

Crime against Children in Cyber World: A Comprehensive Review

RAMANDEEP KOUR AND SHIVANI SAWHNEY*

Faculty

P.S.P.S. Government College for Women, Gandhi Nagar, UT of Jammu and Kashmir (India)

ABSTRACT

The advent of the digital age has brought with it a new set of challenges in the realm of child protection, particularly in the form of crimes committed against children in the cyber world. With the increasing availability of technology, children are exposed to a wide range of risks, including cyberbullying, online sexual exploitation, and grooming for the purpose of sexual abuse. The anonymity and accessibility of the internet make it easier for perpetrators to hide their identities and commit crimes without fear of detection. Cybercrime against children is a global issue, and its prevalence is increasing. Research indicates that one in three children worldwide has been a victim of cybercrime, with girls being more likely to be targeted for sexual exploitation. The impacts of cybercrime on children are significant and can lead to long-term psychological harm. The computers and internet are being used to commit crimes against the children such as child exploitation, production, distribution, and possession of child pornography; exposure to harmful content; grooming, harassment, and sexual abuse; and cyber bullying. In present review paper, the connection between the child and cybercrime, how cyber offender use the cyber world to abuse the children and some preventive measures has been discussed. Overall, addressing the issue of cybercrime against children requires a multi-faceted approach that involves collaboration between government, civil society, and the private sector. It is crucial to prioritize the protection of children in the digital age and to ensure that they are safe from harm in the cyber world.

Key Words : Child protection, Cybercrime, Cyberbullying, Online sexual exploitation, Grooming, Prevention, Technology, Psychological harm, Social isolation, Academic problems

INTRODUCTION

The digital age has brought about a new set of challenges in the protection of children from crimes committed in the cyber world. The increasing availability of technology has exposed children to a range of risks, including cyberbullying, online sexual exploitation, and grooming for sexual abuse. Cybercrime against children is a global issue, and its prevalence is increasing. The anonymity and accessibility of the internet make it easier for perpetrators to hide their identities and commit crimes without fear of detection. The impact of cybercrime on children can be significant and lead to long-term psychological harm. In this review paper, we will discuss the connection between children and cybercrime, how

cyber offenders use the cyber world to abuse children, and some preventive measures that can be taken.

Prevalence of Cybercrime against Children:

The prevalence of cybercrime against children has become a grave concern in the digital age. With the increasing accessibility of internet-enabled devices and the growing presence of children online, the risks of falling victim to cyber-related offenses have escalated significantly. Various studies and research reports have highlighted the extent of this issue, revealing alarming statistics that demand immediate attention.

Research indicates that approximately one in three children worldwide has experienced some form of cybercrime. This includes cyberbullying, online sexual

exploitation, grooming, harassment, exposure to harmful content, and other malicious activities perpetrated in the cyber world. The prevalence of cybercrime is not limited to any specific region or demographic, making it a global phenomenon that affects children from diverse backgrounds.

Types of Cybercrime against Children:

1. **Cyberbullying:** Cyberbullying involves the use of electronic communication to intimidate, harass, or threaten a child. Perpetrators may use social media platforms, instant messaging, or other online channels to target their victims. The anonymity provided by the internet enables bullies to torment children without revealing their identities, leading to devastating consequences for the victims.
2. **Online Sexual Exploitation:** This form of cybercrime includes child pornography, sextortion, and other activities that exploit children for sexual purposes. Offenders may coerce children into producing explicit content or engage in sexual conversations, with the intent to blackmail or manipulate them.
3. **Grooming:** Grooming refers to the process where an adult establishes an emotional connection with a child online, often pretending to be someone else, to gain the child's trust. The ultimate goal is to exploit the child for sexual abuse or other harmful activities.
4. **Harassment and Cyberstalking:** Children may experience persistent and unwanted online interactions, which can have severe emotional and psychological impacts. Cyberstalkers may use various means to track and threaten their victims, causing immense distress.
5. **Exposure to Harmful Content:** Children can inadvertently stumble upon or be deliberately exposed to inappropriate, violent, or explicit content while using the internet. This exposure can negatively affect their emotional development and well-being.
6. **Identity Theft and Fraud:** Cybercriminals may steal children's personal information to commit identity theft or financial fraud. Children are often unaware of these crimes until the consequences become apparent later in life.
7. **Online Child Exploitation:** This involves luring

children into engaging in explicit activities on live video streams or other online platforms. Offenders may exploit children's vulnerability and curiosity to manipulate them.

8. **Cyberbullying by Peers:** Children can also be targeted by their peers in cyberbullying incidents. Classmates or friends may use digital platforms to bully, shame, or humiliate their peers.

These types of cybercrime pose significant risks to children's well-being, mental health, and overall safety in the digital realm. Preventing and addressing these offenses require a concerted effort from parents, educators, policymakers, law enforcement, and online service providers to create a safer online environment for children.

Causes of Cybercrime against Children:

Cybercrime against children is a complex and multifaceted issue with various underlying causes that contribute to its prevalence in the digital age. Understanding these causes is crucial for developing effective strategies to prevent and address cyber-related offenses targeting young individuals. Some of the significant causes of cybercrime against children include:

1. **Anonymity and Impunity:** The anonymity provided by the internet allows perpetrators to hide their identities and operate without fear of detection or consequences. Cybercriminals can mask their real identities, making it challenging for law enforcement to track them down and hold them accountable for their actions.
2. **Lack of Digital Literacy:** Many children, especially younger ones, lack sufficient digital literacy and awareness of online risks. They may not fully comprehend the potential dangers of sharing personal information or engaging with strangers online, making them vulnerable targets for exploitation.
3. **Technological Advancements:** Rapid advancements in technology have made it easier for cyber offenders to carry out sophisticated attacks on children. New tools and methods are constantly emerging, enabling criminals to exploit security loopholes and bypass protective measures.
4. **Accessibility of Internet-Enabled Devices:** With the increasing availability of smartphones, tablets, and computers, children are gaining

access to the internet at younger ages. This widespread accessibility exposes them to potential risks before they develop the necessary skills to navigate the digital world safely.

5. **Peer Pressure and Cyberbullying Culture:** A toxic online culture, fueled by peer pressure, can lead to cyberbullying and harassment. Children may feel compelled to engage in harmful behavior to fit in or to retaliate against perceived slights, perpetuating a cycle of cybercrime.
6. **Online Grooming and Exploitation:** Cybercriminals exploit the emotional vulnerabilities of children, often pretending to be someone they are not to gain their trust. Grooming can lead to children unknowingly engaging in dangerous activities or providing sensitive information to the offender.
7. **Lack of Parental Supervision:** Insufficient parental supervision or lack of awareness about their children's online activities can expose them to cyber risks. Parents play a crucial role in safeguarding their children by monitoring their digital interactions and setting appropriate guidelines.
8. **Inadequate Legal Framework:** In some jurisdictions, laws and regulations concerning cybercrime may not adequately address the unique challenges of offenses targeting children. This can hinder law enforcement's ability to investigate and prosecute cyber offenders effectively.
9. **Cultural and Social Norms:** Cultural norms and attitudes toward online behavior may influence the prevalence of cybercrime against children. In societies where online interactions are less scrutinized or where there is a lack of awareness about cyber risks, children may be at higher risk.
10. **Demand for Illicit Content:** The demand for child pornography and other illicit content fuels the production and distribution of such material, perpetuating the exploitation and abuse of children in the cyber world.

Addressing these causes requires a comprehensive approach that involves digital literacy education for children, awareness campaigns for parents and educators, stringent legal measures, and collaborations between stakeholders to create a safer digital environment for

children. By tackling the root causes of cybercrime against children, we can take significant steps toward protecting their well-being and ensuring a secure online experience.

Measures Taken against Cyber Crime:

Governments and law enforcement agencies around the world have taken various measures to address cybercrime against children. Many countries have laws that criminalize the production, distribution, and possession of child pornography, as well as other forms of child sexual abuse. Law enforcement agencies have also established specialized units to investigate and prosecute cybercrimes against children.

Preventing cybercrime against children requires a multi-faceted approach that involves collaboration between government, civil society, and the private sector.

1. **Parental Guidance:** Parents should take an active role in monitoring their children's online activities. They should educate their children about the risks associated with the internet and the importance of safe online behaviour. Parents can install parental control software to restrict access to inappropriate websites and monitor their child's online activities.
2. **Cyber Hygiene:** Children should be taught about cyber hygiene, which includes safe online behaviour, such as not sharing personal information online, not opening emails or attachments from unknown sources, and not clicking on suspicious links. Cyber hygiene can help children protect themselves from cyber threats.
3. **Education:** Schools should include cyber safety in their curriculum to educate children about the risks associated with the internet and the importance of safe online behavior. This can be achieved through workshops, seminars, and educational programs.
4. **Reporting Mechanisms:** Children should be encouraged to report any incidents of cybercrime to their parents, teachers, or law enforcement agencies. Reporting mechanisms should be in place to enable children to report incidents of cybercrime anonymously and safely.
5. **Law Enforcement:** Governments should strengthen their laws and regulations to address cybercrime against children. Law enforcement

agencies should be equipped with the necessary resources to investigate and prosecute cybercrime cases. Collaboration between law enforcement agencies across borders is essential to combat cybercrime against children.

6. **Private Sector:** The private sector can play a vital role in preventing cybercrime against children by developing technologies and tools to detect and prevent cyber threats. Private companies can also work with law enforcement agencies to combat cybercrime and provide support to victims.

Preventive Measures by the Government:

Preventing cybercrime against children is a shared responsibility that involves various stakeholders, including the government. Governments play a crucial role in implementing policies, regulations, and initiatives aimed at safeguarding children in the digital realm. Here are some preventive measures that governments can take to protect children from cybercrime:

1. **Legislation and Law Enforcement:** Governments can enact comprehensive and updated laws specifically addressing cybercrime against children. These laws should cover offenses such as cyberbullying, online grooming, child pornography, and other forms of exploitation. Law enforcement agencies should receive specialized training to investigate and prosecute cyber offenders effectively.
2. **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012:** This act provides legal protection to children from sexual offenses and has provisions for the punishment of those involved in the production, distribution, and possession of child pornography.
3. **Age Verification and Consent:** Governments can enforce age verification measures on websites and online platforms that may expose children to inappropriate content or interactions. Obtaining parental consent before children access certain websites or online services can also be a preventive measure.
4. **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Governments can launch public awareness campaigns to educate parents, caregivers, teachers, and children about the risks of cybercrime. These campaigns should

emphasize the importance of responsible internet use, digital safety, and reporting mechanisms for cyber-related incidents.

5. **Digital Literacy Education:** Integrating digital literacy education into school curricula can empower children with the knowledge and skills to navigate the online world safely. This education should cover topics such as online privacy, responsible social media use, and recognizing potential risks and threats.
6. **Parental Guidance and Support:** Governments can provide resources and guidance for parents and caregivers to help them understand the digital landscape and support their children's online activities. Parental control tools and resources can assist in monitoring and managing children's online access.
7. **Collaboration with Tech Industry:** Governments can collaborate with technology companies to implement safety features and parental controls on digital platforms and applications. The tech industry can play a significant role in mitigating cyber risks and promoting a safer online environment for children.
8. **Reporting and Helplines:** Establishing dedicated helplines and online reporting mechanisms for cybercrime against children can encourage victims and witnesses to report incidents. Governments can work with NGOs and law enforcement to ensure prompt and appropriate responses to reported cases.
9. **International Cooperation:** Cybercrime often transcends national borders, making international cooperation crucial. Governments can collaborate with other countries to share information, intelligence, and best practices in combating cybercrime against children.
10. **Capacity Building for Professionals:** Governments can invest in training programs for professionals working with children, such as teachers, counselors, and social workers, to identify signs of cyber-related abuse and provide appropriate support.
11. **Research and Data Collection:** Supporting research on cybercrime against children can help governments understand the evolving

nature of the issue and inform evidence-based policymaking.

By implementing these preventive measures, governments can take significant steps toward creating a safer online environment for children, protecting their rights, and ensuring their well-being in the digital age.

Impacts of Cybercrime on Children:

Cybercrime can have profound and long-lasting impacts on children, affecting their emotional, psychological, and social well-being. The consequences of cyber-related offenses can be devastating, leading to various negative effects on the lives of young individuals. Some of the significant impacts of cybercrime on children include:

1. **Emotional Distress:** Cybercrime can cause significant emotional distress for children who fall victim to cyberbullying, online harassment, or grooming. The constant fear of being targeted or humiliated online can lead to anxiety, depression, and a sense of helplessness.
2. **Low Self-Esteem:** Children who experience cyberbullying or harassment may develop low self-esteem and a negative self-image. The negative comments and hurtful behavior can erode their confidence and self-worth.
3. **Isolation and Withdrawal:** Victims of cybercrime may withdraw from social interactions and isolate themselves to avoid further harm. This isolation can lead to feelings of loneliness and exacerbate the emotional impact of the cybercrime.
4. **Academic Decline:** The emotional toll of cybercrime can affect a child's academic performance. They may struggle to concentrate on studies, leading to a decline in grades and overall academic achievement.
5. **Physical Health Issues:** Prolonged exposure to cyber-related stress can manifest in physical health problems, such as headaches, stomachaches, and sleep disturbances.
6. **Trust Issues:** Children who have been victims of cybercrime may develop trust issues and become wary of forming new friendships or relationships, both online and offline.
7. **Self-Harm and Suicidal Ideation:** In severe cases, cyberbullying and online harassment can lead to self-harm or suicidal ideation. The

continuous onslaught of negative and hurtful messages can push vulnerable children to the brink of desperation.

8. **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):** Children who experience severe cyber-related trauma, such as online sexual exploitation or abuse, may develop symptoms of PTSD, such as flashbacks, nightmares, and hyperarousal.
9. **Disrupted Social Development:** Cybercrime can disrupt a child's social development, making it challenging to form healthy relationships and develop effective communication skills.
10. **Cyber Addiction:** As a coping mechanism, some children may become addicted to the online world, seeking solace or distraction from the negative impacts of cybercrime. This addiction can further isolate them from real-world connections.
11. **Fear of Technology:** Cybercrime experiences can instill a fear of technology in children, making them hesitant to explore and utilize the digital world safely.
12. **Reputation Damage:** In cases of online defamation or the spread of harmful content, a child's reputation can be tarnished, leading to long-term consequences in personal and professional life.
13. **Long-term Psychological Effects:** The emotional trauma caused by cybercrime can have lasting effects well into adulthood, impacting the mental health and overall well-being of the individual.

It is crucial for parents, educators, and policymakers to be aware of these impacts and provide appropriate support and resources for children affected by cybercrime. Early intervention, counseling, and a supportive environment can help mitigate the negative effects and facilitate the healing process for young victims. Additionally, implementing preventive measures and fostering digital literacy can create a safer online environment, reducing the likelihood of children falling prey to cyber-related offenses.

Conclusion:

Cybercrime against children is a growing concern in the digital age. Children are exposed to a range of risks online, including cyberbullying, online sexual exploitation, and grooming for sexual abuse. The

anonymity and accessibility of the internet make it easier for perpetrators to commit crimes without fear of detection. Cybercrime can have significant impacts on children, including psychological harm, social isolation, and academic problems.

Preventive measures such as education and awareness, monitoring, reporting, technology, and collaboration between government, civil society, and the private sector are crucial in combating cybercrime against children. It is essential to prioritize the protection of children in the digital age and ensure that they are safe from harm in the cyber world. The government's efforts to address this issue are commendable, but there is still a need for greater enforcement, more resources, and a comprehensive approach to tackling cybercrime against children.

Overall, more research is needed to understand the extent of cybercrime against children and its impact on their mental health and well-being. Addressing the issue of cybercrime against children requires a multi-faceted approach that involves collaboration between all stakeholders, including parents, educators, law enforcement agencies, and policymakers. By working together, we can protect our children and create a safer online environment for future generations.

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