

# An Empirical Study on Cyber Crimes Against Women in India

K. Sarunisha<sup>1</sup> and Ms. Ambika Bhat<sup>2</sup>

B.A.Llb (Hons), Saveetha School of Law<sup>1</sup>

Assistant Professor, Saveetha School of Law<sup>2</sup>

Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Saveetha University, Chennai, India

**Abstract:** *In general cyber crime may be defined as “ Any unlawful act where a computer or communication device or computer network is used to commit or grease the commission of crime ”. People were forced to use the internet for educational, rest, professional, and social purposes throughout the epidemic and lockdown. Working women began working from home using laptops, smart- phones, and the web. Women who are still enrolled in academy have been forced to use the web for online literacy and other educational conditioning. Due to the fact that the maturity of women were using social media websites and one or further online platforms for educational, occupational, and recreational purposes during this time period, the rate of cybercrime against women began to rise. This is an empirical study on cyber crimes against women in India. Both Men and women are victims of cyber crime but women are more in rate. As a result it's hard to put a crime-free society that's insolvable to achieve and only exists in fantasy, it should be a continuing trouble to apply regulations that reduce crime to a minimum. Particularly in an decreasingly technologically reliant world, crime related to electronic law- breaking is certain to increase, and lawmakers must go the redundant afar to keep hoaxers atbay. The experimenter has followed the empirical exploration with the accessible slice system. The sample size covered by the experimenter is 201. The results observed from the empirical study on cyber crime against women in India. The conclusion indicated that To combat cybercrime against women, the Legal system has legislated a number of legislation.*

**Keywords:** Cyber crime, Network, women, Crime, Legislator.

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