

## Explicit Love Letters among Teens- A Study on Sexting

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### *Abstract:*

*Social and legal complexities nowadays have become a trend. It carries connotation of change and transition embedded within particular in stereotypes of behavior, and in effect is in its implication of delineating of homogenous group. Whilst it is difficult to trace a starting point for sexting as practice generally, and for teenage sexting in particular its emergence in UK. Press report as a problem in need of intervention seems to start in 2002. In this paper concept behind sexting and factors that may affect its consequences has been discussed. The level at and beyond which sexting and intimacy level turns into an offence has been discussed by reviewing various paper as well as its psychological background among teenager.*

**Keywords:** *Teenager, Sexting, Offence, Intimacy.*

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## Introduction

What do you understand by Sexting?

Sexting is stated as, “the receiving and sending of sexually explicit or sexually-suggestive images or video through a cell phone.” Generally, this terminology refers to the happenings where teenagers take seminude or nude images of themselves and then, distribute those images to others using their smart phones (though it is too likely to dispense such pictures via email, video chat and social networking sites, immediate messaging programs). These pictures are in general, primarily sent to loving partners or love interests but can find their way into someone else’s hands, which eventually is what produces the complications (**Hinduja, 2010**).

Smart phones permit youngsters to be in contact with friends and family constantly, and aid as a safe communicating line in problematic circumstances. Receiving and sending writing messages through an individual smart phone and has develop enormously prevalent, specifically among adults. A current research assessed that teens receive or send a normal of around 3,000 texts every month (**Lenhart, 2010**).

## Review of Literature

**Reyns et al. (2011)** through their paper discovered the probable connection amidst online personal victimization and sexting. They concluded that the youth who were involved in sexting were more probable in not only experiencing cyber-victimization, but also to be getting victimized by various other sorts of cyber-victimization.

**Wolak and Finkelho (2011)**, basically worked on a categorization of sexting affairs that is created on an evaluation of about 550 cases attained by law prosecution agencies from a national survey. Such cases involved “youth formed sexual images,” is described as pictures of youngsters generated by youngsters that could be considered under child pornography, as per the applied criminal status. They categorized sexting into two as ‘Experimental’ and ‘Aggravated’. He described that the aggravated occurrences included abusive or criminal elements past the production, possession or transferring of youth formed sexual images. Such extra essentials comprised-

1) Adult’s participation; or

2) Abusive or criminal performance by youngsters like as extortion, sexual abuse, malicious behavior get up from relational fights, threats, or formation of showing or sending of pictures deprived of the information or going in contradiction of the wish of a youngster who was clicked.

The paper concluded that by divergence, youngsters click picture of themselves for their concerned boyfriends and girlfriends to inculcate in them a sense of romance in their love interest, or in order to seek attention, but there was no criminal intention behind this creation of such explicit content pictures.

**Dake (2012)**, centralized his work to evaluate the occurrence of sexting amongst sixth standard to twelfth standard students and its connections with various threat issues. He surveyed 35 separate schools in a state of mid-westerns. According to his study, he provided the data that 17% students were involved in sexting, which altered considerably by age (3% of 12-years to 32% of 18-years). He observed noteworthy associations in sexting and sexual behaviors, emotional health behaviors, time spent texting, and substance use behaviors. He concluded with suggestion that teenagers should be talking to parents, mental health professionals, teachers who speak with maturity, regarding the concerned topic.

**Curnutt (2012)**, majorly worked on “sexting’s” ethnic worth and societal usages by observing production by celebrities’ and supply of sexual imagery on Twitter. The paper overall discuss and revolve around for the concerns for the result of technological meeting and the occurrence of social media, celebrities and teens who are by means of “candid” pictures of their sexuality to remediate themselves in a manner of style or so named inclination that produces a precise form of capital which is generated by users. It was concluded that nervousness adjacent high school-age sexters has a smaller amount to do with teens detailing their sexuality than it continue with the customs that new methods of media which is text oriented expressive the libidinal position of teenage sexuality in modern culture.

**Mitchell et al. (2013)**, in their paper they have majorly worked on estimation of involvement of youth in sexting in the past year as well as to provide the manner of the images related with sexual context. The paper focused on a cross-sectional nationwide survey of telephone of around 1560 youth that are

Internet users of age extending from 10 to 17 years. Their study showed considerably varied result on the basis of nature of videos as well as images and the part of the youth convoluted. Two and one-half percent of youth were involved in nude or approximately nude videos and pictures but this data was decreases to 1.0% when it comes to images that were sexually explicit. 7.1% percentage of youth participated said that they had conventional nude or approximately nude images of others while 5.9% of youth conveyed getting images which is sexually explicit. In their paper it was concluded that the amount of exposure of youth towards sexting reflects the requirement to deliver them with information regarding legal significances of sexting and information about what to do if they accept an image related with sexting.

**Karaian (2013)**, majorly worked on examination on the techniques, potential and motivations significances of the power of teenage sexting. For his study, he has examined the over-representation of middle-class, heterosexual, white, abstinence and female sexters from sexting discourses. His study revealed concerns about the worsening of the ethical authority of the white, middle-class, heterosexual nuclear family; constitutes certain teenage girls' unintelligibility as sexual subjects; and, undermines teenage girls' capability to challenge a normative sexual order in which they are often blamed extra/legally for their sexual persecution.

**Döring (2014)**, majorly worked on that how can education implementation can prevent the numerous and serious threats sexting possess. The paper focused on the present data on sexting occurrence, which discovered that sexting is considerably mutual amongst adults than between youths, with the increase occurrence between youths as they develop older. Further it was also added in the paper that the present manner of sexting research by go over all 50 sexting papers in the PsycINFO and PubMed records printed between the year of 2009 and 2013 concerning their attention of the threats and chances related with that of sexting. It was determined in his study that adolescent sexting is considered as dangerous performance and links it to sexual strength and objectification, to uncertain sexual performance, and to negative significances like bullying by nobles and criminal examination under laws of child pornography. His paper also analyzed the threat of sexting anticipation messages of 10 online educational campaigns. Such related

campaigns are characteristically depend on on scare scenarios, highlight the danger of mistreatment and criminal prosecution, involve in female victim attributing, and endorse whole moderation from sexting. Lastly he also stated his paper by interrogative the self-denial method in education of education, and makes recommendations on how to interchange near an approach of evidence dependent to sexting anticipation of risk that recognizes both sexual activity and adolescents' susceptibility.

**Ouytsel et al. (2014)**, their work majorly include to establish the relationship between adolescent sexting, other types of danger performance, and its expressive and psychosocial conditions. He suggested further that sexting incidents constitutes of possible school security risk. Just as with further kinds of teen-age danger conduct, school nurses might have to convert the initial answer when an episode of sexting is stand up, but a school nurse's role goes outside interference. He studied seven databases and examine. According to his work it was shown that sexting is related with a series of health-risk activities and teenagers who are engaged in sexting are found to involvement peer burden and a variety of expressive problems.

**Hinduja (2015)**, has discussed in his article about perception of sexting and has created a guideline for teenage and parent as well so as to prevent teenage into falling such traps. It was discussed in the paper that what could be the Formal and Informal Responses to such incidences and what schools should do if such scenarios do occur in their premises with any of their student. Further the call for duration and outreach was also discussed with certain facts that s deep rooted in our society.

## Conclusion

Participation in sexting is absolutely foreseen by connectedness to nobles finished mobile communication and adversely forecast by relation to family. Even though sexting was not as much of probable with mobile connection s to family, uncoordinated parent govern over the knowledge was not a forecaster. Sexting evolving into more glamorous trend among teens but it has changed into criminal activity when it comes to young adults. The moral values and background of upbringing of individuals plays key role often to teenagers when it comes to sexting. The choice is in our hand and intensity of building trust in relationship cannot be relied upon the exchange of sexting. Several lives

can be prevented from humiliation and putting it to an end if proper parenting and guidance is provided to teenagers.



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