IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON CHILDREN IN BANGLADESH: AN OVERVIEW OF LEGAL REMEDY

Research Monograph

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Letter of Transmittal

Date: 13 March, 2023

To

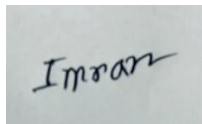**S.M. Saiful Hoque**

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Subject: Prayer for Submission of Dissertation

Dear sir,

With great respect, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that I am a 1-year LL.M. student with batch number 37 and roll number 221-38-041. As part of completing the one-year LL.M. degree, I'm presenting the Research Monograph. I am requesting your kind pardon for a few slip-ups and mistakes that I wasn't entirely responsible for.

Imran

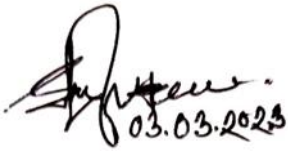Sincerely Yours,

Ali Imran

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Letter Approval

This is to attest that the work has been completed. Ali Imran, ID: 221-38-041, Department of Law, Daffodil International University, completed a real-world project titled "Impact of Social Media on Children in Bangladesh: An Overview of Legal Remedies" under my guidance as partial fulfillment for the research work for a thesis.
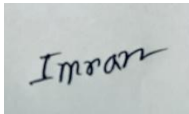
Sincerely

03.03.2023

S.M. Saiful Hoque
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Declaration

I thus formally declare that the material contained in the term paper **"Impact of Social media on children in Bangladesh: An overview of legal remedy"** was created by me and was not most recently submitted to another college, school, or organization for a credential or professional degree. I have therefore made sure that the work shown here does not violate any active copyright. I further pledge to compensate the College for any catastrophe or trouble arising from the entry of the previous obligations.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to Assistant Professor S.M. Saiful Hoque, my research supervisor, for their patient guidance and enthusiasm.
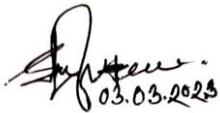
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Certification:

This is to confirm that the exam paper is based on work that was completed under my supervision and delivered by the author at the Daffodil Global College's law department in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The material presented here is acknowledged to be original and appropriate for the unfinished LL.M. degree (1 year).

Sincerely

03.03.2023

S.M. Saiful Hoque
Assistant Professor
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Dedication:

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, who have always been a source of unwavering support and encouragement throughout my academic journey. Their sacrifices, guidance, and love have been instrumental in shaping me into the person I am today. I am forever grateful for their unwavering faith in my abilities and their constant belief in me, even during my lowest moments.

I would also like to dedicate this thesis to my professors and mentors **S.M. Saiful Hoque**, who have challenged me to grow intellectually and have imparted invaluable knowledge and skills that have prepared me for the challenges of the future. Their dedication and passion for their work have been a constant source of inspiration, and I am privileged to have had the opportunity to learn from them.

Finally, I would like to dedicate this thesis to my friends and loved ones, who have been a constant source of love, encouragement, and support.
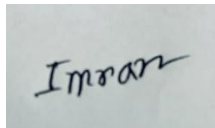
This thesis is dedicated to all of you, with heartfelt gratitude and love.

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the following individuals who have provided invaluable support and assistance throughout the course of this research project:

First and foremost, I would like to thank my supervisor **S.M Saiful Haque**, for their guidance, encouragement, and expertise. Their insightful feedback and constructive criticism have been instrumental in shaping the direction and focus of this thesis.

I am also deeply indebted to the faculty members and staff of the Department of Law, who have provided me with the resources, facilities, and opportunities necessary for conducting this research. Their commitment to academic excellence and research integrity has inspired and motivated me to pursue my own academic goal

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Abstract:

In recent years, research on and worry about the effects of social media on children have grown significantly. The current understanding of how social media affects children's social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development is summed up in this abstract. Social media is a big part of everyday life. Modern life is easier thanks to social media. Social media effects can be classified as either positive or negative.

According to research, social media can affect kids well-being in both good and bad ways. Social media can, on the one hand, give kids chances to interact with others, express themselves, and share information. On the other hand, it can also result in detrimental outcomes like addiction, cyberbullying, and social comparison.

Reduced self-esteem, a negative body image, and an increase in anxiety and depression are some possible side effects of social media on kids. Additionally, excessive social media use can harm sleep cycles, lessen physical activity, and promote obesity.

By keeping an eye on their online behavior, teaching them healthy habits, and fostering a positive and encouraging offline environment, parents and educators can significantly reduce the harmful effects of social media on children. Overall, using social media in a balanced and thoughtful way can help kids navigate the complex digital world and improve their general well-being.

Therefore, we should take action to lessen the negative effects and boost the positive effects of social media on kids.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Education technology, Pornography, Social media, Facebook, Health, Cybercrimes, terrorist.

Table of content:

Chapter: ONE
Preliminary

1.1 Introduction:

Social media is now a commonplace aspect of contemporary life, and the effects it has on children are a source of growing concern. Children today are exposed to a level of social interaction and information sharing that was unimaginable just a few decades ago thanks to the growth of platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and TikTok. While using social media can give kids many advantages, including the chance to connect with friends and family, express their creativity and interests, and access educational resources, there are also possible dangers and unfavorable effects.

Investigating how social media affects children's social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development is the goal of this study. This study aims to identify the ways in which social media can affect children's well-being, both favorably and unfavorably, by reviewing prior research and carrying out original research. We will specifically look at how social media may affect kids' self-worth, body image, mental health, academic performance, and physical health.

Parents, educators, policymakers, and other stakeholders who are worried about children's well-being in the digital age will be interested in the research's findings. We can develop strategies to promote safe and healthy online behavior and build a more encouraging and positive online environment for kids by understanding the potential risks and benefits of social media use.

who has comparable goals or interests? Join or support deserving causes; spread the word about crucial concerns. Social media can help people express kindness and empathy.

However, if we pay attention to it for kids, we can uncover a lot of positive and negative effects of social media. Many young people misuse social media. Social media might pose a threat to them at times.

Computers, cell phones, and smart Phones are the tools of social communication. Through this technology, everyone can discuss ideas, thoughts, images, films, etc. They provide social media with its vitality. Online social networks are facilitated by social media. Both the sources and the users of social media are many. There is one source and numerous recipients for conventional print and electronic media. Compared to electronic and print media, social media is unique.

Conversely, during the COVID 19 social media taught us how to make a positive impact on society and support the educational sector. There are numerous bookstores on social media that are quite helpful for kids. In other words, there is a mixed effect of good and bad.

1.2: Statement of Problem:

Social media is important, but there are still lots of disagreements regarding it. Due to a lack of regulation and public understanding, the reality of social media is evident. Children and teenagers can misuse the internet since it is so open to them.

1.3: Objectives of Studies:

children use social media to highlight both their positive and negative traits while abusing and committing crimes.

1. To examine the extent to which children in Bangladesh are exposed to social media, including the types of platforms and content that they typically engage with.

2. Find out, if the bad aspects of social media are more visible than the good aspect.

3. To identify the potential risks and benefits associated with social media use among children in Bangladesh, including its impact on their social, cognitive, and emotional development.

4. Find out about cybercrimes of children on social media.

5. I find certain statutory requirements for legal remedies.

1.4 Research Question:

1. What is our role in terms of protecting children on social media?

2. What sort of social consciousness is required?

3. What kind of advantages do kids get when using social media?

1.5 Research Methodology:

The current study will use qualitative data to support a descriptive work. The current study will be conducted using a variety of methodologies and techniques. In light of the study's objectives, primary data will be gathered through observation, case studies, and critical informants. As

secondary data sources, this study examines textbooks, journals, reports, pertinent national legislation, case studies, daily newspapers, online documents, and some publications. In order to determine the Impact of Social Media on Children in Bangladesh: An Overview of Legal Remedies in Bangladesh, data from primary and secondary sources have been gathered for this study.

The current study will use qualitative data to support a descriptive work. The secondary data for the current study were gathered from journals, articles, books, newspapers, online documents, and some publications using a variety of methods and techniques.

1.6 Literature review:

Social media has become an integral part of modern society, and its impact on children has been a topic of concern for many researchers. This literature review summarizes and analyzes some of the most significant findings on the impact of social media on children. (Richards, Caldwell, & Go)

One of the primary concerns about social media is its potential impact on children's mental health. Several studies have found that social media use can lead to negative outcomes such as depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem Social media platforms can also facilitate cyberbullying, which can have severe consequences for children's mental health and well-being

Another area of concern is the impact of social media on children's social development. Some studies have found that social media use can lead to increased feelings of loneliness and social isolation (Twenge & Campbell, 2019). However, other studies have found that social media can provide a sense of connection and belonging for children who may struggle to form social connections in other contexts (monca & ranieri, 2016)

Social media use has also been linked to negative effects on academic performance. Several studies have found that excessive social media use can lead to distraction, procrastination, and reduced motivation to complete schoolwork (Kirschner & Karpinski, 2010; Rosen et al., 2013).

Additionally, there are concerns about the potential for social media to expose children to harmful content such as violence, pornography, and hate speech (Livingstong & haddon, 2016). While many social media platforms have policies in place to prevent such content from being shared, enforcing these policies can be challenging.

Despite these concerns, some research has found that social media can have positive effects on children's development. For example, social media can provide opportunities for children to develop and express their creativity, as well as to engage in civic participation (Kahne & Bowyer, 2017).

In conclusion, the impact of social media on children is complex and multifaceted, with both positive and negative effects. While social media can provide children with opportunities for

social connection, creativity, and civic engagement, excessive use can lead to negative outcomes such as depression, anxiety, and poor academic performance. Parents, educators, and policymakers should work together to ensure that children are using social media in ways that are safe and appropriate for their developmental needs.

Numerous kids use social media every day. Some of them have social media addictions. They are unaware of social media's negative effects. They gradually begin to misuse it.

Teenagers are more frequently at risk from social media use than most adults believe. The majority of dangers can be divided into the following groups: peer-to-peer, inappropriate content, ignorance of online privacy concerns, and external impacts from third-party advertising groups (Alam, 2022)

It is still just about 1%, and according to Ayman Sadiq, founder, and CEO of 10 Minute School, the largest online education provider in the country that recently acquired $2 million in foreign funding, Bangladesh has every chance of experiencing significant growth. Up until the Covid-19 breakouts, Bangladesh employed technology in education less as a primary factor than most of its peer countries and more as a supplement accepted by enthusiasts.

Porn is being used by kids more and more. A 2012 study by the non-governmental Foundation for Humanity found that 77% percent) of school-age children in Dhaka have viewed pornography.

Pornography Control Act 2012:

I feel that the Pornography Act of 2013 has to be strengthened, with more severe sanctions for uploading obscene material online and a bar on bail in cases covered by the Act.

The penalties for non-infractions on children's social media must be clearly outlined in child pornography regulations.

Children Act, 2013: According to Bangladesh's Children Act 2013, juveniles who are found guilty of crimes and are under the age of 18 shall be transferred to development centers rather than prison so that they can turn their lives around.

The Digital Security Act of 2018 forbids people from expressing remarks that are insulting or defamatory to others.

(1) Any fraud committed by a person using digital or electronic means constitutes a crime.

(2) Anyone who violates subsection (1) is subject to a punishment of imprisonment for a term not to exceed five (5) years, a fine not to exceed five (5) lakhs or both.

(3) If any person commits the offense referred to in subsection (1) for the second time or again, he shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding 7 (seven) years, or with a fine not exceeding 10 (ten) lakhs, or with both. (Digital Security Act, 2018)

No act committed by a child under the age of nine can be regarded as a crime, according to article 82 of the Bangladesh Penal Code 1860. Anyone under the age of 18 is referred to as a juvenile under the Majority Act of 1875. Juvenile offenders will be those who violate sections 82–83 of the Penal Code and the Children Act and range in age from 12 to 16.

Cyber terrorists cannot be equated with traditional terrorists. However, a cyberterrorist can be a person or people who want to harm their "target's" reputation and cause mental anguish. Computer networks belonging to businesses or people are the main targets. Cyber terrorists, also referred to as "hackers," are currently by far the biggest threat on the Internet and are frequently amateurs. Approximately 90% of all hacking activities are carried out by them. 9.9% of them could be hired as professional hackers (corporate spies), and only 0.1% are top-tier cybercriminals.

International conventions support efforts to combat child abuse, human trafficking, and international sex sleeving. (Adelaja & George, 2020)

Researchers are attempting to address this issue through legislation, and in this thesis, I highlight how youngsters become addicted to pornography, how they can do so, and what efforts can be made to address the problem.

1.7 Types of Data:

For this study, mainly qualitative data were gathered. Since the current study will be qualitative and descriptive, the qualitative data will receive the most attention in the analysis and writing of the report. If necessary, only a very small amount of quantitative data will be used in this study.

1.8 Sources of Data:

To carry out the current study, both primary and secondary data sources will be gathered. The application of various strategies and methods will be used to gather primary data. These

techniques and methods include key informant use, case studies, and observation. On the other hand, secondary data sources include books, journals, periodicals, dissertations, reports, reports from daily newspapers, and various reputable websites.

1.9 Limitations of the study:

The research has a deadline. The investigation is also constrained by a lack of funding. There are also few secondary sources of information. There is a text shortage crisis. There was no prior research on the suggested field in Bangladesh, according to the researcher. These restrictions do not prevent the researcher from readily overcoming these restrictions.

1.10 Expected Outcome:

Social media's effects on children There isn't an issue. But we should be aware of how to use social media with kids. Everything has a good and a bad side, but we know how to separate the good from the bad. This is the essential point of how youngsters use social media. There are several drawbacks to some studies made for social media.

Chapter Two:
Definition and related terms.

2.1 Definition:

Social media refers to methods of communication where individuals create, share, and/or exchange knowledge and concepts in online communities and networks.

forms of digital communication where users can create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content such (as videos)

By depriving children of crucial social cues they would typically learn through in-person communication, social media has a negative impact on behavior. They might become more jaded, anxious, and insecure as a result. Social media has an impact on social skills because it limits kids' direct interactions with their peers.

2.2 Risk Of Using Social Media and Facebook Addiction:

Social media addiction in youngsters can cause a variety of behavioral changes, including introversion. Children start to rely more on their Facebook pals than on their parents or siblings.

They prefer to share everything with their Facebook pals rather than discuss any issues with their family. The ties between families weaken as a result.

Numerous kids use social media every day. Some of them have social media addictions. They are unaware of social media's negative effects. They gradually begin to misuse it.

Teenagers are more frequently at risk from social media use than most adults believe. The majority of dangers can be divided into the following groups: peer-to-peer, inappropriate content, ignorance of online privacy concerns, and external impacts from third-party advertising groups. (Hossain, 2018)

A campaign to increase awareness of the negative effects of technology has been initiated by two employees of Facebook and Google. The Center for Human Technology is a project led by Roger McNamee of Facebook and Tristan Harris of Google that aims to harness technology for the benefit of people. They claim that technology has taken over our culture and thoughts.

Social media use causes kids to develop a lot of bad habits. While playing various video games and watching various types of films, children engage in a variety of strange activities. The Facebook game Blue Whale is a recent illustration. In India and Bangladesh later in the lead-up to the Games, several people tried suicide and a number of them succeeded, according to media accounts.

The way our kids use social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram is getting compulsive. Parents are now quite concerned about this issue. This image is the same in Bangladesh and practically every developed nation.

A study from California State University found that Facebook addiction had similar effects on the brain as cocaine addiction. Ofir Turel, a professor at this university, claimed that Facebook addiction causes people's brains to become more active than they would be without it. The amygdala, which controls emotional states, and the striatum, which anticipates future emotions, are both activated when using Facebook, according to the study. It also demonstrates how many of the participants respond to Facebook more swiftly than to on-the-road faces.

2.27 billion active monthly users on Facebook alone. Which alone covers about 40% of the world's population. (Top 5 Benefits of Social Media for Students, 2021)

According to a recent report percentage of students who use each platform:

On Facebook alone, there are 2.27 billion active monthly users. It accounts for almost 40% of the global population. The percentage of pupils who utilize each platform, according to a recent report: (Top 5 Benefits of Social Media for Students, 2021)

Chart showing percentages: Facebook 96%, Youtube 84%, Blogs 20%, twitter 14%, My space 12%, Linkin 10%
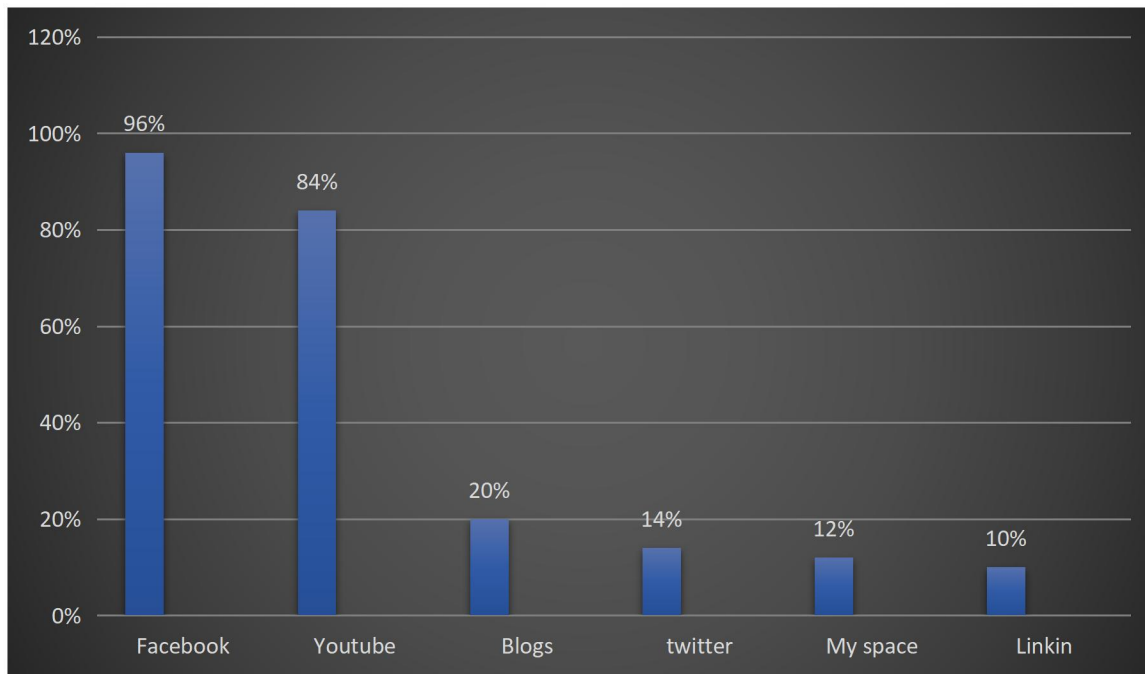
2.3 Health Risk For Social Media:

Teenagers are discovering that they may simply and secretly access online information regarding their health concerns. Excellent health resources are more widely available.

available to kids on a range of subjects that matter to this group, like sex-related illnesses, stress management, and depression symptoms. Teenagers with chronic illnesses have access to websites where they can form supportive networks with others who have comparable problems. Children have already seen a number of gains in their health care, including higher medication adherence, better illness understanding, and fewer missed appointments, thanks to the mobile technology they use on a daily basis, such as cell phones, instant messaging, and text messaging. Teenagers will have more opportunities to learn about their health issues and communicate with

their doctors because all of the new social media platforms include mobile applications. (O'Keeffe & Pearson, 2011)

According to analysis, too much screen time could cause mental health burdens like:

Anxiety

Depression

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Concentration problem.

Obsessive behavior

Irritability

Isolation

Sleep problem.

Screen fatigue.

Anxiety:

But using social media more frequently makes people feel more FOMO, inadequate, dissatisfied, and alone.

Your mood is significantly impacted by these emotions, which also exacerbate the signs of stress, anxiety, and depression.

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Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder:

Social networking can occasionally cause attention deficits. When you use social media for a long period, you may begin to overthink your life. Hypertension affects your mind when you start to overthink.

Depression:

Using long time of social media can affect your mind and its causes of depression.

Concentration problem:

you are drawn to social media or at a point when you are drawn to it, you will find it difficult to focus effectively on your work, your studies, or any other task. This is a severe problem.

Obsessive behavior:

Social media can influence your thoughts and lead to obsessive behavior.

Sleep problem:

Drugs like social media are one type. Social media is like digital narcotics, I wanted to say. We also know that every drug leads to addiction. As a result, using social media makes you gradually

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dependent on it. You can't sleep well if you use social media for a long period of time throughout the night. (Richards, Caldwell, & Go)

2.4 Cyberbullying and Online Harassment:

Cyberbullying use of technology to harass, threaten or embarrass any specific person to target. The online threats, rude and aggressive behavior, aggressive comment on Facebook, and threat by tweets. Body shaming on online or social media of any personal picture used for fun or hurt. feelings of loneliness and a perception of unsafely at school were often linked to cyberbullying.

Police launched cyber support for women in November 2020. This year 17 thousand 280 women contacted this unit. All of them are victims of

cyberbullying in one way or another. Last year, the cybercrime investigation department worked on more than 900 incidents in Dhaka. According to them, the proportion of women and men in cyberbullying is equal. However, women suffer more when it comes to "sextortion"

According to police records, there were 23 male victims of the unpaid sharing of intimate photos and videos, while there were 100 female victims. The number of male victims in the false id cyberbullying instance was 49, while the number of female victims was 100. (Alam, 2022)

Men have been defrauded in banking more frequently and have had greater identity theft.

On the other hand, the majority of women experience internet harassment. threat to social media user-generated content that becomes viral.

According to recent evidence, online bullying is less widespread than offline bullying, and social networking platforms do not put most children in danger of online bullying. Internet users were the subject of a recent UNICEF survey.

1,281 school-age children (10 to 17 years old) in Bangladesh's schools, colleges, and madrasas were questioned for a study titled "Children's Online Safety in Bangladesh."

A UNICEF Bangladesh survey found that about 25% of youngsters (aged 10 to 17) begin using the internet before turning 11. Additionally, a significant portion of kids (63%) surf the Internet mostly from their own rooms. It highlights the pervasiveness of "bedroom culture," which permits Internet use with comparatively minimal oversight. In Bangladesh, guys (63%) have far greater access and usage than girls (48%) do. Online Talking (messaging) and watching videos are two of the most frequent online activities. The daily average for online chat and video viewing is 33% and 30%, respectively. (Alam, 2022)

According to the report, 44% of females and 70% of boys agree to accept friend requests from internet strangers. Some study respondents even admitted to meeting those online "friends" in person, endangering their safety. In Bangladesh, the number of internet users is quickly increasing. Since 2000, this number has grown by 800 times. In Bangladesh, the average age of the internet population is progressively falling. Every day, even very young children access and use the Internet. However, older children are more likely than younger ones to experience online

bullying. However, there is always a chance that minors will be exposed to inappropriate material, sexual assault, or intimidation. Online bullying and intimidation can have serious consequences. because it may immediately reach a large number of people and they can stay online forever. They experience online bullying at larger rates than other students, and they also miss more school. Poor exam results, low self-esteem, and health issues are further risks. Online bullying can, in severe circumstances, even result in suicide. "30 years after the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the invention of the 'World Wide Web,' now is the time to put children and young people at the center of digital policies for governments, families, education, and the private sector," said UNICEF Bangladesh Representative Eduard Begbedar. (Alam, 2022)

We can all contribute to restoring balance to the good by protecting ourselves from the negative sides of the Internet and utilizing its positive features.

2.5 Advantages of Using Social Media:

1. Having self-assurance

Young children may feel more at ease communicating and interacting with others thanks to social media. They gain confidence and lose their shyness when they "Like" or comment on a post. According to a Common Sense Media study, 29% of teens who use social media said it makes them feel less shy, while 20% said it makes them feel more confident. Social media interactions can aid in the process of boosting a child's confidence and helping them learn better

communication skills when they appear to be introverted and uncomfortable around others. (Rodriguz)

2. Feeling cordial

Social media can also aid in increasing children's social interaction because it provides a more relaxed setting where kids can start new relationships without feeling awkward or uneasy.

Children who use social media can meet new friends and get to know other kids better. They can practice their social skills in the relative safety and distance provided by social media when they greet a friend or Like a picture, which starts a virtual interaction.

3. A sense of connection

Technology was developed to improve human connections and interpersonal bonds. Family members can share an interest in social media and use it to strengthen ties within the home.

Social networking interactions can act as a safety net, encouraging kids to be more truthful in their updates and tweets. Social media allows parents to better understand how their kids are feeling, thinking, and acting. (Rodriguz, 2016)

Viewing pictures of friends and other contacts or browsing through a timeline can be a moment of discovery for both the parent and the child, which can help open those lines of communication and understanding. For some parents, it can serve as a kind of entry point into their child's life.

4. Sensing superior

Social media is not an exception to the Internet's web of information.

According to a Globe and Mail report, social media is actually boosting children's intelligence. Social media can aid in the development of cognitive skills such as memory, comprehension, critical thinking, and problem-solving in addition to social skills. They learn how to evaluate information critically and determine what is and is not useful.

Children who have access to the Internet at home perform better academically, according to a related study by the e-Learning Foundation.

5. Having knowledge

The internet can offer schoolchildren insights that are helpful in their daily lives in addition to assisting them with their research and assignments.

You can find news events, practical advice, and the newest in music, movies, and sports when you log on to social media. Children can use social media to understand current events and important information.

6. Sensing useful

Pro-social video games, or those that demand interaction through social media, can promote better conduct and tolerance for others, according to research from Iowa University. The study found that after playing pro-social games, children tended to be more helpful.

Children may develop greater empathy and compassion as a result of using social media, and they may even feel obligated to defend and support their friends. This is another reason why parents should permit their children to use it. Additionally, playing pro-social video games can lessen aggressive thoughts.

7. Feeling relaxed:

Social media gives kids a platform to express their disappointments, annoyances, and fears, which can help reduce stress.

Additionally, it can offer social support from a variety of sources. Social media can also serve as a diversion for kids who are struggling to cope with stressful situations.

8. Sense of welcome

Children may experience a sense of belonging when they are part of a social network. The sense of being a part of a network can strengthen a child's sense of responsibility and connection to his

"team," as well as their self-esteem and confidence. Children can create shared experiences with their friends in a social network and feel valued and loved.

Chapter three:

Consequences of Educational Technology in Bangladesh

3.1 Definition:

The term "education technology," or "EdTech," refers to modern technological applications in the classroom. EdTech includes things like interactive whiteboards and projection screens in the classroom, online content delivery, and MOOCs.

Today's educational institutions frequently use computers, multimedia, software, electronic communication, the web, and other information technologies.

3.2 Benefits of Educational Technology in Bangladesh:

It is still just about 1%, and according to Ayman Sadiq, founder, and CEO of 10 Minute School, the largest online education provider in the country that recently acquired $2 million in foreign funding, Bangladesh has every chance of experiencing significant growth. Up until the Covid-19 breakouts, Bangladesh employed technology in education less as a primary factor than most of its peer countries and more as a supplement accepted by enthusiasts.

Since 2013, instructors and students have benefited from the government's Shikkhok Batayon, a video platform enabling public school teachers to disseminate their academic knowledge. Additionally, in recent years, authors of educational content like Ayman Sadiq and Munzereen Shahid have had a significant impact on students who use the internet.

The educators were able to save platform expenditures because to free web platforms like YouTube and Facebook.

Other regional education start-ups with different focus areas include Ostad, Esho Shikhi, Shikhbe Shobai, Sohopathi, Thrive, Upskill, and EduHive.

3.3 Impact Of Education Technology Outside Of Countries:

1. Kahoot:

At SXSWedu in March 2013, Kahoot's private beta version was released. Nine million teachers worldwide utilize it today, along with hundreds of millions of students, families, and 97% of Fortune 500 corporations. According to the firm, 2 billion people from more than 200 different nations and regions participated in 300 million sessions that were hosted on Kahoot! platform by 30+ million active users in 2021 and 2022. The Kahoot! Group has offices in the US, the UK, France, Finland, Estonia, Denmark, and Spain in addition to its headquarters in Oslo, Norway. (Hopkin, 2022)

2. Yuanfudao :

Over Yuanfudao 400 million people in China have had access to Yuanfudao's K–12 after-school tutoring, pre–school support, and adult education services since its founding in 2012. Yuanfudao has offices all over China, including Wuhan, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Nanjing, Chengdu, Jinan, Changsha, Tianjin, Chongqing, Shenyang, Changchun, and Hefei. The company is headquartered in Beijing. (Hopkin, 2022)

3. Chegg:

Chegg, a California-based edtech company founded in 2005, offers students online tutoring as well as print and digital textbooks, educational content, and student services. Chegg announced in August 2022 that its University platform would be made available in Canada and the UK.

Through Uversity, educators get paid for disseminating their lesson plans across Chegg's content library, which also includes study aids, practice tests, and lab and lecture notes from eminent academics in global marketplaces. (Hopkin, 2022)

4. Udemy :

Udemy Udemy is a marketplace platform that offers hundreds of courses in dozens of languages on topics including programming, data science, leadership, and team building. It has its headquarters in San Francisco with regional hubs in Turkey, Ireland, Australia, India, and Brazil. With access to thousands of courses, learning statistics, and the option to host and share their own material, Udemy Business gives corporate clients a subscription-based platform for staff training and development. (Hopkin, 2022)

5. BYJU'S:

More than 150 million students worldwide receive learning solutions from the multinational tech business BYJU'S. BYJU was established in 2011 and has operations in over 21 countries. It also offers learning programs in other languages. (Hopkin, 2022)

6. Zuoyebang:

Zuoyebang China's Zuoyebang, founded in 2015, offers students online tutoring services and goods for a variety of academic areas. With its headquarters in Beijing, the company has 11 locations around China, including Xi'an, Hefei, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Chengdu, Chongqing, Jinan,

Changsha, Nanjing, and Shijiazhuang. It also employs over 35,000 people in China. (Hopkin, 2022)

7. VIPKID:

Through a real-time learning environment, VIPKID links online instructors in the United States and Canada with students from around the world. The company, which Cindy Mi, the founder, and CEO, founded in 2014, said that it would stop offering classes to Chinese students taught by foreign tutors in 2021. Chinese national tutors are currently providing for the demands of Chinese students. (Hopkin, 2022)

8.2U:

In its capacity as edX's parent company, 2U collaborates with more than 230 colleges, universities, and businesses to give over 45 million students access to more than 4,000 digital education options, ranging from free courses to entire degrees. The business declared in July 2022 that it would abandon its "one-size-fits-all" strategy in favor of a more specialized one that would let institutions create unique cooperation packages. (Hopkin, 2022)

8. Coursera:

Coursera is a global online learning platform that was established in 2012 by Daphne Koller and Andrew Ng. It provides access to online courses and degrees from prestigious universities and businesses. The company has collaborated with over 7,000 institutions, corporations, and

governmental agencies, as well as around 110 million students. Together with its partners, Coursera funded about 115 certification programs for persons who would have been impacted by the global pandemic in 2020. (Hopkin, 2022)

9. Unacademy:

Unacamdy initial teaching videos, which Gaurav Munjal launched as a YouTube channel in 2010, assisted other students with their exam preparation. After five years of success, he recruited two friends to help him build the Unacademy app. Unacademy reintroduced the original app as part of its Unveil 1.0 event in 2020, and the firm added instructional materials to its portfolio by purchasing Kreatryx, PrepLadder, and Codechef. (Hopkin, 2022)
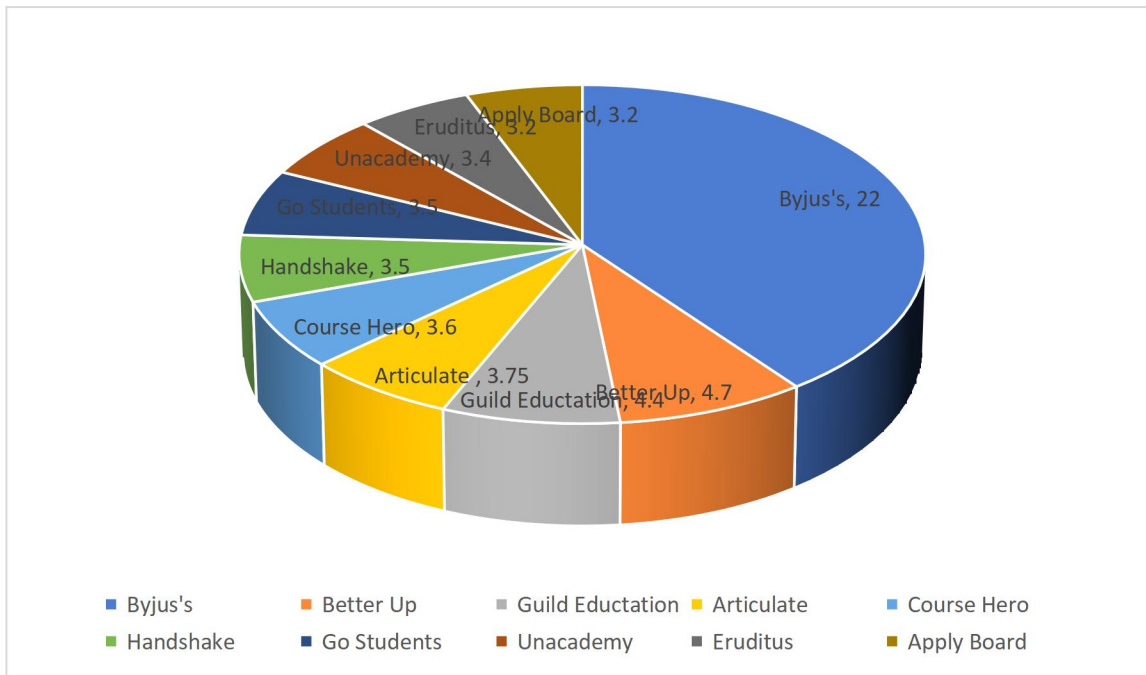
Teens may complete many of the tasks that are essential to them offline on (Rodriguz, 2016) social media platforms, including connecting with friends and family, making new friends, sharing images, and exchanging ideas. Participating in social media can also give teenagers deeper advantages that affect how they see themselves, their neighborhood, and the rest of the world, such as:

1. Possibilities for community involvement through charitable giving

2. Participating as a volunteer in civic and charitable activities in the community

3. Developmental growth of both individual and group creativity

4. collaboration on creative and musical projects;

5. development of concepts due to the development of blogs, podcasts, videos, and gaming websites;

6. increase of one's online contacts due to common interests;

Chapter: Four

Children's Use of Social Media Affects Crime and Terrorism

4.1 Social Media Effect on Pornography:

Mobile phones are frequently used by kids in a variety of ways. Children enter many offensive regions when utilizing their mobile devices in different ways. They later develop a dependence on these harmful websites. They are unaware of the harm these prohibited activities can do them. These are damaging to their moral principles.

Children are increasingly using porn. According to 2012 research by the Foundation for Humanity, a non-governmental group, 77% (percent) of school-going youngsters in Dhaka had viewed pornography. (Barman, 2016)

According to a survey by the Foundation for Humanity, more people view pornographic videos about intimate relationships than pornographic content produced for commercial purposes, as

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reported in the online edition of Prothom Alo on October 1. Additionally, only pupils under the age of 18why children are addicted to pornography. that appear in these videos.

It's possible that one of the friends saw porn. He then displays it to other buddies. Things spread in this manner. In addition, some boys and girls use their iPhones to record their intimate moments. They themselves post the recordings on the Internet afterward, if the relationship ends for any reason or just for fun. In this situation, parents' supervision should be prioritized. Such addictions have been found to be correlated with socioeconomic level. It has been discovered that kids from middle-class families are more dependent on online porn.

The most terrifying aspect is that regular relationships between teenage boys and girls no longer exist owing to addiction to Internet pornography. Additionally, there is a growing risk that they will fall into the hands of sexual predators.

It will be interesting to observe if parents release their kids into the huge, chaotic Internet without a life jacket. The majority of pornographic incidents or data are inextricably linked to social media.

Through social media, people can exchange papers, movies, and photographs.

Pornography always causes harm and can be sneaky. It is a monstrous industry that keeps expanding. Listed below are a few shocking figures:

1. The term "teen" has reportedly been the most frequently searched term on Porn Hub for more than six years. The website saw over 33,500,000,000 visits in 2018 and saw more than 5,517,000,000 hours of porn. (Greenberg, 2020)

2. With more than 55% of victims being children aged 10 or younger, child porn is one of the fastest-growing online industries (IWF). (Greenberg, 2020)

3. Numerous studies have connected watching porn to increased rates of anxiety, depression, sexual aggression, and other mental health problems (Truth About Porn).

3. It was discovered that married people who watch porn are twice as likely to get divorced as those who don't (Springer). Infidelity and permissive sexual attitudes and behaviors have both been linked to pornography use (National Institute of Health).

4. Several studies have connected watching porn to an increase in sexual assault and violence (Truth About Porn). Use of pornography has been associated with attitudes that support violence against women (National Institute of Health). (Greenberg, 2020)

4.2 Cyber Crimes:

In this world, there are many crimes and criminals. Digital world crimes are known as cybercrimes. The majority of the time, cybercriminals are incredibly cunning and skilled. Cybercrimes can be committed in a variety of ways. Social media can be used by people to conduct cybercrimes. Children and members of our younger age are regularly involved in this kind of crime.

A computer or a smartphone is an exclusive device for youngsters. However, there are negative and positive aspects to the internet and social media worlds. The negative side, however, draws children. They are involved in social media crimes for reasons unclear to them.

They are unaware of the benefits of those devices since they are unable to use them.

Recently a huge number of children are involve in cybercrimes. Now I am describing some common cybercrimes:

1. Phishing is the practice of collecting personal information from online users by sending them bogus emails.

2. Abuse of personal information (identity theft)

3. Hacking is the act of breaking into or abusing computer networks or websites.

4. Disseminating child porn.

4.3 Terrorism:

According to Axelrod, C. Warren's article "Security Against Cyber Terrorism," cyber terrorism is the term used to describe electronic attacks carried out in cyberspace from both internal and external networks, particularly the Internet, and that are intended for a specific target.

Cyberterrorism refers to activities that harm, abuse or compromise a nation's security or high-profile projects or endeavors. Hackers can cause significant psychological harm by tarnishing the reputations of smaller businesses or even individuals, so they are not just limited to this.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the System Administration, Networking, and Security Institute (SANS) released a list of the 20 top vulnerabilities of Internet-connected devices in 2001, according to a report from PCWorld.com online magazine. (Adelaja & George, 2020)

Cyber terrorists cannot be equated with traditional terrorists. However, a cyberterrorist can be a person or people who want to harm their "target's" reputation and cause mental anguish. Computer networks belonging to businesses or people are the main targets. Cyber terrorists, also referred to as "hackers," are currently by far the biggest threat on the Internet and are frequently amateurs. Approximately 90% of all hacking activities are carried out by them. 9.9% of them could be hired as professional hackers (corporate spies), and only 0.1% are top-tier cybercriminals. (Adelaja & George, 2020)

The youth bulge, a widespread phenomenon in many developing nations, is frequently attributed to a developmental stage in which a nation's accomplishments in lowering infant mortality fall short of making up for its persistently high fertility rate.

High unemployment among young people, who make up a large percentage of the population, is a result of the youth bulge in the absence of adequate development and employment opportunities. Consequently,

Compared to adults, young workers are more likely to be underemployed and live in poverty. Youth unemployment may result in hopelessness, unproductive job market trends, and slowed economic growth. (Adelaja & George, 2020)

Particularly alarming is the severe youth unemployment situation in LDCs, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), which has the highest rate of youth working in poverty (70 percent) in the world. (Adelaja & George, 2020)

Only 3.1 million new jobs are created annually for the 10 to 12 million young people entering the workforce on average, leaving the vast majority of them jobless. For instance, 43 and 48 percent of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 respectively are unemployed or underemployed in Nigeria and Ghana. Youth unemployment may also contribute to youth migration out of Africa, dependency on and stress on adults, missed opportunities for growth, restlessness among youth, and a higher risk of radicalization and conflict. (Adelaja & George, 2020)

Chapter: Five

An Analysis of National and International Laws

5.1 Pornography control Act, No IX of 2012:

Any sexually suggestive dialogues, acts, gestures, nude or semi-nude dances which are captured and displayed in films, video images, audiovisual images, still images, graphics ,or in any other way and which have no artistic or educational value.

Any image that shows actual or simulated sexually explicit behavior by a minor—where, in the latter case, the simulation is indistinguishable from actual sexually explicit behavior—is considered child pornography, according to a portion of the definition. (Duignan, 2023)

Bangladesh needs the pornography Act badly. There is a law called the Pornography Control Act of 2012.

There are some significant criminal court jurisdictional sections in this Act. However, more severe penalties are required for reduced pornography. More penalties should be added to this Act for those who engage in child pornography. Due to the fact that they engage in that kind of criminal activity by using children, many main offenders are skipped by law enforcement agencies. They commit that kind of crime with children because they are aware that minors are eligible for very easy bail and light sentences.

According to the section 8(1) of the pornography control Act,2012. Any individual who creates pornography, recruits and hires participants for the production, forces any woman, man, or child to participate, or incites any woman, man, or child to participate in any enticement and captures still images, video images, or films with or without his knowledge is deemed to have committed a crime and is subject to punishment including up to 7 (seven) years in prison and a fine of up to 2,00,000 (two lacks) taka. (pornography control Act,2012, 2012)

According to section 8(3) of the pornography control Act,2012. Anyone who distributes pornography via the internet, a website, a mobile phone, or any other electronic device is considered to have violated the law and is subject to strict imprisonment for a term that may not exceed 5 (five) years and a fine that may not exceed Tk 2,000,000. (two lakhs). will be disciplined. (Pornography Control Act, 2012)

According to section 8(6) of the pornography control Act,2012. Any person who produces, distributes, prints, and publishes pornography using a child or sells, supplies, or displays child pornography or advertises any child pornography shall be deemed to have committed an offense and shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 (ten) years and 5,00,000 (Five Lakhs) shall be punished with fine up to Taka. (Pornography Control Act, 2012)

According to section 13(1) of the pornography control Act,2012. The maximum penalty for such an offense is the death penalty. If any person, officer, or authority authorized by this Act files a false or harassing case or complaint without knowing any just or lawful reason for doing so and with the intent to harm any person, he shall be deemed to have committed an offense. shall receive a 2 (two) year sentence of solitary confinement and a fine of up to 1,000,000 (one million) Taka. (pornography control Act,2012, 2012)

According to the section 13(2) of pornography control Act,2012. In any case filed under this Act, if the court or, as the case may be, the Tribunal acquits any accused person on hearing and judgment and if the court is of the opinion that the charges leveled against the said accused person are false, baseless and vexatious, then the person who filed the case has committed an offense. shall be deemed to be and for a such crime he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and with a fine of up to 1,00,000 (one lakh) taka.

5.2 Children Act, NO XXIV OF 2013:

No matter what other laws exist, anyone under the age of 18 will have their case heard in a juvenile court.

According to the children Act,2013 under section 33(1) No child shall be sentenced to death, or life in prison, With the caveat that if a child is found to have committed a crime so heinous that the court feels no remand under this Act is adequate

Alternatively, if the Juvenile Court determines that the child is too obstinate or depraved to be placed in an approved institution and that no other legal method of resolution is suitable, the child will be sentenced to imprisonment. may mandate incarceration. or other forms of incarceration, regardless of anything to the contrary contained in any other law. (Children Act, 2013)

Furthermore, the maximum sentence allowed for the offense is not to be exceeded by the term of imprisonment that is payable:

(2) A juvenile imprisoned pursuant to subsection (1) is not permitted to interact with any other adult suspects currently in custody. (Children Act, 2013)

According to the Children Act,2013 under section 34(1) The Juvenile Court may order a child to be held in a child development center for a period of not less than 10 (ten) years and not more than 3 (three) years if the child is found guilty of any crime punishable by death or life in prison.

The Juvenile Court may, however, order that a child be held in a child development center for a maximum of three (three) years if he or she is found guilty of any crime that is not punishable by death or life in prison. (Children Act, 2013)

According to the Children Act,2013 under section 34(2) The detained child has undergone a positive and significant change in conduct, character, and personality and is accused of murder, rape, robbery, robbery, drug dealing, or any other heinous, heinous, or serious crime, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the order of the Juvenile Court or in any other law currently in effect. Child Development Center instead Alternatively, at least three (three) months before the child turns 18 (eighteen) years old, the authority of the accredited institution may send a recommendation to the government urging it to take the necessary steps to release the concerned child as soon as they reach that age.

According to the children Act,2013 under the section 34(3) If a child who has been charged with murder, rape, robbery, banditry, drug dealing, or any other serious crime reaches the age of 18 (eighteen) while the case is still pending, or if a child who has been detained in accordance with the court's order in the case of the charged crime reaches the age of eighteen (eighteen), Child Development Services will be notified. Subject to the Juvenile Court's approval, the administrators of the Center or the accredited institution must immediately send the alleged offender to the Central or District Jail. (Children Act, 2013)

According to section 44 of Children Act,2013 A juvenile imprisoned pursuant to subsection (1) is not permitted to interact with any other adult suspects currently in custody. (Children Act, 2013)

(2) No child shall be arrested or detained pursuant to any law relating to preventive detention, regardless of anything else stated in any other law.

(3) After arresting the child, the arresting police officer shall immediately inform the Child Police Officer about the reason for arrest, place, subject of the complaint, etc, and record his age initially.

Under the section 52(1) of children Act,2013 explain In spite of anything to the contrary stated in the Code of Criminal Procedure, any other law currently in force, or any other provision of this Act, if it is not possible to release a child in accordance with this Act, deliver him by alternative means, or bring him to court immediately after his arrest, the Child Police Officer shall release the child in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the absence of both parents, the child's guardian, authority, legal, or legitimate guardian, as appropriate, or a member of the extended family or a probation officer, may grant bail with or without conditions and sureties. (Children Act, 2013)

5.3 The penal code Act,1860 (Act No XLV of 1860):

No act committed by a child under the age of nine can be regarded as a crime, according to article 82 of the Bangladesh Penal Code 1860. Anyone under the age of 18 is referred to as a juvenile under the Majority Act of 1875. Juvenile offenders will be those who violate sections 82–83 of the Penal Code and the Children Act and range in age from 12 to 16.

Section 82 of the penal code,1860 explains Nothing that a child under the age of [nine] commits is a crime. (The penal code, 1860)

Section 83 of the penal code,1860 explains Nothing a child does that is over [nine] years old and under 12 constitutes an offense because they lack the mental maturity to understand the nature and ramifications of their actions at the time. (The penal code, 1860)

5.4 Digital Security Act,2018 (Act NO XLVIII OF 2018):

According to the section 22 of Digital security Act,2018

(1) Any fraud committed by a person using digital or electronic means constitutes a crime.

(2) Anyone who violates subsection (1) is subject to a punishment of either imprisonment for a term not to exceed five (5) years, a fine not to exceed five (5) lakhs, or both.

(3) If any person commits the offense referred to in sub-section (1) for the second time or again, he shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding 7 (seven) years, or with a fine not exceeding 10 (ten) lakhs, or with both. (Digital Security Act, 2018)

Section 18 of the digital security Act,2018 explains If the violation of subsection (1) involves any reserved computer, computer system, or computer network, the offender will be punished with either 3 (three) years in prison, a fine of no more than ten (ten) lakhs, or both. (Digital Security Act, 2018)

Section 23(1) of the digital security Act,2018 explains that Any fraud committed by a person using digital or electronic means constitutes a crime.

Any person who violates subsection (1) is subject to a punishment of either imprisonment for a term not to exceed five (5) years, a fine not to exceed five (5) lakhs or both. (Digital Security Act, 2018)

Section 27(1) of the digital security Act,2018 explain prohibits or facilitates unauthorized access to any computer, computer network, or Internet network with the intent to undermine national security and sovereignty and to frighten the general public or a segment thereof. (Digital Security Act, 2018)

Sections 22, 22, and 18 are all crucial parts of the Digital Security Act. those sections deal with electrical equipment, cybercrime, and fraud. Therefore, in my opinion, a section on crimes or offenses against children should be included, along with an explanation of the punishment.

5.5 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography:

According to article 2:

In accordance with the current Protocol:

Any act or transaction in which a child is transferred from one person or group of people to another for payment or any other consideration is referred to as the sale of children (a);

b) The use of a child in sexual acts for payment or any other kind of consideration is known as child prostitution;

(c) Child pornography is defined as any depiction, through whatever medium, of a child engaging in actual or simulated explicit sexual activity or any depiction of a child's sexual organs for primarily sexual ends.

According to the article 3

In accordance with the current Protocol:

Any act or transaction in which a child is transferred from one person or group of people to another for payment or any other consideration is referred to as the sale of children (a);

b) The use of a child in sexual acts for payment or any other kind of consideration is known as child prostitution;

(c) Child pornography is defined as any depiction, through whatever medium, of a child engaging in actual or simulated explicit sexual activity or any depiction of a child's sexual organs for primarily sexual ends.

According to article 10:

1. States Parties are required to take all necessary actions to improve global cooperation through multilateral, regional, and bilateral agreements for the prevention, identification, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of those accountable for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, and child sex tourism. States Parties must encourage coordination and cooperation between their institutions, national and international NGOs, and international organizations.

2. States Parties shall encourage international collaboration to aid child victims in their social reintegration, physical and psychological recovery, and repatriation.

3. States Parties shall encourage the development of international cooperation in order to address the underlying issues, such as poverty and underdevelopment, which make children more susceptible to child sex trade, child prostitution, and child pornography.

4. Through current multilateral, regional, bilateral, or other programs, States Parties in a position to do so shall provide financial, technical, or other assistance. programs like teral or others.

According to the Article 11

1. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen, implement and disseminate laws, administrative measures, social policies and programmes to prevent the offences referred to in the present Protocol. Particular attention shall be given to protect children who are especially vulnerable to such practices.

2. States Parties shall promote awareness in the public at large, including children, through information by all appropriate means, education, and training, about the preventive measures and harmful effects of the offenses referred to in the present Protocol. In fulfilling their obligations under this article, States Parties shall encourage the participation of the community and, in particular, children and child victims, in such information and education, and training programs, including at the international level.

3. States Parties shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that victims of such offenses receive all necessary assistance, including full social reintegration and full physical and mental recovery.

4. States Parties shall see to it that all children who are victims of the offenses listed in the present Protocol have access to appropriate channels for pursuing, without exclusion, damages from those legally accountable.

5. States Parties must take the necessary steps to effectively forbid the creation and distribution of materials that promote the crimes listed in the present Protocol.

According to the article 13:

1. Any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it is welcome to sign the present Protocol.

2. Any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it may ratify the present Protocol and accede to it. Depositing ratification or accession documents with the UN Secretary-General is required.

According to the article 14:

1. Three months after the tenth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited, the present Protocol comes into effect.

2. One month after the date on which each State deposits its own instrument of ratification or accession, the present Protocol enters into force. This also applies to States that accede to the Protocol after it enters into force.

6.1 State vs Oyshee Rahman [66 DLR (HCD) (2014) 500]:

Oyshee Rahman is undoubtedly a unique person. Despite the fact that the case State v. Oyshee Rahman made headlines, the judiciary has taken a strong stance to strike a balance between the needs of the victims, the rights of the accused, and the call for justice from the public. The judgment has not only given our criminal justice system new dimensions, but it has also brought to mind some long-forgotten fundamental principles.

Our criminal justice system's primary component is punishment. The purpose of punishment is one fundamental issue. It's also possible to ask whether the goal is being achieved. The High Court Division (HCD) of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has re-called the out-of-date theories that justify punishment in a criminal justice system in the case State vs. Oyshee Rahman [Death Reference No. 99 of 2015/Criminal Appeal No. 10281 of 2015].

The HCD identified five theories—deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation, retribution, and restitution—that are utilized by nations to serve the purpose of punishment. Does the current penal system adhere to any of the theories of punishment? is one important question.

Analyzing first how the proportionality between the seriousness of the offense and the sentence imposed is maintained will help you find the answer. Second, consider the impact of the criminal justice system on society and the offender.

Since there is no provision for a sentencing hearing in our criminal justice system, HCD has amply demonstrated in the State vs. Oyshee Rahman ruling that defense attorneys are unable to

know when to ask the court for a lesser sentence. The urgency of a sentence in our criminal justice system is explicitly conveyed by this.

HCD also explains what factors can be used as mitigating circumstances in the judgment and how these circumstances affect the sentence. In this regard, HCD has also discussed the practices of Pakistan, India, and the United States. According to the HCD's analysis of these nations' legal systems, we can conclude that these nations took into account "any relevant factors" when commuting death sentences to life in prison.

"Any relevant factors" are defined as "any element of an individual's life," which may include their mental health, family history, medical history, education and employment background, remorse, youth, childhood abuse or neglect, a minor role in the homicide, or the lack of a prior criminal record. Under the general heading of "any relevant factors," in the State v.

Oyshee Rahman's personal, family, mental, and physical health—as well as her drug and suicidal history—have all been taken into account by the HCD, which has resulted in five grounds for commuting Oyshee's sentence.

In that situation, we can make another observation. Oyshee's way of life is a result of her parents' failure to give her the proper guidance. Additionally, Oyshee used a costly laptop, smart phone, and stole a significant amount of money from her family. She violated a number of social norms. She has access to social media, and she uses it to misuse it for drugs and other things.

Packingham v. North Carolina, 582 US (2017:

Unanimously, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a North Carolina law that forbade sex offenders from using social media. The Court outlined how people who use social media, including sex offenders, access websites that are protected by the law for a variety of legal purposes. (Blogtrepreneur, CC BY 2.0, illustration)

The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously struck down a North Carolina law that forbade sex offenders from using social media in Packingham v. North Carolina, 582 US __ (2017). The Court outlined how people who use social media, including sex offenders, access websites that are protected by the law for a variety of legal purposes.

Sex offender Packingham was charged for posting on Facebook.

Lester Packingham was accused of breaking the law by the authorities after he thanked God on Facebook for tossing out a traffic ticket. The issue for Packingham is that he is a convicted sex offender who was found guilty of engaging in indecent conduct with a 13-year-old while he was a college student at the age of 21.

Packingham appealed following his conviction and sentence being suspended. The North Carolina Court of Appeals overturned the decision, concluding that the law was not specifically crafted. The State filed an appeal with the state high court, which ruled against them and declared the law to be "constitutional in every respect."

After the court ruled that the law was not specifically tailored, Packingham asked the Supreme Court for a review. Justice Anthony Kennedy emphasized in the court's opinion that the law restricted many legitimate uses of websites and jeopardized free speech in cyberspace, which he compared to a traditional public forum. Kennedy wrote that the law threatened expression on the "vast democratic forums of the Internet," citing Reno v. ACLU (1997).

Even if the North Carolina law was content-neutral, according to Kennedy, it failed intermediate scrutiny because it was not specifically tailored. Even convicted criminals, and in some cases particularly convicted criminals, "might receive legitimate benefits from these means for access to the world of ideas," he wrote. This is especially true if they want to change and pursue lawful and fulfilling lives.

In Board of Airport Comm'rs of Los Angeles v. Jews for Jesus, Inc. (1987), which had outlawed all First Amendment activities in airports, Kennedy compared the North Carolina law to that wildly expansive airport regulation that was overturned by the Supreme Court. The North Carolina law, according to Kennedy, "completely bars the exercise of First Amendment rights on websites integral to the fabric of our modern society and culture."

Justice Clarence Thomas and Chief Justice John Roberts joined Justice Samuel Alito in a concurring opinion in the ruling. However, Alito criticized Kennedy's opinion for its "undisciplined dicta" and "unnecessary rhetoric" despite agreeing that the law was excessively broad. Kennedy's comparison of the internet to a traditional public forum was questioned by Alito.

Chapter: Seven
Recommendation and Findings

6.1 Discussion:

Social networking is crucial in today's environment. In modern world, social media is used by the majority of individuals. However, the majority of individuals are unaware of the best ways to use this media.

The majority of kids can use this. Social media is a crucial concern today. Social media is very important for preserving communication, starting with schooling. Our kids abuse social media at the same time. Both the positive and negative features of this social media have surfaced in my research. According to my research, if we concentrate on a few key points, social media will be considerably safer for kids. To make social media safer for kids, I believe that additional rules and laws are required.

We all understand that education is more crucial in today's technologically advanced world. The use of communication media is crucial in various topics. During Corona, this problem has been more prominent. Due to Corona, students have spent a long year and a half finishing their education through the internet or social media. Therefore, it is our responsibility to maintain the safety of this social media as it has become a crucial concern. I think it's important to pay attention to how kids use social media without parental supervision. Instead of believing that utilizing social media is bad, we should focus on ways to keep negative things off of it. Technology enables a wide range of activities.

Therefore, it is best to avoid using social media for harsh remarks, bullying, or spreading profanity. Moreover, I believe society has a huge responsibility in this area. Those who have teachers have a duty beyond persuading the parents. And other legal actions should be made to ensure that technology is used appropriately. People who abuse social media will be subject to legal action or tougher laws. More severe penalties for violating pornographic laws are needed. Children are now frequently online. It is necessary to reform the Juvenile Act to prevent juvenile involvement in the crime. Additionally, more awareness-related issues should be covered in textbooks, and NGOs should take

 the initiative in this area.

In addition, mobile service providers or social media companies that have authority over them should offer children protection when using particular social media for learning.

Should also take a stand for Edtech or online education.

Additionally, the number of young gangs or juvenile gang activity is growing thanks to social media. To control this, we must therefore strengthen the work of our law enforcement organizations on social media.

As a result, I focused on family awareness, law enforcement activities, and social awareness in my research. Social media won't be secure for kids and teenagers until then. I believe that social media's positive features should be properly emphasized in front of everyone.

Protecting children from social media:

1. Learn as much as you can about social media.

2. Decide at what age your child will begin using social media.

3. Check your child's privacy settings frequently.

4. Keep the profile of your child private.

maintaining communication with kids outside of face-to-face events, activities, and meetings. providing children with specialized support, such as counseling and therapy. promoting events through online sessions and live streaming. establishing online communities, groups, and forums.

Sort consciousness:

These principles are crucial, especially at a time when it seems like youth culture is becoming more materialistic and self-centered. Compassion and empathy enable kids to connect with others and recognize the existence of something bigger than themselves.

Benefits of social media:

1. Having self-assurance

Young children may feel more at ease communicating and interacting with others thanks to social media. They gain confidence and lose their shyness when they "Like" or comment on a post. According to a sense of Media study, 29% of teens who use social media said it makes them feel less shy, while 20% said it makes them feel more confident. Social media interactions

can aid in the process of boosting a child's confidence and helping them learn better communication skills when they appear to be introverted and uncomfortable around others.

2. Feeling cordial

Social media can also aid in increasing children's social interaction because it provides a more relaxed setting where kids can start new relationships without feeling awkward or uneasy.

Children who use social media can meet new friends and get to know other kids better. They can practice their social skills in the relative safety and distance provided by social media when they greet a friend or Like a picture, which starts a virtual interaction.

3. A sense of connection

Technology was developed to improve human connections and interpersonal bonds. Family members can share an interest in social media and use it to strengthen ties within the home.

Social networking interactions can act as a safety net, encouraging kids to be more truthful in their updates and tweets. Social media allows parents to better understand how their kids are feeling, thinking, and acting.

Viewing pictures of friends and other contacts or browsing through a timeline can be a moment of discovery for both the parent and the child, which can help open those lines of communication and understanding. For some parents, it can serve as a kind of entry point into their child's life.

4. Sensing superior

Social media is not an exception to the Internet's web of information.

According to a Globe and Mail report, social media is actually boosting children's intelligence. Social media can aid in the development of cognitive skills such as memory, comprehension, critical thinking, and problem-solving in addition to social skills. They learn how to evaluate information critically and determine what is and is not useful.

Children who have access to the Internet at home perform better academically, according to a related study by the e-Learning Foundation.

5. Having knowledge

The internet can offer schoolchildren insights that are helpful in their daily lives in addition to assisting them with their research and assignments.

You can find news events, practical advice, and the newest in music, movies, and sports when you log on to social media. Children can use social media to understand current events and important information.

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6. Sensing useful

Pro-social video games, or those that demand interaction through social media, can promote better conduct and tolerance for others, according to research from Iowa University. The study found that after playing pro-social games, children tended to be more helpful.

Children may develop greater empathy and compassion as a result of using social media, and they may even feel obligated to defend and support their friends. This is another reason why parents should permit their children to use it. Additionally, playing pro-social video games can lessen aggressive thoughts.

7. Feeling relaxed:

Social media gives kids a platform to express their disappointments, annoyances, and fears, which can help reduce stress.

Additionally, it can offer social support from a variety of sources. Social media can also serve as a diversion for kids who are struggling to cope with stressful situations.

8. Sense of welcome

Child may experience a sense of belonging when they are part of a social network. The sense of being a part of a network can strengthen a child's sense of responsibility and connection to his

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"team," as well as their self-esteem and confidence. Children can create shared experiences with their friends in a social network and feel valued and loved.

Yes, social media can help, and it is here to stay. There are benefits and drawbacks to letting your children use social media, but when parents commit to offering guidance and keeping an eye on their children's online activities, social media can aid in a child's development. The effects of social media and technology.

Doesn't depend on technology per se, but rather on how parents teach and inform their kids about it and set reasonable limits on how to use it.

social awareness:

Internet addiction and online education for kids are not the same things. If a youngster uses the Internet excessively, their sports and eating habits may become erratic. Parents should also monitor how much time their children spend online. A psychiatric illness is internet addiction. The child's physical, mental, and social development is hampered by addiction. Parents should be aware of these threats to children as a solution. Monitoring should be done to determine where the child will be browsing for how long. It's important to spend quality time with kids.

To lower the risk to children and to inform parents on what to do, the government should spread greater awareness on social media.

It's Safer Internet Day on February 9. Let's commit to providing children with secure internet access today. Separate books and chapters on online safety awareness for kids need to be included in national textbooks and curricula.

Additionally, a number of mobile internet providers, UNICEF, and children's NGOs should keep up their efforts to educate parents and kids about safe internet usage.

Responsibility and safety for children:

checking the social media profiles of children. Watch over your child outside of the home. Being aware of their digital lives is a wise move. Here are some guidelines for keeping an eye on your kids' social media accounts.

The majority of apps have an age restriction. Apply it. Regularly check the privacy settings of apps. The privacy policies of companies are frequently updated. Be sure to read the entire contract.

On your child's device, think about adopting a reliable security program with parental controls. Enable all safety measures to shield kids from unintentional online exposure to inappropriate material.

Make sure you modify their device settings so that any new apps must request your permission before being installed.

Study their language. When conversing online, children have their own language. Make sure you comprehend what they're saying.

Teach your youngster how to use social media responsibly.

In the current digital era, social media is a crucial component of the Internet culture that many teenagers seem to have embraced. Socializing, sharing pictures and videos, and blogging are

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becoming commonplace. They might not be navigating these places securely because they are inexperienced due to their youth. You have a duty as a parent to watch out for your children's online safety.

Social media advice for parents should emphasize the value of teaching their children to appropriate online conduct and the impact that their online activity can have on their offline lives. Inform them to be cautious with their sharing.

Kids frequently overindulge when enjoying the freedom of the internet. However, you must assist them in comprehending how and why maintaining the privacy of specific information is a crucial aspect of social media safety. Make them understand why disclosing certain details about themselves, their families, or their acquaintances is not only improper but also risky. Also, warn your child against discussing sex online.

Warn them of the predators who commonly prowl social networking channels, searching for innocent and nave victims to prey on. Talking to sex offenders online increases the likelihood of kids coming across such people in real life.

Encourage children to behave properly and with respect online. You need to make sure that your child is acting appropriately online even though they may be meeting your standards in real life. Insist that being nice and kind online is just as important as doing so in the real world and that there are little differences between the two. Also let them know that writing in caps, or using a lot of exclamation points following words or sentences, is considered to be shouting online and should be avoided. Make sure they are aware that this rule applies to any private messages sent or received via social networking sites or mobile devices.

Discuss with them the value of privacy settings. The Internet's social media platforms are not the most secure. Instead, it's overrun by a variety of hazards of every description. Thankfully, a lot of social media sites have privacy settings that can be used to increase security. Discuss these controls with your children and the significance of utilizing them wisely. You may need to inform children of the dangers they are exposed to on these sites if you want them to take privacy measures seriously.

Remind them of the negative effects of their online behavior. You should definitely have this conversation with your children regarding social media the most. Remind them that whatever they post online can be viewed by anybody, so they should only share content that they are okay with the world seeing. Also caution kids about using unpleasant language and posting unsuitable images or videos online because once they reach cyberspace, they may remain there permanently and might one day come back to haunt them. Also caution children about impersonating genuine individuals online, such as their teachers, friends, or famous people, as this can result in dire consequences, including possible legal action.

Take an interest in what your children are doing online in addition to talking to them about using social media responsibly. You can get a sense of if they are staying out of trouble by asking them whether they've done anything interesting online recently and if they've made any new pals. Check out any new friends' profiles if they've been added. Don't let your guard down even if you think you've dealt with all the hazards to keep your children safe online.

6.2 Findings:

Social media enables kids to better understand things from outside their immediate environment. They are socially active and in contact with friends abroad. They are also able to learn about their culture. Foreigners are not the only ones who can learn about our culture.

Children can benefit from social media, but we should monitor it to prevent access. Social media can be used by them for education. They can take classes online. They can listen to any problematic class on this recording over and over again. Because some major players or offenders diverted attention from the main issue by exploiting children's crimes on social media, they should take strong action and enact some laws.

6.3 Recommendation:

1. Encourage children to use social media in a safe and healthy way by teaching them how to do so by parents and educators. This may entail restricting screen time, promoting offline activities, and exemplifying appropriate social media behavior.

2. Encourage a healthy sense of self-worth and body image in children because social media can have a negative effect on these factors. By encouraging positive body image messages and highlighting the significance of self-confidence and self-care, parents and educators can work to mitigate these effects.

3. Observe the age requirements.

4. Set Ground Rules for Social Media Use.

5. Know Your Child's Privacy Settings and Keep Up with Them.

6. Parents should keep an eye on their children's online activity, including their use of social media, to make sure they aren't exposed to inappropriate material or engaging in harmful activities like cyberbullying.

7. Encourage a positive offline environment: Despite the many advantages that social media can offer, it's crucial to preserve a healthy offline atmosphere. To support a child's healthy social and emotional development, parents and educators can encourage kids to take part in offline activities like sports, hobbies, and social gatherings.

8. Lack of laws that society should implement regarding children's improper use of social media

9. Children should be valued in the Edtech education system.

10. Additionally, encourage kids to use social media to broaden their knowledge.

11. Children shouldn't spend more than an hour a day on social media.

12. Make the following list of inspiring people.

13. Keep an eye on what and how children are using their screens, and promote productive, worthwhile, and educational media use.

6.4 Conclusion:

Due to the potential of the internet medium, the level of social communication has multiplied over time. Websites for social networking are regarded as the most sophisticated form of human communication. People are fully removing geographic distance in terms of human communication by using social media.

People are fully removing geographic distance in terms of human communication by using social media. Computers, cell phones, and Phones are the tools of social communication. Through this technology, everyone can discuss ideas, thoughts, images, films, etc. They provide social media with its vitality.

Teenagers being exposed to porn sites via social media is one of its negative features. They may easily access adult websites, which could hurt their developing minds.

The results of this study indicate that children's use of social media may have a negative effect on their academic performance, physical health, and mental health. However, these negative effects can be mitigated and a safe and positive online environment for kids can be promoted through parental monitoring, good social media habits, and offline activities.

Facebook and other social media are particularly bad for young people and teenage society. For both physical and mental development, physical labor is essential. Going outside to play sports is necessary. However, young and adolescent society is frequently shackled by the delusion of Facebook. Due to studying, coaching, private appointments, watching TV, etc., finding time is impossible. Even then, social media like Facebook depletes the resources that are accessible.

iPhone and smartphone are in hand right now. They consider how many engaging photographs they can post on Facebook as they daydream about being adults in the future. Or what could be written to generate a ton of likes and shares? It causes intellectual aridity and prevents the cultivation of talent. So I believe

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