A Study on Impact of Smartphones on School Students in Chennai with Relation to Cyber Bullying

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Abstract: *A smartphone is an advanced mobile phone device that has improved considerably in the 21st century with the accommodation of many features such as accessing emails, biometrics, online shopping, social media, and manymore. The smartphone has also made students' lives easier, as they can access their school information on the gadget through electronic learning, and mobile learning. The smartphone has really made life easier. With the help of smartphones, we can easily simplify our tasks. But the thing is, technology always has its good sides and down sides. So using smartphones still has some negative impacts on students. Smartphone abuse to addiction is becoming more problematic nowadays in Tanzania because most students whether higher learning students or low level students are more addicted to applications found on smartphones like WhatsApp, twitter, Facebook and the like. The main Objective of this paper is to know about the impact of smartphones on school students in Chennai with relation to cyber bullying. The researcher has followed the law empirical research with the convenient sampling method. The sampling size covered by the researcher is 201. The result is observed from the analysis of the study that cyber bullying laws are effective in India. The students from 16 to 18 and 18 to 20 age group of students are mostly affected by cyber bullying. And the Urban area has an increased rate of cyber bullying.*

Keywords: cyber bullying, pocso, online portal, students, smart phones, technology

I. INTRODUCTION

The technical development also increased more technical crime. In today's modern world use of technology is unavoidable and irresistible. Students, employees, and every human work involves computer usage. The rise and development in technology also paved the way for developed, attractive, understanding and creative learning among school and college students. As a result school and college students ended up in owning a mobile and other technical sources. The technology has both dangers and wonders and both have effects on students. One of the major serious dangers which smartphones give to the students is cyber bullying.

In the current survey it was discovered that each and every student came across harassing messages, verbal abuses and cyber bullying for some. In India about 134 million children have access to mobile phones and the number is growing very fast with even faster access to internet. While this provides opportunities for accessing useful material for learning purposes, lack of digital literacy and online safety measures expose children to hazards of cyber crime.The more technology develops the more cyber offences rise and one of the serious and dangerous offences is cyberbullying.

The government initiatives to prevent cyber bullying are as follows. In cases of sexual offenses against children, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is applicable. The government has also opened an online portal for filing cyber bullying cases in the country's National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal www.cybercrime.gov.in.NCPCR has now enhanced the scope of POCSO e-box to handle cyber bullying, cyber stalking, morphing of images and child pornography. The government, in a statement, had said the amendments in Section-2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 34,42 and 45 of the POCSO Act, 2012 are being made to address the aspects of child sexual abuse in an appropriate manner. Section-4, 5 and 6 are proposed to be amended to provide option of stringent punishment, including death penalty, for committing sexual assault and aggravated penetrative sexual assault crime on a child to protect the children from sexual abuse.

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The factors affecting are physical , mental, education, social are the factors attracted when students are affected by the hazardous cyberbullying.

The current trends in cyber bullying involves Nude photo sharing ,Lies and false accusations,Bullied for being economically challenged, False identity profile, sometimes referred to as a "Sockpuppet",Encouraging self-harm or suicide Bullied for being gay Jealousy bullying Doxing Over Online Gaming.

Children from Mumbai experienced the most cyber-bullying and outscored children in other cities when it came to watching adult content online, according to a new survey on the cyber safety of children across ten Indian cities.The survey also showed up the gulf between what children say they are doing online, and what parents are aware of. While 42% of the children said they spent one to two hours online, 32% of parents believed the same. While 62% of the children said they were asked for personal information online, only 32% of the parents were aware of this.

The main aim of the study is to analyse age group of students mostly affected.

1.1 OBJECTIVES
* To analyze cyber bullying law in India .
* To study the effects of cyber bullying.
* To analyze the recent trends in cyber bullying.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Any sexually explicit digital or computer generated content involving children will come under the purview of "child pornography", according to a new definition proposed by the government in a bid to convey the message of zero tolerance towards it. In the proposed changes in the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, the Women and Child Development Ministry has defined child pornography and enhanced punishment for its possession and distribution.(Seth and Srivastava)

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National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal www.cybercrime.gov.in.NCPCR has now enhanced the scope of POCSO e-box to handle cyber bullying, cyber stalking, morphing of images and child pornography. (*Website*)

Noticeable increases or decreases in device use, including texting.A child exhibits emotional responses (laughter, anger, upset) to what is happening on their device.A child hides their screen or device when others are near, and avoids discussion about what they are doing on their device.Social media accounts are shut down or new ones appear.A child starts to avoid social situations, even those that were enjoyed in the past.A child becomes withdrawn or depressed, or loses interest in people and activities. (Farpour et al.)

It is unfortunate that there are no special Anti-Cyber Bullying Laws in India yet.In cases of sexual offenses against children, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is applicable.Reporting needs to be done to the platform where cyberbullying happened via the report button provided and to the cyber cell as well. You can report online at our country's National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal. (J et al.)

Physical bullying – includes hitting, kicking, or pushing you (or even just threatening to do so), as well as stealing, hiding, or ruining your things, and hazing, harassment, or humiliation.Verbal bullying – includes name-calling, teasing, taunting, insulting, or otherwise verbally abusing you.Relationship bullying – includes refusing to talk to you, excluding you from groups or activities, spreading lies or rumors about you, making you do things you don't want to do. ("Bullying - for Girls: What Can You Do to Prevent Bullying in Your School?")

The 2017 School Crime Supplement (National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice) indicates that, among students ages 12-18 who reported being bullied at school during the school year, 15% were bullied online or by text. ("Being Bullied at School, by Time Spent on the Internet outside of School on Weekdays")

The 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) indicates that an estimated 14.9% of high school students were electronically bullied in the 12 months prior to the survey. ((cdc) et al.)

Anxiety, Depression, Decreased academic performance, Feelings of isolation Changes in eating and sleeping habits, Lowered self-esteem, Increased school absences, Loss of interest in hobbies and other activities, Using alcohol and drugs to cope, Withdrawing from family and friends. (Kim)

They may not call it cyberbullying. Students may say they got "dissed" on Facebook or that someone flooded their phone with mean texts. Even little kids have been known to hack into Club Penguin to sabotage each other's games. While most of these incidents occur at home, the problems spill over to the classroom, making cyberbullying an issue teachers can't ignore. The answer isn't forbidding technology, say experts, so much as teaching kids right from wrong. As a teacher, you can be a powerful force in promoting a climate of respect. Educate yourself and be on the lookout for signs that cyberbullying is taking place, because you may be the trusted adult a student turns to for help. (Steele and Whitaker)

Flaming—Sending angry, rude, vulgar messages directed at a person or persons privately or to an online group. Harassment—Repeatedly sending a person offensive messages. Cyberstalking—Harassment that include threats of harm or is highly intimidating. Denigration (put-downs)— Sending or posting harmful, untrue, or cruel statements about a person to other people. Masquerade—Pretending to be someone else and sending or posting material that makes that person look bad or places that person in potential danger. Outing and trickery—Sending or posting material about a person that contains sensitive, private, or embarrassing information, including forwarding private messages or images. Engaging in tricks to solicit embarrassing information that is then made public. Exclusion—Actions that specifically and intentionally exclude a person from an online group. (Willard)

Among the 20 percent of students who said they were bullied between the ages of 12 and 18 during the 2016 school year, 15% said they were bullied online or by text, according to the report by the National Center for Education Statistics. This is a 3.5% increase from the 2014-2015 school year. Furthermore, the report found that roughly 41% of students between the ages of 12-18 who reported being bullied thought the bullying would happen again. (Hu et al.)

Psychological distress. Depressive symptoms, suicidal ideation (seriously considering suicide), and suicide attempts (any attempt and an attempt requiring medical treatment) were measured using items about behavior in the past 12 months.37 Self-injury was assessed by the item "How many times did you hurt or injure yourself on purpose? (For example, by cutting, burning, or bruising yourself on purpose).(Maupin)

SHERRI GORDON 29, 2019Cyberbullying increases the risk of suicide. Kids that are constantly tormented by peers through text messages, instant messaging, social media, and other outlets, often begin to feel hopeless. They may even begin to feel like the only way to escape the pain is through suicide. As a result, they may fantasize about ending their life in order to escape their tormentors. (Fahey et al.)

Cyberbullying comes in many forms but the most common are: receiving intentionally hurtful text messages, emails or direct messages on social media sites, people spreading rumours or lies about someone online, people sending images or videos intended to humiliate or embarrass someone, people sending threats to someone, people setting up and using fake online profiles to embarrass or intimidate someone.(Marx)

Swati Shalin 29-Sep-19 Other than Section 67 of the IT Act following are the provisions of the cyberbullying laws in India:Section 507 IPC - The section states that if anyone receives criminal intimidation by way of an anonymous communication then the person giving threats shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years. By virtue of word anonymous the offense of anti-bullying and cyberbullying is included in this section. Section 66 E of IT Act - The section prescribes punishment for violation of privacy. The section states that any person who intentionally violates the privacy by transmitting, capturing or publishing private pictures of others shall be punished with up to three years imprisonment or fine up to three lakhs. (*Website*)

Kenya McCullum PREVENTION OF CYBERBULLYING: In this digital era, children are growing up with technology at their fingertips. Thus, different types of cyber bullying have become a household occurrence. Teenagers and adolescents are more vulnerable to cyber bullying as they have limited understanding of the good and the bad.As a parent, it is your responsibility to be aware of your child's online activities in order to prevent cyber bullying. Be cognizant of the apps and digital media that your child is using. It is imperative that you ensure that your child engages more in offline activities than an addiction to computers, online gaming, and smartphones. (Vivolo-Kantor et al.)

Naresh Kamath Nov 15, 2011 Children from Mumbai experienced the most cyber-bullying and outscored children in other cities when it came to watching adult content online, according to a new survey on the cyber safety of children

across ten Indian cities.The survey covered 500 children aged 9-17 years and 500 parents across ten cities including Delhi, Bangalore and Chennai. While 33% of the city children reported being bullied online, 40% said they had watched some form of adult content. (*Figure 1.10. Bullying and Cyberbullying Experienced by Children Aged 11, 13 and 15, 2013/14*)

JOVITHA ARANHA APRIL 15, 2019 Morphing – A special effect to change or morphs one image into another through a seamless transition.Honey trapping – Using romantic relationships for an interpersonal, political or monetary purpose to cause harm/damage to a party in the affair.Vishing: The telephone equivalent of phishing, it refers to using the telephone to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.Hacking: Unauthorised intrusion into a computer or a network.Cyberbullying: Using the internet, e-mail, cell phones, social media or pictures to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target a person. (Abdessemed et al.)
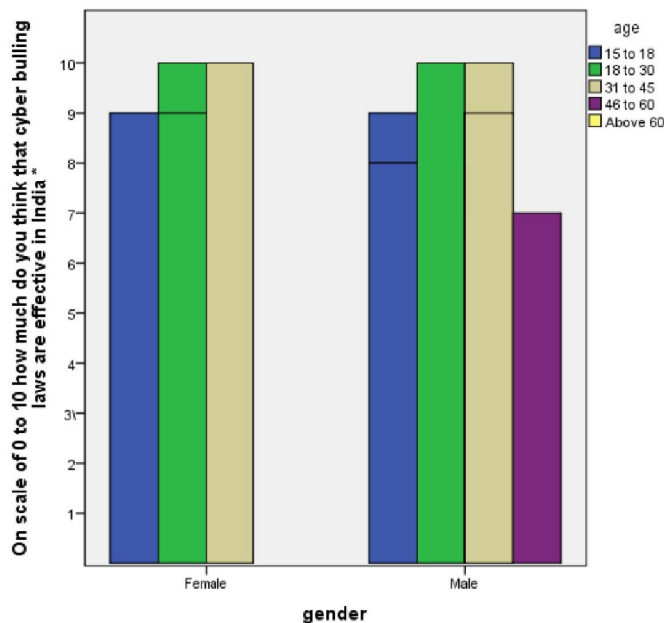
Rhea Maheshwari March 13, 2020. One in four adolescents also reported seeing a morphed image or video of themselves, and 50% of these were not reported to the police, the study found.Cyberbullying is defined as harassment through digital devices such as computers, laptops, smartphones and tablets, and can occur over social media, in chat rooms and on gaming platforms. (Henry et al.)

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper used both primary and secondary information which are collected from the general public through the simple random sampling method. The research paper is done in both doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. The questions related to the was also taken into account. The survey was limited to 200 samples because of the time constraint. The primary sources of information are taken from the books and statutes and secondary sources of information are taken from the articles of the journals, working papers, thesis and presentation papers. The dependent variable is on scale of 0 - 10 how much u think cyber bullying laws are effective in India and which age group of students are mostly affected by crier bullying and which area has increased rate of cyber bullying. The independent variable is age and educational qualifications. The analysis of the survey is done by using chi-square.
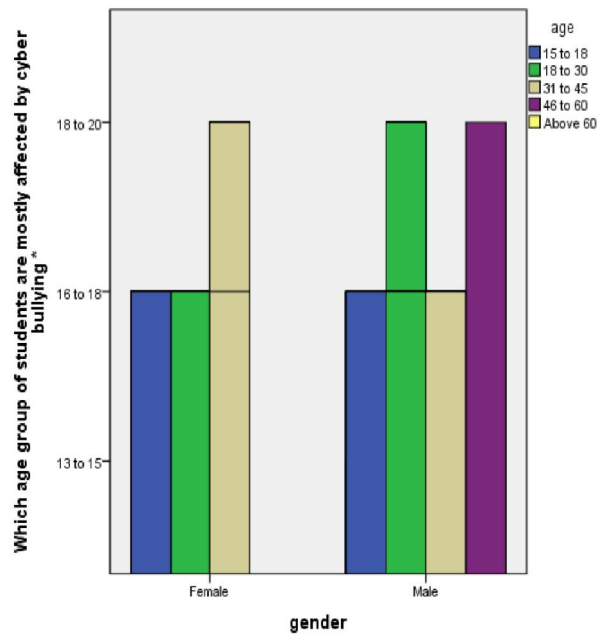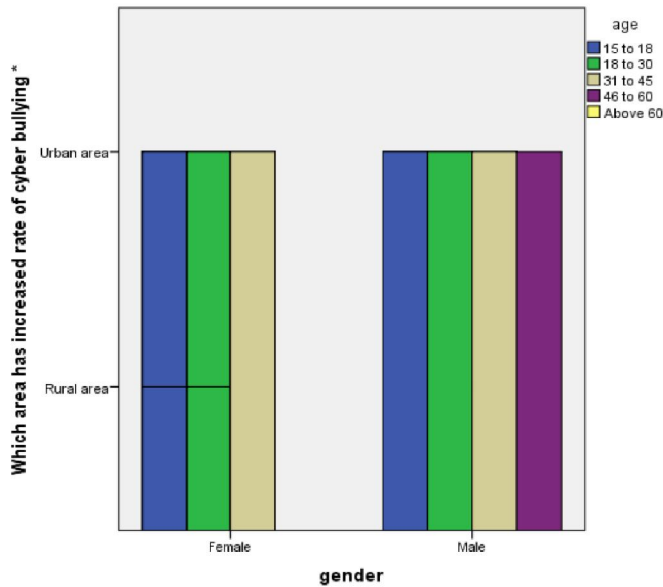
IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

FIGURE 1

LEGEND : The above chart shows gender distribution in various age group with opinions about the effectiveness of cyber bullying laws in India.

FIGURE 2

LEGEND : The above chart shows gender distribution in various age groups with opinions about the age group of students affected by cyberbullying in India.

FIGURE 3

LEGEND : The above chart shows gender distribution in various age groups with opinions about the area in which cyberbullying is most prevalent.

V. RESULT

From figure 1, it is seen that among females, people of age group 15 to 18 have rated 9 and people of ages between 18 and 30 and age between 31 and 40 have rated 10 for the effectiveness of cyberbullying laws in India. Whereas, among male people of age group 15 to 18 have rated 9 and people of ages between 18 and 30 have rated 10 and age between 31 and 40 have rated 7 for the effectiveness of cyberbullying laws in India.

From figure 2, it is seen that among females, people of age group 15 to 18 and 18 to 30 said 16 to 18 and age between 31 and 40 have said 18 to 20 age group students are affected by cyberbullying. Whereas among male people of age group 15 to 18 said 16 to 18 and people of age group 18 to 30 said 18 to 20 and age between 31 and 40 have said 16 to 18 and 40 to 60 have said 1 to 20 age group students are affected by cyberbullying.

From figure 3, it is seen that females of age group 15 to 18 and 18 to 30 and 31 to 45 said that urban areas have increased cyber bullying offences. Whereas male among age group 15 to 18 and 18 to 30 and 31 to 45 said that urban areas have increased cyber bullying offences.

VI. DISCUSSION

In figure 1, it is understood that both female and male give the highest ratings of effectiveness of cyberbullying laws in India, whereas the people of age groups 40 to 60 males have said cyberbullying laws are slightly ineffective. This may be due to increasing cyberbullying offences and some personal experiences in their families.

In figure 2, it is understood that the female majority has selected 16 to 18 age group students are affected by cyberbullying offences and some selected 18 to 20 age groups. In male half has selected 16 to 18 and half selected 18 to 20 among entrie responses. This may be due to students of this use have easy access to smartphones and there are greater opportunities for the predators to approach cyberbullying.

In figure 3, it is understood that both male and female chosen urban areas have increased cyber bullying offences. This may be due to repeated incidents of cyberbullying cases and easy access to the Internet and smartphones and out of day to day incidents in urban areas.

VII. LIMITATIONS

The major limitation of my study is the sample frame.The sample frame taken through online and social media. The restrictive area of sample size is also another major impactful and a major limitation to the study.

VIII. CONCLUSION

From this research it is understood that the offence of cyberbullying is more prevalent in urban areas than rural areas and the majority age group of students affected or trapped in cyberbullying are student age group 16 to 20 teenagers basically called. The main reason for increase in cyberbullying cases is non-filing of complaints about the cyber bullying happening to the teenager due to fear of family and society. To reduce the cyberbullying responsibility falls on every individual and parents' support is essential which helps the students who are undergoing cyber bullying to voice out. There are no specific laws in India for cyber bullying even the threat for cyber bullying is more. The government has also taken initiative for all the categories of people to file an online complaint about the cyber bullying and this will not disclose the identity. The IT act has provision for cyber bullying and POCSO act has provision for cyber bullying for children under age of 18 which is also considered a serious crime.

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