RECOGNITION OF DIGITAL HARASSMENT ON WEB-BASED SOCIAL CHANNELS

1Mrs. M. JYOTHI REDDY, 2R. THRISHA, 3S. BHARATH, 4K. NIKITHA

1Assistant Professor, Department of AI&DS, Sri Indu College of Engineering and Technology-Hyderabad

234Under Graduate, Department of AI&DS, Sri Indu College of Engineering and Technology-Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Social media offer great communication opportunities, they also increase the vulnerability of children to threatening situations online. Recent studies report that cyberbullying constitutes a growing problem among children. Successful prevention depends on the adequate detection of potentially harmful messages and the information overload on theWeb requires intelligent systems to identify potential risks automatically. Online predators try to gradually seduce their targets through attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts, and oftendevote considerable time, money and energy to this effort. They are aware of the latest music and hobbies likely to interest kids. They listen to and sympathize with kids' problems. They also try to ease young people's inhibitions by gradually introducing sexual content into their conversations or by showing them sexually explicit material. Here we have proposed solution will detect suspect profiles based on child grooming behavior patterns followers, hate speech provokers, stalking and bullying mentality profiles and explicit content explorers (postings, comments) on social media platforms and other websites.

INTRODUCTION

Web 2.0 has had a substantial impact on communication and relationships in today's society. Children and teenagers go online more frequently, at younger ages, and in more diverse ways (e.g. smartphones, laptops and tablets). Although most of teenagers' Internet use is harmless and the benefits of digital communication are evident, the freedom and anonymity experienced online makes young people vulnerable with cyberbullying being one of the major threats [1, 2].

Bullying is not a new phenomenon and cyberbullying has manifested itself as soon as digital technologies have become primary communication tools. On the positive side, social media like blogs, social networking sites (e.g. Facebook), and instant messaging platforms (e.g. WhatsApp) make it possible to communicate with anyone and at any time. Moreover, they are a place where people engage in social interaction, offering the possibility to establish new relationships and maintain existing friendships [3, 4]. On the negative side however, social media increase the risk of children being confronted with threatening situations including grooming or sexually transgressive behaviour, signals of depression and

suicidal thoughts, and cyberbullying. Users are reachable 24/7 and are often able to remain anonymous if desired: this makes social media a convenient way for bullies to target their victims outside the school yard

With regard to cyberbullying, a number of national and international initiatives have been launched over the past few years to increase children's online safety. Examples include KiVa (http://www.kivaprogram.net/), a Finnish cyberbullying prevention programme, the'Non au harcèlement' campaign in France, Belgian governmental initiatives and helplines (e.g. clicksafe.be, veiligonline.be, mediawijs.be) that provide information about online safety, andso on.

In spite of these efforts, a lot of undesirable and hurtful content remains online. [2] analysed a body of quantitative research on cyberbullying and observed cybervictimisation rates among teenagers between 20% and 40%. [5] focused on 12 to 17 year olds living in the United States and found that no less than 72% of them had encountered cyberbullying at least once within the year preceding the questionnaire. [6] surveyed 9 to 26 year olds in the United States, Canada, the United

Kingdom and Australia, and found that 29% of the respondents had ever been victimised online. A study among 2,000 Flemish secondary school students (age 12 to 18) revealed that 11% of them had been bullied online at least once in the six months preceding the survey [7]. Finally, the 2014 large-scale EU Kids Online Report [8] published that 20% of 11 to 16 year olds had been exposed to hate messages online. In addition, youngsters were 12% more likely to be exposed to cyberbullying as compared to 2010, which clearly demonstrates that cyberbullying is a growing problem.

The prevalence of cybervictimisation depends on the conceptualisation used in describing cyberbullying, but also on research variables such as location and the number and age span of the participants. Nevertheless, the above studies demonstrate that online platforms are increasingly used for bullying, which is a cause for concern given its impact. As shown by [9– 11], cyberbullying may negatively impact the victim's self-esteem, academic achievement and emotional well-being. [12] found that self-reported effects of cyberbullying include negative effects on school grades and feelings of sadness, anger, fear, and depression. In extreme cases, cyberbullying could even lead to self-harm and suicidal thoughts.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Title: - Child Predator Detection System On Social Media

Authors: - Arman Gangani, 2Aman Gangani, 3Shruti Kale, 4Dikshita Jain, 5Prof. A J Kadam Abstracts: - Professional psychologists need to understand the dangers of online sexual harassment and how to protect young people from internet sex predators. While the internet offers many positive aspects, one of the most pernicious issues is its potential use for online sexual exploitation. The internet provides a

medium that allows sex predators to access numerous children in a relatively anonymous environment. The main objective of our project is to detect child predators based on comments and posts on social media accounts and send the predator's record to the cyber cell admin. A recent national survey indicated that about one in five youths are solicited for sex over the internet annually (Finkelhor, Mitchell, & Wolak, 2000; Mitchell, Finkelhor, & Wolak, 2001). This project report presents our current development efforts to create this system. As a result, with the developed system, child predator accounts can be detected and reported to the admin for further action.

Title: - Child Predator Detection System On Social Media

Authors: - anjivani Chavan1 , Rutuja Konde2 ,Ishita Rajoria3 , Tejashree Deshmukh4* , A.S. Sondkar5

Abstracts: - Increase in Internet use and facilitating access to social media platform has help thepredatory to establish online relationships with children which has boost to increase in online solicitation. We are proposing system that enables us to detect a predator in online chats using Text classification method. In this paper, the use of machine learning algorithm named as support vector machine has been used to determine cyber predators. The main objective of our system is to detect child predator base on chat, comments and post of social media account and send predator record to cyber cell admin & the use of PAN12 dataset is done for text classification Purpose. This paper presents our current development to enable the creation of thechild predator system using SVM text classification.

Title: - Child Predator Detection in Online Chat Conversation using Support Vector Machine

Authors: - Sanjivani Chavan1 , Rutuja Konde2 ,Ishita Rajoria3 , Tejashree Deshmukh4* , A.S.Sondkar5

Abstracts: - Increase in Internet use and facilitating access to social media platform has help thepredatory to establish online relationships with children which has boost to increase in online solicitation. We are proposing system that enables us to detect a predator in online chats using Text classification method. In this paper, the use of machine learning algorithm named as support vector machine has been used to determine cyber predators. The main objective of our system is to detect child predator base on chat, comments and post of social media account and send predator record to cyber cell admin & the use of PAN12 dataset is done for text classification Purpose. This paper presents our current development to enable the creation of thechild predator system using SVM text classification.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Existing System

There exists various child predator detection system which are used in gaming, audio chat and in various online entertainment platform. While playing games or for using online audio chat there exists a child

predator system which detects an online sexual harassment and prevent child from getting abused or getting harassed by sexual predator as this existing system is only used when the children are playing games on internet or doing any audio chats. As now we are in internet era various children are now days using social media platform for various social activities. They are mostly active on social media so to prevent child harassment we need a child predator detection system for social media

Limitations of Existing System:

1. Only functions on gaming and audio chat platforms, not on social media.
2. Relies on manual reporting rather than proactive detection.
3. Lacks advanced AI-based analysis for text and image content.

Proposed System

We propose system for child predator detection system. We implementing 3 Modules for detection system. User Module (Child/predator), Training Module, Cyber System.

Function of System User Module: In this project we will show two types of user. First normal user another type showing predator behavior. Training Module: In training Module we are using SVM algorithm for text classification and image detection. After Training Module, we will send predator report to cyber admin. Cyber System: Checking all predator report and taking action according to that report.

Advantages of Proposed System

1. Monitors social media platforms where children are most active.
2. Uses SVM algorithm for accurate text and image classification.
3. Sends real-time reports to cyber admins for quick action.

IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Admin

In this application the admin is the main module, here admin can directly login with the application no need to register with our application after admin successful login admin can perform some operations such as addcategory, addwords, yberharasser and logout

User: In this application user is another module here user should register with the application

then only user can login with the application. After user successful login he/her can perform some operations such as postContent, viewAllPostContent comment on content and then logout.

Detection of Cyber Harassers
on Social Media
Home
Admin
User
Registration
About Project
Online predators try to gradually seduce their targets through attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts, and often devote considerable time, money and energy to this effort. They are aware of the latest music and hobbies likely to interest kids. They listen to and sympathize with kids' problems. They also try to ease young people's inhibitions by gradually introducing sexual content into their conversations or by showing them sexually explicit material. • Desired Solution : The solution will detect suspect profiles based on child grooming behavior patterns followers, hate speech provokers, stalking and bullying mentality profiles and explicit content explorers (postings, comments) on social media platforms and other websites

Project Description
Online predators try to gradually seduce their targets through attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts, and often devote considerable time, money and energy to this effort. They are aware of the latest music and hobbies likely to interest kids. They listen to and sympathize with kids' problems. They also try to ease young people's inhibitions by gradually introducing sexual content into their conversations or by showing them sexually explicit material. • Desired Solution : The solution will detect suspect profiles based on child grooming behavior patterns followers, hate speech provokers, stalking and bullying mentality profiles and explicit content explorers (postings, comments) on social media platforms and other websites
Detection of Cyber Harassers on Social Media
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Detection of Cyber Harassers
on Social Media
Home
Admin
User
Registration
About Project
Online predators try to gradually seduce their targets through attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts, and often devote considerable time, money and energy to this effort. They are aware of the latest music and hobbies likely to interest kids. They listen to and sympathize with kids' problems. They also try to ease young people's inhibitions by gradually introducing sexual content into their conversations or by showing them sexually explicit material. • Desired Solution : The solution will detect suspect profiles based on child grooming behavior patterns followers, hate speech provokers, stalking and bullying mentality profiles and explicit content explorers (postings, comments) on social media platforms and other websites

ADMIN LOGIN
UserName
Password
Login
Detection of Cyber Harassers on Social Media
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Detection of Cyber Harassers
on Social Media
Home
Add Category
Add Words
Cyber Harasser
Logout
ADD CATEGORY WORDS
Select Category
Enter Word
Add Word

Detection of Cyber Harassers on Social Media
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Detection of Cyber Harassers
on Social Media
Home
Admin
User
Registration
About Project
Online predators try to gradually seduce their targets through attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts, and often devote considerable time, money and energy to this effort. They are aware of the latest music and hobbies likely to interest kids. They listen to and sympathize with kids' problems. They also try to ease young people's inhibitions by gradually introducing sexual content into their conversations or by showing them sexually explicit material. • Desired Solution : The solution will detect suspect profiles based on child grooming behavior patterns followers, hate speech provokers, stalking and bullying mentality profiles and explicit content explorers (postings, comments) on social media platforms and other websites

USER REGISTRATION
Name
Email
Mobile
Address
UserName
Password
Register
Login
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Detection of Cyber Harassers
on Social Media
Home
Post Content
View All Posts
Logout
POST CONTENT TO PUBLIC
Title
Content
Image
Choose File
No file chosen
Title
Post Content
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Detection of Cyber Harassers on Social Media
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

CONCLUSION

As each and every one even child is using internet nowadays and getting harassed by predators so in order to stop these predators it is very important to detect and punish them. The main aim of the groomer is to build a relationship with a child in order to gain access to that child. When grooming takes place, it is common that an adult groomer is pretending to be a child with common hobbies or interests to build a relationship with child. In this project we detect child predator for child safety. And send predator report to cyber admin for action.

FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of detecting and reporting online child predators is vast and critical for ensuring the safety of children in the digital age. With advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning, the development of sophisticated algorithms can significantly enhance the accuracy and speed of identifying potential predators. These technologies can be integrated into social media platforms, messaging apps, and online gaming environments to monitor and analyze interactions in real-time, ensuring swift intervention when suspicious activities are detected. Additionally, the implementation of blockchain technology can secure and anonymize reports, protecting the privacy of both victims and whistleblowers while ensuring that data remains tamper-proof. As more devices become interconnected through the Internet of Things (IoT), these detection systems can expand to various digital touchpoints, providing a comprehensive safety net for children across different online platforms. Moreover, collaboration between tech companies, law enforcement agencies, and cybersecurity experts can lead to the creation of global databases and predictive models that preemptively identify and track potential threats, thereby proactively preventing harm. Educational programs and awareness campaigns can also be developed to inform parents and children about safe online practices and the signs of grooming, further fortifying the defense against child predators. With continuous research and development, the future holds the promise of a safer digital environment where children can explore and learn without fear.

REFERENCES

1. Fauzi, M. A., & Bours, P. (2020, April). Ensemble Method for Sexual Predators Identification in Online Chats. In 2020 8th International Workshop on Biometrics andForensics (IWBF) (pp. 1- 6). IEEE.

2. Ashcroft, M., Kaati, L., & Meyer, M. (2015, September). A Step Towards DetectingOnline Grooming--Identifying Adults Pretending to be Children. In 2015 European Intelligence and Security Informatics Conference (pp. 98-104). IEEE.

3. Altay, E. V., & Alatas, B. (2018, December). Detection of cyberbullying in socialnetworks using machine learning methods. In 2018 International Congress on BigData, Deep Learning and Fighting Cyber Terrorism (IBIGDELFT) (pp. 87-91).

4. Cano, A. E., Fernandez, M., & Alani, H. (2014, November). Detecting child grooming behaviour patterns on social media. In International conference on social informatics (pp. 412-427). Springer, Cham.

5. Haidar, B., Chamoun, M., & Yamout, F. (2016, November). Cyberbullying detection:A survey on multilingual techniques. In 2016 European Modelling Symposium (EMS) (pp. 165-171). IEEE.

6. Rodríguez, J. I., Durán, S. R., Díaz-López, D., Pastor-Galindo, J., & Mármol, F. G.(2020). C3-sex: A conversational agent to detect online sex offenders. Electronics, 9(11), 1779.

7. Dombrowski, S. C., LeMasney, J. W., Ahia, C. E., & Dickson, S. A. (2004). Protecting children from online sexual predators: technological, psychoeducational, and legal considerations. Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 35(1), 65.

8. Wolak, J., Finkelhor, D., Mitchell, K. J., & Ybarra, M. L. (2010). Online “predators”and their victims: Myths, realities, and implications for prevention and treatment.

9. Cano, A. E., Fernandez, M., & Alani, H. (2014, November). Detecting child grooming behaviour patterns on social media. In International conference on social informatics (pp. 412-427). Springer, Cham.