



Pessimistic Side of Information & Communication Technology: Cyber Bullying & Legislature Laws

Dr. Savita Srivastava

Associate Professor, Dept. of Foundations of Education, Faculty of Education,
 Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, UP, India
 deisavitasrivastava@rediffmail.com

Abstract : When Internet was developed, the founding fathers of Internet hardly had any inclination that Internet could transform itself into an all pervading revolution which could be misused for criminal activities and which required regulation. Today, there are many disturbing things happening in cyberspace. The effect of cyber violence is more damaging than traditional bullying and has longer lasting effects. The effects can be social, emotional and academic maladjustment of the victims, which will be identified by the research. Due to rapid globalization, cheap mobile phones, easy access to internet and virtually no law to stop abusing school children by their fellow classmates, the problem of cyber crime among children and young adults are on the high. In the western society, even schools are brought under strict vigil of law and administration.

Cyber crime, cyber bullying may be common issues in western countries but laws are being made constantly to prevent the growing number of such crimes. India lacks the legal infrastructure to combat the core issues of cyber crimes. Children are the softest targets of the perilous effects of electronic media. Traditionally, in India, it is not the parents but the schools which play a major part to mend a child. Hence stricter laws should be made to prevent school bullying and for ensuring the safety of school children in the cyber world.

Manuals to educate the public, teachers and parents summarize, "Cyber bullying is being cruel to others by sending or posting harmful material using a cell phone or the internet." Research, legislation and education in the field are ongoing. Basic definitions and guidelines to help recognize and cope with what is regarded as abuse of electronic communications have been identified.

Due to the anonymous nature of the Internet, it is possible to engage into a variety of criminal activities with impunity and people with intelligence, have been grossly misusing this aspect of the Internet to perpetuate criminal activities in cyberspace. Hence the need for Cyber laws in India

Key words: Cyber Crime, Cyber Bulling, Cyber Law and ICT Act, Cyber Stalking, Cyber Victimization, Information and Communication Technology, Pessimistic Side of ICT

INTRODUCTION

Computer and Internet has become one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Information technology impacts on the process of learning in education by offering new possibilities for students. Information technology is growing faster than any other communication medium. Invention of digital technology is the most important revolution of the last century. The influence of digital technology on information technology is phenomenal. This

millennium is witnessing a new culture of internet. Today internet is not only used for business purposes but also for

education because of its speed, creativity, flexibility and tremendous potential to disseminate information beyond the geographical boundaries. The advent of information technology and communication network has made it possible to carry out most of the educational activities online.

While individuals are enjoying the fruits of the possibility of disseminating information in large quantities and at high speed in this networking society, they have to take the risk of forcing themselves to trade unexpected by-products for technology dependent people, such as security and insecurity, welfare and crime, peace and conflict, to name some. In fact, insecurity, crime and conflict are information society's dark side [1].

Computer and Internet, though offers great benefit to society, but also present opportunities for crime using new and highly sophisticated technological tools. Today e-mails and websites have become the preferred means of communication. "Inadequate information security awareness of users can lead to external and internal cyber attacks"

The use of information and communication technology (ICTs) is ubiquitous in contemporary scenario. Networked computers enable instantaneous global communication and transfer of digital information. The introduction of third generation (3G) mobile telephones provides the potential for wide-spread mobile Internet access. Networked ICTs provide social, educational, information, personal and financial opportunities. However, these same technologies also create new opportunities for criminal activity. Networked computers provide the media for new types (or variations on old types) of criminal activity to emerge. The introduction of each new information and communication technology (ICT) potentially expands the range of criminal opportunities and potential victims. While these 'cyber-crimes' have received considerable media and some academic attention, the focus has largely been on the crime rather than offenders or victims (Wall, 2005) [2].

Information and communication technologies (ICTs); while providing a range of benefits to individuals, organizations and governments; also provide new opportunities for criminal activities to emerge. Bullying of school aged children is not a new phenomenon and it has been well established as a common and serious problem in society. It is likely that most children and adults have stories

to share about either their own experiences of bullying or victimization or witnessing acts of aggression toward others.

Websites provide Internet access to the students. By their nature, they facilitate almost instant exchange and dissemination of data, images and variety of material but also information that might be undesirable or anti-social. "Cyber bullying is a problem amongst today's adolescents, specifically within the middle school environment. The use of technology to harness and intimate others can cause adverse psychological, emotional and social effects on students" (Smith and Crestie, 2010) [3].

Using this new form of bullying, known as cyber bullying, online harassment, or Internet bullying, bullies torment their victims in cyberspace with various forms of technology such as e-mails, instant messaging, chat rooms, and web sites. Texts messaging over cell phones and phone cameras have also become new mediums for bullying (Campbell, 2005; Paulson, 2003; Peterson, 2002) [4].

Cyber bullying, a term for Internet bullying that was coined by Canadian educator Bill Belsey is defined as the targeting of a child or adolescent by another youth using technology (e.g., e-mail, cell phone and pager text messaging, instant messaging, defamatory web sites and polling sites) for the purpose of intentionally humiliating, tormenting, threatening or harassing the individual (<http://www.cyberbullying.ca>). It is being increasingly used to harm individuals (National Children's Home Study, 2002; Finkelhor, Mitchell, & Wolak, 2000) [5].

As with face-to-face bullying, cyber bullying can occur among groups as well as individuals. It is important to note that cyber bullying does not involve adults targeting minors; if adults are involved, it is no longer considered bullying and instead is considered cyber-stalking or sexual exploitation (in the case of adults trying to lure children or adolescents via technology for the purpose of engaging in sexual activities) (Finkelhor et al., 2000) [6]. Awareness of Internet bullying and victimization as an emerging problem has increased tremendously within the past several years.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The effect of cyber violence is more damaging than traditional bullying and has longer lasting effects. The effects can be social, emotional and academic maladjustment of the victims, which will be identified by the research. In this study following objectives are taken into the consideration:

1. To explore the pessimistic side of ICT in the context of cyber world.
2. To investigate the cyber bullying in Indian milieu.
3. To analyses the need of awareness towards the cyber laws regarding Indian Society.
4. To confront the pedagogical challenges of cyber safety

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The nature of this research is qualitative. Therefore, present study is based on Observation and Documentary Analysis.

PESSIMISTIC SIDE OF ICT

The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) is ubiquitous in whole world. Networked computers enable instantaneous global communication and transfer of digital information. The introduction of third generation (3G) mobile telephones provides the potential for wide-spread mobile Internet access. Networked ICTs provide social, educational, information, personal and financial opportunities. However, these same technologies also create new opportunities for criminal activity. Networked computers provide the media for new types (or variations on old types) of criminal activity to emerge. The introduction of each new information and communication technology (ICT) potentially expands the range of criminal opportunities and potential victims.

Cyber bullying is not inevitable. It is advised before young adults start using digital technology and social media, there should be a transition stage in which they use their parents, accounts or devices for digital communication. Parents should closely monitor their interactions online and guide them accordingly. For the victims of cyber bullying, we must realize that Facebook isn't life. It's merely a slice of the whole pizza. Don't let cyber bullying bother us. Believe that we are worth much more than some words typed on a keyboard. Cyber bullying is essentially the persistent harassment of an individual via technology like the internet, cell phone, etc. So, why do people resort to such actions? Low self-esteem is one of the key reasons for any form of bullying. Victims in their own way, these bullies tend to put others down in reasons for any form of bullying. Victims in their own way, these bullies tend to put others down in an attempt to feel better about them.

Dr Hozefa Bhinderwala, consultant psychiatrist at Saifee Hospital and Prince Ali Khan Hospital, informs, "A small attention span and the failure to control ones impulsive urge is a hazardous combination that can result in cyber bullying"

ICTs may be used as a means of communication and organization to support criminal activities. ICTs provide criminals with a "global reach" (Savona & Mignone, 2004, p. 5) through cheap, fast, secure, anonymous communication with multimedia capacity. Further, ICTs can create new opportunities for criminal activity and provide new ways of conducting existing criminal activities (Savona & Mignone, 2004; Wall 2005) [7].

Cyber crime, delineating cyber-crimes 'against property' and cyber-crimes 'against the person', there are six types of cyber-crimes, which may be examined in terms of their defining features and prevalence i.e. personal and property cyber-crimes on victims with a focus on organizations, adults and children, Current legal and law enforcement, technical, educational and professional responses to cyber-victims. These criminal activities that are enabled by ICTs are broadly referred to in the media and some academic discourse as cyber-crime. While the use of the term cyber-crime has been criticized as being "fairly meaningless because it tends to be used emotively rather than scientifically ... with no specific reference point in law" (Wall, 2005, p. 79) [8].

Within definitions of cyber-crime, differing typologies of cyber-crimes have been developed. For example, Gordon and

Ford (2006) differentiated between cyber-crimes that are single, discrete events facilitated by crime ware programs and exploiting system vulnerabilities (e.g. phishing, hacking and identity theft) and cyber-crimes that involve repeated contacts or events and that typically do not depend upon crime ware programs (e.g. cyber-stalking, child predation and cyber extortion) [9].

Computer related crimes that use networked computers to conduct criminal activities (e.g. cyber-piracy) and computer content crimes where illegal materials, now finally, cybercrimes. They are defined as: "Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (Chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (SMS/MMS)".

Such crimes may threaten a nation's security and financial health. Issues surrounding these types of crime have become high-profile, particularly those surrounding cracking, copyright infringement, child pornography, and child grooming. There are also problems of privacy when confidential information is lost or intercepted, lawfully or otherwise.

CYBER BULLYING

A range of harmful activities through the use of information and technologies fall under the term of cyber violence i.e. hate speech, threats, stalking, harassment, sexual remarks, vulgar language and cyber bullying. The work of Herring (2002), Barak (2005) and Belsey (2006) is merged to compile the flowchart of cyber violence, which provides the starting point for the development of a proper conceptual taxonomy, which is shown in the Fig 1 (mentioned below).

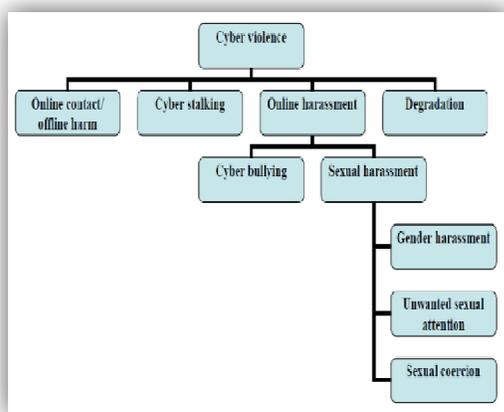


Fig 1: Overview of Cyber Violence

Thus, Cyber bullying is identified in legal glossaries as:

- Actions that use information and communication technologies to support deliberate, repeated, and hostile behaviour by an individual or group that is intended to harm another or others.

- Use of communication technologies for the intention of harming another person.
- Use of internet service and mobile technologies such as web pages and discussion groups as well as instant messaging or SMS text messaging with the intention of harming another person.

Bill Belsey, a Canadian educational advisor, coined the term of cyber bullying to describe the annoying, abusing, threatening or harassing of another person through electronic means. "The Internet i.e. websites, blogs, instant messaging, text messages, online games; mobile phones i.e. messages and pictures; and pagers are the locations for cyber bullying" (Belsey [10]).

A divergent view with more differentiated breakdown of the variations within cyber bullying has been proposed by Kowalski, Limber and Agatston (2009), e.g. Fig 2 illustrate the diversified view of Cyber Bullying as below [11].

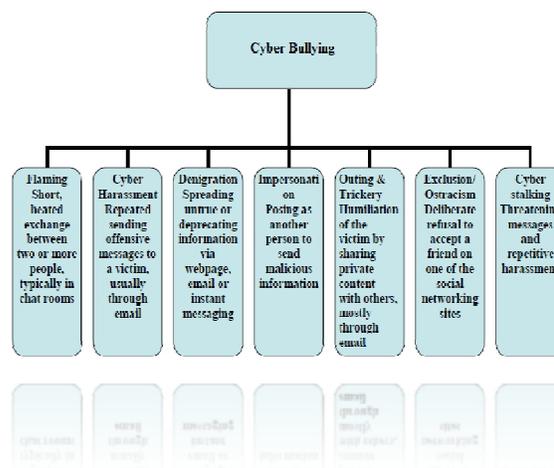


Fig 2: Overview of Cyber Bullying

Kowalski, Limber and Agatston, identified flaming, cyber harassment, degradation, impersonation, outing & trickery, exclusion or ostracism and cyber stalking as sub-categories of cyber bullying [12]. In fact viewing these above mentioned descriptions, cyber bullying "...creates a hostile and negative school environment..." and this substantially disrupts learning, causing damage to the emotional well being of youth in schools.

The effect of cyber violence is more damaging than traditional bullying and has longer lasting effects. The effects can be social, emotional and academic maladjustment of the victims. Manuals to educate the public, teachers and parents summarize, "Cyber bullying is being cruel to others by sending or posting harmful material using a cell phone or the internet." Research, legislation and education in the field are ongoing. Basic definitions and guidelines to help recognize and cope with what is regarded as abuse of electronic communications have been identified as follows:

- ✚ Cyber bullying involves repeated behaviour with intent to harm and repeated nature,

✚ Cyber bullying is perpetrated through Harassment, Cyber stalking, Denigration (sending or posting cruel rumours and falsehoods to damage reputation and friendships), Impersonation, and Exclusion (intentionally and cruelly excluding someone from an online group).

Cyber bullying can be as simple as continuing to send e-mail or text harassing someone who has said they want no further contact with the sender. It may also include public actions such as repeated threats, sexual remarks, pejorative labels (i.e. hate speech or defamatory false accusations), ganging up on a victim by making the person the subject of ridicule in online forums, hacking into or vandalizing sites about a person, and posting false statements as fact aimed at discrediting or humiliating a targeted person. Cyber bullying could be limited to posting rumours about a person on the internet with the intention of bringing about hatred in others' minds or convincing others to dislike or participate in online denigration of a target. It may go to the extent of personally identifying victims of crime and publishing materials severely defaming or humiliating them.

Cyber bullies may disclose victims' personal data (e.g. real name, home address, or workplace/schools) at websites or forums or may use impersonation, creating fake accounts, comments or a site posing as their target for the purpose of publishing material in their name that defames discredits or ridicules them. Some cyber bullies may also send threatening and harassing emails, instant messages or texts to the victims. Others post rumours or gossip and instigate others to dislike and gang up on the target [12].

Cyber bullying on rise among teens

The internet provides not only a vivid interface for communication, but also the much needed anonymity essential for such a form of harassment. People, inept at social interactions, use the net to vent their aggression as they don't feel an immediate sense of threat, e. g. Ishan Baggins (name changed), a 21-year-old student from Bhopal, who indulged in cyber bullying says, "A friend of mine was not on Facebook. So one day, when I was really bored, I made a fake profile in his name. Some of my other friends joined me and we started adding the people he knew as friends. We uploaded some of his embarrassing pictures, posted funny comments on girls' photos and put up hilarious statuses. We found it to be a great way to pass time"!

Two-way victimization

17-year-old Kiara Desai (name changed), a victim of cyber bullying says, "It isn't like school, where you can run home for refuge the minute the final bell rings. Internet has taken bullying to a whole new level. And when it's online, there is no place to hide. And unlike clichéd bulky and strong ones, your bully could be that nave-looking nerd or that silent sophomore." Letting us in on her experience, Desai says, "A classmate, who had a crush on me, decided to take his revenge for spurning her by creating a fake profile on Facebook and maligning me online. He even wrote about

issues, which I was facing in my personal life. Tiding the situation was tough. I shut myself out completely for the two months and became anti-social and phobic of large audiences. It took three counsellors and a lot of support to get me back normal." [13]. How critical and horrible conditions was faced by her?

But unlike popular notion, the victim is not the only one at loss here. Indulging in cyber bullying can have serious repercussions on the personality and psychological development of the bully as well. It adds to their sense of worthlessness and they don't realize that there are better ways of raising their morale and confidence. Moreover, they fail to learn the communication skills essential for real world interactions and tend to become anti-social. When they get away with the bullying, their sense of remorse diminishes, putting them at a greater risk of committing more serious crimes.

CONFRONTING THE PEDAGOGICAL CHALLENGE OF CYBER SAFETY

Cyber violence and the antidote of cyber safety are fast becoming a global concern for governments, educational authorities, teachers, parents and children alike. Despite substantial funding for information dissemination on preventative strategies and the development of electronic responses to hinder perpetrators, the phenomenon of cyber violence has received little attention in the educational research literature.

There are a number of differing views on cyber violence. For example, Li Quing (2004) believes that cyber bullying is simply bullying in a new territory. This stance merely assumes a shift. It sees traditional bullying behavior patterns moving into a new context, namely electronic devices. Cyber bullying seems to be instead of traditional bullying arguably, this might be seen as "safer" due to absence of physical violence. In traditional bullying kicking, pushing and spitting are common deeds [14]. Cyber bullying takes place in front of computer screens and thus prevents physical contact, limiting the bullying to emotional and psychological abuse. However, the impact on the victim might be greater and these aspects need greater investigation.

Another point of view is put forward by Shariff (2005:2), who argues that "...cyber-bullying is an extension of general bullying in school..." In this case, online harassment stems from the traditional bullying behavior in the face-to-face environments of the school. Cyber bullying seems to be in addition of traditional bullying [15].

Combating cyber bullying

Cyber violence is a world-wide phenomenon, not bound by national borders. Governments and educational authorities in Australia, Canada, the UK, and the United States have recognized the spreading of cyber bullying and its devastating effects. In response, funding has been designated to address the ethical, legal, safety and security implications of technology. Educational outreach initiatives such as awareness raising and behavior changing programs, free help lines for support, and provisions of protective software are some of the strategies employed. Moreover, there are specific

strategies, which are an attempted overview of the various approaches to combat cyber bullying. However, future research is crucial to help understand and identify the most. At this juncture, there are appropriate strategies for reducing or eliminating cyber bullying [16].

Strategies for dealing with cyber bullying

- Individually:
 - Ignoring the behaviour
 - Responding to the behaviour
 - Reporting the behavior
- Electronically:
 - Internet Filtering and blocking
 - ▶ Parental control software
 - Disable unwanted contact option
- Institutionally:
 - Prevention through education
 - Intervention monitoring
 - Disciplinary action

Schools and educational authorities may set up educational programs to alert to cyber bullying, inform about its potential damage and thus prevent incidents. Establishing of school policies and monitoring school computers accordingly are intervention approaches available to the institutions to curb or eradicate the abuse. Punitive action such as the loss of internet privileges for perpetrators, detention or even dismissions from school for severe or repeat offenders are other measures.

The battle against cyber bullying can be fought electronically by institutions and individuals through the installation of filtering and blocking software. Parents may wish to invest into specific parental control software, which is easily switched on and off. If activated, it restricts their children's access to Internet content. Disabling unwanted contact option is a very effective method for blogs, websites, emails and mobile phone users. Individuals affected by cyber bullying may be victims and onlookers, who are witnessing the online abuse. Paying no attention to the cyber bullying behavior in the hope that the perpetrator will lose interest and stop the abuse; responding to the behavior by deleting it or reporting the abuse to the authorities are some tactics. The effectiveness of each method, particularly in response to a specific form of abuse has not been investigated and recommendations cannot be made.

LAWS REGARDING CYBER BULLYING

E-Development of India through multi pronged strategy of e-Infrastructure creation to facilitate and promote e-governance, promotion of Electronics & Information Technology- Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITeS) Industry, providing support for creation of Innovation / Research & Development (R&D), building Knowledge network and securing India's cyber space.

Cyber Laws & Security [17]

✚ Cyber Security Strategy

A cyber security strategy has been outlined by DEIT to address the strategic objectives for securing country's cyber space and is being implemented through the following major initiatives:

- Security Policy, Compliance and Assurance
- Security Incident Early Warning & Response
- Security training skills/competence development & user end awareness.
- Security R&D for Securing the Infrastructure, meeting the domain specific needs and enabling technologies
- Security Promotion & Publicity

✚ Cyber Laws

Provides legal recognition to electronic documents and a framework to support e-filing and e-commerce transactions and also provides a legal framework to mitigate, check cyber crimes.

- IT Act 2000
- IT (Amendment) Act, 2008, for user information Document title is "The Gazetteer of India" Dated February 5, 2009.
- Notifications and Rules
- Judgment (CAT)
 - ◆ Notifications of Rules under section 6A, 43A and 79
 - ◆ Clarification on Rules under Sections 43A and 79 of Information Technology Act, 2000

✚ Cyber Security R & D

Research and development of indigenous cyber security solutions are promoted through sponsored projects at recognized R&D organizations. The programme facilitates basic research, technology demonstration, and proof of concept, R&D test bed projects, prototypes and skill enhancement of manpower.

✚ Other Links

- CAT: Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- ICERT: Indian Computer Emergency Response Team
- CCA: Controller of Certifying Authorities

The IT Act, 2000 states punishment to all those publishing information which is obscene as also to any form of breach in privacy and confidentiality. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) also covers this issue. Apart from legal help, victims can also hire private investigators specializing in tracking down cyber bullies. For those who want to find the culprit on their own, you can simply Google Reverse E-mail Finder to find a list of websites which can help you unmask the bully. These websites primarily track the email address down to its user and returns the users identity as also some other personal information.

When Shahana Nair Joshi, a young professional from Delhi, wrote a blog post entitled “An Open Letter to a Delhi Boy” last year, she was not prepared for the repercussions that followed. The post went viral overnight and received as many as 7,000 comments. Her blog post, which was a rant against the stereotypical Delhi man, became a topic of discussion on social networking sites, inviting with it a flurry of praise. But the fan following also brought with it an equal number of trolls (those who post inflammatory messages in an online community). “Soon sexual insults, derogatory messages and inflammatory content became the norm,” says Joshi. “Then I started moderating the comments on my blog and went on to block trolls on Twitter.” whose Twitter follower list jumped from 100 to 1,000 within a week. One person even went to the extent of issuing a death threat to her over the phone, she adds, “I decided to ignore the trolls as that are the best possible solution.” [18]

According to Supreme Court lawyer Pavan Duggal, harassment on social networking sites is emerging as one of the biggest problems in the online world. “Six out of 10 people aren’t aware of what constitutes a cyber crime. As a result they aren’t reported. Neither the victims nor the abusers know what is an offence.”

But even if a case of bullying on the Internet is reported, the law is somewhat fuzzy when it comes to bringing the offender to book. In India, social media come under a variety of civil and criminal laws. The Information Technology Act, 2000, tackles most cases related to cyber crimes.

“However, we take recourse to not just the IT Act, 2000, and its amendments there under, but also to other legislation, such as the “Indian Penal Code (IPC)”, the “Trade Marks Act”, the “Copyright Act”, etc., to tackle cyber crimes in India” says Gurpreet Singh, Internet Law Head, Amarjit and Associates, Delhi [19].

The primary source of cyber law in India is the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) which came into force on 17 October 2000. The primary purpose of the Act is to provide legal recognition to electronic commerce and to facilitate filing of electronic records with the Government. The IT Act also penalizes various cyber crimes and provides strict punishments (imprisonment terms up to 10 years and compensation up to Rs 1 crore).

An Executive Order dated 12 September 2002 contained instructions relating provisions of the Act with regard to protected systems and application for the issue of a Digital Signature Certificate. Minor errors in the Act were rectified by the Information Technology (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2002 which was passed on 19 September 2002 [20].

The IT Act was amended by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendments and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2002. This introduced the concept of electronic cheques and truncated cheques. Information Technology (Use of Electronic Records and Digital Signatures) Rules, 2004 has provided the necessary legal framework for filing of documents with the Government as well as issue of licenses by the Government. It also provides for payment and receipt of fees in relation to the Government bodies. On the same day, the Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Rules, 2000 also came into force. These rules prescribe the eligibility, appointment and working of Certifying

Authorities (CA). These rules also lay down the technical standards, procedures and security methods to be used by a CA. These rules were amended in 2003, 2004 and 2006 [21].

HAZARDOUS OF CYBER BULLING

Due to rapid globalization, cheap mobile phones, easy access to internet and virtually no law to stop abusing school children by their fellow classmates, the problem of cyber crime among children and young adults are on the high. In the western society, even schools are brought under strict vigil of law and administration. Cyber crime, cyber bullying may be common issues in western countries but laws are being made constantly.

To prevent the growing number of such crimes. India lacks the legal infrastructure to combat the core issues of cyber crimes. Children are the softest targets of the perilous effects of electronic media. Traditionally, in India, it is not the parents but the schools which play a major part to mend a child. Hence stricter laws should be made to prevent school bullying and for ensuring the safety of school children in the cyber world.

Bullying classmates, juniors or even seniors in the school is a common culture among the young school students in India. Mostly it is unprovoked teasing which in some circumstances turn as unintentional abuse of power by one or more children in order to inflict pain or cause distress to another child on repeated occasions. It is a common form of child abuse (Dawkins J, Hill P., “Bullying: Another form of abuse?”) [22]. Bullying in a broader sense also includes cyber bullying through internet and mobile phones. While simple teasing regarding one’s personal habits, figure, or any other object which generates curiosity in the young minds is not gravely harmful, but when the same verbal remarks make a child suffer deep depression, withdrawal symptoms or even affect his studies, the seriousness of the issue does not remain bounded in only “just for fun sake”.

With the easy access to mobile phones and internet by the school students, the matter becomes more serious as the identity of the victim may be revealed to a bigger circle. It is however, a very much neglected fact that the habit of bullying and cyber bullying in schools open the path way for the offender to become a habitual ragger in colleges and even turn him into a cyber criminal.

Cyber violence and its most prevalent sub-form of cyber bullying being very recent phenomenon have very little material that explores the complexities of cyber abuse from educational perspective. The most abundant scholarly writings on the subject have been from the legal perspective i.e. policing & regulating of cyber crimes, the prosecution of cyber criminals; the technological area i.e. prevention and detection of software; and the discipline of psychology i.e. study of human relationship, counseling of victims. Indian police has initiated special cyber cells across the country to prevent cyber violence...but the gap lies while educating the students about cyber violence.

Unfortunately, such an important issue has been totally overlooked by the legislators while promulgating cyber law. Even though with the establishment of IT Act, Indian Penal code, Indian Evidence Act, The Banker’s Books Evidence

Act and the Reserve bank of India Act have been amended, Juvenile Justice Act has not been touched upon. It is a hard truth that cyber crime affects children to a greatest extent and in modern India they are practically left defenseless in cyber world. Further in India there is no school manual, guidelines or uniform regulations to prevent bullying or cyber bullying and unfortunately neither the IT Act, 2000, nor the Juvenile Justice Act deals with such [23].

A wide gap is present in this field of research while taking into account the Indian circumstances. There are limited empirical studies available and little knowledge has been gathered to understand the issue, to identify occurrence patterns and to support the most effective counter approach. "...there are a number of programs being run to tackle 'offline' bullying in schools, but there is a paucity of services & programs to prevent cyber bullying", (Richardson, Douglas & Flatt, 2009) [24].

CONCLUSION

Cyber Bulling is vastly becoming a global issue of concern for government, educational institutions, teachers, parents, students as well as other community members also alike. In fact every member may be suffered by this. Cyber violence victimization can cause the individual to get isolated from the environment which leads to his social, emotional and intectual maladjustments. Cyber bulling victims have significantly higher depression, anxiety and stress levels compared to non victims. Symptoms of social, emotional and intectual maladjustments are low self esteem, anxiety, anger, mood disruptions, depression, and school absenteeism. Poor grades, an increased tendency to violate against others and youth suicide. The awareness must be developed among administrators, teachers, parents, students, mass-media and whole community member of this universe regarding these issues. Self- awareness is the key of this problem and remaining silence is the motivation and increasement of these types of cyber crime.

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