



A Survey Paper on Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani: Crime Reporting Website

Mrs. Beena K¹, Sindhu², Tejashwini S R³, Vidya K⁴

Assistant Professor, Dept of CSE, KSIT, Karnataka, India¹

Student, Dept of CSE, KSIT, Karnataka, India²

Student, Dept of CSE, KSIT, Karnataka, India³

Student, Dept of CSE, KSIT, Karnataka, India⁴

Abstract: The issue of violence against women continues to pose a serious global challenge, underscoring the need for accessible digital platforms that foster awareness, offer support, and enable timely intervention. Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani is an integrated crime reporting website specifically designed to empower women by offering vital information, educational content, and direct access to law enforcement services.

The platform addresses three key categories of violence—digital, emotional, and physical—and presents informative articles that highlight actual case studies and preventive strategies. It also provides instructional self-defense videos aimed at improving individual safety, along with a streamlined reporting form that allows victims to contact the police directly.

To enhance accessibility, the platform features an AI-enabled chatbot that communicates in Kunglish (a hybrid of Kannada and English), guiding users through the website, assisting with incident reporting, and offering immediate support. This paper explores the platform's multi-dimensional strategy by analyzing user interactions, collected feedback, and its potential to enhance the efficiency and responsiveness of digital crime reporting mechanisms.

Keywords: Digital Crime Reporting, Women's Empowerment, Safety Education, AI-Based Chatbot Support, Kunglish Interaction, Legal Aid for Women, Technology in Law Enforcement, Emergency Communication, Police Integration Tools.

I. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is a widespread and deeply rooted societal issue, affecting millions across the globe in various forms, including domestic violence, workplace harassment, cybercrime, and physical assaults. Despite advancements in legal protections and awareness initiatives, many women remain vulnerable due to fear, social stigma, lack of awareness, or inadequate support systems. The reporting gap is a significant challenge, as many victims do not come forward due to concerns about privacy, trust in law enforcement, or the complexity of legal procedures.

Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani is a digital platform created to support and empower women by offering crucial resources, simplified crime reporting features, and educational materials. The website addresses different forms of violence by classifying them into three main categories: digital, emotional, and physical. Each section includes informative articles that highlight real-world incidents, explain legal rights, and suggest preventive steps. This well-organized framework helps users easily find content that matches their experiences and equips them with the knowledge needed to pursue legal remedies confidently.

The website also offers self-defense tutorial videos that teach women fundamental physical techniques and psychological tactics to safeguard themselves during dangerous situations. These resources aim to enhance users' confidence and promote proactive safety habits.

One of the platform's important features is its crime reporting form, which provides a direct link between users and law enforcement agencies. This tool simplifies the reporting procedure, helping victims obtain timely support without unnecessary administrative obstacles.

To improve user interaction and accessibility, the platform features an AI-powered chatbot that communicates in Kunglish (a blend of Kannada and English). This chatbot offers immediate assistance by guiding users through crime



reporting procedures, legal advice, self-defense tips, and emotional support resources. By using Kunglish, the chatbot provides a more familiar and approachable experience for users comfortable with both languages, helping to overcome language barriers when seeking help.

Through the integration of these features, Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani strives to close the gap between survivors of violence and the justice system, offering a secure, supportive, and educational online environment for women. This paper examines the platform's potential to improve the effectiveness of crime reporting, enhance user involvement, and raise awareness, highlighting its significance as a contemporary solution in the fight against violence targeting women.

Violence against women manifests in numerous forms, often interlinked and cyclical, including physical abuse, sexual violence, psychological harassment, economic control, and digital exploitation. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 1 in 3 women globally have experienced either physical or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime. Such violence not only causes immediate physical and emotional harm but also has long-lasting effects on mental health, economic independence, and social participation. Despite legal frameworks like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and cybercrime laws in many countries, enforcement remains a challenge. Victims often face social ostracism, fear retaliation, or lack access to supportive services, leading to underreporting and prolonged suffering.

Role of Technology in Addressing Violence

Digital platforms like Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani harness the power of technology to overcome some of these barriers. By providing discreet, accessible avenues for information and reporting, these platforms empower women who might otherwise remain silent due to fear or lack of knowledge. The inclusion of AI-powered chatbots, localized language support, and multimedia educational content reflects a growing trend in leveraging technology to meet diverse user needs.

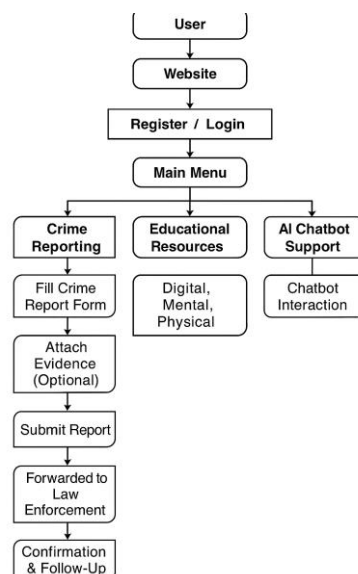
The platform's categorization of violence into digital, emotional, and physical types is especially important in today's increasingly connected world, where cyber harassment and emotional abuse have become prevalent yet often overlooked forms of violence.

Community Impact and Awareness

Beyond reporting and self-defense, Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani plays a critical role in raising community awareness about women's rights and available legal protections. By sharing real-life stories and case studies, the platform helps destigmatize the experiences of survivors and encourages societal dialogue. Educating the broader public—including men and boys—about consent, respect, and equality is vital in preventing violence before it occurs.

Future Enhancements and Challenges

While the platform marks a significant step forward, ongoing challenges include ensuring digital accessibility for women in rural or economically disadvantaged areas, maintaining user privacy and data security, and integrating with law enforcement systems for seamless support. Future developments could include mobile app versions, multilingual support beyond Kunglish, partnerships with NGOs and government agencies, and real-time crisis intervention features.





II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] The urgent need to ensure women's safety in the digital era. As technology continues to advance, women increasingly face threats such as cyberbullying, online stalking, and digital harassment. The study identifies a significant gap between technological progress and the implementation of effective legal and security measures to protect women online. It emphasizes the importance of awareness, policy intervention, and digital literacy as foundational steps toward creating a safer virtual environment. The paper also calls for a multi-stakeholder approach involving government agencies, technology providers, and civil society to make digital spaces secure and inclusive for women. The research underscores that digital safety for women is not only a legal and technical matter but a social imperative in the context of India's digital transformation.

[2] An in-depth statistical and analytical overview of cybercrimes targeting women in India. It explores how the rapid growth of digital connectivity has led to a parallel increase in online crimes such as cyberstalking, identity theft, online blackmail, and harassment through social media platforms. The authors analyze crime data across various Indian states and identify significant regional disparities, with urban areas witnessing a higher concentration of such offenses. The study highlights critical challenges, including underreporting, lack of digital literacy among women, and insufficient enforcement of cyber laws. The authors advocate for robust legal reforms, improved awareness campaigns, and gender-sensitive digital safety education. This research underscores the pressing need for comprehensive digital safety mechanisms tailored to protect women in an increasingly interconnected society.

[3] A comprehensive examination of the escalating cyber threats faced by women in India. It delves into various forms of cybercrimes, including cyberstalking, online harassment, identity theft, and cyber defamation, highlighting their profound impact on women's mental health and digital participation. The authors critically assess existing legal frameworks, such as the Information Technology Act, 2000, and pertinent sections of the Indian Penal Code, identifying significant gaps in enforcement and victim support mechanisms. The paper underscores the urgent need for robust legal reforms, enhanced digital literacy, and targeted awareness campaigns to combat gender-based cyber violence and foster a safer online environment for women.

[4] The rising incidents of cybercrimes against women on social media platforms in India. The study analyzes the vulnerabilities women face in digital interactions, including cyberbullying, online harassment, and identity theft. It proposes strategic interventions involving legal reforms, community engagement, and technological innovations to enhance women's safety. The authors emphasize the importance of digital literacy and proactive policing to create a secure and empowering online environment. This paper highlights that protecting women in the digital realm requires a multifaceted approach combining policy, education, and technological support to effectively combat cybercrime in the rapidly evolving social media landscape.

[5] The challenges women face on social media platforms, focusing on issues of inclusion, representation, and safety. The authors highlight how digital spaces, while offering avenues for expression, often perpetuate gender biases, leading to harassment and marginalization of women. The study emphasizes the need for inclusive policies, better representation of women in digital content, and enhanced safety measures to create equitable online environments. By analyzing existing frameworks and proposing actionable strategies, the paper contributes to the discourse on fostering safer and more inclusive digital spaces for women.

[6] The adoption of performance management strategies within Indian police forces, focusing on crimes against women. Through a survey of 310 police officials in northern India, the authors examine the implementation of the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) approach to enhance policing effectiveness. The findings reveal that police officers perceive the BSC's four dimensions—financial, customer, internal processes, and learning and growth—as instrumental in improving police responses to crimes against women. The study underscores the importance of performance measurement in fostering a more responsive and accountable police force, highlighting the potential benefits of structured performance management systems in addressing gender-based violence.

[7] The role of digital applications in enhancing women's safety, particularly against cyber threats. By analyzing 15 prominent women safety applications, the research evaluates their usability and effectiveness in safeguarding women from cyber threats. The study highlights how these digital tools can empower women, providing them with immediate assistance and resources in times of distress. It underscores the importance of integrating technology into safety measures, suggesting that well-designed applications can play a pivotal role in preventing and addressing crimes against women.



[8] The rising incidence of cybercrimes against women in India and underscores the significant gaps in the current legal system. The authors argue that while the Information Technology Act and Indian Penal Code provide a framework for addressing cyber offenses, they fall short in dealing with crimes specific to women such as cyberstalking, revenge porn, and online harassment. The study calls for gender-sensitive legal reforms and awareness programs that empower women to protect themselves in the digital space. which seek to provide a direct, secure, and user-friendly interface for women to report cyber and other forms of violence.

[9] The innovative use of data sonification to represent crime statistics against women across Indian states over a twelve-year period. By employing auditory icons, such as women's screams, and varying sound parameters like frequency and amplitude, the research creates an immersive auditory experience that conveys the severity and prevalence of such crimes. A user-friendly interface allows for sequential and comparative analysis, enabling users to discern patterns and trends effectively. A user study involving twenty participants indicated that this auditory approach enhanced comprehension and emotional engagement with the data, suggesting that sonification can be a powerful tool for raising societal awareness and prompting action against gender-based violence.

[10] The urgent need for efficient digital crime reporting systems specifically tailored for women's safety. The authors identify major drawbacks in existing systems, including poor interface design, weak data security, and lack of administrative transparency. To address these limitations, the paper proposes a web-based complaint portal designed to enhance usability and confidentiality. The system aims to reduce bureaucratic hurdles and paperwork, offering a more accessible and secure platform for women to report crimes which seek to empower women through technology-driven safety solutions.

[11] A mobile application has been designed to provide instant assistance to women in emergency situations. Developed by researchers from Quantum University, Roorkee, the solution enables users to trigger alerts discreetly by simply pressing the volume button, making it effective in high-stress scenarios. The app also features real-time GPS tracking and rapid alert mechanisms to notify emergency contacts and nearby police stations. This system exemplifies how smart technology can be harnessed to enhance personal safety and responsiveness. Its user-centric design and quick activation align with the broader objective of integrating convenience, safety, and digital empowerment into crime reporting tools for women.

[12] The evolving nature of cybercrime and its disproportionate impact on women in India. It identifies various forms of online abuse such as cyberstalking, revenge porn, and online harassment, and assesses the effectiveness of current legal frameworks in addressing these crimes. The study combines empirical data from surveys with legal analysis, emphasizing the psychological and social consequences experienced by victims. The authors call for stronger enforcement of cyber laws, better digital literacy, and institutional reforms to improve redressal mechanisms. to offer safe, accessible, and legally informed spaces for reporting and combating online crimes against women.

III. CONCLUSION

Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani represents a significant step forward in utilizing digital innovation to improve women's safety and access to justice. By combining educational content, simplified crime reporting tools, self-defense training, and real-time support, the platform helps bridge critical gaps in awareness, accessibility, and victim assistance. Its user-centric design—especially the AI-based chatbot using Kunglish—makes it easier for women from diverse backgrounds to seek help without language or social barriers.

Rather than serving as a mere reporting tool, the platform creates a holistic digital ecosystem where women can learn about their rights, report crimes discreetly, and receive support without fear or stigma. It addresses the common obstacles that prevent victims from coming forward, such as fear of judgment, complexity of legal systems, and lack of immediate support.

In a broader context, Mahila Suraksha Nyayavani highlights how technology can play a transformative role in social justice. With continuous improvements, such as mobile app versions, multilingual support, and deeper integration with law enforcement and NGOs, this model has the potential to be expanded and adapted nationwide. Ultimately, the platform not only supports individual safety but also contributes to building a more informed, empowered, and responsive society.



IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to **Mrs. Beena K** for the invaluable and constructive input provided throughout the planning and development of this project. We are truly grateful for his generous dedication of time. Additionally, we'd like to express our thanks to the esteemed professors of KSIT for their unwavering support and encouragement.

REFERENCES

- [1] Sivapriya, C., Subhashini, S., & Preetha, S. (2018). *Women Safety in Digital India – A Prime Agenda for the Society*, International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7(2.33), 1091–1096.
- [2] Sankhwar, S., Ahuja, R., Choubey, T., Jain, P., Jain, T., & Verma, M. (2023). *Cybercrime in India: An Analysis of Crime Against Women in Ever Expanding Digital Space*. Security and Privacy, Wiley.
- [3] Ahlawat, H., & Sharma, S. (2024). Cyber Crimes Against Women in India. *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, 5(6), 1539–1544.
- [4] Jignesh Vidani, (2024), *Empowering Women in the Digital Sphere: Cyber Crime Combat Strategies in Indian Social Media*, International Journal of Law, Human Rights and Constitutional Studies.
- [5] Mukherjee, M., Ratho, A., & Jain, S. (2021). *Unsocial Media: Inclusion, Representation, and Safety for Women on Social Networking Platforms*. Observer Research Foundation.
- [6] Kapuria, M., & Maguire, E. R. (2022). Performance management and the police response to women in India. *Social Sciences*, 11(2), 58.
- [7] Saravanan Rethinaswamy, Chithirai Selvan Ptm, Ajay Asokan, March 2024, Conference: India 2.0: Vision for India 2047 - Digital Ecosystem & Harnessing, Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi., Volume: 1.
- [8] Rathore, R. S., & Chahal, N. (2024). *Empowering Women against Cyber Crime: Legal Deficiencies and the Need for Reform in India*. International Journal of Law Management & Humanities, 7(6).
- [9] Nath, S. S. (2020). *Hear Her Fear: Data Sonification for Sensitizing Society on Crime Against Women in India*. Proceedings of the 11th Indian Conference on Human-Computer Interaction (IndiaHCI 2020), 86–91.
- [10] Debnath, A., Chakraborty, S., & Krishna, V. (2022). *Smart Crime Reporting for Women's Safety*. International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management, 6(4), 671–674.
- [11] Kumari, R., & Sharma, A. (2024). *Women Empowering Safety: A Mobile Solution for Real-Time Assistance*. International Journal of Progressive Research in Engineering Management and Science (IJPREMS), 4(12), 329–333.
- [12] Jahan, S., & Baruah, N. (2021). *Digital Victimization of Women in Cyberspace*. NLU Assam Law Review, 7, 88–103.
- [13] Manazir, S. H. (2019). *Case study of e-participation platform for women safety in India*. Journal of Scientometric Research, 8(1), 47–55.
- [14] Verma, S., & Reddy, P. (2022). *Designing secure digital platforms for crime reporting: Challenges and opportunities*. International Journal of Information Management, 62, 102456.
- [15] Singh, A., & Kaur, M. (2023). *Mobile-based applications for women's safety: A systematic review*. Journal of Cybersecurity and Digital Forensics, 5(2), 134–146.