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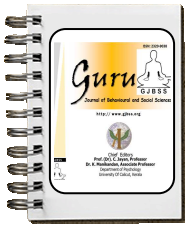

Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization in relation to Webholism

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Abstract

The use of information technologies and social networks has completely changed social relationships and the process of socialization. Where past generations conceived of time and space in a linear way - past, present, and future - the new digital generations live more in the present moment while existing in multiple spatiotemporal spaces. The present investigation is an attempt to study Cyber Harassment, Cyber Victimization, and Webholism of Youngsters. Result revealed that there was significant positive correlation between all the study variables and revealed that experience of Cyber Addiction, Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization were differed among males and females. Cyber Relationship Addiction, Computer Addiction and Cyber Sexual Addiction can predict Cyber Harassment; Information Overload and Computer Addiction predicted Cyber Victimization of an online user.

Media psychology strives to unite an understanding of human behavior, cognition, emotion and neuroscience with an understanding of media systems. It is an exciting field because it studies the changing relationship of individuals and groups with emerging technologies. The study of the human mind and behaviour in the context of human interaction and communication of both man and machine, further expanding its bounds with the culture of computers and virtual reality that take place on the internet, deals with Cyber Psychology. The field of Cyber Psychology remains open to refinement as well as new purposes including inquiry into the nature of current and future trends in mental illness associated with technological advances.

Cyber Addiction (Young, 2005) or Webholism (Goldberg, 1996) can be described as an impulse control disorder, which does not involve use of an intoxicating drug and is very similar to pathological gambling. Some internet users may develop an emotional attachment to online friends and activities they create on their computer screens. Internet users may enjoy aspects of the internet that allow them to meet, socialize, and exchange ideas through the use of chat rooms, social networking websites, or "virtual communities". Similar to other addictions, those suffering from internet addiction use the virtual fantasy world to connect with real people through the internet, as a substitution for real life human connection, which they are unable to achieve normally. As it rooted in virtual and out-person communication, unexpected threats and troubles are possible (Bayana & Jayan, 2014).

Internet harassment or Online harassment or Cyber harassment is an intentional and overt act of aggression toward another person online (Finkelhor, Mitchell, & Wolak, 2000). Making rude or nasty comments toward someone or intentionally embarrassing another user in retaliation for a perceived wrong are examples of Cyber harassment. Though studies related to Cyber harassment are few, research indicates 6% of youth who use the Internet have been harassed, one-third (31%) of youth harassed online who use the Internet however, reported feeling very or extremely upset. One-third (32%) felt at least one symptom of stress following the incident (Finkelhor, Mitchell, & Wolak, 2000).

Cyber harassments and victimization in the cyber space is an issue of great concern which lacks awareness for users. The nature of cyber attack is bizarre and so the trends in

victimization are ever changing. The most prevalent forms of cyber text bullying are abusive text comments, vulgar language usage, sending vulgar images, vulgar film quotes and dialogue pictures, shouting messages, inappropriate usage of smiley, feeling of ignorance in groups, messages and teasing during group chats, message from ex-romantic partners etc. (Bayana & Jayan, 2014). The victims will start avoiding people at all costs including friends and even family. Sometimes cyber crime can be so damaging to a person to where they commit suicide because of it (Hinduja & Patchin, 2010). People have limited knowledge regarding cyber crime laws and rights of cyber victims in India which leads to a weird approach to cyber victimization scenario.

Despite the many advantages of computers, they have spawned a number of crimes, such as hacking and virus writing, and made other crimes more prevalent and easier to commit, including music piracy, identity theft and child sex offences. Cybercrime is a growing problem in the modern world. Understanding the psychology behind these crimes helps to determine what motivates and characterizes offenders and how such crimes can be prevented. Thus, the concept of cyber addiction is of interest to forensic psychologists and cyber psychologists.

Objectives

1. To explore the extent of Cyber Addiction, Cyber Harassment, Cyber Victimization and Self Esteem among young adults.
2. To find out whether there exist any significant relationship between Cyber Addiction, Cyber Harassment, Cyber Victimization and Self Esteem among young adults.
3. To find out whether there exist any significant difference in the relationship of Cyber Addiction with Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization between boys and girls.
4. To find out whether there exist any significant sex difference in Cyber Addiction, Cyber Harassment, Cyber Victimization and Self Esteem.
5. To find out the role of Cyber Addiction Pattern in the prediction of Cyber Harassment, Cyber Victimization among young adults.

Method

Participants

Participants of the study consist of 419 young adults selected through simple random sampling studying at different educational institution situated in Kerala. Among the total sample 129 (30.8%) were males and 220 (69.2%) were females. Out of 129 males 64 (49.6%) participants belong to in the age group of 17-19, 60 (46.5%) in the age group of 20-21 and the remaining respondents (5) belongs to the age group of 22 and above. Among females (n=290), 125 (43.1%) comes from the age group of 17-19, 130 (44.8%) belongs to 20-21 age group and 35 (12.1%) in the age group of 22 and above.

Instruments

1. Self-Esteem Inventory: The Self-Esteem Inventory by Thomas and SamSananda Raj (1985) was used to measure the Self-Esteem of the participants. This scale consists of 20 items with a five point Likert type response. High scores indicate high self esteem and vice versa. This inventory is reported to have a split-half reliability of .95 and test-retest reliability co-efficient of .90 and validity co-efficient of .41.
2. Cyber Addition Pattern Scale: The Cyber Addition Pattern Scale (CAPS) developed by Bayana and Manikandan (2015) was used to measure the cyber addiction of users. This scale consists of five sub scales namely Cyber relationship addiction, Information overload, Net compulsion, Computer addiction and Cyber sexual addiction. High scores indicate high cyber addiction. This scale is reported to have a reliability Cronbach alpha

of .98 for the whole scale and reliability coefficients for different domains estimated are Cyber Relationship Addiction (α=0.89), Information Overload (α=0.87), Net Compulsion (α=0.92), Computer Addiction (α=0.94), and Cyber Sexual Addiction (α=0.97). This scale has assumed to have Content validity as well as face validity since it is based on internet addiction theory of Young (2004).

3. Cyber Harassment index (CHi): The Cyber Harassment index developed by Bayana and Manikandan (2015) was used to measure the degree of cyber harassment among youngsters. This instrument composed of 23 items with True or False response category. High score indicates greater cyber harassment behavior. This instrument have good internal consistency (Cronbach Alpha) α=0.82 and face validity.
4. Cyber Harassment Victimization index (CHVi): The Cyber Harassment Victim index developed by Bayana and Manikandan (2015) was used to measure the degree of cyber victimization among youngsters. This instrument composed of 23 items with True or False response category. High scores indicate experiencing much cyber harassment. The test have good internal consistency (Cronbach Alpha) for the total score (α=0.83) and reported to have face validity.
5. Personal Information sheet: Personal information like sex, religion and family type, internet usage, use of social net works etc., were collected through the personal information sheet.

Procedure

The responses of the participants of University departments and affiliated colleges belongs to different districts in Kerala was collected. The Principals/Heads of Departments were contacted by prior appointment and had a brief discussion about the purpose of the study and its significance. Then, the Principal/Head/Authorized person introduced the investigators to the students who were the participants of the study. Before administering the instruments, the investigators established a good rapport with the group. A firm assurance was given to each participant that the information gathered from them would be used only for research purposes and that everything, including their identity would be kept confidential. Then administered the instruments with a brief introduction and also instructed how to respond to each instrument. After completing, the instruments were collected back individually and the investigator appreciated and thanked the participants those who participated and co-operated in this study.

Results and Discussion

To know how internet addiction, cyber harassment, cyber harassment victimization and their self-Esteem were related among this sample - young adults, Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated and the results are presented in table 1.

Table 1
Correlation of the variables under study (n=419)

Variables	CRA	IO	NC	CA	CSA	CH	CV	SE
Cyber Relationship Addiction	-							
Information Overload	.606**	-						
Net Compulsion	.746**	.729**	-					
Computer Addiction	.688**	.656**	.857**	-				
Cyber Sexual Addiction	.496**	.441**	.560**	.560**	-			
Cyber Harassment	.465**	.380**	.511**	.528**	.465**	-		
Cyber Victimization	.425**	.459**	.528**	.536**	.371**	.580**	-	
Self Esteem	-.027	-.107*	-.091	-.099*	-.069	-.061	-.136**	-

*p< .05, **p< .01
(Note: CRA - Cyber Relationship Addiction, IO - Information Overload, NC - Net Compulsion, CA - Computer Addiction, CSA - Cyber Sexual Addiction, CH-Cyber Harassment, CV- Cyber Victimization, SE- Self Esteem)

From the table 1, it can be seen that all the sub variables of Cyber addiction such as Cyber Relationship Addiction (CRA), Information Overload (IO), Net Compulsion (NC), Computer Addiction (CA), and Cyber Sexual Addiction (CSA) are significantly and positively correlated each other. This result indicates that an increase in any one of this behavior also increases the others too.

The Cyber Harassment (CH) has positive significant correlation with the variables like Cyber Relationship Addiction (CRA) (r= .465, p< .01), Information Overload (IO) (r= .380, p<.01), Net Compulsion (NC) (r= .511, p< .01), Computer Addiction (CA) (r= .528, p< .01), and Cyber Sexual Addiction (CSA) (r = .465, p< .01). Thus, it can be assumed that people who are addicted to cyber world are exposing cyber harassment towards fellow online buddies. At the same time, it can also be seen that Cyber harassment has positive correlation with Cyber Harassment Victimization (r= .580, p< .01). That is as cyber harassment increases cyber victimization also increases. Simply, Cyber harassment makes its victims. This implies that those who harass others will become the victim of the same. In day to day experience, one may do harassment and bullying are didn't experience it back soon but may later or never. But in the case of cyber harassment, which occurs in virtual world and the medium is a machine and the communication is via out person; the reply for harassments gets back as fast as possible. It's not sure whether the people are resolving the harassing issues or just playing with harassments.

Considering the correlation between Cyber Harassment and Self esteem, it can be seen that there was a negative correlation, which indicates that people with low in self esteem shows more cyber addiction and cyber harassment. One thing which noted by the investigators among the participants that almost all the people are high in their self esteem which seems differ from previous research results. Studies to find out the role of generation trend or education trend on higher self esteem attainment need to be investigated.

To know whether there exist significant difference in the relationship of boys and girls in their internet addiction, cyber harassment, and cyber victimization with self esteem, separate correlation for girls and boys were calculated first and compared the correlations for any significant difference in the relationship between variables. The results of these analyses are presented in tables 2, 3, and 4.

Table 2
Correlation of variables under study for Boys (n=129)

Variables	CRA	IO	NC	CA	CSA	CH	CV	SE
Cyber Relationship Addiction	-							
Information Overload	.416**	-						
Net Compulsion	.697**	.684**	-					
Computer Addiction	.609**	.642**	.825**	-				
Cyber Sexual Addiction	.417**	.345**	.473**	.397**	-			
Cyber Harassment	.416**	.276**	.448**	.457**	.344**	-		
Cyber Victimization	.363**	.378**	.491**	.514**	.315**	.580**	-	
Self Esteem	-.062	-.200*	-.172	-.262**	-.135	-.171	-.234**	-

*p< .05, **p< .01
(Note: CRA - Cyber Relationship Addiction, IO - Information Overload, NC - Net Compulsion, CA - Computer Addiction, CSA - Cyber Sexual Addiction, CH - Cyber Harassment, CV- Cyber Victimization)

From table 2, it can be seen that all the sub variables of Cyber addiction such as Cyber Relationship Addiction (CRA), Information Overload (IO), Net Compulsion (NC), Computer Addiction (CA), and Cyber Sexual Addiction (CSA) are positively correlated among boys. That means, among the male population, increase in any one of this behavior also increases the others too. They also shows increase in Cyber harassment and Cyber Victim ones as increase takes place in cyber addiction variables.

But the correlation of cyber addiction, cyber harassment and cyber victimization with Self esteem, it can be seen that there is a negligible negative correlation between Self-Esteem and the other variables. In other words, Self-Esteem in this study has very week relationship with internet addiction, cyber harassment, cyber victimization among boys.

Table 3
Correlation variables understudy for Girls (n=290)

Variables	CRA	IO	NC	CA	CSA	CH	CV	SE
Cyber Relationship Addiction	-							
Information Overload	.603**	-						
Net Compulsion	.698**	.682**	-					
Computer Addiction	.643**	.570**	.828**	-				
Cyber Sexual Addiction	.369**	.308**	.444**	.504**	-			
Cyber Harassment	.307**	.241**	.352**	.364**	.119*	-		
Cyber Victimization	.316**	.376**	.420**	.417**	.105	.450**	-	
Self Esteem	-.017	-.074	-.065	-.019	-.057	-.009	-.104	-

*p< .05, **p< .01
(Note: CRA - Cyber Relationship Addiction, IO - Information Overload, NC - Net Compulsion, CA - Computer Addiction, CSA - Cyber Sexual Addiction, CH-Cyber Harassment, CV- Cyber victimization)

Table 3 shows Cyber Relationship Addiction (CRA), Information Overload (IO), Net Compulsion (NC), Computer Addiction (CA), and Cyber Sexual Addiction (CSA) are positively correlated among girls too. This means, among the female population, increase in any one of this behavior also increases the others too like their counterparts boys. They also shows increase in Cyber harassment and Cyber Victimization ones as increase takes place in cyber addiction

variables. But Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization shows a negligible correlation with Cyber Sexual Addiction when compare to other cyber addiction variables.

While considering the correlation of cyber addiction variables, cyber harassment, cyber victimization and self esteem, it can be seen that there is an insignificant negative correlation exists among them.

To find out is there any significant difference exists in the relationship of variables under study between boys and girls, correlation coefficients of boys and girls were converted into Zr and compared. The details of the comparisons were presented in table 4.

Table 4

Significance of difference of correlation between boys and girls

Variables		Boys Zr	Girls Zr	't' Value
Cyber Relationship Addiction	Cyber Harassment	.44	.32	1.13
	Cyber Victimization	.38	.31	0.66
Information Overload	Cyber Harassment	.28	.24	0.38
	Cyber Victimization	.39	.39	0.00
Net Compulsion	Cyber Harassment	.47	.37	0.94
	Cyber Victimization	.54	.45	0.84
Computer Addiction	Cyber Harassment	.48	.38	0.94
	Cyber Victimization	.56	.44	1.13
Cyber Sexual Addiction	Cyber Harassment	.35	.11	2.26*
	Cyber Victimization	.32	.10	2.07*

*p< .05

The 't' values given in table 5 indicates that there is no significant difference exists among boys and girls regarding their Cyber Relationship Addiction, Information Overload, Net Compulsion, Computer Addiction with Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization except Cyber Sexual Addiction with Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization between boys and girls.

There are numerous debates on the link between gender and Internet usage. Many researchers are aware of gender inequality in Internet usage (eg., Brosnan, 1998; Comber, Colley, Hargreaves, & Dorn, 1997; Durndell, Macleod, & Siann, 1987). To find out whether exists any significant difference among boys and girls on cyber addiction, cyber harassment, cyber victimization and self esteem, the mean scores of boys and girls on these variables were compared and the results are presented in table 5.

Table 5
Mean, SD, and 't' value of Internet addiction, Cyber harassment, Cyber victimization and Self- Esteem by Sex

Variables	Boys (N=129)		Girls (N=290)		't' Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Cyber Relationship Addiction	38.81	12.043	27.87	11.909	8.61**
Information Overload	34.05	10.804	25.41	10.113	7.01**
Net Compulsion	60.43	18.112	43.69	16.019	9.04**
Computer Addiction	51.57	19.057	34.81	14.593	8.89**
Cyber Sexual Addiction	50.49	22.119	26.47	8.085	11.98**
Cyber Harassment	8.65	4.242	4.53	3.133	9.89**
Cyber Victimization	9.57	4.257	6.10	4.055	7.79**
Self Esteem	68.33	12.188	68.21	11.192	0.10

**p< .01

From table 5, it can be seen that except self-Esteem all other variables significantly differ between boys and girls. The results are in line with earlier findings of Brosnan, (1998), Comber, Colley, Hargreaves, and Dorn (1997), Durndell, Macleod, and Siann (1987), Kirkpatrick and Cuban (1998); Kirkup (1995); Li and Kirkup (2007); Meredith, Helen, and Woodcock (1998); Scragg, Smith, and Geneseo (1998); Shashaani (1993,1997); Siann, Macleod, Glissov, and Durndell (1990); Teo and Lim (1997); and Thanuskodi (2013). Teo and Lim's (1997) study indicated that there is a deferential access between boys and girls in terms of technology. They indicated that internet users are predominantly males with females comprising only about 11 percent of Internet users. Their study found that females and males engage in different activities. Females spend more time on the Internet for messaging activities, promotional campaigns while males are more into downloading and purchasing activities. Thus to certain extent, male and female do use the Internet for different purposes. Moreover, Sherman et al., (2000) mentioned that although the majority of Internet users are men, but the gender gap among users has narrowed.

There exists significant mean difference between male and female on Cyber Harassment as well as Cyber Victimization. It could be seen clearly from the results that male respondents take the first position in their overall experience of Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization as their secured mean score was 8.65 and 9.57 respectively. The female respondents lag behind the male respondents in their overall experience of Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization and their secured mean score was 4.53 and 6.10 respectively. Findings of the research investigators Baker (2010); Li (2006); Wang, Iannotti and Nansel (2009) can club with the obtained results here. They found males were more likely to be cyber bullies than their female counterparts. In addition, female cyber harassment victims were more likely to inform adults than their male counterparts. While some researches support the sex difference that male do cyber harassment than females, the sex difference on cyber victimization like male become victimized than their counterparts is negligible. Findings of Wang, Iannotti, Luk and Nansel (2010) supporting the present result as compared to females male were found to be cyber victims. Experience with victimization was associated with higher level of depression, increased injuries and medicine use (Due, Hansen, Merlo, Andersen, & Holstein, 2007; Engstrom, Hallqvist, Moller, & Laflamme, 2005; Menesini, Modena, & Tani, 2009).

To know the contribution of Cyber Relationship Addiction, Information Overload, Net Compulsion, Computer Addiction, Cyber Sexual Addiction to Cyber Harassment, regression analysis was performed with enter method and results presented in table 6.

Table 6
Statistical characteristics of Regression

Index	R	R^2
Regression	0.577	0.333

In the table 7, R square provides an indication of the explanatory power of the regression model on Cyber Harassment. What constitutes a 'good' R square differs depending on the setting and type of data used. R square is simply the percentage of variance in the dependent variable (Cyber Harassment) explained by the collection of independent variables (Cyber Relationship Addiction, Information Overload, Net Compulsion, Computer Addiction and Cyber Sexual Addiction). In this case, the percentage of variance in Cyber Harassment accounted for by internet addiction variables were about 33%. That is, about 33% (R^2=0.333) changes in Cyber Harassment by Cyber Addiction variables are predictable.

Table 8
Summary of the ANOVA

Source	Some of squares	DF	Mean Square	F
Regression	2218.810	5	443.762	41.312**
The remaining	4436.350	413	10.742	
Total	6655.160	418		

**p< .01

To test the linear relationship between the independent and dependent variable regression ANOVA was done and the results showed that at 1% error level, there is a linear relationship between cyber addiction variables and cyber harassment.

Table 9
Simultaneous Regression between Cyber Addiction variables and Cyber Harassment

Variables	B	Beta	t-value
Cyber Relationship Addiction	.039	.127	2.057*
Information Overload	-.012	-.034	0.574
Net Compulsion	.022	.103	1.111
Computer Addiction	.056	.252	3.148**
Cyber Sexual Addiction	.049	.219	4.396**

*p< .05, **p< .01

From table 9, it can be seen that Cyber Relationship Addiction (CRA), Computer Addiction (CA), and Cyber Sexual Addiction (CSA) were the significant predictors of Cyber Harassment among young adults.

That is, people are using internet for sexual purposes are tended to harass fellow online users then computer addicted and cyber relationship addicted people. Cyber sexual addiction include purchasing services online for erotic purposes, join sexual sites to gain access to online sexual material, spent considerable time surfing pornography, unable to access sexual information online make feeling anxious, angry or disappointment etc. these people not only enjoying sexual materials themselves but also send or pass to other people via online without considering the impression of the receiver. Investigator assume that the failure of accessing sexual material or guilt feeling on this behaviour make psychological disturbances and virtual

sexual satisfaction may compel them to do harassment as an out bursting mind thrust. They also wanted to hide the sexual materials from other people like friends, colleagues, and family. All these may dig them in a dilemma or disturbed mental set.

Looking at the computer addiction, which involves preoccupied and fantasize about being online, loss of sleep due to late-night log-ins, cut short the time for other kinds of entertainment because of online activities, forms new relations with fellow online users – no matter whether the person is known or unknown, express annoyance if someone bothers about online etc. the one who addicted to computer online activities spend their large time on cyber world and are aware about all kinds of functions and properties of internet. The anonymous nature and open access of the internet may allows continuous (24 hour) users for the potential to expose derogatory, offensive, and inappropriate communication, impersonating people on social media sites, spreading rumors about fellow online users, sharing and compromising photos or videos of one without the person's consent, or pursuing or threatening users with unwanted or instant messages etc. which forms cyber harassment.

It can be also seen that in table 14, Cyber Relationship Addiction is a significant predictor of Cyber Harassment. Cyber relationship addiction occurs when a person preoccupied with online friends, relationships and chat rooms. They feel no one is there in their real life understand them like online friends, which is more intense, comfort to communicate. They acquire thousands of online buddies didn't met each other. Sending unlimited mail, messages, images, audio, video etc. will be their habit and they can't prevent themselves by doing all these things. When we were thinking how this behavior contribute to Cyber Harassment, it can assume that immersed in virtual world lead them to say anything, send anything attitude which is unsatisfactory for the receiver – cyber harassing. One timid person in offline becomes gangster in online. Sometimes online ID is different from real ID. Believing on the hidden ID (fake ID) also may leads to engage in harassment. Along with these things, the harasser only get physical problems like lack of sleep, and body pain due to continuous usage but safe from other attacks. Moreover, they confuse cyber life and real life so they can offense a crime.

Based on the results of regression analysis the relationship between Cyber harassment and Internet addiction will be as follows

$CH = 0.076 + (0.039 \times CRA) + (0.056 \times CA) + (0.049 \times CSA)$

Where; *CH= Cyber Harassment, CRA= Cyber Relationship Addiction, CA= Computer Addiction, and CSA= Cyber Sexual Addiction*

So, it can say that for a unit change in Cyber harassment score, 0.076 can be added to the score of 0.039 multiplied with Cyber Relationship Addiction, 0.056 multiplied with Computer Addiction and 0.049 multiplied with Cyber Sexual Addiction.

To know the contribution of Cyber Relationship Addiction, Information Overload, Net Compulsion, Computer Addiction, Cyber Sexual Addiction to Cyber Harassment Victimization, regression analysis was performed with enter method and results presented in table 10.

Table 10
Statistical characteristics of Regression

Index	**R**	**R^2**
Regression	0.563	0.317

The R square in table 10 provides an indication of the explanatory power of the regression model on Cyber Harassment Victimization. R square is the percentage of variance in the Cyber Harassment Victimization explained by the collection of independent variables (Cyber Relationship Addiction, Information Overload, Net Compulsion, Computer Addiction

and Cyber Sexual Addiction). In this case, it's about 32%. That is, about 32% (R^2=0.317) changes in Cyber Harassment Victimization by Cyber Addiction variables are predictable.

Table 11
Summary of the ANOVA

Source	Some of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F
Regression	2582.98	5	516.596	38.39**
The remaining	5557.99	413	13.458	
Total	8140.97	418		

**p< .01

Results of Table 11 show that at 1% error level, there is a linear relationship between internet addiction variables and cyber victimization.

Table 12
Simultaneous Regression between Cyber Addiction variables and Cyber Victimization

Variables	B	Beta	t-value
Cyber Relationship Addiction	.003	.010	0.155
Information Overload	.053	.132	2.202*
Net Compulsion	.035	.147	1.573
Computer Addiction	.069	.277	3.421**
Cyber Sexual Addiction	.017	.070	1.398

*p< .05, **p< .01

From the table 12 it can understand that Information Overload and Computer Addiction are the significant predictors of Cyber harassment Victimization. It clears that people who scored more on Information Overload and Computer Addiction are undergoing Cyber Victimization. Here we can see a coincidence that predictors of CH and Cyber Victimization are sharing by CA.

It's sure that a person locating in front of a computer much more time is not simply sitting. She or He is engaged on surfing, chatting and many more online activities. The characteristics of Computer Addicts are already mentioned. He is a person tended to do harass and search for his victims. The same computer addict is available in the other side of online and harasser found out the same by finger tips. Actually the computer addict is putting his or her head on the track. The victim needed to face challenges and threats via online.

The next Cyber Victimization predictor is Information Overload. Information Overload means, it makes the difficulty for adequate action with the amount of information exposed in online, not neglecting short or long files, jumping from links to links, online multitasking, unable to attend on works, stress due to large online documents etc. its notable how Information Overload become a predictor of Cyber Victimization. The assumption can explain in both ways. One is that, offline people consider the frequent online user as a resource person for all sorts of information from internet and the one becomes under the pressure of surfing. He may wants to bounce around links to links for different people. If the user is not interested personally, these large documents and increased online hours pull in to cyber victimization. It links from outer world.

The second thing is from inner world itself. There are different websites who acquired users e-mail address and frequently sending messages and mails for their publicity. Also, some fake accounts send mails to people by saying that they are the winners of crores and diamonds. Here is a big chance for the one who didn't miss or neglect these kinds of mail and messages

getting into cyber victimization. Sometimes the large messages are a kind of viruses or junk files which destroys the person's machine and data too.

Based on the results of regression analysis the relationship between Cyber harassment and Internet addiction will be as follows

CV = 0.528+ (0.053 x IO) + (0.069 x CA)

Where; *CV= Cyber Victimization, IO= Information Overload, and CA= Computer Addiction*

So, it can say that for a unit change in Cyber victimization score, 0.528 can be added to the score of 0.053 multiplied with Information Overload and 0.069 multiplied with Computer Addiction.

Conclusion

The concept of Internet addiction is of interest to forensic psychologists and cyber psychologists. Test cases have already put forward a defense of Internet addiction when individuals have answered charges for crimes including downloading child pornography and making a threat across state line. The study concluded with the findings that experiencing the variables Cyber Addiction, Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization are differed among males and females. Self esteem has no role on these variables. Cyber Relationship Addiction, Computer Addiction and Cyber Sexual Addiction can predict Cyber Harassment, where Information Overload and Computer Addiction can predict Cyber Harassment Victimization of an online user. The investigations conducting towards cyber addiction, cyber harassment and related victimization will be both beneficial for forensic as well as cyber psychologists. For forensic psychologists the studies help to profile online criminals as well as profiling crime patterns. In case of cyber psychologists it gives support for identifying cyber addicts as abnormal behaviour and its related interventions.

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