A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON CYBER CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Cybercrime has become a challenge to international security. Although there are active groups of cyber criminal elements all over the world. The Internet is often described as an amazing tool. Cybercrime infrastructures are at high risk of intrusion and other threats. E-crimes. Cyber attacks can be carried out without the knowledge of the people. Cybercriminals use computers as tools. We also take a detailed look at the recent rise in cyber crime and its various causes. I also plan to prescribe treatment to combat the growing cyber crime problem. Cybercrime is a huge global problem that is growing every year. And so it is the responsibility of the government to stop it before it does and before it causes serious damage to national security that could lead to chaos. More effective and stricter laws must be enacted to monitor cybercriminals, and they must be severely punished to prevent them from spreading. Cyber laws are indispensable for everyone because, in this new generation of technological advancement, cybercrime is a global problem. And it can only be checked by appropriate legislation. The IT Act has protected Indian Internet users from numerous cybercrimes, and changed the rules and regulations to make cybercrime a punishable offense. The researcher has followed a method of experimental research using a simple sampling method. The sample size of this research. 202. The study observed that most people are aware of cybercrime.

KEYWORDS: Cybercrime, cybercrime problem, criminal, security, e-crimes.

INTRODUCTION:

The cybercrime issue highlights the protection of individuals' privacy and their data, particularly hacking, malware, identity theft, financial fraud, medical fraud, and certain crimes against individuals, including personal information. Disclosure of messages, photos and video and audio recordings involves the consent of individuals. Cybercrime can be a big problem for different types of people like cybercriminals. It is clear that cybercrime against children is the most important issue that needs to be addressed. For cybercrime researchers, statistics were not the only hurdle. Not many days ago (for the first three editors a decade ago) cybercrime researchers discussed these challenges in the publication of cybercrime studies in traditional criminal justice journals. The authors often heard from the editors that their manuscripts were interesting, but that "cybercrime was not a crime, and the subject will not appeal to a wider audience. " Scholars began discussing federal and state laws at the outset of their drafts to explain that the practice read in the online manuscript was illegal and punishable by fines and imprisonment. Nevertheless, cybercrime scholars have yet to hear that their prescriptions are not largely 'criminal' and that this version would be more appropriate in cybersecurity. Cybercrime is the latest and perhaps most complex issue in cybersecurity. And the National Cybersecurity Framework in Cyber, as well as the regulatory bodies that oversee the implementation of these strategies and frameworks (e. g., the Cyber Security Council in Iceland, Germany, the Federal Office for Information Security in Germany, the Cybersecurity and Information Office) in the UK. Assurance; Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning in the Republic of Korea and the National Planning Department in Colombia and the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications. The National Cyber Security Alliance's Stay Safe online initiative provides people with information about a secure Internet. Managing methods, cybercrime, securing and digging key online accounts, and privacy. National Cybersecurity Awareness Month, celebrated every October, was launched in 2004 by a public-private partnership aimed at providing people with the resources they need to access the Internet safely and use digital devices securely. Similarly, the European Cybersecurity Month Cybersecurity Awareness Campaign, which is celebrated every October, seeks to educate the public about cybercrime and cybersecurity in an attempt to modify the Internet in unsafe ways. In addition, Safe Internet Day is celebrated in February each year to promote security and encourage healthy and prosperous online communities. The US Department of Homeland Security also launched the International. Cyber Security Education and Awareness Campaign, also known as STOP. The use of technology has dramatically influenced the way people

communicate and manage their daily lives. Cybercrime is a threat against various institutions. The main aim of the study is to analyse on the cyber crimes that are against children and to analyse on the major crime reasons that are taken place in children.

OBJECTIVES:

•To analyse the conditions on cyber crime problems against children.

•To discuss the measures taken by the government and other agencies for the cybercrime problem.

•To analyse the control measures on cybercrime issues against children.

•To study the impact of cybercrime among children in India.

•To interpret on various legislation and policy regarding the cyber crime against children in India.

REVIEWS OF LITERATURE:

Ruth Lewis explained that because of abuse, visible and audible women point out that cybercrime, once a new, democratic, public sphere, faces gender inequality like the offline world. The UK National Study on Experiences of Online Abuse among Women **Ruth Lewis, (2017**).

Charu Nangia has analysed and reviewed the relationship between the built environment and crimes against women. The intelligent grid system is also used to facilitate all services under the built environment. CCTV cameras, sensors, lights, alarms, locks and other database related facilities can be managed. **Charo Mangia, (2019).**

The study analyzes the last two years, with the growing supply of the internet, the rapid spread of digital technologies and the widespread flow of social media, the country has witnessed an increase in the rate of new dimensional violence against women. It's called violence. . **Mohammad Mamunur, (2019)**.

The has analysed the development of information and communication technology. The number of men and women engaged in this new technology is increasing all over the world including

developing countries as well as developing countries. This study is an in-depth explanation of "cyber violence against women and girls". This research will help raise public awareness about cyberbullying and discuss possible ways to avoid cyberbullying. **Nadeesha Adikari, (2016).**

The study has published the cyber crimes that women have exposed flaws in the existing laws and policies of the Indian judicial system and what can be done to ensure safety before trolling people. Turns out to be soft targets. Online grooming, privacy breaches, bullying, pornography, sexual harassment, morphing, spoofing and so on. The authors focus on various issues in the country, such as how to protect women from cybercrime. As useful and useful as legal aid prevention and cyber laws. **Debarati Halder, K Jaishankar, (2016)**.

The author analyzes that the development of information and technology on social networking sites has created new opportunities for violence, particularly against women, girls and gender minorities. Cyber bullying, online harassment, cyber dating abuse, revenge porn and cyber stalking. Violence has been widely conceptualised and studied in the scientific literature, and the state of early research in the field of cyber violence has been assessed, identified, and provided guidance for the future. Research shows that there is no shortage of definitions of the methods used to visualise and measure cybercrime violence. **Emma Louise Backealter, (2018)**.

The study analysed the current trend of cyber crime, which is dominated by crimes against the individual. The study found that many underage and underage girls and other female victims committed suicide after their private photos and videos were uploaded to the Internet. Who are the weakest? Raising a voice against cyber crime and being more protective of this crime and being aware of this crime globally increases the crime that is the most enduring cyber crime against the state, individual, collective and last but not least mental, Social and Cultural and Economic Stability when Affected Women**Natasha Kabir, (2018).**

It assumed the general purpose of the study is to contribute to the development of cybersecurity legislation and regulatory frameworks in Kenya so that women can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of exploitation, harassment or violence. To provide a safe and secure society. . There are specific goals to achieve this great goal(**Alice Munyua alter, (2010).**

The study analyses both analysed that cybercrimes are crimes that can only be committed

through computers, computer networks or other forms of information. It works to prevent the spread of viruses or other malware, hacking and distribution attacks. Their definition is given below. They are primarily against computer or network resources, although attacks can have a number of secondary consequences. **Mike McGuire and Samantha Dowling, (2013).**

The study analyzed that cybercrime violence against the use of male pornography is strongly linked to attitudes that support violence against women. Many researchers, practitioners, and policy makers believe that pornography is a form of violence against women, as opposed to primarily scholarly and commonly written books by audiences, especially students entering the human sexual nature and Media studies target courses. To think critically about adult pornography and to act and collect individually, to stop the production and consumption of harmful sex media, including the dark side of the Internet**. Walter DeKeseredy, (2015).**

The study analyses while there is still a lot of literature on the role of online forums in cybercrime economics, little research has been done on what role gender has played in communities. We study the role of gender in cybercrime communities, using an innovative research methodology that uses both qualitative and data science elements to analyse a very large sample of posts on cybercrime forums. Our findings show that a sub-section of cybercriminal activity is associated with these forums. Many of them have ideas about gender. Using identity, misunderstanding to justify one's position within this subculture and form hacking as masculine internally. We draw these conclusions by considering the possible relevance of these findings to policy and intervention mechanisms in lower-level cybercrime communities. **Mara Bada, (2009)**.

The researchers have made great strides in understanding the nature, extent, and dynamics of violence against women (VAW), the data need to be used in scientific research and policy-making. Strictly combine to accurately measure VAW events and effects. We need an interdisciplinary research cluster that will enhance the understanding of the complex nature of VAW. In addition to intervention and prevention efforts, an agenda or action is called for to address shortcomings and advance VAW research. **Catherine Kaukinen, (2018)**.

The study analysed the crimes against women these days which have become a problem of every nation in the world nowadays. Many countries are trying to prevent this problem. Precautions to reduce the growing number of cyber crimes against women. A large amount of data is compiled each year based on crime reporting. This data is very useful in crime analysis

and to some extent helps us to prevent this crime. A study of crime statistics can help us analyse crime patterns, interrelated clues, and key undercover links between crimes. Furthermore, data mining techniques can be used to offer a better understanding of crime patterns. **Vivek Jaglan, (2007)**.

The study analyzed that violence against women is a violation of human rights and this is not a new phenomenon. From time to time it takes shape in Indian history. Many feminists have fought against violence against women and their stability in society, but there is no end to their vulnerable lives and exploitation. The invention of the World Wide Web, mobile phones and tabs, etc. changed the quality of life of women. These inventions came with immense benefits for us, they also had some negative effects on our lives and created a huge threat which is commonly known as cyber crime. **Pooja Sangwan, (2019).**

It examined the general difficulties faced by individuals in cybercrime and the level of awareness among the youth. The whole process is described as a systematic distribution. This includes a wide range. The current paper is based on both primary as well as secondary data and information. Because we are all digital citizens of the cyber world, we all have statistical information about our location and events, so privacy is lost. Its direct challenge is security challenges. At the macro level, this article discusses cybercrime among young people in a conceptual way **(Sanjesh Hamsa, (2018).**

The author checked that women often survey cyber victims. Cybercrime and the Victimisation - Love, Rights and Regulations is a unique and important part of cybercrime literature. It showed aspects such as cybercrime, hacking, defamation, morphing and electronic blackmail. They are designed to show fear, control and other harms and are often used by criminals who are unlikely to be identified or punished for a variety of reasons. **Debarati Halder, (2012).**

The study had analysed that as information and communication technologies continue to work, it has become easier and faster for us to communicate, share ideas and information. What we have seen in women's support services is that as the use of information and communication technology has become more common, so has the use of these technologies as a weapon against women. Not only that, but the internet and social media have become an environment where women feel insecure and at risk. **Jessica West, (2014).**

It has analysed the data mining technology used to detect fraud in order to detect the scam detection model in order to reveal the process of creation of the scam. This detection problem is not only about limiting fraudulent activities, but also about detaining them. As soon as possible. Data mining monitoring is separated from the two learning skills and is engaged in detecting amorphous claims. This technique is mainly used to identify fraud in many fields like health, insurance, e-commerce **K Chithra lekha and s prakasam, (2018)**.

It has analysed a systematic literature review on the causes of cybercrime abuse. This research has been done to find out the severity of cybercrime. It is clear that adolescents are the most targeted by cybercrime. The main causes of cyber bullying were attitude, low self-control, psychological behaviour, bi-standard behaviour, social inequality, high use of cell phones and the Internet, and school corruption. In particular, older people in society are responsible for online fraud **israt Jahan, (2015)**.

The study has analysed the collection of copycat crime incidents, which shows that popular culture plays an important role in certain incidents and aspects of criminal behaviour. However, little is known about the impact of copyright on criminal behaviour. The role and relevance of popular culture as a stimulus to criminal behaviour, and the copycat incident for legalisation of offenders **Jacqueline, Helfgott, (2015)**.

HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis (H0): There is no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their opinion on cybercrime against children.

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): There is a significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their opinion on cybercrime against children.
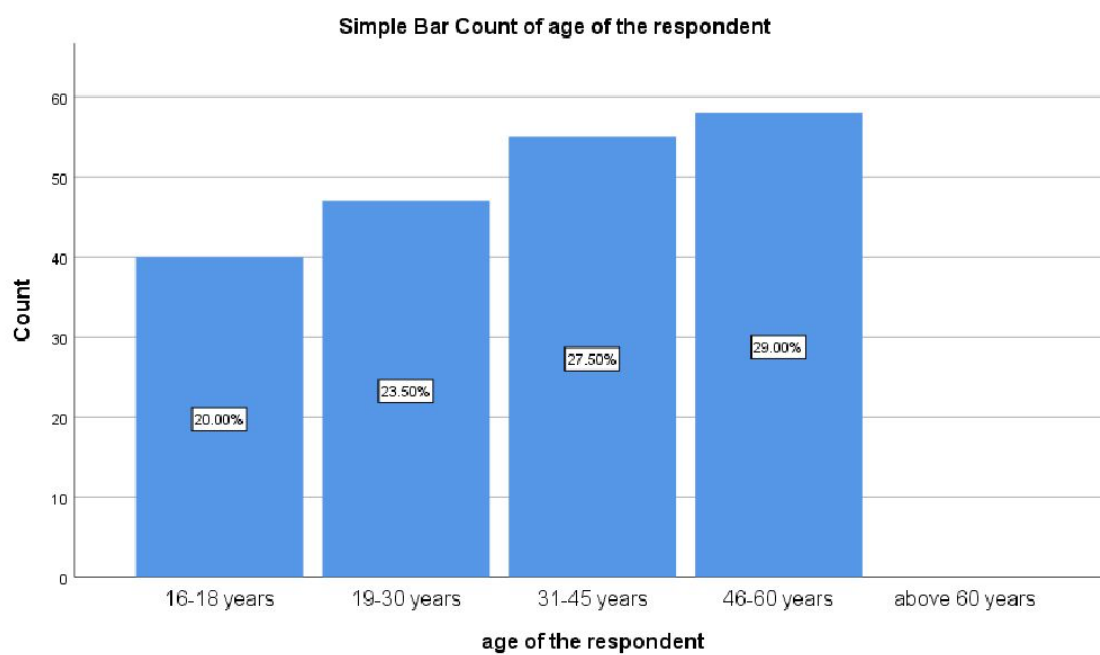
METHODOLOGY :

The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of **201** samples have been collected out of all samples and have been collected through a convenient sampling method. The sample frame taken here in chennai. The independent variables are age, gender, occupation, educational qualification and income. The dependent variables are risk of using public wifi, cybercrime in india increasing, system interference part of cybercrime, stop

cybercrime in india, country has most cybercrime problem. The statistical tools used here are correlation and graphical representation.
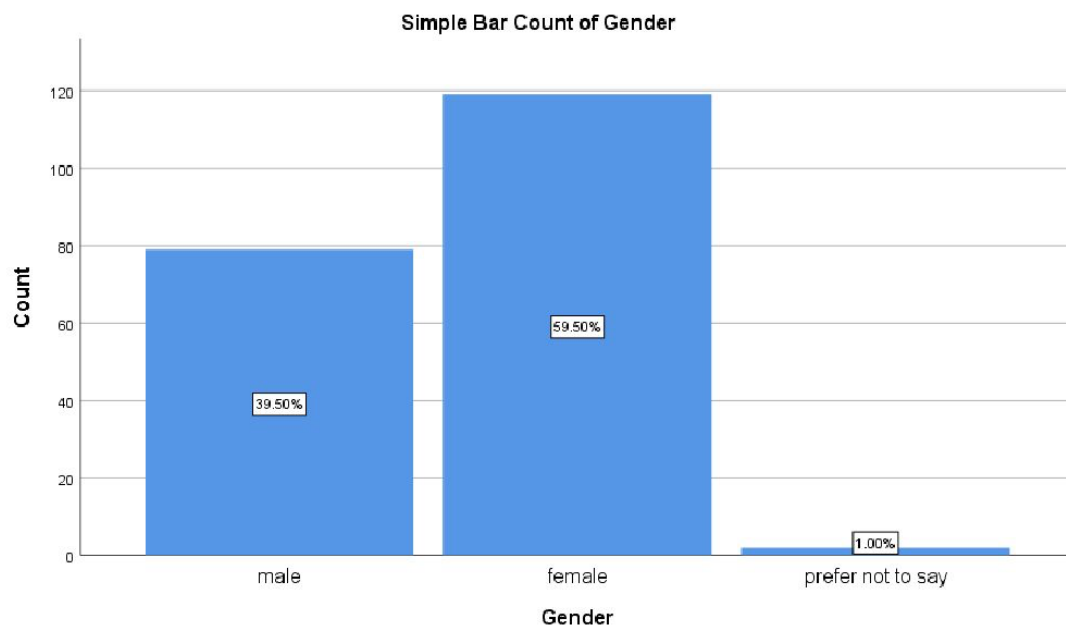
ANALYSIS:

FIGURE-1

Simple Bar Count of age of the respondent

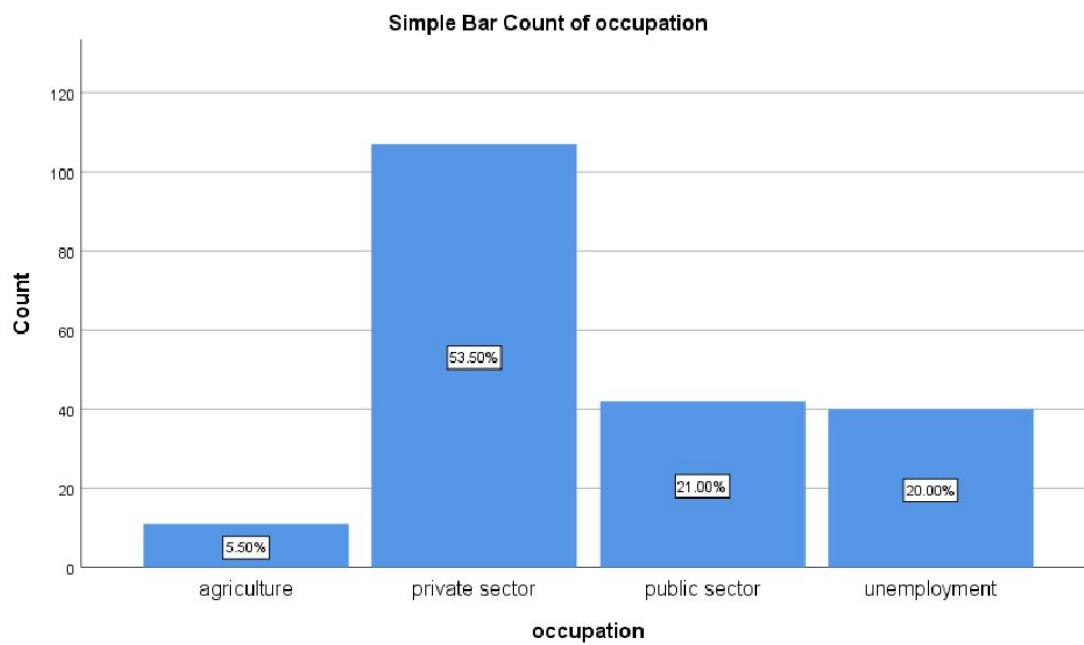**LEGEND:** Figure 1 shows the age distribution of the sample population in India.
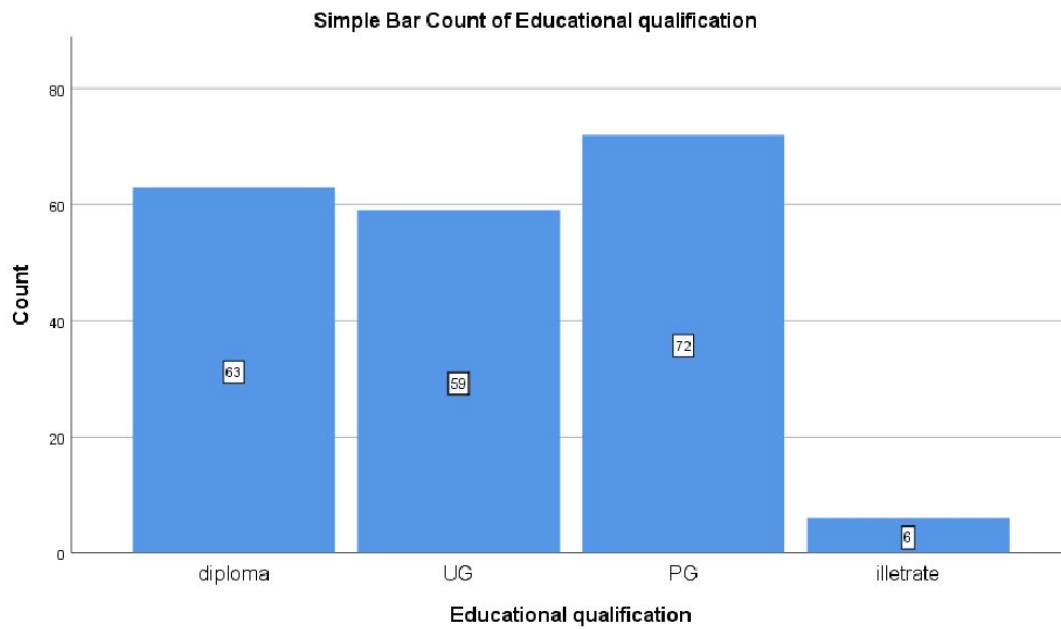
FIGURE 2:

LEGEND : Figure 2 shows the gender of the gender distribution of sample respondents.
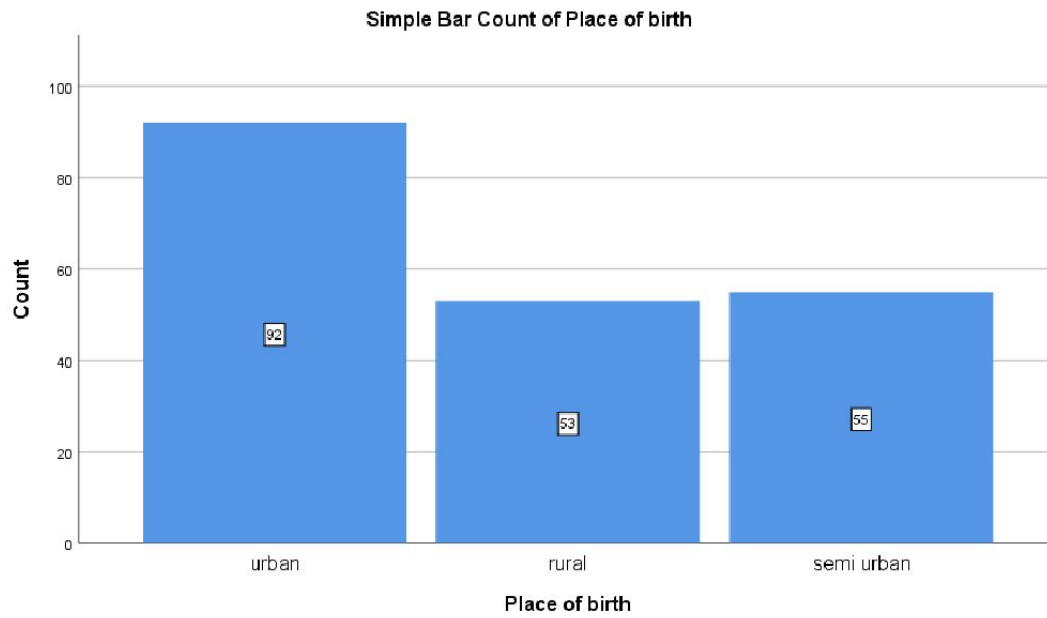
FIGURE 3:

LEGEND : Figure 3 shows the occupation of the general distribution of sample respondents.
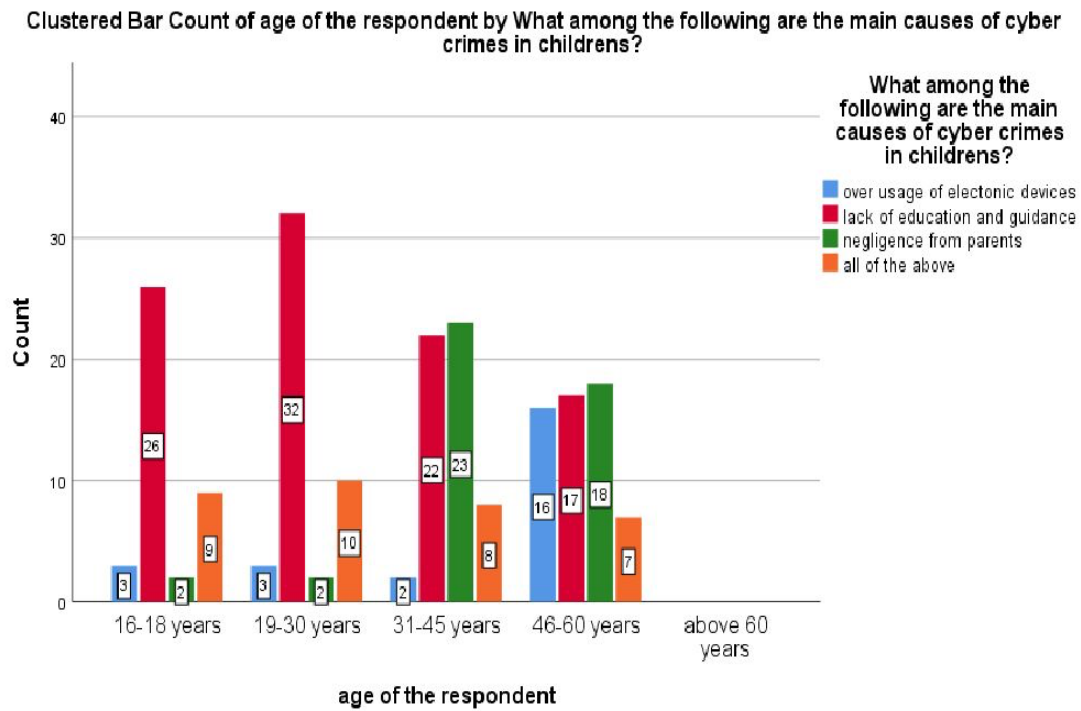
FIGURE 4:

LEGEND : Figure 4 shows the educational qualifications of the general distribution of sample respondents.
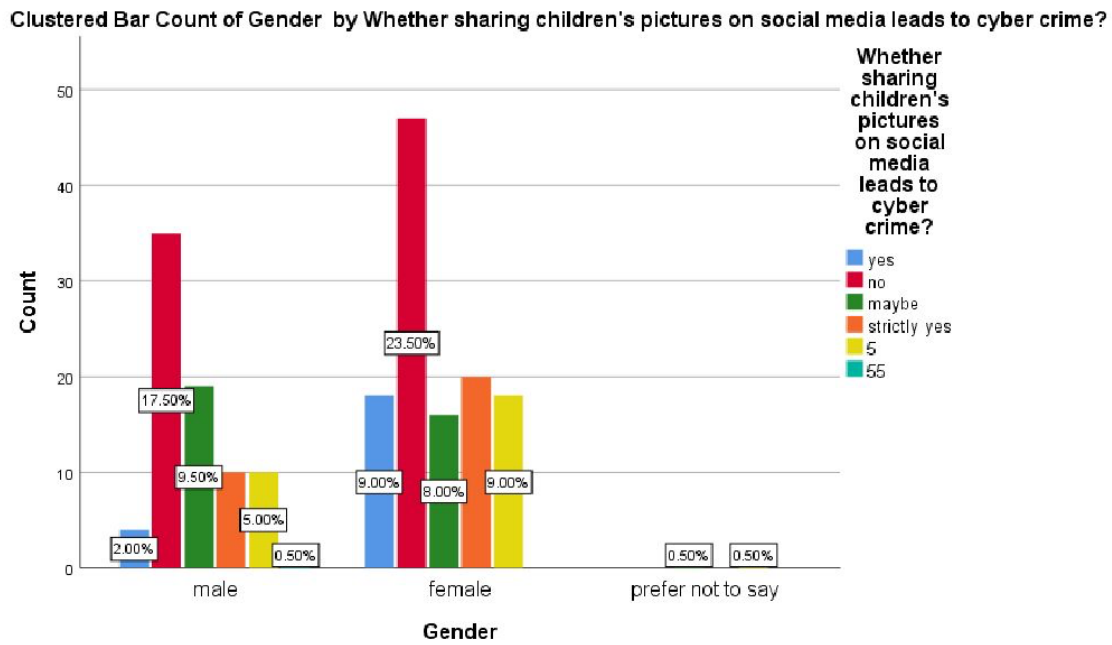
FIGURE 5:

LEGEND : Figure 5 shows the place of living of the general distribution of sample respondents.

FIGURE 6:

Clustered Bar Count of age of the respondent by What among the following are the main causes of cyber crimes in childrens?
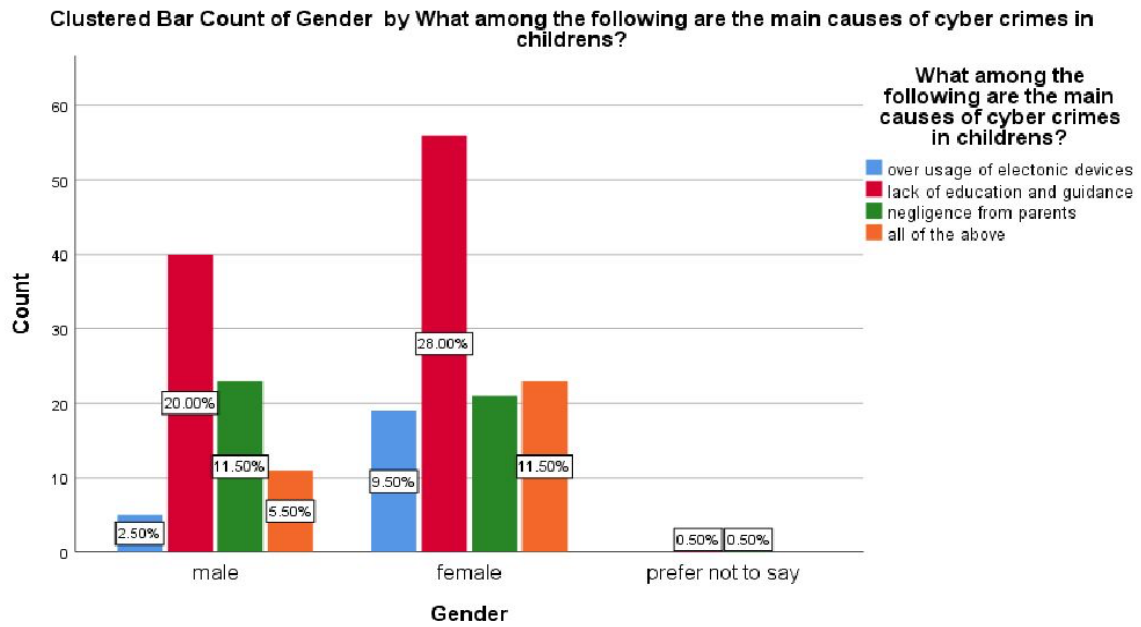
LEGEND : Figure 6 shows the represent age of the distribution sample population and their opinion of the factors on the major causes of cyber crimes in children.

FIGURE 7:

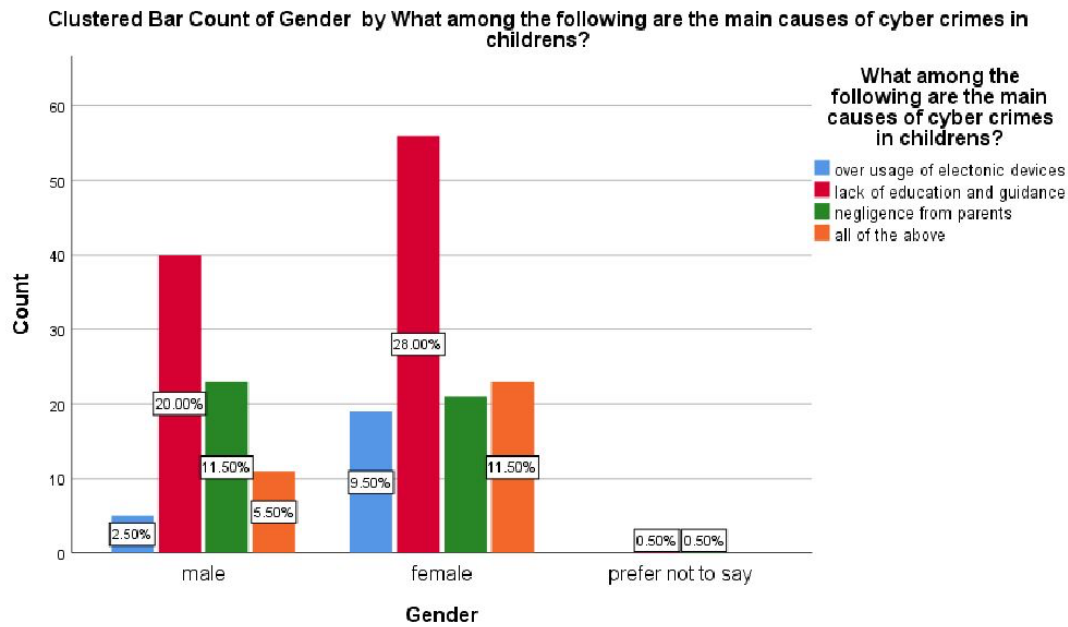**LEGEND :** Figure 7 shows the gender distribution sample population and their opinion on sharing pictures of their children in social medias.

FIGURE 8:

Clustered Bar Count of Gender by What among the following are the main causes of cyber crimes in childrens?

LEGEND : Figure 8 shows the representative gender of the distribution sample population and their opinion and main causes of cyber crimes in children.
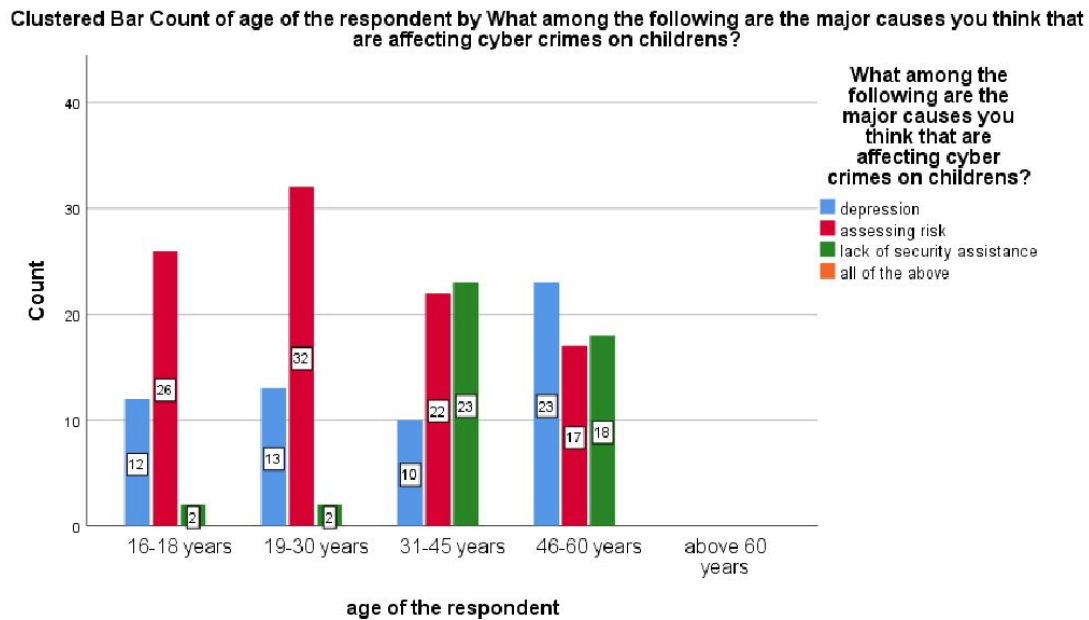
FIGURE 9:

LEGEND : Figure 9 shows the represent age of the distribution sample population and their opinion on Whether the persons are having fake ids

FIGURE 10:

Clustered Bar Count of age of the respondent by What among the following are the major causes you think that are affecting cyber crimes on childrens?

LEGEND : Figure 10 shows the represent age of the distribution sample population and their opinion on Cyber crimes have a negative effect on society.

FIGURE 11:

Clustered Bar Count of Gender by Do you agree that cyber crimes on childrens have a negative effect on soceity?
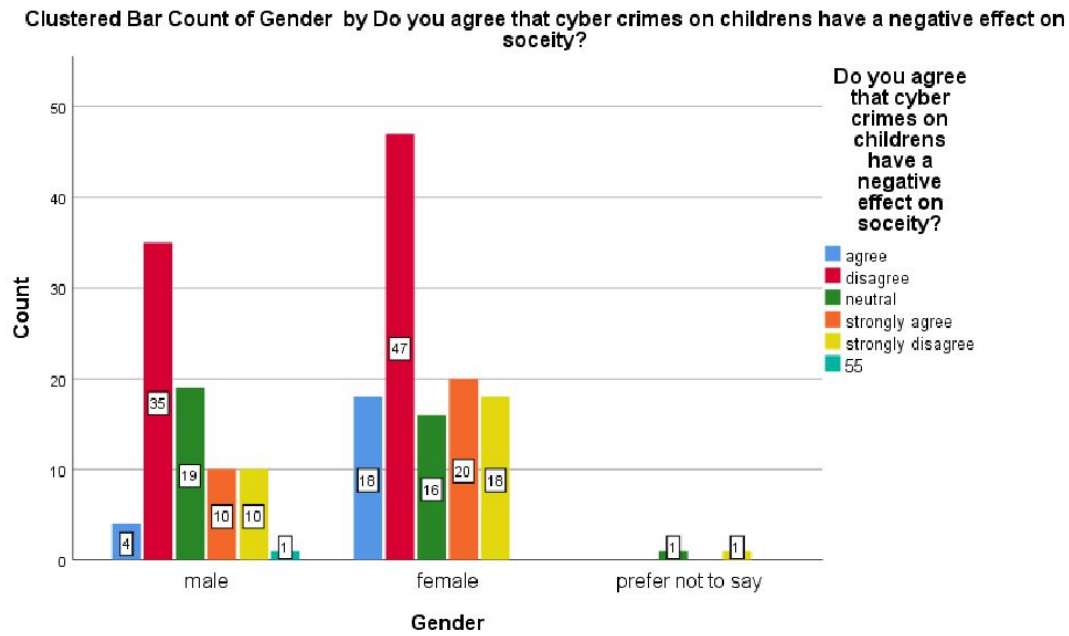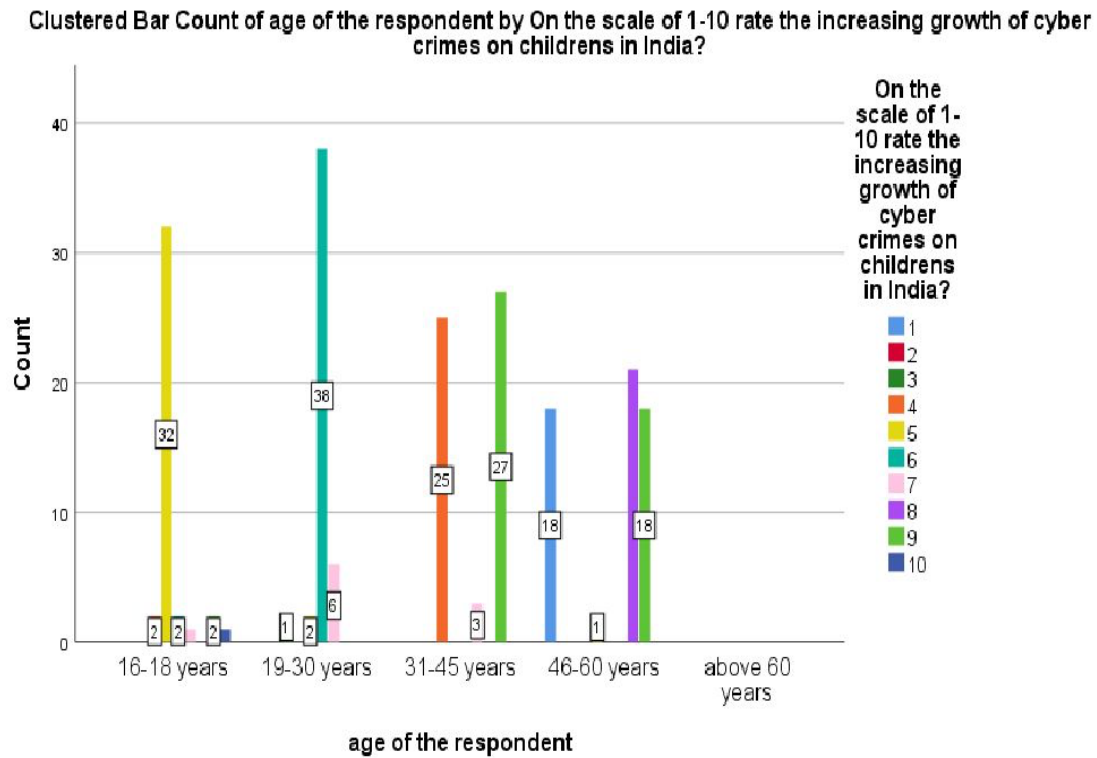
LEGEND : Figure 11 shows the represent gender distribution sample population and their opinion on Cyber crimes have a negative effect on society.

FIGURE -12

Clustered Bar Count of age of the respondent by On the scale of 1-10 rate the increasing growth of cyber crimes on childrens in India?

LEGEND: Figure 12 shows the represent age of the distribution sample population and rate scale on increasing growth rate on cyber crimes in India.

RESULT:

Cybercrime is a global problem. And it can only be checked by appropriate legislation. The IT Act protects Indian Internet users from a number of cybercrimes, and has changed the rules for making cybercrime a punishable offence. Under the IT Act, it was not possible to prove that a crime had been committed on the Internet because law enforcement agencies lacked the physical evidence required. Below, the IT Act seeks to provide the cyber world with the required legal framework. List changes. **Figures 1** show the highest respondents in the 18-30 age group and the lowest in the 45-60 age group. **Figure 2** represents the gender of the respondent, most of whom are male. **Figure 3** shows the occupancy of the 3 respondents where the respondents are mostly employed in the private sector and at least in agriculture and other public sector Department employees. **Figure 4** shows that the sample respondent has the highest number of diploma education and the lowest is illiterate respondents. **Figures 5** indicate residential areas where rural and semi-urban and at least urban. **Figure 6** shows the age of the sample distributors and their opinions on the factors in which most of the respondents are concerned as internet affairs. And at least the third word is an extension. The **Figure 7** indicates the age of the respondents in the distribution sample and their opinion that most of the respondents are negligent and have reasons. **Figure 8** represents the age of the distribution sample population and their views on social media in sharing pictures of their children, with respondents being the most numerous on social media. **Figure 9** shows the age of representation and their response to the sample respondents and cyber crime problems. **Figure 10** shows the age of representation of the respondents to the sample distribution and their opinion on the negative highest respondent. **Figure-11** It represents on the gender of the respondent and the negative impact of the society the highest disagree is female gender. **Figure-12** represents the rate scale on the increasing growth of the cyber crimes the highest count is 9 by the age group 19-30 years.

DISCUSSION:

A cybercrime that prevents users from using a machine or network, or a business that provides software services to its users, is called a Denial of Service (DOS) attack. Cybercrime that uses computers for other crimes may include the use of computers or networks to spread malware, illegal information or illegal images. **Figure 1** shows the highest respondent in the 18-30 group and is at least 45 years old - people in the 60 age group. **Figure 2** represents the gender of the

respondents. Most of the respondents are females. **Figure 4** shows that the respondents in the sample have the highest level of education is post graduation respondents have the lowest number is Ph. D respondents. **Figure 5** shows the residential area where urban and minimum semi urban. **Figure 6** shows the age of respondents to the distribution sample and their opinions on the factors most people respond to as the Internet of Things and an extension of at least a third word. **Figure-7** considers the age of the respondents of the sample distribution and their opinion about it as the most negligent and at least all this has been mentioned above. **Figure-8** shows the age of the respondent in graphical representation and their opinion on social media on sharing their children's pictures on social media where the respondent says no on sharing pictures in social media does not lead to cyber crimes. **Figure 9** shows the age and pattern of representation of the respondent and most respondent's opinion on the negative effects is the cyber crimes on children. **Figure 10** shows the age of the sample respondent's representation and their opinion on it. Negative The highest respondent is neutral. Criminals take advantage of technology in many different ways. The Internet, in particular, is a great resource for scammers and other miscreants, as it allows them to run their businesses while hiding behind the shield of digital anonymity. Cybercrime affects society in many different ways online and offline. Identity Theft: Being a victim of cybercrime can have a lasting impact on life. One common technique used by scammers is phishing, which involves sending false emails to a bank or other financial institution to request personal information about the crimes in society. Figure 10 shows the age of representation of the respondents to the sample distribution and their opinion on the negative highest respondent. **Figure-11** It represents on the gender the respondent and the negative impact of the society the highest disagree is female gender. **Figure-12** represents the rate scale on the increasing growth of the cyber crimes the highest count is 9 by the age group 19-30 years.

LIMITATIONS:

One of the major limitations of the study in the sample frame. One of the major limitations of the study in the sample frame. There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited. We collected our responses through an offline mode (Research field visit). A total of **201** responses were collected in this research on cyber crimes against children. The survey was conducted through online and offline mode form the general respondents. The Convenient sampling method is followed to carry out the survey. Thus, it proves to be difficult to extrapolate it to a larger population. Therefore we are accepting the alternative hypothesis,

Hence there is a significant relationship between age and their opinion about the public opinion on cyber crimes.

SUGGESTION

The activities of the federal government and other agencies to professionalise the cyber security profession should be carried out at a time when the profession has well-defined and stable features, when there is a lack of observation in the professional manpower that the profession Professionalisation can help cope, and when the benefits outweigh the costs.

CONCLUSION:

Cybersecurity is a field that consists of more than one type of work and more than one profession or profession. Some types of workers may be considered professionals, but the committee believes that this field may include staff and functions that are not considered professional, as in many other fields, including professionals and other workers. There are those who are not. Formally professional, including some who have been designated para-professionals. For example, today there are large numbers of people within organisations who are responsible for cyber security functions, such as front-line IT support staff, for whom there may be no formal education or certification requirements. Because cybersecurity is not just a technical endeavour, an effective national cybersecurity workforce will require a wide range of background and expertise. Cybercrime is a huge global problem that is growing every year. Cyber laws in India come under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Any cyber crime including theft, fraud, forgery, defamation is illegal and is punishable under India. The IT Act was amended in 2008 to cover every era of cybercrime. Cyber laws are indispensable for everyone because, in this new generation of technological advancement, cybercrime is a global problem. And it can only be checked by appropriate legislation. The IT Act protects Indian Internet users from a number of cybercrimes, and has changed the rules for making cybercrime a punishable offence. Under the IT Act, it was not possible to prove that a crime had been committed on the Internet because law enforcement agencies lacked the required physical evidence. And so it is the responsibility of the government to stop it once and for all before it causes serious damage to national security that could lead to chaos. More effective and stricter laws should be enacted to monitor cybercriminals, and they should be severely punished to ensure that it does not spread.

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