

# Chapter 9

## Social Media Crime and Its Impact

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### ABSTRACT

*In this chapter, the authors analyze online shopping crime, drug trafficking via the dark web, and cyberstalking to illustrate the wide range of problems that arise when trying to criminalize, prevent, and police these activities on social media. An in-depth examination of cybercrime while recharging DTH cases and their newsworthiness in traditional media is a difficult endeavor that is beyond the scope of this research. Instead, this chapter focuses on the process of agenda-building, especially as it relates to social media, the impact of the social environment, and the potential of “ordinary” people to affect agenda definition. They also investigate the reach of the intended audience, the possibility of a “trial by social media,” and the function of social media in relation to pre-crime, monitoring, and preventive concerns. Finally, they urge criminologists and social scientists to be more daring and critical in confronting the difficulties provided by new technology.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Social media sites have been in the limelight for more than a decade. It's quite useful in regular situations. In addition to their professional impact, the users of these sites have a significant personal one (Milivojevic & McGovern, 2014). This form of social media was originally intended for keeping in touch with friends and family, but it has now evolved into a platform for public debate and conflict resolution on the go.

Social Networking sites are vital communication where individuals can create their public profiles, interact with real-life friends and meet some new people based on their respective interests (Malleon & Andresen, 2015; Ristea et al., 2020). Some popular social networking websites are Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter, Orkut, WhatsApp etc.

Due to their meteoric rise and influence, cybercriminals have begun targeting social media platforms, endangering users' privacy in the process. According to national Investigation Agency, every sixth cybercrime in India is committed through social media. Around 70% rise in cybercrimes annually between 2013 to 2015 according to data provided by NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) (Müller & Schwarz, 2021; Prieto Curiel et al., 2020). Today cybercrimes are demonstrated in many forms to commit offences related to privacy misrepresentation of identity, cyber terrorism, etc.

## **BACKGROUND STUDY ON CYBERCRIME**

Cybercrime is defined as the criminal activities which takes place on any medium of computers or internet or any other technologies by the Information Technology Act. Cybercriminals are the new attack technologies (Hipp et al., 2019). Online crime is becoming easier through cybercrime-as-a-service and other business schemes. Cybercrime is also called as computer crime; the use of computer for illegal works such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography, and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy.

Cybercriminal activity may be carried out by individuals or groups with relatively little technical skill.

### **Cybercrime at Odisha**

Cybercrime are rapidly increasing as a dominant crime in the society. The highest number of victims who were faced cybercrime were from Odisha (Yang et al., 2018). According National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), 30 percent of cybercrime cases

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