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Role of Digital Evidence in Prosecuting Gender-Based Cyber Crimes in India: A Legal and Forensic Analysis

By, Vaibhav Pandey[1] and Prof. Dr. Tapan Kumar Chandola[2]

Abstract

The digital technology in India is changing fast, and it is changing the way people talk to each other, work and express themselves. At the same time, it is also creating new problems where people can get hurt and it is hard to find out who did it. One of the problems is the rise of cybercrimes against women. These crimes are not new. They are happening in a new way, online. Women and people who are already treated unfairly are getting hurt the most. They are getting abused online stalked, harassed and even having their private pictures shared without their permission. The law says these things are wrong. It is hard to prove them. This is where digital evidence comes in. Digital evidence is important. It is also complicated. It can be easily. Deleted. A simple message or a picture can be important to a case. It is not always easy to get and use this information in a way that is acceptable in court. This paper is trying to figure out how digital evidence is used in cases of crimes against women in India. The study is looking at the laws that're already in place like the Information Technology Act and the Indian Evidence Act. These laws are a start but there are still some gaps. For example, it can be hard to prove that digital evidence is real and has not been changed. The police and courts need to be careful when handling evidence so it is not ruined. Digital forensics is also important. It helps the police find deleted data and figure out what happened. There are still some problems. The police do not always have the tools they need. They are not always trained to handle digital evidence. This can make it hard to solve cases. The paper is also looking at how the courts in India're using digital evidence. The courts are still figuring out how to use evidence and sometimes they make different decisions. This can be confusing for everyone involved. The goal of this research is not just to point out problems but to find solutions. We need to make it easier to use evidence train the police better and make sure the courts are treating victims fairly. The law is only good if it works in life. When it comes to cybercrimes against women using evidence properly can make a big difference in whether justice is served. The digital technology in India is changing the way people live. It is important to make sure the law is keeping up. We need to make sure that digital evidence is used properly so that people who commit cyber crimes are punished. The law needs to work for everyone for women and people who are already treated unfairly. The rise of crimes against women in India is a big problem and it needs to be solved. We need to use evidence to catch the people who are committing these crimes and make sure they are punished. The courts and police need to work to make sure justice is served.

[1] *Author*
[2] *Co-author*

The digital technology in India is a tool but it can also be used to hurt people. We need to make sure we are using it to help people not hurt them.

The paper is trying to find a way to use evidence to solve cyber crimes against women in India. It is a problem but it can be solved. We just need to make sure we are using the tools and working together. The digital technology in India is the future. We need to make sure we are using it to make the country a better place, for everyone.

Keywords-Digital Evidence, Cybercrime, Gender-Based Violence, Cyber Forensics, Admissibility, Indian Evidence Law, IT Act, Cyber Law

Introduction

The last decade or so has seen a change in how people in India communicate, interact and build relationships. With smartphones becoming a part of daily life and social media shaping conversations online spaces have become like extensions of our real lives. It all feels easy, fast and mostly harmless.. Somewhere along the way these same spaces have also become places where new forms of harm start to grow. The rise of gender-based cyber crimes is a reality that can't be ignored anymore. These offences, like cyberstalking, online harassment or sharing images without consent are not just tech problems; they show deeper social issues that have adapted to the digital world. What makes these crimes particularly troubling is not just how often they happen. Also how they blur lines. [3]The harm is real immediate and sometimes can't be undone. It happens in a space that feels far away and intangible. A threatening message, a changed image or a leaked private video can spread across platforms in seconds reaching audiences beyond the victims control.. Even when the content is deleted traces remain. Screenshots, backups, metadata. Lingering in ways that make healing and justice complicated. In cases victims deal not just with emotional distress and reputational damage but also with the frustrating reality that proving such crimes in court is not straightforward.

- This is where digital evidence comes in both as a solution and a challenge.
- On one hand it offers tools to identify perpetrators and reconstruct events.
- Chat logs, emails IP addresses server records can form a narrative that links an accused person to the offence.
- On the hand digital evidence can be fragile and unreliable if not handled properly.
- Unlike evidence it can be altered, deleted or manipulated easily.
- Questions about authenticity, integrity and certification become issues during trials.

The law in India tries to address these concerns through laws like the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and recent developments under the Bharatiya

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[3] *NCRB, Crime in India Report (latest available edition).*

Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. These laws define prescribe punishments. Lay down rules for electronic records. Yet there seems to be a gap between what the law says and how it works in practice. Procedures can be technical and rigid. Law enforcement agencies may struggle with resources or expertise and delays in forensic analysis can weaken strong cases.Then there is the human aspect, which often gets overlooked. Victims of gender-based cyber crimes frequently hesitate to report incidents to stigma, fear of retaliation or lack of trust in the system. So even before digital evidence becomes an issue in court there is already a silence that surrounds many of these offences. [4]This silence allows the problem to persist and grow.Against this backdrop this paper tries to take a look at how digital evidence is used in prosecuting gender-based cyber crimes in India. It tries to understand the realities. Procedural hurdles, forensic complexities and judicial responses that shape outcomes. [5]The idea is not just to point out what is missing but to understand why these gaps exist and how they might be addressed. Because in the end the effectiveness of evidence is not just about technology or law; it is about how well they can work together to deliver something that resembles justice even in a space as fluid and unpredictable, as the digital world Scholarly articles and reports

Gender-Based Cyber Crimes in India

The internet is not as free or neutral as we think. It offers opportunities for expression and connection. It also shows the inequalities that already exist in society. In India cyber crimes based on gender have become very common. Are a big concern. These are not isolated incidents or pranks; they have real consequences that affect how people live, work and feel safe. The problem is that these crimes do not fit into legal categories, which creates challenges.

If you look closely you will see types of cyber crimes. Each has its pattern but they often overlap. Cyberstalking is an unsettling form. It involves repeated, unwanted monitoring or communication. Messages, emails, social media tracking. That makes people feel like they are being watched all the time. It starts slowly which makes it hard to identify or report.. Over time it can become threats or intimidation leaving the victim feeling trapped.Then there is harassment, which is very visible but equally harmful. This includes comments, threats or explicit messages directed at individuals often in public forums. Women who express opinions on politics or social issues are often targeted in ways that are clearly gendered attacking not just their views but their identity. A disturbing form is the non-consensual sharing of intimate images. These incidents often arise from relationships. Images or videos are shared without consent sometimes altered or morphed and then circulated widely.Once this kind of content is out controlling its spread becomes nearly impossible. Cyberbullying plays a role especially among younger users. It may begin as teasing or mockery. Can quickly turn into coordinated attacks involving multiple individuals. The lines between "joking" and harm blur in online environments and victims often find themselves isolated, unsure of how to respond.The impact of these crimes tends to converge in ways.One of the immediate effects is psychological

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[4] *K. Jaishankar, Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal Behavior (2011).*
[5] *Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer.*

trauma. Victims often report anxiety, fear and a constant sense of being watched or judged. Reputational harm is another consequence. In a society where social image still holds weight especially for women the circulation of harmful or false content can have lasting effects. Perhaps more subtle, but equally important is the role of stigmatization. Victims are often blamed, questioned or judged for what has happened to them.

There's a tendency to shift responsibility. Asking why someone shared a photo or why they were active online in a way. Rather than focusing on the wrongdoing itself.[6]The legal system in India does recognize some of these harms through provisions under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The enforcement often struggles to keep pace with the evolving nature of technology. Add to that the issues of underreporting and lack of awareness and it becomes clear that the problem is not just legal, but social and institutional.[7]So gender-based cyber crimes in India are not just about isolated incidents happening online. They reflect an intersection of technology, gender dynamics and legal limitations. Understanding their forms and impact is the first step. What follows and what perhaps matters more is how effectively the system responds to them and whether it can adapt to a space that is constantly changing almost faster, than the law itself.

Legal Framework in India

When we talk about gender-based cyber crimes in India it is clear that the law has something to say about the issue. The law has not been completely silent on this matter. In fact there is a legal framework in place to deal with these crimes. However the real challenge is not the lack of laws. How these laws are understood and applied in real life. The digital world is changing fast and the law is not changing as quickly. This creates a gap between the law and the digital world. The law is trying to catch up with the world.To start with the Information Technology Act, 2000 is the law that deals with cyber crimes. This law was introduced when the internet was still new in India so it has been changed a few times to stay relevant. One important part of this law is Section 66E which deals with privacy. This section makes it a crime to take, share or send pictures of someones parts without their permission. On paper this section seems strong. In reality it is not easy to prove that someone has broken this law. We need evidence to prove that someone has committed this crime and this evidence is not always easy to find.There are also Sections 67 and 67A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 which deal with sharing sexually explicit content online. These sections are important in cases where someone shares pictures without permission. The law takes these crimes seriously. It is not easy to enforce the law. People can share content anonymously. They can use servers in other countries or they can use encrypted platforms. So when we know that someone has broken the law it is not easy to find and punish the person who did it.The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is a law that changes Indias criminal law framework. This law replaces the Indian Penal Code and tries to make the laws more modern. The new law deals with crimes like stalking, voyeurism and harassment which are related to gender-based cyber crimes. What is interesting is that these crimes are not

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[6] *NCRB, Crime in India Report (latest available edition).*
[7] *K. Jaishankar, Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal Behavior (2011).*

just limited to the world but they can also happen in the digital world. For example sending someone messages repeatedly or monitoring their activity can be considered stalking. However we need to be careful when we collect evidence to prove these crimes.[8]The Indian Evidence Act 1872 is also important, Section 65B which deals with digital evidence. This section says that digital evidence can be used in court if it is certified as authentic and reliable. This means that we need a certificate to verify that the digital evidence is real and has not been tampered with. In theory this ensures that the evidence is reliable. In practice it creates problems. Sometimes important evidence is not accepted in court because the technical requirements of Section 65B are not met.This creates a problem. On one hand the law wants to make sure that the evidence is reliable which is understandable. On the hand these technical requirements can make it harder for victims to get justice. It is like the system is trying to balance two things. Accuracy and accessibility.. It is not always successful.[9]Overall, the legal framework in India provides a foundation for dealing with gender-based cyber crimes. The combination of the Information Technology Act, 2000 the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and the Indian Evidence Act 1872 creates a structure. However the effectiveness of this framework depends on how well these lawsre implemented and supported by technical infrastructure. Now it seems like there is still a long way to go before everything works smoothly.

The legal framework in India is a start but it needs to be improved. The Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 are laws that deal with cyber crimes. The Indian Evidence Act 1872 is also important for evidence.. We need to make sure that these laws are enforced properly and that we have the technical infrastructure to support them. Then can we say that the legal framework in India is effective in dealing with gender-based cyber crimes. The legal framework, in India needs to be strong to protect people from crimes.

Digital Evidence: What It Is and The Different Types

When we talk about crime in the age the idea of evidence starts to look a little different. It is not about physical things like documents, weapons and fingerprints anymore. It is also about data. This data is invisible it cannot be. It is often found on different devices and servers. Digital evidence is any information that is stored or sent in a form and can be used in a court of law. This sounds simple. It is not always easy. Unlike evidence digital material does not stay in one place. It moves it changes and it can be copied times without losing its original form. Sometimes it disappears quickly.In cases of gender-based cyber crimes digital evidence is very important. These crimes, such as harassment, stalking or sharing images without consent happen online. So the proof of these acts is also found online. A message sent at night a comment posted publicly. A file shared without consent can be a crucial piece of evidence.. Collecting and preserving this evidence properly is a big challenge.For example emails are a type of communication that can be used as evidence. An email can show what someone intended to do it can establish a pattern of behavior. It can directly link a person to a crime.. It is not just the content of the email that matters. The information in the email header, such as

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[8] *Ministry of Home Affairs, Cyber Crime in India (Government Reports).*
[9] *Information Technology Act, 2000, sec 66E.*

who sent it who received it when it was sent and how it was sent is also important. This information helps verify that the email is real. However it can be hard to understand this information without the help of an expert.[10]Social media content is another type of evidence. Posts, comments, messages, images and videos can all be used as evidence. What makes social media tricky is that it is always changing. Content can be edited, deleted or shared times. A post can be seen by thousands of people in a few minutes. Even if the post is deleted someone may have taken a screenshot. It may still exist in a cached version. So it is not about what was posted but also when it was posted, who posted it and in what context. Figuring out these details is crucial. It can be very difficult.Chat logs are also important. These are conversations from messaging platforms like WhatsApp or Telegram. They can show patterns of harassment or coercion over time. In cases of cyberstalking or online abuse chat logs can be like a timeline showing how the interaction started and got worse.. It is important to make sure these logs are real. Messages can be deleted, edited or even made up using tools. This is why courts need to verify these records before accepting them as evidence.Metadata is also important even though it is not always visible. It is data about data. For example it can show when a file was created what device it came from or where a photo was taken. This information can help figure out what happened in a way that the content of the file cannot. It can confirm whether an image is real or not or whether a document has been changed.. Metadata is often overlooked or misunderstood even though it can be very important in a case.IP logs are also crucial especially when it comes to finding out who is behind activity. An IP address can help trace a message, post or upload back to a device or location. In theory this sounds like a way to identify offenders.. In reality it is more complicated. People use VPNs, shared networks or public Wi-Fi which can hide their identity. So while IP logs provide clues they are rarely enough on their own. They need to be supported by types of evidence.[11]From a standpoint the rules about digital evidence are governed by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 specifically Section 65B. This section says that a certificate is needed to authenticate records before they can be presented in court. The importance of this requirement has been emphasized in cases like Anvar P.V. V. P.K. Basheer, where the Supreme Court said that following the procedures is essential for evidence to be accepted.All of this shows that digital evidence is both powerful and delicate. It has a lot of potential in proving crimes but it needs to be handled carefully every step of the way. This is what makes it so interesting and challenging at the time. Digital evidence is where law and technology meet. It requires understanding of both. Until both of these aspects are balanced properly the full potential of evidence may remain just out of reach. Digital evidence, like emails, social media content and chat logs is crucial in cyber crime cases. Digital evidence, such, as metadata and IP logs needs to be handled with care.

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[10] *Stephen Mason, Electronic Evidence (LexisNexis, latest ed.).*
[11] *Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer*.

Forensic Analysis of Digital Evidence

When we talk about evidence collecting it is only half the job. What really matters is how we handle it after that. Forensic analysis is like a bridge between the data and something that a court can actually use. It is not about finding information hidden in a device or a server but about doing it in a way that keeps the information safe. Because even a small mistake at this stage can cause problems on and those problems can make a strong case weaker.[12]The process usually starts with collecting and preserving the evidence, which sounds easy but is not. Investigators cannot just open a laptop. Look through a phone like they normally would. Instead they use something called imaging. This means making a copy of a digital storage device like a hard drive, a USB or a mobile phone. The goal is to keep the data safe while they analyse the copy. This is a process because any change, even by accident can be questioned in court.At the time it is very important to keep track of who handles the evidence, when and why. This is called the chain of custody. It is like a paper trail that shows who had the evidence and what they did with it. At first it might seem like paperwork but it is crucial for building trust. If there is a gap in this chain the defense can say that the evidence might have been tampered with.. Once that doubt is raised it is hard to get rid of it.Moving on from collecting evidence the actual analysis involves tools and techniques each suited for different types of data. For example disk analysis looks at storage devices to recover files those that might have been deleted. What is interesting is that deleting something does not always mean it is gone. Often the data stays on the device until it is overwritten and forensic tools can find it. This can be very useful in cases where someone is harassing another person or sharing images without consent. They try to erase their actions. Network forensics on the hand tracks and analyzes data as it moves across networks. This is important when looking into activities like harassment, fake profiles or unauthorized access. By looking at logs, traffic patterns and connection details investigators can figure out what happened who did it from where and when.. It is not always simple. Networks can be. Users often try to hide their identities, which makes it harder.Mobile forensics is probably one of the used techniques today given how much we use our smartphones. Messages, call logs, images, app data. So much of our social life is stored on these devices. In cases of cyber crimes those against women mobile phones often have key evidence. Recovering chat histories finding deleted media or identifying communication patterns can provide insights.. Here too the process needs to be precise. Different devices, operating systems and security features mean that investigators must always update their tools and methods. Despite all these advancements forensic analysis still has its challenges. One big concern is that data can be tampered with. Since digital information can be altered without leaving signs making sure it is authentic is a critical task. With advanced tools proving that a file has not been changed can sometimes be difficult especially if the right procedures were not followed when collecting the evidence.Encryption adds another layer of complexity. Many devices and platforms use encryption to protect user data, which is good for privacy.. For

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[12] *Eoghan Casey, Digital Evidence and Computer Crime (Academic Press, latest ed.).*

investigators it can be a barrier. Accessing encrypted data often requires tools, legal permissions or help from service providers and even then it is not guaranteed to work.

Then there is the issue of getting data from across borders, which is happening more and more. Data for a case might be stored on servers in different countries each with its own laws. Getting this data involves navigating laws, treaties and sometimes long bureaucratic processes. This can cause delays. In some cases the evidence might not be accessible at all. From a standpoint all these forensic processes must meet the requirements of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Courts expect digital evidence to be reliable properly authenticated and supported by the procedures. The importance of these standards has been highlighted in cases like Anvar P.V. V. P.K. Basheer, where the Supreme Court emphasized the need to strictly follow the rules of evidence.[13]So, in a way forensic analysis is not a technical job. It is a balance between science and law. It requires precision, patience and a clear understanding of both areas.. While the tools and techniques keep evolving the main challenge remains the same: making sure that digital evidence can be trusted to tell a story that holds up in court. Forensic analysis of evidence is a critical process that involves many steps and challenges. Forensic analysis of evidence requires careful handling and analysis to ensure its integrity and admissibility, in court.

Admissibility of Digital Evidence

If there is one stage where digital evidence is truly tested it is in the courtroom. Collecting data analysing it even understanding it—that's one part of the process. Getting a court to actually accept that data as valid evidence… that's where things often become complicated. The law in India does allow electronic records to be used as evidence.. [14]It also places certain conditions.. Those conditions are not always easy to meet. At the heart of this discussion lies a simple but important question: can this digital material be trusted? The question breaks down into a key concerns—authenticity, integrity and procedural compliance. Authenticity is usually the hurdle. The court needs to be satisfied that the evidence is what it claims to be.For example if a screenshot of a chat is produced how can one be sure that it hasn't been edited or fabricated? Integrity asks whether the evidence has remained intact from the moment it was created to the moment it is presented in court. This is where proper handling becomes crucial.

Then comes what is perhaps the debated aspect in India—the requirement of compliance with Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.This provision lays down that electronic records must be accompanied by a certificate confirming the manner in which they were produced and ensuring their authenticity. The significance of this requirement was firmly established in the case of Anvar P.V. V. P.K. Basheer.In this judgment the Supreme Court made it clear that compliance with Section 65B is mandatory for the admissibility of evidence.This position was later. Clarified in Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal.The Court

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[13] Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer.
[14] Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sec 65B.

reaffirmed the necessity of the Section 65B certificate.Also acknowledged certain practical difficulties. With these judicial clarifications the application of these principles on the ground remains a bit uneven.Courts may differ in their interpretation.Legal practitioners often find themselves navigating a complex mix of technical and procedural requirements.[15]For victims of gender-based cyber crimes this can be particularly frustrating. The focus sometimes shifts from the harm suffered to the admissibility of the evidence. Which in a way feels like a diversion from the core issue. So, the admissibility of evidence in India is not just a matter of law—it's also a matter of practice, interpretation and at times, practicality. The rules are there the principles are clear. Their application requires a careful balance. Much rigidity can exclude valuable evidence. While much flexibility can raise concerns about reliability. Somewhere in, between the legal system continues to search for an approach that is both fair and effective.

Challenges in Prosecution

The laws about crimes in India look good on paper but when it comes to actually prosecuting these crimes things get tough. There are a lot of problems that come up when a case goes from being an idea to actually being investigated and tried. These problems are not always easy to see at first. They become clear when the case starts moving forward. This is why not many people are convicted of cyber crimes, ones that involve hurting women.One big problem is that the police do not have the skills they need to deal with cyber crimes. These crimes require an understanding of computers and how to investigate them, which not all police officers have. Even though some officers have been trained new technology is coming out all the time. It is hard to keep up. This means that important evidence might not be collected or kept properly which can hurt the case from the start. Another problem is that it takes a time to examine evidence. Digital evidence needs to be looked at in labs but there are not many of these labs and they are very busy.[16] This means that cases pile up. It takes a long time to get the results. By the time the results are ready the evidence might not be as important. The trial might have been delayed for no reason. Cybercrimes can happen anywhere. Do not care about borders. A crime can happen in one place the victim can be in another. The information can be stored in a whole different country. This makes it confusing about who should investigate and prosecute the crime. Even when it is clear who should be in charge working with countries can be slow and complicated which can make it hard to get evidence on time. There is also a problem with people not reporting cyber crimes, ones that involve women. Many victims are afraid of what others will think, afraid of being hurt or worried about their privacy. Some victims might not even know that what happened to them is against the law. When victims do not report crimes it is not just bad for them it also means that these crimes are not seen as a deal. Lastly the laws about cyber crimes are not being enforced well. There are laws like the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. They only work if they are enforced consistently and efficiently. There are often problems with people working not enough resources and inefficient procedures which limit the impact of these laws.All these challenges show that having laws is not enough. The system that supports these laws needs to work in practice. Cyber crimes are a problem and prosecution of cyber crimes is a challenge. The

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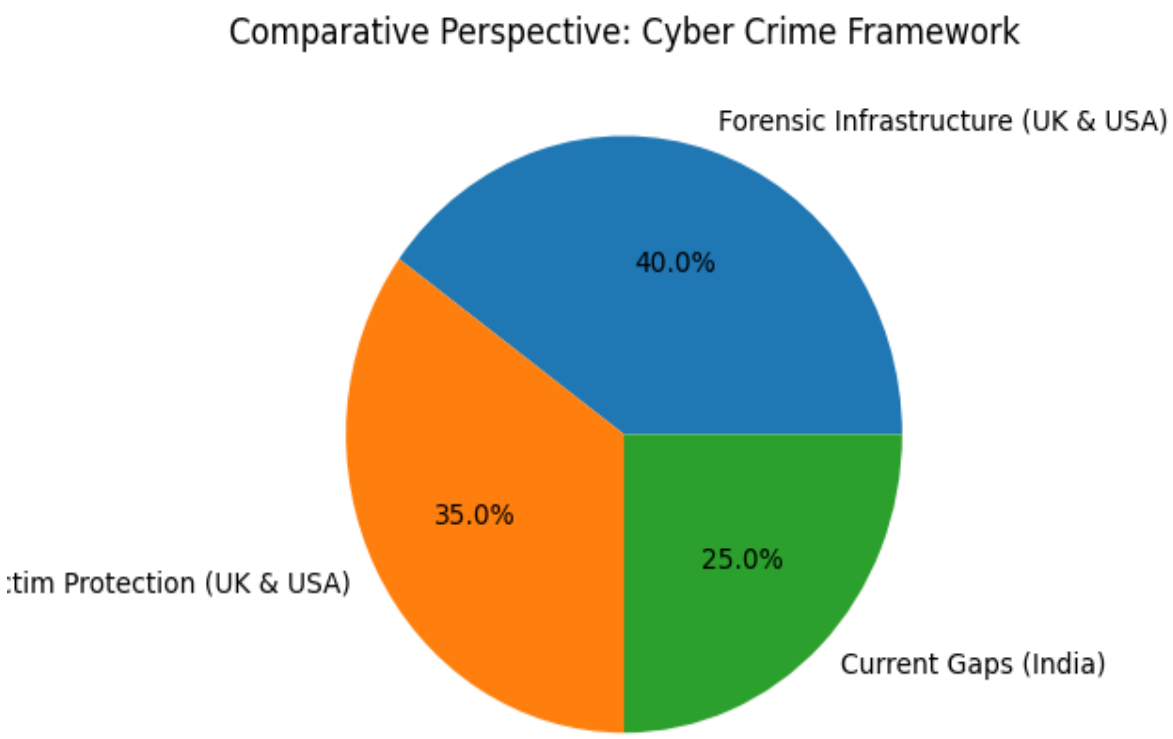
[15] *Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer.*
[16] *NCRB, Crime in India Report (latest available edition).*

challenges, in prosecution of cyber crimes need to be addressed to make sure that the system works effectively.

Comparative Perspective



Conclusion

The internet is getting bigger. This means that crimes that happen online are just as real as crimes that happen in the world. In ways online crimes are even more complicated. They can be hard to see and hard to track. They can also be more damaging in the run. Cyber crimes that target people because of their gender show us how unfair our society can be, in the digital world. Something that starts as a message or post can quickly become a tool for harassment or humiliation. In these situations digital evidence is crucial in finding out what really happened and making sure justice is served. Even though digital evidence is so important it is not always effective in court. India has laws that are supposed to help, like the Information Technology Act from 2000 the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita from 2023. The Indian Evidence Act from 1872. These laws try to address crimes that happen online and the evidence that is needed to prosecute them. However there is still a gap between what the law says and what actually happens. The law is only as good as the people and systems that enforce it.One of the challenges is handling digital evidence. It is fragile and can be easily changed. It needs to be handled with great care. From the moment it is collected to the moment it is presented in court digital evidence needs to be precise. If there is a small mistake it can make the evidence questionable. The rules about what evidence can be used in court are strict and for reason. They are meant to prevent evidence from being tampered with.. These rules can also make it hard to use digital evidence even when it is valid. At the time the fact that we do not have enough forensic experts and resources makes things even harder. Investigations can be slow. Cases can be weak because of it. This can discourage people from reporting crimes.. To make things worse many crimes go unreported because people are afraid or embarrassed. To make things better we need to do things. We need to improve our capabilities, which means investing in new technology and training more experts. We also need to make our laws more flexible so they can keep up with technology.. We need to make sure that our institutions are working together from the police to the courts.

We also need to make it easier for people to report crimes without fear of being judged. This means creating systems that're easy to use and that protect peoples privacy. The goal is not just to convict people but to create a system that people trust. A system where victims feel heard and where justice is served. Digital evidence can be a tool, in fighting cyber crimes but only if we use it effectively. This means that our laws, technology and institutions need to work in a better way.

Digital evidence is a part of fighting gender-based cyber crimes. We need to make sure that we are using it in the way possible. This means being careful and precise when we collect and present evidence. It also means making sure that our laws and institutions are working together to support victims and prosecute crimes.By working we can create a system that is fair and just. A system that uses evidence to protect people and serve justice. This is the goal that we should be working towards. Digital evidence and gender-based cyber crimes are issues but by addressing them in a thoughtful and coordinated way we can make a real difference.

Suggestions and Reforms

- Capacity Building for Police and Judiciary
  - Regular specialized training in cyber law, digital evidence handling, and forensic techniques
  - Inclusion of cybercrime modules in judicial academies and police training curricula
  - Development of technical expertise for better understanding of complex digital cases
- Strengthening Cyber Forensic Infrastructure
  - Establishment and expansion of advanced cyber forensic laboratories across states
  - Adoption of modern forensic tools for data recovery, analysis, and preservation
  - Reduction of delays in forensic examination through better resource allocation
- Simplification of Evidentiary Procedures
  - Streamlining compliance requirements under Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
  - Development of clear guidelines for admissibility of electronic evidence
  - Balancing procedural safeguards with practical usability in courts
- Awareness and Support Mechanisms for Victims
  - Public awareness campaigns on reporting cybercrimes and available legal remedies
  - Creation of accessible online complaint portals and helplines
  - Ensuring confidentiality and psychological support for victims
- Enhancing International Cooperation
  - Strengthening collaboration with global agencies for cross-border investigations
  - Participation in international cybercrime conventions and information-sharing frameworks
  - Faster mechanisms for data access from foreign service providers

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