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Cyber Obscenity: A Legal Analysis

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ABSTRACT

In this age of digitalisation, an evergreen fact or crime of cyber obscenity will always stand affirmatively in the sands of virtual space. The growth of these networks and the advancements of the networking architecture has increased this crime among the teenagers. To understand the concept of this crime and various other factors, it is important to highlight the historical background of this crime and the also the present scenario to know how much it has emerged with the passage of time and with the advancement of technology. This paper tends to highlight the cyber obscenity concept in India with primary focus on some of the most happening act of child pornography and cyber stalking. These crimes are such that even if researcher studies the census of these crime, it is about that in every one minute a child is facing either stalking or has become prey of child pornography. There are various factors which are responsible for the rise of cyber obscenity in India like unemployment, illiteracy etc. these are some of the common factors which are prevailing since ages and will never fade away, it is the time to think that even if a person is unemployed that person should have the basic behaviour to behave in society and the understanding of the consequences of the crime it is committing. It has been seen that in the arena of cybercrime there is an equal role of both law and sociology, as Law governs wrongful act of a person and the sociology helps to identify those factors made them commit such crime. This paper will study the legal aspect of the cyber obscenity, its concept and test, with prime focus of it in present scenario.

Keyword: Cyber Crime, Cyber Obscenity, Child Pornography, Cyber Stalking.

I. INTRODUCTION

The first successful computer was developed in the 1950s, and today's users of palmtops and microchips would be astounded to learn that it was enormous and required the entire room to fit it, in addition to being prohibitively expensive to run. Few people had direct access to these computers and the technical know-how to operate them since the way, these computers worked was difficult for most people to understand. For understandable reasons, computer technology was prohibitively costly and out of reach for almost the entire population until IBM came into existence and introduced its stand-alone "personal computer" in 1981, allowing many people to benefit from the benefits of rapid data access and manipulation that, up until that point, had only

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been experienced by a select few. Beginning in the year 2000, personal computers in India became more affordable and started to become commonplace. After World War II, the US Department of Defense created the initial version of the Internet with the goal of creating a network that could securely transfer information in the event of a tragedy or conflict. The first network was called ARPANET, and the internet became more well-known on a worldwide scale as the World Wide Web, the Internet Protocol, and hypertext developed. With the growth of the Internet, peculiarity and consignment of information grew. However, nobody had any idea at the time what opportunities access to internet would give technical shrewd criminals.

The Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., a government-owned company in India, pioneered broadband access in 1995. The state ended VSNL's exclusivity in 1998 and allowed private operators to enter the market. At that time, only 0.1% of Indians used the internet, but today, with 33.22% of the population online, India has overtaken China as the second-largest internet user nation.²

The process of making some human behaviours illegal harming the public is often a common law jurisdiction that develops gradually. Before undesired behaviours are labelled as "criminal," momentum built via problem identification and pressures from special interest groups can easily last decades. In some cases, this process is sped up through the appearance of particular "catalyst events" that draw the focus of the general public and politicians.³

The first cybercrime was formally recorded in the year 1820. This is not shocking realizing that the abacus, which is thought to be the earliest sort of computer, has been used in India, Japan, and China since 3500 B.C. However, it was Charles Babbage's analytical engine that marked the beginning of the era of modern computers. The loom was created in 1820 by French textile producer Joseph-Marie Jacquard. This tool made it possible to repeat a sequence of procedures for weaving unique fabrics. Employees at Jacquard became concerned that their traditional jobs and means of support were in jeopardy as a result. In order to stop Jacquard from using the new technology in the future, they committed acts of sabotage. The first cybercrime to be reported is this.⁴

The availability of modern computer technology facilitates cybercrime when the utilization of a computers contributes to a wrongdoing or when it is employed to keep and preserve evidence that connects the culprit to illegal activity. These kinds of crimes share the trait that the perpetrator depends significantly on the absence of tech knowledge on the part of law

²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_number_of_Internet_users (Nov 28, 2022, 10:30 a.m.)

³ Abraham D. Sofaer, Seymour E. .The Transnational Dimension of Cyber Crime Terrorism, Hoover Institution Press, 2001.

⁴<http://cybercrime.planetindia.net/intro.htm> (Nov 28, 2022, 4:56 p.m.)

enforcement to carry out the crime and elude detection. Cyber attackers might have good cause to be optimistic about his ability to avoid being caught doing offences based on the actual data and conscience abilities of researchers in this subject that have been made accessible.⁵

It'll be evident as the 21st century draws nearer that technology developments have made it possible for everyone who use computers today to enjoy a variety of new and wonderful conveniences in their daily lives, including the ability to learn, shop, entertain, and gain an understanding of business strategies and work processes. Rapid developments in computer technology have permanently altered the way we conduct our daily lives. Due to these developments, we are now able to instantly communicate across huge distances and acquire and organise massive volumes of information in a way that would have previously been difficult and expensive. But it's fair to say that the technological marvels that have enhanced our quality of life also have certain risks. While computer technology has given many people access to improved conveniences, it has also given criminals new entry points.

II. CONCEPT OF OBSCENITY

Cyber obscenity is an extremely touchy subject. Obscenity has several meanings depending on the setting and time. Obscenity cannot be evaluated in a vacuum. Understanding the concept of obscenity requires a larger viewpoint. Obscene language has a clear connection to morals and decorum. The historical evolution of the "test of obscenity" in many nations can assist us in defining what is obscenity. In the *Regina v. Hicklin*⁶ decision, The court determined that any such publications have the tendency to taint as well as demoralised the mentality of anyone who may view them and whose brains are open towards these unethical effects.

In *Miller v. California*⁷, the US Supreme Court set three criteria for obscenity. However, it was decided in *Pope v. Illinois*⁸ that a proper investigation should be conducted to determine if the community whose case is at issue finds any serious value in the pornographic content or, whether the typical person would discover such principles there, viewed in its entirety. Therefore, it is possible to argue that the definition of obscenity varies greatly relying on cultural beliefs and values in a state, town, or city, or even internationally.⁹

⁵ Stambaugh, H., et. al, *Electronic Crime Needs Assessment for State and Local Law Enforcement*, National Institute of Justice Report, Washington, Dc: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2001. Available at : <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/198421.pdf> (Nov 29, 2022, 2:30 a.m.)

⁶ (1868) 3 QB 360.

⁷ 413 US 15 (1975).

⁸ 481 US 497 (1987).

⁹ Vakul Sharma, *Information Technology: Law and Practice* 191 (Universal Law Publishing, edn. 4th, 2015)

The term "pornography" refers to the description or display of sexual acts with the intent to arouse sexual desire via pornographic websites or pornographic content created using computers and the internet, as well as the downloading and transmission of pornographic texts, writings, images, and other media. Online obscenity can take many different forms. The primary element of pornography is the downloading of obscene content via computer and the internet via a website, so it also involves hosting of websites that contain illegal and obscene content. Because it has the potential to deprave and corrupt the minds of the nation's future, pornographic content is extremely detrimental to the younger generation.

Obscenity has no widely accepted definition. In India, a piece of writing or artistic expression that is deemed acceptable in the United States may be deemed offensive. The efforts of the government and the legal system to limit the accessibility of this kind of material have not yielded satisfactory results.

III. STATUTORY PROVISIONS IN INDIA

According to Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution, the state has the authority to place reasonable restrictions on the right to free expression in order to uphold morality and decency. We have four key laws to combat the issue of obscenity and pornography.

The Indian Penal Code's Section 292 provides a detailed explanation of the conditions in which "obscenity" may constitute an offence. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the word "obscene" in *Ranjit D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra*¹⁰ said that it might be described as "repugnant to dignity as well as etiquette, crude, nasty, and unpleasant." The Court additionally said that it marked a justifiable constraint on the right to free expression guaranteed by Article 19, clause 2 of the Indian Constitution for reasons of ethics or civility. Additionally the court in *Samaresh Bose v. Amal Mitra*¹¹ observed that different countries may have different definitions of what constitutes "obscenity." The court in this case also made a distinction between "vulgarity" and "obscenity," saying that not all vulgar writing is offensive.

The Indecent Representation of Woman (Prohibition) Act of 1986 outlaws the indecent portrayal of women in literature, art, or publications. It is illegal and penalised under this Act.¹²

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was passed by the Indian Parliament. Children are protected by this law against crimes such as sexual assault, harassment,

¹⁰ AIR 1965 SC 881.

¹¹ AIR 1986 SC 967

¹² Section 2 (c) of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 defines the indecent representation of woman.

and pornography. The Indian Supreme Court is still debating *Kamlesh Vaswani v. Union of India*. The Department of Telecom (DOT) and other departments of the Indian government were asked by the Apex Court if they had the authority to order Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI) to stop hosting sites that contain pornography. The State was also instructed to submit a thorough affidavit.

Online obscenity is covered by the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) in India. As the Act does not clearly prohibit it, it is acceptable to save or view obscene content in private. However, it is prohibited to transmit or publish pornographic material. Before 2008, Section 67 of the Information Technology Act was the only provision that prohibited the dissemination of obscene content, including child pornography and obscenity. The dissemination of child pornography and sexually explicit or pornographic content is expressly forbidden by sections 67A and 67B of the IT Act of 2000, respectively. Viewing, downloading, possessing, and other actions are not considered offences under the Act's provisions; rather, this section solely makes it illegal to publish and transmit sexually explicit or obscene information in an electronic format.

Section 67 of the IT Act has two fundamental prerequisites: (a) the content must be transmitted electronically; and (b) the dissemination must appeal to filthy and indecent desire. This crime is punishable by bail, is prosecuted by a Judicial Magistrate of First Class court. The explanatory provision for the term used in section 67 is also included in this section.

*State of Tamil Nadu v. SuhasKutti*¹³ is the first case of conviction in India under section 67 of the IT Act, 2000. In this instance, the victim started getting bothersome calls after certain libellous, offensive, and unpleasant statements about the victim were posted on a Yahoo messaging group. According to sections 469 and 509 of the Indian Penal Code of 1860 and section 67 of the Information Technology Act, the offender was found guilty after filing a FIR.

In the case of *Avinash Bajaj v. State (NCT) of Delhi*¹⁴, obscene material was posted for sale on the website Baazee.com by one individual, who then sold or transmitted these clips to numerous individuals living in different regions of the nation in a very short period of time. It was questioned whether the content on the website had actually been directly published under Section 67. The website was deemed accountable under the section, according to the court, because the eventual transmission of obscene material would not have been feasible without the website's initial facilitation.

¹³ Cr. Comp 4680/ 2004, (CMM, Egmore), available at: <http://lawnn.com/tamil-nadu-vs- suhas-kutti/> (Nov 30, 2022, 7:27 a.m.)

¹⁴ (2005) 3 CompLJ 365 Del.

In the year 2008, Section 67-A was added to the Information Technology. Sexually explicit content cannot be published or distributed electronically. Along the lines of section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, this provision also has some exceptions.

India is a member of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and has accepted the optional protocol on the status of children, child trafficking, and child pornography (hence referred to as the CRC). As a result, section 67-B of the IT Act, 2000 was added. All forms of pornography are forbidden under Section 67-B.

According to section 77B of the Act, only sections 67A and 67B are not subject to bail, but all other sections are. Additionally, under Section 69-A of the Information Technology Act of 2000, the Central Government or a designated official may direct other government organisations and intermediaries to prohibit access to such information if doing so serves the interests of the State.

IV. CYBER PORNOGRAPHY

The term "pornography," which derives from the Greek words "porne" and "graphein," refers to any piece of literary or visual art that deals with physical intimacy, sexual themes, or prostitutes. The definition of "pornography" is incredibly elusive, and there is no clear legal definition of it because every nation has its own traditions and customs. While pornography is legal in certain countries, it is illegal and against the law in others.

The act of making, exhibiting, transmitting, distributing, or posting pornographic or obscene material on the web is known as cyber pornography. Since the creation of cyberspace, web-based pornographic material has somewhat replaced the conventional pornographic material¹⁵. Pornography doesn't have a precise, legal description. The way society, conventions, and ideals react to pornography determines what constitutes pornography.

Because there are no universally accepted standards of culture and ethics or standardised regulations that define pornography, there is no clear definition of what constitutes pornography. The definitions of obscenity and pornography change from time to time and from country to country. Pornography and obscenity are two distinct but connected concepts. The same content that was prohibited in some nations might be permitted in another. The term "pornography" is not defined or addressed by Indian law.

The pornographic industry nowadays is greater than any other company or group of companies in the globe due to the fact that sex sells and sells very well in the current world. The

¹⁵<http://blog.ipleaders.in/cyber-pornography-law-in-india-the-grey-law-decoded/> (Nov 30, 2022, 12:57 p.m.)

introduction of the internet into society has opened a new chapter in the pornographic industry. The internet provides the porn industry with the ideal platform for global distribution of pornographic content. There are 4.2 million websites selling pornographic content to the world, according to the 2010 Internet filter review report. There are 68 million search engine requests each day and 72 million monthly visits to pornographic websites worldwide. Internet surfers in general watch pornographic content 42.7 percent of the time¹⁶.

Before the general public had access to the internet, DVDs and videotapes were the most widely used method of delivering porn. However, as the general public had access to the internet, it quickly became the most common way for users to view pornography in the privacy of their own homes. A person can now readily view images or videos on the internet if they are unable to access sexual content because of peer pressure or embarrassment. The advent of websites with sexual photographs, videotapes, and subscription services allowed for more availability of porn, including live webcam access. Because of advancements in information technology, it is now simpler to produce and disseminate pornographic content online. Material can now be sent instantly over the globe, and physical barriers that once made it difficult for foreign publications to penetrate particular regions have vanished.¹⁷

(A) Test of Obscenity and Pornography

We must comprehend pornography and obscenity in their broadest sense in order to comprehend their seriousness and impact on society. There is no legal definition of "pornography" anywhere in the globe. The fundamental explanation for this is fairly straightforward: neither an unified norm of morality nor a common standard of legality exist in our society.

The term "obscene" refers to content that can be restricted or outlawed because it depicts sexual activity or bodily functions in a way that is obviously offensive and has no aesthetic or educational value.¹⁸

In the case of *Regina V. Hicklin*¹⁹, the test for obscenity was first established as the potential "to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such influences and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall." It was understood that this test would only be applicable to the particular passage of the work in question.

¹⁶<http://internet-filter-review.toptenreviews.com/internet-pornography-statistics.html> (Nov 30, 2022, 8:34 p.m.)

¹⁷ Gorman, L. and Maclean, D. *Media and Society in Twentieth Century*, Blackwell publishing, 2003.

¹⁸<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/obscene> (Nov 30, 2022, 11:34 p.m.)

¹⁹ (1868) 3 QB 360.

The Supreme Court of the United States provided the fundamental criteria and three point standards to determine obscenity in the work in *Miller v. California*²⁰.

1. That the average person, using current "community standards," would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest.
2. The depiction or description of sexual activity or excretory functions, as expressly defined by applicable state law or applicable law, in a manner that is offensive.
3. Whether the work lacks significant literary, aesthetic, political, or scientific worth when regarded as a whole.

Prior to the *Miller* case, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Roth v. United States*²¹ that "obscene material was not protected by the First Amendment and could be regulated by the States rather than by a single, Federal standard and also a new judicial standard for defining obscenity that invoked the average person's application of contemporary community standards to judge whether or not the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole was obscene or not. The Supreme Court further stated that in order to determine how obscenity was derived, the following five factors must be taken into account:

- (1) The evaluation was conducted from the viewpoint of a typical, reasonable individual.
- (2) The level of obscenity was to be determined by accepted social norms.
- (3) Only the works with the in issue theme shall be subject to obscenity law.
- (4) A work has to be read in its whole in order to be evaluated for indecency.
- (5) An indecent composition was one that was intended to pique people's voyeuristic curiosity.

In contrast, the Supreme Court of India adopted the *Hicklin's Test* in the landmark case of *Ranjeet D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra*²²; the Supreme Court has ruled on several obscenity-related issues. Even if people have different opinions on what is and is not obscene, the supreme court believes that obscenity is a term that is broadly known. According to the Supreme Court, "Stress should not be placed on a word here and a phrase there, or a paragraph here and a passage there, in judging a work. Although the entire work must be taken into consideration, the obscenity must also be looked at separately to determine whether it is so vile and deliberate as to deprave and corrupt individuals whose brains are susceptible to such effects. In this context, it's important to keep in mind the interests of modern society, in particular how the contested

²⁰ 413 US 15(1973)

²¹ 354 US 476 (1957)

²² AIR 1965 SC 881

book has affected it. When obscenity and art coexist, the art must be so dominant as to obscure the obscenity, or the obscenity must be so minor and unimportant as to be irrelevant and possibly overlooked. A balance between "freedom of speech and expression" and "public decency or morality" must be preserved; nevertheless, when the latter is materially violated, the former must yield.

Obscenity is covered in the Indian Penal Code 1860²³. However, as internet technology has advanced, obscenity and pornography have taken on an electronic format, making it difficult to prosecute offenders under the Indian penal code of 1860. The Indian government passed the Information Technology Act 2000 in order to deal with this new technology. Section 67 of this law deals with obscenity and pornographic information on the internet.

Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is analogous to Section 67 of the IT Act 2000. In *Ranjit D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra*²⁴ found that in contrast to other provisions that use phrases like "knowingly" or "negligently" and make mens rea a condition precedent to show the guilt, this clause did not use those words. Knowledge of obscenity is not a need for the crime under Section 292 to occur. The prosecution does not provide evidence that is not required by law. The strict liability has been brought about by the difficulty in gathering legal proof of the offender's knowledge of the book's obscenity, etc. Although the absence of those awareness may be viewed as an extenuating condition, the case is nonetheless subject to the condition. The *Ranjit D. Udeshi* case decision (above) can be applied to Section 67 of the IT Act, 2000, resulting in the assumption that, irrespective of the perpetrator's state of mind, the act of merely publishing and transmitting obscene content is illegal. But this can't be a universal guideline that pertains to all of us.²⁵

V. CHILD PORNOGRAPHY IS A PROBLEM IN TODAY'S SOCIETY

In the modern world, children and teenagers in particular desire to discover everything on the information highway. Children of today's generation have access to the internet and computers at home, and they use these tools for their academic work. They are more susceptible to internet risks since both computers and the internet are available to them. On occasion, kids will express curiosity in sexuality and items with explicit sexual content. The kids are busy investigating the internet and other media to fulfil their wishes via online access, and the parents don't have a lot of control over them. Sexual offenders take advantage of these circumstances to satisfy

²³Act 45 of 1860

²⁴ AIR 1965 SC 881

²⁵ Prof. R.K.Chaubey, "An Introduction to Cyber Crime and Cyber law", Kamal Law House, 2012, p. 440

children's needs. The child is not old enough to understand or perceive the serious hazard of these experiences. Abusers around the world frequently use the internet to sexually assault youngsters. As internet usage grows more commonplace in India, children there are more likely to become victims of cybercrime. The violence of paedophiles is turning the children into their prey.

In the real world, parents warn their kids about potential risks because they are aware of them. They also explain to them how to solve difficulties or avoid them by following certain basic rules. However, as far as cybercrime or crime connected to the internet is concerned, the parents themselves are unaware of the issues or risks presented by the numerous services provided online. Because parents or teachers don't warn youngsters about what is acceptable or wrong on the internet, paedophiles take advantage of these situations to seduce kids, gain their trust, and then abuse them.

VI. CYBER STALKING

In general, stalking refers to actions that harass or threaten the other person. Cyberstalking is a continuation of physical stalking that takes place online while utilising digital technology. Cyberstalking is the practise of stalking someone online using tools like email and chat forums. Cyberstalking is described by Wikipedia as the use of the Internet or other electronic tools to track down or harass a person, a group of people, or an organisation. This includes acquiring information that might be used to harass, making false charges or claims of fact (such as defamation), monitoring, making threats, identity theft, damaging data or equipment, and soliciting minors for sex²⁶. The act of stalking is a continuous process that involves a number of separate actions, each of which may be completely legal in and of itself. Because it differs from location to place, the definition of "cyber stalking" is not universally accepted.

Even while cyberstalking doesn't entail any physical contact, it is more popular with criminals due to its advantages in communication ease, access to private information, and anonymity²⁷.

Stalkers can benefit from the simplicity of communication and easier access to personal information as the Internet becomes an ever-more-essential element of our personal and professional lives.

Even though a potential stalker might not be able or ready to contact a victim in person or over the phone, he or she might not hesitate to send the victim unwanted or threatening electronic

²⁶<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyberstalking> (Dec 1, 2022, 7:23 a.m.)

²⁷ S. K. Verma, Raman Mittal, *Legal Dimension of Cyberspace*, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

communications. Online threats and harassment can be a precursor to more serious behaviour, such as physical violence, just like actual stalking can be.²⁸

Compared to men, women and children are more likely to experience stalking as a problem. In the actual world, women are frequently threatened, vandalised, and assaulted; but, when cyberstalking occurs, the same things go place. Along with the threats and harassment, obscenity is another factor. Undoubtedly, men also fall victim to the same, although the rate is lower as compared to women. The same pain is inflicted upon children by adult paedophiles and predators. A person who is less knowledgeable about online services and applications is typically the victim. Typically, a stalker is a paranoid person with low self-esteem. But each stalker has different characteristics. Some people harass others out of retaliation or just for fun. While others simply do it to cause trouble²⁹. 54

There are three methods that cyber stalking can be carried out:

1. **Stalking by email**, in which the perpetrator sends the victim direct emails to harass or threaten her. In the contemporary world, it is the most prevalent type of stalking. The most frequent is mailing the victim hate mail, offensive content, sexual material, and threatening letters.

2. **Internet stalking** is a widespread form of cyberstalking. In this instance, the perpetrator publicly harasses the victim while without invading her personal space. The perpetrator uses the internet to threaten the victim by posting their phone number and email address on porn sites and posting altered images of them online. The stalker tracks the victim's online behaviour and posts false information about her on websites in this type of serious cyberstalking.

3. **Computer stalking** - In this type of crime, the perpetrator is a technocrat who can take over the victim's computer as soon as it turns on. In this case, the stalker gains access to and control over the victim's computer address. The victim has the opportunity to disconnect the computer and change the current internet address, however this type of cyberstalking demands a high level of technical literacy to gain access to the target's computer.

The phrase "stalking" is not brand-new; it has been used in the physical world for many years. Former acquaintances, coworkers, or people who wish to impose their will on the target are some instances of people who stalk in the real world. However, with the development of

²⁸<https://www.astreallegal.com/internet-harassment-cyber-stalking-cyber-harassment-and-cyber/> (Dec 1, 2022, 10:33 a.m.)

²⁹ Verma Amita, 'Cyber Crimes & Law', Central Law Publication, p-157-158 also available at <http://www.legalindia.com/cyber-stalking-the-impact-of-its-legislative-provisions-in-india/> (Dec 1, 2022, 6:40 p.m.)

internet, the stalker's ability to threaten and harass the victim from anywhere in the globe has increased. It is no longer required to reveal his identify because the majority of stalkers are ex-boyfriends, coworkers, and disappointed lovers who tried to torment the victim but were unsuccessful. Most victims are women, and most stalkers are men. Cyber stalking is frequently motivated by one-sided or rejected love, harassment, retaliation, and self-promotion on the part of the perpetrator.

The following are the techniques the victim is subjected to by the cyber stalker:

1. The stalker can gather all the victim's information quickly if he is an acquaintance of the victim. If the stalker is a stranger, he gathers the victim's information online from various social networking sites. He collects everything about the victim, including their date of birth, place of residence, place of employment, phone numbers, email addresses, and places they frequent.
2. The stalker may post all of the victim's contact information on websites that offer dating or sex services, using vulgar language to entice people to call the victim at his numbers for sexual services as if the victim had placed the information themselves.
3. The victims' home or mobile phone numbers would receive calls from people all around the world requesting sex.
4. Some send the victim emails that include pornographic attachments, and occasionally these emails are uploaded on pornographic websites.
5. Some will post altered images of the victim on sex-service and pornographic websites, or they may keep pleading with them for favours and threaten to post the images online if they do not provide their wishes.
6. Sometimes they receive continuous emails from stalkers, who also call them at his phone numbers all hours of the day and night to keep checks on them. Sometimes, third parties assist the stalkers in their efforts to torment the victim.

In the present world, social networking platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Orkut, Google Plus, Instagram, and many others are being used as a platform for cyberstalking.

VII. CONCLUSION

Obscenity is increased by pornography. Obscenity and pornography are interchangeable in internet. Cyber pornography differs from other sorts of cybercrimes in that it encourages its users and promotes internet usage, whereas other crimes like IPR theft and cyberstalking endanger the legitimacy of the internet and discourage people from using it.

The internet has two sides, the head of which has advantages, and the tail of which has disadvantages. On the one hand, the internet connects people and opens up a world of knowledge and information. On the other side, accessing the offensive or sexual content that is available on various websites corrupts people's minds. Additionally, it denigrates the honour of those who have been subjected to verbal, physical, or mental abuse by the criminals whose pictures, films, or names are utilised in this obscenity trade. Many victims of specific culprits who are successful in persuading individuals to meet them in person through chat rooms to commit fraud, rape, or sexual harassment.

The general population and the authorities are both responsible for reducing this crime, which is more of a social than a legal character. People should refrain from visiting such websites and monitor their children, or better yet, teach them about the types of websites they are visiting.

Better laws that define obscenity and pornography clearly can aid in the battle against this type of crime. It is also necessary to conduct awareness campaigns to inform the general public of the consequences of these kinds of crimes. Children who receive sex education in schools are also better able to weigh the benefits and drawbacks of this particular entertainment sector.

This leads to the conclusion that nothing can be done to change the fact that online pornography and obscenity have ingrained themselves into our culture. Some people use it as a source of income, while others use it as fun. For children, it provides excitement and satisfies their sexual desire, which only steers them in the wrong direction and leads to an immoral existence.
