



YOUTH AND VIOLENCE

SOME FACTS

- Youth violence is a global public health problem. It includes a range of acts from bullying and physical fighting, to more severe sexual and physical assault to homicide.
- Worldwide some 200 000 homicides occur among youth 10–29 years of age each year, which is 42% of the total number of homicides globally each year.
- Homicide is the fourth leading cause of death in people aged 10-29 years, and 84% of these homicides involve male victims.



- For each young person killed, many more sustain injuries requiring hospital treatment.
- In one study, from 3–24% of women report that their first sexual experience was forced.
- When it is not fatal, youth violence has a serious, often lifelong, impact on a person's physical, psychological and social functioning.



- Crime is the violation of the rules and regulations enforced by the government from time to time for which definite punishment is prescribed by law.
- Members in every society are expected to act according to its established norms and laws. But when an individual finds it difficult or impossible to satisfy his wants and desires in a direct and socially accepted manner, he encounters the alternative of renouncing his motive or attempting to find a substitute satisfaction.
- When good solutions are not available, he engages himself in anti-social behaviour of criminal nature.



- According to Paul Tappan, "crime is an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law) committed without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor" . "Crime is an act of violation of law, and criminal is a person who does an act in violation of law" .



- Emile Durkheim one of the eminent sociologists made an outstanding contribution to the study of crime. He says that a society without crime is an impossibility, for the very organization of complex societies prevents total conformity to all social rules by all members. Moreover, crime may even have positive consequences for a social system. The existence of crime strengthens collective sentiments as to what is right and proper. It serves to contrast the unacceptable with the acceptable. The solidarity of the social group is enhanced when conformers unite against law violators and reaffirm their own commitment to the law. Durkheim believes that those who engage in criminal behaviour play a definite role in normal social life, and this role can even be a positive one .



- Crime As a act that contravene legal principles that govern behavior
- Deviance: As act that contravene moral or cultural rules of behavior
- The incidences of delinquency is seen as a marker of a dysfunctional society and index of social and moral decline involving assumptions about youth offenders developing careers as adult criminals. The focus by commentators in the press and government is inevitably on patterns of working class offending and so reflects the class biases in the reorientations and construction of youth crime in contemporary societies (White 2009).



- Sociologists argued that criminal behavior is learned and it is influenced by the social environment.
- It is the result of him maladjustment and the breaking or weakening of social bonds with family and other groups.
- Inverted U- Curve Adjustment Phenomenon in Youth behavior- explains the maladjustment of a youth in life resulting in violation of social norms and laws.



CAUSES OF YOUTH CRIME

- Basically crime is the product of various adverse of social, economic, cultural and family conditions. These causes may differ from country to country; Because, we have various cultural, economic, social characteristics.
- The causes of crime are primarily related to:
 - i. Economic Situation
 - ii. Social Factors
 - iii. Social Environment



ECONOMIC SITUATION

- The major economic factors that contribute to the crime initiations are-
- Poverty and Inequality
- Unemployment
- Political Conditions
- Due to political instability



SOCIAL FACTORS

- If we focus, social factors, we must analyse the different environment scenarios of social environment. The core Social root causes of crime are:
- Inequality
- Not sharing power
- Lack of support to families and neighbourhoods
- Real or perceived inaccessibility to services
- Lack of leadership in communities
- Low value placed on children
- Individual wellbeing



SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

- There is need to study school environment and community environment which are associated with social environment. Causes related to the School Environment are
- Disruptive Behaviour of a child
- Lack of commitment in school
- Community Environment
- Major causes of Crime related to Community Environment are
 - Lack of cohesion in the society
 - Disorganization and neglect especially for Youth



PREVENTION

- **Personalized approach:** The need or support every young person is different; for eg, an aggressive person can be suggested that to learn how to cope with and control aggression.
- **Training and education:** After their imprisonment, they should go for schooling and college life then settling over searching job. The training and education programmes bring the end of the custodial period help them to reframe.
- **Proper support and guidance:** The child protection board, youth probation service and municipalities have to protect and give the basic needs for young offenders after releasing.



THEORIES OF YOUTH CRIME

- **Classical theories**
- early criminological ideas emerged in the late nineteenth century, when biological research (based on physiological and anthropological studies) attempted to explain crime with reference to hereditary disorders
- Classical theories such as phrenology, associated with Cesare Lombroso (1835–1909) who believed that criminal behaviour was inherited. The study of phrenology was based on positivist biological understanding and asserted that people were 'born to commit crime'.



EARLY PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES

- such theories often explained the nature of criminal in terms of personality traits and intelligence. Within early psychology it was common for criminals to be described as 'feeble-minded'.
- An early example is Goddard (1914) who suggested a correlation between low intelligence (poor IQ) and offending behaviour.



- Such ideas were further explored by Zeleny (1933), who identified that those that committed crime were twice as likely to be of low intelligence as compared to non-criminals.
- During this time academic criminology in Britain was largely the domain of doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists.



EARLY SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

- in the early twentieth century the theories of crime moved away from biological and psychological causes of human behaviour toward social environment explanations
- two classical sociological theories of crime and delinquency these were firstly, Durkheim's theory of 'anomie' which influenced Robert Merton (1938) 'Strain theory of deviancy, which was based on the belief that societies structures and cultural norms create deviancy



- The theory argues that crime and deviancy is a result of a person's failure to achieve socially valued goals by legitimate means.
- The idea of the 'strain' occurs when an individual experienced a gap between their goals and their social status. Later, Agnew (1992) General Strain Theory (GST) offers a revised version of Merton's classic theory.
- Gottfredson and Hirschi (2005) believed that crime is a learnt behaviour, recognising that the process of socialization and social learning builds self-control.



SLUMS AND THE CHICAGO SCHOOL (1930s USA)

- The sociological research of the Chicago School used theories of ecological analysis, cultural transmission to explain crime and offending behaviour which reflected in poor urban neighbourhoods and held the belief that crime was a result of learnt behaviour through deviant cultural norms and values.
- Key theorist such as Edwin Sutherland (1924) used the concept of 'differential association' to explain criminal behaviour.



- Thomas and Znaniecki (1958) identified that the breakdown of social controls in families, neighbourhoods, and communities loosened social bonds and communal associations which resulted in 'social disorganization'.
- Important to the analysis was the inter-relationships of people and their social environment.
- Similarly, Park and Burgess (1936) devised a zonal analysis of crime to demonstrate that high crime rates can be attributed to urban development rather than criminals, noting that patterns of offending reflected neighbourhood and policing policies in communities.



1960S SOCIOLOGY

- Howard Becker's (1963) pivotal work 'Outsiders' introduced the notion of 'labelling theory' which holds that deviance is not an inherent act. It asserts that deviancy is a social construct, meaning that once a young person has been labelled as deviant or criminal they are more likely to offend.



DAVID FARRINGTON – CAMBRIDGE STUDY – RISKS FACTORS AND YOUTH OFFENDING

- the Cambridge Study is longitudinal study into delinquency and youth offending which began in the mid-1960s. Farrington's research is focused on developmental and life-course criminology, the research centre has investigated criminal careers, risk-focussed prevention and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions.



- The explanation of the causes of youth offending and anti-social behaviour are summarised within three key risk/resilience domains-
- *Individual risk factors*
- *Family environment*
- *Community and Neighbourhood*



McARA & McVIE (2010) STUDY OF YOUTH TRANSITIONS AND CRIME (THE EDINBURGH STUDY)

- McAra & McVie argue that policing and criminal justice practices result in young people being labelled and stigmatised and that the youth justice system should deliver justice for children which involves the decriminalisation and destigmatisation of practice and procedures



They identify four key facts about youth crime:

- Serious offending is linked to a broad range of vulnerabilities and social adversity;
- Early identification of at-risk children is not an exact science and runs the risk of labelling and stigmatising;
- Pathways out of offending are facilitated or impeded by critical moments in the early teenage years, in particular school exclusion; and
- Diversionary strategies facilitate the desistance process.



CYBER CRIME

- Offences that are committed against individuals or group of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern tele communication networks such as internet.
- Cyber crime is a term for any illegal activity that uses a computer as its primary means of communication. The U.S. department of Justice expands the definition of cybercrime and includes any illegal activity that uses a computer for the storage of evidence
- Cyber crime also stated as any use of a computer as an instrument of further illegal ends, such as- Committing fraud, Stealing identities, Violating privacy
- It is a term for any illegal activity that uses a computer as its primary means of commission



There are two categories of cyber-crime-

- The computer as a target - using a computer to attacks other computer, e.g. Hacking, virus/worms attacks
- The computer as a weapon - using a computer to commit real world crime e.g. cyber terrorism, credit card fraud and pornography etc



TARGETS OF CYBER CRIMES

❑ **Against individual property**

- Transmitting virus
- Un-authorized control/access over computer
- Intellectual property crimes
- Internet time thefts

❑ **Against Organization**

- Possession of un-authorized information
- Cyber terrorism against the government organization
- Distribution of pirated software,etc



❑ **Against Social at Large**

- Pornography (basically child pornography)
- Trafficking
- Financial crimes
- Online gambling
- Forgery
- Sale of illegal articles



SOME COMMON CYBER CRIMES

- ❑ **Computer Virus:** A computer virus is a computer program or attaches itself to application programs or other executable system software causing damage to the files.
- ❑ **Phishing:** Phishing occurs when the perpetrator sends fictitious e-mails to individuals with links to fraudulent websites that appear official and thereby cause the victim to release personal information to the perpetrator.



- ❑ **Hacking:** The act of penetrating or gaining unauthorized access to or use of data unavailable in a computer system or a computer network for the purpose of gaining knowledge, stealing or making unauthorized use of the data.
- ❑ **Spoofing :** Spoofing is the creation of TCP/IP packets using somebody else's IP address.
- ❑ **Netsplonage:** Netsplonage occurs when perpetrators back into online systems or individual PCs to obtain confidential information for the purpose of selling it to other parties.



- ❑ **Cyber stalking:** Cyber stalking refers to the use of the internet, email or other electronic communications device to stalk another person. It is an electronic harassment that involves harassing or threatening over a period of time.
- ❑ **Cyber Terrorism:** Cyber terrorism occurs when terrorists cause virtual destruction in online computer system.



MOTIVES OF CYBER CRIMINALS

- ❖ Desire for entertainment
- ❖ Profit
- ❖ Infuriation or revenge
- ❖ Political agenda
- ❖ Sexual motivations
- ❖ Psychiatric illness



EFFECTS ON YOUTH

- PERSONAL – psychological, victims, morale disorder, offender
- SOCIAL- break social harmony , isolated from society, status frustration
- ECONOMICAL- economic of loss, loss of time



CYBER-CRIME EFFECT ON YOUTH

Loss of revenue

- main effect of cyber crime
- It is caused by outside party

Wasted time

- Many IT members spend large time handling security associated with cyber crime

Damaged reputations

- Customers whose personal financial data become intercepted by hackers, it's a cause of damage reputation

Reduce productivity

- For security case using many password so loss of times as well as productivity



REASONS FOR YOUTH ARE COMMITTED CYBER CRIMES

- EASE OF ANONYMITY- Computer crime becomes larger because of anonymity Much easy to get away from remain world
- HOLDING A GRUDGE -Some parties intend to destroy their target for personal satisfaction
- THRILL OF THE GAME -For many criminal it will full of excitement and challenge



CYBER LAWS

- Cyber law is a term used to describe the legal issues related to use of communication technology, particularly cyber space, i.e. internet.
- Cyber law is an attempt to apply laws designed for the physical world to human activities on internet.



CYBER LAWS IN THE WORLD

- Electronic Commerce Act (Ireland)
- Electronic Transactions Act (UK, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore)
- Electronic Transactions Ordinance (Hong Kong)
- Information Technology Act (India)
- Information communication Technology Act (Bangladesh)



CYBER LAW OF INDIA

- Cyber crime can involve criminal activities that are traditional in nature, such as theft, fraud, deformation and mischief, all of which are subjected to the India Penal code. In simple way we can say that cyber crime is unlawful acts where in the computer is either a tool or both. The abuse of computer has also given birth of new age crime that are addressed by the Information Technology Act, 2000.



- India has enacted the first I.T. Act, 2000 based on the UNCIRAL model recommended by the general assembly of the United Nations.
- Offences under IT acts are:
 - Tampering with computer source document
 - Hacking with computer systems, data alterations
 - Publishing obscene information
 - Un-authorized access to protected systems
 - Breach of confidentiality and privacy
 - Publishing false digital signature certificates.



- Cyber Security involves protection of sensitive personal and business information through prevention, detection and response to different online attacks. Cyber security actually preventing the attacks, cyber security.
- Privacy Policy : Before submitting your name , e-mail , address, on a website look for the sites privacy policy.
- Keep Software Up to Date: If the seller reduces patches for the software operating system your device ,install them as soon as possible .Installing them will prevent attackers form being able to take advantage.
- Use good password which will be difficult for thieves to guess. Do not choose option that allows your computer to remember your passwords.



PREVENTION

- Use hard to guess passwords
- Use anti-virus software and firewalls-keep them up to date
- Don't open email or attachments from unknown sources
- Back up your computer on disk or CD often



RECOMMENDATIONS

❑ **Fostering Linkages:**

- ❖ Creation liaison with international community will create sharing of experiences and good practices.
- ❖ The value of fostering co-operation internationally with other countries/regions and parties needs to be enhanced.
- ❖ Co-operation between governments and the private sector in combating cyber crime.



❑ **Building National level Partnerships and Creating Awareness:**

- ❖ Create specialized forums for exchange of experiences and information which would entail initiating and promoting literary, technical and scientific activity.
- ❖ Setting up a cyber crime cell consisting of experts to deal with cyber-crime will encourage reporting and evolve into a process online with the legislature.



❑ **Training and Awareness Raising :**

- ❖ It is essential to educate and empower youth to safely and responsibly take control of their Internet experience.
- ❖ Disseminate general awareness of cyber crimes and user laws/rights by arranging symposia, seminars, lectures, classes, demonstrations, and presentations, briefings, to educate the society and gain their comfort level.
- ❖ People need to be aware of the appropriate law enforcement investigative authorities at the local, state, federal, or international levels.



CONCLUSION

It is not possible to eliminate cyber crime from the cyber space in its entirety. However, it is quite possible to check it. Any legislation in its entirety might be less successful in totally eliminating crime from the globe. The primary step is to make people aware of their rights and duties and further making the application of the laws more stringent to check crime.

However, in any draft legislation it is important that the provisions of the cyber law are not made so stringent that it may retard the growth of the industry and prove to be counter-productive.



- Cybercrime is indeed getting the recognition it deserves. However, it is not going to be restricted that easily. In fact, it is highly likely that cyber crime and its hackers will continue developing and upgrading to stay ahead of the law. So, to make us safer we must need cyber security.

