Socio-Economic Background of Adolescents Affected Through Cyber Crime Using Social Networking Sites

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine cybercrime-factors influencing the adoption and use of social media among adolescents. Specifically the study aimed at determining the cybercrime-factors influencing the adoption and use of online social media chatting, making new friends on social media and share of information. Social networking websites are being used regularly by millions of people. The study was conducted in Ayodhya district of Uttar Pradesh. Four schools were randomly selected. Total sample sizes 300 school students in age group (12–19 years) adolescents would be selected randomly for the study purpose. In this research it was found that respondent's age limit was 12-19 years which is defined as teenage. 15 to 18 years age group teenagers were more active and quickly used new technologies of social networking sites. In India technology is most increasing today. An advancement of technology has made man dependent on internet for all his needs. Internet has given man easy access to everything while sitting at one place. Social networking, online shopping, storing data, gaming, online studying, online jobs, every possible thing that man can think of can be done through the medium of internet. Internet is used in almost every sphere. With the development of the internet and its related benefits also developed the concept of cyber crimes. Cyber crimes are committed in different forms. A few years back, there was lack of awareness about the crimes that could be committed through internet. In the matters of cyber crimes, India is also not far behind the other countries where the rate of incidence of cyber crimes is also increasing day by day. In recent time technology is becoming more and more faster and most of the people are using gadgets and social networking sites, but the most negative aspect of this technology advancement is cybercrime which is doing more harm to teenagers. So to identify the reason behind the cybercrime this study is undertaken. This study deals with how adolescents are affected by cyber crimes by the use of social networking sites and how those crimes impact their social networking pattern.

Key words : *Socio-economic, affect, adolescents, cyber crime, social networking sites.*

Introduction

Social networking sites have become an integral part of the lives of most of the youth today. It has encouraged new ways to communicate and share information. The relative freedom afforded by social networking sites has caused concern regarding the potential of its misuse by individual patrons. This questions the safety and security of the users, especially ad adolescents who are more preyed upon particularly in relation to online sexual predators. These sorts of cyber crimes leave an everlasting scar in the minds of the users and change the way in which they communicate in the social networking sites and sometimes even force them to completely opt out of the social networking sites. The knowledge of cyber crimes and the means to escape from them should be strongly imparted to girls. Successful implementation of all these would definitely enable safeguarding adolescents in social networking sites such as Whatsapp, Orkut, facebook, wechat. As we will elaborate in this article, adolescent autonomy is relevant for youths to develop into responsible and independent adults. Part of this maturing process involves youths conducting risk-taking and experimental behavior, including online sexual exploration, that as such is perfectly healthy even though it may sometimes involve particular vulnerabilities or harm. offline behaviors, as clique-forming, bullying, and sexual experimentation. Today, in our country computer technology is growing fast and is compulsory in primary and secondary classes in all schools. Adolescents are using the computer more and are also more friendly with computers because they are highly innovative and easily adopt new things so they keep search for new things every minute. People who commit cyber crime fraud misuse personal information and take advantage of such things and misguide or blackmail the adolescents. Cyber crime including everything from identifying theft and hacking to virus distribution and computer fraud is a complex area of criminology and one that is receiving more attention is computers that are prevalent in our lives and handle more of our personal information. Like other areas of crime, its causes are sometimes difficult to establish, but certain trends in cyber crime are emerging.

Research Methodology

The study was carried out in the Ayodhya district of Uttar Pradesh. It was selected purposively because of the nearness of investigator with respect to locality, people, officials, non-officials and local dialect. The selected respondents were of class VI to XII. Total 300 students were selected from all the schools for the study purpose. The list consists of students ranging between the age group of 12 to 19 years. Factors which affect socio-economic status are age, sex, education, caste, father education, mother education, father occupation, mother occupation, family size, family type, monthly income of family etc. ad dependent variable were such as gadgets , social networking sites, benefits, risks etc.

The respondents were interviewed personally with the help of structured interview schedule for obtaining necessary information. Statistical analyses are procedures used in finding out the numerical value of the whole study. The statistical techniques for data analysis used in the study are as follows: (i) Percentage, (ii) Chi-square test (x^2) and (iii) Correlation coefficient.

1. Percentage :

$$\frac{\text{The sum of all there sponses}}{\text{Total number of all there sponse}} \times 100$$

2. Chi-square : In order to test the independence of two attributes a Chi-square test was applied as

$$x^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

Where,

o_i Observed frequency of ith cell

E_i Expected frequency of ith cell

In rxc contingency table, x^2 value is computed at (r-1)x(c-1) degrees of freedom with theoretical value of x^2 at 5 percent level of significance.

1. Correlation coefficient (r) : The correlation between two variables in which one is dependent or other, was calculated by product moment method, which is as :

$$r = \frac{\text{Cov.}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var.}(X).\,\text{Var.}(Y)}}$$

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{\sqrt{[n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2][n \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2]}}$$

The calculated = r' is tested at (n-2) degree of freedom with its theoretical value at 5 percent level of significance.

Results and Discussion

Table-1 : Distribution of adolescents according to education.

N=300

Education level	Boys	Girls	Total
VI –VIII	55 (36.7)	50 (33.3)	105 (35.0)
IX – X	75 (50.0)	72 (48.0)	147 (49.0)
XI – XII	20 (13.3)	28 (18.7)	48 (16.0)
Total	150 (100.0)	150 (100.0)	300 (100.0)
x^2	1.633		P > 0.05

(Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of respective values)

Table reveals that the distribution of adolescents according to education. 50.0 per cent of boys and 48.0 per cent of girls were educated up to 10th standard while 36.7 per cent of boys and 33.3 per cent of girls were found to have passed 8th standard.13.3 per cent of boys, 18.7 per cent of girl respondents and 16.0 per cent of overall adolescents were educated up to 12th standard. The observed value of x^2 was non-significant at 5.0 per cent level of significance.

Table-2 : Distribution of adolescents according to mother's education.

N=300

Mother's qualification	Boys	Girls	Total
Illiterate	-	-	-
Up to middle	-	-	-
High School	-	2 (1.3)	2 (0.7)
Intermediate	28 (18.6)	60 (40.0)	88 (29.3)
Graduate	102 (68.0)	80 (53.3)	182 (60.7)
Post graduation	20 (13.3)	8 (5.4)	28 (9.3)
Total	150 (100.0)	150 (100.0)	300 (100.0)
x^2	20.647**		P > 0.01

(Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of respective values).

Table shows the distribution of respondents according to mother's education. 68.0 per cent boys, 53.3 per cent girls and 60.7 per cent of adolescent's mothers were educated up to graduate level, whereas 18.6 per cent boys, 40.0 per cent girls and 29.3 per cent of overall respondent's mothers were educated up to intermediate level. 13.3 per cent of boys, 5.4 per cent of girls and 9.3 per cent of respondent's mothers were educated up to post graduate level while only 1.3 per cent of girl's mothers had passed high school. The observed value x^2 was significant at 1.0 per cent level of significance.

Table-3 : Distribution of adolescents according to Mother's occupation.

N=300

Mother's Occupation	Boys	Girls	Total
Service	2 (1.3)	3 (2.0)	5 (1.7)
Business	3 (2.0)	1 (0.7)	4 (1.3)
House wife	141 (94.0)	142 (94.7)	283 (94.3)
Doctor	3 (2.0)	4 (2.7)	7 (2.3)
Advocate	1 (0.7)	-	1 (0.3)
Total	150 (100.0)	150 (100.0)	300 (100.0)
x^2	0.062		P > 0.05

(Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of respective values)

Table reveals that the distribution of respondents according to mother's occupation. Majority of respondent's mothers were found to be house wife in the study area, while 2.3 per cent of adolescent's mothers were doctor. 1.7 per cent of respondent's mothers were in service class and 1.3 per cent respondents' mother in business profession in the study area. Minimum 0.3 per cent of respondent's mothers were found to be advocate in the study area. The observed value of χ^2 was non-significant at 5.0 per cent level of significance.

Table-4 : Distribution of adolescents according to posse-ssion of gadgets.

Gadgets	Boys	Girls	Total
Mobile	10 (6.7)	25 (16.7)	35 (11.7)
Laptop	115 (76.7)	99 (66.0)	214 (71.3)
Computer	14 (9.3)	14 (9.3)	28 (9.3)
i-pad	6 (4.0)	10 (6.7)	16 (5.3)
i-phone	5 (3.3)	2 (1.3)	7 (2.4)
Total	150 (100.0)	150 (100.0)	300 (100.0)
χ^2		7.668	P > 0.05

(Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of respective values)

The data shown in table the distribution of respondents according to gadgets they possessed. 76.7 per cent boys, 66.0 per cent girls and overall 71.3 per cent of the respondents were having laptop to have access to social networking sites, while 11.7 per cent respondents out of which 6.7 per cent boys and 16.7 per cent girls were using mobile phones for using social networking sites. 9.3 per cent of the respondents among which 9.3 per cent were boys and girls respectively, were using computer, whereas 5.3 per cent of the adolescents had an i-pad in the study area for using social networking sites. Only minimum 2.4 per cent of respondents had i-phone in which 3.3 per cent of boys and 1.3 per cent girl adolescents were using i-phone for pictures and images on social networking sites. The observed value of χ^2 was non- significant at 5.0 per cent level of significance and 3 degrees of freedom.

Conclusions

The family is the fundamental and natural unit of a society and requires the full protection of the state. On social networking sites many adolescents spend more time which can more effect on their study and health so it was advised to adolescents that they should firstly focus on their studies and keep their health maintained because social media does not only affects their eyes and hands but also affect their minds. The adolescents were also advised that they should use social media for improving their academic performance which will keep their future bright. This also applies to parents, whose digital literacy can be improved as well. It is also necessary to raise awareness with parents of what actually happens to their children in online behavior. This awareness should not be constructed based on pervasive and ubiquitous monitoring; rather, parental awareness can be raised by focusing on the trust bond between parents and children, and creating an atmosphere of openness in which the children will not hesitate to tell their parents of important or scary things they experience online. in facebook, twitter and Google sites. Educational level of mother's plays a key role in teenagers' adoption or awareness about new things. Illiteracy was the main barrier in adopting new technologies. Uneducated mothers did not easily understand and motivate their teenage children to adopt new technologies for improving social relationships. Mother's education shows the development of technology and sometimes may increase the scope of using social media among teenagers because the mother can motivate them how to safely use social networking sites.

Recommendations

To prevent cyber stalking avoid disclosing any information pertaining to one self.

One should avoid disclosing any personal information to strangers via e-mail or while chatting.

Raise awareness among adolescents about social networking sites application to guide them with useful and meaningful uses.

Block pornographic sites on the Internet, which is the primary source of the photos and videos that transmits through Social networking sites.

Use a secure password. This means something better than just tacking a numeral 1 to the end of your first dog's name. We have information in Keeping Your Hosting/FTP Passward Secure.

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