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VICTIMS**

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CHILDREN: THE LATEST CYBERCRIME VICTIMS

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ABSTRACT: The newest and most difficult challenge in the cyber world is cybercrime. In principle, cybercrime is an unlawful conduct in which a computer is a tool or an object. Everyone may have simple access to data and information from all around the world after developing the internet. But rather than taking Internet advantages, some individuals misuse computers and internet for crimes such as cybercrime Pornography, cyber stalking, e-mail bombing, assaults of viruses, web jacking, etc. Apart from it, Crimes, perpetrators utilize the internet world to abuse children, which is cybercrime as well. Violence and damage to children and adolescents in cyberspace and new technologies Includes: the manufacture, distribution and use of child sexual abuse materials online solicitation or "grooming" (safeguarding a child's confidence in order to get them into a position of exposure to things that might cause psychological suffering, inflict bodily injury, may be damaged, or to promote a child's other harm, Intimidation and harassment, especially bullying Children the latest cybercrime victims. Criminals are using illicit operations such as internet grooming to make their victim against the children. Computer and internet are utilized for committing Child crimes such as child exploitation, manufacturing, distribution and ownership pornography of children; exposure to dangerous substances; care, harassment and sexual abuse; and Cyber bullying. Research studies examined the link between a child and cybercrime, how cyber-offenders exploit children by using the cyber-world. Preventive interventions are also included towards the paper's end.

KEYWORDS: Child Abuse, Cyber Space, Cyber Crime, Cyber Bullying, Cyber Crime Against children, Cyber law

1. INTRODUCTION

As the online usage grows, the globe is getting closer. The World Wide Web looks to be an enormous development, yet unexpectedly one of its features brings the world closer to making it smaller for its users. However, it has constantly managed to come together another disadvantage of Cyber Crime for its consumers. The cybercrime issue is developing steadily and many people were victims of hacking, fraud, harmful software, etc. represents cybercrime as a directly related criminal action involving computer use, In particular unlawful infringement on pc or other info, modification or theft of stored or stored On-line knowledge, or appliance and knowledge sabotage. The online or cyber sector is increasing As cybercrimes in no time. Cyber crime is characterized as hacking in several types, Robbery, internet stalking, software harmful, child abuse, etc.

The cyberspace law is classified as 'cyber law.' The name is a vast cyber place, which involves computers, networks, software, the Internet, websites, data storage systems, emails and technical devices such as mobile phones, ATMs, etc.

- Cases online
- Information Security and Privacy
- Fingerprints Electronic and Digital
- Intelligence

Cybercrime is a crime in which a machine is a weapon or a target or all offences are committed. In short, it is immoral to use a computer. It is a global challenge to cybercrime. Many nations have their own legislation on cybercrime. It is a difficult struggle to solve the rate of cybercrime as it is growing. The concern now is how vulnerable are children to this crime? Here we will discuss different cyber crimes, where children are the

victims. Cyber crime against children can be identified as any device promoting child sexual abuse. In general, it can be categorized as follows in the categories: Trafficking of minors, cyber bullying, pornography and abuse of identity (for monetary transactions).

All four definitions are a child threat, but in relation to the Internet, the primary issue of lawmakers and parents is child pornography rather than other types of sexually explicit material. This has been the case after pedophiles began to use the Internet to circulate children's pornography content. There is universal agreement that child pornography should draw the line. Child pornography has been recognized as an exception to freedom of expression granted by the American Constitution.

Under Indian law, in The Child Protection Act, the term child pornography is classified as child pornography in all forms meaning any mode of contact and includes:

- (a) any representation of a child's genitals;
- (b) any representation of a child engaging in real or sexual interaction, either without or without access;
- (c) any shameful or shameful acts; or
- (d) any representation of a child involved in the act of sexual act;

'Child pornography of some form' applies to 'any child's sexually explicit content' as referred to in Section 13¹. Section 15 of the Act punishes someone who holds those products for business purposes. The word often covers TV, Internet or other computer or printed format advertising.

After reading section 67B of the IT Act², 'electronic pornography on children' covers all materials on all sorts of electronic media:

- a) Revealing children to sexual orientation; or
- b) Exposing children to sexual orientation in a humiliating or disgraceful or sexually explicit way. The duties connected with such matters are determined by Section 67B of the IT Act.

2. CHILD ABUSE AND CYBER CRIME

Children are the most vulnerable parts of society and are readily abused in the online realm since they are not in the majority. It is being apparent that even children are being sexually exploited It began online. The criminals talk to young children online with misrepresentation. Their age and sex seduce them. It has gotten quite easy for the latest technology Criminal to get in touch with youngsters. Children are readily abused not only by the online criminals their age and majority, but also because they rely significantly on social interaction networking sites.

In the chat room, offenders utilize bogus identity to entice victims to meetings. That leads to childhood Abuse and exploitation such as sex tourism and trafficking. The youngster does not know the person whom it's conversing or whom it's chatting. They only see each other when they meet one other in person an old guy with whom they chatted and realized their error in their 40s or 50s. Many people when obscene photos are put online, youngsters commit suicide.

Children typically resist alerting parents about this error, which presents further difficulties. The victims of internet exploitation have to spend their life with abuse. It also impacts children's general mental development. Children often reveal personal information unwittingly or purposefully. Information without recognising that only by sending this latter may they is penalized charges. Facebook pictures, whatsapp chats are downloaded and shared by children without knowing the seriousness of the items and the influence on their future. We all know the necessity to safeguard children in the actual world, but for all parents and elders is equally vital. Protect your children from dangers online. You may play an essential part in safeguarding your children. Parents and elders have high time to play an active part sharing with your children about online usage and abuse. To

¹ Section 13, 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2002'.

² The Information Technology Act 2000.

catch a cybercrime offender, it is not a simple undertaking, as this crime may be committed anywhere in the globe by the perpetrator. Nowadays, offenders use high-end technology and we need the aid to seize them of Police and cyber cell.

3. CHILDREN TARGET OF CYBER CRIME

With the increased usage of cell telephones and other devices from which the internet is available, cyber attacks become more vulnerable. Children now have convenient access to cell phones and watch things online. Parents often grant children access to the computer, assuming it's lucky that their children are wise enough to use the machines or say smart. Yet they most frequently don't search where the children go. Up to 14 crore children in India have access to cell phones and there are high growths of much faster Internet access. We are at the bottom of everything in India in the fight against cybercrimes, especially against children.

YouTube is as popular for children as it is for adults. Alamu R, flags Youtube videos and also records social media and YouTube material that is pornographic and abusive and can harm the children's psychology. The cyber criminals work or send coded messages if they notice their capture in the comment section. YouTube has taken the analysis segment where children's material is there to shield children as a precautionary step. Because these messages are coded, it is hard to answer or spot them.

It is vulnerable to children of all classes of society. There is no angle of class in this. Technology is such a fantastic leveler. Children from all aspects of society are already being exposed to cyber violence. The Internet has been booming with the "momo challenge" of which most of the victims were teenagers. This game was used to have the player experience diverse obstacles at all stages. Both challenges were to hurt or kill themselves and to commit suicide at the final stage. A seventeen-year-old Ajmer girl had become victim to this game and hung up as a so-called obstacle after she entered the final point.

One of the biggest questions parents should ask themselves is if they offer a computer too fast. Although there is no straightforward solution, parents ought to consider children and then determine. The network universe is so enmeshed that there's no easy way out if you're trapped inside. NGOs like Tulir scan social media and other channels to keep an eye on content that could annoy children. Vidya Reddy who is affiliated with Tulir found few Facebook profiles that contain lewd and upsetting children's content. The argument was that the prisoner had been held and charged on charges contrary to Articles 13 and 14 of the Child Protection Act 2002 and Section 67B of the Information Technology Act 2000.

It is not a straightforward job to combat cyber crime and experience is important to handle it. Police authorities require special training to investigate these crimes, and training facilities must be open for all municipalities so that they can be used by everybody.

It is critical that forensic examination of computer data and equipment be carried out to ensure the reliability and accuracy of evidence collected for cyber crimes. The reliability of such evidence causes problems in examining and acknowledging such evidence. It is also highly necessary to develop forensic laboratories and training centre's.

The National Cyber Safety and Security Standards proposed that a cyber surveillance committee should be set up to continually monitor the flow and actions of the Internet. Consideration was given to the need to increase awareness of cyber criminals and their seriousness. Woman and children's safeguard against such abuses is primary. We need stronger regulation, better infrastructure; we have to make intermediaries (like Google's Twitter, etc.) accountable.

4. INDIAN LAWS GOVERNING CYBER CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

In India, crimes against children are protected by a number of laws including:

- The Children's Protection from Sexual Offences Act 2002 – it is a critical piece of legislation dealing directly with child sexual offences. This felony criminalises cybercrime against minors, including child pornography, sexual harassment, internet extortion, on-line trafficking in children and stealing of identities. Cyber abuse, defamation, grooming, privacy breaches, malware. The act stipulates separate sentences for the aforementioned offences.

- Information Technology Act, 2000 – The IT Act 2000 centers on cyber attacks against adults and children in India. Similar subordinate guidelines have been set down for supplementation, while the statute alone is not adequate to penalize cyber criminals.

- Indian Penal Code, 1860 – The IPC is a basic law. It describes different offences and sentences for these acts. This act not only defends civilians, especially children, from the crime but also punishes criminals. The cyber laws and the IPC include certain cyber criminals, the essence of which overlaps with certain conventional crimes such as fraud, hacking, mishaps, defamation and forgery. If the offence is covered in all three Acts, the amount of penalty is determined on the grounds of greater punishment.

5. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The finest screening tool for a youngster on the internet is his intellect. In most situations, the parents are accountable for children's behaviour. Parents should teach their children excessive exploitation, pornography, hate literature, and to prevent cybercrime Violence and other difficulties affecting parents, so that the children can answer when they see this substance. They see this material. A commercial internet solution for parental control should be available features. These features can prevent contents that are not explicitly designated for minors, Chatrooms, news boards, newsgroups, panels and webpages are included. Parents their youngsters should be monitored while they use the Internet or online. On the other hand, children's can also be secure from cybercrime. The youngster should allow his or her own he or she sees something frightening or harmful on the Internet to his parents immediately. Never ever children give their name, address, telephone number, password, school name, etc. the name of the parent or any other online personal information. The kids should not agree to meet anybody they've met online and never answer a message that has nasty words, it seems frightening, strange, or unpleasant.

6. SUGGESTIVE ACTIONS:

- 1) It is important to sensitize parents about the advantages and drawbacks of the Internet. What a threat cyber crimes have on children in particular.
- 2) Like most topics, cyber crimes in school should be learned or called to the attention of students.
- 3) It takes an hour to have more strict cybercrime laws.
- 4) There should be more forensic and educational laboratories for well-educated and trained experts and also in order to solve the matter in less time.
- 5) Some of the offences go unrecorded and fear culture. It is highly important to raise consciousness of one's right to report such a crime and, secondly, to give the victims a hand.
- 6) Parents must be present or at least accessible to monitor access to cell telephone children or any devices that have access to the internet.
- 7) If children find such upsetting content, children should be made aware of intimating parents.
- 8) Parental supervision over all gadgets that are open to children should be enforced.

7. CONCLUSION:

Gender plays a key part, with the majority of victims are girls, but race social-economic background, age and hazardous behaviour typical of adolescence make certain children more vulnerable than others. They are often more likely to be at risk for cybercrime. Experts agreed that improved education and awareness are important for the internet protection of youngsters. Parents should try to overcome the digital divide between generation and generation. Take Interest in the technology that their children offer them, educate them about their safe usage and Potential repercussions of online carelessness. Parents and teachers need a good thing comprehending the workings of sex offenders.

Mitigation is easier than treatment, so it is important to take care in the case of cybercrimes. Many parents feel comfortable online, a fallacy that no one is protected online as soon as we know it the better. Why can't we take our children away? Why are even children reliable? Although it still solves educational problems, is it

exclusive? The protection policies to be implemented contain too many questions and answers. Both institutions like the Govt. should be used with precautions.

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