International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON CYBER CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

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A B S T R A C T :

This research study provides a review and analysis of the development of regulatory instruments, statutes, recommendations, guidelines, etc. to guard privacy and related interests of girls in cyberspace. These instruments form a field of law and policy that has attained considerable maturity, spread and normative importance over the decades. The notice of the individuals regarding the law and policy during this concern is the prime objective and which can reflect the status of India. All-encompassing the regulatory field is an immense body of academic commentary analyzing privacy issues in cyberspace from a spread of perspectives. This paper presents a predictive analysis of cyber-crimes against women in India and laws that prevent cyber victimization generally and ladies in especially. Cyber-crime is broadly wont to describe the activities during which computers or networks are a tool, a target, or an area for criminal activity. Advancement in technology has led to a steep increase in cyber-crimes and victimization of girls within the cyber world. India is among the only a few countries to enact Information Technology (IT) Act 2000 to curb cyber-crimes. the planet of internet provides every user all the specified information, fastest communication and sharing tool making it the foremost valuable source of data .With the various advancement of the internet, the crime using the internet has also widened its roots altogether.Cyber-crimes pose an excellent threat to individuals. Cyber-crime may be a global phenomenon and ladies are the soft targets of this new sort of crime.

Keywords: Development, Regulatory, Instruments, Recommendation, Individual.

Introduction

The internet is one among the foremost significant inventions within the communication sector with the assistance of which, people living across the world can communicate with one another without realizing the distances between them. it's diminished the boundaries among people and provides them with opportunities to form better relations at both the private also because the professional fonts.Though, it's a boon on one side, but on the opposite side, it is created insecurity within the lives of girls thanks to the increasing criminal activities within the virtual world. Security of females of all ages and backgrounds are in a vulnerable position with the emergence of the web . The arrival of technology has led to cybercrimes and victimization of females and it is an excellent threat to the safety of an individual as an entire .It is a wrongdoing which is committed against one individual or a gaggle of them with a criminal mind to intentionally cause harm to the dignity of the sufferer or to cause physical or mental trauma to the victim in any manner, direct or indirect, by way of recent telecommunication networks just like the internet.Although, the amount of individuals using the web in India is increasing day by day but there's some gender disparity which is clearly visible among the social network users.

The Indian Information Technology (IT) Act of 2000 is predicated on the 1997 United Nations Model Law on Electronic Commerce and focused on communications infrastructure and e-commerce initiatives.The IT Act included some penalties for economic crime committed online, but did not address cybercrime against individuals.14 Amendments to the law passed in 2008 regulated more illegal cyber activities, including distribution of images depicting child sexual assault . Women who are raped are often re-victimised when the pictures of their rape are recorded and used against them to perpetuate the cycle of violence.The legal code (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the legal code (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including execution for rape of a woman below the age of 12 years. The Act also inter-alia mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.Emergency Response network provides a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number 112 based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the situation of distress.Using technology to assist smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects are sanctioned within the first introduce 8 cities.

Objectives

- To analyze crime against women through cyber laws.
- To compare the equality between men and women on the crime against women
- Cyberspace limits protection for women anywhere.
- Insecurity of women increases cyber-crime

Review of Literature

A review of earlier studies conducted on this issue has been presented during this chapter. The literature is beneficial to require stock of the present status of research studies within the area of cybercrime, to spot the gaps and to know the importance of this study.("Cyber Crime Against Women and Regulations in Australia")

This chapter discusses the relevant literature which the researcher reviewed on the various stages of this research. The literature has been classified under the subsequent heads like 1. Characteristics of cybercrime victims, 2.Nature and extent of cybercrime victimization, 3.Causes of the victimization, 4.Reporting behaviour of the victims, 5.Attitude towards the police, 6.Impacts of victimization like financial, social, psychological, academic and career and seven .Victim-offender relationship.("Cyber Crime Against Women and Regulations in Australia"; Halder and Jaishankar, "Cyber Crime Against Women and Regulations in Australia")

The researcher acknowledged the importance of retrieving demographic information from the respondents. This section of the chapter outlines the connection between demographic characteristics of the respondents (sex, age, education, occupation and income) and their cybercrime victimization. consistent with anyone could also be a victim in cyberspace, but certain demographic groups like women, youths, newcomers to the web and other specific vulnerable groups are more in danger compared to others.("Cyber Crime Against Women and Regulations in Australia"; Halder and Jaishankar, "Cyber Crime Against Women and Regulations in Australia"; Ranjan)

In her study found that the bulk of the cybercrime victims were female. The participants were young and belong to the age bracket of 18 to 25 years. the bulk of the victims shared that they were cyber stalked through social networking sites by strangers. Significantly, none of the participants were relatives or ever romantically involved their cyber stalkers.(Ara)

In his research paper he also stated that victims were most frequently females and nine out of ten victims were females. Offenders were males and three-fourths of cyber stalking offenders were males.(Ara; Pathan and Mubarak)

They also discussed various sorts of cybercrime with the profile of cyber criminals and therefore the victims. consistent with the study, the potential victims of cybercrimes include desperate and greedy people, gullible, unskilled and inexperienced and unlucky people.(Kethineni and Srinivasan)

In their article they discussed the characteristics of the victims of cyberstalking. the bulk of the victims were female. Victims belong to the age bracket of 18 – 32 years often involved during a real or imagined romantic or relationship with the offender. consistent with the author, the victims could also be members of a targeted minority group or special ethnos , racial and non secular minorities, gays and lesbians, cancer or other patients with serious illnesses, adoptive or birth parents, political or interest group.(Lodhia)

They explored the web usage and therefore the similarities of cyber stalking and stalking victimization experiences of 756 undergraduate and graduate students. Results indicated that 28 of 756 students had been victims of cyberstalking. Cyber stalking victims were likely to be victimized offline also. Overall, women were more likely to possess been stalked, but men were more likely to be cyber stalked.(Misra)

In their study analysed various cyber stalking victimizations from 235 undergraduate communication students. the main target of the study was the exploration of the connection between electronic stalking and stalking behaviours.(Misra; Seam)

This a part of the chapter discusses studies and findings associated with the character and extent of cybercrime victimization. the character of victimization refers to varied sorts of cybercrime victimization against women like cyber stalking, cyber harassment, cyber pornography etc. and therefore the extent of victimization refers to the frequency of victimization.(Fowmina et al.)

Cyber Harassment includes blackmailing, threatening, bullying and constant sending of affection letters in anonymous names or regular sending of embarrassing mails to one's mailbox and even cheating via email. consistent with them harassment takes place in cyber space thanks to various reasons like sexual, racial, religious, etc.(Prabha Unnithan)

In his study discussed the similarities between offline and online harassment with reference to the gender harassment, the exhibition of unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion in both contexts. consistent with the researcher, gender harassment includes active verbal harassment sending offensive sexual messages, gender-humiliating comments and sexual remarks, passive verbal harassment use of offensive nicknames and online identities, active graphic gender harassment mail or posting sexual and pornographic content online and passive graphic gender harassment picture and films published on pornographic sites.(Prabha Unnithan; Management Association and Information Resources)

Results revealed that posting indiscreet or negative content and number of Facebook friends were all strong predictors of cyber bullying victimization. additionally , most of the personality variables like conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness, emotional stability and self-disclosure were significant predictors of a minimum of a number of these risky social networking practices. However, only extraversion and openness were significant predictors of cyber bullying victimization.(Kshetri)

He examined the character and extent of adolescent's cyber bullying experiences and other contributing factors for cyber bullying and cyber victimization. during this study, one in three students was cyber victim, one in five students were cyberbullied and over half the scholars have either experienced or heard about cyber bullying incidents. Culture and engagement in traditional bullying were strong predictors not just for cyber bullying, but also for cyber victimization. Gender also played a big role, as males compared to their female counterparts, were more likely to be cyber bullies.(Yar)

The University of Virginia defines stalking as behaviour wherein a private willfully and repeatedly engages during a knowing course of harassing conduct directed at another person which reasonably and seriously alarms, torments, or terrorizes that person . Sometimes, harassment and stalking can occur over the web . this is often referred to as cyber stalking. Stalking may be a gender specific crime with significantly more female victims and male perpetrators.(Pathan and Mubarak)

In her study acknowledged the varied sorts of victimization like threatening or obscene email, spamming, live chat harassment, leaving improper messages on message boards or in guest books, sending electronic viruses, sending unsolicited emails, tracing another person's computer, Internet activity and fraud .(Halder and Jaishankar, Cyber Crimes against Women in India)

Cyber pornography is transmitting, storing and receiving sexually explicit pictures of girls in cyberspace. In morphing, the first pictures of individuals were downloaded by the offenders and were altered with pornographic images with malicious intention to defame them. Defamation is an act of portraying someone falsely to deprive their reputation. Cyber pornography is alarming which is clear from the subsequent statistics.(Malik)

They conducted a study, examining data on sending and receiving of sexually nude or semi-nude images by American adolescents and adults. The study found that adults who belonged to the age bracket of 18 years and above had sent sexually suggestive images (6%) and 15% had received such sexts. The prevalence of sending and receiving sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude photos differed between age groups.(Malik; Jaishankar)

Delhi police investigated an outsized number of cybercrimes, almost half the cases were reported by women. Almost 40% target innocent victims, whose faces were morphed on pornographic websites or posted on message boards to tarnish their image. In each case, the complainant came to understand that her face had been posted on the web site after receiving a turn on their cell phones, inquiring a few forums .(Malik; Jaishankar; Prabha Unnithan)
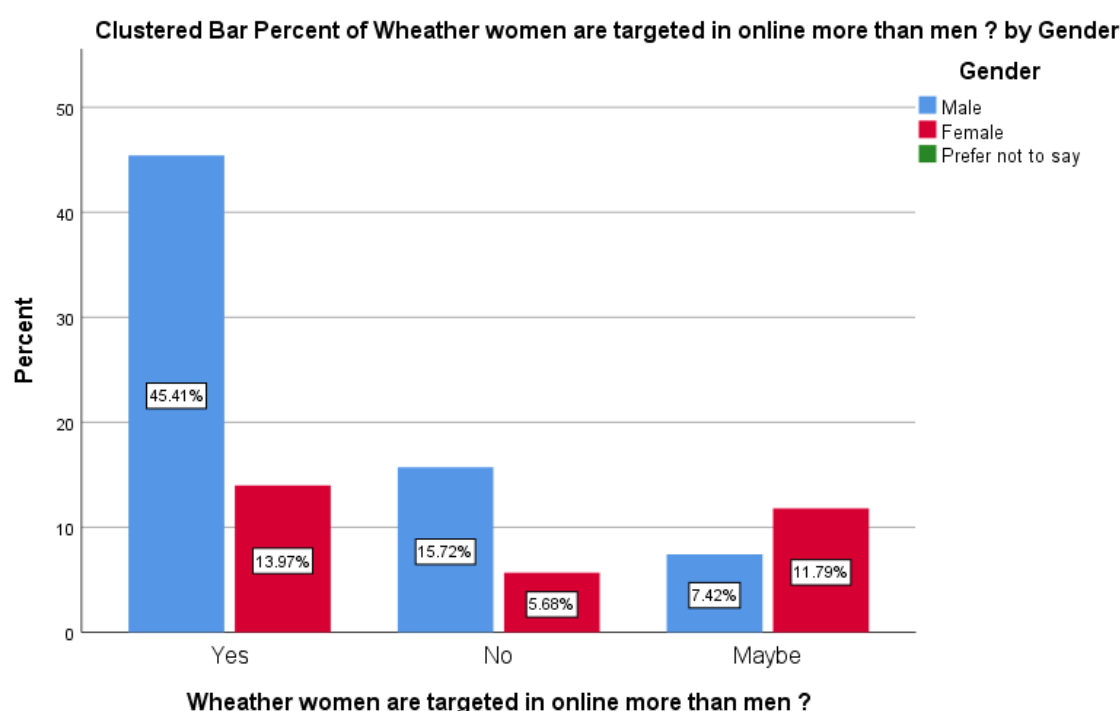
Cyber pornography may be a threat to the society, especially women and youngsters as their pictures are downloaded by unauthorized users for malicious purpose. The edited photo is again uploaded on different websites by creating fake profiles. Stalker employs other communication tools like email, SMS and chat room to send vulgar and filthy messages. additionally , many also morph photographs of the victims partially or totally nude.(Malik)

1.1. *Methodology*

The research method followed here is empirical research. The sample size is 229 and the samples were selected through simple random sampling technique. The research problem was identified through the review of literature. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The sample frame taken by the researcher in public under the limit of the corporation and municipalities. Data collection included both primary and secondary resources. The analysis was done by using the SPSS version. The independent variable is Age,gender,course of study,Marital status .Data was analysed using graphical representation through bar charts. Comparisons were done across the demographic variables using these bar charts and the mean value of the ratings received.
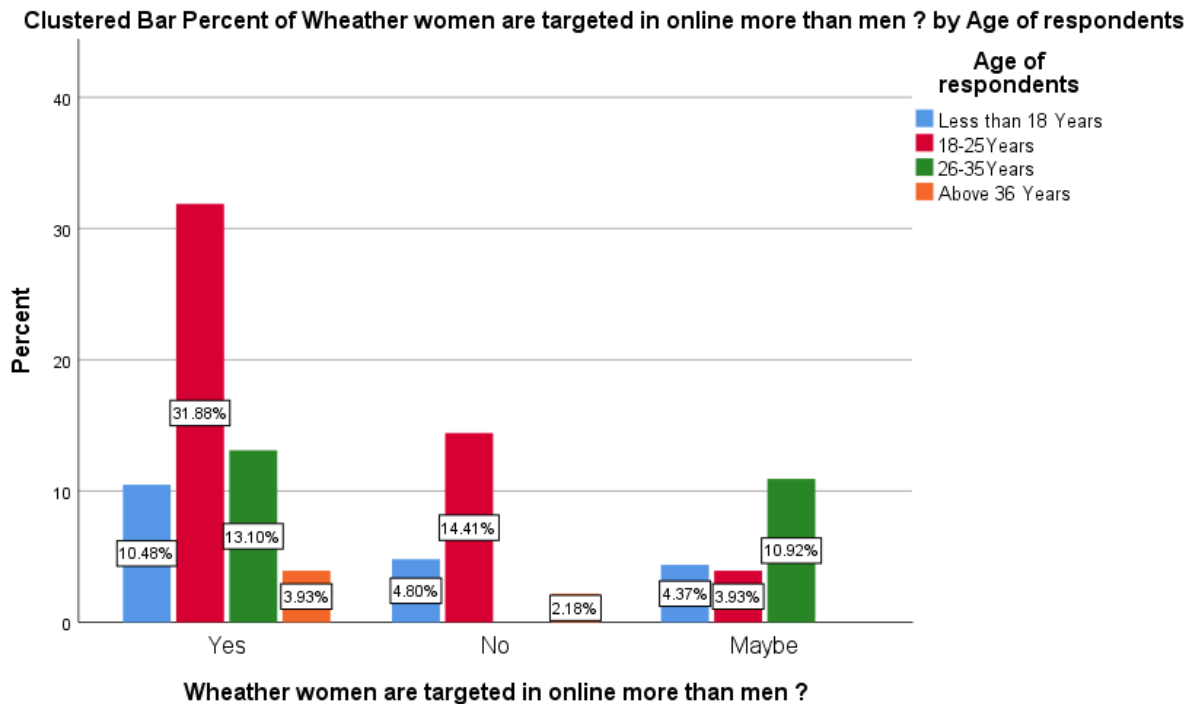
1.2. *Analysis*

Figure 1

Legend: Fig.1 compares the gender of respondents with the dependent variable regarding the target on women rather than men.

 RESULT:Male have responded the more rather than women and most have responded "yes" and 20% "No" and about 19% are maybe to the percent of about female in which is 11.79 % and the male is 7.42%

DISCUSSION: Male have responded the more rather than women and most have responded "yes" and 20% "No" and about 19% are maybe to the percent of about female in which is 11.79 % and the male is 7.42% because they might think that the women are been more targeted in the online more than that of the men due to many of the reason that might differ from person to person.
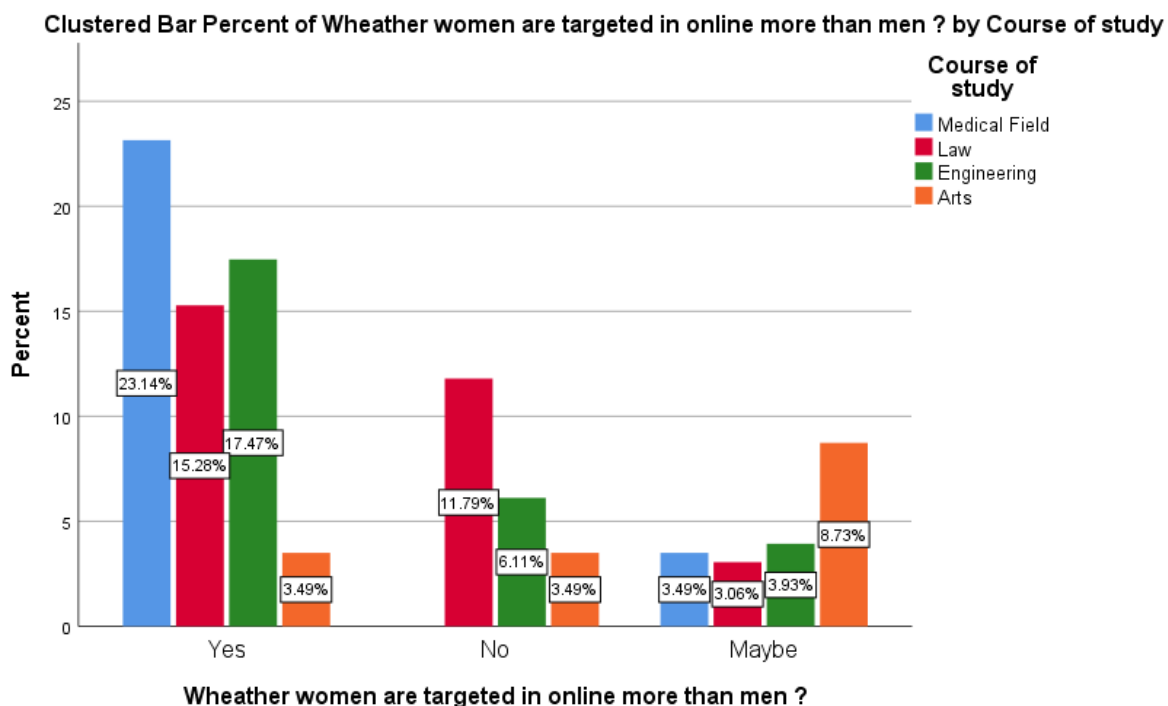
Figure :2

Legend: Fig.2 compares the age of respondents with the dependent variable regarding

the target on women rather than men.

RESULT: The respondents have responded with the age component 18-25 years is 31.88% and the no have also responded for the same age category of the respondent and may be with the age of 26-35 years is 10.92%.

DISCUSSION: Male have responded the most rather than women and most have responded with the age component 18-25 years is 31.88% because they might think that according to the level of age they have determined their opinion and the no have also responded accord for the same age category of the respondent because there might be two contrary opinion for the opinion and may be with the age of 26-35 years is 10.92% they have responded with the neutral way that they are been affected and also not affected.
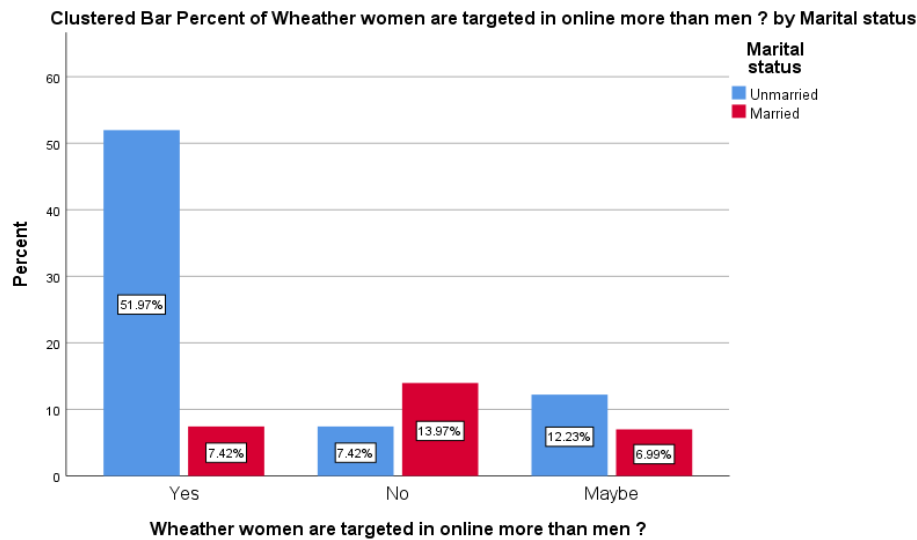
Figure 3:

Legend: Fig.3 compares the course of study of respondents with the dependent variable regarding the target on women rather than men.

RESULT : The respondents have responded with the course component medical field is 23.14% and the no have also responded with the law component of the respondent with no as w11.79% and may be with the course of study with the course of arts is 8.73%.

DISCUSSION: Male have responded the most rather than women and most have responded with the course component medical field is 23.14% because they might have the opinion on the basis that they are in that specific field and the no have also responded law component of the respondent with no as 11.79% because they might to have the opinion on the problem that have seen through the daily life and may be with the course of study with the course of arts is 8.73% because they are been in the position to know about the things to be happened.
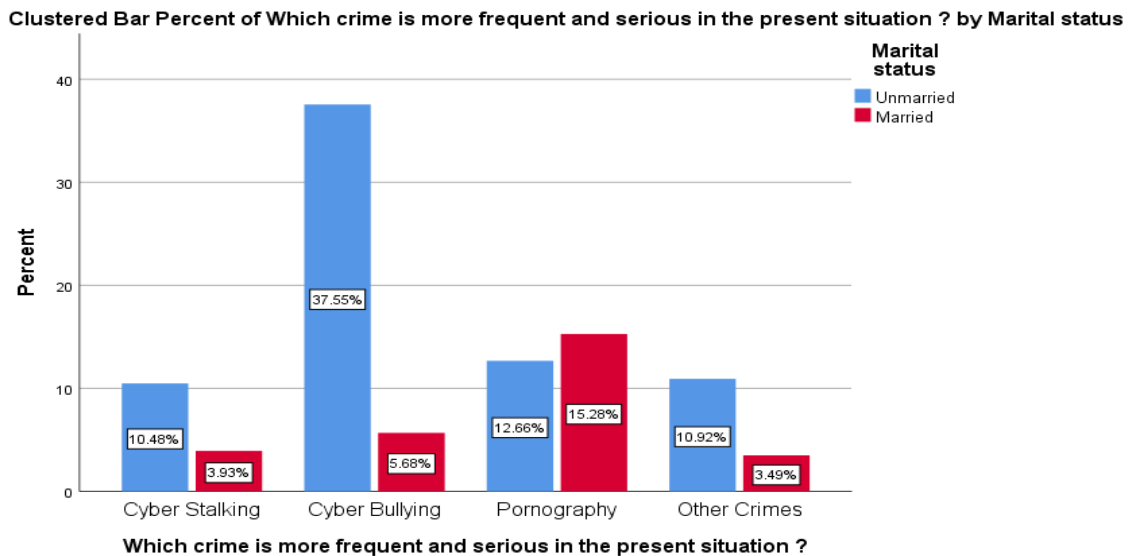
Figure 4:

Clustered Bar Percent of Wheather women are targeted in online more than men ? by Marital status

Legend: Fig.4 compares the martial study of respondents with the dependent variable regarding the target on women rather than men.

RESULT: The respondents have responded with the course component unmarried, yes is 51.97% and the no have also responded with the married component of the respondent as 13.97% and may be with the unmarried as the component with the level of 12.23%.

DISCUSSION: Male have responded the most rather than women and most have responded with the course component unmarried yes is 51.97% because they might have the opinion that due to the daily life facing problem by the women and the no have also responded with the married component of the respondent as 13.97% because they might have the opinion that they are been protected by the family members if any cause of problem been occurs and may be with the unmarried as the component with the level of 12.23% with the neutral level they are been targeted and also in the means of not targeted.
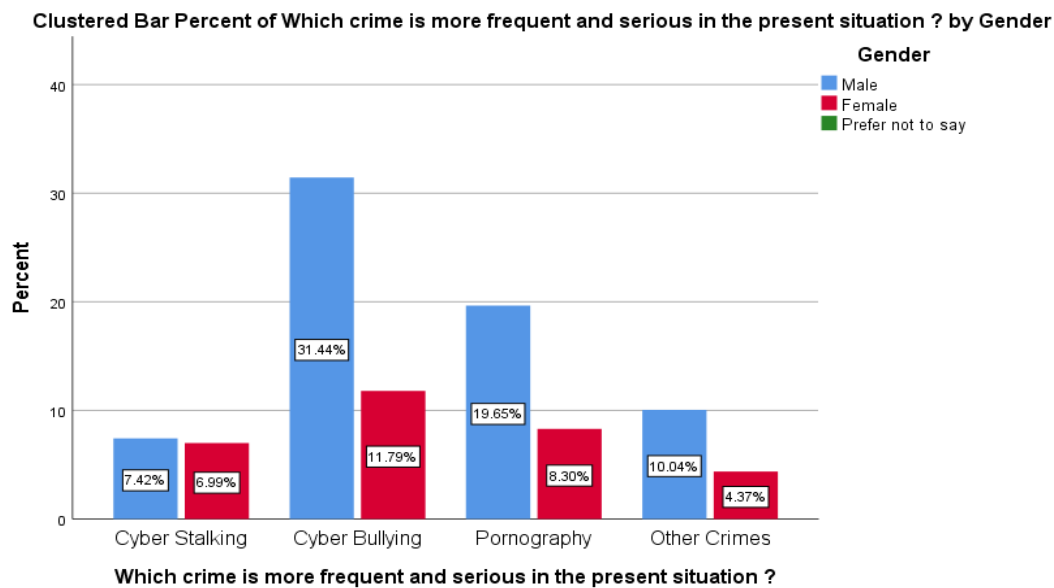
Figure 5:

Clustered Bar Percent of Which crime is more frequent and serious in the present situation ? by Marital status

Legend: Fig.5 compares the martial study of respondents with the dependent variable more frequent and serious in the present situation.

RESLUT : The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the unmarried component as 10.48% and the cyber bullying with the unmarried as 37.55% and the pornography with the level of 15.26% as by the component of married and the other crimes with the level of unmarried with the level of 10.92%.

DISCUSSION: The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the unmarried component as 10.48% with the opinion that they have been experienced any of the stalking due to any of the coomponents and the cyber bullying with the unmarried as 37.55% because they might think that bullying have been done many in the society and the pornography with the level of 15.26% as by the component of married

because they might think that this wa she major problem that been occurring and the other crimes with the level of unmarried with the level of 10.92% said that other crimes also been done when compared to these types of crimes.
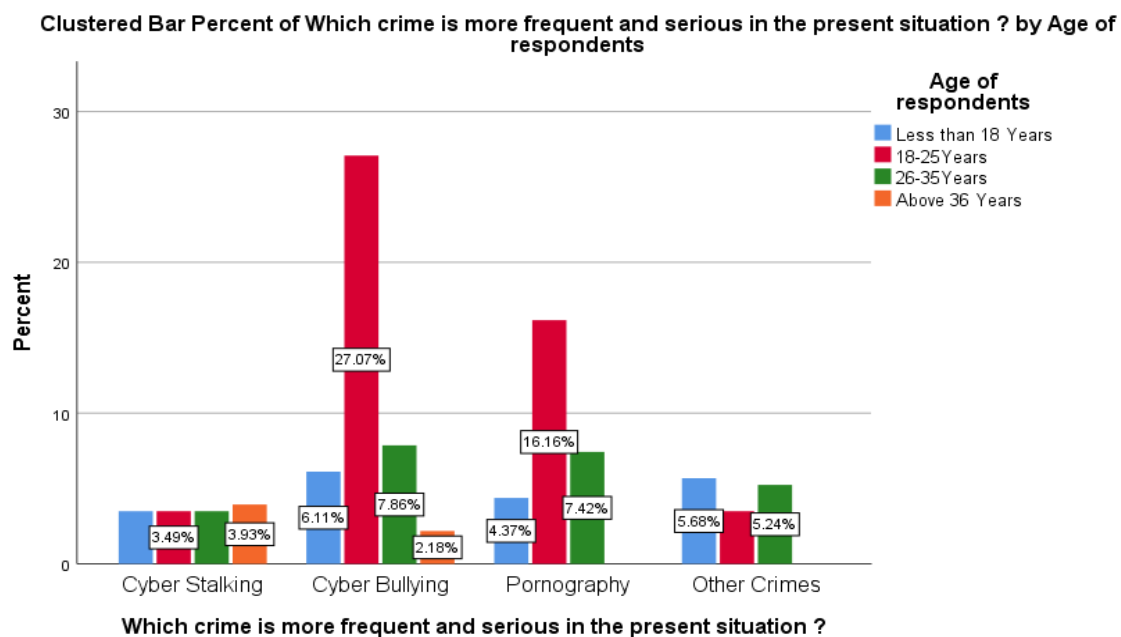
Figure 6:

Clustered Bar Percent of Which crime is more frequent and serious in the present situation ? by Gender

Legend: Fig.6 compares the gender study of respondents with the dependent variable more frequent and serious in the present situation.

RESULT :The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the male component as 7.42% and the cyber bullying with the male component as 31.44% and the pornography with the level of19.65% as by the component of married and the other crimes with the level of male with the level of 10.04%.

DISCUSSION: The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the male component as 7.42% because they might think that this was the major cause in the present situation and the cyber bullying with the male component as 31.44% as the thing in which the major problem are been occurred and the pornography with the level of 19.65% as by the component of married and the other crimes with the level of male with the level of 10.04% because they are been in the position to make the bully to the women so the male respondent have rated to the higher extent.
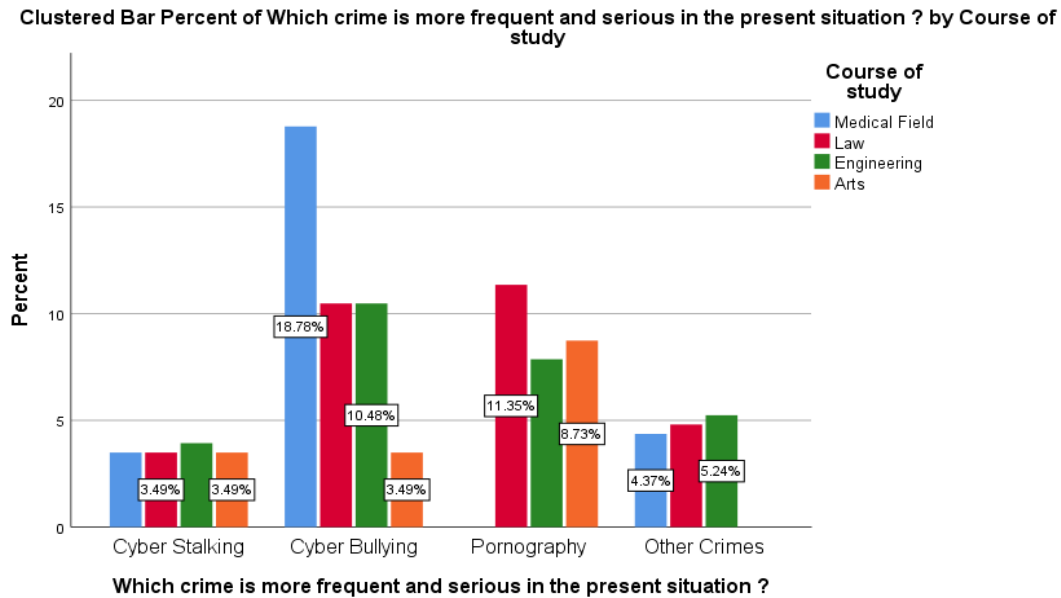
Figure 7:

Clustered Bar Percent of Which crime is more frequent and serious in the present situation ? by Age of respondents

Legend: Fig.7 compares the age study of respondents with the dependent variable more frequent and serious in the present situation.

RESULT :The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the less than 18 years component as 3.49% because they might have the opinion according to the age component and the cyber bullying with the age 18-25 component as 27.07%

DISCUSSION: The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the less than 18 years component as 3.49% because they might have the opinion according to the age component and the cyber bullying with the age 18-25 component as 27.07% because they have rated to the higher extent because they have been entering into the from the adolescent and the pornography with the level of 16.16% as by the component of 26-35 years and the other crimes with the level of male with the level of 5.24% because they have rated to the lower extent in which they are been in the age crossed the component.
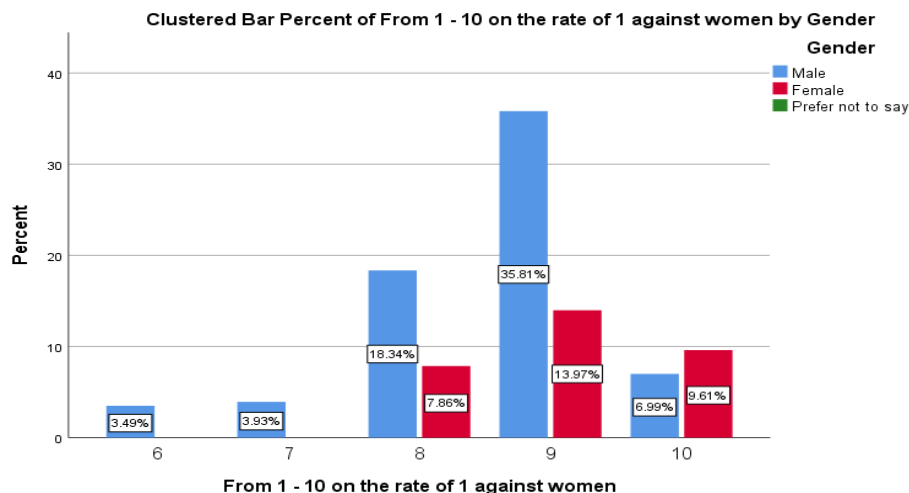
Figure 8:

Clustered Bar Percent of Which crime is more frequent and serious in the present situation ? by Course of study

Legend: Fig.8 compares the course study of respondents with the dependent variable more frequent and serious in the present situation.

RESULT : The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the arts group component as 3.49% and the cyber bullying with the medical field component as 27.07% and the pornography with the level of 16.16% as by the component of law years and the other crimes with the level of engineering with the level of 5.24%.

DISCUSSION: The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the cyber stalking as with the arts group component as 3.49% because they have rated to the higher extend and the cyber bullying with the medical field component as 27.07% because they have rated to the higher extent because they are in the field of the particular field and the pornography with the level of 16.16% as by the component of law years and the other crimes with the level of engineering with the level of 5.24% because they have rated to the level in which they might also have the opinion of other crimes also been prevailing.
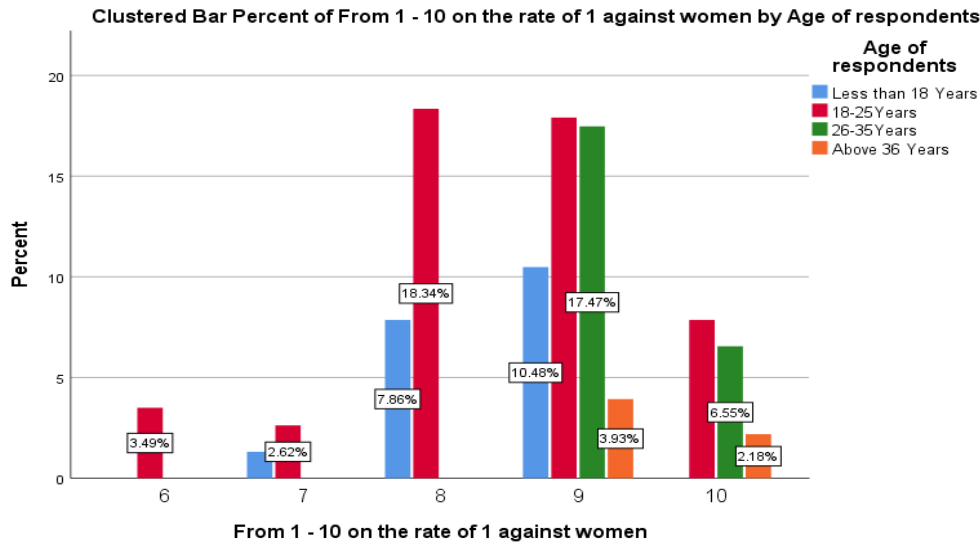
Figure 9:

Clustered Bar Percent of From 1 - 10 on the rate of 1 against women by Gender

Legend: Fig.9 compares the gender study of respondents with the dependent variable rate of crimes against the women.

RESULT :The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the as with the rating of 6 by the gender male is the level of 3.49% and the rating of 9 by the gender male have responded to the higher extent than the other level of responding with the component of female as with the level of 9.61%.

DISCUSSION:The respondent has responded with the component of marital status to the as with the rating of 6 by the gender male is the level of 3.49% because they have not known about the specific topic and the rating of 9 by the gender male have responded to the higher extent than the other level of responding because they responded to the higher extent as they known about the crimes against the women are been increased the component of female as with the level of 9.61% have rated that the crime are been increased with the relatable to the women.
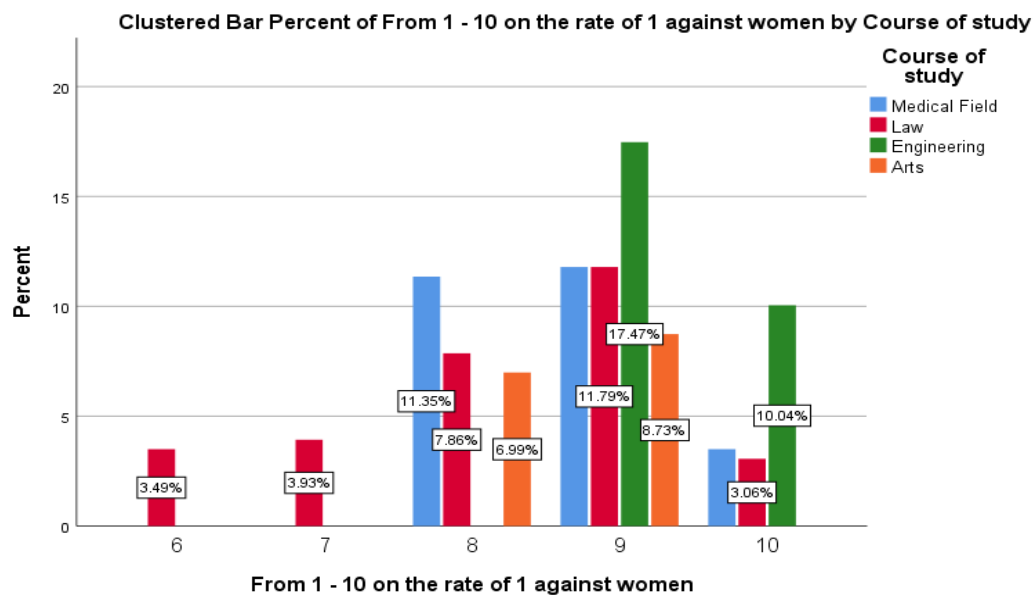
Figure 10:

Clustered Bar Percent of From 1 - 10 on the rate of 1 against women by Age of respondents

Legend: The figure 10 compares the age of the respondents with the dependent variable on the rate of crime against women

RESULT : The respondents with the age group of 18-25 are in higher rate to the rating to the highest of 80 -90% on the statement. The rate of 18.34% of the respondents support the statement. The respondents with age groups of less than 18 years and from 26 to 35 and above 35 years have their responses mixed in all ratings especially.

DISCUSSION: The age group of 18 to 25 years and 26 to 35 years rate higher support To the statement because they are aware of the crime rate and they overcome a lot of issues on the crime against women daily. The respondents with the age group of less than 18 years also rate to the crime at the higher rate because in the present situation a lot of youngsters in the age group below 18 years are much affected by the crime rate and the crime against them. The age group of above 35 years are much rating at 3.93% and 2.18% on the extreme support to the question since they are very much experienced on the rate of crime in the society.
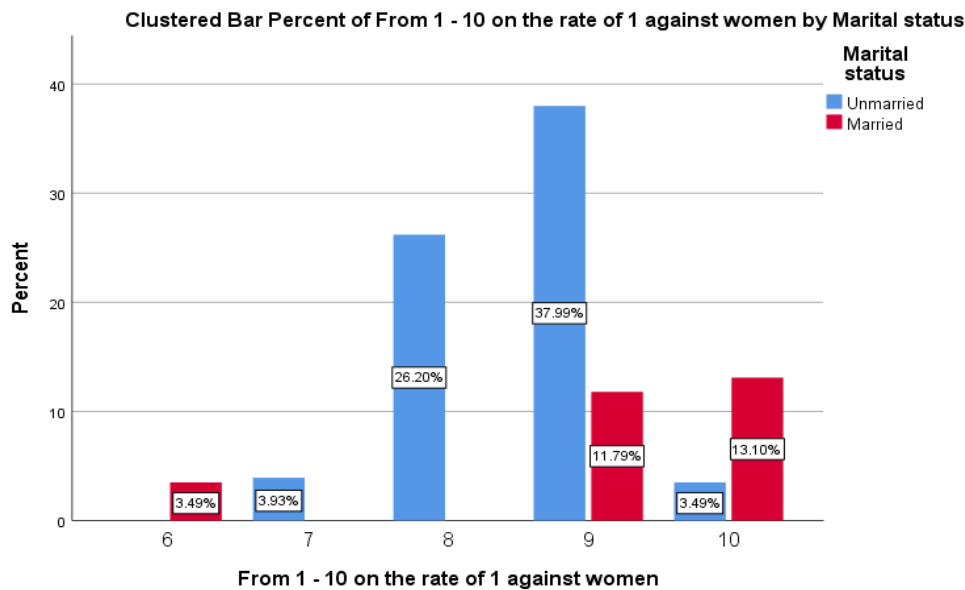
Figure 11:

Clustered Bar Percent of From 1 - 10 on the rate of 1 against women by Course of study

Legend : Figure 11 explains about the course of study of the respondents with the dependent variable rating on the rate of crime against women

RESULT : The course of engineering supports the statement with the rate of 90 to 100% with 17.47% on 90% and 10.04% on 100%. The engineering students are much supporting that the rate of crime against women is increasing. In the medical field, there are variations in the rate of the crime in the Present situation. The students of law are supported from the various levels such as 3.49 % on 60% , 3.39% on 70%, 7.86% on 80% , 11.79% on 90% and 3.06% on 100%. The students with an arts background have their support of 6.99% and 8.73% on 80-90 % of the rate of crime happening in the society.

DISCUSSION: The students of law are supported from the various levels such as 3.49 % on 60% , 3.39% on 70%, 7.86% on 80% , 11.79% on 90% and 3.06% on 100% because they understand and know the various crimes happened and is happening along with the risk factor than any other field of study. The students of engineering are in all fields and in society to watch and observe the crime rate against women. The medical students and the other medical field students rate to certAin rate as they are crossing the medical implications and the issues by the crime rate against women and they can't observe the wide range of crime.

Figure 12:

Clustered Bar Percent of From 1 - 10 on the rate of 1 against women by Marital status

Legend : Figure 12 compares the marital status and the dependent variable on the rate of crime against women.

RESULT : The respondents of the marital status of not married at 37.99% and 26.20% rate to 80 to 90% of the crime rate against aging women. The rate of 3.49% and 3.93% on rate with the lower rate of70% and 100% respectively. The married respondents rate to a higher percentage of 11.79% and 13.10% rate from 90-100%.

DISCUSSION: The respondents of the marital status of not married at 37.99% and 26.20% rate to 80 to 90% of the crime rate against aging women because the respondents unmarried are very much affected than the married respondents and are much vulnerable, at present. Though there crime rate does not have a large impact on the marital status but to Analyse the rate of crime , it can show us the comparison between the respondents with the marital status.

Conclusion

Cyber-crime is broadly wont to describe the activities during which computers or networks are a tool, a target, or an area for criminal activity. Advancement in technology has led to a steep increase in cyber-crimes and victimization of girls within the cyber world. India is among the only a few countries to enact Information Technology (IT) Act 2000 to curb cyber-crimes. The planet of the internet provides every user all the specified information, fastest communication and sharing tool making it the foremost valuable source of data. To compare the equality between men and women on the crime against women. The objective of the paper is to find the Cyberspace limits protection for women anywhere.Insecurity of women increases cyber-crime. The research method followed here is empirical research. The sample size is 229 and the samples were selected through simple random sampling technique. The research problem was identified through the review of literature. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The sample frame taken by the researcher in public under the limit of the corporation and municipalities. Data collection included both primary and secondary resources. Primary data was collected through questionnaires. Secondary sources included published information from journals, reports and newsletters. The research paper concludes that the cyber crime is more common among women than men and the legislation's needs to be implemented in the restricted way.

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