



## "A Study Of Cyber Crime Amongst The Secondary Level Juvenile Delinquent Student Of Lucknow District In Relation To Their Parental Support & Demography I.E. Urban And Rural Area"

*Harikesh Verma, Dr. Piyush Kumar Trivedi*

Student LLM Final Year, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University Lucknow  
Assistant Professor, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University Lucknow

### Abstract:

In modern era smartphone, Laptop, other electronic gadgets and internet has become an integral part of our daily routine and the smartphone which was a symbol of luxurious life and VIP culture before two decades has become a thing of essential requirement now. Use of electronic gadgets and internet has definitely facilitated us and has made our life easier and cheap but it is also true that the world of internet and smartphone has also born various new challenges too. Criminal judicial system is not untouchable from this revolution and it has changed the whole nature and modus operandi of the crime too, in the form of Cyber Crime in which electronic gadgets and internet are used as object of crime.

To resolve the issues of Cyber Crime Government of India had also enacted an act to resolve the issues with respect to Cyber Crime known as Information Technology, Act 2000 and the issues regarding the crime are dealt in accordance with the provisions of Information Technology, Act, 2000 and Bhartiya Nyay Samhita, 2023 (erstwhile Indian Penal Code, 1806). The Researcher has taken a sample size of 390 Cyber Crime committed by the secondary level students of Lucknow District who committed cybercrime and has explored the relationship between cybercrime and parental support and demography (Urban and Rural area) using Karl Pearson's product gradient method.

**Key Words:** Cyber Crime, IT Act, 2000, Cyber Criminals, Computer, Internet

### 1. Introduction:

Cyber Crime with respect to secondary level students refers to criminal activities committed by minors often motivated by complex parental support and other factors such as poverty, family disorganisation, lack of education, peer pressure, type of school etc.. The nature of crime committed under this category may be from petty theft to more serious crimes. Study in Cyber Crime will analyse these contributing factors, examine juvenile justice and explore possible interventions to address the issues and rehabilitate young juvenile offenders.

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Social, education and other factors are the major contributing factors in Cyber Crime which are divided into various points such as poverty, family issues and educational inequality, peer influence, exposure to violence, substance abuse etc.. The following studies are significant in shedding light on Cyber Crime and are important and helpful in finalizing the problem to be studied.

### 2. Significance of the study:

India is known for its diversity and various type of category of people residing here based on caste, religion, upbringing, demographics etc. Upbringing and demographics are a major cause of concern, while assessing cyber crime among secondary level adolescent students of Lucknow District. At present Cyber crime is a major concern, it will be very difficult to make our children a responsible citizen if this social evil is not intervened by us and it will not possible for us make our country a great nation.

This is why that this is view of the research that the present study is very important to make our children a responsible citizen, this will only be possible by pointing out the major causes of cyber crime and combating such stated causes by proper intervention. Hence, investigator decides to conduct the study on topic "A STUDY OF CYBER CRIME AMONGST THE SECONDARY LEVEL JUVENILE DELINQUENT STUDENT OF LUCKNOW DISTRICT IN RELATION TO THEIR PARENTAL SUPPORT & URBAN AND RURAL AREA."

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### 3. Review of related literature:

**Jalil et al. (2024)** proposed a cyber-awareness programme to help students learn about cybersecurity and control the danger of cyber-attacks. The process is divided into four phases: initiation and planning, module development, implementation, and evaluation. Descriptive and statistical studies demonstrate that participants' knowledge of cyber security dangers and risks increased after participating in the programme. Finally, this programme met its goals of raising cyber security knowledge and encouraging participants to use the internet safely. These findings indicate that similar programmes might be used to raise cybersecurity awareness and promote safe internet use among students.

**Alfalah (2023)** evaluated how different aspects of cyber security perception affected students' views about using learning management systems (LMS) and how much Internet security awareness may impact these connections. The study employed a quantitative methodology, collecting 261 responses from students in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia using a survey questionnaire. Analysis revealed that attitudes are influenced by several important factors, including perceived privacy, trust in the Internet, trust in the university, and perceived cyber risk. All of these correlations are mitigated by awareness of Internet security.

**Masanya (2023)** investigated the students' awareness and understanding of cyber ethical conduct at South African HEIs. Using the content analysis approach, this study also looked into the variables that contribute to unethical cyber activity and the cyber security measures that stop it among students in HEIs in South Africa. Ethical theories such as consequentialism, deontology, virtue ethics, and Kohlberg's theory of moral growth also served as a guide for the research. While most students at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are aware of unethical online behavior, such as fraud, hacking, cyberbullying, and pornography, it seems that these institutions lack a cooperative approach to computer security best practices and cyber ethical behavior education.

**Wei-Kocsis et al. (2023)** presented a fresh proactive and collaborative learning paradigm for educating and training a qualified cyber workforce in this new era of security breaches, privacy abuses, and artificial intelligence. This learning paradigm was developed using the educational principles of technology-mediated learning and social constructivism. The findings indicated that, while the research is still ongoing, the prototype learning paradigm has demonstrated promising outcomes in enhancing learners' engagement in applied AI learning.

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### 4. Conceptual Frame Work

Every research work is conducted to achieve certain objectives, which must be formulated in the light of the nature of the research problem to be investigated. The idea of the investigator is to seek answers to the following stated objectives.

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### 5. Objectives

1. To study difference in Cyber Crime amongst the secondary level students of Lucknow district in relation to their Parental support.
2. To study difference in Cyber Crime amongst the secondary level students of Lucknow district in relation to their Urban and Rural area of Lucknow district.

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### 6. Hypothesis:

- 1- There is no significant difference in Cyber Crime amongst the secondary level students of Lucknow District in relation to their Parenting.
- 2- There is no significant difference in Cyber Crime amongst the secondary level students of Lucknow District in relation to Urban and Rural area.

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### 7. Methodology:

The nature of methodology adopted during this research is descriptive and survey type. The study is correlational and causal-comparative in nature. The total sample size is 390 students. The sample size identified 195 students with high level of parental support and 195 students with low level of parental support. Similarly, in demographics 206 adolescent students from urban areas and 184 students from rural area were selected for data analysis.

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### 8. Tools used: Self prepared questionnaire

### 9. Statistics used

t Test were used to determine the significant difference between Cyber Crime of juvenile students of Lucknow District having high and low level parenting status and Cyber Crime amongst the Urban and Rural area juvenile delinquent students of Lucknow District.

## 9.1 Table

**Difference between cyber-crime of the juvenile delinquent students of secondary level of Lucknow District having High and Low level of parental support**

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable		N	Mean	SD	DF	't' value	Level of significance
Cyber Crime	Parental Support	High Level	195	28.48	2.50	388	70.25	Significant at 0.01 level
		Low level	195	9.99	2.69			

## 9.2 Table

**Difference between cyber-crime of the juvenile delinquent students of secondary level of Lucknow District having Urban and Rural demography**

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable		N	Mean	SD	DF	't' value	Level of significance
Cyber Crime	Demography	Urban	206	52.91	5.77	388	35.51	Significant at 0.01 level
		Rural	184	31.99	5.85			

**9. Findings:**

1. The juvenile delinquent of secondary level students of Lucknow District having high and low level of parenting support significantly differs in Cyber Crime. The juvenile students having more parenting support are more involved in Cyber Crime as compared to the juvenile students having low parenting support of juvenile students of Lucknow District.
2. The juvenile delinquent secondary level students of Lucknow District belong to Urban area are more involved in Cyber Crime in comparison to the Juvenile students of Rural area of Lucknow District.

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