials. As many as 1,896 such cases were recorded in 2021. Karnataka recorded the highest number of cyber crimes against women, with 2,243 cases.

The most common cybercrimes that women encountered in last two year are as follows:

- (1) **Cyberstalking** It included connecting or trying to connect with the victim on social media or phone calls despite clear indication of disinterest from her end, posting messages (sometimes threatening) on the profile of the victim, constantly bombarding the victim with emails/text messages/phone calls, etc. Stalking means to “pursue stealthily” and cyber stalking is a behaviour in which an individual, group of individuals or organization uses information and communications technology to harass one or more individuals. Cyber stalking is online threat and there is no direct relationship between the victim and cyber stalker. It is believed that Over 75% of the victims are female. The motives behind are sexual harassment, for obsession

for love, for revenge and hate and for ego and power trips. This is necessary to increase punishment to deter the crime. *U/S 354 D IPC stalking is a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment upto 3 years and fine.*

"In the Vinupriya case, the victim was a 21-year-old student from Salem who had finished her BSc in chemistry. A person had posted morphed nude and semi-nude photographs of Vinupriya on Facebook. On June 26, another obscene photograph was posted on Facebook, leaving Vinupriya traumatised. The investigating officer assumed that she must have sent those pictures to someone and now they were being posted, perhaps by a jilted lover. The questioning of Vinupriya was along those lines. It humiliated her and on June 27, she hanged herself."

(2) **Sextortion** This is the most common cybercrime committed against women. The offenders started extorting money or sexual favours by blackmailing the victims to reveal their private pictures or morphed images. The unemployment made the offenders seek sexual video calls/images or messages from women by threatening them. Also, loss of income encouraged them to extort money by threatening the victim with their morphed images.

(3) **Cyber hacking** During the last ten years, people started to read news online. There was a rise in cases of fake news and information. The women started becoming the victim of cyber hacking by clicking on malware links which get all their information available on phone, turns on the camera and microphone, and captures their intimate pictures and videos. Offenders, in turn, use these pieces of information and pictures for sextortion and other favours.

(4) **Cyberbullying** This included publishing defamatory and abusive statements against the victim on social media platforms and demanding money for deleting them, insensitive comments on the posts of the victim, exchanging morphed images/private images of the victim without her consent, sending rape threats to the victim, etc.

(5) **Phishing** To make money in lockdown, offenders are sending fake emails with a link to a particular webpage to induce the victim to unwittingly enter personal data like bank account details, contact details, and passwords or with the intention to install harmful viruses in the victim's device as soon as they open the link. These emails and messages appear to have come from legitimate sources. The offenders then make fraudulent transactions from the victim's account to their account with the use of the bank account and other personal details of the victim.

(6) **Sexually abusive and pornographic content** During the last five years with increase of social media reach, offenders were also indulged in sexual abuse of women on the internet, morphing the picture of the victim and using it for the purpose of pornography.

(7) **Cybersex trafficking** Unlike sex trafficking, the victim does not come in direct contact with the abuser. In cybersex trafficking, the dealer live-streams, films, or photos of the victim performing sexual/intimate acts from a central location and sells the material online to sexual predators and buyers. The offenders have been sexually abusing women by making them a part of cybersex trafficking by ways of forceful manipulation, and blackmailing.

(h) **Trolling** Trolls spreads conflict on the Internet, criminal starts quarrelling or upsetting victim by posting inflammatory or off-topic messages in an online community (such as a newsgroup, forum, chat room, or blog) with the intention to provoke victims into an emotional, upsetting response). Trolls are professional abusers who, by creating and using fake ids on social media, create a cold war atmosphere in the cyber space and are not even easy to trace.

(i) **Cyber Arrest** In last 3 years a new type of cyber crime came into being is cyber arrest. In these fraudsters first call a person and will accuse for some drugs trafficking or money laundering, illegal transactions in your bank account. Then they will transfer your call to fake senior Officials like Police, CBI, Income Tax, Courts with judges etc on videocall and keeps a person hostage in front of camera

and mentally harass him by showing fear of arrest, jail etc. Due to fear many people have transferred crores of rupees into these fraudsters account and lost their money to cyber arrest. Even high qualified people like SBI bank manager case of Jaipur, retired college principal case of Jodhpur etc are victims of this cyber crime.

Protections Available For Cybercrime Against Women

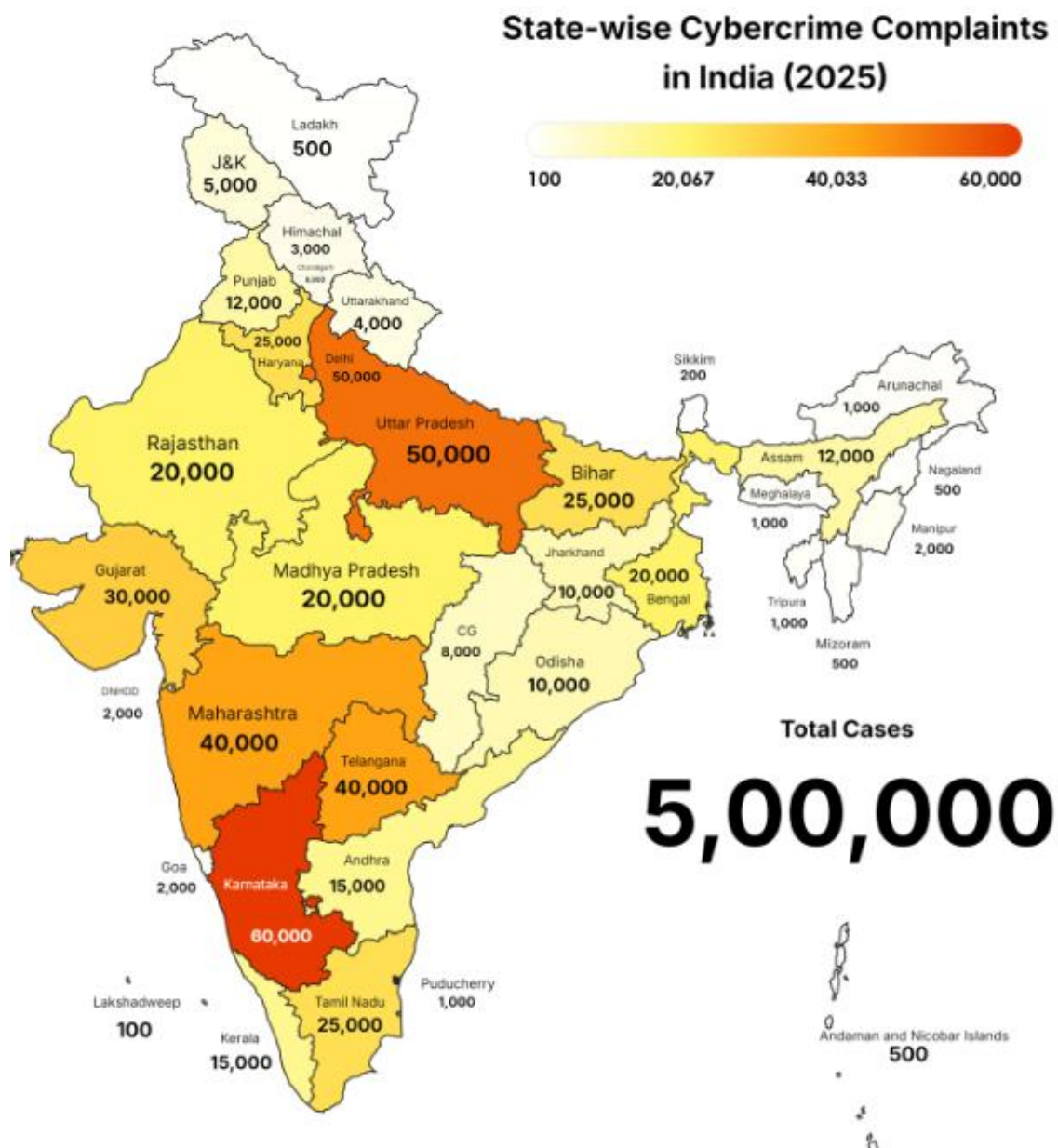
Numerous steps have already been taken for improving women's safety over online platforms to allow them to reap the potential benefits. Steps taken towards women safety over online platforms are:-

- (1) **Information Technology Act :-** IT ACT, 2000 together with the Indian Penal Code (IPC) provide provisions to deal with Cyber Crimes. Section 67,67A,67B of the IT Act punishes individuals who transmit obscene material in electronic form. Section 354D of IPC punishes cyberstalking. It involves monitoring a woman's use of her email, social media account, or any other form of electronic communication without her consent.
- (2) **National Crime Records Bureau:-** NCRB has a comprehensive cyber-crime reporting portal. It caters to complaints pertaining to cyber-crimes, with a focus on those committed against women and children. Social media websites like *Facebook, YouTube, Threads, and Instagram*, etc. have the option of reporting or flagging objectionable content. They take appropriate action based on the contents reported to them as per their content policy. Objectionable contents include content that incites fear, racists or sexist's comments, violent threats, demanding sexual favours, etc.
- (3) **Cyber Police Stations and Cyber Crime Cells** have been set up in each State.
- (4) **Cyber Forensics Training laboratories** have been set up in States and cities such as Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, and Bangalore. There has been an order for Matrimonial websites to adopt safeguards to ensure that their users are not deceived through fake profiles or incorrect information. Nonetheless, we require some more measures for enhancing women's awareness about participation over social media platforms.
- (5) **Cyber Crime Prevention Against Women And Children (CCPWC)** The proposed scheme was examined by National Commission for Women. Some of the inputs put forth by the Commission were as below:
 - (a) **Online Women specific Crime Reporting Unit** - Central Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) launched to report complaints. Using this portal, an online cyber-crime complaint can be made by the victims of cyber-crime.
 - (b) **Monitoring Unit for Cyber Crimes** Monitoring unit should provide monthly reports on the complaints received through NCW.
 - (c) **National Forensic Laboratory** Proper collection and preserving of evidence related to cyber-crime and its analysis in line with the provisions of the IT Act and evidence Act is of utmost importance. A national cyber forensic laboratory will operate 24*7*365 basis. It would have all the latest forensic tool setup, which would be accessible to all central /state/ UTs as well as central/ State forensic laboratories as and when needed.
 - (d) **Capacity Building** This unit will support capacity building of Central and State Police Forces, Prosecutors, Judicial officers and all other concerned stakeholder for all required capabilities like detection, investigations, forensic etc.
 - (e) **@CyberDost X Handle** The Ministry of Home Affairs formulated a handbook on cyber safety for students and adolescents. Through its initiative of twitter handle at (@CyberDost), the government hopes to cater and address various awareness issues in relation to cybercrimes and the way of using it.

(6) Where To Lodge A Complaint

A person aggrieved of the offence of offence of cyber defamation can make a complaint to the Cyber Crime Investigation Cell. The Cyber Crime Investigation Cell is a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Cyber Crime Investigation Cells have opened up in many cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Tamil-Nadu, Gurgaon, Pune, Madhya-Pradesh, Lucknow, etc. The Cyber Crime investigation Cells deal with offences related to the computer, computer network, compute resource, computer systems, computer devices and Internet. It also has power to look into other high-tech crimes. In addition, provisions have now been made for filing of ‘E-FIR’ in most of the states.

The police pendency percentage in cyber crime cases improved in 2021. While 71.3 percent of the total cases investigated are pending at the end of 2020, this figure came down to 56.4 percent in 2021. The charge-sheeting rate, which is described by the NCRB as a ‘better indicator of police performance’, has declined from 47.5 pending in 2020 to 33.8 in 2021 for cyber crimes.



Source : Website <https://indiadatamap.com/2025/10/04/rising-cybercrimes-in-india-state-by-state-analysis>

Key Points To Safeguard Yourself in Cyber Space

Anyone using the internet should exercise some basic precautions. Here are some useful tips you can use to help protect yourself against the range of cybercrimes out there in cyber world:-

- (1) **Strong Passwords** :- Don't repeat your passwords on different sites, and change your passwords regularly. Make them complex not easily discernible like your date of birth, pet name etc. That means using a combination of at least 10 letters, numbers, and symbols. Don't share your passwords and OTP in any case with anyone.
- (2) **Antivirus** It's a good idea to consider trusted security software for antivirus, which provides all-in-one protection for your devices, online privacy, and identity, and helps protect your private and financial information when you go online in cyber world.
- (3) **Updated Software** This is especially important with your operating systems and internet security software. Cybercriminals frequently use known exploits, or flaws, in your software to gain access to your system. Patching those exploits and flaws can make it less likely that you'll become a cybercrime target.
- (4) **Social Media Account Privacy Settings** Keep your personal and private information locked down. Social engineering cybercriminals can often get your personal information with just a few data points, so the less you share publicly, the better. For instance, if you post your pet's name or reveal your mother's maiden name, you might expose the answers to two common security questions.
- (5) **Strengthen Home Network** It's a good idea to start with a strong encryption password as well as a virtual private network. A VPN will encrypt all traffic leaving your devices until it arrives at its destination. If cybercriminals do manage to hack your communication line, they won't intercept anything but encrypted data. It's a good idea to use a VPN whenever you use a public Wi-Fi network, whether it's in a library, café, hotel, or airport.
- (6) **Make Children and Families Aware About The Internet** You can teach your kids about acceptable use of the internet without shutting down communication channels. Make sure they know that they can come to you if they're experiencing any kind of online harassment, stalking, or bullying.
- (7) **Protect Yourself Against Identity Theft** Identity theft occurs when someone wrongfully obtains your personal data in a way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. A VPN — short for virtual private network — can also help to protect the data you send and receive online, especially when accessing the internet on public Wi-Fi.
- (8) **Monitor the kids** Just like you'll want to talk to your kids about the internet, you'll also want to help protect them against identity theft. Identity thieves often target children because their Social profile ID and credit histories frequently represent a clean slate. You can help guard against identity theft by being careful when sharing your child's personal information. It's also smart to know what to look for that might suggest your child's identity has been compromised.
- (9) **Know action to do if you become a victim** If you believe that you've become a victim of a cybercrime, you need to alert the local police. This is important even if the crime seems minor. Your report may assist authorities in their investigations or may help to thwart criminals from taking advantage of other people in the future. If you think cybercriminals have stolen your identity. These are among the steps you should consider. Contact the banks where you have accounts. Place stop transaction alerts and get your transaction reports.

(10) Actions in case of cyber arrest. In case you get a call for illegal transactions in your bank account or drugs in your parcel etc, immediately cut the call, block the number and report it to cyber cell of nearby police station. To report a cyber arrest or cybercrime in India, follow these steps:

- (a) Visit the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP) at cybercrime.gov.in.
 - (b) Select the type of cyber crime you are reporting.
 - (c) Provide clear and accurate details, including the date, time, and description of the incident.
 - (e) Upload evidence such as screenshots, text messages, emails, or chat logs.
 - (f) Submit your complaint and get a unique complaint reference number.
 - (g) Monitor the status of your complaint using the reference number provided.
- (f) In India, you can report cybercrimes by calling the toll-free number 1930. This number is available 24/7 for immediate assistance and guidance on reporting various types of cyber incidents, including financial fraud and online scams. You can also visit the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal at cybercrime.gov.in to file complaints online.

Conclusion

In today's world cybercrime is considered a heinous crime as it breaches someone's privacy and confidential data. Cybercrime is the infringement on individual rights. Cybercrime against women in India is now well known to all of us through news and day to day social media updates. In a way, fighting cybercrime is now everybody's business and women should also rise to take it as their responsibility to be safe in cyber world to enjoy the information power it provides you. Think of it as an obligation to do your part in the fight against cybercrime. For most people, it means following a few simple, common-sense steps to keep yourself and your family safe. When you are accessing cyber world also access information about latest types of crimes happening in cyber space and timely safeguard yourself while learning from others mistakes. Need of the hour is to be "Cyber Jagruk". Cyber Jagruk means reporting cybercrimes to relevant officials at the appropriate time without any fear. When you do, you're helping to fight cybercrime against women fraternity.

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