

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

J. Peace Ernest¹ and Aravindh. K²

LL.M (Corporate Law), 2nd Year^{1,2}

Hindustan School of Law, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Hindustan University, Padur, Kelambakkam
jpeaceernest@gmail.com and advaravind3300@gmail.com

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 many more. 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

REFERENCES

- [1]. Abdessemed, Chawki, et al. "Analysis of a 3D Unsteady Morphing Wing with Seamless Side-Edge Transition." *2018 Applied Aerodynamics Conference*, 2018, doi:10.2514/6.2018-3178.
- [2]. "Being Bullied at School, by Time Spent on the Internet outside of School on Weekdays." *PISA 2015 Results (Volume III)*, 2017, doi:10.1787/9789264273856-table211-en.
- [3]. "Bullying - for Girls: What Can You Do to Prevent Bullying in Your School?" *PsycEXTRA Dataset*, 2007, doi:10.1037/e436042008-001.
- [4]. (cdc), Centers For Disease Control And Prevention, et al. "The 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey." *PsycEXTRA Dataset*, 1999, doi:10.1037/e387352004-001.
- [5]. Fahey, Robert A., et al. "Tracking the Werther Effect on Social Media: Emotional Responses to Prominent Suicide Deaths on Twitter and Subsequent Increases in Suicide." *Social Science & Medicine*, vol. 219, 2018, pp. 19–29, doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.10.004.
- [6]. Farpour, Hamid Reza, et al. "The Impact of Social Media Use on Depression in Multiple Sclerosis Patients." *Acta Neurologica Belgica*, June 2020, doi:10.1007/s13760-020-01407-1.
- [7]. *Figure 1.10. Bullying and Cyberbullying Experienced by Children Aged 11, 13 and 15, 2013/14.* doi:10.1787/888933834110.
- [8]. Gibson, Laura E., and Harold Leitenberg. "The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse and Stigma on Methods of Coping with Sexual Assault among Undergraduate Women." *Child Abuse & Neglect*, vol. 25, no. 10, 2001, pp. 1343–61, doi:10.1016/s0145-2134(01)00279-4.
- [9]. Henry, Nicola, et al. *Image-Based Sexual Abuse: A Study on the Causes and Consequences of Non-Consensual Nude or Sexual Imagery*. Routledge, 2020.

- [10]. Hu, Yongmei, et al. "Who Are Being Bullied? – An Empirical Study on the Influence Factors of School Bullying among Chinese Middle School Students." *Best Evidence of Chinese Education*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2019, pp. 171–92, doi:10.15354/bece.19.ar1039.
- [11]. J, Aloka, et al. "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012' in Clinical Settings." *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry*, vol. 31, no. 2, 2019, doi:10.30834/kjp.31.2.2019.166.
- [12]. Kim, Eunjo. "Effect of Relationships with Parents, Friends, and Self-Esteem on Academic Performance and Delinquency of Middle School Students." *International Journal of Child Welfare Promotion and Management*, vol. 2, no. 2, 2018, pp. 75–80, doi:10.21742/ijewpm.2018.2.2.13.
- [13]. Marx, J. "PAIN RESEARCH: Why Other People May Not Feel Your Pain." *Science*, vol. 305, no. 5682, 2004, pp. 328–328, doi:10.1126/science.305.5682.328.
- [14]. Maupin, Genny M. *Past Childhood Abuse and Present Alcohol Use as Risk Factors for Suicidal Ideation and Suicide Attempt in United States Military Active Duty Personnel, 2008*. 2012, doi:10.21236/ada564201.
- [15]. Seth, Rajeev, and R. N. Srivastava. "Child Sexual Abuse: Management and Prevention, and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act." *Indian Pediatrics*, vol. 54, no. 11, 2017, pp. 949–53, doi:10.1007/s13312-017-1189-9.
- [16]. Steele, Danny, and Todd Whitaker. "When You See a Teacher Interact with a Challenging Student, You May Not Learn Much about the Student, but You Will Learn Plenty about the Teacher." *Essential Truths for Teachers*, 2019, pp. 14–16, doi:10.4324/9780429022029-9.
- [17]. Vivolo-Kantor, Alana M., et al. "Correction to: Middle School Effects of the Dating Matters® Comprehensive Teen Dating Violence Prevention Model on Physical Violence, Bullying, and Cyberbullying: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial." *Prevention Science: The Official Journal of the Society for Prevention Research*, Apr. 2020, doi:10.1007/s11121-020-01113-7.
- [18]. *Website*. 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. Accessed 23 June 2020. Accessed 23 June 2020.
- [19]. Willard, Nancy E. *Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats: Responding to the Challenge of Online Social Aggression, Threats, and Distress*. Research Press, 2007.