Abstract

Emergence of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in contemporary world created cyber space. This Cyber space has potential to influence society in positive as well as negative ways. Negatively it created new criminal opportunities and new type of crimes. Crime created through ICT known as Cyber Crime. On the bases of method and nature cyber crimes are of different types. Cyber Bulling is one of the crime mainly affects teenager student and leads to so many problems. When a young person uses the Internet or technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person, this person is called a cyberbully. Compared to traditional bullying, the effects of cyberbullying are often more significant. Not only do the hurtful messages reach an unlimited audience, but the words and images are often preserved online. This research paper bases on the empirical study conducted on students from age group 13 to 20 years in state of Rajasthan with the objective to know the impact of cyberbulling on teenager group.

Key Words: Cyber Crime, Cyberbulling, Teenager, ICT

Introduction

The Information Communication Technology (ICT) drastically changed the every aspect of life. It is upset our notions of how things should be in individual’s life, how countries and organizations should be governed, how teachers teach and children learning. It mixes up our conceptual framework of what we think and know about the world, about each other and about ourselves. It is liberating, exciting, challenging and terrifying all at the same time. To a majority of the people, the ICT remains mysterious, forbidding, incomprehensible and frightening. Along with the phenomenal growth of the Internet has come the growth of cyber-crime opportunities. Cybercrime can therefore be viewed as a large umbrella term that encompasses computer-assisted crime in which computers and technology are used in a supporting role, such as the use of a computer to send harassing messages. At the same time, the term cybercrime also includes computer-focused crimes that are a direct result of computer technology and would not exist

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1 Associate Professor, Dept. of Public Administration, P.G. Govt. College for Girls, Sector-42 Chandigarh
without it, such as unauthorized computer system trespassing (Furnell 2002; McGuire and Dowling 2013) As a result of rapid adoption of the Internet globally, computer crimes include not only hacking and cracking, but now also include extortion, child pornography, money laundering, financial fraud, software pirating, and corporate espionage, to name a few. Law enforcement officials have been frustrated by the inability of legislators to keep cyber-crime legislation ahead of the fast-moving technological curve. At the same time, legislators face the need to balance the competing interests between individual rights, such as privacy and free speech, and the need to protect the integrity of the world’s public and private networks. There are different types of cyber crime on the bases of mode of operation, nature and intention. This paper is based on empirical study of teenagers groups regarding the impact of Cyberbulling, a type of cyber crime on their life.

Cyber bulling

Cyberbullying is a reality of the Cyber world. Cyberbullying or cyberharassment is a form of bullying or harassment using electronic means. Cyberbullying and cyberharassment are also known as online bullying. It has become increasingly common, especially among teenagers, as the digital sphere has expanded and technology has advanced. cyberbulllying has become an increasingly larger issue. The immense popularity of smartphones, various instant messaging apps, and the rise of social media have opened up an ever-growing number of ways for cyberbullies to hurt their targets.

Forms of Cyber bulling

1. Harassment:-This is similar offline harassment; online harassment involves sending abusive or offensive messages to an individual or group. Harassment takes great effort on the part of the bully to hurt the victim. Further, it is intentional, repeated, and constant. The victim will often have no reprieve from the bully. Later on these messages can have a negative impact on the victim’s self-esteem or confidence.

2. Cyberstalking:-It is a form of harassment. These messages are often no longer just offensive or rude, but more threatening in nature. Messages may escalate to threaten the victim’s physical safety. Cyberstalking can quickly lead to in-person harassment or stalking.

3. Exclusion:-It comprises of deliberately ostracizing the victim. It may involve leaving them out from social media groups, chat rooms, messages, events, or activities. This means purposefully having conversations on social media platforms or apps that the victim does not have access to,
or that they see, but are unable to join. The group may then go on to say cruel or rude things about the excluded person behind their back.

4. **Outing**: When the bully publicly shares private messages, pictures, or other information about the victim on the internet. This is done without the victim’s knowledge or consent, and is meant to embarrass, shame, or humiliate them. The information may be trivial or more private and serious, but either way, it is a form of outing.

5. **Masquerading**: It occurs when the bully, or possibly even bullies, assumes another identity to anonymously harass the victim. They may impersonate someone else, use a real person’s account or phone number, or create an entirely fake identity. Often, the bully will know the victim well if they feel the need to hide their identity. The bully may harass or cyberstalk with victim. This is typically done with the intention to amuse themselves or humiliate the victim.

6. **Fraping**: It is the act of logging into someone’s social media profile and posting inappropriate content under their name. While many people consider this to be a funny joke, fraping can hurt someone’s reputation, get them in trouble with family, or otherwise embarrass or harm them.

These various forms of cyberbullying often overlap, and the bully may choose to employ or combine multiple tactics to hurt their target. For example, they may share private information about someone after gaining access to their own account. In addition, all these different kinds of cyberbullying may take place on different devices, social media websites, forums, text messages, or mobile apps. Someone may not even realize they are bullying someone, or even that they are being bullied.

**Objective of the study:**

1. Understanding the awareness level about cyber crimes among teenagers.
2. To know the different methods by which Cyber bulling taking place among teenagers.
3. Analyses the impact of cyber bulling in life of teenager.
4. Understand the gender disparity in cyber bulling.
5. To recommend methods and strategies to overcome cyberbullying.

**Research Methodology:**

This empirical study conducted on students from age group 13 to 20 years in two districts of Rajasthan state (Jaipur and Sikar). 200 respondents selected (100 from each districts). Sample consists of equal number of girls and boys (100 girls and 100 boys) as mentioned in table no.1. Random sampling method is used in respective group of boys and girls. Data collected through
structured questionnaires. Data analyzed through statistical tools and represented through graph and diagrams.

### Table No.1 Composition of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Jaipur</th>
<th>Sikar</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of responses:** Primary data collected from the respondents analyzed through statistical techniques and represented through graphs and diagrams.

### Diagram No.1

**Age of respondents**

- No of Students

Above diagram no.1 depicts the classification of age groups of respondents. Majority of respondents belongs from 15 to 18 year (130 respondents) age group.
Diagram No.2

Use of Social Media Apps

Data represented in above diagram reflects that 63% respondents using Instagram whereas 17% Facebook, 12% Whatsapp, 5% Telegram and 3% Twitter as social media app used by respondents. Maximum number of respondents are using Instagram social media app.

Diagram No.3

Awareness about Cyber Crime

Neutral 33%
Yes 15%
No 52%
It is revealed from the above data that 52% respondents are not aware about Cyber Crimes only 15% aware about it where as 33% are neutral. Maximum respondents are not aware about Cyber Crimes.

Diagram No.4

Victimized by Cyberbulling

Above data shows that 77% respondents victimized by cyberbulling only 23% are not victimized by it. Maximum numbers of respondents are victim of cyberbulling.

Diagram No.5

Gender and victims of Cyberbulling

Victim of Cyberbulling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of Data represented in above bar diagram depicts that in comparison to boys girls are more victimized by Cyberbulling. 90 girls are victims of cyberbulling out of 155 respondents whereas only 65 boys are victim of cyberbulling.

Diagram No.6

Data represented in above pie diagram depicts that cyberbulling done through misuse of photo (67% respondents) and nasty comments on post (33%).

Diagram No.6
Cyberbulling affects daily life in different ways. Above data represented in pie diagram depicts that it leads to anxiety/depression (67% respondents), stress (19%) and illness (7%). Only 7% responded believes that cyberbulling not affects their daily life.

**Diagram No.7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informing about Cyberbulling to Parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responses represented through above diagram shows that 87% teenagers not inform about cyberbulling to their parents only 13% inform about it. Maximum teenagers not inform about cyberbulling to the parents.

**Diagram No.7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shared incidence of Cyberbulling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above represented data shows that out of 155 respondents, 90 respondents shared the incidence of cyberbulling with others, whereas 63 respondents did not share the incident.

Diagram No.8

**Sharing incidence of Cyberbulling helped in getting out of it**

- Yes: 61%
- No: 39%

Data presented through the above diagram shows that 61% responded that sharing the incident of cyberbulling with others helped in getting out of it, whereas 39% responded negatively. Majority of respondents believe that sharing the incident of cyberbulling with others helped in getting out of it.

Diagram No.9

**Negative thought after being bullied.**

- Yes: 71%
- No: 10%
- Neutral: 19%
- 0%

Negative thoughts after being bullied.
Analysis of data regarding negative thought after being bullied represented in above diagram. 71% respondents accepted that being bullied leads to negative thought in mind, 19% are neutral regarding this where as 10% denied about negative thoughts.

Diagram No.10

Data collected regarding the issue that Cyberbulling leads to suicidal thought represented in above diagram. 64% respondents believes that cyberbulling leads to suicidal thought in mind, 11% neutral on this issue where as 25% denied of it. Maximum respondents believes that due to cyberbulling suicidal thought comes in mind.

Main findings o research work are as follow-

1. Teenagers using cyberspace and social media apps are not aware about the related cybercrimes and most of them using Instagram as social media app.
2. Teenagers are victimized by cyber bullying and comparatively girls are more victimized by it.
3. Cyber bulling against teenagers done through misuse of photo and nasty comments on post.
4. Cyber bulling adversely affect the daily life, health and mental health of teenagers like anxiety/depression, stress and illness.
5. Teenagers not inform about cyberbulling to their parents. Some teenagers shares incidence of cyberbulling with others person and this sharing incident helped in getting out of it.
6. Cyber bulling leads to negative thought in mind of teenagers and even suicidal thought comes in mind.
Suggestions and strategies:
Cyber security is need of hour to use cyber space in contemporary digital world. Preventive measures are more important to deal with cyber crimes like cyber bulling. Important suggestions to deal with cyber bulling are:-

1. Every social media platform having privacy tools and settings. Help teenager to make use of these tools in a way that keeps their account private, prevents people from sharing their photos, and requires their approval before people can post to their pages or accounts.

2. Passwords are one of the most effective ways to protect social media accounts there for passwords should be used and it should not be shared with anybody.

3. Never share personal information online includes address, the school they attend, and even their last name. The more information that they make available, the easier it is for cyberbullies to target them.

4. Encourage teenagers to limit their posts and their time on social media.

5. Log out of social media apps and email when on public computers.


Conclusion:
Cyber crime became reality of present time. Due to its global dimensions and borderless nature, new and innovative responses are required to the issue of cybercrime. There is need of effectively laws that comprehensively address the problem of cyber crime. Law enforcement agencies around the world are working together to develop new partnership. Cyberbulling is adversely affecting social life of teenagers. It is need of hour to address the problem. Collaborative effort of parents, teachers, educational institutions lawmaking bodies, law enforcement agencies and IT service providing companies are required to solve the problem of cyberbulling against teenagers.
References: