

# EMERGING PROBLEMS OF YOUTH

## Lecture 6

- India, one of the youngest countries in the world, where youth accounted for 20% of the total population in 2011, according to the Registrar General of India. However, youth unemployment remains high in India.



## ROLE AND VALUE CONFLICTS

- In such a society, where the youth came from various strata of the society, with diverse cultures, religions, economic status, language and life styles, the youth experience difficulty in adaptation to the changing roles and value systems.
- This results in alienation, withdrawal, interpersonal relationship difficulties, depression and even suicidal behaviours.
- The problem gets aggravated when the parents come from different religions and cultures and expect their children to be mature and develop their own value systems and roles without appropriately guiding them



## PRESSURES FOR PERFORMANCE IN COLLEGES

- ❑ The parents, make higher demands on their children to study hard and get good marks or ranks.
- ❑ The admission fees at various levels, both in public and private institutions have increased considerably which makes a heavy economic burden to the parents. Having made such payments, the parents create guilt feelings in the children as "bad boys", "bad girls", and, "irresponsible children".
- ❑ Such demands from the parents and the society serve as stresses upon the youth



## CAREER DECISION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- The inflation rate is also increasing. To cope up with the economic demands of life, the youth experience a conflict between economic survival in a competitive society in regard to the pursuit of inner human interests and services to the society
- Hypertension, cardiac problems, psychoneurosis, depression, suicide are rising among youth as also other behaviours including joining anti-social groups such as terrorists, naxalites etc. Alcoholism, drug addiction, smoking, and rash driving behaviours have increased. These behaviours are to take revenge against the society which has made the youth develop low self esteem due to unemployment or not being able to be a productive member of the society.



## EMOTIONAL AND INTIMACY ADJUSTMENT

- The sexual drive is highest at this time of life, which the youth need to be able to control and sublimate through socially approvable behaviours.
- This is a period where right interaction with the opposite sex is learned. It has been estimated that reproductive health problems are steeply rising - teenage marriage and pregnancy, teenage pregnancy outside marriage, sexually transmitted diseases
- (2/3rd of STD problem is estimated to be affecting the youth); AIDS is reported to be a critical problem among the youth in major metropolitan cities and drug addicts; high rates of anaemia in female adolescents after menarche. Accidents are also steeply rising
- Smoking, alcohol and drug abuse



## COPING WITH PRESSURES OF LIVING

- ❑ The youth today is face with much greater pressures of coping with living as compared with their parents. In most cases they have to move away from their parents to urban cities, some of them even settling in foreign countries.
- ❑ Housing, transport, medical services, care of the children, education of the children are some of the issues facing the youth. Lack of social/ familial support and guidance lays great personal responsibility on the youth to evolve their own life styles to successfully adapt to the society, keeping in view the social and family norms and expectations.
- ❑ Many a youth do not wish to conform to the social and familial norms and they wish to live in the society with unconventional value systems

## PRESSURES OF DOWRY

- Many young girls feel that they are an economic burden on parents and commit suicide. The girls are also exploited by the in-laws to ask for continuing favours from their parents. This results in emotional conflict and psychiatric problems in the female youth.





## GAMBLING

- ❑ Risking something of value when an element of chance is associated with the outcome.
- ❑ 4-6% of adolescents presently exhibit a serious gambling problem
- ❑ Adolescent prevalence rates of pathological gamblers are 2-4 times that of adults
- ❑ Entertainment
- ❑ Excitement
- ❑ Escape
- ❑ Economics
- ❑ Ego



# Unequal gender norms

- Even among young adolescents: “It is more important for boys to be educated” because boys have to do a job and girls don’t have to do so... Girls will go to their in-laws one day but boys will be here forever....Boys can serve the parents when they grow ill...They can support them...They will get money for them...Girls can’t



- ❑ Fear of failure
- ❑ social rejection
- ❑ bodily sickness
- ❑ bullying or abuse
- ❑ childhood memories
- ❑ thoughts of a better life
- ❑ separation with family
- ❑ worries about the future



- ❑ alcohol/substance/drug abuse
- ❑ pointless work done
- ❑ teasing or low self opinion because of body, accent, clothing
- ❑ imperfection of the work as a whole, as in negative comments from family, friends or peers



## DATING VIOLENCE

THE PERPETRATION OR THREAT OF AN ACT OF VIOLENCE BY AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF AN UNMARRIED COUPLE ON THE OTHER MEMBER WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DATING. THIS VIOLENCE ENCOMPASSES ANY FORM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, AND VERBAL OR EMOTIONAL ABUSE.



# DATING VIOLENCE

- Estimated prevalence of nonsexual dating violence:
  - 22% among male & female h.s. students
  - 32% among college students
- females more likely victims
- 80-90% of rapes on college campuses committed by someone victim knows
- characteristics of perpetrators: sexually aggressive male peers, heavy alcohol or drug use, dating violence normative, traditional sex roles, rape myths, family history of observing or experiencing abuse





# YOUTH AND GENDER

## ▣ **Gender** (Social construct)

- “The attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person’s *biological sex*.” (APA, 2011)
  - ▣ “A person’s self concept of their gender (regardless of their biological sex)...” (Lev, 2004)

## ▣ **Gender Identity** refers to

- An individual’s personal sense of self as male, female, or an alternate gender
- Psychologically rooted, and *internally* determined





- Masculine
  - Dominant
  - Independent
  - Rational
  - Assertive
  - Analytical
  - Brave
  - Active
  - Insensitive

- Feminine
  - Submissive
  - Dependent
  - Emotional
  - Receptive
  - Intuitive
  - Timid
  - Passive
  - Sensitive



- Social Scientist argue that the concept of masculinity and femininity vary greatly historically and culturally and are linked to the unequal distribution of opportunities and resources because of this distinction social construction of gender, young people's life chances and the quality of life they experience are pronouncedly shaped by the gendered nature of institutions and relationships in societies.
- Early research into gender and youth focus on young women as victims, documenting the incidence of educational under achievement, poor employment opportunities and sexual harassment and the construction of femininities characterized by passivity, emotionality and fixation on appearance.(Griffin,1985 Wallace,1987).



- The discriminations and prejudices has been challenged by some women friendly policies that promote gender equality in education, at work and in wider society.
- Millet (1977) and Firestone (1990) argued that gendered inequalities are a structural feature of modern societies where culture, politics and economics are inherently biased against women. The system of patriarchy means that though new policies improve the lives of young women they suffer a range of injustices and oppression. A more equal society can be establishes with a profound reform of social structures in modern societies.



- Most recent work on gender and youth studies have focused on the dialectical relation of men and women.
- The growth of information technology has transformed the ways gender relationships and be mediated-the use of social networking supporting the friendships and activities of young people.(Elm,2009) Young women in developing societies and authoritarian states have become more conscious and politically active in efforts to challenge gendered inequalities in their societies, “Arab Spring” a popular protest in Middle Eastern societies has been the call for greater opportunities for women. ( Gumuchian,2011)
- Class ,cultural and racial traditions that inform the use of language and style mediate the forms of dominant gender.

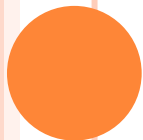
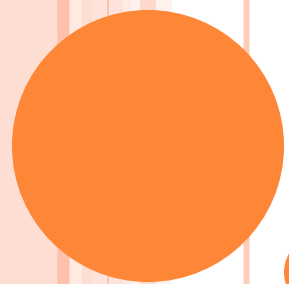


- Mac an Ghaill,(1994). A dominant form of young masculinity rooted is football and fighting activities whereas a dominant form of young femininity represents there emphasis on their physical allure and attempts to promote their adult female identities. Use of cosmetics and familiarity with fashion style codes are features of lives of young women .
- Gender differences in the labour market may also be due to gender discrimination. In the presence of equal pay legislation, employers might use gender differentiated criteria in the recruitment process. These criteria may penalize women, not valorising their professional skills or education level, due to women's high probability of leaving employment for care (Azmat et al., 2006).



- Gender discrimination may be added to racial discrimination, thereby especially affecting women from specific ethnic groups. Furthermore, employers may find it easier to discriminate on a gender basis during a recession; when unemployment is high it is easier for discriminating employers to hire on a gender basis with no negative consequences in terms of profits (Azmat, et al., 2006).
- Youth and Gender Studies provides a critical framework for understanding and addressing the complex intersections of gender and youth experiences, and it contributes to advancing social justice and equality for young people of all genders.





# 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.



## 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.



# 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 telecommunication 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 a safer we must need cyber security.

