

The Application of Platforms to Prevent Child Pornography

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Abstract— The advancement of information and communication technology specifically the Internet has used by many people especially young people to facilitate their daily life activities, for instance, e-learning. Through e-learning facility, some abuse it by involving into the business of pornography.

This paper tries to explore the application of platforms, whether can prevent child pornography over the capturing end user technique, dilemma international child pornography law, imposing severe punishment, education and public awareness raising with respect to the Theory of Planned Behavioral (TPB).

The survey shows that in the behavioral belief's factor scored low correlations. However, the education and public awareness raising, blocking and filtering platforms and harmonization of the dilemma international child pornography law showed a slight high scored value. This indicates that, not only blocking, filtering platforms, education, public awareness raising, and harmonization of the dilemma international child pornography law can prevent child pornography but also imposing severe punishment and capturing end user technique can prevent child pornography with the make use of Theory of Planned Behavioral (TPB).

Keywords: Pornography, Theory of Planned Behavioral (TPB).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. What is pornography.

The term pornography can be easily defined as the sexually explicit materials in the form of non-violent or violent. Non-violent pornography occurs where the sexually explicit materials are produced without any overt force or threats, while the violent pornography occurs as the sexually explicit materials are non-consensual, coercive, and or violent sexual relations are explicitly portrayed. On the other hand, researchers have not reached a universal consensus about the definition of pornography.

Some dictionary of English language and other researchers define pornography as a printed or visual material containing the explicit description or display of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate sexual excitement for commercial. One well known definition as a commercial product is given by D.L. Mosher. According to [1], pornography is defined as any commercial product in the form of fictional drama designed to elicit or enhance sexual arousal.

1.2. Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

This theory proposes a model which can measure how human actions are guided. It predicts the occurrence of a particular behavior, provided that behavior is intentional [2]. It tries to outline that, the human behavior is influenced by attitudes, social environment and subjective norms towards on the behavior.

1.3. Motivation of the Study

The main motivation in this paper was to investigate whether the application of the platforms can effectively overcome the child pornography over other prevention methods like, the capturing end user, the dilemma international child pornography law, imposing severe punishment, education and public awareness raising.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Factors that make young people most likely to become involved in pornography

It is very important to address the sources of child pornography behavior because it is the ones which influence a child's sexual development. Having known the sources of child pornography can make easier way to find the prevention methods related to their behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs, attitudes and intentions. This behavior creates problems in a child's life and have a serious negative impact on any other children who can be exposed to it. The following are some factors, which make young people to be involved in pornography.

2.1.1. Criminal liability

A crime is an act or something which was done by a person that the law prohibits it and provides punishment for doing such an act. In general, the criminal law prohibits and allows harm's acts with some exceptions. In other words, the criminal law does not impose criminal liability for every offender because there are justifiable exceptions to some offenders. No person can be convicted of an offense unless the offense is prescribed by the law. To get convictions, all the elements of the offense against the accused should be proven by the prosecution side, beyond reasonable doubts. Similarly, in the case of pornography perspective, may involve multiple law enforcement jurisdictions when child pornography is committed via the global Internet. Owing to the worldwide access of the Internet, an individual may possess child pornography images created or disseminated from one country where its law differs from other countries.

For example, in Tanzania, in criminal law, there are discrepancies between the *Criminal Procedure Act No. 9 of 1985* which defines an adult as a person of or above the age of sixteen years, (The Criminal Procedure Act, 1985). *And the sexual offences special provisions Act, 1998, amendment of the children and young person's ordinance section 15 of the Penal Code is hereby repealed and re-*

placed with the following:

(1) *A person under the age of ten years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission.*

(2) *A person under the age of twelve years is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission, he or she had the capacity to know that he or she ought not to do the act or make the omission* [3].

Such incident when it comes to the law enforcers, then there is no arrest effect upon the offender because do not constitute the criminal elements as per Tanzanian laws. Similarly, to the Internet cases -related child pornography or sexual exploitation case in which no arrest can be made, because of the legality and evidentiary obstacles.

In USA definitions of child pornography vary within their states. For instance, in Michigan, a child means a person who is less than 18 years of age and is not emancipated by the operation of the law [4]. However, in the state of New Jersey, the child pornography statute defines a child as any person under 16 years of age [4].

Moreover, there are some circumstances where the age of a child comes into questions. When the age of the child is doubted, then, the medical practitioners are involved to ascertain them, as described by Rosenbloom and Tanner. According to the [5] describe that to examine children's ages, other jurisdictions use medical experts to ascertain their ages.

2.1.2. The dilemma of Internet child pornography law

As we have seen from the criminal liability above; the lack of the uniformity definition of child pornography law creates a vacancy room to some children to be involved with this offence from one state to another. Moreover, the failure to explicitly define the child pornography crime's constituents creates another loophole for children to get more involved with pornography as stated by Klain, Davies and Hicks. According to [6] state that the US federal law defines a youth under the age of 18 as a 'child' and includes in its definition of child pornography, photographs and films of conduct that are sexually explicit. Sexually explicit conduct may include sexual intercourse, bestiality, masturbation, and 'lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area.' These several definitions have been adopted, interpreted and implemented by some countries all over the world because it is difficult to identify and to deal with specific child pornography from one country to another. During the prosecutions, the child should be prosecuted against to his or her native states of laws as elucidated by Lanning. According to [7] elucidate that, the statutory definitions of child pornography vary from one state against another state, and it is probable that even within states, prosecutors may use some discretion in determining which images are or not acceptable as evidence because the law stresses that the intent of child pornography statutes is to criminalize the production or possession of graphic sexual images of children. This is due to the fact that, the criminal liability varies from one state to another. For that matter, it creates dilemma environments in law enforcement, specifically for police investigations.

2.1.3. Learning factor

Another factor which might be accelerating the child pornography is through an e-learning perspective. Learning through images conveys more information in a more compact form than in words. Similarly, words are often perceived as opinions while imag-

es are often perceived as events of facts in issues. For example, seeing the image of rewarding or punishing someone reflects the same effects on our mind as if we were rewarded or punished rather than merely explanations of words. In other words, it is obvious that, seeing something being rewarded or punished can be repeated or avoided from those behaviours by seeing their effects. For this reason, the pornography through images could have to stimuli the minds of young people as a potent teacher of both beliefs and behaviours. Eventually, the young people reach to the extent of believing that what they are doing are normal, do not hurt anybody, because other people are doing same thing [8].

These images stimulate more than words during learning because they do sympathy with our nervous systems. For instance, the medical practitioners, teachers, etc., have been using images like sexual organs for learning purposes. Keeping on browsing these images generate more acquiescence to engage in such behavior with less or no need to stop that behavior created from our minds. Consequently, with no cause, these images have been used by young people for pornography misdemeanors. Moreover, having a look at some of the human sexual images, then it stimulates exactly the acts of the sexual behaviours and attitudes toward women, men or children to give the permission for a wide range of actions. Normally, the stimuli come from the excitement, joy, fear, disgust, or sexual tension. Some researchers believe that, the pornography behaves like a compelling lecturer of either behaviours or beliefs. It is mainly teaching the attitudes toward the actual sexual behaviours. In other words, the pornography engages the behaviours to stimulate our minds to do so. According to [9] state that, exposure of young people in the pornography scene increases the behavioral anger.

2.1.4. Exposure to pornography

Another factor which promotes young people most likely to become involved in pornography is the exposure to the graphic pornography materials as described by previous researchers. For example, young men who use pornography frequently are significantly more likely to have physically and sexually aggressed than those who do not use. There some previous researchers which describe that, men being exposed to pornography fields are more likely to use physical coercion to be involved in pornography and commit some offences like rape [10]. Though the exposure to the pornography is believed to be among the main factor but also the individuals' characteristics play the role significant. Through pornography images seen by young males who never have considered sex, in one way or another, like sodomy, rape, etc., may now learn about them, get aroused by, and engaged in those feelings. According to [11] describe that the exposure to pornography materials led men to rate their female partners as less attractive than they would have had they not been exposed. According to [12] elucidate that young person boys who read pornographic material are more likely to be involved in active sexual violence. Similarly, where the Internet has made more easily available and accessible enable child pornography to grow up [13], [44], [45]. They can download pornography images for collections and distribute them to friends.

2.1.5. Alcohol and drug's intoxication

Acute alcohol intoxication and other factors like drugs, have been said to be the important components of young men's perceptions of their own sexual aggression likelihood as described by [14]. Some types of pornographies like soft core, hard core, violent or rape pornographies are most engine's likelihood of forcing a woman sexually which may be influenced by verbal coercion, drugs,

and alcohol. It is believed that young people who have the tendency of over drinking alcohol are said to be influenced more pornographically behavior [15].

2.1.6. Parent in conflicts.

Another factor that accelerates young people most likely to involve in pornography comes from when parents have in the tug-of-war. This is because, the parents may not be able to meet with the emotional needs of their child. They may not show any affection or care to the child emotionally. He or she might not be interested in his or her child, and refuse to even recognize the child's presence. Therefore, the young person may use this opportunity to involve either in drugs, alcohol, watch cruel behavior, watch pornographic materials and adult sex acts, or to witness or participate in crimes such as stealing, assault, prostitution or gambling, etc.

2.1.7. Prostitution

The term prostitution is described in the 1969 edition of the Random House Dictionary of the English Language that prostitution is the act or practice of engaging in sexual intercourse for money as stated by Ellis. According to [16] states that a prostitute cannot simply be a woman who sells her body since that is done every day by women who become wives in order to gain a livelihood. Other researchers describe that, the prostitute is the business where women sell and men buy the prostitute. Some other researchers believe that, men who go to prostitutes frequently are more likely to see a pornographic movie or the pornographic magazine.

2.1.8. Lack of forensic digital evidence expertise

Another factor that accelerates child pornography is the lack of the forensic digital evidence expertise country wide. Normally, a criminal case starts when the law enforcers collect all evidence related to the allegations that will be proved by the prosecutors before the courts of laws. The role of the law enforcer like police is to interview the complainant, collects evidence and writes a statement of both victim and suspect about the crime. For the case with a computer related with crimes thus needs the experts who might be trained either to recognize, retrieve, from a computer disk, acquiring and seizing digital evidence. This computer expertise should understand what can and can't be retrieved from digital evidence as stated by Hardy and Kreston. According to [17] state that in some cases where accused persons are reported to possess images of child pornography on a computer, and that images have been deleted, then the computer forensics' expert is expected to retrieve all files that have been deleted, because they will be used as evidence.

Generally, images of nude children would only be considered child pornography if they focus on the genital area or are otherwise considered to be lascivious exhibitions [7]. However, the law enforcement agents are encouraged to consider borderline or questionable material into the context of an offender's entire collection or other incident dynamics [7]. According to [18] state that, to effect the arrest of child pornography, the investigator should understand that the images should be graphic sexual and the accused person's age should be ascertained by the law. Moreover, the forensic digital evidence expertise should collect, retrieve, analyze, and undercover all operations, including the interviewing victims [19].

2.1.9. Lenient punishment

Another factor that hastens young people to be involved in pornography is the light imposed punishment. The behavior that the punished awarded is less, then the offence is likely to be repeated by the same offender or his or her friends. It could be infringed the child

pornography if the minimum sentence imposed is twenty-years imprisonment. According to [20], states that, one of the influencing child pornography is the light law and policies. Nonetheless, the intensity of pornography is said to vary from one country in another country because of some countries, which are seriously committed with legal and statutory revision's punishments, the child pornography declined [21].

3 The Consequences of the Child Pornography

It was seen from the previous researchers that, the exposure to sexual materials will have to motivate the sexual behavior as elucidated by Davis and Bauserman. According to [22] elucidate that, it explicitly motivates the permissive sexual attitudes among those repeatedly exposed to pornography images. In that situation, the pornography can be used to generate some behavior multifaceted by teaching what, when, where, how and whom to do with. In the future, it can generate behavior like rape, child molestation, pedophilia, prostitution, domestic violence, sexual harassment, and some paraphilias (e.g., sexual deviances such as exhibitionism, voyeurism, and bestiality). The exposure to sexual materials creates the minds likelihood of being involved in the sexually harassing others, which seemed to be significantly correlated to the volume of past exposure to sexually explicit materials [23].

Moreover, the pornography also results into physically sexual risky behavior diseases (sexually transmitted diseases). These diseases can lead to other diseases alike women sexual disorders. Similarly, It may cause cervical cancer and infertility. Other sexual behaviours includes anal sex that can cause ripping of the anal tissue, anal fissures, and puncturing of internal organs of which eventually the victim suffers from the urinary tract infections (UTI) caused by the Escherichia coli. The tearing of anal tissue makes it easier for the dangerous diseases like HIV virus to enter the body. Eventually, other effects are acquired from syphilis, hepatitis A, hepatitis C, HIV and AIDS that cause death. For example, in 2001, over 40 million people were believed to be living with HIV/AIDS; five million were newly infected, and three million died. HIV/AIDS is now the fourth largest cause of death globally and the leading cause of death in Africa [24]. Moreover, the HIV and AIDS have increased mortality rates and reduced life expectancy. The mortality rates for those under age five in seven countries of sub-Saharan Africa have risen by 20% to 40% as a result of these diseases. An estimated 3.4 million children under 15 were living with HIV in 2010, with more than 90% of them in sub-Saharan Africa [25].

According to [26] states that through the concept of social influence attitude towards the behavior beliefs, normative beliefs, attitude and intentions make stronger the person's intention to perform the behavior question in the theory of planned behavioral (TPB). In this paper, TPB plays a big role factor that suggests some measures to prevent child pornography.

4 Theory of planned behavior (TPB)

The theory of planned behavior (TPB) suggests that a central factor in human behavior is behavioral intention, which is affected by attitude toward behavior, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control [26], [27]. Normative beliefs express the perceived organizational or social pressure on a person who intends to perform the behavior in question. In other words, the normative belief is relative to social norms about the expectations from other people. Behavioral reflects a person's perception of the ease or difficulty of implementing the behavior in question. It concerns with beliefs about

the presence of control factors that may facilitate or hinder their performing the behavior. Numerous studies demonstrated the applicability of TPB to various content domains [28], [40]. Abundant empirical evidence suggests that TPB effectively explain individual intentions and behavior in adopting new information technologies. Factor's definitions are shown in TABLE "2-1."

TABLE [2-1] DEFINITIONS OF FACTORS

Factor	Definition	Reference
Behavioral beliefs	Behavioral belief is the one which is associated with certain attributes or outcomes.	[29].
Normative beliefs	It is the degree to which a person's perception should or not perform the behavior in question.	[30].
Control beliefs	It is the perceived likelihood of occurrence of each facilitating or constraining condition.	[29].
Attitude	It is a person's perspective towards performing the behavior under consideration.	[31].
Intentions	Intention is determined by attitude towards the behavioral.	[32].

5 Variables

With regard of TPB, the TABLE "2-2" contains 15 variables, which were determined the prevention correlation measures against child pornography.

TABLE [2-2] VARIABLES

Factors	Variables	Measures
Behavioral beliefs	beb1	Using the platform will have to prevent child pornography.
	beb2	Capturing end user technique will have to prevent child pornography.
	beb3	Harmonizing the international child pornography law will have to prevent child pornography.
	beb4	Imposing severe punishment will have to prevent child pornography.
Normative beliefs	nob1	I should consult with platform's expertise to prevent child pornography.
	nob2	The capturing end user technique should have to prevent child pornography.
	nob3	I should use education and public awareness raising to prevent child pornography.
	nob4	People who are important to me think that I should consult with Law enforcers to impose severe punishment.
Attitude	at1	I feel confidence with the application of platforms to prevent child pornography.
	at2	I am sure with capturing the end user technique can prevent child pornography.
	at3	I am dilemma with the international child pornography law to prevent child pornography.
	at4	I am sure through education, and public awareness raising can prevent child pornography.
Intentions	int1	I expect the applications of platforms will have to prevent child pornography.
	int3	I expect to prevent child pornography through capturing end user technique.
	int4	I expect the harmonization of the dilemma international child pornography law will have to prevent child pornography.

3. METHODOLOGY

Based on this paper, the questionnaires were distributed to various respondents through the Internet to collect the data. The descriptive, validity and reliability analysis was employed to analyze the results. The designed questionnaires were avoided some biasness (leading questions). The questionnaires were used Likert scale, i.e., 1= strong agree to 7= strong disagree.

3.1. Sample study

For this study, 356 questionnaires were distributed via the Internet; however, only 200 respondents were correctly corrected.

4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

TABLE [4-1] THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.

Category		Frequencies	Percentage
Gender	Female	75	37%
	Male	125	63%
Age	Under 20 years old	21	10%
	20- 40 years old	48	24%
	41-50 years old	79	40%
	Over 50 years old	52	26%
Education	Primary	0	0%
	Form IV	5	2%
	Form VI	8	4%
	Certificate	13	6%
	Diploma	56	28%
	Bachelor	83	42%
	Others	35	18%
Occupation (job)	Student	13	6%
	Civil Servant (Government)	134	67%
	Non-governmental organization (NGO)	28	14%
	Private	25	13%

4.1. The results of Demographics Characteristics

Two hundred out of three hundred and fifty six respondents were received answered questionnaires thoroughly well. This represented a 56% response rate. The respondents consisted of 63% male and 37% female. The age of respondents was between under 20 years old (10%), followed by 20- 40 years old (24%), 41-50 years old (40%) and over 50 years old (26%). In terms of education, the majority of respondents held a bachelor's degree (42%). And in terms of the occupation, students were (6%), civil servant (government) (67%), NGO (14%) and private (13%) TABLE "4-1".

4.2. The results of Skewness and Kurtosis

Results from Skewness's statistic TABLE "4-2" showed that data were good because many results were found between -1 to +1 except of nob 2, nob4, at1 and at2 in Kurtosis, which showed minor problems. However, we generalized that was not so big problem.

TABLE [4-2] DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Factors	Variables	Mean		Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
		Statistic	Std. Error			
Behavioral beliefs	beb1	6.09	.062	.878	-.751	.107
	beb2	5.90	.068	.962	-.928	1.473
	beb3	6.09	.062	.878	-.751	.107
	beb4	5.78	.069	.974	-.622	.284
	nob1	6.06	.084	1.185	-1.289	1.160

Normative beliefs	nob2	6.09	.082	1.161	-1.441	2.208
	nob3	6.00	.082	1.165	-1.098	.583
	nob4	6.12	.082	1.160	-1.475	2.112
Attitude	at1	5.95	.076	1.069	-1.145	2.095
	at2	5.93	.087	1.223	-1.485	2.964
	at3	5.61	.093	1.322	-.887	.300
	at4	5.62	.091	1.290	-.853	.358
Intentions	int1	5.69	.091	1.281	-.951	.486
	Int2	5.77	.083	1.169	-.904	.539
	Int3	5.64	.090	1.276	-1.233	1.672

4.3. The results of Validity and Reliability analysis

The validity and reliability were computed by the aid of SPSS. The results showed high level of .7 Cronbach's Alpha indicating high correlation of variables as indicated by TABLE "4-3."

TABLE [4-3] ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX^A

	Component				Cronbach's Alpha
	1	2	3	4	
beb1	.957				.907
beb2	.804				
beb3	.957				
beb4	.812				
nob1		.826			.888
nob2		.867			
nob3		.867			
nob4		.832			
at1			.704		.802
at2			.837		
at3			.774		
at4			.824		
int1				.799	.0793
int3				.808	
int4				.836	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

Moreover, the results showed slight low correlations, specifically behavioral beliefs from normative beliefs, attitude and intentions.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS

The results slightly, showed low correlations in the behavioral belief's factor. This indicates that, not only blocking, filtering platforms, education, public awareness raising, and harmonization of the dilemma international child pornography law can prevent child pornography but also imposing severe punishment and capturing end user technique can prevent child pornography.

5.1. Prevention of child pornography

According to [33] defines that, the prevention of the child pornography must take a holistic approach and not only just attempt to change the child's behavior but also must examine and treat other factors that could be causing the child to engage in harmful sexual behavior. The highlighted below are some prevention measures,

which can prevent young people from involved in pornography.

5.1.1. Blocking and filtering platform

This technology describes the devices which are used to prevent the child pornography on the Internet usage all over the world. Pornography is being one of the offences growing along with the advancement of information and commutation technology. Many scholars acquire education through smart phones, which access it by the use of the Internet. Making these accesses free to young people makes easy to them to access whatever they want. However, some parents and other good Samaritans have been appealing to their governments to form regulations that can triumph over this problem. One of the suggestions was the blocking and filtering platforms to be installed by the Internet service providers. This platform could have to operate either filtering out the sending or receipt of messages, text, or images containing certain language or terms or by blocking access to a list of unacceptable sites (or conversely and only allowing access to lists of acceptable sites). It should be well understood from the community that how useful and effective is blocking and filtering platforms are used for blocking child pornography.

5.1.2. The education and public awareness raising

Promoting the people's campaigning movement for eliminating the child pornography is amongst of the effective measures that can overcome the Internet pornography. Through the government and private websites pleading for slogans and symbol marks like "No Child Pornography" "Do not browse child pornography" etc., could be taken as part to the public relations efforts and awareness-raising activities to promote people's movement in an effective manner from involving in the child pornography activities.

5.1.3. The harmonization of the International child pornography law

The international organization needs to formulate the general rules and principles that will equally deal with all conducts of child pornography from all states. This will provide a thorough and well-rounded off the legal mechanisms and policy to harmonize the problem of age child pornography.

5.1.4. Imposing severe punishment

The punishment is described by [34] as a process of presenting a consequence, delivered after a behavior, which serves to reduce the frequency or intensity with which the behavior occurs. (The consequence of the punishment, shall have either provide an undesirable stimulus or remove a desirable stimulus. In other words, the punishment decreases the probability of the reoccurring unwanted behavior. It is also important to know that punishment varies in intensity along fields from light to severe. Imposing severe punishment will help to suppress the undesired behavior of child pornography. However, some evidence show that increased levels of policing and probation can produce a substantial reduction in crime over time [35], [41], [42], [43]; this effect is enhanced when police efforts are targeted at certain problem areas. Similarly, the researchers [36] established that, the most effective way to reduce offending, and particularly reoffending can be reduced through education, particularly literacy training.

5.1.5. Capturing end user

Capturing the (end users) technique, for example, whoever sells, shows or public display or otherwise makes available d photographs, audio-visual and other items of the pornographic content or pornographic show, will help to get all dealers and producers of por-

nographic materials and thereby break the whole chain.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1. Summary

This paper was entirely focused on child pornography theory considered as a teacher of the incident to generate much sexual behavior and attitudes that severely damage the future of the young generation.

Based on this paper, it was seen that the law enforcement was found in the dilemma challenge because it was failed to define who is or not a young person in law. To that extent, it results the multi-jurisdictional and sophisticated investigations [37] that increases the number of child pornography in questions[21].

Furthermore, it was seen from this paper that, another complexity was based on the prosecutors to justify whether or not pornographic images are graphic, explicit, or lascivious enough to fit within the state's law [7]. The prosecutor should prove that the suspect possessed any images are merely child pornography in his or her possession to meet with the state's definition of child pornography as described by Wolak et al. According to [38] describes that the offenders arrested for the Internet child pornography possession should be proved to have possessed the graphic sexual images and images depicting prepubescent victims. To constitute the child pornography case, all types of images should be graphic or explicit enough to fit existing definitions of child pornography and images that depict prepubescent children should be more likely to be considered child pornography than are those portraying older juveniles. The ability of judging whether or not images are explicit or graphic enough to meet the definition of child pornography is the big dilemma for investigators [7]. This is because some depicted images would consistently meet the prevailing law definitions of child pornography, and others may not.

The role of forensic digital evidence expertise was also taken into consideration. The process of retrieving forensic digital evidence is sophisticated, and his or her expertise is highly needed to execute his or her professional work in real time. Thus, to perform a data recovery or computer forensics' expert, needs a special training qualified to manage such emerging cases, depending on his or her background. Moreover, it was observed that the necessity training strategies are needed for the forensic digital evidence expertise. This is brought about by the rapid evolution of information and communication technology impacts on how the digital evidence investigations are carried out to overcome the disaster-recovery challenges.

It was also seen that, when the child pornography crime if committed across the states, then it involves multiple jurisdictions because of the absence of common policy and law enforcement practice that supports investigations.

6.2. Recommendations

This paper suggests the following recommendations.

First, medical practitioners who are duty charged with the ascertaining ages when they come in questions should perform their jobs unbiased toward the two adversary parties (accused and victim). However, the department concerned with birth certificates within the country should have to enforce with mandatorily the birth certificates to every born child.

Second, all countries should have a global international law that defines who is or not a young person. In other words, the collaborations are needed effectively to address the definition of the child pornography. For that matter, since the issue of pornography-criminality is still sophisticated, then, this paper suggests that the child pornography should be globally harmonized by the international law.

Third, there should be a global central main database like International Criminal Police Organization (INTEPOL) which would store all children pornography. If the law enforcers from one country confirm that, the picked images have met with the global definitions of child pornography in one jurisdiction, then they could submit those images to the centralized database. Similarly, the global law enforcement collaborations may increasingly utilize these databases to facilitate cross-national investigations. For instance, the [39] states that due to the lack of a centralized Internet child pornography database in the USA have led into a situation with 'literally thousands of images of children in abusive situations stored away in police files,' without prosecutions. All states over the world should open up new avenues of dealing with the child pornography by establishing the uniformity international law to facilitate the investigations and prosecutions.

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