

Cyber Crime: It's Impact on Youth

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<p>Author Affiliation B.A, LL.B (9th Semester) Department of Law, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, Haryana 133207, India.</p> <p>Corresponding Author Mehak, B.A, LL.B (9th Semester) Department of Law, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, Haryana 133207, India. E-mail: meky.mehak@ymail.com</p>	<p>Abstract</p> <p><i>“Unless and until our society recognizes cyber bullying for what it is, the suffering of thousands of silent victims will continue.”</i></p> <p>Cyber Crime is familiar to all over the world as a crime committed through the internet. Nowadays, Cyber Crime is becoming a serious matter of interest all over the world. In India, technology is increasing day by day. Even our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi envisions India to become a digital country. The main purpose of the paper is to understand the common cybercrimes and to know about the level of awareness amongst the youngsters and how the youth is impacted and is victimized by e-crime and how their personal identity is disrupted and stolen. The absolute process is defined and delivered in a systematic order. The present paper is mainly based on primary data as well as secondary data and the other information. Nowadays, in this cyber world, we digital citizens, all of us, have instrumented the data obtainable about our location and happenings where privacy seems to disappear. Technological challenges are directly linked to security challenges. This paper presents the impact and extent of Cyber Crime amongst the youth at a macro level in a conceptual manner.</p> <p>Keywords: Cyber Crimes; Youth; Security Awareness; Internet; Safety; Privacy.</p>
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Introduction

Nowadays, email, websites, online applications are the means of communication for every individual. It helps us exchanging and circulating data, images and other variety of materials. It is altogether a helpful material but undesirable information also. These all start from inventions in information technology that, to increase new economic and social opportunities post difficulties to our security and prospects of privacy. These days all of us as individuals are already interconnected with the IT. Everybody uses devices and the smart

digital gadgets. All the social systems are now fully connected as the “internet of things”. In this generation, the quality of life is improving through Information Technology. The framework is getting automatic. Safety and privacy, these are the two major challenges. Interruption and the illegal connection can be made through attacks.

In this current online generation of cyber threats, a giant number of cyber threats and its impact along with understanding is crucial to inhibit at the initial stage of the cyber-attacks. The United Nations, for analytical purposes, describes “youth”, as those individuals between the age group of 15

and 24 years, without biasness to other definitions by member states almost 27.5% of the Indian population is comprised of the youth in the age group of 15–29 years. It is also seen that online risks such as addiction, cyber bullying, sexual solicitation are combine with negative result for the youth. It is very important issue to note that not all the children Information Technology users. Describing youth with the age group is one of the easiest way in equally susceptible and more research is necessary to find out the youth, most at risk as well as to develop effective interventions behaviour.

From last few years, it has been observed that there has been 53.5% rise in the Cyber Crime. Acc. to a report many cyber criminals were arrested, who were mostly the young adults. Out of 324 people arrested under the IT Act, 215 were from the age group of 18–30 years.

The major cause of increasing crime rates amongst youth is the 'easy money'. The greedy and attention-seeking behavior of today's youth leads them to commit heinous crimes. The more disturbing facts on the crime sheets are young and qualified teenagers even get involved in doing of such atrocious crimes.

The rate of crime amongst youth has increased to 40% and almost 56% of the crimes are done by youngsters between age group 16–25. The traceable young and reasons are far from the obvious but majorly such worrying figures are contributed due to:

1. Easy Money
2. Unemployment
3. Fitting into the group
4. Lust for attention

But blaming the youth for all of it will clearly be wrong. Youth, at most times, in such cases are themselves victims. Many qualified young criminals are drawn to committing crimes due to scarcity of jobs. Also, peer pressure plays a negative role, which leads teenagers to earn money in easy ways, show-off and try to gain attention by buying expensive gadgets.

The upbringing, lack of time provided to youngsters has led to most of the youngsters to be drawn towards the wrong path. There is not one but many ways to put a stop to let youth destroy their and nation's future.

We are in dire need for a better education system, huge modifications is called for in terms of upbringing and social awareness. Youngsters are a sensitive and tender group and need to be dealt with better care and protection. They need time and

need to be talked out with the help of love and care. It does not guarantee that no offending by youth will be considered or committed but reduces the risk to a minimal level.

Stringent law enforcement, better judiciary setup can discourage youngsters from committing such crimes but why wait for others to better your world when you, yourself can take a step more and stop it from being.

What and how Much do We Know about Cyber Crime?

Cyber Crime is a international issue now, no country is exempt. The first Cyber Crime was committed in India, Japan and China in 1820. One of the most important problem is Pornography, under Section 67 of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 making, transmitting and distribution of cyber pornography is an offence. However, browsing and viewing online pornography is not punishable. Making, distributing and even browsing Online Child Pornography is punishable under cyber laws. There are almost 1,00,000 websites that are offering illegal Child Pornography.

In Bhopal, a youth was arrested for being a member of whatsapp group that shared videos of child pornography, the crime branch found many messages sent in "code word" demanding child pornography content from the accused.

Cyber Crime is the form of crime where internet connection or computer is used as instruments to commit this crime. Some of the causes which affected to commit a Cyber Crime like quantity to store the data in small space, easy to access, complexity to do work, negligence and loss of evidence.

Some kinds of Cyber Crimes are mentioned below:

- Crackers are those individuals who are virus creator. Hackers are the one who explore others computer system for education. Pranksters are individuals who attempt tricks on other. Career criminals are individuals who earn their income crime. Harassment is the cyber bullying that occurs through the internet.
- Computer spams refers to unsolicited commercial advertisement distributed online via e-mails/which can sometimes carry viruses and other programmes that harm computers. Restriction of Cyber Crime is dependent on proper analysis of their

behavior and accepting their impacts over different levels of society. Therefore, Cyber Crimes understanding in the current era and their effects over society with the future trends of Cyber Crimes are explained.

- One more type of cybercrime is Phishing. It is just one of the many frauds on the internet world. Phishing is an electronic fraud that is tactic in which individuals are tricked into revealing their personal financial information to an unauthorized entities. A phishing attack can be handled by voice e-mail, or landline or cellular telephone.

In Kolkata, the death of the young 17 year old student due to cyber bullying might be an extreme case but Cyber Crimes are on the rise in this city that a recent TCS study has claimed is addicted to Facebook – an high of 85% of teens have an account there.

Research Methodology

Whole research process is defined and delivered in a systematic order. It carries comprehensive literature view, survey based research, from Ebsco, Emerald, Scopus, Jstor, Thomson Reuters and Google Scholars.

This present paper is based both on primary data as well as secondary data and information. To get this primary data from the root source, the systematical questionnaires were prepared for offenders. The number of offenders were 1000 youth from different states of India.

Social Networking Sites

The most popular social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram had studied the views on trust and privacy concern regarding the sharing of information and new relationships. It is very clear that there is no much difference as privacy is concerned. It was found that most of the famous members were willing to share information. These views suggest us that given in any social media platform, privacy and trust do not matter when exchange of the information or relationship building between the members is concerned.

Study shows that involving adults also use the social networking sites to connect with family and friends and the pattern disclose that they use online to reinforce their disconnected folks.

According to one of the major factors, people join social networking sites. One of the top reason

is women are influenced by number of their peers in social media. Whereas men have no impact of friends or families, to join in a social networking site.

Study shows that psychologically, overenthusiastic teenagers tend to spend more time at social networking sites and also hold higher level of addictive affinities.

Cyber Crimes and Social Networking Sites

Now the focus on the social media users with the capability to monitor social media facts streams for the signs of high tension which can be investigated in order to detect deviances from the 'norm' (level of low tension). Indicators about community crimes, insufficiency and population analysis, to provide a various representation of the 'terrestrial' and 'cyber' streets. As a conclusion, this 'neighborhood infirmities' allows a means of official foundations of civil unrest through reference to the user generated versions of social media and their connection to other, curated, social and commercial data.

Scholars explained that spending time in social media networking sites is among the most common activity among the current generation of children and youngsters. Gaming sites, stimulated worlds and video sites such as Youtube ; blogs offer youth a gateway for entertainment and interaction. This had grown tremendously in recent years. It is vital that parents become conscious of the environment of social media sites, given that not all of them are safe backgrounds for children and adolescents.

Now, we talk about the breathtaking contrast between the various examples of Cyber Crimes probably stated each year and the pretty small numbers of the known trials. This specific evidence leaks a large gap in our understanding of Cyber Crimes and pleads a number of basic queries about the quality of making of criminology evidence about it. Now, this part takes a serious look at the means that public invitation of Cyber Crimes are made and ambiguity about it are produced.

It designs the varying conceptualization of the Cyber Crime before finding the tensions in making of criminological awareness that are causing the rhetoric to be chaotic with realism. Then it differences the tradition of Cyber Crimes with what is actually going on in the direction to know the support gap that has unlocked up between the public demands for internet safety and its delivery.

Scholars emphasized on assassination being the second top cause of death for young people and

experience to violence has an adverse effect on youth mental vigor, academic presentation, and interactions. They proved that youth violence, together with victimization, mob violence and self directed violence, more and more occurs in the virtual space. Some methods of online violence are inadequate to internet based relations; other are directly related to head-on acts of violence.

In Bengaluru, College Principal's name misused in E-mail scam; A fraudster who created an e-mail account in the name of the principal of St. Joseph College autonomous, which was used to send a mail asking for a donation for a charitable cause.

Cyber Crimes and Its Impact on Youth

Studies proved that more and more effective policies and plans can be established to policies and plans can be established to teach the youth and individuals about defending themselves while online. Youth should be careful of who they are communicating with online and refrain from as long as any type of personal information to persons they do not identify and trust. And more analysis of the access of social networking websites and the false action of the youths, as well as their knowledge with misleading internet practices, will spread awareness of the online activities and practices of teenagers. With this perspective, better safety and security measures and strategies can be established to keep the teenagers safe online.

The study analyzed that Cyber Crime, which has grown into major issue within the last 2 decades. Youth societies are more likely to be the targets of the Cyber Crimes. In addition to age, the other aspects which includes Gender, Education, Financial status, and Forceful Victimization that relates with the Cyber Crimes victimization. Right offline social networks were a defending aspects against the Cyber Crime harassment among the females. The young Cyber Crimes games were more likely to be disturbed about the future harassment.

In Delhi, Youth Flees With Iphone To Make Tiktok Videos; A call centre employee, who escaped with an Iphone to make the better quality Tiktok videos, was arrested during a vehicle check at Vikas Marg, the police said.

The complainant had posted an advertisement regarding sale of Iphone on an online site. He got a call from a potential buyer and he agreed to meet him near Preet Vihar Traffic Signal. After reaching the location, respondent borrowed the phone from the complainant, diverted his attention and sped

away with the phone.

What Motivates some Young People to Become Cyber Criminals?

We all know that the cyber criminals are always searching for financial gain, but it looks that this is not generally what Young cyber criminals have in their mind when they take their first step over to the 'dark side'

For example: An appealing report by the National Crime Agency (NCA) UK found that many are not necessarily motivated by financial reward. Generally, perceptions from their peers, popularity in the forums they belong to, and a sense of success, are bigger influencing factors.

"The sense of achievement at completing a challenge, and justifying oneself to peers are the main motivation for those who involved in Cyber Criminalities."

This report includes the evidence given by an 18 year old who was arrested for an unauthorized access to a government website. At the same time of his arrest of the child he said, "I did it to impress the people in the hacking community, to show them I had the skills to pull it off... I wanted to prove myself."

A Sense of Impunity?

There is another major fact that attracts many youngsters to get involved in the world of Cyber Crime; A feeling that it is not a crime in its additional sense, and they won't be arrested for carrying out a cyber attack.

Generally, the NSA is sure that many teenagers who get involved in 'traditional crimes', which are based on the lack of prior convictions among the country's cyber attackers. "Perception of the risk of law enforcement intervention remains low, the agency reports."

This actually means that teenagers can pay a fixed price. Even an easiest way for beginners to get started, according to NCA, to get involved in video games cheat websites and for modifying games, from where they may 'progress' to forums committed to cyber attacks, where such things are discussed openly.

"Very little skill is need to start the criminal activities online. With instruments such as Booters and Remote Access Trojans (RAT), buyer can make a small payment or often no payment and start

breaking the law. Unluckily, the opportunity of step-by-step tutorials and video guides makes the transition to criminality all that too easy. "Once, the law is broken, following crime become easier."

Nonetheless, the agency believes that the guidance of a mentor and the early intervention can discourage these young people from entering into the world be closed.

However, in Cyber Criminals forums, the law and its results are rarely discussed if the topic arises, it is quickly discharged. These teenagers only become aware of the result of their acts. When someone they know is arrested.

The Search for a Mentor

The individuals, who took part in The study, said that they did not have a mentor to guide them toward a more positive path and get them "on the right track" after all the person they likely to follow is the reversed Cyber Criminals who carries out the society's most complex attacks.

The NCA stated, "Ex- offenders who managed to stop their activities and gain an education or career in Technology have credited this change to a positive mentor, or someone who gave them a clause to use their skills positively."

However, on this latest point, the analysis gets a little weaker. In fact, there are always opportunities to work "on the positive side." In Technology, the truth is, we are constantly talking about the lack of the cyber security professionals and how they are not enough people to fill the posts available.

As expected, lots of security professionals experimented with the hacking in their youth and perhaps even took it further mere fun before deciding what they wanted to do with their knowledge. In the Corporate World, individuals generally ask themselves, "can it really be a good idea to hire someone young who has developed a piece of malware, infecting, or made by infecting people with ransomware."

In conclusion, the worrying thing about this report is that it is so easy for young people to get involved in the World of Cyber Crime and that they may see it as being risk-free.

In Hyderabad, a youth who works in a hotel and a student were arrested on Friday for uploading nude videos and photos of a 23- year old woman on social media and harassing her seeking sexual favours and money. The accused was in a relationship with the victim when they were pursuing hotel

management course.

The accused arrested after he downloaded the victim videos and photos of the victim. He uploaded it on another porn site established by Hyderabad crime police during investigation.

Why Cyber Crime Should be Concern for Parents of Teenagers?

Cyber Crimes is not a concern just for the Parents and Teachers, but Schools and Educational Institutions by whole. We are all a part of this virtual world, and it is very difficult to stay out of it. However, we may feel that Cyber Crimes do not affects the social conditions on a deeper level.

With the uncontrollable spread of social media, Cyber Criminals have discovered new channel to push forth the crime. Social media's like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Whatsapp and others realize the pressure of Cyber Crimes, and employ corrupted Cyber Crimes detection mechanism along with getting legal support from the specialist of the Social Law Network.

Thousands of children have been exposed to digital world at an early ages. They are far more smart in social networking, social media management, understanding application interface, and employing technology to everyday problems. Many of the youngsters love experiment and explore, as youngsters have always done. Today's generation inform young people have no nervousness baring complex details of their life on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat. They likely to make silly or mean comments on other people's websites. Often they join false clubs and forums online, chat with the strangers, share pictures of themselves, and risk their personal information by entering their private details on their mobiles, tabs, laptops and other devices. They become easy targets for Cyber Criminals, they also put their families and loved ones at risk.

Now if you are a Parent of Young Teen, and Concerned about H is/her Well Being, Here are some ways to Protect your Child from Cyber Crimes

1. ***Recognize the fact that Cyber Crimes exists, and your child is the most vulnerable:***

Shake away your over confidence that nothing is going to happen with your child. Even the most intelligent Cyber Specialists

have fallen into the honey trap. Whatever is shared online can make their way to data hackers, and malware specialists. There is nothing as a safe zone, where it comes to online platform, whether social media, e-commerce or P2P site.

2. Report Cyber Crime however big or small:

If your child has faced any issue of Cyber Bullying, for example, it is better to immediately inform the authorities, cyber bullies game on the fears and the insecurities of people to make sure that their crime is not reported. You can help arrest some of the biggest Cyber Criminals, with your alertness and ingenuity.

3. Educate your child to avoid visiting and sharing on sites that have a unreliable record:

The peak of the interest is that it offers anonymity. Though, it can be a big disadvantage just because you do not know who is watching you and what they plan to do with it. Generally, students fall in to trap of Freebies, easy and free access to Files and Media, Torrent sharing, and the other heinous activities. To save up a little money, or simply to have fun, you may end up in a tangle of the Crime.

4. Educate your ward about Cyber Crime:

As long as, most of the students are aware of the Cyber Crimes, they don't understand their magnitude. As a parent, it is very important that you talk to your child as frequently as possible about the nature of the Cyber Crime. Alert them about the situations where they can become weak to crime.

5. Keep a check on your child's activity:

Without involving on your child's privacy, look out for the signs that tell you what your child has been doing while online. Also keep the conversation between your child and you easy and flowing. It is very important for your child to feel the secure enough to confess in you, in case a problem takes place.

A cybercrime is an offence carried out anonymously by any person under the garb of the internet. Technology allows perpetrators to act anonymously and provides them access to a large, vulnerable population including children. Teenagers around the world addicted to social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat are easy targets for the perpetrators of cybercrime. While children are often oblivious to

the dangers associated with the cyberspace, parents find it difficult to protect them from cybercrimes as they lack awareness of the legal remedies available under national and international law.

Online offences against children are covered by a series of legislation

1. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is an essential piece of legislation that specifically addresses sexual offences committed against children. POCSO Criminalizes cybercrime against children, including child pornography, cyber stalking, cyber bullying, defamation, grooming, hacking, identity theft, online child trafficking, online extortion, sexual harassment, violation of privacy.
2. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, is the primary law dealing with cybercrimes against children and adults in India. It is supplemented by the various rules that have been framed under it.
3. The India Penal Code (IPC), 1860, protects individuals, including children, from all crimes. The IPC covers certain Cyber Crimes that are variants of traditional crimes such as theft, cheating, forgery, mischief and defamation. In certain cases, these legislative provisions overlap and an accused may be charged with a series of offences under the relevant provisions of IPC, POCSO and the IT Act. If an accused is convicted under all three acts, they are punished under the provision that provides the greatest punishment.

While these laws are in place to combat cybercrime against children, awareness amongst key stakeholders, including parents, teachers, police and policymakers, is seriously lacking. It is essential that any effort by the government to strengthen online child safety go hand in hand with knowledge of the law, robust implementation and ultimately, comprehensive legislative review.

In Hyderabad, A youngster from Tadipatri in Anantapur was arrested by the Rachakonda police for harassing a married woman.

Accused (24), a private employee, who was nabbed by the *Cyber Crime* sleuth, sent a friend request to the victim on Facebook. They became friends and used to chat and telephone each other. The accused even came to Hyderabad several times, developed close acquaintance with the victim and took selfies with her.

When the woman stopped responding to his calls and messages for the last one week, he started

blackmailing her and sent obscene photographs and abusive text messages on the Facebook and WhatsApp.

“The accused also telephoned her husband threatening to morph her photos and post them in social media, if she does not respond to his calls.

Conclusion

Though not all people are victims to Cyber Crimes, they are still at risk. Crimes by computer vary, and they don't always occur behind the computer, but they executed by computer. The hacker's identity is ranged between 12 years young to 67 years old. The hacker could live three continents away from its victim, and they wouldn't even know they were being hacked. Crimes done behind the computer are the 21st century's problem. With the technology increasing, criminals don't have to rob banks, nor do they have to be outside in order to commit any crime. They have everything they need on their lap. Their weapons aren't guns anymore; they attack with mouse cursors and passwords.

In order to prevent cyber stalking, individuals should avoid disclosing any information pertaining to them. This is as good as revealing your identity to strangers in public area, always avoid sending any picture online especially to strangers and chat friends as there have been incidents of misuse of pictures. Always use current and updated anti-virus software to guard against virus attacks. Always save back up volumes so that one may not suffer data loss in case of virus corruption. Never ever send your credit card numbers to any

site or to any stranger, this is not secured to guard against frauds.

Always lookout on the sites your children are accessing to avoid any kind of harassment in children. It is much better to use a security programme that gives control over the cookies and send all the information back to the site as leaving the cookies unguarded might prove lethal. Web site owners should lookout the traffic and the irregularities on the sites. It is very important to discuss and calculate the effects of various other information security awareness delivery methods used in improving the end users, information security awareness and behavior.

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