International Journal of Advanced Research
in Arts, Science, Engineering & Management

Cyber Violence and its Types: An Review

B. Chandhru, K. Dharmesh

Assistant Professor, Valluvar College of Science and Management, Karur, Tamilnadu, India

III BA Public Administration, Valluvar College of Science and Management, Karur, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT: Cyberspace is a relatively recent facet of human existence that has developed with the information age and accompanying networks. It's something that can be discovered in someone's mind. Some individuals use the Internet for evil purposes like stalking, harassment, bullying, and so on, while millions more utilise it to improve their lives in good ways. This kind of intimidation and harassment is increasing in frequency as a result of the widespread usage of the Internet.

The ultimate purpose of this research is to initiate serious discussion about eliminating violence against women in both the virtual and physical spheres. It does so by expanding on the experiences of cyber violence survivors to rethink our understanding of both online and offline forms of aggression.

KEYWORDS: Harassment, Intimidation, violence, Cyberspace.

I. INTRODUCTION

The fact that perpetrators of Cyberviolence may hide their identities online gives them a false feeling of safety (West, 2014). Perhaps some individuals who would never consider such aggressive behaviour in real life feel encouraged to act violently when they can mask their identities online. It's possible that the impacts of cyberviolence won't go away very soon. Online material has "digital persistence," or the potential to outlast the person who first submitted it. Those who get access to harmful information will face long-term repercussions, the extent of which is impossible to predict.

While the majority of people understand that cyberbullying may include physical assault, some may have trouble understanding how cyberviolence targeting women and girls differs from other forms of cyberbullying. The study highlights the disparity in the frequency and consequences of cybercrime against women and men, which is supported by the statistics. A primary argument is that "women are disproportionately victims of certain sorts of violence." The article quotes a survey of over 9000 Germans between the ages of 15 and 50 that found "women are triple occasions more likely than males to face online sexual misconduct, and with much more negative repercussions." According to a research mentioned in the paper, cyber stalking and online sexual harassment affect much more women than men do, particularly those between the ages of 18 and 25. However, males are more likely to face moderate types of digital harassment (such as name-calling and shame).

The data demonstrates that the effects of violence on men and women are distinct.

However, experts have cautioned against separating cyber VAWG from offline violence, suggesting that the two are just extremes of the same continuum.

One kind of domestic violence is cyberstalking, in which a current or ex-partner repeatedly and again stalks or harasses their victim online. According to the research cited in the report, 54 percent of physical assaults occur after an initial meeting in person.

All of this highlights the need of investigating online violence against women as an extension of sexism and violence against women in general.

To some extent, cyberviolence against women may be characterized by referring to existing legal categories of violence against women. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was issued in 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey, and it defines violence against women as "all acts of gender-based violence that result, or are likely to lead in physical, sexual, psychological, or ectopic harm to a woman."

Since cyberviolence against women is intrinsically linked to physical violence against women, the same concept may be used to both without omitting any of the harm categories The emotional and financial (loss of job, for example) pain and suffering that may come from defamatory acts of cyberviolence are clear examples; the physical and sexual harm that can arise from such acts is, depending on cultural norms, roughly similar to murder and rape.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

Many people nowadays just cannot fathom existing in a world devoid of their mobile phones, numerous social networking sites (such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram), and individual blogs. The percentage of the population that is between the ages of 18 and 34 who utilise cutting-edge technology is expected to rise this year. Information Reporting Service (Datareporting, 2019). The Internet, in the opinion of its supporters, is the epitome of Habermas's "public sphere," a place where everyone may voice their minds without fear of reprisal. Some social scientists argue that individuals may construct their identities outside of formal structures because to the widespread availability of information and communication technology (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim, 2002; Oksman&Turtainen, 2004). The Internet is often seen as a place where everyone is treated equally, thus it might be easy for instances of discrimination based on gender to go unreported. It's important to consider the impact of social status indicators like style and decorum when talking about the ease with which people may participate online (Fraser, 1990, p. 64). The Internet's political economy may affect people's ability to interact with one other equitably in cyberspace.

The gap between what is really happening and what is being claimed is rather large (Fraser, 2004). By analysing the most popular videos on YouTube, for instance, we can observe that corporations with many distribution channels outperform individual video creators. As a consequence, the effectiveness of engagement is impacted by the affordances of digital platforms (Fuchs, 2009; Fuchs, 2017). Because of this, it demonstrates that the social, political, and economic inequalities between individuals are a significant factor in how they participate in online cultures.

Understanding the Repercussions of Cyber Violence Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram have all changed the way people communicate with one another since its inception, and this trend shows no signs of slowing down, with Facebook currently boasting more than two billion active users every month (Kemp, 2017). As the Internet and other forms of ICT grow increasingly integrated into everyday life, however, they also facilitate a variety of crimes depending on the victim's gender, whether perpetrated by a complete stranger or by someone close to them. Hate speech directed at a certain gender, cyberstalking, doxing, and visual sexual assault are all examples of these types of crimes (Backe et al., 2018; Dragiewicz et al., 2019; Jane, 2014a, 2014b; Vitis& Gilmour, 2017). As reported by the government, cybercrime in India rose by 63.5% in 2018. (Jain, 2020). # The Gamergate controversy highlights the prevalence of random acts of violence against women, as female game creators, journalists, and critics were targeted by internet users (Khosravnik& Esposito, 2018; Massanari, 2017). The online uprising started out as a criticism of the ethics of game journalism, but it quickly escalated into a destructive and nasty campaign against women working in the video game business (Barnes, 2018). Women who voice their thoughts online often face backlash (Citron, 2014). Internet misogyny is pervasive nowadays, reflecting a larger trend in today's technological society to devalue women (Gray, 2015). Studies have revealed that search engines, a fundamental component of the Internet, may increase repressive social interactions, which in turn can lead to racial profiling (Gray, 2015; Khosravnik& Esposito, 2018; Noble, 2018). Some studies, like the one conducted by Noble (2018), reveal that Google's algorithms promote discriminatory and sexist worldviews. Cyberstalking, data theft, image-based abuse, and similar forms of online harassment and violence have all been singled out as areas of particular concern (Dragiewicz et al., 2018; Powell & Henry, 2017). The goal of this study is not to demonise the Internet, but rather to examine the "effect of technical interactions, exclusion, and violence" (Henry & Powell, 2015, p. 763). Understanding cyberviolence is crucial because it threatens fundamental rights like privacy and freedom of speech. Cyberbullying may cause psychological, physiological, and sexual harm to its victims (Backe et al., 2018; Kaye, 2017). It affects one's sense of self on several dimensions (psychological, social, cultural) (Khanlou et al., 2018; Pashang et al., 2018). Cyber assault survivors often face internal struggles, such as depression, even after the attack has ended (Kaye, 2017; Madkour et al., 2014; Park et al., 2018). Exposure to cyberviolence may further amplify the effects of anxiety and other post-traumatic symptoms (Haynie et al., 2013).Victims of cyberbullying have been stated to suffer significant declines in mental health, physical health (including weight loss), cultural involvement, and social life (such as experiences of shame and ostracization; Button & Miller, 2013; Gillett, 2018; Madkour et al., 2014). Those who have suffered online sexual abuse may feel humiliated and embarrassed (Bates, 2017)

The psychological repercussions of cyber bullying are well-documented, but it is also a kind of social control that restricts women's and other marginalized groups' use of the Internet (Powell & Henry, 2017).
Those who have experienced cyber bullying may suffer from anxiety that causes them to avoid or even damage themselves in virtual communities (Van Laer, 2013; Vitak et al., 2017). Digital victims of sexual harassment may also face financial hardships. Instances where a candidate's internet presence might cause a potential employer to pass on them include: (Citron, 2014).

Despite this, research resources addressing cyber abuse victims in the Global South are few. The purpose of this study is to fill that knowledge gap by estimating the frequency of cyber attacks against Indian women.

As of 2004, the United States Department of the Treasury estimated US$105 billion was being spent to fight cybercrime, meaning that hackers now earn more than those engaged in narcotics trafficking (CNN Money, 2005; Horn P., 2006). Norton found that across all regions of the globe, India ranked first in spam attacks, second in virus attacks, and third in overall cyber threats. According to the findings, India is responsible for about 7%, or USD 8 billion, of the total global cost of cybercrime (USD 110 billion) (Joseph, 2013). In 2013, the United States lost a staggering $4 billion to cybercrime. Despite the absence of a consistent taxonomy, Brenner (2004) classifies corporate cybercrime into three categories. Multiple studies corroborate the author's findings (Sukhai N., 2004; Koenig D., 2002; Lewis, 2004).

Types of Cyberviolence

1. Online Gender Violence as an Aggravating Factor of Sexual Assault
This is a unique sort of cyberviolence, because the Internet and other modern devices have provided a plethora of new opportunities for a seemingly infinite variety of aggravating circumstances in the context of offline violence against women.

2. Cyber stalking
When a stalker communicates with a victim using electronic methods, such as email, SMS, or the Internet, this is known as cyberstalking. Stalking is characterized by a series of occurrences that may or may not be harmless taken separately but which, when taken together, create an unsafe environment and give the victim anxiety, fear, or panic. Behaviors may include:

a)   Distributing obscene or threatening communications over electronic mail, short message service (SMS), or instant messaging.
b)   Making derogatory online posts about the responder.
c)   Posting or sending private images of the responder over a public network or mobile device.

To qualify as cyber stalking, the offending behavior must be repeated over time and by the same individual.

3. Non-consensual Pornography
Non-consensual pornography, often known as cyber exploitation or "revenge porn," refers to the release of sexually explicit photos or films on the internet without the permission of the subject shown. It's very uncommon for an ex-lover to use embarrassing photos or videos they obtained from the victim during their time together to exact revenge and humiliate them in public. Still, the culprits aren't usually current or former romantic partners, and retribution isn't always the driving force. Hacking into a victim's computer, social media account, or phone may potentially provide damaging images with the intent of harming the target in the "real world" (such as getting them fired from their job)

III. CONCLUSION

This research offers a theoretical foundation for comprehending the mental processes that victims of cyber abuse go through. The magnitude and persistence of online violence against women has been brought into sharp relief. These factors contribute to the maintenance of preconceived notions of what it means to have a certain gender and sexual orientation. There was a preponderance of language in the stories that argued against the trend of disembodiment in the online world and emphasized the significance of the actual body in virtual relationships.

Bodies are constructed via discursive processes in the digital space. For this reason, women who have endured various types of cyber abuse do not consider their experience to be something that exists outside of their bodies. Rather, they become victims themselves after their bodies are found, thereby contributing to the ongoing nature of cyber bullying. According to many who have survived cyber bullying, their first encounters with the phenomenon were marked by language that reduced them to objects. Second, the rhetoric that devalues women for reasons other than their appearance is a threat to their very survival. Consequently, many women experience a loss of self-awareness and identity as a direct result of this linguistic dehumanization of women. All of the aforementioned acts of cyber assault show how perpetrators use language to invoke women's bodies in their crimes.

| Volume 10, Issue 2, March 2023|

REFERENCES

1. Aghili, S., Mathews, R., &Lindskog, D. (2013). A study of doxing, its security implications and mitigation strategies for organizations. Concordia University of Edmonton.
2. Al-Jenaibi, B. (2016). The Twitter revolution in the Gulf countries. Journal of Creative Communications, 11(1), 61–83. https://doi.org/10.1177/0973258616630217
3. Altobelli, T. (2010). Cyber-abuse- A new worldwide threat to children's rights. Family Court Review, 48(3), 459–481. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-1617.2010.01323.x
4. Andress, J. (2013). Doxing and anti-doxing: Information reconnaissance for the stalker and the stalked [Redacted]. https://www.rsaconference.com/writable/presentation/file_upload/hum-t19_hum-t19.pdf
5. Backe, E. L., Lilleston, P., &Mc-Cleary-Sills, J. (2018). Networked individuals, gendered violence: A literature review of cyberviolence. Violence & Gender, 5(3), 135–146. https://doi.org/10.1089/vio.2017.0056
6. Barak, A. (2005). Sexual harassment on the Internet. Social Science Computer Review, 23(1), 77–92. https://doi.org/10.1177/0894439304271540
7. Barnes, R. (2018). Uncovering online commenting culture: Trolls, fanboys and lurkers. Palgrave Macmillan.
8. Bates, S. (2017). Revenge porn and mental health: A qualitative analysis of the mental health effects of revenge porn on female survivors. Feminist Criminology, 12(1), 22–42. https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085116654565
9. Bazeley, P. (2007). Qualitative data analysis with NVivo. SAGE Publications. Beck, U., & Beck-Gernsheim, E. (2002). Individualization: Institutionalized individualism and its social and political consequences. SAGE Publications.
10. Bertaux, D. (1981). From the life-history approach to the transformation of sociological practice. In D. Bertaux (Ed.), Biography and society: The life history approach in the social sciences (pp. 29–45). SAGE Publications.
11. Bluett-Boyd, N., Fileborn, B., Quadara, A., & Moore, S. (2013). The role of emerging communications technologies in experiences of sexual violence: A new legal frontier? [Research Report No. 23. Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne, Australia]. http://www.aifs.gov.au/institute/pubs/resreport23/rr23.pdf
12. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2), 77–101. https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa
13. Button, D. M., & Miller, S. L. (2013). Teen dating relationships and outcomes of well-being: Examining gender differences in nonviolent and violent dating relationships. Women & Criminal Justice, 23(3), 247–265. https://doi.org/10.1080/08974454.2013.806839 Castells, M. (2010). The power of identity (2nd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.
14. Caulfield, L., & Hill, J. (2014). Criminological research for beginners: A student's guide. Routledge. Citron, D. K. (2014). Hate crimes in cyberspace. Harvard University Press. Citron, D. K., & Franks, M. A. (2014). Criminalizing revenge porn. Wake Forest Law Review, 49, 345–391. https:// ssrn.com/abstract=2368946 Collins,
15. P. H. (2004). Learning from the outsider within: The sociological significance of black feminist thought. In S. Harding (Ed.), The feminist standpoint theory reader: Intellectual and political controversies (pp. 103–126).
16. Routledge. Creswell, J. W. (2007). Qualitative inquiry and research design (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
17. Creswell, J. (2015). 30 Essential skills for the qualitative researcher. SAGE Publications.
18. David, N., & Schmidt, C. (2016). Cyberbullying and cyber abuse intervention: The three-tiered model for schools. Journal of Creativity in Mental Health, 11(3–4), 366–377. https://doi.org/10.1080/15401383.2016.1238792
19. Datareportal. (2019). Digital 2019 India. https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2019-india?rq=India%202019
20. Dragiewicz, M., Burgess, J., Matamoros-Fernandez, A., Salter, M., Suzor, N. P., Woodlock, D., & Harris, B. (2018). Technology facilitated coercive control: Domestic violence and the competing roles of digital media platforms. Feminist Media Studies, 18(4), 609–625. https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2018.1447341
21. Dragiewicz, M., Harris, B., Woodlock, D., Salter, M., Easton, H., Lynch, A., Campbell, H., Leach, J., & Milne, L. (2019).

International Journal of Advanced Research in Arts, Science, Engineering & Management (IJARASEM)