

SHOULD MALAYSIA CRIMINALISE VOYEURISM? TAKING A LEAD FROM SINGAPORE.

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Introduction

Crime has a direct impact on the law and society. The law and justice system of the state must shoulder responsibility if a crime has been committed. The nature of crime is evolving rapidly as time passes and technology advances, making it easier for perpetrators to violate people's privacy and sexual integrity. Voyeurism is an information technology-based crime that has arisen as a result of the transition to contemporary technology and its misuse. Malaysia is not immune to technology-assisted voyeurism, despite the country's conservative societal attitude and the existence of strict restrictions on violence and harassment against women.

The advancement of technology is making a potential breeding ground for such crimes to take place exponentially. Hence, several countries have taken aggressive measures to safeguard their citizens by criminalising voyeurism and imposing harsh penalties on the offender. The question is whether Malaysia has followed suit. Malaysian regulations should be robust to fight voyeurism and to act swiftly to prevent such crimes from impacting others.¹

To address the subject matter, the article will discuss whether Malaysian legislation is adequate to deal with voyeurism-related offences. The definition of voyeurism will be unfolded first. Then it elucidates several points, including the Singapore law on voyeurism and its relevant provisions. The essay contends that Malaysia lacks specific voyeuristic-related legislation. Therefore, there is an undeniable need to send a clear signal to curtail the proliferation of voyeuristic activities by enacting a voyeuristic-specific law.

Understanding Voyeurism and Its Underpinnings

The term voyeurism derives from the French term 'voir,' which means "to see." The person doing this behaviour is referred to as voyeur, which literally means "the one who sees" in French.² Informally, voyeurs are referred to as "peeping toms."

Voyeurism can be classified as either a behaviour or a sexual disorder. As a behaviour, voyeurism refers to a person who gets sexual pleasure from secretly watching other people in sexual situations or (more generally) a person who watches other people's private lives.³ Voyeurism usually occurs when someone becomes sexually aroused by watching some form

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¹ Bijoy Sharma Naveen Kumar, Crime of Voyeurism and Stalking in India: Issues and Challenges, International of Law Management and Humanities, Vol 4, Iss 4, 1636.

² Voyeurism as a Criminal Offence: A Consultation Paper < <https://justice.gc.ca/eng/cons/voy/conclusion.html> > Accessed 12 June 2023.

³ Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (3rd edn, Cambridge) 1627.

of nudity or sexual activity of unsuspecting, nonconsenting individuals, either adult or children, male or female⁴. The behaviour is tied to three factors in this context: the hidden character of the observations, the private and intimate nature of what is observed, and sexual gratification.

Voyeuristic practises might take various forms and may or may not involve direct interaction with the object of their voyeurism.⁵ The perpetrator usually looks or peeps by recording videos or photos, placing cameras, or adjusting curtains or air vents of unsuspecting individuals who are naked, in the process of undressing, wearing an 'upskirt' or a 'downblouse' with the intention of attaining sexual excitement. The voyeurs do not intend to engage in sexual activity with the person being peered at or seen; rather, they seek sexual gratification through masturbation. The victims are usually unaware that they are being observed.

A second way to consider voyeurism is as symptomatic of a sexual disorder. A subgroup of persons who engage in voyeuristic behaviour suffers from this sexual disorder.⁶ It has been clinically described as a perverse behaviour involving deliberate and wilful intrusion of someone's privacy. It was essentially a perverse behavioural option, and it did not deprive a person of his self-control⁷.

In essence, voyeurism can be characterised as a sexual disorder and a perverse behaviour involving deliberate and wilful intrusion of someone's privacy. It is a behaviour where the perpetrator seeks sexual gratification through seeing or peering at the victims but has no intention of engaging in sexual behaviour.

The Law on Voyeurism in Singapore

Voyeurism is criminalised in several other jurisdictions, including our neighbour Singapore. Singapore passed a specific law on voyeurism in 2020 under section 377BB⁸ of the Penal Code 1871 (hereinafter referred to as SPC) and related offences, plus a harsher punishment introduced for the offence of voyeurism. Prior to section 377BB, voyeurism-type offences were dealt with as an insult to modesty⁹ and transmitting obscene material electronically¹⁰ as well as under the Film Act 1981 for making or possessing an obscene film¹¹.

Section 377BB SPC defines voyeurism to include the following acts:

1. intentionally observes another person doing a private act without the victim's consent and knows or has reason to believe that the victim does not consent to be observed.

⁴ Duhaime's Law Dictionary /V/Voyeurism.aspx, Accessed 20 June 2023.

⁵ Sidi, H., & Midin, M. (2008). Voyeurism with Sexual Fantasy on Female Body Parts: A Subtype of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder? *The Malaysian Journal of Psychiatry*, 17.

⁶ Voyeurism as a Criminal Offence: A Consultation Paper < <https://justice.gc.ca/eng/cons/voy/conclusion.html>> Accessed 20 June 2023.

⁷ *PP v Chong Hou En* [2015] SGHC 3 SLR 222.

⁸ Singapore Criminal Law Reform 2019.

⁹ Singapore Penal Code, s 509.

¹⁰ (n 9) s 292.

¹¹ Film Act 1981, s 29 and 30.

2. operates equipment with the intention of enabling themselves or another person to observe the victim doing a private act without the victim's consent and know or have reason to believe that the victim does not consent to it. It is an offence notwithstanding whether the private act was recorded.¹²
3. operates equipment without the victim's consent with the intention to enable themselves or another person to observe the victim's genital region, breasts (where the victim is female) or buttocks (exposed or covered) in circumstances where the genital region, breast, buttocks, or underwear would not otherwise be visible, and you know or have reason to believe that the victim does not consent to you operating equipment with that intention. It is an offence whether the genital region, breasts or buttocks were recorded or not.¹³
4. installs equipment or constructs or adapts a structure or part of a structure with the intent to enable themselves or another person to commit any of the above acts and is also guilty of an offence under section 377BB (6) SPC. It could include, for instance, installing cameras or adjusting curtains or air vents to enable the above acts.¹⁴

Section 377BB SPC is gender neutral as the said provision refers to a 'person' whom the perpetrator can either be a man or woman, unlike section 509 SPC which indicates that men cannot be victims of the offence. Section 509 SPC implies gender bias and appears to be narrower than the current voyeuristic acts offence.

The Singapore amendment also introduced other offences relating to voyeurism. These include section 377BC SPC which covers whoever distributes or possesses a recording for the purposes of distribution, knowing or has reason to believe that the recording was obtained through voyeurism and that the victim did not consent to the distribution. The perpetrator can be sentenced to a maximum of five years imprisonment, or a fine or caning, or any combination thereof if convicted. The sentence of imprisonment is mandatory, and the perpetrator will be fined or caned if the victim is younger than 14 years old.

Furthermore, Section 377BD SPC states that whoever is in possession of a voyeuristic image or recording of another person or has gained access to such image or recording and knows or has reason to believe that the image or recording was obtained through voyeurism¹⁵ or it is an intimate image or recording or the possession or access is without the consent of the person in the image or recording or the possession or access is likely to cause humiliation, alarm, or distress The perpetrator faces a maximum term of two years in prison, a fine, or both. The court may impose aggravated punishment of mandatory imprisonment, fine or caning if the victim is younger than 14 years old.

¹² If recorded, section 377BB (3) creates a separate offence of intentionally or knowingly recording a private act without consent.

¹³ If recorded, section 377BB (5) creates a separate offence of intentionally and knowingly recording images of the victim's genital area, breasts, or buttocks without consent.

¹⁴ 'Voyeurism in Singapore' (PKWA Law Practice LLC) < <https://pkwalaw.com/voyeurism-singapore/> > Accessed 1 June 2023.

¹⁵ Section 377BE (5) of the Penal Code defines intimate's image or recording to refer to a person's genital or anal region (bare or covered) or female breasts (bare or covered) or a person doing a private act.

Lastly, section 377BE SPC states that it is an offence for whoever distributes or threatens to distribute an intimate image or recording of another person without that person's consent, and who knows or has reason to believe that the distribution will cause, or is likely to cause, humiliation, alarm, or distress. If found guilty of this offence, the culprit faces up to 5 years in prison, a fine, caning, or any combination of these penalties. If the victim is under the age of 14, imprisonment for up to 5 years is mandatory, and the perpetrator will be fined or caned.¹⁶

The above provisions are comprehensive coverage of voyeuristic offences and the punishment imposed formalises age as an aggravating factor in sentencing. Additionally, the laws stipulate that a harsher sentence shall be meted out to the offender if the victim is a child under the age of 14. In essence, the current law demonstrates Singapore's government stance that voyeurism is a severe violation and that taking swift legal action against offenders is essential to safeguarding a person's safety and privacy.

Since the passing of section 377BB SPC, there have been more than 320 voyeurism cases reported in Singapore up to September 2022¹⁷. In October 2022, the update from the police force website, which is publicly accessible, reveals a few incidences that will be charged in court for suspicion of involvement in separate incidences of voyeurism¹⁸. Among others was a 45-year-old man who allegedly recorded an upskirt shot of a 44-year-old lady at an Orchard Road food court on April 15, 2021. The man will be prosecuted with one count of voyeurism under section 377BB (5) SPC, which is punishable under section 377BB (7) SPC. The man will also face one count of an offence under section 377BD(1)(b) SPC, punishable under section 377BD (2) SPC, for allegedly possessing intimate recordings of other women without their consent.¹⁹

In another incident, on the 20th of July 2021, a 27-year-old man allegedly used his phone to record a 32-year-old lady bathing in a toilet in a Tampines Street 43 residential unit. The individual will be charged with one count of an infringement under section 377BB (2) SPC and punished under section 377BB (7) SPC.²⁰

The voyeuristic act also committed by woman, a 39-year-old woman allegedly took voyeuristic images of a 79-year-old man while bathing him in a toilet of a residential apartment in Punggol Central on two consecutive occasions on 18 and 22 April 2022, a 39-year-old. The woman is the man's carer. The woman will be charged with two counts of an offence under Section 377BB (3) SPC, punishable under Section 377BB (7) SPC, and punished under Section 74A(2) SPC. She will also be charged with three counts of distribution of intimate images under Section 377BE (1) SPC, punishable under Section 377BE (3) SPC, read with Section

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Davina Tham, 'Why do upskirt crimes happen, and what will it take to stop them?' (IN FOCUS, January 2 2023) <<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/upskirt-voyeurism-crime-offence-addiction-psychology-gender-norms-3184131>> Accessed 16 June 2023.

¹⁸ Singapore Police Force, 'Seven Men and One Woman to be Charged with Voyeurism' <https://www.police.gov.sg/media-room/news/20221026_seven_men_and_one_woman_to_be_charged_with_voyeurism> Accessed 2 June 2023.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

74A(2) SPC for allegedly sending the intimate photos to other people without consent and with the intent to humiliate the man between April 18 and April 30, 2022.²¹

Furthermore, the news portal has reported various court decisions on voyeurism cases, such as Gary Huang Kunjie, 37, purportedly captured an upskirt video of a 33-year-old woman on an escalator at Harbourfront MRT station. He was sentenced to 36 weeks in prison after pleading guilty to two counts of voyeurism under section 377BB (5) SPC, on October 19, 2022. It was not his first time committing such actions. Huang has been caught and sentenced on at least three previous occasions in the last four years for taking voyeuristic films of women.²²

Another case was reported by Today's new portal on December 19, 2022, when a 26-year-old undergraduate discreetly recorded their sexual acts without the victim's consent. When the victim noticed his phone's camera pointed at them, he denied that it was recording, but afterwards persuaded her several times whether he could record them having sex. The detail of how his offences were discovered was not disclosed in the report. He was sentenced to an 18-month mandatory treatment order, which is a community sentencing option available to offenders with mental illnesses that contributed to the offence.²³

On January 25, 2023, another case involving a 23-year-old Singaporean man pled guilty to three counts of distributing obscene materials and one count of possessing obscene films. Three more voyeurism counts will be considered in the man's sentencing, which is scheduled for February 15. He cannot be named due to a gag order to protect the identity of the 23-year-old victim, as they were both in a relationship at the time of the crimes in 2017.²⁴

In June of 2022, Nicholas Tan Siew Chye, 27, an undergraduate at Nanyang Technological University (NTU) was sentenced to seven weeks in jail after pleading guilty to two counts of voyeurism. He appealed to the High Court and his sentence was reduced to four weeks of imprisonment. Tan spotted a 20-year-old woman while on his way to visit his girlfriend's hall of residence at NTU in October 2020. He followed the woman before squatting in a lift lobby to film her upskirt. The woman became aware of it and reported it to campus security. Tan was detained and released on bond, but he was arrested again in February 2021. He squatted and took an upskirt video of a 17-year-old girl in her school uniform while they were both in a lift at a Housing Board building. In this case, the High Court established a sentencing framework

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Charlene Goh, 'Serial voyeur jailed again for taking upskirt photos and videos of women riding escalators' (*Today*, October 19 2022) < https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/serial-voyeur-jailed-again-upskirting-2023641?cid=internal_inarticlelinks_web_03072023_tdy > Accessed 20 June 2023.

²³ Taufik Zalizan, 'Undergraduate gets 1.5-year treatment order for secretly filming woman having sex with him' (*Today*, December 19 2022) < https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/treatment-order-university-voyeur-tinder-2074821?cid=internal_inarticlelinks_web_03072023_tdy > Accessed 20 June 2023.

²⁴ Low Youjin, 'Man pleads guilty to uploading intimate videos of then-girlfriend into pornographic websites' (*Today*, January 25 2023) < https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/plead-guilty-upload-video-porn-website-2097131?cid=internal_inarticlelinks_web_03072023_tdy > Accessed 20 June 2023.

for a specific type of voyeurism in which an offender uses equipment to observe a victim's private parts without consent.²⁵

The above was among the few voyeurism incidents in Singapore. Even though the reports of voyeuristic acts have surged, it is fair to say these only scratches the surface of Singapore's voyeurism problem. Perhaps some victims are said to be unable to discern if they have fallen prey due to the small size of these spy cameras/devices. Nonetheless, with specific legislation in place to address the aforementioned offence, the public remains cognizant and alert about voyeurism.

Relevant Malaysian Law Related to Voyeurism: Does It in Dire Need for Change?

When the Malaysian Penal Code was drafted, it seemed unimaginable that people could be secretly recording using spy cameras and other mini devices. As far as voyeurism is concerned, Parliament has not yet examined and revised the law and Malaysia does not have a specific voyeurism law. The courts relied on a patchwork of laws, including section 509²⁶ MPC and section 292²⁷ MPC for any voyeurism-type offences. This patchwork of laws, however, did not adequately cover the range of circumstances in which voyeurism offences are committed, like the possession of voyeuristic still images (i.e., not films or videos).

Comparing Malaysian law to Singaporean law, section 377BB SPC, section 377BC SPC, section 377BD SPC and section 377DE SPC establish that voyeurism encompasses a greater range of activities (not only conventional or technology facilitated as well as upskirting and downblousing). In contrast, the scope of the crime under Section 509 MPC is relatively limited as it only focuses on conventional and limited technology-facilitated voyeuristic acts. The provision requires proof of intention to insult the modesty of a person. The insult must be

²⁵ *Nicholas Tan Siew Chye v PP* [2023] SCHC 35.

²⁶ Word or gesture intended to insult the modesty of a person.

Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any person, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen by such person, or intrudes upon the privacy of such person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine or with both.

²⁷ Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.

Whoever—

(a) sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation makes, produces or has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever;

(b) imports, exports or conveys any obscene object for any of the purposes aforesaid, or knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation;

(c) takes part in or receives profits from any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene objects are for any of the purposes aforesaid, made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation;

(d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person; or

(e) offers, or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Exception—This section does not extend to any book, pamphlet, writing, drawing, or painting kept or used bona fide for religious purposes or any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose.

caused by uttering any word or making any sound or gesture, or exhibiting any object intending that such word or shall be heard or that gesture or object shall be seen by such woman, or by intruding upon the privacy of such person.

In situations where the object is not exhibited but hidden like a spy camera, whether the provision still applicable? Since a person's privacy is not intruded upon but is recorded in secret, it is baffling whether the provision would be relevant. Besides, the provision does not include the operating of instruments to observe²⁸, record²⁹, and install equipment or construct/adapt structures³⁰. Distribution of voyeuristic images or recordings³¹ needs to be charged under section 292 MPC and distributing or threatening to distribute intimate images or recordings would be covered under section 384 MPC as well as sections 211³² and 233³³ of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998. However, this patchwork of laws did not sufficiently address the spectrum of circumstances associated with voyeuristic activities.

Singaporean law covers a broader range of voyeuristic acts and is more thorough in nature. As a result, the lack of a specific provision that addresses these types of offences exemplifies Malaysia's lack of a comprehensive legislative response to voyeurism acts. In addition, the law needs to adapt to changing societal values as well as technological advancements. The Parliament should criminalize voyeurism in response to new technology such as miniature cameras and zoom lenses that aided visual access that was previously inconceivable. The law should recognise the potential of voyeuristically recorded photos and recordings to be edited, and frequently accessed. Additionally, it is easy to copy, share, and distribute images and

²⁸ (n.9) s 377BB(2) and 377BB(4).

²⁹ (n.9) s 377BB(3) and 377BB(5).

³⁰ (n.9) s 377BB(6).

³¹ (n.9) s Section 377BC.

³² (1) No content applications service provider, or other person using a content applications service, shall provide content which is indecent, obscene, false, menacing, or offensive in character with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten or harass any person.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both and shall also be liable to a further fine of one thousand ringgit for every day or part of a day during which the offence is continued after conviction.

³³ (1) A person who —

(a) by means of any network facilities or network service or applications service knowingly —

(i) makes, creates or solicits; and

(ii) initiates the transmission of,

any comment, request, suggestion or other communication which is obscene, indecent, false, menacing or offensive in character with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten or harass another person; or

(b) initiates a communication using any applications service, whether continuously, repeatedly or otherwise, during which communication may or may not ensue, with or without disclosing his identity and with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten or harass any person at any number or electronic address, commits an offence.

(2) A person who knowingly —

(a) by means of a network service or applications service provides any obscene communication for commercial purposes to any person; or

(b) permits a network service or applications service under the person's control to be used for an activity described in paragraph (a),

commits an offence.

(3) A person who commits an offence under this section shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both and shall also be liable to a further fine of one thousand ringgit for every day during which the offence is continued after conviction.

recordings. The advancement of photo editing software and deepfake technology increases perpetrators' ability to turn neutral photos into sexually explicit images, hence exacerbating the situation.

Furthermore, Section 509 MPC simply specifies that the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to five years. The provision does not mention a minimum level of punishment or corporal punishment, which is perplexing given that convicted perpetrators may be subject to minimal punishment. Although each case is evaluated on its own merits, the fact remains that the maximum punishment is only five years in prison. Section 377BB SPC provides for stricter punishment for an offence of voyeurism. The provision includes imposition of corporal punishment (caning) besides imprisonment and fine. Any conviction under section 377BC SPC for the distribution of voyeuristic recordings attracts a higher punishment of a maximum of five years imprisonment and the imposition of a fine or corporal punishment. If the victim is younger than 14 years, the law is sterner where the perpetrator will be imposed to mandatory imprisonment, and fined or caned. Stiffer sanctions are necessary to serve as a deterrent and for public policy reasons.

To summarise, the limitations of the existing law, as indicated above, necessitate the adoption of a more comprehensive law to govern the crime of voyeurism in Malaysia. In order to cater for the potential of voyeuristic offences that are not covered by the existing legislation, the law must adapt to changing societal standards and evolving technologies. Furthermore, other jurisdictions, such as Singapore, have taken preventive action against sexual offenders who jeopardise the personal safety of the community by enacting a specific law that covers an extensive range of voyeurism-related acts. Section 377BB presented Singapore's dedication and seriousness in combating and preventing voyeurism cases.

Why It Is High Time for Malaysia to Criminalise Voyeurism

Recently a video clip went viral when someone uploaded it on Twitter. Presumably, someone had placed a hidden camera in the fitting room of a shopping mall³⁴ – this is an example of voyeurism. The post was a screenshot showing four different videos recorded by a closed-circuit camera (CCTV) at one of the H&M clothing premises in Kuala Lumpur. It is understood that the video was sold by irresponsible individuals who installed CCTV to capture the movements of consumers fitting clothes in the dressing room.³⁵

The aforementioned incident affected the victims, and they admitted that the event had left an impact on them because the recordings were not filtered, and they were exposed to an extremely embarrassing circumstance. Sexual abuse based on images and video recordings has a lifelong impact on the victim³⁶. It affects the victim's character, dignity, and personal

³⁴ MStar, (January 11 2023) <<https://www.mstar.com.my/lokal/viral/2023/01/11/ramai-rasa-tak-selamat-nak-cuba-pakaian-dapat-tahu-ada-cctv-dalam-fitting-room-siapa-pula-kantoi-projek-dalam-tu>> Accessed 15 June 2023.

³⁵ *Ibid*

³⁶ Erika Rackley, et al. Seeking Justice and Redress for Victim-Survivors of Image-Based Sexual Abuse. *Fem Leg Stud* [2021]. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10691-021-09460-8>.

privacy³⁷. Furthermore, the fact that everyone has a smartphone with a camera alleviates the probability of voyeurism-related acts. The personal safety of the community will be jeopardised if the government does not take preventative measures to pass a specific law. In addition, perpetrators should be dealt with rigorously in accordance with the law. As mentioned earlier, corporal punishment is part of the punishment for voyeurism-related offences in Singapore and Malaysia should adopt the same.

Conclusion

Voyeurism is not explicitly covered by any laws in Malaysia. The Penal Code currently has a limited and no specific provision that governs the crime. Given the advancements in technology and the fact that smartphones escalate the chances of the commission of voyeurism, a comprehensive law to address the full scope of the crime is urgently required. Inspiration can be sought from provisions adopted under the Singapore Penal Code since our Penal Code is in *pari materia*.

It is submitted that Malaysian law is insufficient to address the crime of voyeurism. As previously noted, Section 509 MPC applies in a circumstance where the object is not visible but hidden like a spy camera, and since a person's privacy is not invaded, but the victim is secretly recorded. This loophole is best addressed by enacting a voyeurism-specific law and includes extensive coverage of voyeuristic offences which is not limited to the voyeuristic act *per se* but also the distribution of voyeuristic images or recording.

Therefore, voyeurism cases should be the primary concern for the authorities. The message can be effectively conveyed by enacting specific provisions of the offence in the Penal Code. Sexual offenders should be treated with zero tolerance by the government as their acts jeopardise the personal safety of the community. Besides, the perpetrators should be dealt with sternly, and it is proposed that the law imposes a minimum penalty of jail as well as corporal punishment on the offender. Stricter laws are required for the welfare of our society to curb these types of issues and ensure proper obedience to the law.

As a result, voyeurism cases should be of paramount importance for authorities. Enacting specific offences in the Penal Code might effectively resolve these issues. The government should treat sexual offenders with zero tolerance since their actions negatively impact the personal safety of the community. Furthermore, perpetrators should be dealt with harshly, and the law should impose a minimum penalty of imprisonment as well as corporal punishment on the criminal. Stricter laws are needed for the wellbeing of our society, and to ensure proper adherence to the law.

³⁷ Bijoy Sharma, Naveen Kumar, 'Crime of Voyeurism and Stalking in India: Issues and Challenges', [2021] *International of Law Management and Humanities*, Vol 4, Iss 4, 1636.