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# Problem and Perspective of Cyber Crime against Children

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T. VAISHALI<sup>1</sup>

## ABSTRACT

*Cybercrime or the technology related crimes are increasing in this contemporary society and have preyed on not only the adult, but also the children are becoming an easy target in the hands of cyber criminals. The Internet has become an inevitable source for acquiring knowledge but this internet accessibility has various cons in establishing the privacy of a person and breach of security or personal information of a person. Especially when it comes into the phase of children, who does not aware about the proper usage of website and ending up in misery. The research paper strived to bring in the causative factor for the raise in cybercrime against children and also the research has attempted to various preventive measures in the prevention of cybercrime against children. An empirical study is made on this research paper in order to torch out the present legislative blackening and controlling measures to prevent cybercrime and to protect children for the cyber criminals.*

**Keywords:** *cybercrime, children, internet, causative factors, preventive measures, legislation.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Cybercrime is the crime which is committed by either the act in which a computer is either considered as a tool or target. Our Indian legislation lacks specific or precise definition on the term “cybercrime”. The access to the internet has increased. In reference to the statistical analysis, based on the current worldwide estimated population of 7.8 billion - approximately 4.93 billion people have access or use the internet frequently. Which means that 63.2% of the world population uses the internet<sup>2</sup>. Cyber crimes are mostly carried out by anonymous perpetrators and the other major issue with respect to cyber crime is jurisdictional issues. These circumstances make children and women an easy prey in the hands of cyber crime criminals.

At the present scenario, teenagers are more addicted to social media like WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat etc and online games like Blue whale, PUBG where addiction is invoked and spoils the child with filthy thoughts and a want to spend parents money for online

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<sup>2</sup> Key Internet Statistics to Know in 2021 (Including Mobile) <https://www.broadbandsearch.net/blog/internet-statistics> .

games. According to statistical data / report published by NCRB (national crime record bureau) A total of 1,48,185 cases of crime against children were registered during 2019, showing an increase of 4.5% over 2018 (1,41,764 cases). The crime rate registered per lakh children population is 33.2 in 2019 in comparison with 31.8 in 2018<sup>3</sup>. totally 1092 cases were registered in states of India on cybercrime against children and 10 cases in respect to union territories.<sup>4</sup>In total 1102<sup>5</sup>. The nature of cybercrimes committed against children included cyber pornography/hosting or publishing obscene sexual materials depicting children (1171 cases), cyber stalking/bullying (158 cases), and other cyber crimes against children (416 cases)<sup>6</sup>.

This research tries to find the problem and perspective of cybercrime against children. various causative factors arise for the reason of cybercrime against children and over its sustained rise. This piece of research makes it strive in torching the caution that needs to be taken and to analyses the present legislative context in protection of children in cyberspace.

**(A) Aim:**

This research paper aims to analyses the causative factor for cybercrime children and its legal implication in prevention of cybercrime against children.

**(B) Objective :**

- To analyses the various kinds of cybercrime committed against children
- To delineate the causative factors for the raise of cybercrime against children
- To elucidate the legislative framework in India to combat cybercrime against children
- To recommend or suggest the suitable and adoptive measure to prevent crime against children in cyberspace.

## **II. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE PREVENTION OF CYBERCRIME AGAINST CHILDREN**

Protection of children is one of the pioneering duties of the state. Child protection and development is the core component of social development. The Indian government has comprehensively framed a policy and legal framework which includes parent law like the constitution of India, 1950 has enshrined certain rights of children in accordance with the United

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<sup>3</sup> Crime in India – 2019., SNAPSHOTS (States/UTs), available at: <https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII%202019%20SNAPSHOTS%20STATES.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Measures To Ensure Safety And Security Of Women And Children On Online Platforms , Ministry of Women and Child Development <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1808686>

<sup>5</sup> Crime in India, 2020 NCRB report , Available at: <https://ruralindiaonline.org/en/library/resource/crime-in-india-2021-volume-ii/> accessed on 12.12.2023.

<sup>6</sup> Cyber Crimes against Children see 32% Rise in a Year: NCRB Data Reveals <https://newssense.in/2023/12/08/cyber-crimes-against-children-see-32-rise-in-a-year-ncrb-data-reveals/> , accessed on 14.01.2024

Nations convention on rights of child with its part III and part IV<sup>7</sup> .

Certain other legislations like The Juvenile Justice Act/Care and Protection (2000, amended in 2015); The Child Marriage Prohibition Act (2006); The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (2012) (POCSO); The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation (1986, amended in 2016) and other legislations like Indian Penal Code , 1860 and Information Technology Act, 2000 are some of the core legislations in India which strives to protect children from various forms of violence and exploitation.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) and Ministry of Education takes up the matter with Ministry of Women and Child Development to curtail and eradicate cyber threat and to ensure safety and security of women and young children on online platforms. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is advised to include cyber safety in the school curriculum of children and advise State Governments to do the same through their School Boards.

Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted an expert group under the scheme of CYBER CRIME PREVENTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CCPWC)<sup>8</sup> to recommend a suitable measure in prevention of cybercrime against children and to create an awareness in the society against those issues. The expert group consists of official-academics from NSCS, CDAC Cert-In, Ministry of Home Affairs, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science and Information Technology experts to study the gaps and challenges, and to prepare a roadmap for effectively taking on Cybercrime.

Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, which also hold social media companies responsible for their users' safety. These Rules mandate that the intermediaries implement a strong grievance redressal system that includes a deadline for resolving grievances. The Intermediaries are mandated to convey their terms and conditions which must include communication to users not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is inter-alia harmful, defamatory, obscene, invasive of another person's privacy, harm minors in any way or are otherwise unlawful. When content that violates any Indian law is brought to the attention of intermediaries, it is also expected that they will delete it, either by a court order or by a warning from an appropriate<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Protecting India's children from violence, abuse and exploitation., <https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/child-protection>.

<sup>8</sup>CYBER CRIME PREVENTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CCPWC)., available at <http://www.ncw.nic.in/ncw-cells/legal-cell/new-bills-laws-proposed/cyber-crime-prevention-against-women-and-children-ccpwc>

<sup>9</sup> Measures To Ensure Safety And Security Of Women And Children On Online Platforms, Ministry of Women

A Cyber cell is constituted in each state to initiate cyber related complaints. The national for women website has an online platform to accept complaints relating to cybercrime against women and children. Victims of cybercrime can lodge complaint at National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)'s POCSO e-box<sup>10</sup>. Monitoring Unit for Cyber Crimes is constituted by the ministry of home affairs to provide monthly reports on the complaints received through NCW. The National Forensic Laboratory is constituted to investigate crime against women and children.

A toll free number 1930 replacing 155260 has been operationalized for providing assistance in lodging online cyber complaints. National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal are routed automatically to the respective by the applicant in the incident report.

Awareness measures are taken by The Department of Telecommunications has requested all Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to make suitable arrangements among their subscribers about the use of parental control filters in the end-user machines through messages of email, invoices, SMS, website and Ministry of Home affairs has taken several steps in dissemination of messages on cybercrime through Twitter handle @cyberDost, radio campaign, publishing of Handbook for Adolescent Students.

An Memorandum of understanding (MoU) is signed between the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA and NCRB, India regarding receiving of Tipline report on online child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC. The Tip lines, as received from NCMEC, are being shared with Stats/UTs online through Nation Cybercrime Reporting Portal for taking further action.

### **III. TYPES OF CYBER CRIME**

#### **1. Unauthorized access and piracy:**

Unauthorized access refers to any sort of access that occurs without the permission of a valid or accountable computer, computer system, or network administrator of computers. Hacking is a term that refers to an illicit activity or unauthorized access to a computer system and/or a network. Every action taken to gain access to a computer and/or Piracy on the network is piracy. To attack the target, hackers build or use ready-to-use computer programmers. Cybercriminals jeopardize personal financial gains, such as stealing credit card numbers and money transfers

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and Child Development <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1808686> accessed on 15.01.2023

<sup>10</sup> CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN IN CYBER WORLD., Authored by: Sanjeev Kumar & Deeksha <https://jcil.lsyndicate.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CRIME-AGAINST-CHILDREN-IN-CYBER-WORLD-Sanjeev-Deeksha.pdf>

to their account from various bank accounts and withdrawal of money. Hacking the government secured web portal are the specific target of cyber criminals.

## **2. Online gaming:**

There are millions of websites that offer online gambling, all of which are hosted on servers in other countries. Indeed, many of these websites are thought to be fake.

Fronts for money laundering Hawala incidents Money laundering and transactions have both been investigated. Online games are making the children addicted to virtual points and weapons by payment in an e-wallet that invokes children to break through their parent's money.

## **3. Cyber bullying:**

A defamation through digital media is cyberbullying through SMS, text and on social media conversation or commanding. trolling is also a recent form of making defamatory statements or comments against an individual. Children are facing cyber bullying from their school peer group, certain prone occurrence on cyber bullying through social media- such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat. Text messaging and messaging apps on mobile or tablet devices., Instant messaging, online chatting., Online forums, chat rooms, and message boards, such as Reddit, Email, Online gaming communities<sup>11</sup>

## **4. Child pornography:**

Child pornography is the electronic publication and transmission of obscene material about children. Child pornography has proliferated in recent years as a result of simple internet access and readily available movies. Child pornography is the most horrible crime that takes place, and it has led to other crimes such as sex tourism, child sexual assault, and so on<sup>12</sup>.

In India, child pornography is illegal. Child pornography is protected under the Information Technology Act of 2000 and the Indian Penal Code of 1860. A child is a person under the age of eighteen. Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 does not per se deal with obscenity online.

## **5. Online sex trafficking:**

This form of cybercrime is left unaddressed and untraceable due to lack of poor technological build-in and territorial prejudice in the virtual world. Children were compelled to do certain act in pornography – the depiction of erotic behavior by the known or unknown predator. The

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<sup>11</sup> Cybercrimes against children, available at:<https://i-probono.com/case-study/cybercrimes-against-children/>

<sup>12</sup> Cyber Crime in India: An Empirical Study

Prof. Saquib Ahmad Khan <https://www.ijser.org/researchpaper/Cyber-Crime-in-India-An-Empirical-Study.pdf>

offender is unknown or sitting in one point of monitor and coerce the victim to strip them in order to transmit the view for multiple number of spectators.

## **6. Morphing:**

Morphing is the alteration of one image to another by computer animation techniques. As like adult pictures are morphed with some unknown person face , the same takes place in the depiction of child pictures too.

## **7. Online sexual harassment:**

Harassment through the internet on children is raised due to the increase in online classes .certain cases of arrest relating to sexual harassment on children over online classes reveled certain concerned area need to be cautioned by authority in order to strengthen the security build in over children and aware children and parents to complaint on certain criminal activity encounter<sup>13</sup>The recent case of the arrest of a school teacher for sending vulgar and sexual content text messages and class taken by a half naked school teacher is an explicit example for this crime.

### **(A) Review of literature**

1. Saroj Mehta and Vikram Singh's (2013) , this research paper depicts the cyber laws that exist in India. The sample size of the study is of total 400 , over male and female gender category with 230 male members and 170 female members . It was found out that there lies a significant difference between the awareness level of male users and female users over awareness of cyber laws in India.

2. Jagvinder Singh's (2012) research on “ To analyse cybercrime awareness of class XII students in Bathinda, Punjab. The sample size is 60 conducted among boys and girls. The researcher has found that the gender of the students does not create a difference in the level of awareness of cybercrime.

3. Bijoy Saima's (2020) research paper on “ Cyber knowledge, attitude, practice and personality traits of college students” analysed the people's attitude towards information technology as the major cause/ reason for cybercrime awareness. This research paper intended to find the level of awareness among Law students and especially to find changes that happen with respect to demographic, financial and socio cultural setting on youth between the age group of 15 to 24 years. It was found out that there was a moderate level regarding cybercrime

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<sup>13</sup> Chennai Top School Teacher Arrested For Sexual Harassment, Misconduct in Online Classes, available at: <https://www.india.com/tamil-nadu/psbb-school-chennai-school-teacher-arrested-for-sexual-harassment-misconduct-in-online-classes-after-students-outrage-4690324/>

awareness among the students.

4. Teena Jose, Y.vijayalakshmi, Dr.Suvanam and Sasidhar Babu (2018) researched cyber crimes in Kerala. Sample size of the research is 200. researcher has analysed that the advancement of technology- the cybercrimes increases especially with respect to Kochi city in Kerala which is one among the highest states in the cybercrime attacks.

5. P.S. Dowland, S.M. Furnell, H.M. Illingworth and P.I. Reynolds researched public attitudes and awareness towards computer crime and abuse. It was found that the environment affects the public attitude. The media have been helpful in informing the public regarding cybercrime however it did a poor job in providing the proper remedies and corrective actions to counter cybercrime.

6. Sukanya K.P and Raju C.V. (April 2017) research paper focuses on the awareness of cybercrime among youth of Malappuram district. The youth of Malappuram district are aware of the IT Act, 2000. Yet, they are ignorant about it. Basic ethics and the proper usages on IT applications must be introduced in schools. Also the media must provide proper information regarding cybercrime. The study found out that the youth have an idea regarding the security measures for combating cybercrime.

7. Bhushan (2012) has revealed that awareness of cybernetics in India is abysmally low and thus has gained a reputation as a country where foreign investors can do business in cybersecurity and have been investing heavily in cybersecurity.

8. Pandey (2012) concluded that lack of awareness about the internet and low level of internet security is fast making Indore1 a haven for cybercriminals. There has been a steady increase in the number of cybercrimes as people are not aware about the rapid developments in the cyberworld. Increasing dependence of common citizens on cybernetics without proper security has made the job easy for cybercriminals. In the absence of experts and cyber sleuths, Indore has become more vulnerable to cybercriminals, the researcher concluded.

9. Dalal (2010) one area that requires special attention is the cyberlaw awareness in India. Very few users, practitioners and organizations are aware about disputes arising out of IT Act, 2000 and its various amendments.

10. Nappinai (2010) found that cybercrime prosecution is not resorted in many instances due to lack of awareness amongst both the victims and the enforcement authorities about the applicability of general laws to cybercrimes. Saxena et al. (2012) have concluded that proactive actions on the part of the Government and enhanced participation of education system in the cybersecurity awareness approach may lead to a strongly secured nation.



11. Jamil and Khan (2011) while comparing the data protection Act in India with that of European countries have concluded that the Indian cyber laws are very poor and it is very necessary to actually bring in the appropriate cyberlaw and awareness about them. There is not much awareness regarding protecting the data. There is a continuous rise in cybercrime as there is a huge population but lesser resources to manage the population and the cybercrimes that take place.

12. Seth (2007) has noticed that with increasing awareness and provision of training on the subject of cybercrime, enhanced technological and legislative steps being taken to further strengthen the IT laws and enforcement framework, India will effectively succeed in combating the problem of cybercrimes

13. Sanjeev Kumar & Deeksha ( 2021) this research papers discussed the connection between a child and crime committed in cyber space on the child and it has delineated the causative factor how cyber offenders use the cyber world to abuse the children. Certain preventive measures are also been discussed at the end of the paper.

14. Prof. Saquib Ahmad Khan(2020) , this research paper has focused on the understanding over the concept of cyber crime The author has deliberated common types of cyber crime and he also suggests the measures to prevent cyber crime.

15. Yougal Joshi & Anand Singh(2013) , the piece of work discussed various aspects of cyber crime such as technological aspect, anthropological aspect , strategic aspect, positive and negative development of cyber crime commission.The paper has also highlighted the impact of cybercrime.

16. Sumanjit Das and Tapaswini Nayak (2013) , this manuscript torched the systematic understanding of cyber crimes and their impacts on Soci-eco-political, consumer trust, teenager etc. Future trends of cyber crimes are also explained.

17. Prof. N.V.Paranjape ( 2019) , the book titled “Criminology &Penology (Including Victimology), Eighth Edition 2019, Central Law Publication” has exhibited cybercrime as a separate chapter. The concept of victimization , factors reasonable for that victimization.

18. Advocate Prashant Mali (2012) ., book titled “Cyber Law &Cyber Crimes -Information Technology Act, 2000 With New It Rules,2011., book chapterised with jurisdictional issue of cyber crime and Indian legislation Information Technology Act, 2000 with its Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011.

19. Dr. Pavan Duggal(2016) Text Book On Cyber Law, Universal Law Publication,

classification of cyber crime is discussed in this text book case , child pornography and cyber bullying are discussed.

20. Kamath Nandan(2016) ,textbook titled “ Law Relating to Computers Internet & E-commerce”, universal publications, fifth edition 1st January 2016. ISBN: 978-9350351819, evolution of information technology law in India and UNCITRAL model law on E commerce is discussed.

### **(B) Materials and methodology:**

For the purpose of the study, empirical research is used. Empirical research helps to portray accurately the characteristics of particular individual, situation or group. Convenience sampling method is used in this study to collect the samples.

**The independent variables** used in the study are:

Age, Gender, Education, Employment and occupation

**The dependent variable are :**

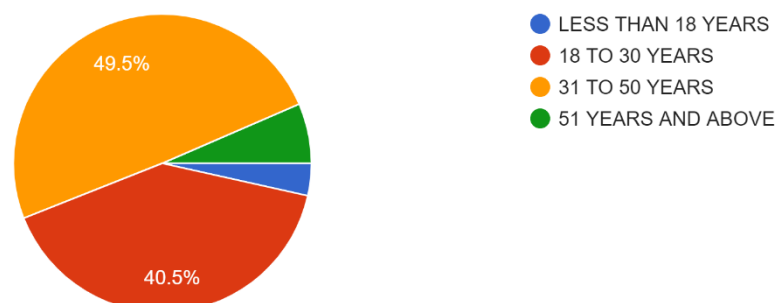
- (1) rate the level on agreeability over social media/other application used by children in frequent
- (2) rate the level of awareness among the following cyber crime committed against children
- (3) rate the level of agreeability on preventive measures to be adopted in prevention of cyber crime against children

The total number of responses recorded are **200** The statistical tool used is random sampling method. The primary main sources are taken from the general public in the form of survey method. The information was collected from secondary sources from journals, articles, books.

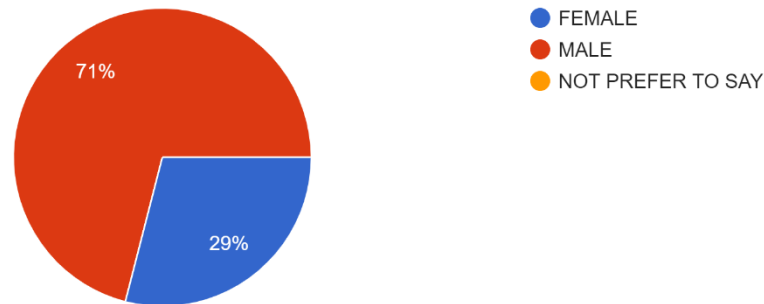
## **IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

AGE

200 responses



GENDER  
200 responses



age vs rate the level on agreeability over social media/other application used by children in frequency.

Figure 1.1

**AGE \* RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [WHATSAPP] Crosstabulation**

Count

	RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [WHATSAPP]				Total
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	
A 18 TO 30 YEARS	57	20	7	4	88
G 31 TO 50 YEARS	66	30	3	0	99
51 YEARS AND ABOVE	7	4	2	0	13

Total	130	54	12	4	200
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Figure 1.2

**AGE \* RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT OTHERS Crosstabulation**

Count

	RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT OTHERS					Total
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	
A 18 TO 30 YEARS	24	28	29	5	2	88
G 31 TO 50 YEARS	20	50	25	3	1	99
51 YEARS AND ABOVE	3	5	3	2	0	13
Total	47	83	57	10	3	200

Figure 1.3

**AGE \* RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [FACEBOOK/INSTAGRAM] Crosstabulation**

Count

	RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [FACEBOOK/INSTAGRAM]					Total
	STRONG LY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRA L	DISAGR EE	STRONG LY DISAGR EE	
AG 18 TO 30 E YEARS	40	32	11	3	2	88
31 TO 50 YEARS	15	71	13	0	0	99
51 YEARS AND ABOVE	1	11	1	0	0	13
Total	56	114	25	3	2	200

Figure 1.4

**AGE \* RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [YOUTUBE] Crosstabulation**

Count

	RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [YOUTUBE]	Total

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	
AGE 18 TO 30 YEARS	39	37	10	2	88
31 TO 50 YEARS	30	52	17	0	99
51 YEARS AND ABOVE	2	10	1	0	13
Total	71	99	28	2	200

Figure 1.5

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
AGE * RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [WHATSAPP]	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%

AGE * RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [FACEBOOK/INSTAGRAM]	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%
AGE * RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT OTHERS	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%
AGE * RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT [YOUTUBE]	200	100.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%

**V. DISCUSSION**

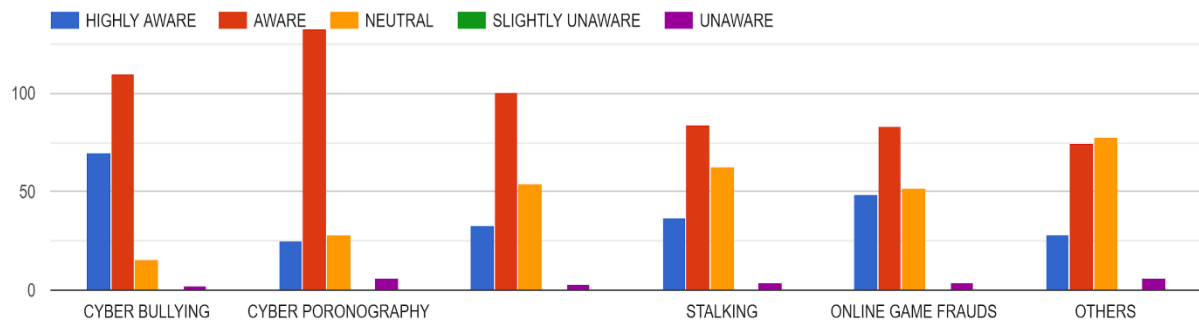
The survey is conducted by online survey method , over the sample size of 200 , based on the age categorization over the dependent variable RATE THE LEVEL ON AGREEABILITY OVER SOCIAL MEDIA/OTHER APPLICATION USED BY CHILDREN IN FREQUENT-

in majority of count over 130 out of 200 people have strongly agreed that WhatsApp is the frequently used social media by the children and secondly 99 out of 200 have agreed that Facebook and Instagram is used by children and followed with 99 out of 200 agreed over YouTube and 83 out of 200 agreed on other social media . this shows the frequently used social media by children is WhatsApp , Facebook/ Instagram whereas which is easily accessible by any child with poor stick on to age restriction.

2. Analysis on gender vs. rate the level of awareness among following cyber crime committed against children

Figure 2.1

RATE THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS AMONG THE FOLLOWING CYBER CRIME COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN



Discussion:

Rate the level of awareness among cybercrime committed against children is analyzed based on independent variable gender , the analysis details out 70 out of 200 people are highly aware that cyberbullying takes place against children, followed with 25 out of 200 on cyber pornography, 33 on online sex trafficking, 37 on stalking, 49 on online gaming fraud and 28 on other form of cybercrime . comparatively over 133 of 200 people aware that cyber pornography committed against children.

3. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION vs RATE THE LEVEL OF AGREEABILITY ON PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED IN PREVENTION OF CYBER CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN:



Figure 3.1

RATE THE LEVEL OF AGREEABILITY ON PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED IN PREVENTION OF CYBER CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

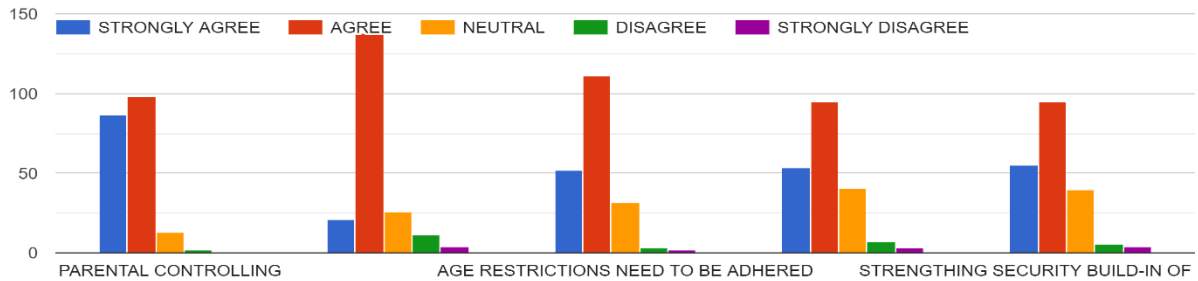


Figure 3.2

Statistics

		<b>RATE THE LEVEL OF AGREEA BILITY ON PREVEN TIVE MEASUR ES TO BE ADOPTED IN PREVEN TION OF CYBER CRIME AGAINS T</b>	<b>RATE THE LEVEL OF AGREEA BILITY ON PREVEN TIVE MEASUR ES TO BE ADOPTED IN PREVEN TION OF CYBER CRIME AGAINS T</b>	<b>RATE THE LEVEL OF AGREEA BILITY ON PREVEN TIVE MEASUR ES TO BE ADOPTED IN PREVEN TION OF CYBER CRIME AGAINS T</b>	<b>RATE THE LEVEL OF AGREEA BILITY ON PREVEN TIVE MEASUR ES TO BE ADOPTED IN PREVEN TION OF CYBER CRIME AGAINS T</b>	<b>RATE THE LEVEL OF AGREEA BILITY ON PREVEN TIVE MEASUR ES TO BE ADOPTED IN PREVEN TION OF CYBER CRIME AGAINS T</b>
	<b>EDUCA TIONA L QUALI FICATI ON</b>					

		<b>CHILDR EN [PARENT AL CONTRO LLING]</b>	<b>CHILDR EN [BANNIN G ONLINE GAMES]</b>	<b>CHILDR EN [AGE RESTRIC TIONS NEED TO BE ADHERE D ]</b>	<b>CHILDR EN [STRENT HING LEGISLA TION]</b>	<b>CHILDR EN [STRENG THING SECURIT Y BUILD- IN OF THE NATION]</b>
<b>N Valid</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Missing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.865</b>	<b>1.650</b>	<b>2.195</b>	<b>1.960</b>	<b>2.050</b>	<b>2.045</b>

#### Discussion:

This analysis is made out of independent variable occupation with dependent variable rate the level of agreeability on preventive measure to be adopted in prevention of cybercrime against children with the multiple options of parental control, banning of online games, age restriction need to be adhered, strengthening legislation, strengthening security build in of the nation. Over these questionnaires figure 3.1 depicts that 87 out of 100 have strongly agreed that parental controlling is the strongest measure in controlling cybercrime against children and that was followed by 95 number of people on strengthening legislation, 54 on strengthening security build in of the nation, 52 on age restriction need to be strictly adhered to. Figure 3.2 Mean value states agreeability value of 2.195 on banning online games and majority of 138 out of 200 have agreed for it. secondly on strengthening legislation over value 2.050.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Thus, on analyzing the problems and perspective of cybercrime against children. The survey method on random samples gave confined statistical data on causative factors as well preventive measures in combating cybercrime against children. According to the finding on causative factors, easily accessible social media is one of the major causes for the rise in cybercrime and

effective preventive measures to banning online games, strengthening legislations and parental control.

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