Article Review #xx: Title of the Article Review

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BLUF

This article focuses on how women in India experience cybercrime through patterns shaped by gender, power, and social inequality. The study shows how cybervictimization connects directly to social science principles, and it highlights how marginalized women are impacted by online harassment, stalking, and exploitation. The article also explains how cultural norms and structural discrimination influence both the risk and the response to cybercrime.

Introduction

The article I reviewed is titled "Cybercrime Against Women in India: A Sociological Perspective" from the International Journal of Cybercriminology. The authors examine how gender influences the way women experience online threats and how social structures shape both victimization and reporting. The article connects strongly to social science because it focuses on social identity, power, culture, and inequality. It also studies how women's roles in society affect their vulnerability to harassment and the lack of support they receive afterward.

Social Science Principles

Three social science principles stand out in this article. The first is social structure, which appears through the influence of gender expectations, patriarchal norms, and cultural beliefs about women's behavior online. The second principle is power and inequality, as women often have less social protection and face more digital harassment than men. The third principle is social identity, because the way society labels and treats women affects how they are targeted, blamed, or dismissed. These principles help explain why cybercrime does not impact everyone the same and why marginalized women face more serious consequences.

Research Question, Hypothesis, Independent Variable, Dependent Variable

The research question asked how cybercrime affects women in India and what social factors contribute to their victimization. The study's hypothesis suggested that gender inequality and cultural norms increase women's vulnerability to cyber harassment and reduce the likelihood that they will report incidents. The independent variable in this study is the level of gender-based social inequality in the environment. The dependent variable is the type and severity of cybercrime that women experience. The article does a clear job explaining how these variables interact to shape women's experiences online.

Research Methods

The study used a qualitative research method with interviews and surveys collected from women who experienced cybercrime. The authors analyzed the participants' responses to understand common themes and patterns. The method allowed them to capture emotions, personal perspectives, and social pressures that numbers alone could not show. The qualitative approach also helped reveal the emotional harm and social stigma that women faced after being targeted.

Data and Analysis

The data included firsthand accounts of harassment, explicit messages, nonconsensual sharing of images, and online stalking. The authors used thematic analysis to identify patterns in women's experiences, such as fear, shame, and cultural pressure to remain silent. The analysis also highlighted how victims often lacked support from law enforcement, which reflects broader

social issues around gender and justice. By analyzing the data through a sociological lens, the study showed how cybercrime is shaped by social values and interpersonal power.

Connection to Class Concepts

The article connects to several concepts from class, including social engineering, social norms, marginalization, labeling, and structural inequality. Women in the study were targeted because attackers believed they were easier to intimidate, which reflects gendered power imbalances. Labeling theory appears in how society blames victims for how they present themselves online. Social norms show up in pressure to "stay quiet" or "protect the family's reputation." These concepts help explain why the problem continues and why victims often struggle to find justice.

Marginalized Groups

Women are already marginalized by gender expectations, and the article shows how this makes them more vulnerable online. Many participants discussed social pressure not to report crimes because families feared shame or community backlash. Women from rural areas, lower income backgrounds, and conservative households faced even more obstacles. The topic clearly relates to these concerns because it shows how gender, culture, and socioeconomic status work together to shape digital experiences.

Societal Contributions of the Study

The study contributes to society by highlighting the need for better laws, stronger digital protections, and more awareness around gender-based cybercrime. It also encourages

policymakers and educators to address cyber harassment as a social issue rather than a private problem. By exposing the social roots of online victimization, the study pushes society to confront inequality and protect marginalized women more effectively.

Conclusion

Overall, this article showed how cybercrime cannot be separated from the social world. Women's experiences online are shaped by gender, culture, power, and inequality. The study provides a deeper understanding of how marginalized groups experience cyber threats and why they deserve better protection. It demonstrates how social science principles help explain digital harm and why society must improve the way it approaches cybercrime against women.

References

Dr. Avinash A., Meera R., and Chandrika C. (2020). Cybercrime Against Women in India: A Sociological Perspective. International Journal of Cybercriminology. https://www.cybercrimejournal.com/dravindraetalijcc2020vol14issue1.pdf